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Guatemala

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2021 - 2026

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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). These efforts directly reached 170,738 individuals and an estimated 9.5 million indirectly, improving nutrition and climate resilience across Guatemala.
- In coordination with the Government of Guatemala, WFP facilitated the distribution of food assistance to an estimated 5 million people nationwide.

In 2025, WFP Guatemala operated amid relative macroeconomic stability, overshadowed by entrenched structural vulnerabilities that shaped the magnitude, geography and seasonality of food security and nutrition needs. Despite the country's upper-middle-income status, inequality, high labour informality and recurrent climate shocks eroded households' capacity to absorb price and livelihood disruptions, particularly in rural and predominantly Indigenous areas. WFP therefore maintained a dual operational strategy, combining targeted humanitarian assistance with sustained systems strengthening to support national priorities on food security, nutrition, social protection, and climate resilience.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP Guatemala strengthened its crisis response capacity to enable shock-affected populations to meet essential needs during crises and in their immediate aftermath. In 2025, WFP assisted 10,151 households (47,122 individuals) primarily through unconditional cash-based transfers (CBT) addressing immediate consumption gaps in five prioritized departments, including tailored support for 274 returnees. WFP complemented life-saving assistance with conditional CBT for early recovery, reaching 238 households (1,030 individuals) in Izabal. In total, WFP delivered life-saving assistance to 48,152 individuals in 2025, amounting to approximately USD 1.5 million.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP advanced a nutrition strategy explicitly anchored in the national Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis, which identifies malnutrition in Guatemala as driven predominantly by structural economic constraints. Affordability remained a binding constraint, with approximately 40 percent of households unable to afford even the lowest-cost nutrient-adequate basket and an estimated 77 percent lacking economic access to diets aligned with national dietary guidelines. Operationally, WFP supported six nutrition brigades across 62 communities in Huehuetenango, Alta Verapaz and Izabal, reaching 12,248 individuals—primarily nutritionally at-risk groups—and training an additional 8,761 individuals on nutrition-related topics, thereby strengthening the promotion of sound nutritional practices. To strengthen the quality and continuity of frontline service delivery, WFP implemented 104 capacity-building sessions for 1,568 health personnel and supplied essential inputs to 450 health facilities, with the potential to benefit an estimated 600,000 individuals. Moreover, nutrition governance was reinforced through the establishment and training of 57 Community Councils for Food Security and Nutrition in the departments of Huehuetenango and Alta Verapaz.

Complementary Social and Behaviour Change interventions under the *Generación Chispuda* strategy reached an estimated 360,000 people by the end of 2025, through WFP-supported activities delivered via interpersonal communication and community mobilization across 121 communities in Huehuetenango, El Progreso, Zacapa, Alta Verapaz, Quiché, Santa Rosa, Jutiapa, and Chiquimula. In parallel, a nationwide mass media campaign amplified these efforts, reaching more than 2.4 million people through social media, radio, and print channels.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP consolidated support to the National School Feeding Programme (SFP), strengthening institutional capacity, transparency and implementation tools while reinforcing linkages to local food systems. A major national achievement in 2025 was the completion and launch of the SFP mobile application, supporting menu planning across 8,440 schools and reaching an estimated 380,000 schoolchildren. Complementing national systems strengthening, WFP supported the MINEDUC-led 'Acompañame a Crecer' programme through the establishment and strengthening of 31 Community Centers for Integrated Child Development, reaching more than 1,000 children, 613 pregnant and breastfeeding women. WFP also reinforced producer linkages through three Technical Field Schools for School Feeding, which supported 30 smallholder producers, of whom 19 graduates are already supplying the SFP through the WFP-supported Local Suppliers Network.

In parallel, WFP's resilience portfolio operationalized a multi-thematic approach integrating climate adaptation, gender and youth empowerment, governance, value chains and innovation. Resilience activities directly reached 135,161 unique individuals and indirectly benefited more than 200,000 people across Huehuetenango, Quiché, Alta Verapaz, Chiquimula, Jalapa, Jutiapa, and Santa Rosa departments.

Environmental and productive resilience investments combined ecosystem restoration with climate-smart production support. Activities included reforestation of 335 hectares and soil conservation across 32 hectares, alongside measures to improve water access and agricultural productivity. Food availability and dietary diversity were strengthened through 5,828 household gardens and 94 hectares of community gardens, complemented by 9,563 climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained to promote environmentally sound farming practices. Implementation was enabled through USD 1.4 million in conditional CBT, reaching 9,025 households (estimated over 40,000 people). WFP established 11 community irrigation systems and 300 household-level irrigation systems with integrated water catchment, enabling irrigation across 72 hectares and benefiting 545 families during periods of water scarcity.

In financial inclusion terms, WFP supported 351 savings and loans groups with 8,109 participants (99 percent women), who created 345 new small-scale enterprises. Together, these groups generated USD 795,884 in savings and accessed USD 462,856 in loans, reinforcing women's agency, household economic security, and resilience to shocks.

Disaster Risk Finance strengthened absorptive capacity through parametric microinsurance, with 14,795 smallholder producers (88 percent women) obtaining coverage for May 2025-May 2026 and protecting livelihoods that benefit 71,190 people. In 2025, 6,024 insurance policies were triggered, generating USD 375,626 in payouts. In parallel, climate services were scaled through 92 agroclimatic sensors, capacity strengthening for seven departmental Agroclimatic Technical Roundtables, and training 126 community climate monitors (65 percent women).

Regarding Anticipatory Action (AA), in July 2025, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) AA window was activated under the inter-agency AA framework (FAO, UNICEF, PAHO, and WFP) in the Dry Corridor. With USD 1.6 million from CERF, complemented by USD 270,000 from the German Federal Foreign Office, WFP targeted 7,792 highly vulnerable households in Chiquimula and delivered anticipatory CBT and early warning support reaching 40,940 individuals. The response also included the dissemination of 24,000 early warning SMS messages, training an additional 83 community climate monitors, and the pre-positioning of 210 silos containing approximately 159,000 kg of staple grains.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP strengthened national systems for social protection and preparedness to improve coverage, operational performance and shock responsiveness. In 2025, WFP supported enhancements to the national Bolsa Social program, expanding coverage to 54,553 vulnerable families (approximately 270,000 people), and supported a policy reform that increased the urban food cash transfer value by 12 percent, from USD 32 to USD 41 per household. Complementary emergency preparedness support enabled WFP to deliver 88 training sessions, strengthening the capacities of 2,050 individuals and 44 national and international institutions. WFP also supported the development and updating of seven municipal contingency and emergency response plans, which are expected to strengthen preparedness for an estimated 60,000 people.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP maintained enabling service provision capacities, supporting Government programmes and broader food security and nutrition operations. In 2025, WFP facilitated the procurement of 27,788 metric tons of food valued at over USD 34 million. Government reporting indicates these supported distributions reached an estimated 1.1 million families nationwide (approximately 5 million people). WFP also supported the nationwide distribution of specialized nutritious foods, including Super Cereal Plus, reaching 348,282 children, and strengthened last-mile accountability through digital solutions implemented with Government counterparts.

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 for the most vulnerable families in Guatemala.

Looking ahead to 2026, WFP Guatemala will transition into its new Country Strategic Plan 2026-2030, which will serve as the organization's strategic roadmap for the coming years—bringing together crisis response, sustainable and resilient food systems, and institutional capacity strengthening—while maintaining strong alignment with national priorities and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2026-2030.

170,738

Total beneficiaries in 2025



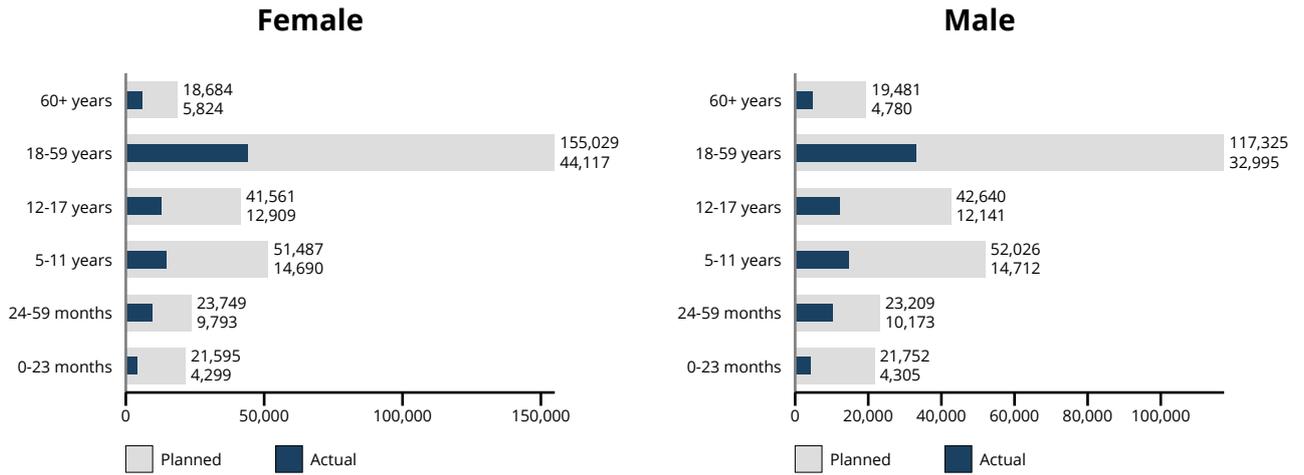
54% female



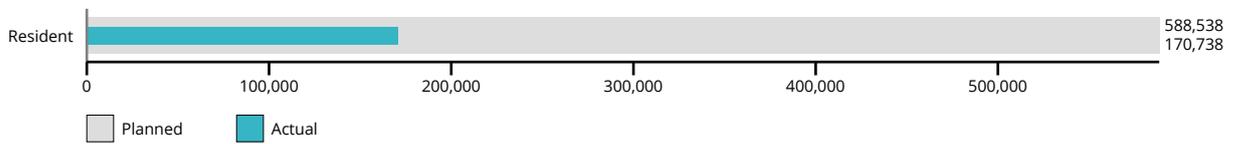
46% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 2,732 (56% Female, 44% Male)

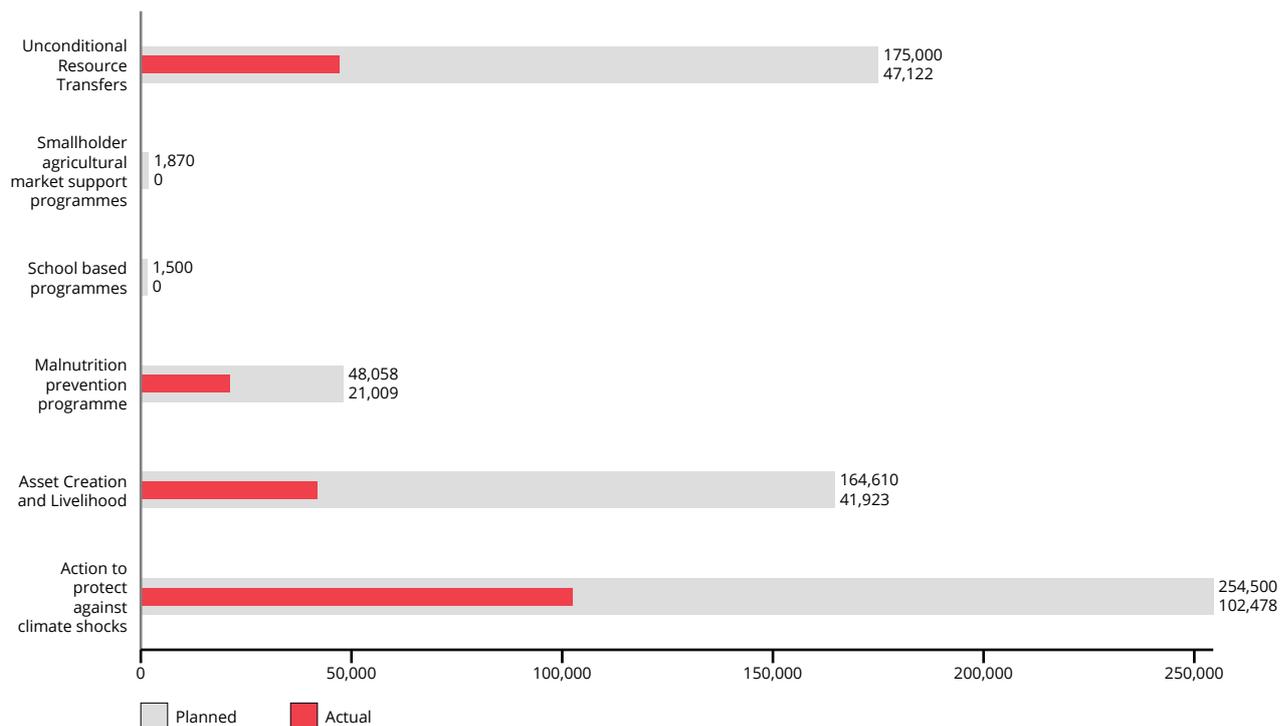
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



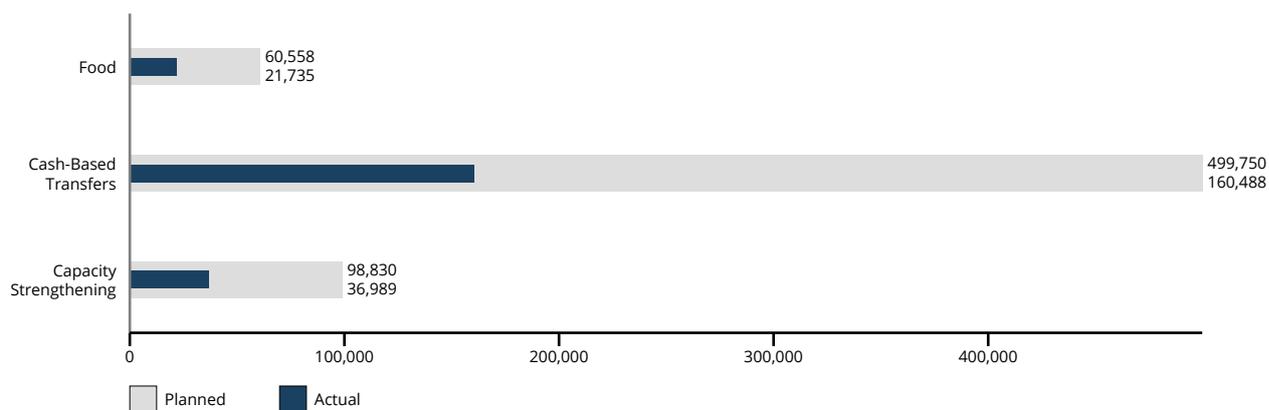
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



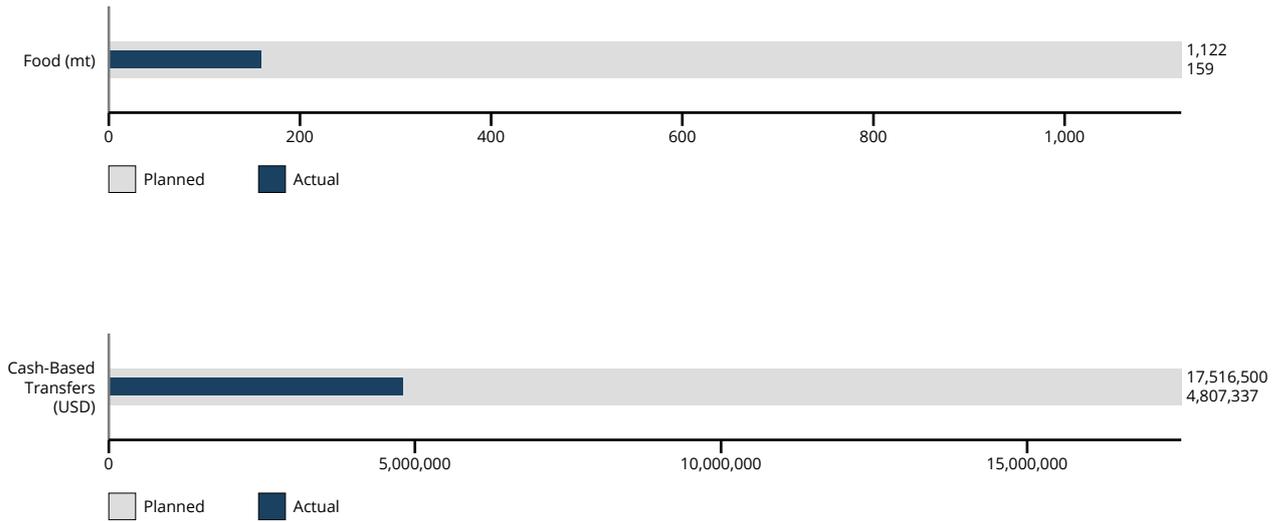
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



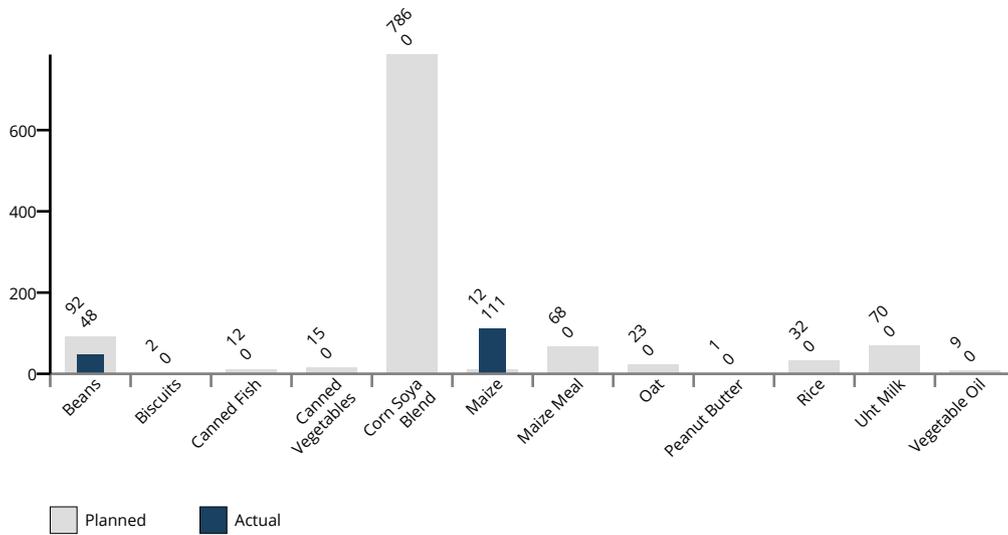
Beneficiaries by Modality



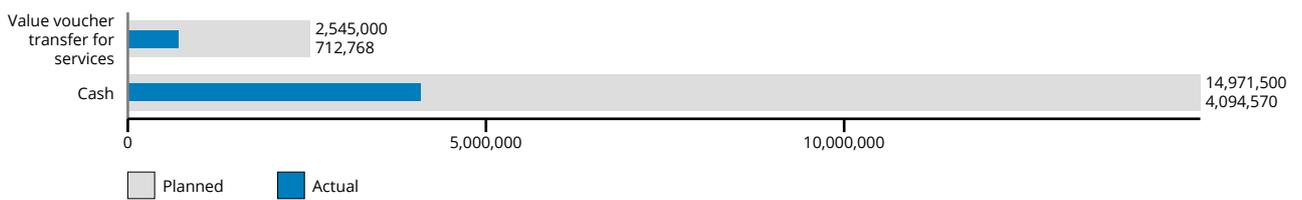
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



In 2025, the World Food Programme (WFP) operated in Guatemala within a macroeconomic context characterized by relative stability alongside persistent structural fragilities that shaped the scale, geography, and seasonality of food security and nutrition needs [1]. Although Guatemala is classified as an upper-middle-income country, entrenched

inequalities, high labor informality, and recurrent climatic shocks constrained vulnerable households' capacity to absorb price and livelihood disruptions, particularly in rural and predominantly Indigenous areas [2].

Structural inequality remained a defining feature of the operational environment, particularly where poverty, labor informality, and uneven territorial development converged. The National Survey of Living Conditions (2023) indicates that 56 percent of the population lived below the national poverty line, while extreme poverty reached 16 percent, reflecting deprivation that is both widespread nationally and spatially concentrated in rural areas. Inequality was likewise pronounced, with a Gini coefficient of 0.42, signaling a distributional pattern in which the benefits of economic activity are not shared equitably. Labor market conditions reinforced these vulnerabilities, as informal employment accounted for 70 percent of total employment, constraining access to stable earnings, contributory social protection, and shock-responsive coping capacity [3].

The malnutrition burden represented one of the most binding constraints to progress towards food security and improved nutrition, and a key determinant of WFP's operational priorities in 2025. Chronic malnutrition among children under five is ranked sixth globally and highest in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). The latest available estimates for Guatemala place stunting (low height-for-age) prevalence at 47 percent nationwide, underscoring a persistent structural deficit in adequate diets, essential health services, and safe environments for early childhood development [4]. Acute malnutrition further compounded this situation, reflecting the combined effects of recurrent seasonal stressors and persistent vulnerabilities among children under five. National surveillance reported over 22,100 accumulated cases of acute malnutrition, alongside 56 confirmed deaths in which acute malnutrition was identified as the primary cause of death [5].

Food insecurity dynamics further exacerbated underlying nutrition challenges by constraining both the quantity and quality of household diets, particularly during the lean season (May-August). The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis estimated that 3.4 million people, representing 19 percent of the total analyzed population, experienced high levels of acute food insecurity during May-August 2025 in IPC Phase 3 or above, including 330,000 people in IPC Phase 4 and approximately 3.1 million people in IPC Phase 3 [6]. The analysis linked these outcomes with seasonal depletion of food reserves, persistently high staple prices, and rising indebtedness, factors that frequently compel households to adopt negative coping strategies with direct implications for diet diversity, and child and maternal nutrition. Affordability pressures worsened existing constraints, as the cost of the basic food basket increased between June 2024 and June 2025 by 6 percent in urban areas (USD 112 to USD 119 per capita per month) and by five percent in rural areas (USD 86 to USD 92), further undermining dietary adequacy and resilience among vulnerable households [7]. These findings are corroborated by the 2025 Food Security Survey (ESA) conducted by WFP Guatemala in collaboration with the Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN), which revealed that 23 percent of households faced food insecurity countrywide, rising to 32 percent in rural areas [8].

The political context in 2025 was guided by the Arévalo administration's reform agenda, which prioritized anti-corruption measures, strengthened public management, and efforts to address persistent social gaps while navigating a complex governance environment. Within this landscape, the Government's *Mano a Mano* intersectoral initiative constituted an important policy framework for reducing poverty and malnutrition through coordinated action, serving as a mechanism to align interventions across health, education, agriculture, and social development in prioritized territories. By September 2025, official reporting highlighted implementation advances in 40 of the country's 340 municipalities nationwide, including agriculture-related support, infrastructure improvements, and the expansion of health and nutrition brigades, while also underscoring the importance of sustained coordination to translate multisectoral intent into effective coverage and public health service quality [9].

Gender inequality and intersecting forms of social exclusion also shaped food security and nutrition vulnerability in 2025, particularly in rural and predominantly Indigenous areas where climate-sensitive livelihoods, limited access to public services, and constrained economic opportunities overlap. According to the latest Human Development Report (HDR 2025/26), Guatemala recorded a Gender Inequality Index value of 0.48 and ranked 121 globally, indicating persistent gaps in reproductive health outcomes, empowerment, and labor-market participation [10]. These structural disparities, exacerbated by high informality and unequal unpaid care burdens, reduced women's economic agency and decision-making over food and health expenditures, increasing exposure to negative coping strategies and reinforcing intergenerational risks of malnutrition during seasonal stress and localized shocks.

Climatic variability and recurrent localized shocks continued to shape household food availability, income seasonality, and market access in 2025, particularly in the Dry Corridor and other climate-sensitive livelihood areas, including the country's northeastern departments (Huehuetenango, Quiché, Alta Verapaz, and Izabal). Rainfall irregularities and localized drought stress disrupted staple production and reduced agricultural labor demand, while episodes of intense rainfall in the second half of the year increased flood and landslide risks, undermining rural purchasing power and diet quality. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA), in 2025 alone more than 85,800 hectares of crops were damaged, affecting approximately 200,000 households, equivalent to approximately one million people, and generating losses of nearly USD 56 million [11].

Against this backdrop, WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2021-2026 is aligned with the Government Plan 2024-2028, the long-term national development framework *K'atun: Nuestra Guatemala 2032*, and the UNSDCF 2020-2025. This alignment supports a coherent approach to addressing priority development challenges and facilitates coordinated engagement with national institutions, and humanitarian and development partners. Through five strategic outcomes, the CSP contributes directly to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 and SDG 17, with an emphasis on protection, gender equality, and equitable participation. Through these efforts, WFP seeks to address immediate needs while advancing more sustainable solutions to Guatemala's structural food security and nutrition challenges, consistent with the commitment to leave no one behind.

Risk management

In 2025, the WFP Guatemala Country Office operated amid persistent funding shortfalls and heightened climate variability, which placed sustained pressure on the continuity of assistance, cost efficiency, and equitable access for vulnerable populations. In response, WFP Guatemala reinforced its role as a strategic Government partner, combining timely procurement and operational delivery with targeted technical assistance to strengthen national mechanisms for food security and shock response, as well as to enhance policy coherence and delivery capacity.

To mitigate climate-related risks, operations were strengthened through a systematic risk-informed approach that expanded anticipatory action and introduced shock-responsive social protection aligned with government systems. In parallel, WFP advanced disaster risk finance interventions to enable timely support and protect vulnerable households ahead of and during shocks, prioritizing the design and uptake of context-appropriate parametric instruments and related delivery protocols. Within this framework, portfolio management focused on proactive resource mobilization to mitigate shortfalls affecting both emergency response and resilience components.

Additionally, to further address these challenges, WFP Guatemala implemented targeted measures within its assurance plan, including enhanced targeting, monitoring, identity management, and cooperating partner management, alongside strengthened service provision, community feedback mechanisms, and digital solutions. Together, these measures improved operational readiness, helped safeguard the continuity of assistance amid funding constraints and climate variability, and strengthened coordination with national institutions and partners to support continuous equitable and accountable delivery across targeted geographic areas.

Lessons learned

In July 2025, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) window was activated following the exceedance of pre-established agroclimatic thresholds of drought in Guatemala's Dry Corridor. The activation was implemented in the department of Chiquimula through a joint response by WFP, FAO, UNICEF and PAHO/WHO, with WFP Guatemala leading the geographic targeting exercise as well as the food security and nutrition response. Regarding the latter, WFP delivered anticipatory cash-based transfers to nearly 41,000 vulnerable people, complemented by more than 24,000 early SMS warnings and the establishment of 210 community grain silos, fully stocked with grain, to strengthen household preparedness.

As the first CERF Anticipatory Action (AA) operation activated in Latin America and the Caribbean, the experience demonstrated that AA protects vulnerable populations most efficiently when forecast information is translated into operational decisions implemented through local systems. In particular, the systematic integration of data into municipal and departmental processes improved the practical use of forecasts and enabled assistance to reach households ahead of peak stress and mitigate losses. The operation further underscored the value of coordinated interagency implementation and WFP's strong operational leadership in aligning complementary mandates, ensuring coherent delivery at scale.

Country office story

The drought was coming but we were ready



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From savings to security—Marta Ávalos helps her community store staple grains in silos, bringing stability closer to home in the Dry Corridor

In Guatemala's Dry Corridor, the seasons are increasingly unpredictable. A poor rainy spell can turn into months of anxiety, especially for families who depend on small-scale agriculture and have limited resources to absorb losses. In Lela Chacón community, those pressures are familiar. Drought threatens harvests, poverty narrows choices, and even basic decisions such as when to buy food, when to sell, or when to travel to a market can carry high risk.

Yet long before any external assistance arrived, Marta Ávalos and her neighbors had already taken a decisive step. Through a savings group, they created a structure that allowed families to plan, pool small resources, support one another, and make collective decisions. It was not an abstract concept of resilience. It was a practical, community-led system built around trust and discipline.

When information began circulating that an impending drought could severely affect crops, the community did not wait for the crisis to become visible. They already had a mechanism for action and a leader with credibility. Marta had been mobilizing support and ensuring that the group's work translated into real protection for families, especially those most exposed to seasonal hardship.

By July 2025, when anticipatory actions were triggered and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocated USD 4 million for a joint response led by WFP, FAO, UNICEF, and PAHO, Marta's leadership became even more evident. During household targeting, she stood out not by speaking loudly, but by speaking with clarity and purpose. She articulated what families were experiencing, ensured that concerns were heard, and encouraged participation so that decisions reflected the community, not assumptions from outside.

Marta did not remain at the margins of the response. As technical teams engaged with the community, she became a bridge between her neighbors and the operational process. She kept families informed, clarified priorities, and supported collective understanding of what was being implemented and why. This role was not symbolic. It protected transparency, strengthened local ownership, and helped ensure that assistance responded to needs as the community

defined them.

In a context where leadership is often male-dominated, Marta's authority carried particular significance. She did not seek to "break the mold" as a slogan. She simply led, with the calm confidence of someone whose legitimacy is earned through service and results.

During the WFP's team visit, Marta highlighted a constraint that was both simple and consequential. Families lacked the resources to travel to the municipal center where markets are located. Transport costs were high, and once there, prices were not always fair or predictable. Access, affordability, and timing all worked against households with limited cash and limited margins for error. The solution was clear. If markets were difficult to reach, then essential staples needed to be accessible within the community itself. Marta would lead the Grain Bank locally, supported by the organized base that already existed.

"In community, we received cash transfers to buy food and opened a Grain Bank with silos. It's the first time we've had something like this. Now, corn and beans are here, safe and at a fair price," Marta explains in the same steady voice that inspires confidence.

The Grain Bank is not merely a set of silos. It is a community asset that reduces vulnerability by bringing stability closer to home. It is also a practical expression of local agency, strengthened by women's leadership and sustained by collective organization. When food can be stored safely and accessed under fair conditions, the community gains more than calories. It gains predictability, reduces exposure to price dynamics, and strengthens the capacity of households to protect diets during difficult times.

For Marta, the outcome reflects a foundation that was already in place. *"The Grain Bank makes us stronger because we already have an organized group that promotes family livelihoods. It strengthens our households and drives community development,"* she says. Her experience illustrates a broader lesson that remains highly relevant in humanitarian and resilience work. When women's leadership is recognized and supported, assistance can move beyond short-term relief and contribute to lasting capacity.

In an area where drought can wipe out a large share of seasonal production, these silos hold more than staple crops. They hold reassurance, stability, and a measure of control over the months ahead. Three months after Anticipatory Actions were activated, Lela Chacón stands as a reminder that preparedness is not only about forecasts and triggers. It is also about people, organization, and the quiet determination of leaders like Marta who help communities prepare, act, and protect their future before crisis becomes catastrophe.

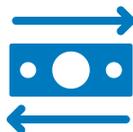
"The Grain Bank makes us stronger because we already have an organized group that supports family livelihoods," says Marta. She is not only speaking about money. She explains how to be ready, stay united, and handle uncertainty with dignity.

Programme performance

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



48,152 individuals covered through emergency response and early recovery



USD 1.5 million disbursed mainly through **unconditional cash-based transfers**



238 households participated in early recovery activities to mitigate the effects of seasonal scarcity

Guatemala experienced sustained acute food insecurity throughout 2025. At the peak of the lean season, spanning May-August 2025, an estimated 3.4 million people - equivalent to 19 percent of the population - were affected, according to the 2025 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) [1]. In parallel, official surveillance data for 2025 reported more than 22,100 cases of wasting among children under five and 56 associated deaths, underscoring the heightened vulnerability of crisis-affected groups and the convergence of food, nutrition, social and health risks.

Climate-related shocks further compounded these pressures over the course of the year. Recurrent flooding and crop losses generated protracted impacts on food security and livelihoods, particularly among households with limited buffers and high exposure to climate-sensitive income sources. These dynamics unfolded amid persistent humanitarian needs and the limited absorptive capacity of national response systems, reinforcing the operational imperative for timely, flexible and well-coordinated assistance that both addresses immediate consumption gaps and supports early recovery where feasible. According to the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED), cumulative impacts during the core rainy season (May-October) escalated markedly, with more than 2,000 incidents registered nationwide, 35,600 people affected, 40 fatalities, and 858 roads and 37 bridges damaged or destroyed. These figures illustrate the scale and recurrence of shocks sustaining humanitarian needs and heightening the imperative for timely, life-saving assistance [2].

In response, under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP Guatemala strengthened its crisis-response capacity to enable shock-affected populations to meet essential needs during crises and in their immediate aftermath. This was pursued in a national context marked by high structural vulnerability, recurrent climate hazards, and compounding slow-onset emergencies. Notwithstanding these efforts, the scale and coverage of emergency operations were materially constrained by pronounced funding shortfalls, with WFP securing only 33 percent of the required resources. Consequently, WFP focused limited assistance in five of Guatemala's 22 departments—Chiquimula, Alta Verapaz, Izabal, Huehuetenango and Guatemala—supporting 10,151 households (47,122 individuals) through unconditional Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) and an additional 238 households (1,030 individuals) through early recovery interventions in Izabal. In total, WFP delivered life-saving assistance to 48,152 individuals in 2025, within a broader operational context in which 195,000 people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) were targeted. Overall assistance amounted to approximately USD 1.5 million, with women comprising 90 percent of beneficiaries.

Implementation was undertaken in close coordination with national and subnational disaster risk management structures, including the Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition, the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food, and CONRED, as well as local governments and Municipal Councils for Food Security and Nutrition, complemented by other territorial risk management mechanisms. This coordinated approach aligned interventions with territorially defined priorities, enhanced interoperability with public systems, and supported joint, evidence-based decisions on targeting and delivery modalities.

To strengthen delivery integrity and cultural and contextual relevance—particularly in hard-to-reach areas—WFP operationalized a field-level agreement in Izabal with *Fundación BendiSión* (a local non-governmental organization and cooperating partner). The partnership facilitated the incorporation of localized knowledge and practices into implementation, while *Fundación BendiSión's* territorial presence supported logistics in extremely hard-to-reach locations, thereby enhancing the reach and effectiveness of early recovery interventions.

Within this framework, WFP implemented a slow-onset emergency response to mitigate the continued impacts of climate shocks which, in 2025, disrupted seasonal rainfall patterns, depressed crop performance, and reduced agricultural wage opportunities—particularly for households relying heavily on subsistence production and climate-sensitive livelihoods. Against this backdrop, WFP’s emergency CBT assistance was designed to provide 30 days of support, fully covering the Minimum Expenditure Basket monthly food gap through a one-time transfer of USD 150 per family, thereby addressing immediate essential needs while supporting initial recovery processes.

In operational terms, WFP reached 9,971 households (46,848 individuals) through unconditional CBT across Izabal (38 percent), Chiquimula (38 percent), Alta Verapaz (20 percent) and Huehuetenango (4 percent), with implementation carried out in close coordination with local authorities and community organization systems to ensure alignment with existing structures and to uphold accountability and delivery integrity. Complementary to this response, a joint 2025 pilot programme implemented with the Government of Guatemala and IOM in the department of Guatemala provided unconditional CBT to 180 households, equivalent to 274 vulnerable Guatemalan migrants returned from the United States (43 percent women), to cover immediate basic food and transport needs and facilitate return to communities of origin. Accordingly, these two unconditional CBT components—46,848 individuals reached through departmental emergency distributions and 274 returnees reached through the joint pilot—amounted to 47,122 individuals assisted through unconditional CBT in 2025.

In parallel, early recovery interventions in Izabal targeted 238 households, equivalