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Guatemala

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2021 - 2025

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP has played a crucial role in responding to **immediate emergencies** while also implementing long-term solutions to **strengthen national food systems** and address the **root causes of food insecurity in Guatemala**.
- WFP's integrated approach directly supported the Government's progress toward SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships), while also contributing to SDG 5 (Gender Equality). These efforts **directly reached 211,578 individuals** and an estimated **7 million indirectly**, improving nutrition, social protection, school feeding, and climate resilience across Guatemala.
- In coordination with the Government of Guatemala, WFP facilitated the distribution of **food assistance to 3.3 million people**.

WFP operations in Guatemala: strategies and impact

Guatemala is currently facing a complex humanitarian crisis marked by severe food insecurity, widespread malnutrition in all its forms—including acute and chronic malnutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and the rising prevalence of overweight and obesity—and the compounding effects of climate-related shocks. These challenges are further intensified by entrenched systemic vulnerabilities. In this critical context, WFP has played a vital role in addressing immediate humanitarian needs while simultaneously advancing Guatemala's long-term development goals. WFP's integrated approach combines life-saving assistance with initiatives aimed at strengthening national systems and addressing the underlying drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition in all its dimensions.

WFP directly contributed to strengthening the Government's actions towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), while simultaneously generating co-benefits for other SDGs, notably SDG 5 (Gender Equality). These contributions were realized through the implementation of 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 211,578 persons and reached an estimated 7 million more indirectly in Guatemala, prioritizing populations across 17 of Guatemala's 22 departments in Guatemala.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP targeted acute food insecurity caused by both slow- and sudden-onset emergencies. During the lean season, interventions focused on people at risk in departments such as Alta Verapaz, Izabal, Sololá, and Huehuetenango. Through cash-based transfers (CBT) and in-kind food kits, WFP provided unconditional assistance to 17,446 households (80,951 individuals) affected by emergencies, livelihood disruptions, and acute food insecurity. Beneficiaries included pregnant and breastfeeding women, young children, individuals with disabilities or chronic illnesses, and communities impacted by agricultural losses. To address sudden-onset crises, WFP distributed 5,738 ready-to-eat food kits to households (24,568 individuals) in affected areas identified by infrastructure damage, shelter conditions, and limited access to basic services, ensuring rapid and efficient responses.

Early recovery initiatives bridged immediate relief with long-term solutions. In Izabal, 300 artisanal fishing households, representing approximately 1,500 individuals, benefitted from support during the annual fishing moratoriums. This included the establishment of tilapia ponds, technical training, and financial capacity-building to enhance resilience and create sustainable livelihoods.

As part of WFP's localization commitment, WFP conducted capacity-building sessions for 5,560 participants to strengthen the technical competencies of cooperating partners. These sessions focused on standardized data collection and advanced analytics to improve programme implementation and monitoring.

Under strategic outcome 2, which aims to enhance access to comprehensive services that promote healthy diets for food-insecure populations, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS) to deliver nutrition-specific interventions. Eight WFP-supported nutrition brigades provided health and nutrition services to

24,700 individuals across 92 vulnerable communities in Izabal, Quiché, and Huehuetenango. Complementing these efforts, WFP finalized its evidence-based Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) Strategy in 2024, aligning it with the national framework of the Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN). Branded as "*Generación Chispuda*," the strategy disseminated messages on healthy eating, hygiene, and gender equity across 76 communities in Huehuetenango, El Progreso, and Zacapa, reaching an estimated 228,300 individuals. Through interpersonal communication, 1,863 nutrition counsellors delivered tailored sessions, reaching 19,518 individuals through cooking demonstrations, youth programmes, and other community activities. A mass media campaign amplified these efforts, reaching an estimated 2 million people nationwide through social media, radio, and print. WFP also supported 236 households of people living with HIV in Huehuetenango, Retalhuleu, and Quetzaltenango, combining conditional CBT with capacity strengthening and family gardens to improve nutrition and food security.

Strategic outcome 3 focused on enabling vulnerable rural populations and local institutions to build accessible, sustainable, and climate-resilient food systems prioritizing nutrition and gender equity. WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education to enhance the National School Feeding Programme (SFP), integrating locally sourced produce from smallholder farmers. Through the innovative school feeding mobile application, WFP improved transparency of the purchasing process in 20,000 schools, benefitting approximately 900,000 schoolchildren with nutritious meals.

Moreover, as the SFP expands its coverage to the first 8,000 days, WFP supported early childhood development and maternal health through the establishment of 15 Community Centres for Integrated Child Development, established within the framework of the Government of Guatemala's "*Acompáñame a Crecer*" programme, which focuses on children under the age of 5 to combat malnutrition.

Four large-scale resilience programmes implemented in Huehuetenango, Quiché, Alta Verapaz, and the Dry Corridor strengthened local government and community capacities for climate adaptation and resilience. These programmes directly benefitted 112,380 individuals and indirectly reached an estimated 59,750. Key activities included the creation of 3,398 family gardens, 16 irrigation systems, and 5,432 organic compost systems, alongside the conservation of 72 hectares of forest. Conditional CBT worth USD 2.6 million supported 17,636 households in resilience-building activities. WFP's disaster risk finance framework, which integrates parametric microinsurance, anticipatory actions, and climate information systems, supported 14,731 households. Notably, anticipatory actions were instrumental in reducing losses from severe flooding in Alta Verapaz and Izabal, directly benefitting 2,000 individuals by minimizing economic disruptions and safeguarding livelihoods.

In financial inclusion, WFP supported 596 savings and loans groups with 13,879 participants, generating USD 1.1 million in savings while promoting women's empowerment. Sustainable energy solutions, including improved cookstoves and solar panels, reached 1,379 households, with 12 Indigenous women engineers in Quiché leading solar panel installations. Local procurement initiatives doubled smallholder participation, generating USD 842,269 in maize revenues in 2024.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP supported Guatemala's National Social Protection System through technical assistance and capacity development. The Social Household Registry was expanded to include 25,000 new families (approximately 125,000 individuals) across six municipalities in the Guatemala department. WFP also enhanced the *Bolsa Social* and *Bono Social* programmes through capacity-building workshops involving over 250 Ministry of Social Development participants. WFP also facilitated the development of nutritionally compliant menus for the *Comedores Sociales* programme, in collaboration with the Nutrition Institute of Central America and Panama, expanding its operational coverage to 88 soup kitchens across 82 municipalities and benefitting approximately 34,000 individuals.

In the emergency preparedness response framework, WFP advanced Guatemala's emergency readiness in the Dry Corridor by developing seven Municipal Response Plans in Jalapa, Zacapa, and Chiquimula. Complementing these efforts, WFP conducted 36 workshops in the same departments, training 319 government personnel in disaster preparedness, risk management, and cross-cutting themes such as nutrition and gender. Moreover, certification programmes for 37 municipal staff bolstered the capabilities of local disaster reduction coordinators in communities vulnerable to climate shocks.

Strategic outcome 5 underscored WFP's commitment to delivering efficient services and technical assistance. In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food, WFP facilitated the procurement and transportation of 30,000 metric tons (MT) of locally sourced food, valued at USD 52.3 million, benefitting an estimated 3 million individuals. These distributions were managed by government authorities and supported by WFP.

WFP partnered with the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED) to purchase 106,895 emergency food kits, and 100,00 protein drink packages through a USD 4.4 million commodity voucher agreement. Additionally, the procurement of 1,200 MT of specialized nutritious food positively impacted an estimated 300,000 children.

These contributions reflect WFP's commitment to integrating humanitarian response with developmental strategies, fostering growth for all, and building sustainable solutions to combat food insecurity, improve nutrition and promote national resilience.

211,578

Total beneficiaries in 2024



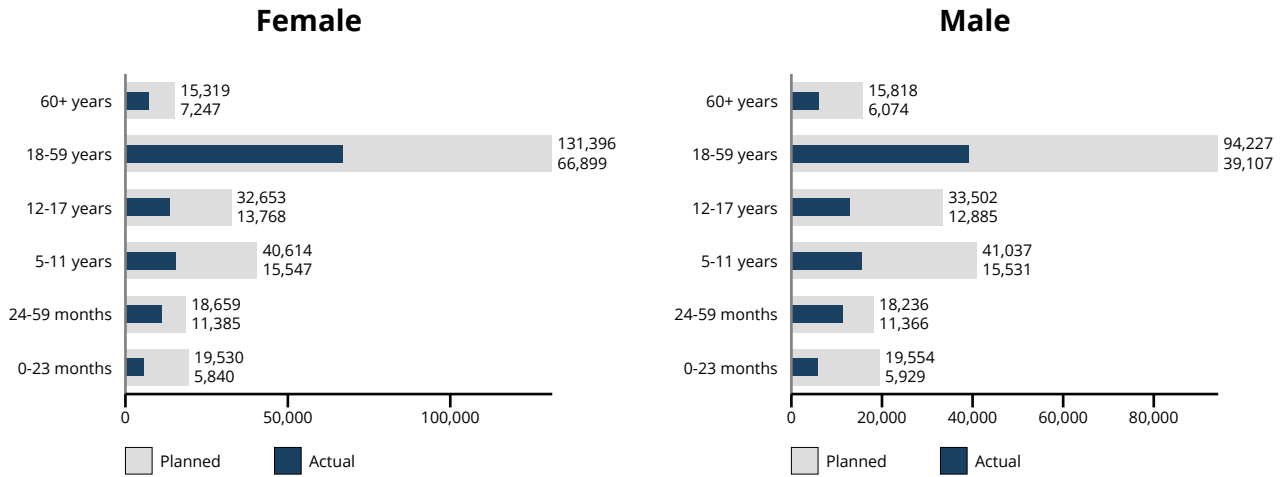
57% female



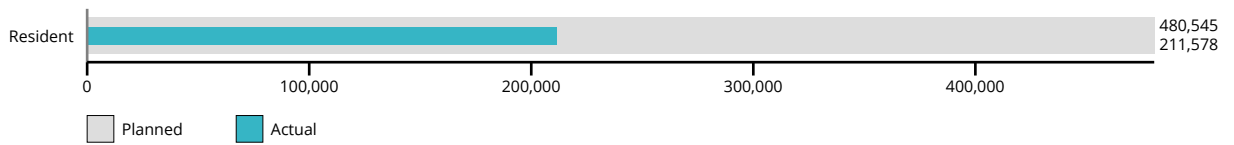
43% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 2,751 (52% Female, 48% Male)

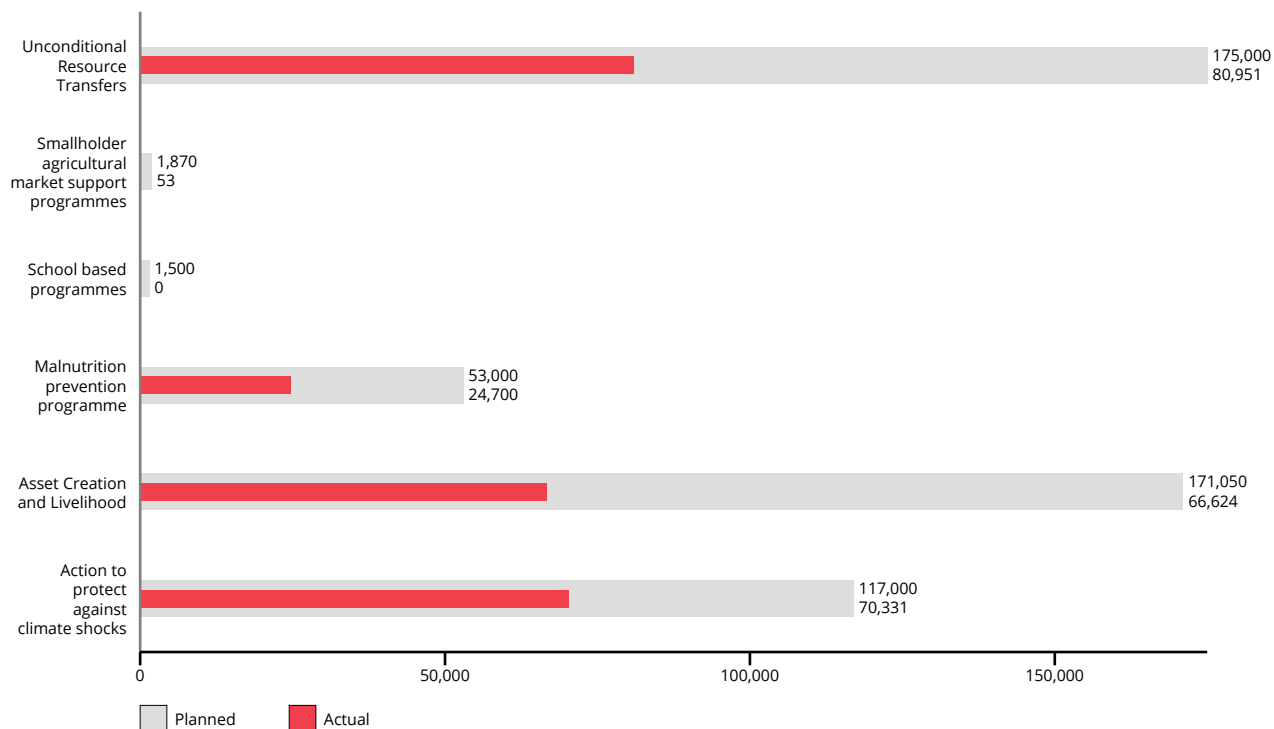
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



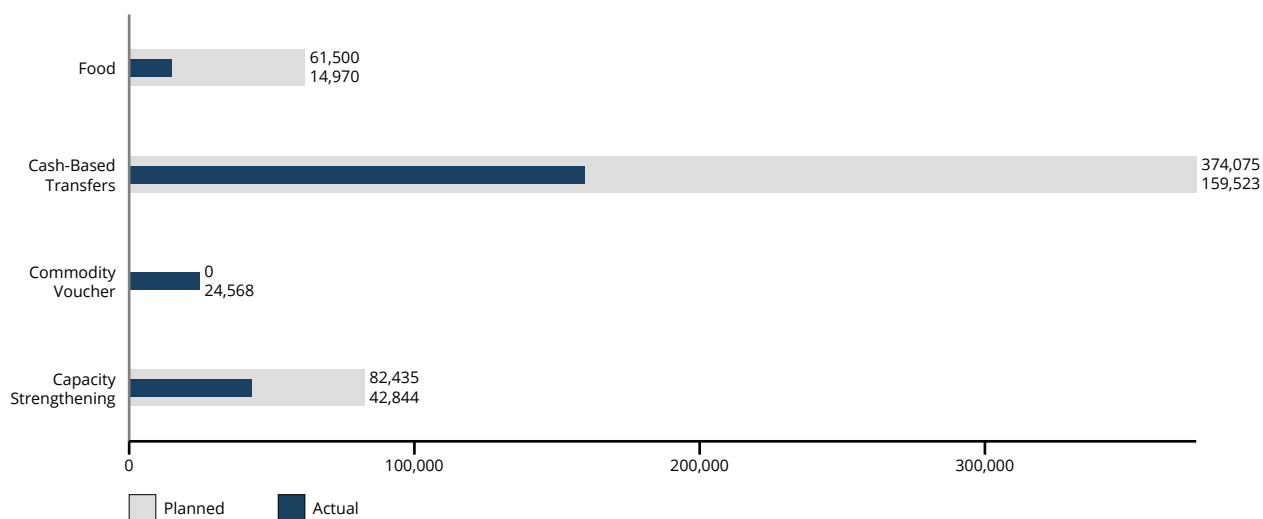
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



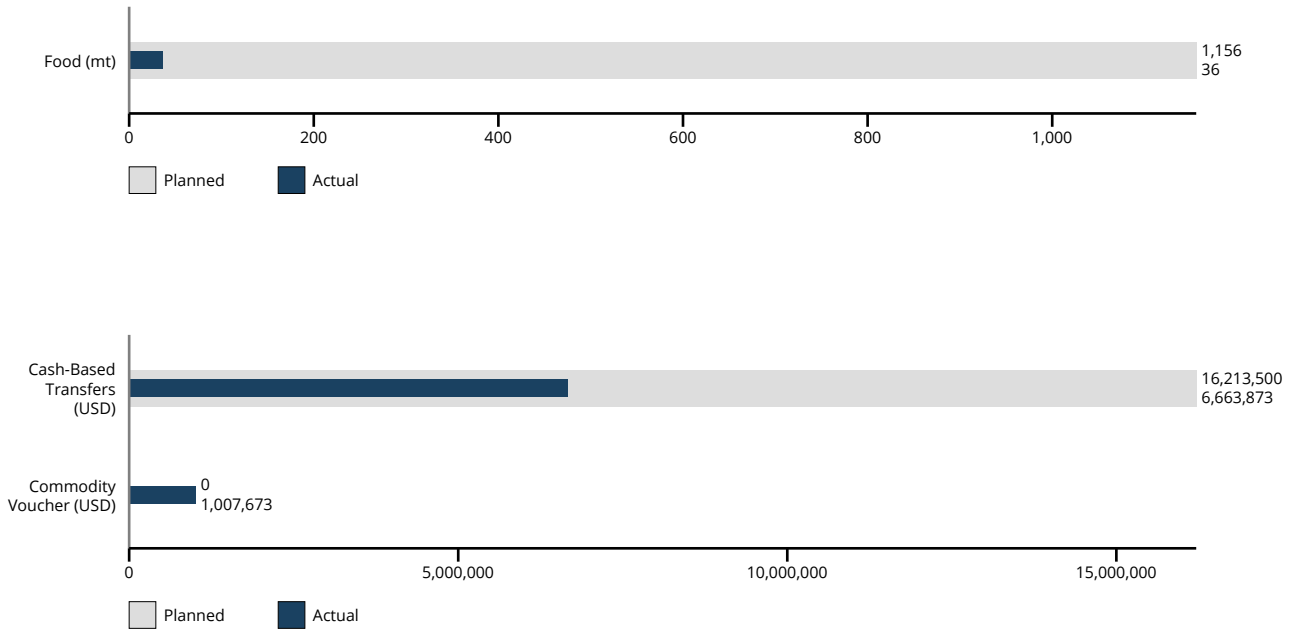
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



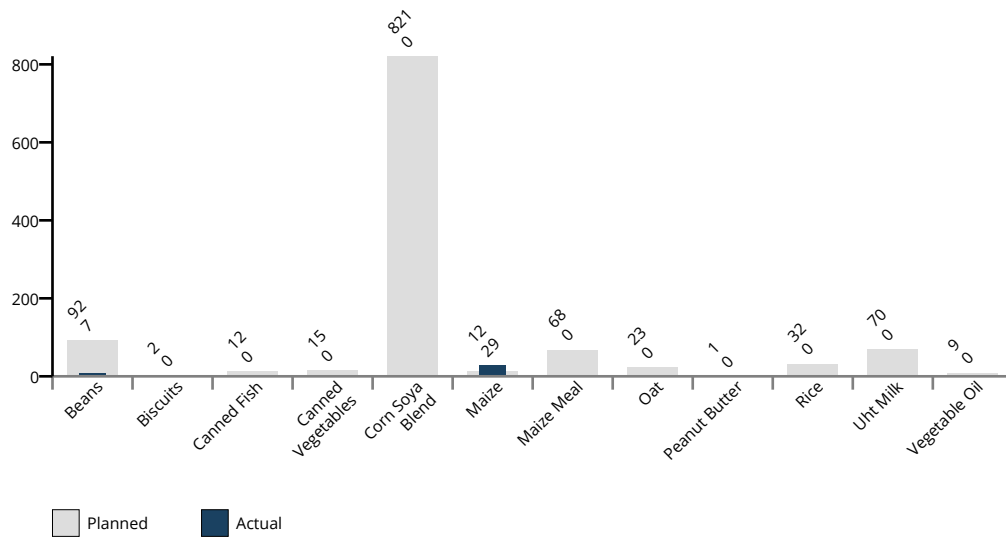
Beneficiaries by Modality



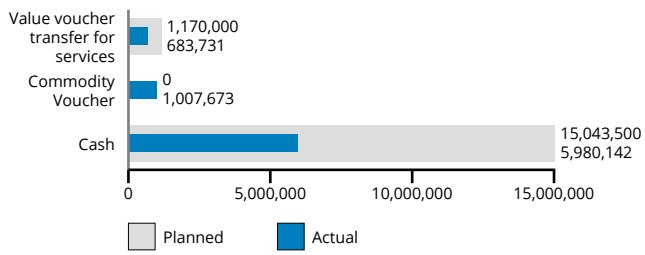
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context

Guatemala 2024: social, economic, and political landscape



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In 2024, Guatemala's food systems and social protection mechanisms faced significant pressures arising from interrelated climatic, economic, and institutional challenges, which collectively undermined food security and nutrition. Classified as an upper-middle-income economy with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of USD 102 billion in 2023, Guatemala grapples with structural inequalities, limited institutional capacity, and climatic volatility [1]. A key driver of these persistent inequalities is the country's limited public investment in essential sectors such as education, health, and social protection, which remains substantially lower compared to other nations in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region [2].

While 2024 witnessed a slight increase in public social spending, reaching 7.9 percent of GDP compared to 7.6 percent in previous years, this allocation remains insufficient to address the profound structural disparities that affect the most vulnerable segments of the population [3]. Notably, Guatemala's public social spending continues to rank among the lowest in LAC, with social protection categories alone accounting for just 1.4 percent of GDP [4], significantly below the LAC average of 5.3 percent [5]. These structural fiscal limitations perpetuate a cycle of poverty and inequality, restricting equitable access to essential services such as education, healthcare, and social safety nets. As a result, Guatemala's capacity to foster human and economic development remains severely constrained. The persistence of these structural inequalities is further underscored by the country's Gini coefficient, which increased from 37.2 in 2014 to 42.1 in 2023, reflecting a widening income gap and deepening socio-economic disparities [6].

In terms of gender equality, Guatemala ranks among the most unequal countries in LAC [7]. The latest Gender Inequality Index places it second most unequal in the region, with women representing 37 percent of the economically active population. Limited economic empowerment, income control, and unpaid domestic burdens create significant barriers, especially in rural areas where 59 percent of Indigenous women lack income sources, reinforcing poverty and food insecurity [8].

The political transition to President Bernardo Arévalo's administration in 2024 presented a unique opportunity for institutional renewal and structural reform. The newly appointed administration expressed a clear commitment to strengthening the rule of law and tackling corruption, while upholding democratic principles and advancing human rights. Notable early initiatives, such as the integration of the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights into the Cabinet, underscored a strategic focus on addressing systemic post-conflict and inequality-related challenges at the national level. Furthermore, the new Government, in line with its Government Plan 2024-2028, launched the "*Mano a Mano Interinstitutional Initiative for Poverty and Malnutrition Reduction*", designed to foster coordinated efforts across key government sectors to address food insecurity and malnutrition holistically [9].

Despite these efforts, stunting remains a critical public health challenge, affecting 47 percent of children under five, the sixth-highest prevalence globally [10]. Wasting also presents a pressing concern, with approximately 29,000 cases reported nationwide in 2024, representing a 16 percent increase compared to 2023, alongside 83 related fatalities [11]. The impact of these severe conditions disproportionately affects Indigenous populations and rural communities.

The climatic transition from El Niño to La Niña in 2024 intensified weather extremes patterns, with prolonged droughts in the first half of the year and above-average rainfall in the second. The periods of droughts disrupted agricultural production, exacerbating food insecurity, while heavy rains heightened flood and landslide risks, affecting staple crop production. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food (MAGA), over 54,000 hectares of crops suffered damage, impacting 117,000 households (over 586,000 people) and resulting in nearly USD 127 million in losses [12]. The severity of these losses has heightened the urgency for climate adaptation strategies, particularly in agriculture and disaster preparedness, given the sector's critical role in Guatemala's economy and food security and nutrition.

Furthermore, the unpredictability of climatic conditions introduced uncertainty into rural labour markets, further destabilizing the livelihoods of smallholder producers who rely heavily on productivity from agricultural and other primary rural activities. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), 2.9 million people—approximately 17 percent of the population—were classified as being in crisis or emergency phases of acute food insecurity (IPC 3 and 4) during the lean season from June to August 2024. Projections suggest these conditions will persist into 2025, with an estimated 2.8 million people remaining in critical phases from March to May 2025 [13]. These findings are corroborated by the 2024 Food Security Survey (ESA) conducted by WFP Guatemala from May to July 2024, which revealed that 25 percent of households faced food insecurity countrywide. Indigenous populations are particularly affected, with 31 percent of Indigenous households being food insecure compared to 22 percent of non-Indigenous households. Within Indigenous groups, the Q'eqchi' community demonstrated the most severe levels of food insecurity, with 45 percent of households affected [14].

The WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2021-2025) is strategically aligned with the priorities of the Government Plan 2024-2028, the long-term national development framework "K'atun: Nuestra Guatemala 2032," and the UNSDCF 2020-2025. This alignment ensures a harmonized and comprehensive approach to addressing critical development challenges while fostering coordinated collaboration among national and international stakeholders. The CSP directly contributes to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) through five strategic outcomes. It emphasizes protection, gender equality, and the equitable participation of all individuals across initiatives, supported by gender-sensitive capacity-strengthening programmes and policy dialogues to promote fair and accessible implementation.

Under SDG 2, WFP's interventions targeted food insecurity and malnutrition through cash-based transfers, in-kind food kits, and nutritional support, particularly benefiting rural and Indigenous communities. Aligned with SDG 17, WFP strengthened partnerships with government institutions, non-governmental organizations, private sector actors, and academic institutions to enhance technical capacity, expand emergency responses, and promote sustainable food

security solutions. Through collaborative and innovative approaches, WFP reaffirmed its role as a strategic development partner, advancing long-term solutions to Guatemala's systemic food security and nutrition challenges, while upholding its commitment to ensure that no one is left behind.

Risk management

The highest risk for WFP's operational landscape in 2024 was marked by a convergence of climatic, economic, and institutional challenges that significantly threatened food security and nutrition, and the resilience of communities facing the greatest hardship. Climatic variability from the El Niño-La Niña transition intensified natural disasters, disrupted agriculture, and worsened food availability. Rising input costs, persistent inflation, and economic pressures eroded household purchasing power and strained smallholder livelihoods. Additionally, the political transition brought shifts in national priorities, leadership changes, and potential policy discontinuities, complicating coordination with government entities.

To address these challenges, WFP Guatemala implemented targeted measures within its assurance plan, including enhanced targeting, monitoring, identity management, and cooperating partner management, alongside service provision, community feedback mechanisms, and digital solutions. During the political transition, WFP strengthened its strategic positioning by establishing itself as a trusted partner for the incoming administration. Through targeted advocacy, regular meetings, and field visits, WFP fostered collaboration with national and local authorities. High-level advisors embedded within the Vice President's Office and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food (MAGA), among others, as well as a public policy advisor coordinating multisectoral efforts, further reinforced WFP's political engagement and policy impact.

To mitigate climate-related risks, WFP coordinated logistics, security, and programme teams, as well as local cooperating partners, to ensure the safety of personnel and the preservation of food supplies. Undelivered food assistance to the Government under service provision agreements was systematically returned to warehouses for redistribution through alternative delivery routes or transportation modalities, thereby ensuring the continuity of operations under adverse conditions. In this framework, the Country Office currently has 34 active and up-to-date standard operating procedures, which underpin consistent operations, enhance accountability, and ensure adherence to best practices, enabling effective responses to the needs of food-insecure communities.

Lessons learned

WFP conducted a comprehensive evaluation of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2021-2025 as an essential step in developing the forthcoming CSP 2026-2030. This process involved extensive consultations with the government, cooperating partners, donors, and civil society representatives. Key insights highlighted the need to adapt support mechanisms and strategies to the evolving national context, with a focus on addressing root causes, fostering resilience, expanding multistakeholder partnerships, and strengthening government capacities at all levels.

Building on these insights and lessons from ongoing operations, WFP will expand its integrated resilience and national capacity-strengthening initiatives. It will also scale up climate-focused disaster risk finance activities, embedding these alongside malnutrition prevention efforts across all programmes. Additionally, WFP plans to design targeted interventions to address mixed migration outflows and integrate social protection programming into service provision agreements with the Government, aligning these efforts with the new CSP 2026-2030 framework.

A key lesson learned underscores the importance of prioritizing community engagement by systematically incorporating feedback at all stages of the programme cycle through the Country Office's Community Engagement Action Plan. This plan ensures greater responsiveness to beneficiaries' needs and alignment with local priorities, ultimately enhancing the effectiveness and impact of WFP's interventions.

Microinsurance as a lifeline

Building resilience in vulnerable communities



© © WFP/Nelson Pacheco
María Antonia García / Village Marimba Camotán in Chiquimula department

In a world reshaped by climate change, WFP's parametric climate insurance programme stands as a beacon of hope. It exemplifies the transformative power of education, innovation and collaboration, ensuring that no one is left behind as they face the challenges of today and tomorrow.

In the heart of Guatemala, unpredictable weather patterns are reshaping the lives of countless families. Droughts scorch the land, limiting crop production and value chain development, while heavy rains wreak havoc on fragile communities. For many, the question is no longer if a disaster will strike but when and where. Amid this uncertainty, WFP launched a parametric microinsurance programme in 2021 and has been scaling it up ever since. This initiative serves as a lifeline, empowering families and governments to better withstand climate challenges and rapidly rebuild livelihoods in the aftermath of natural disasters.

In 2024, this innovative programme reached over 14,700 smallholder producer households (approximately 73,500 people), across 26 municipalities in the departments of Alta Verapaz, Chiquimula, Izabal, Jalapa, Quiché, and Zacapa, with women comprising an inspiring 88 percent of the beneficiaries. For a modest annual premium of USD 46, families gain financial protection against the dual threats of drought and excess rainfall. Each disaster triggers a payout of USD 250, with a maximum combined payout of USD 500 per year. These funds often spell the difference between sliding deeper into poverty or taking the first steps towards recovery. But the programme offers more than financial aid; it instils hope, security, and empowerment.

Women, often the linchpins of their households, also receive contextually and culturally appropriate financial literacy training, equipping them with the skills to make informed decisions and better manage future risks. As part of the programme's smart subsidy efforts, 64 percent of insured individuals contributed 16 percent of their premiums in 2024, showcasing a growing culture of self-reliance and positive acceptance of such financial tools. Local savings and loans groups, led predominantly by women, have played a pivotal role in the programme's success and sustainability, with members pooling their own resources to cover premiums. Their commitment reflects a shared belief in the

transformative power of disaster risk finance to build climate resilience.

In Camotán, a municipality in the drought-prone Chiquimula department in Guatemala's Dry Corridor, the impact of this programme is profound. Here, farming is the backbone of most families' livelihoods, but the erratic climate patterns have made their future increasingly uncertain. Each season brings the fear of losing livelihoods, particularly to droughts. In 2024, the local municipal government provided a USD 10,000 subsidy, enabling over 200 families to gain or maintain access to microinsurance policies for the productive period from May 2024 to May 2025. This contribution demonstrates strong local ownership and commitment, fostering buy-in that supports the long-term sustainability of the initiative. The effort was implemented within the framework of the PRO-Resilience Programme, supported by the European Union.

María Antonia García, a smallholder producer and programme beneficiary from Camotán, shared her journey. *"Before, every season felt like a gamble. One disaster could take away everything we had worked for. Now, I have the confidence that if something happens, we will have the means to recover. The microinsurance is a lifeline and a source of hope."*

WFP Guatemala is now working to replicate Camotán's success in other municipalities in the Dry Corridor and beyond, building a network of communities committed to scaling up microinsurance coverage and strengthening climate resilience.

Empowering Women, Transforming Communities

One of the programme's most inspiring aspects is its focus on empowering women, particularly Indigenous ones. As it is a product not related to a specific productive activity or even land ownership, it opens possibilities for vulnerable rural women to access a financial service, offering them tools to protect their livelihoods and secure their families' futures. With financial literacy training, women are empowered to make decisions about their homes, farms and other productive assets, as well as longer-term investments, while microinsurance acts as a critical safety net.

María, like many others, has learned how to manage financial risks and safeguard her farm against the shocks of climate change. *"Now, I plan for the future, not just hope the rains come,"* she says. *"I feel empowered, knowing I can protect my family, no matter what happens."*

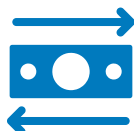
By integrating microinsurance, financial education, local multi-stakeholder collaboration, and innovative technology, the programme provides a scalable and lasting socio-economic solution for Guatemala. The benefits of empowering women ripple through entire communities, strengthening their ability to adapt to increasingly unpredictable and harsher climate conditions.

Programme performance

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



86,511 people (90 percent women) covered through **emergency response and early recovery**



USD 4.3 million delivered mainly through unconditional **cash-based transfers**



300 households participated in early recovery activities using **solar-powered tilapia ponds** to mitigate the effects of **seasonal scarcity**

Guatemala experienced sustained levels of acute food insecurity in 2024, with 3 million people affected at the peak of the lean season, and projections indicating that 2.7 million individuals were classified under Phase 3 (Crisis) or Phase 4 (Emergency) of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) between September 2024 and February 2025 [1]. Meanwhile, levels of wasting in children under five increased by 16 percent compared to 2023, underlining the growing vulnerabilities among affected populations. In response, WFP implemented a comprehensive strategy combining technical assistance to government emergency response programmes with operational interventions, leveraging traditional and innovative actions to mitigate acute food insecurity and climate crises.

In 2024, strategic outcome 1 was constrained by significant funding gaps, securing only 66 percent of the required resources. As a result, WFP prioritized interventions in 6 of Guatemala's 22 departments, assisting 17,446 households (80,951 individuals) through cash-based transfers (CBT) (41,435 individuals), in-kind food kits (16,933 individuals), and a combination of both modalities (7,635 individuals), with total assistance amounting to approximately USD 4.3 million. Notably, nine out of ten beneficiaries were women, and eight out of ten were Indigenous peoples.

Emergency CBT assistance was designed to provide 60 days of support, fully covering the Minimum Expenditure Basket food gap. To address nutritional needs, WFP reviewed the composition of basic grains and ready-to-eat food kits, tailoring them to provide 70 percent of daily caloric needs (1,300 kcal/person/day). Ready-to-eat kits were adjusted to meet full emergency requirements (1,500 kcal/person/day). These kits ensured adequate caloric intake for a five-member household for 15 and 7 days, respectively. Adjustments were made to account for rising food prices.

In 2024, WFP implemented three emergency interventions to tackle acute food insecurity and malnutrition, responding to both slow- and sudden-onset emergencies and supporting early recovery efforts for households experiencing livelihood losses. To mitigate the impacts of slow-onset emergencies during the lean season, WFP provided unconditional CBT and basic grains in-kind food kits to 2,984 households (14,970 beneficiaries) across the departments of Alta Verapaz, Izabal, Sololá, Huehuetenango, Jalapa and Petén. These efforts prioritized rural communities experiencing acute food insecurity, malnutrition, and livelihood disruptions, as well as vulnerable groups such as pregnant and breastfeeding women, children aged 24-59 months, persons with disabilities or chronic illnesses, and communities facing challenges such as damaged access roads, crop and livestock losses, loss of primary income sources, and severe housing and property damage resulting from the emergency shocks.

Specific to sudden-onset emergencies triggered by an active cyclone season, WFP distributed ready-to-eat in-kind food kits - *commodity vouchers* - to 5,738 households (24,568 individuals) in the most affected areas. Intervention areas were identified based on temporary shelters, damaged infrastructure, agricultural and livestock losses, and inadequate access to basic sanitation. The distribution was implemented in collaboration with local governments, and it was based on requests from community-based organizations. The intervention was coordinated with the Municipal Commissions for Food Security and Nutrition, ensuring a participatory, data-driven approach to prioritizing the most at-risk populations. This collaboration enabled timely and targeted support for communities facing immediate crises.

Early recovery activities in the department of Izabal targeted 300 households (1,500 individuals) engaged in artisanal fishing, whose livelihoods were critically impacted by post-crisis fishing moratoriums and seasonal periods of scarcity. Within this framework, an innovative early recovery pilot was launched in late 2024, with completion expected by February 2025. The intervention focused on asset creation through the establishment of 13 solar-powered tilapia ponds equipped with air circulation systems driven by photovoltaic technology. This provides a sustainable livelihood alternative for fishing-dependent populations, addressing immediate needs while fostering economic stability and resilience to support long-term recovery. Participants received conditional CBT tied to the construction of tilapia ponds, complemented by technical training and financial capacity-building. This approach sought to enhance income-generating opportunities while promoting collective resilience and long-term economic stability within the affected communities.

WFP's emergency response initiatives systematically integrated a social behaviour change (SBC) component to foster nutrition-sensitive and gender-responsive practices. These efforts emphasized the adoption of healthy dietary practices and provided guidance on effectively using CBT to purchase locally-produced fresh and diverse foods.

WFP monitoring data evidenced the efficacy of these interventions, reflected improved food security and reduced reliance on negative coping strategies. By the end of 2024, 83 percent of households achieved acceptable food consumption levels, an increase of 67 percent from baseline. Furthermore, dietary diversity among women and girls of reproductive age improved by 13 percent, underscoring the effectiveness of tailored emergency responses.

Collaborative partnerships were pivotal to the success of WFP's emergency interventions. Coordination with national and local authorities, community leaders, and technical institutions—including the 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—ensured that the most underserved and food-insecure populations in remote areas were reached. These partnerships were reinforced through WFP's leadership of the Food Security and Nutrition Cluster and its active participation in the Humanitarian Country Team, which included regional chapters in Alta Verapaz and Izabal.

A field-level agreement (FLA) established in Izabal with El Faro (a local non-governmental organization cooperating partner) played a critical role in ensuring cultural and contextual relevance. This agreement facilitated the incorporation of localized knowledge and practices, allowing the design and implementation of interventions aligned with the targeted communities' socio-cultural dynamics and specific needs. Moreover, El Faro's presence substantially supported logistics in extremely hard-to-reach locations, further enhancing the reach and impact of WFP's early recovery interventions.

In parallel, WFP conducted capacity-strengthening sessions for 5,560 participants (85 percent of whom were women), including 22 individuals who also benefited from CBT distribution interventions. These sessions aimed to enhance the operational and technical capacities of cooperating partners, with a particular focus on strengthening data collection methodologies through the application of standardized tools and advanced analytical techniques. This approach ensured greater accuracy, reliability, and timeliness of information, which is critical for evidence-based decision-making and the optimization of programmatic outcomes. Capacity-building efforts also prioritized the localization and coordination of interventions, equipping partners to align their operations with national and regional frameworks. This approach strengthened collaboration with local authorities, community leaders, and other stakeholders, integrating interventions into broader humanitarian and development strategies, minimizing duplication, and enhancing the collective impact of response efforts.

To optimize programme effectiveness, WFP will continue prioritizing women as primary recipients of CBT and ensuring the systematic disaggregation of data by age and gender. These measures will strengthen women's role in household decision-making and enhance their active engagement in community recovery efforts, contributing to more sustainable resilience-building strategies.

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.



11,173 people (72 percent women and girls) supported by **8 nutrition brigades** across **92 communities**



1,863 nutrition counsellors (99 percent women) trained to ensure **knowledge transfer** and outreach within communities of **4 departments**



Over **2 million people** nationwide reached through **social and behavior change communication** via **mass media**

Guatemala faces profound nutritional challenges, most notably the high prevalence of stunting among children under the age of 5, which severely impairs both cognitive and physical development. According to the National Maternal and Child Health Survey, Guatemala ranks sixth globally in terms of stunting prevalence, with nearly 47 percent of children affected. Government statistics further indicate that stunting rates in 18 of the country's 22 departments are categorized as high to very high, with prevalence averaging 53 percent in rural areas and 58 percent among Indigenous communities. Wasting continues to pose a significant public health challenge in Guatemala. As of December 2024, the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS) reported a 16 percent year-on-year increase in cases of wasting and a concerning 44 percent rise compared to the same period in 2022 [1].

In response to persistent nutritional challenges, WFP, in collaboration with MSPAS, continues to support the Government's Health and Nutrition Integral Brigades. Implemented in partnership with UNICEF and WHO, these nutrition brigades aim to monitor child growth, provide nutritional supplementation for children under five, and prevent stunting and wasting through early detection and targeted interventions. Additionally, they extend health and nutrition services through home visits, promoting best practices in hygiene and healthcare, advocating for exclusive breastfeeding, and facilitating the distribution of essential nutrients to at-risk populations.

During 2024, eight WFP-supported nutrition brigades reached 92 communities across Izabal, Quiché, and Huehuetenango, delivering monthly health and nutritional care to over 11,173 individuals. Through these nutrition brigades, 3 percent of children were identified with moderate and severe wasting and 64 percent with stunting, emphasizing the critical role of this national programme in the early detection, prevention, and management of malnutrition. Identified cases of acute malnutrition were referred to local health centres for appropriate treatment, ensuring timely and targeted care to mitigate long-term health impacts.

WFP also collaborated closely with MSPAS to enhance local health system capacities through targeted technical and financial assistance. Through this collaboration, WFP has conducted 30 workshops across 12 departments to update protocols for treating wasting and enhance health personnel's capacities in malnutrition early detection and management of cases. These workshops trained 387 local health personnel, 71 percent women and 29 percent men, equipping them with standardized tools and methodologies to improve the early detection and management of malnutrition cases. To further enhance local health services, WFP supplied essential inputs such as anthropometric equipment, office supplies, and registration forms to 98 health facilities in Huehuetenango, Izabal, Alta Verapaz, Sololá, and Quiché departments, in alignment with MSPAS protocols. Infrastructure improvements were also undertaken, including the repair of four health centres in Zacapa and El Progreso. Collectively, all these interventions contributed to strengthening the provision of medical and nutritional services, with the potential to benefit approximately 331,500 individuals.

Further, WFP facilitated a series of meetings and workshops, informed by insights from the 2023 decentralized evaluation of the national complementary feeding programme *Nutriniños*, conducted jointly with MSPAS, the Ministry of Social Development, and the Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN). These collaborative sessions focused on designing an improved pilot programme to establish a more efficient and effective model for preventing and treating wasting. The pilot also seeks to contribute to the sustained prevention of stunting. By fostering dialogue and leveraging technical expertise, WFP aims to equip the new Government of Guatemala with essential evidence and recommendations to redesign and scale up a more comprehensive national programme promoting optimal complementary feeding practices.

To strengthen government initiatives aimed at improving dietary access and addressing malnutrition in Guatemala, WFP, in collaboration with key partners including SESAN, MSPAS, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food, and

the Ministry of Finance, is conducting the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis, designed to develop evidence-based strategies to enhance the availability, affordability, and consumption of nutritious foods across the population's lifecycle, integrating interventions across social protection, health, education, and agriculture sectors. In 2024, three of the four FNG phases were completed, including the inception phase, the baseline assessment, and the modelling of interventions. The final phase, focused on validation and dissemination, is expected to conclude in early 2025.

Social and Behaviour Change regarding nutrition and health

In 2024, WFP finalized its research-based Social Behaviour Change (SBC) Strategy, developed in alignment with SESAN's national framework to promote improved dietary practices among underserved families while integrating gender considerations, humanitarian priorities, and resilience-building in rural communities. Designed through a participatory process involving multiple stakeholders, the strategy focuses on increasing dietary diversity, reducing the consumption of non-nutritious processed foods, improving hygiene practices, and addressing gender roles in eating habits. Branded as "*Generación Chispuda*", the strategy disseminated key messages and activities on healthy eating, hygiene, and gender equity in mid-2024, ultimately reaching 76 communities across Huehuetenango, El Progreso and Zacapa by the end of the year, and reaching an estimated 228,300 individuals through WFP's interventions.

The SBC strategy employs three interconnected approaches: interpersonal communication, community mobilization, and mass media outreach, targeting the departments of Sololá, Huehuetenango, Quetzaltenango, and Quiché. Interpersonal communication focuses on strengthening local capacities through training community nutrition counsellors to prevent malnutrition and promote practices such as Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), healthy diets, and good hygiene. During the reporting period, 1,863 nutrition counsellors (99 percent of whom were women including many from WFP's savings and loans groups), were trained to establish local networks. These counsellors participated in capacity-strengthening sessions facilitated by WFP's partners, ensuring effective knowledge transfer and community outreach. Additionally, community mobilization efforts included cooking demonstrations, mother-to-mother supporting groups, recreational and sports programmes for adolescents, and creative mural projects for children and adolescents, directly reaching an estimated 19,500 individuals.

Moreover, a mass media campaign amplified these efforts, reaching an estimated over 2 million people nationwide through social media, radio, and regional and local print publications. Social media accounted for 73 percent of the outreach, followed by radio spots at 19 percent and print media at 8 percent.

The SBC activities were evaluated using key indicators, including the Minimum Dietary Diversity Score for Women (MDD-W) aged 15 to 49, and breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices for children. The evaluation revealed a significant improvement in dietary diversity, with the proportion of women achieving an adequate MDD-W score increasing from 39 to 61 percent. In addition, 76 percent of participants demonstrated accurate knowledge of the appropriate age for introducing complementary foods alongside breastfeeding, indicating an improved understanding of optimal IYCF practices.

HIV-sensitive interventions

WFP advances food security and nutrition interventions for people living with HIV, integrating resilience-building strategies to enhance their overall well-being. In 2024, WFP collaborated with a civil society association and the regional governments of Huehuetenango, Retalhuleu, and Quetzaltenango to strengthen the nutritional status and resilience capacities of individuals affected by HIV and their families.

In Huehuetenango, 236 households (1,180 individuals) benefited from conditional cash-based transfers, while 236 family gardens were established, providing both nutritional and economic benefits. Additionally, 185 individuals (42 percent women) participated in training sessions aimed at enhancing their productive and nutritional capacities. Similarly, in Retalhuleu and Quetzaltenango, 50 family gardens and one communal garden were developed, and 45 beneficiaries (84 percent women) received training on nutrition, food transformation, and recipe preparation to promote healthier dietary practices.

Beyond household-level support, WFP facilitated capacity-strengthening initiatives for 11 local institutions to enhance HIV awareness. Two workshops conducted in Quetzaltenango and Retalhuleu engaged 35 local government and technical service personnel, with 37 percent of participants being female. These workshops strengthened institutional understanding of the linkages between HIV, nutrition, and food security.

A key challenge faced by strategic outcome 2 was insufficient funding. By 2024, several activities aimed at enhancing the response—particularly those focused on preventing and identifying wasting—remained underfunded. This funding shortfall hindered the capacity to deliver an effective response, limiting support to governments and efforts to mitigate food insecurity and malnutrition among affected populations.

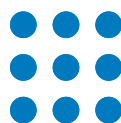
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



WFP supported the establishment of **15 school-based Centres for Integrated Child Development** that provided **care services to 1,200 women and children**



WFP assisted in deploying a **mobile application** that optimized workflows in **20,000 schools nationwide**, improving **school meals for 900,000 children**



1,289 smallholder producers (80 percent women) **connected to local markets** through **10 productive cooperatives**



Parametric insurance covered **14,731 smallholder households** at risk of drought and excess rainfall



USD 1.1 million saved by **13,879 women** in **596 savings and loans groups**



USD 2.6 million in conditional **cash-based transfers** benefited over **61,000 people** participating in **asset creation and rehabilitation**

Under strategic outcome 3 in 2024, WFP provided technical assistance and support to the Government of Guatemala in advancing sustainable, climate-resilient, nutrition-sensitive, and gender-sensitive food systems. This support was primarily directed toward the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food (MAGA).

School Feeding

In 2024, following the Government transition, WFP's priority was placed on providing technical assistance and institutional support to strengthen the National School Feeding Programme (SFP) and ensure sustainable progress aligned with national and international commitments. Guatemala has emerged as a prominent member of the School Meals Coalition (SMC) [1]. In alignment with its SMC duties, the country expanded programmatic coverage to address nutrition, health, hygiene, and early education, emphasizing the crucial first 8,000 days of child development. As part of this effort, MINEDUC implemented the "*Acompañame a Crecer*" programme, which provides integrated support for children aged 0 to 4, prioritizing school meals, early stimulation, and maternal and child health essential services. To support this initiative, WFP has played a key role in establishing 15 Community Centres for Integrated Child Development (CECODII) within schools in the Quiché department. These centres provide early childhood development care while enabling the SFP to expand its scope to younger children (up to 4 years of age), thereby enhancing the integration of educational, nutritional, and health interventions to comprehensively address critical developmental needs. In addition, WFP also supported the training of 88 community trainers using MINEDUC's methodologies to deliver care to children and mothers in CECODIIs. During the 2024 school year, these 15 centres provide services to approximately 1,200 individuals, including children, as well as pregnant and breastfeeding women, ensuring access to essential health services across the 15 target communities.

WFP also provided additional support to the SFP on strategic actions related to capacity building, field-based projects, and technological and innovative solutions. These interventions prioritized the integration of family farming into the programme, promoting local food systems and enhancing the programme's impact on food security and community resilience capabilities. As part of these processes, four Technical Field Schools (ETCAEs) were established, serving as platforms to train, certify, and integrate 200 smallholder farmers into the SFP and local markets in Quetzaltenango, Huehuetenango, and Quiché departments. The programme engaged 30 schools and involved more than 150 members of the educational community, fostering a holistic approach to sustainable SFP and community development. As part of this framework, WFP and MINEDUC have advanced the development of two distinct iterations of a school feeding mobile application, each tailored to address specific operational challenges within the programme.

The first iteration, already integrated into the MINEDUC's information system, is designed to optimize the management of operational workflows across 20,000 schools nationwide (56 percent), underscoring its impact on modernizing programme management and enhancing the quality of school meals for an estimated 900,000 schoolchildren. The second iteration, currently in development, introduces an expanded feature set aimed at enabling the integration of smallholder farmers into the SFP market through digital pathways for local procurement, facilitating real-time market linkages, and supporting data-driven decision-making to bolster sustainable supply chains. WFP has been actively providing technical assistance throughout the development lifecycle of both iterations, ensuring that system architecture, data management, and functional capabilities align with programme objectives.

Resilience building

WFP's integrated resilience programmes adopted a multifaceted approach focused on five thematic areas: climate adaptation and livelihoods, women and youth empowerment, gender- and nutrition-sensitive governance, entrepreneurship and value chains, and innovation. Collectively, the activities directly reached 112,380 unique individuals and indirectly benefited 59,750 people in Huehuetenango, Quiché, Alta Verapaz, and the Dry Corridor (El Progreso, Chiquimula, Zacapa, Jalapa, Jutiapa, and Santa Rosa).

WFP pursued integrated approaches to enhance climate resilience and livelihood security. Key achievements included the creation of 3,398 family and community gardens to improve food availability and dietary diversity and 5,432 organic compost systems for sustainable fertilizer production. Pilot projects introduced vertical gardens in peri-urban areas and aquaponic systems, promoting resource-efficient food production. Additionally, forest conservation initiatives safeguarded 72 hectares, while 16 irrigation systems improved water access, covering 38 hectares of agricultural land. These interventions were supported by USD 2.6 million in conditional cash-based transfers (CBT), benefiting 17,636 households—over 61,000 people—, particularly during the lean season.

The disaster risk finance strategy, a cornerstone of WFP's resilience framework, provided parametric microinsurance, anticipatory actions, and climate information services. Microinsurance insured 14,731 smallholder households (70,331 individuals, 88 percent of whom were women). The scheme offered financial indemnities of up to USD 500 per household for weather-related losses, with 62 percent of participants contributing 16 percent of premiums. This initiative fostered local ownership and awareness of risk management tools. In the Dry Corridor, WFP benefitted 1,200 households with training on climate-smart practices, distribution of drought-tolerant seeds, and anticipatory CBT. Building on the 2023 drought pilot in the Dry Corridor, refined triggers were developed in 2024. Furthermore, excess rain and flood risk-based anticipatory actions pilots were designed and implemented in Alta Verapaz and Izabal, reaching an additional 2,000 individuals with risk mapping, contingency planning, and information and alert dissemination.

Furthermore, to strengthen agro-climatic decision-making through improved last-mile climate services, WFP deployed 28 agro-climatic sensors and 150 rain gauges across the Dry Corridor's departments, bolstering localized data collection and complementing national monitoring systems, including those of the National Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology, and Hydrology. Additionally, WFP provided technical assistance and capacity strengthening to seven Agro-Climatic Technical Roundtables, and 275 climate informants and 25 climate monitors were trained to deliver timely and actionable climate forecasts at the local level, enhancing the adaptive capacity of vulnerable, remote communities.

Community-driven approaches emphasized women and youth empowerment, particularly in Indigenous areas. WFP formed or strengthened 596 savings and loans groups (GACEMs), engaging 13,879 participants, primarily young women, in entrepreneurship, livelihood diversification and financial inclusion. The training covered business planning, market access, nutrition and gender equality, resulting in 345 new ventures offering diverse products, including horticultural goods, livestock, and handicrafts, among others. Total savings across GACEMs reached USD 1.1 million by the end of 2024, with significant investments and revenues generated from entrepreneurial activities. To ensure a sustainable impact and foster equitable decision-making, community-based gender empowerment committees were established and linked to Municipal Women's Departments.

Through partnerships with non-governmental organizations and the private sector, WFP supported seven key value chains in the Dry Corridor, engaging 1,289 smallholder producers (80 percent women), and facilitating the establishment and market access of 10 smallholder productive cooperatives [2]. Collaborations with the Commonwealth Copán Ch'orti' and the Inter-American Development Bank enabled the creation of 3,000 chicken coops, generating income opportunities and supporting household consumption. In 2025, WFP plans to expand support to 600 additional smallholder coffee-producing families in the Dry Corridor through funding from Starbucks, strengthening climate resilience and diversifying livelihoods.

In terms of sustainable energy initiatives, WFP leveraged innovative solutions to address environmental challenges and enhance sustainability. Energy initiatives benefitted 1,379 households with improved cookstoves and solar panels, reducing firewood consumption, improving respiratory health, and decreasing annual carbon emissions by 3,569 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent. In Quiché, 275 solar panels were installed by 12 indigenous women trained as

solar engineers, with plans to graduate 14 more women in 2025 to expand these efforts.

Aligned with commitments made during the Food Systems Summit, WFP partnered with government institutions and UN agencies to develop a national food systems roadmap. As part of its efforts to foster more sustainable food systems, WFP piloted the Local and Regional Food Procurement Policy in Guatemala, mandating that at least 20 percent of WFP's maize purchases for the Government be sourced from smallholder producers. In 2024, WFP nearly doubled its maize procurement from smallholder farmers compared to 2023, increasing from 507 MT to 1,006 MT and generating USD 842,269 in revenue.

Plans for 2025 include scaling up activities to strengthen value chains, expand energy solutions, and undertake evidence-generation initiatives.

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.



WFP supported the **expansion of social protection programmes to 125,000 new beneficiaries** through the **Social Household Registry**



34,000 people benefited from **nutritionally adequate menus** supported by WFP, provided through **88 government soup kitchens** across **82 municipalities**



485 government personnel (45 percent women) **trained in emergency preparedness, risk management, nutrition, gender, and protection**

Social protection

In Guatemala, a country with a population of approximately 18 million, 56 percent of citizens live below the poverty line, earning insufficient income to meet their basic needs [1]. Socioeconomic challenges are exacerbated by an underdeveloped social protection system characterized by fragmented, small-scale interventions primarily managed by the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES). In response, the incoming government for the 2024-2028 period has prioritized the institutional strengthening of Guatemala's National Social Protection System (SNPS). Key measures include the expansion and operationalization of the Social Household Registry (RSH), the launch of the *Mano a Mano* initiative to address malnutrition and poverty, the extension of flagship programmes such as *Bolsa Social* and *Bono Social*, and the formulation of comprehensive social protection policies.

In 2024, WFP supported these strategic priorities by providing targeted technical assistance to MIDES through expert-led missions and capacity-strengthening initiatives. Interventions focused on aligning social protection programmes with national strategic objectives, incorporating gender-responsive and nutrition-sensitive approaches, and enhancing institutional capacities in targeting, monitoring, and evaluation to increase adaptiveness and responsiveness to shocks. Notable achievements included the expansion of RSH to urban and peri-urban areas, incorporating 25,000 families (approximately 125,000 individuals) across six municipalities in the department of Guatemala. This was supported by capacity-strengthening workshops for 257 participants (56 percent women) and the recruitment of 15 skilled professionals to ensure data collection, organization, and analysis were conducted transparently, improving data quality and reducing political clientelism.

Further technical support was provided to the *Comedores Sociales* programme, emphasizing the development of nutritionally adequate menus that comply with the standards of the Nutrition Institute of Central America and Panama and refining technical specifications for service providers [2]. The intervention led to a scale-up in operational capacity, increasing the programme's coverage from 62 to 88 soup kitchens in 82 municipalities across 18 departments and benefiting approximately 34,000 individuals, including older adults and persons with disabilities. Beneficiary engagement was further enhanced by disseminating hygiene and nutrition education to promote improved dietary practices.

Moreover, in 2024, WFP facilitated the development of MIDES' Inclusion and Gender Policy by deploying a Senior Advisor to provide technical assistance, ensuring the institutionalization of equity-driven approaches across programming and operations. Implementation strategies were disseminated through workshops that convened 50 participants, including 66 percent of women, fostering a shared understanding and commitment to gender principles within the institution.

Collaborations with UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, and UNFPA were instrumental in updating the Core Diagnostic Instrument on social protection programmes to address post-pandemic challenges within the SNPS, laying the groundwork for comprehensive policy reform. In addition, WFP initiated the first technical mission to establish a Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) framework, engaging high-level representatives from MIDES, the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED), the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA), and key development partners such as UNICEF and NORCAP CashCap. Subsequent phases planned for 2025 will include integrating evidence-based strategic planning, behaviour change communication, and gender mainstreaming approaches into SRSP mechanisms.

Emergency preparedness

In accordance with its Country Strategic Plan, WFP is committed to strengthening national emergency preparedness institutions and systems to enhance government capacities and foster multistakeholder coordination, ultimately contributing to the establishment of a comprehensive social protection system. The government transition, coupled with the climatic shift from El Niño to La Niña, has revealed critical deficiencies in disaster response capacities. Indeed, a significant percentage of the CONRED, MAGA, and the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS) personnel currently in place are new appointees who miss some skills required to effectively manage emergency preparedness and response at all administrative levels, from national to local.

Within the framework of previously established agreements with the Executive Secretariat of the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (SE-CONRED), the ongoing 2022 Memorandum of Understanding, and the 2023-2025 Strategic Capacity Strengthening Plan, WFP aimed to address these challenges by providing technical assistance in 2024 to enhance disaster management capabilities, improve coordination among stakeholders, promote sustainable risk reduction, and strengthen national systems to protect populations from emergencies and climate shocks.

More specifically, with financial support from the European Union to strengthen the capacities of government institutions across all levels, particularly CONRED, WFP continued implementing targeted interventions in 2024 focused on enhancing disaster preparedness and response mechanisms in seven municipalities within Guatemala's Dry Corridor (Jalapa, Zacapa, and Chiquimula departments). As part of these interventions, seven Municipal Response Plans (MRPs) were developed and updated to address critical gaps and improve operational readiness, designed to enhance disaster preparedness and response capacities at the municipal level. The development of MRPs follows a phased approach to ensure alignment with local needs. Currently, three MRPs are in the first phase, involving initial review and diagnostic assessments; three have advanced to Phase 2, focused on technical validation and adjustments; and one has reached Phase 3, centred on preliminary technical approval. All MRPs are scheduled to complete the final phases (4 and 5) and achieve full operation by mid-2025.

WFP also organized 35 workshops for Municipal Coordinators for Disaster Reduction (COMRED) in 7 municipalities in Chiquimula, Zacapa, and Jalapa departments. These workshops provided training for 319 government personnel, of whom 48 percent were women, on various key subjects, including disaster preparedness, hazard analysis, local risk management plans, and cross-cutting issues such as nutrition, gender, and protection. Beyond participation rates, these initiatives promoted gender equality and equal opportunities for skill development. Women and men alike took part in capacity-strengthening activities related to the implementation of the Emergency Preparedness Action Plan, the Emergency Logistics Preparedness Plan, the Logistics Working Group meetings, and the Preparedness Programme for Food and Nutrition Crises workshops.

To further expand knowledge and technical skills, 37 municipal personnel from COMREDS received certification in methodologies aimed at training community-level staff from Local Coordinators for Disaster Reduction (COLREDS) to ensure the transfer of expertise to local teams, enhancing preparedness and response capacities.

WFP continues supporting SE-CONRED in enhancing logistic preparedness strategies by integrating and utilizing critical data at both national and local levels. Key areas of support include enhancing inventory management systems and the implementation of international logistics frameworks such as the Customs and the Improving Preparedness and Capacity for Humanitarian Crises and Emergencies Through Logistics and Supply Chain Readiness, the Emergency Supply Pre-positioning Strategy, Warehouse and Relief Efforts Coordination, and Logistics Information Exchange. These initiatives aimed to strengthen Guatemala's capacity to respond effectively to emergencies through optimized logistical planning and resource management.

In 2024, WFP Guatemala also maintained active collaboration with the Global Logistics Cluster through the locally coordinated WFP-led Logistics Working Group, the Customs and Humanitarian Assistance Working Group, and SE-CONRED. This partnership focused on implementing the WFP Regional Field-Based Preparedness Project in Guatemala, funded by Germany and the United States of America, aiming to address logistical gaps in humanitarian coordination, transportation, storage, customs processes, and information management. To advance these objectives, WFP presented updates to the Multisectoral Logistics Plan for Emergencies, a framework that has significantly enhanced Guatemala's national humanitarian logistics system by providing technical capacity development and fostering long-term partnerships among key stakeholders. As part of the initiative, WFP, in collaboration with the Superintendency of Tax Administration, organized a training session on customs procedures and the importation of humanitarian aid shipments, convening 70 participants (39 percent women) from public institutions, humanitarian organizations and private sector entities.

To promote the integration of gender considerations into emergency preparedness, and at the request of SE-CONRED, WFP conducted two workshops focused on the prevention of gender-based violence (GBV). The first workshop engaged 96 participants, including 35 women and 61 men, and addressed the identification and prevention of GBV. The second workshop concentrated on promoting a culture of equity in professional and social contexts, with the participation of 35 individuals (85 percent women).

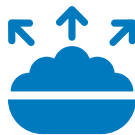
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance at policy and operational level to social protection institutions.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
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.



3.3 million people indirectly reached through **food distributions** conducted by the Government



31,200 MT of locally procured food commodities and specialized nutritious food **distributed to 22 departments**



11 service provision agreements worth **USD 52.3 million** signed to support the Government

Guatemala ranks as the 10th most at-risk country globally for severe impacts from extreme natural events and the 16th most affected in the past 20 years [1]. The country's high vulnerability to natural disasters, such as prolonged droughts and torrential rains, combined with limited safety nets and a social protection system still under development, poses significant challenges to food security and nutrition. In response, WFP has continued implementing large-scale service provision operations under strategic outcome 5, supporting the Government and in-country partners through on-demand services and technical assistance. Key focus areas include procurement, logistics, cash-based transfers (CBT), and the digitalization and innovation of operational processes.

Aligned with Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP collaborated with key government institutions, including the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food (MAGA), the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED), the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES), the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS), and the Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN). Technical support focused on strengthening food assistance, nutrition and emergency response programmes by improving processes related to food procurement, transportation, storage, and distribution, as well as enhancing beneficiary registration systems to increase the efficiency, coverage, and impact of national programmes, thereby helping to secure improved access to nutritious foods for food-insecure populations.

As part of the national food assistance and grain reserve programmes, WFP and MAGA formalized 8 service provision agreements in 2024, enabling the delivery of 30,000 MT of locally procured food commodities valued at over USD 39 million. By the end of the year, the Government reported to WFP that these efforts had reached an estimated 3 million individuals nationwide. Throughout 2024, food procurement increased by 28 percent in value (USD 11 million) and by 12,000 MT in volume compared to 2023 levels. This growth was largely attributed to the expanded number of families receiving assistance through MAGA's programmes under the new administration. In 2024, MAGA also received WFP's support for the assembly of food rations, in addition to procurement, transportation and storage, enabling distribution closer to the communities in need directly assisted by the Government. Between January and October 2024, approximately 70,000 food rations were assembled at warehouses managed by MAGA and jointly operated with WFP, with a manufacturing cost valued at USD 65,000.

A notable accomplishment in March 2024 was the renewal of the service provision agreement with MSPAS, MIDES and SESAN for the international procurement of 1,200 MT of specialized nutritious food - Super Cereal Plus - valued at USD 2.9 million [2]. Under this initiative, WFP coordinated the distribution of Super Cereal Plus to 27 health directorates, reaching an estimated 300,000 children across 20 departments. This effort formed part of the Government's strategic response to prevent acute and chronic malnutrition under the national complementary feeding programme.

Since its inception in 2020, this national programme has demonstrated significant reach, serving approximately 350,000 children annually in 2021 and 2022, and over 500,000 children in 2023. The Government's transition in January 2024 prompted a reassessment of complementary nutritious food products to address child malnutrition. This review delayed the confirmation, procurement, and distribution of Super Cereal Plus in 2024, resulting in a reduction of 3,500 MT in purchases compared to the previous year.

Discussions with the new administration are ongoing to optimize Super Cereal Plus distribution logistics, with plans to pilot improved systems. Although the pilot project's timing, design and location remain under review, negotiations are in progress for a new agreement to procure and distribute an additional 2,400 MT of Super Cereal Plus starting in January 2025, aiming to expand the programme's impact and efficiency in combating malnutrition.

Additionally, in August 2024, WFP signed a one-year service-level agreement with UNICEF to rent 250 square meters of storage space for non-food items in Guatemala departments, valued at USD 26,000 per year. This partnership highlights WFP's commitment to supporting broader humanitarian objectives.

The final evaluation of WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2021-2025 revealed that food procurement through WFP offers the Government of Guatemala notable advantages, including an approximate 14 percent cost reduction compared to public procurement processes and notably shorter processing times.

Under the Local and Regional Procurement Policy, WFP prioritized indirect purchases of maize and beans in 2024. By engaging traders through indirect contract modalities (traditional traders), WFP maintained transparency and accountability while fostering stronger connections between traders and smallholder producers. To further promote equitable practices, WFP introduced the COIN (Inclusive Procurement) certification. This certification recognizes traders who adopt sustainable and equitable practices, ensuring that smallholder producers benefit more effectively from local and regional procurement activities. The COIN certification entails a rigorous three-stage process, requiring compliance from traders and oversight by WFP's Procurement and Programme Units, a Vendor Management Committee, and an external committee comprising representatives from MAGA, the National Institute of Agricultural Marketing, and the Universidad del Valle de Guatemala. In early 2025, WFP also plans to pilot a digital traceability system for indirect purchases aimed at improving operational efficiency, ensuring transparency, and strengthening accountability mechanisms.

In August 2024, CONRED formally requested WFP's support to procure 35,600 in-kind food kits for nationwide emergency response. This first-of-its-kind service provision agreement, valued at USD 1.2 million, operates under a commodity voucher modality, allowing CONRED to redeem vouchers for in-kind food kits through WFP as needed.

In December, the agreement was expanded to include an additional 71,295 emergency food kits and 100,000 protein drink packages, increasing the total by USD 3.2 million and bringing overall funding to USD 4.4 million for 2024.

Through this partnership, CONRED has strategically pre-positioned food kits at three locations across the country, ensuring a rapid response to emergencies and natural disasters within 72 hours.

WFP also engaged with other UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including IOM and Glasswing, an international organization supporting youth through capacity building and monthly cash transfers, to introduce its service provision platform for CBT. While these entities expressed openness to considering partnerships in the medium term, they did not move forward with agreements in 2024.

At the same time, WFP has initiated contracting financial service providers (FSPs) to expand its operational base and delivery mechanisms. The expanded FSP network includes mobile money services, digital wallets, cash-over-the-counter options, and partnerships with microfinance institutions and mobile network operators. Additionally, WFP is piloting regional and global long-term agreements with providers such as Western Union for cash-over-the-counter services and rechargeable Visa cards through Zinli.

The introduction of service provision agreements and the expansion of FSP networks demonstrate WFP's proactive approach to strengthening emergency response mechanisms and enhancing operational efficiency in Guatemala, ensuring timely and effective assistance reaches food-insecure populations while fostering innovation and resilience. Diversifying delivery channels and building strategic partnerships create scalable solutions that empower government institutions, UN agencies, and NGOs to respond more effectively to humanitarian needs, positioning WFP as a leader UN agency in advancing sustainable assistance within the national and regional humanitarian landscape.

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

The gender gap in Guatemala has continued to widen, with the country achieving a score of 68.6 percent in 2024. This positions Guatemala 93rd out of 146th countries in the Global Gender Gap ranking, placing it among the Latin American nations with the most significant gender disparities, alongside El Salvador and Belize [1]. To tackle these enduring inequities, WFP reaffirms its commitment to addressing the structural barriers and systemic disparities faced by women through targeted interventions guided by the framework and priorities outlined in its Gender Policy 2022.

In 2024, WFP Guatemala completed the requirements for accreditation under the WFP Gender Equality Certification Programme (GECF), receiving official certification signed by the Executive Director in July. This achievement resulted from collaboration across all operational areas, including the three Field Offices, supported by a capacity-building initiative that engaged staff, implementing partners, and government counterparts to enhance gender awareness.

The process began with a participatory evaluation to establish a baseline and identify key benchmarks within the GECF framework. This assessment evaluated gender mainstreaming in WFP Guatemala's operations, identifying key areas for improvement, such as adopting a sustainable intersectional programming approach, promoting experience exchange, documenting lessons learned, and increasing participation, especially among marginalized Indigenous women. The certification highlights WFP Guatemala's effective programming that emphasizes gender equality and women's empowerment while improving visibility for gender initiatives and enhancing internal and external communication and resource mobilization. Notably, Guatemala is one of only 30 WFP Country Offices to receive this prestigious recognition, showcasing its leadership in advancing gender-related priorities.

With the certification secured, a strategic plan is under development in collaboration with the WFP Gender Office at Headquarters and the Regional Gender Advisor. This plan aims to ensure that Country Strategic Plan activities maintain a strong commitment to equity and that the food and nutrition assistance provided to beneficiaries continues to be appropriate and accessible, setting a benchmark for gender-responsive programming in the region.

Throughout 2024, WFP Guatemala intensified its efforts to advance women's economic empowerment and promote gender equality across all programmes and projects. These efforts were anchored in a series of strategic activities, including gender training for new Country Office staff, personnel from three Field Offices, and seven cooperating partners implementing five resilience projects. Additionally, WFP facilitated the development of participatory gender diagnoses for these five resilience projects and supported the dissemination and implementation of three public gender policies: the Ministry of Agriculture's Gender Policy, the Departmental Policy for Women's Empowerment in Alta Verapaz, and the National Policy for the Promotion and Integral Development of Women. Furthermore, WFP provided technical assistance to the Country Office's Communication Unit to integrate a gender perspective into its communication strategy. It also strengthened coordination with Municipal Women's Directorates in Alta Verapaz, Quiché, and Huehuetenango to promote women's empowerment at the local level.

Additionally, WFP submitted an application to a United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)-led research study on women-led solutions for drought resilience, featuring a compelling case study from its Pro-Resilience Programme. The study spotlighted the inspiring journey of a young woman climate monitor trained through the programme, whose story exemplifies resilience and innovation in the face of climate challenges. This case study was selected for publication and garnered recognition, earning the beneficiary an invitation to speak at the 16th session of the Conference of the Parties of the UNCCD, held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, in December 2024.

To ensure the sustainability and continuous advancement of gender mainstreaming, WFP Guatemala established the Gender Results Committee as a pivotal mechanism to institutionalize gender equality and women's empowerment within WFP's operations, aligning with the priorities set forth in the Gender Policy. By fostering a systematic approach, the Committee reinforces the commitment to embedding gender-responsive practices into the organization's strategic framework, ensuring that gender considerations remain integral to programmatic and operational outcomes.

The Committee prioritizes strengthening communication channels and fostering institutional environments conducive to meaningfully change restrictive gender power dynamics. To achieve this, a comprehensive work plan was developed to enhance gender-related training and capacity-strengthening for institutional staff; manage training processes for all implementing partners on gender equality and women's empowerment; foster collaboration with government institutions to reinforce gender-specialized units; recognize and communicate achievements in women's economic empowerment; and consolidate WFP's leadership on gender equality at the local level. The Committee convenes at least once per month to ensure consistent progress and coordination.

Additionally, WFP prioritized enhancing visibility efforts to modify restrictive gender power dynamics, which adds value to its operations in Guatemala. Currently, a Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) for implementing the savings and loans groups (GACEMs) has been approved. This SOP will serve as a standardized tool to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of GACEMs as an effective methodology for promoting women's economic empowerment and achieving practical gender equality outcomes. To ensure the sustainability of its efforts to close the gender gap, WFP Guatemala has reviewed and integrated gender equality and women's empowerment actions across all its internal and programme management cycle processes.

During the Government transition, WFP maintained strong partnerships with government gender units, including those within the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food, and the Ministry of Social Development. These efforts encompassed providing technical gender assistance and expanding collaboration with other institutions, such as the Executive Secretariat of the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction and the Presidential Secretariat for Women, through training and sensitization workshops. Moreover, in June 2024, the Vice President of Guatemala visited women's economic empowerment projects in the department of Alta Verapaz, further enabling WFP to strengthen partnerships and expand technical cooperation in areas where gender equality and economic empowerment initiatives intersect with food security and nutrition.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

To uphold WFP's commitment to placing protection and accountability at the forefront of its operations, the Guatemala Country Office appointed a Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Officer in 2024. This Officer leads the newly established Gender, Protection and Inclusion Unit, supported by a Gender Associate and a Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) Operator.

Building on the need to address the specific vulnerabilities of Indigenous Peoples, who made up 65 percent of participants in crisis response and integrated resilience activities, WFP prioritized linguistic and cultural considerations to ensure equitable access and meaningful engagement. To achieve this, staff proficient in local languages were strategically placed in the three Field Offices in Quetzaltenango, Cobán, and Chiquimula, the first two particularly covering regions with significant Mayan Indigenous Peoples. Additionally, cooperating partners were required to employ technical staff fluent in local indigenous languages to bridge communication gaps and enhance the effectiveness of interventions. In its commitment to provide equal opportunities and assistance for all individuals, WFP also focused on ensuring meaningful access for persons with disabilities, with 1.4 percent of participants identified as having some form of disability. To further reinforce this approach, interventions were systematically coordinated with local authorities and community leaders, fostering local ownership, strengthening social cohesion, and ensuring broad support for WFP activities.

WFP provided 12 trainings on protection and accountability to AAP policies, as well as the prevention of gender-based violence (GBV) and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), to new Country Office staff and personnel from various units, including Field Offices and warehouses. These sessions aimed to enhance technical capacity while ensuring that programme implementation respected the cultural and social contexts of the communities served, promoting safety, dignity, and integrity across all interventions, while fostering trust and meaningful engagement within affected populations. The training was also extended to field staff from 10 cooperating partners in Retalhuleu, Huehuetenango, Alta Verapaz, and Quiché departments.

Additionally, WFP Guatemala conducted detailed feasibility assessments to identify and mitigate protection risks, ensuring that cash-based transfer (CBT) interventions did not result in unintended negative consequences. Based on the findings, adjustments were made to select cash delivery points to enhance accessibility and security for beneficiaries. To further safeguard the dignity and well-being of recipients, a dedicated section was integrated into post-distribution monitoring tools to assess protection risks and collect feedback on service delivery. The insights gained from this process informed continuous improvements of CBT interventions, enhancing their effectiveness and safety while ensuring alignment with the highest protection standards.

To enhance community engagement and accountability, WFP Guatemala elaborated and implemented the Community Engagement Action Plan. This plan outlined strategies to integrate protection, gender and equitable practices into programming and established diversified feedback mechanisms to gather insights from beneficiaries and participants. Initial actions included integrating protection elements into training for cooperating partners and updating monitoring tools to assess the effectiveness of the CFM. During 2024, the CFM registered 3,559 feedback submissions. Of these, 90 percent were submitted via suggestion boxes in project areas, and 10 percent through the toll-free hotline, help desks and field staff.

WFP also disseminated information about the various CFMs through printed materials, banners, and flyers. These materials were translated into local languages and included details on safeguarding personal data, ensuring accessibility and transparency, and protecting private data and information. The establishment of 15 help desks with attention in local languages, in 12 municipalities with predominantly Indigenous Peoples further expanded CFM accessibility. The help desks assisted 95 individuals (93 percent women and 7 percent men) from the Ixil, Q'eqchi', Mam, Awakateco, and Q'anjob'al ethnic groups. These newly established CFM help desks, complemented by updated CFM standard operating procedures, provided communities with a platform to report issues in their local indigenous languages. Additionally, the WFP produced radio messages in four local languages and developed visibility materials to

help participants identify the help desks and encourage their active participation.

Risk Analysis and Strategic Planning

WFP Guatemala became the first Country Office in the Latin America and Caribbean region to implement the I-CARA assessment instrument in Huehuetenango, Quiché, and Alta Verapaz departments—areas predominantly inhabited by Indigenous populations facing high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. These regions are also central to WFP's efforts to empower rural Indigenous women. The Integrated Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (I-CARA) aimed to identify current and potential risks affecting Indigenous Peoples, rural women, youth, and persons with disabilities, highlighting vulnerabilities relevant to WFP's operations and informing targeted interventions. Emphasizing resilience-building and women's empowerment, the findings underscore the need to strengthen communication with beneficiaries in local languages and enhance coordination with authorities and community leaders. This approach ensures risk mitigation, aligns actions with a "do no harm" framework, and places beneficiaries as active participants at the core of all interventions.

Additionally, in May 2024, 10 staff members, including the Country Director, PSEA focal point, and Heads of Field Offices, participated in in-depth training by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee. This training enhanced their PSEA knowledge, built the capacity of designated focal points, and improved staff training quality. To further strengthen prevention, three additional PSEA focal points were designated at Field Offices, reinforcing WFP's commitment to safeguarding affected populations. Building on these efforts, WFP launched the *Together We Say No* campaign in November 2024, in collaboration with IOM and UN Women. The campaign raised awareness against sexual exploitation and abuse through printed materials and Mam-language radio messages, widely distributed to Country Office staff and cooperating partners, ensuring broad outreach.

Complementing these initiatives, WFP provided additional PSEA training, focusing on the use of CFM for reporting incidents. Sessions targeted staff from various units, including Field Offices, administration, drivers, warehouses, and personnel from 10 cooperating partners. By year-end, 100 percent of WFP staff and partners had completed mandatory training, strengthening awareness, accountability, and prevention efforts.

Through targeted actions in protection and accountability of affected populations, WFP Guatemala advanced its mission to empower populations at risk and ensure their dignity and safety, laying the foundation for a stronger commitment in its upcoming Country Strategic Plan 2026-2030.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Guatemala faces significant climate vulnerability, with nearly half of its territory prone to landslides and flooding, and one-fifth of its population exposed to drought-related impacts [1]. In 2024, the most impactful event was the prolonged dry season during the first semester, in which the extremely high temperatures combined with slash-and-burn practices exacerbated the outbreak of forest fires. Over 2,155 forest fires were recorded, affecting 178,339 hectares, the highest number of such incidents since 2001, leading to significant degradation of biodiversity and natural resources, and exhaustion of most of the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction's annual emergency response resources [2]. The 2024 rainy season, while delayed, was marked by tropical storms, notably Tropical Storms Nadine (October) and Sara (November), causing infrastructure damage, evacuations, and 35 reported fatalities nationwide as of December 2024 [3]. In 2024, the WFP-conducted national Food Security Survey recorded that half of the households experienced damage to their livelihoods due to droughts and heavy rains, impacting their ability to generate income, while 33 percent reported losses in agricultural production, and around 20 percent also reported damage to infrastructure, including roads, education and health facilities, and housing [4].

WFP's interventions in Guatemala offer environmental co-benefits that contribute to improved land and resource management, particularly integrated resilience programmes. Participants were trained in climate-smart agriculture techniques and organic fertilizer production, alongside activities focused on conserving and restoring soil, water and forests. These initiatives aim to alleviate pressure on degraded natural resources and unproductive lands while enhancing food security and diversifying diets. WFP also encourages the use of locally sourced materials and contextually appropriate assets to minimise damage to local ecosystems and communities.

In 2024, WFP scaled up sustainable energy initiatives, installing 367 solar panels and distributing over 1,000 fuel-efficient stoves to communities heavily reliant on firewood. The latter is equivalent to 3,569 tonnes of CO₂ emissions avoided yearly, as well as 26,185 trees saved. To support food production in space-limited peri-/urban areas, innovative techniques such as vertical gardening and aquaponics were introduced as resource-efficient solutions. Additionally, forest conservation activities were implemented in an area of 72 ha. Further, in alignment with the Government's irrigation policy, WFP implemented water capture and irrigation systems to optimize water use in drought-prone communities, benefiting over 38 ha of land for small-scale agricultural production.

To mitigate risks of adverse environmental and social impacts, WFP Guatemala incorporated corporate environmental and social safeguards across all its programmes, and in agreements and activities with cooperating partners. Partners were trained in applying WFP's risk screening tool, which was integrated into the Country Office's revised standard operating procedures for cooperating partner management and supported by a capacity-strengthening plan. By 2024, around 70 percent of partnerships and agreements were screened for environmental and social risks. Given the reliance on small-scale agricultural production, the high number of women participants and the involvement of self-identified Indigenous Peoples, most interventions were classified as medium risk. Risk management plans were developed collaboratively with partners to ensure environmental sustainability and the protection of participants' rights.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP has not yet implemented the Environmental Management System (EMS) in Guatemala. A headquarters mission is planned for early 2025 to train the Country Office staff in the development of the EMS and its specific operationalization in the Guatemalan context. However, main corporate environmental management initiatives have already been integrated into and implemented in the framework of WFP Guatemala's operations to minimize their environmental impact.

Building on last year's progress, WFP Guatemala continued to practice waste separation at the central and field office levels as part of the in-house waste management processes and in line with the 2023 modified Guatemalan recycling law. In addition, in collaboration with the non-governmental organization (NGO) Natural Reserves Association Guatemala and the NGO E-Waste Association, recyclable material is donated, and electronic waste is collected and recycled. Throughout 2024, 118 electronic devices were securely disposed of and recycled, preventing environmental contamination. Moreover, old or damaged visibility material is returned to the provider for repurposing or recycling. The use of ecological and recycled paper for the central office and Field Offices continued in 2024, as well as increased digitalization of reporting and monitoring activities through the use of mobile devices and corporate identity management solutions for participants' registration.

WFP Guatemala initiated its first pilot of a sustainability strategy for warehouses, starting with a facility in the eastern Dry Corridor region of the country. Reusing secondary packaging from beans and rice for ration packaging has achieved a 50 percent reduction in the use of packaging material. Additionally, the warehouse has begun repurposing damaged pallets into tables or benches and established designated cleaning areas for recipients exposed to chemical products to prevent leakage and contamination. In the medium to long term, the strategy aims to replicate these initiatives across all other WFP-managed warehouses countrywide, while incorporating improved waste management and composting systems, installing solar panels to meet energy demands, and introducing electric forklifts. At national level, these efforts within WFP Guatemala's logistic operations also included the donation of 200 unused, intact pallets to the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction.

In 2024, building on the successful implementation of the UN-wide booking system and resulting increased efficiencies, WFP Guatemala reduced its fleet by 11 vehicles, for a total of 18 WFP cars for use by its staff and other UN agencies, while maximizing the utilization of full cars' capacity for field missions. These measures are already contributing to a future reduction in travel-related emissions and WFP's carbon footprint.

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

WFP empowers communities, households, and individuals to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutritional status from emergencies and climatic shocks through a comprehensive, integrated approach. Key interventions include distributing fortified foods and specialized nutritional products, promoting healthy dietary practices, and supporting dietary diversification. Guatemala continues to grapple with significant nutritional challenges, including stunting, which affects nearly half of children under 5 years of age, impacting disproportionately Indigenous and rural populations. Concurrently, 50 percent of women of reproductive age are overweight and obese, while wasting cases increased by 16 percent in 2024 compared to the previous year. This concerning trend has been exacerbated during the lean season in post-COVID years, compounded by the prevalence of diseases such as dengue, diarrheal infections, and respiratory illnesses [1].

A comprehensive multisectoral approach is essential to overcoming barriers to nutrition, health, education, and productivity. The transition to a new Government in 2024 presented a unique opportunity to redefine strategies for addressing all forms of malnutrition. As an answer, WFP provided technical assistance and implemented a comprehensive work plan to integrate nutrition-focused activities across all strategic outcomes of the Country Strategic Plan, as shown in the results table. 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. Furthermore, The Social Behaviour Change (SBC) strategy branded as "*Generación Chispuda*" has served as a key platform to support widespread integration by combining educational training, community mobilization, and mass media campaigns to support at-risk communities and strengthen institutional capacities across all strategic outcomes areas.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP promoted healthy dietary habits and gender-sensitive nutrition practices among populations affected by climatic shocks. Nutrition messages were incorporated into emergency response activities through workshops and community mobilization, fostering the adoption of preparedness measures, healthy diets and hygiene practices, reaching a total of 5,560 individuals through these efforts.

Strategic outcome 3 addressed the integration of nutrition-sensitive and gender-responsive considerations into sustainable and climate-resilient food systems. Rural communities at risk of food insecurity benefitted from asset creation and rehabilitation initiatives that enhanced year-round access to nutritious foods. These efforts were complemented by SBC messaging, delivered through the "*Generación Chispuda*" campaign, to improve knowledge of nutrition, healthy diets, and hygiene practices. Artistic and recreational activities were used to engage communities effectively. Additionally, nutrition brigades played an instrumental role in detecting and preventing all forms of malnutrition, reinforcing the integrated resilience approach.

An essential achievement was the design and implementation of the first Social Protection Programme with a focus on nutrition, specifically for the National School Feeding Programme. Planned for 2025, the strategy aims to involve more ministries in order to effectively mainstream nutrition into public administration practices.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES) to enhance the nutrition-sensitive focus of Guatemala's social protection programmes. Improvements to the design and implementation of the *Bolsa Social* programme were prioritized to better address poverty and hunger. Furthermore, WFP supported the development of culturally relevant menus for the *Comedores Sociales* programme to ensure food-insecure communities have access to nutritionally balanced meals tailored to their needs.

WFP also worked closely with the Government of Guatemala to update the Fill the Nutrient Gap study, strengthening the evidence base for decision-making to improve physical and economic access to nutritious diets. The update was conducted in collaboration with key government entities, including the Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition, the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food, the Nutrition Institute of Central America and Panama, the Ministry of Economy, and MIDES. WFP Guatemala led the analysis in coordination with its Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Systems Analysis for Nutrition team at Headquarters. The final results are set to be unveiled during the second quarter of 2025.

As part of strategic outcome 5, WFP provided technical assistance to the Government to evaluate and improve the nutritional quality of food rations distributed through national programmes, thereby ensuring their alignment with WFP's operational standards and promoting the delivery of nutritionally adequate food to meet the needs of marginalized communities.

These comprehensive, coordinated, and complementary interventions highlight WFP's commitment to addressing Guatemala's nutritional challenges at all levels, integrating immediate assistance with long-term solutions to strengthen resilience, promote healthier diets, and advance progress toward Sustainable Development Goals. A critical challenge for nutrition programming in the country remains the limited availability of dedicated funding for strategic outcome 2. Despite this constraint, the Country Office employs a proactive approach, systematically integrating nutrition-sensitive strategies across emergency, resilience, and nexus proposals. Additionally, efforts are made to secure funding within the corresponding budgets to implement these nutrition-focused interventions effectively.

Partnerships

In 2024, WFP continued to diversify its public and private sector partnerships portfolio in the context of ever-decreasing Official Development Assistance to Guatemala since 2021. By 2024, WFP secured comparable grants to those obtained in 2022 and 2023, although the total funding amounts were lower than in preceding years. These grants were complemented by larger multi-year, integrated resilience programmes initiated in previous funding cycles scheduled to conclude in 2025 and 2026. Hence, WFP prioritized immediate resource mobilization efforts to maintain its critical crisis response, malnutrition prevention and disaster risk finance operations while launching longer-term development and climate funding requests.

On the Savings Lives mandate, WFP renewed humanitarian funding from longstanding partners such as Canada, Germany and the United States of America, while also receiving its first multilateral contribution from Sweden. These mostly flexible and advanceable contributions allowed WFP to respond to both lean and rainy season needs, albeit at a smaller scale than in previous years. In alignment with its Changing Lives mandate, WFP continued implementing multi-year, integrated resilience programmes encompassing nutrition, livelihoods, value chains, disaster risk financing, and school feeding activities. In 2024, these efforts were further complemented by enhanced capacity-strengthening activities to support the new Government at all administrative levels.

WFP resilience programmes were underpinned by support from the European Union in the Dry Corridor, Canada in Alta Verapaz, the Republic of Korea in Quiché, and the Howard G. Buffett Foundation in Huehuetenango. The allocation of multi-year, predictable funding enabled WFP to undertake long-term investments, conduct comprehensive studies and evaluations, and facilitate the integration of programme participants into broader development frameworks and social protection systems. These long-term resilience efforts were supported as in 2023, by annual contributions from Norway and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, as well as through newly established collaborations with private sector entities such as Starbucks.

As a WFP Innovation Champion Office, the country office advanced and scaled up a range of innovative programmes and endeavours, such as disaster risk finance (microinsurance, anticipatory actions, and climate services), sustainable energy solutions (fuel-saving cookstoves, solar panels and aquaponics), drone technology, and the school feeding management app. These advancements were made possible and scaled up through co-financing arrangements with both local and international private sector partners and vendors. Notably, this portfolio of innovations included the redevelopment of an industry-first Forecast Index Insurance product, designed in collaboration with Columbia University's International Research Institute for Climate and Society and the Independent Insurance Advisors. The product is now prepared for field testing, marking a significant milestone in WFP's efforts to strengthen resilience among populations vulnerable to climate-related risks.

WFP has also strengthened its partnerships with international financial institutions and academic entities to advance initiatives in climate resilience, disaster risk management, nutrition and social protection. In collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank, WFP continued to implement complementary resilience-building activities in the Dry Corridor, leveraging resources, exchanging outcomes, and sharing beneficiary data to maximize impact. Additionally, in partnership with Baylor University's Collaborative on Hunger and Poverty, WFP conducted a midline assessment of its impact study on the integrated resilience programme in Huehuetenango, focusing on outcomes related to food security, nutrition, climate resilience, and migration, exemplifying WFP's commitment to fostering strategic collaborations to drive sustainable development and evidence-based programming.

The Government of Guatemala remained a cornerstone partner in WFP's policy and programmatic efforts, with the new administration demonstrating a renewed commitment to collaboration in pursuit of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2, 5, and 17. WFP formalized key agreements, renewing the Regular Food Assistance Programme partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food (MAGA) and the complementary feeding agreement with the Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition, as well as the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES), and the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance.

To advance these efforts, WFP supported the Government of Guatemala in strengthening its international positioning on food security and nutrition through targeted engagement in high-level global platforms, including the Food Systems Summit and the School Meals Coalition. At regional level, WFP facilitated South-South cooperation between Guatemala and Belize on school feeding initiatives, fostering knowledge-sharing and best practices to enhance programmes efficiency and impact.

Building on this international engagement, WFP's support to the Government included the deployment of advisors to the Vice President's Office, MAGA and MIDES, enabling strategic alignment with policy frameworks and enhancing institutional capacities for effective programme implementation. WFP also broadened its technical support to national authorities by leading the annual Food Security Survey—the primary data source for the Integrated Food Security

Phase Classification—, updating the Fill the Nutrient Gap study and contributing to the Fifth Height Census in Schoolchildren.

Focus on localization

WFP advanced its localization commitment by signing or renewing a total of 12 field-level agreements with cooperating partners, predominantly national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), ensuring alignment with its corporate localization commitments, while fostering culturally sensitive and context-specific interventions. Collaboration with local and international academia, including Baylor University and *Universidad San Carlos de Guatemala*, focused on monitoring and evaluation, the latter developing a local information repository for resilience assets and activities, particularly in the Dry Corridor region.

These partnerships emphasized building local capacities to promote ownership, sustainability, and effective exit strategies. To this end, WFP delivered cross-cutting training on gender equality and women's empowerment, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, and project and financial management. All NGO partnerships were formalized through the UN Partner Portal, ensuring transparency and alignment with international standards.

WFP also institutionalized collaborations with national universities, including *Universidad del Valle*, *Universidad Rafael Landívar*, and *Universidad San Carlos*, to leverage academic expertise and expand research on food security and nutrition. Additionally, WFP convened its Private Sector Advisory Council on Food Security and Nutrition, comprising prominent Guatemalan business leaders, which met with representatives from the new Government to promote and coordinate the implementation of national nutrition priorities and programmes.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2024, WFP reinforced its leadership within the UN Country Team (UNCT) and multisectoral food security and nutrition forums. Collaborating with OCHA, FAO, and UNICEF under the Central Emergency Response Fund, WFP advanced an integrated anticipatory actions model to address drought risks. As co-lead of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Social Development Results Group with UNICEF, WFP contributed to the update of the Core Diagnostic Instrument on social protection programmes in partnership with UNICEF and UNDP. Additionally, WFP maintained its leadership of the UNCT Food Security and Nutrition Working Group and actively engaged in the UN Specialized Migration Group and the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Sub-cluster, launching a joint public campaign against GBV with UN Women and IOM. Support from UNAIDS-UBRAF enabled WFP to implement nutrition activities for people living with HIV.

WFP further coordinated key humanitarian and development initiatives in Guatemala, leading the Food Security Cluster and Logistics Working Group while actively participating in the Cash Working Group. The organization co-led the newly established Anticipatory Actions Technical Advisory Group, providing strategic guidance on anticipatory action frameworks. Technical and administrative support was also extended to the G13+ Donors Food Security and Nutrition Working Group, convened under USAID's Feed the Future initiative, which fostered collaboration among donors, UN agencies, and international financial institutions. This platform facilitated coordination with new government authorities, advancing a unified response to food security and nutrition challenges.

Based on WFP's prior experience and the joint programme with FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to strengthen the National School Feeding Programme, efforts are underway through South-South and Triangular cooperation to formulate a project for 2025-2027. Under this initiative, the three agencies, led by WFP, will once again collaborate to enhance the programme, integrating a resilience-based approach and fostering linkages with family farming.

Financial Overview

As Guatemala continues to face severe food insecurity, malnutrition, and climate-related challenges, WFP Guatemala maintained its strategic alignment with the current Country Strategic Plan (2021-2025) to address urgent humanitarian needs while advancing long-term development goals. The approved 2024 plan consists of five strategic outcomes, totalling USD 91 million. Of this amount, 55 percent is allocated to programmatic and non-service provision activities under strategic outcomes 1 to 4, while 45 percent is allocated to on-demand services to the Government under strategic outcome 5.

In 2024, WFP secured USD 10.1 million from international and private sector donors for programmatic activities, and when combined with carry-forward balances from 2023, available resources covered 69 percent of the planned programmatic budget. Additionally, the Government contributed USD 52.3 million for food procurement services, a 56 percent increase from 2023, bringing total available resources for these services to 159 percent compared to the annual requirements. All programmatic activities had funding shortfalls, as in previous years, strategic outcomes 2 and 4—focused on nutrition-strengthening, social protection, and emergency preparedness—remained the least funded, affecting critical interventions in these areas.

Emergency response efforts under strategic outcome 1, including carryovers from 2023, were funded at 66 percent, totalling USD 8.7 million, with prioritized interventions in five of the country's 22 departments targeting populations facing acute food insecurity through cash-based transfers, food kits, and early recovery measures such as sustainable asset creation and technical training initiatives, with 75 percent of available resources expended.













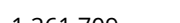
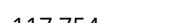


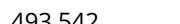
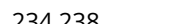
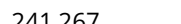






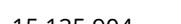
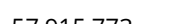
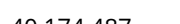
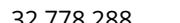
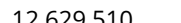
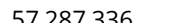
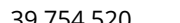
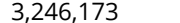
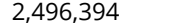


Resilience activities under strategic outcomes 2 to 4 received 70 percent of required funding. Of these the strategic outcome 3 that focuses on sustainable food systems was the most funded with USD 20.6 million, enabling WFP to expand resilient food systems, as well as disaster risk finance activities, while strengthening social protection systems through initiatives such as the expansion of the Social Household Registry.

On-demand services under strategic outcome 5 had available resources amounting to USD 57.9 million. During the reporting period, 84 percent of the confirmed funding corresponded to this strategic outcome, reinforcing WFP's role as a trusted partner of the Government in food service delivery. This growth is attributed to WFP's efficiency in managing large-scale food procurement and distribution.

WFP exceeded its 2024 implementation targeted, achieving 124 percent of the USD 49.4 million plan, with strategic outcome 1 attaining a 101 percent execution rate and strategic outcome 5 reaching 172 percent. Despite notable progress in strengthening food security, nutrition, resilience, and social protection systems, funding shortfalls remain a critical challenge. Addressing these gaps is essential to ensuring the sustainability of WFP's interventions and maximizing its impact in combating food insecurity and malnutrition, enhancing livelihoods, and fostering long-term resilience in Guatemala.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	13,202,662	4,122,090	8,675,649	6,469,592
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Guatemala are able to meet their essential needs during and in the aftermath of crises.	13,202,662	4,122,090	8,675,649	6,469,592
Activity 01: Provide direct nutrition and gender responsive assistance to crisis-affected populations.	13,202,662	4,122,090	8,675,649	6,469,592
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	2,954,596	948,509	1,080,785	489,274
SO02: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas have access to comprehensive services and programmes that promote healthy diets by 2024.	2,954,596	948,509	1,080,785	489,274
Activity 02: Strengthen national and local capacities in nutrition and healthy diets promotion for vulnerable population.	2,954,596	948,509	1,080,785	489,274
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	26,773,180	13,569,553	20,468,207	10,225,663
SO03: Rural vulnerable populations and local institutions engage in nutrition and gender sensitive, sustainable and climate resilient food systems throughout the year.	26,773,180	13,569,553	20,468,207	10,225,663
Activity 03: Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.	1,676,143	149,615	821,685	165,128

Activity 04: Provide training, equipment, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to vulnerable smallholder farmers, communities, cooperatives and local institutions.	 25,097,036	 13,419,938	 19,646,522	 10,060,535
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 1,755,251	 351,992	 623,167	 179,673
SO04: National institutions have strengthened capacities and improve their coordination to manage an integrated social protection system by 2024.	 1,755,251	 351,992	 623,167	 179,673
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance at policy and operational levels to social protection institutions as well as food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations	 1,261,709	 117,754	 381,899	 83,841
Activity 06: Provide technical assistance to national and subnational institutions of the emergency preparedness and response system.	 493,542	 234,238	 241,267	 95,832
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 36,376,837	 15,125,904	 57,915,773	 40,174,487
SO05: National partners have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year.	 36,376,837	 15,125,904	 57,915,773	 40,174,487
Activity 07: Provide food procurement services to national institutions and other partners.	 32,778,288	 12,629,510	 57,287,336	 39,754,520
Activity 08: Provide services and technical assistance to national institutions and other partners.	 3,246,173	 2,496,394	 628,436	 419,967

Activity 09: Provide On-demand Cash Transfer Services	 352,376	 0	 0	 0
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 2,189,799	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 81,062,526	 34,118,047	 90,953,380	 57,538,690
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 7,007,622	 4,549,178	 8,856,066	 3,294,991
Total Direct Costs	 88,070,148	 38,667,225	 99,809,446	 60,833,681
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 3,155,661	 1,399,092	 656,784	 656,784
Grand Total	 91,225,809	 40,066,317	 100,466,230	 61,490,465

Data Notes

Overview

Acronyms:

CBT - Cash-Based Transfers

MSPAS - Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (by its Spanish acronym for Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social)

MT - Metric tones

SBC - Social and Behaviour Change

SDG - Sustainable Development Goals

SESAN - Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (by its Spanish acronym for Secretaría de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional)

Additional comments:

The number of beneficiaries reported is below the projected target due to limited funding received by the Country Office, which has restricted the effective implementation of planned operations.

Operational context

1. Data Mapper – Profile Guatemala | International Monetary Fund, 2024

2. Toward a regional approach to social protection | United Nations Development Programme, 2024

3. Guatemala: Structural Fiscal Agenda | International Monetary Fund, 2024

4. The distinction between 7.9% and 1.4% underscores two interconnected dimensions of Guatemala's social spending. The 7.9% of GDP reflects the total social public expenditure, encompassing a broad array of welfare programmes, including pensions, social assistance, unemployment benefits, and other initiatives aimed at mitigating poverty and inequality. Conversely, the 1.4% of GDP represents the specific allocation to targeted social protection measures, such as direct cash transfers, food assistance, and support mechanisms for populations at risk. This disparity highlights the insufficient prioritization of targeted interventions within the broader social protection framework.

5. 17th Edition of the Latin American Economic Outlook 2024 Financing Sustainable Development | Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2024

6. Gini Index - Guatemala | World Bank, 2023

7. Gender Inequality Index | Human Development Reports.

8. Gender Indicators | National Institute of Statistics, 2024

9. For further information, please refer to Mano a Mano Interinstitutional Initiative | Secretariat of Food Nutrition Security, 2024

10. 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, 2024

11. Acute Malnutrition - National Food and Nutrition Security Information System | Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, 2024

12. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food publishes a detailed weekly agro-climatic bulletin, providing in-depth analysis of the impacts of meteorological conditions and climatic phenomena on the agricultural sector at the national level.

13. Guatemala Acute Food Insecurity Situation Projection for June 2024 to May 2025 | Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), 2024

14. Food Security Survey | World Food Programme, 2024

Acronyms:

CSP - Country Strategic Plan

ESA - Food Security Survey (by its Spanish acronym for Encuesta de Seguridad Alimentaria)

GDP - Gross Domestic Product

IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

LAC - Latin America and the Caribbean

MAGA - Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food (by its Spanish acronym for Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación)

NGO - Non-Governmental Organization

SDG - Sustainable Development Goal

UNSDCF - United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

Strategic outcome 01

1. Guatemala Acute Food Insecurity Situation Projection for June 2024 to May 2025 | Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), 2024

Acronyms:

CBT - Cash-Based Transfers

IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

SBC - Social Behavior Change

Data Notes for Tables:

1. Output A.8: This intervention has been rescheduled for implementation in 2025; therefore, no actual results are available for the reporting period.
2. Output A.4.1: Commodity vouchers were excluded from the 2024 planning data due to technical system adjustments.
3. 2023 Follow-up Outputs: Follow-up outputs for 2023 are not reflected, as 2024 operations are being implemented in newly designated locations.

Strategic outcome 02

1. Acute Malnutrition - National Food and Nutrition Security Information System | Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, 2024

Acronyms:

FNG - Fill the Nutrient Gap

IYCF - Infant and Young Child Feeding

MDD-W - Minimum Dietary Diversity Score for Women

MSPAS - Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (by its Spanish acronym for Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social)

SESAN - Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (by its Spanish acronym for Secretaría de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional)

UNICEF - United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

WHO - World Health Organization

Data Notes for Tables:

1. Output A.1.2: No allocation for complementary food procurement was required in 2024, as the Government of Guatemala utilized its own funding for food purchases, reported under Strategic Outcome 5. As a result, no actual results are available for this output.
2. Output A.2.2: Metric tons planned under this output correspond to those allocated under Output A.1.2. Since no allocation was made for Output A.1.2 in 2024, no actual results are available for this output.
3. 2023 Follow-up Outputs: Follow-up outputs for 2023 are not reflected, as 2024 operations are being implemented in newly designated locations.

Strategic outcome 03

1. The School Meals Coalition is a global initiative established to enhance and promote school feeding programmes as an essential tool for improving education, health, and nutrition outcomes for children, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. The coalition was launched as part of the United Nations Food Systems Summit in 2021, with the objective of fostering collaboration among governments, development agencies, private sector partners, civil society, and other stakeholders.

2. Asociación de Apicultores de El Progreso; Asociación de Desarrollo Integral de Pequeños Agricultores de Tecuiz; Arte en mis Manos; Artesanías Itzep; Asociación de Mujeres Olopenses; Café Espresso de Oriente; Chedy's Maní; Extractos Sylva; Alimentos y Bebidas La Promesa; and Pasteles Obrador S.A.

Acronyms:

CBT - Cash-Based Transfers

CECODII - Community Centres for Integrated Child Development (by its Spanish acronym for Centros Comunitarios de Desarrollo Infantil Integral)

ETCAE - Technical Field Schools (by its Spanish acronym for Escuelas Técnicas de Campo)

GACEM - Savings and Loan Groups for Women's Empowerment (by its Spanish acronym for Grupos de Ahorro y Crédito para el Empoderamiento de Mujeres)

MINEDUC - Ministry of Education (by its Spanish acronym for Ministerio de Educación)

SFP - School Feeding Programme

SMC - School Meals Coalition

Data Notes for Tables:

1. Output A.1.3: This intervention was not implemented due to a shortfall in expected funding, resulting in no reported outcomes for the period.

2. Direct Beneficiaries: A total of 112,380 unique beneficiaries were directly reached, including 61,032 individuals who benefited from Food Assistance for Assets and 70,331 individuals covered by microinsurance. To avoid duplication, 18,983 beneficiaries who participated in both interventions were counted only once.

3. 2023 Follow-up Outputs: some follow-up outputs from 2023 are not reflected, as 2024 operations are being implemented in newly designated locations.

Strategic outcome 04

1. National Survey of Living Conditions in Guatemala | National Institute of Statistics, 2024.

Acronyms:

COLRED - Local Coordinators for Disaster Reduction (by its Spanish acronym for Coordinadores Locales para la Reducción de Desastres)

COMRED - Municipal Coordinators for Disaster Reduction (by its Spanish acronym for Coordinadores Municipales para la Reducción de Desastres)

CONRED - National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (by its Spanish acronym for Coordinadora Nacional para la Reducción de Desastres)

GBV - Gender-Based Violence

MAGA - Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food (by its Spanish acronym for Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación)

MIDES - Ministry of Social Development (by its Spanish acronym for Ministerio de Desarrollo Social)

MRPs - Municipal Response Plans

MSPAS - Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (by its Spanish acronym for Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social)

NORCAP - (Norwegian Capacity, a global provider of expertise to humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding sectors)

RSH - Social Household Registry (by its Spanish acronym for Registro Social de Hogares)

SE-CONRED - Executive Secretariat of the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (by its Spanish acronym for Secretaría Ejecutiva de la Coordinadora Nacional para la Reducción de Desastres)

SNPS - National Social Protection System (by its Spanish acronym for Sistema Nacional de Protección Social)

SRPS - Shock-Responsive Social Protection

UNDP - United Nations Development Programme

UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF - United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

UN Women - United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Data Notes for Tables:

1. Output A.1.1: In 2024, WFP did not secure funding for cash-based transfers linked to social protection. However, collaboration with the government continued to strengthen national capacities for implementing institutional programmes.

2. Output A.3.1: The total value of cash transfers corresponds to Output A.1.1. As no funding was secured for Output A.1.1 in 2024, no results have been reported for this output.

3. 2023 Follow-up Outputs: some follow-up outputs from 2023 are not reflected, as 2024 operations are being implemented in newly designated locations.

Strategic outcome 05

1. Global Climate Risk Index 2021. Germanwatch | Analysis of extreme weather events and their impacts (2000–2019). Germanwatch, 2021.
2. Super Cereal Plus is a fortified blended food product designed to combat malnutrition and improve the nutritional status of food-insecure populations, particularly young children aged 6–59 months, as well as pregnant and breastfeeding women. It is commonly distributed in humanitarian and development contexts, often as part of food assistance programmes led by organizations such as WFP.

Acronyms:

CBT - Cash-Based Transfers

CONRED - National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (by its Spanish acronym for Coordinadora Nacional para la Reducción de Desastres)

FSP - Financial Service Provider

MAGA - Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food (by its Spanish acronym for Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación)

MIDES - Ministry of Social Development (by its Spanish acronym for Ministerio de Desarrollo Social)

MSPAS - Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (by its Spanish acronym for Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social)

MT - Metric Tonnes

NGO - Non-Governmental Organization

SESAN - Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (by its Spanish acronym for Secretaría de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional)

UN - United Nations

UNICEF - United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

Data Notes for Tables:

2023 Follow-up Outputs: some follow-up outputs from 2023 are not reflected, as 2024 operations are being implemented in newly designated locations.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

1. Global Gender Gap Report | World Economic Forum, 2023.

Acronyms:

GACEM - Savings and Loans Groups for Women's Empowerment (by its Spanish acronym for Grupos de Ahorro y Crédito para el Empoderamiento de Mujeres)

GCEP - Gender Equality Certification Programme

SOPs - Standard Operating Procedures

UNCCD - United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

Data Notes for Tables:

1. 2023 Follow-up Outputs: Follow-up outputs for 2023 are not reflected, as 2024 operations are being implemented in newly designated locations.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Acronyms:

AAP - Accountability to Affected Populations

CBT - Cash-Based Transfers

CFM - Community Feedback Mechanisms

GBV - Gender-Based Violence

IOM - International Organization for Migration

PSEA - Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

UN Women - United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Data Notes for Tables:

1. 2023 Follow-up Outputs: some follow-up outputs for 2023 are not reflected, as 2024 operations are being implemented in newly designated locations.

Environmental sustainability

1. Guatemala: oportunidades y desafíos para una resiliencia climática. Sustainability Blog | Inter-American Development Bank, 2023.
2. Informe Temporada de Incendios Forestales y No Forestales 2023-2024 | National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction, National Council for Protected Areas, and National Forestry Institute, 2024.
3. Informe General Época de Lluvias 2024 | National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction, 2024.
4. Food Security Survey | World Food Programme, 2024

Acronyms:

EMS - Environmental Management System

NGO - Non-Governmental Organization

Data Notes for Tables:

1. 2023 Follow-up Outputs: some follow-up outputs for 2023 are not reflected, as 2024 operations are being implemented in newly designated locations.

Nutrition integration

1. 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

Acronyms:

MIDES - Ministry of Social Development (by its Spanish acronym for Ministerio de Desarrollo Social)

SBC - Social Behaviour Change

Data Notes for Tables:

1. 2023 Follow-up Outputs: some follow-up outputs for 2023 are not reflected, as 2024 operations are being implemented in newly designated locations.

Partnerships

Acronyms:

FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization

GBV – Gender-Based Violence

HIV – Human Immunodeficiency Virus

MAGA - Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food (by its Spanish acronym for Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación)

MIDES - Ministry of Social Development (by its Spanish acronym for Ministerio de Desarrollo Social)

NGOs – Non-Governmental Organizations

SDG – Sustainable Development Goals

UNAIDS – Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNCT – United Nations Country Team

UNICEF – United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

USAID – United States Agency for International Development

UBRAF – Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	222,374	90,892	41%
	female	258,171	120,686	47%
	total	480,545	211,578	44%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	19,554	5,929	30%
	female	19,530	5,840	30%
	total	39,084	11,769	30%
24-59 months	male	18,236	11,366	62%
	female	18,659	11,385	61%
	total	36,895	22,751	62%
5-11 years	male	41,037	15,531	38%
	female	40,614	15,547	38%
	total	81,651	31,078	38%
12-17 years	male	33,502	12,885	38%
	female	32,653	13,768	42%
	total	66,155	26,653	40%
18-59 years	male	94,227	39,107	42%
	female	131,396	66,899	51%
	total	225,623	106,006	47%
60+ years	male	15,818	6,074	38%
	female	15,319	7,247	47%
	total	31,137	13,321	43%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	480,545	211,578	44%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	117,000	70,331	60%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	171,050	66,624	38%
Malnutrition prevention programme	53,000	24,700	46%
School based programmes	1,500	0	0%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	1,870	53	2%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	175,000	80,951	46%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	92	7	8%
Biscuits	2	0	0%
Canned Fish	12	0	0%
Canned Vegetables	15	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	95	0	0%
Maize	12	29	238%
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	726	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Uht Milk	70	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	3,321,147	37%
Commodity Voucher	0	1,007,673	-
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	5,791,500	2,658,995	46%
Value voucher transfer for services	1,170,000	683,731	58%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	252,000	0	0%

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	4,723	
			Male	9,660	837	
			Total	20,000	5,560	
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	46,851	
			Male	84,525	34,100	
			Total	175,000	80,951	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	360	35.74	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	9,000,000	3,321,147	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		1,007,673	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,800,000		
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	9,000,000	4,269,930	

Outcome Results							
Activity 01: Provide direct nutrition and gender responsive assistance to crisis-affected populations.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Huehuetenango - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	46	>60	>60	66		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	43	<30	<30	29		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	11	<10	<10	6		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0	>5	>5	0		WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	58	>40	>40	42	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	42	<55	<55	58	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	58	>45	>45	47	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	42	>50	>50	52	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0	<5	<5	1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	22	>45	>45	47	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	75	>50	>50	52	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	3	<5	<5	1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	64	<40	<40	52	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	21	<50	<50	36	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	15	>5	>5	8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	0	>5	>5	4	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	22	>30	>30	31	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	0	>10	>10	15	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	64	>50	>50	65	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	0	>10	>10	13	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Alta Verapaz - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	37.9	>60	≥40	35.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	32.6	<30	≤30	35.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	29.5	<10	≤30	29.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0	>5	≥5	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	21	>40	≥30	39	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	79	<55	≤65	61	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	29.5	>45	≥30	28	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	66.7	>50	≥65	70	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	3.8	<5	≤5	2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	29.5	>45	≥40	44	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	65.9	>50	≥55	56	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	4.5	<5	≤5	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	42.4	<40	≤40	47.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	51.5	<50	≤40	42.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	4.5	>5	≤15	10.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	1.5	>5	≥5	0	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	27	>30	≥30	12	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	19	≥25	≥25	38	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	88	≥90	≥90	92	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	14	≥25	≥25	31	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Izabal - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	16	≥16	≥16	61	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	40	≥40	≥40	35	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	44	≤44	≤44	4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	58		≤58	64	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	33		≤33	15	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	5		≥5	8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	3		≥3	13	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Izabal - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	58	>60	≥60	57	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	28	<30	≤30	26	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	14	<10	≤10	17	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	1.6	≥5	≥5	1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	33.9	≥45	≥45	47	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	64.6	≤50	≤50	52	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	56.7	≥55	≥55	55	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	42.5	≥40	≥40	44	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0.8	≤5	≤5	1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	35.4	≥45	≥45	49	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	59.1	≥50	≥50	50	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	5.5	≤5	≤5	1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	48	<40	≤45	46	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	42	<50	≤40	37	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	10	>5	≤10	12	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	0	>5	≥5	5	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	22	≥25	≥25	27	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	25	≥35	≥35	50	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	94	≥90	≥90	89	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	19	≥30	≥30	44	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Sololá - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	65	>15	≥70	75	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	31	≤33	≤25	21	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	4	<52	≤5	4	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0.4	>5	>5	0.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	57.9	≥55	≥55	58.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	41.7	<40	<40	41.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	45	>60	>60	60.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	54.1	≥30	≥30	39.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0.8	<10	<10	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	59.1	>70	>70	80	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	40.1	≥20	≥20	20	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	<10	<10	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	46.7	≤45	≤50	55.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	21.5	<22	≤20	20.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	21.9	≤28	≤20	17.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	9.9	>5	≥10	6.7	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	44	≥55	≥55	61	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	30	≥35	≥35	35	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	80	≥85	≥85	89	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	28	≥30	≥30	35	WFP programme monitoring
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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	26,400	21,133	
			Male	6,600	3,567	
			Total	33,000	24,700	
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	10,200		
			Male	9,800		
			Total	20,000		
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	726		

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) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	8,852	8,774	
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) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	2,000,000	2,258,300	
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.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	6	6
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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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	1		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Quiché - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	43	≥45	≥45	45		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	21	≥20	≥20	27		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	37	≥70	≥70	80		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	10	≥20	≥20	24		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Sololá - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	44	≥55	≥55	61		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	30	≥35	≥35	35		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	80	≥85	≥85	89		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	28	≥30	≥30	35		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Alta Verapaz - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	27		≥27	35		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: 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	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥25	≥25	40		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥25	≥25	35		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	75	75	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	750		
			Male	750		
			Total	1,500		
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	14,080	122	
			Male	3,520		
			Total	17,600	122	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	70		
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	1,496	40	
			Male	374	13	
			Total	1,870	53	
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	66,821	34,824	
			Male	62,429	26,208	
			Total	129,250	61,032	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	5,791,500	2,658,994	
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	Micro / Meso Insurance	Female	60,489	36,511	
			Male	56,511	33,820	
			Total	117,000	70,331	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	1,170,000	683,731	

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) (Overall)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	88	88

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.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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	125	220

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.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	80	80

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	792	1,379

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
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	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	2,800	2,689
			Number	700	709
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	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	5,400	5,432
			Number	3,815	3,915
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\$	500,000	539,123
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.2: Hectares of land forested	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Ha	50	72
			Ha	10	10

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	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Ha Ha	34.2 40	38.3 42.23
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/repaired	Food assistance for asset	Km	40	21.6
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.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	1	1
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.8: Number of community infrastructure	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	9,700	9,718
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	1,000	1,322
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.11: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Communication and lighting)	Access to Energy Services	Individual	460	1,840
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number Number	2,450 966	2,450 990

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	20	20

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) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	764	764

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
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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	73,655	70,331
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	30,000	41,375
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	14,731	29
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	1,928
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	2,471	1,738.52
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\$	723,707	723,586.72
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\$	7,554,358.97	7,554,358.97
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	13,600	14,164
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\$	1,655,000	1,695,930.73
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\$	954,000	1,110,468.87
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	83.33

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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	14,735	14,735
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	60,000	71,375
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	37,080	0

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	35	45
			Number	240	485
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	5,965	5,965
			Number	960	1,449
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	6
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	5,678.97	5,678.97
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	1

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Alta Verapaz - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	≥50	≥30	35		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Chiquimula - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	2.25		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	≥2	≥2	2.25		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
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	1		WFP programme monitoring
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	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Huehuetenango - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	≥50	≥20	24		WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥10,000	≥2,000	2,048.7		WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥10,000	≥2,000	2,048.7		WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥15	≥2	2		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	≥15	≥0	2		WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥0	≥2	0		WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Quiché - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	55		WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥25,000	≥20,000	21,490.03		WFP programme monitoring

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥25,000	≥20,000	21,490.03		WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥15	≥4	4		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	=0	≥0	4		WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥15	≥4	0		WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	=0	≥0	0		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Alta Verapaz - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	40	≤40	<40	31	67.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	52.7	>60	≥60	63	50	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	34.6	≥35	>30	32	32.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	12.7	<5	<10	5	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	1.1	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	89.1	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	9.8	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	65	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	35	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	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	50.3	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	49.2	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	0.5	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	23.6	<23.6	≤60	60	18	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	16.9	<16.9	≤20	20	1.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	19.6	>19.6	≤10	7	12.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	40	>40	≥10	13	67.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	23.6	<23.6	≤60	60	18	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	16.9	<16.9	≤20	20	1.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	19.6	>19.6	≤10	7	12.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	40	>40	≥10	13	67.4	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	12.5	>12.5	>20	49	29.3	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	3	≥5	≥5	3		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	56	≥60	≥60	74		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	3		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Alta Verapaz - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥50,000	≥15,000	15,320	34,643	WFP programme monitoring

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	≥0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥50,000	≥15,000	15,320	34,643	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	≥0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥12	≥9	9	9	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥12	≥0	0	9	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥0	≥9	9	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Chiquimula - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	71.2	71.2	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	57.35	57.35	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	55.12	55.12	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	44.2	44.2	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	39.9	39.9	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Climate services score	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	53.56	53.56	WFP programme monitoring
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	2	≤10	<10	7	7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	34	>34	>34	37	68.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	38	≥38	≥38	39	26.8	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	28	<28	<28	24	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	76	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	24	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	0	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	55	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	45	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	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	52	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	48	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	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	13	≥13	≥13	61	47	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	61	<61	<61	30	38	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	10	≥10	≥10	6	10	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	16	>6	>16	3	5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	13	≥13	≥13	61	47	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	61	<61	<61	30	38	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	10	≥10	≥10	6	10	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	16	>16	>16	3	5	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	37	≥50	≥40	41	47	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	15	≥50	≥50	60	54.09	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	72	67.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	82	50	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	15		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	13	≥50	≥50	69		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	13		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Chiquimula - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	81	80	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥150,000	≥150,000	158,215.15	58,103	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	≥0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥150,000	≥150,000	0	58,103	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥0	=0	158,215.15	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	≥0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: El Progreso - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	71.2	71.2	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	57.35	57.35	WFP programme monitoring

Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	55.12	55.12	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	44.2	44.2	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	39.9	39.9	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Climate services score	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	53.56	53.56	WFP programme monitoring
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	2	≤10	<10	8	7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	72	>72	>72	92	68.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	20	≥20	≤20	7	26.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	8	<8	<8	1	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	76	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	24	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	0	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	55	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	45	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	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	52	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	48	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	0	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	15	≥13	≥60	76	47	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	22	<61	≤15	11	38	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	17	≥10	<15	12	10	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	46	>6	≥10	1	5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	15	≥15	≥60	76	47	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	46	<46	≤15	111	38	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	2	≥2	<15	12	10	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	37	>37	≥10	1	5	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	37	≥40	≥40	41	47	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	15	≥50	≥50	60	54.09	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	72	67.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	82	50	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	15		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	13	≥50	≥50	69		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	13		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: El Progreso - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	81	80	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥55,000	≥55,000	52,738.38	58,103	WFP programme monitoring

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	≥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	52,738.38	58,103	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	≥0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥1	≥0.75	0.75		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	≥1	≥0.75	0.75		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
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)							
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥3	≥2	2		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
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	=1	1	2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Huehuetenango - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	38	>42	≥38	71		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	34	≥49	≥34	22		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	28	<9	≤28	7		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Huehuetenango - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	43	≤10	≤10	1		WFP programme monitoring

Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	52	≤40	≤40	46	WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	5	≥50	≥50	53	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Quiché - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	9	≤5	≤8	5.77	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	27	>55	>55	64	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	47	<35	<35	29	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	26	<10	<10	7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	20	≥30	≥30	30	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	80	≤65	≤65	70	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	34	≥35	≥35	37.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	67	≥60	≥60	62.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0	≤5	≤5	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	41	≥55	≥55	59.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	58	≥40	≥40	40.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	1	≤5	≤5	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	32	<60	<60	54	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	49	<25	<25	23	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	13	>5	>5	21	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	7	≥10	≥10	2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	32	<60	<40	39	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	49	<25	<40	35	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	13	>5	>10	16	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	7	≥10	≥10	10	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	43		≥50	54	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	48	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	48	≥55	≥55	59	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	12	≥30	≥30	59	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	20.5	≥20	≥20	21	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	36.8	≥70	≥70	73	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	9.7	≥15	≥15	17	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Quiché - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	50	≤50	≤50	10	WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	30	≤30	≤30	75	WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	20	≥20	≥20	15	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Zacapa - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						

Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	71.2	71.2	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	57.35	57.35	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	55.12	55.12	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	44.2	44.2	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	39.9	39.9	WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Climate services score	Overall	0	≥60	≥50	53.56	53.56	WFP programme monitoring
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	2	≤10	<10	12	7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	59	>59	>59	75	68.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	28	≥28	≥28	17	26.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	13	<3	<3	8	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	76	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	24	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	0	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	55	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	45	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	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	52	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	48	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	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	15	≤15	≥50	68	47	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	22	<22	<20	15	38	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	17	≥17	≤20	10	10	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	46	≥46	>10	7	5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	15	≥15	≥50	68	47	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	22	<22	<20	15	38	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	17	≥17	≤20	10	10	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	46	>46	>10	7	5	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	37	≥45	≥40	41	47	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	15	≥50	≥50	60	54.09	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	72	67.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	82	50	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	15		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	13	≥50	≥50	69		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	13		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: All - **Location:** Zacapa - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	81	80	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥100,000	≥100,000	105,476.77	58,103	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	≥0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥100,000	=0	105,476.77	58,103	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥0	≥100,000	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	≥0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥2	≥1.5	1.5		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	≥2	≥1.5	1.5		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
Target Group: all - Location: Huehuetenango - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	47	≥60	≤47	34		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	30	<20	≤30	32		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	8	≥15	≥8	10		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	15	>5	≥15	24		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: National institutions have strengthened capacities and improve their coordination to manage an integrated social protection system by 2024.					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance at policy and operational levels to social protection institutions as well as food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations						
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 Male Total	2,170 2,030 4,200		
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	252,000		

Other Output						
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	23	23	
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	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.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	319	485	
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	35	37	
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	14	14	

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							

Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	1		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	1	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 06: Provide technical assistance to national and subnational institutions of the emergency preparedness and response system.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	1		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	2.5	≥3.5	≥3.5	3.14	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	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	12,075	17,967	
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 13: Targeted populations benefit from national programmes that are more efficient and transparent, due to services and technical assistance provided to national institutions.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.20: Number of partners using Admin Platform to deliver services to beneficiaries	H.20.1: Total number of partners using the using the UN Booking Hub	Data and Analytics Services	Number	3	3	
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 07: Provide food procurement services to national institutions and other partners.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: SC/Food Procurement Services							
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	1		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
Activity 08: Provide services and technical assistance to national institutions and other partners.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							

Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	1		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	1	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	80	80	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	0	≥50	≥40	45		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥40	44		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥40	44.74		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	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	≥5,000	≥2,000	2,751	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥90	96.44		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	98.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	97.26	96.12	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥90	99.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	99.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.28	99.92	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	≥90	≥90	98.65		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	99.44		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	98.98	99.92	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥90	98.65		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	99.06		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	98.82	98.65	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥90	98.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	99.23		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	98.69	99.88	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	≥90	≥90	99.83		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	99.06		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.51	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥90	99.43		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	98.53		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.31	97.02	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥90	96.55		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	96.27		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	96.51	99.94	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	≥90	≥90	99.73		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	99.28		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.66	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Guatemala - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥90	95		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	92.31		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	94.34	98.44	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥90	97.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	98.11	99.34	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	≥90	≥90	95		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	92.31		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	94.34	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Guatemala - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥90	98.46		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	98.19		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	98.35	99.26	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥90	99.98		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	99.12		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.61	97.51	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	≥90	≥90	99.15		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	98.37		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	98.82	99.79	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Value voucher transfer for services - Subactivity: Micro / Meso Insurance							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥90	98.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	98.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥0	≥90	98.44	98.97	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥90	98.87		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	99.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.4	99.82	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	≥90	≥90	98.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	99.58		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.11	99.96	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	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	Meeting	WFP survey
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	95.25	96	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥90	≥90	98.73		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	98.89		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	98.82	95.57	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥90	≥90	98.73		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	98.89		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	98.82	94.83	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥90	≥90	94.77		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	97.43		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	97.22	95.1	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Guatemala - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥90	≥90	95		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	92.31		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	94.34	95.91	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Guatemala - **Modality:** Value voucher transfer for services - **Subactivity:** Micro / Meso Insurance

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥90	≥90	98.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	97.93		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	98.28	91.38	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: all - **Location:** Guatemala - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥90	≥90	99.15		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	98.37		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	98.82	98.64	WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: 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	50	100	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: 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	25	0	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Country office implements environmental management systems	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		WFP programme monitoring
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	90.91	87.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Value voucher transfer for services - Subactivity: 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	90.91	87.5	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	5	≥10	≥8	9		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	Female	0	≥50	≥50	92.78		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥30	≥30	89.37		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	87.44		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥90	≥90	98.65		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	99.06		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	98.82	100	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥90	≥90	99.24		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	99.28		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.24	100	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥90	≥90	97.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	84.62		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	94.34	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥90	≥90	97.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	92.31		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	96.23	100	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥90	≥90	99.15		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	96.52		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	98.03	98.03	WFP programme monitoring

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Savings and loans group working at Fray Bartolomé de las Casas, Alta Verapaz.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

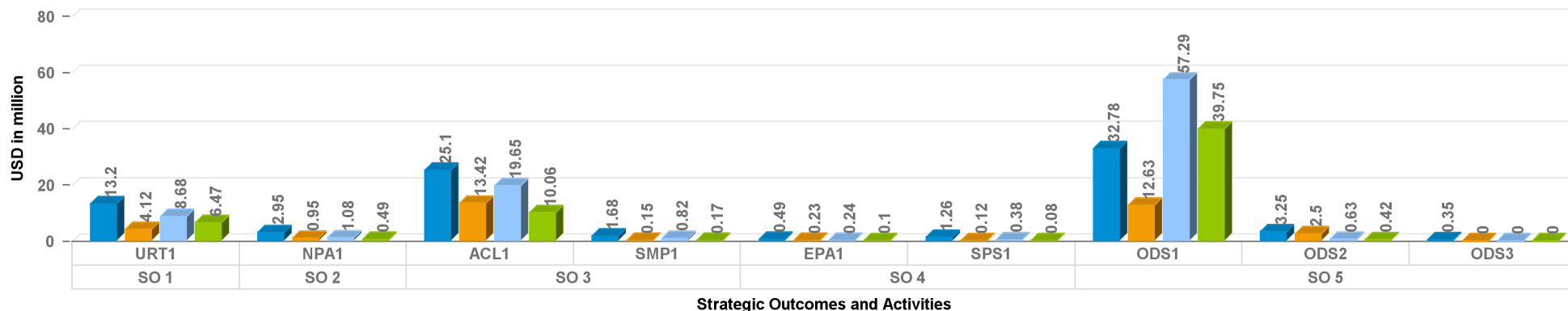
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



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

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

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	25,097,036	13,419,938	19,646,522	10,060,535
		Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.	1,676,143	149,615	821,685	165,128
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			26,773,180	13,569,553	20,468,207	10,225,663
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.	2,954,596	948,509	1,080,785	489,274
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,954,596	948,509	1,080,785	489,274
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.	13,202,662	4,122,090	8,675,649	6,469,592
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			13,202,662	4,122,090	8,675,649	6,469,592

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Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	32,778,288	12,629,510	57,287,336	39,754,520
		Provide services and technical assistance to national institutions and other partners.	3,246,173	2,496,394	628,436	419,967
		Provide On-demand Cash Transfer Services	352,376	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			36,376,837	15,125,904	57,915,773	40,174,487
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	1,261,709	117,754	381,899	83,841
		Provide technical assistance to national and subnational institutions of the emergency preparedness and response system.	493,542	234,238	241,267	95,832
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,755,251	351,992	623,167	179,673
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,189,799	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	2,189,799	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			81,062,526	34,118,047	90,953,380	57,538,690
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			7,007,622	4,549,178	8,856,066	3,294,991
Total Direct Costs			88,070,148	38,667,225	99,809,446	60,833,681
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,155,661	1,399,092	656,784	656,784
Grand Total			91,225,809	40,066,317	100,466,230	61,490,465



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC

Michael Hemling
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

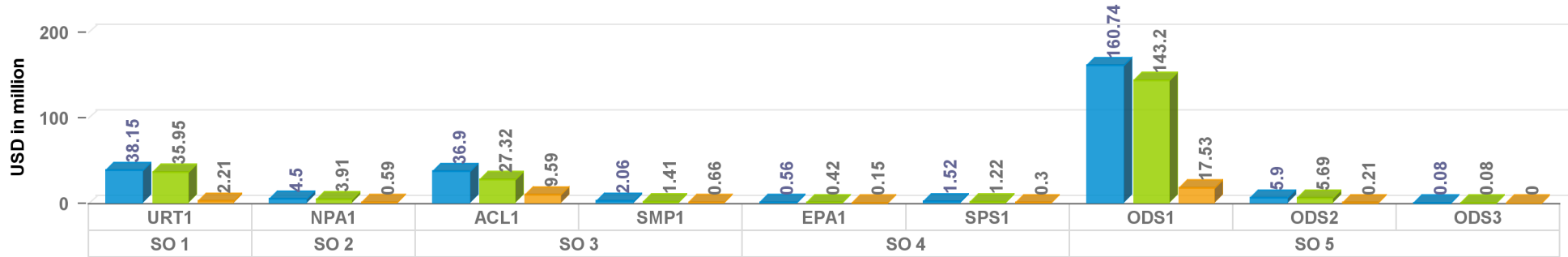
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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

Code	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.
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Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	49,280,156	37,548,978	602,805	38,151,783	35,945,727	2,206,057
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			49,280,156	37,548,978	602,805	38,151,783	35,945,727	2,206,057
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.	10,532,731	4,498,212	0	4,498,212	3,906,700	591,512
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			10,532,731	4,498,212	0	4,498,212	3,906,700	591,512

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Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	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.	63,289,676	36,903,962	0	36,903,962	27,317,976	9,585,987
		Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.	4,406,839	2,061,862	0	2,061,862	1,405,305	656,557
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			67,696,516	38,965,824	0	38,965,824	28,723,280	10,242,544
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	3,075,829	1,521,345	0	1,521,345	1,223,286	298,058
		Provide technical assistance to national and subnational institutions of the emergency preparedness and response system.	1,810,581	561,262	0	561,262	415,827	145,435
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			4,886,410	2,082,606	0	2,082,606	1,639,113	443,493

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Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	National partners have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year.	Provide food procurement services to national institutions and other partners.	176,334,338	160,737,160	0	160,737,160	143,204,344	17,532,816
		Provide On-demand Cash Transfer Services	1,041,664	78,842	0	78,842	78,842	0
		Provide services and technical assistance to national institutions and other partners.	14,002,233	5,897,677	0	5,897,677	5,689,207	208,469
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			191,378,234	166,713,679	0	166,713,679	148,972,393	17,741,285
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,189,799	0	2,189,799	0	2,189,799
Subtotal SDG Target			0	2,189,799	0	2,189,799	0	2,189,799
Total Direct Operational Cost			323,774,046	251,999,098	602,805	252,601,904	219,187,214	33,414,690
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			22,198,198	16,996,457	17,958	17,014,416	11,453,340	5,561,075
Total Direct Costs			345,972,244	268,995,556	620,764	269,616,320	230,640,554	38,975,766
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			9,238,004	5,584,379		5,584,379	5,584,379	0
Grand Total			355,210,248	274,579,934	620,764	275,200,698	236,224,932	38,975,766

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling
 Chief, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures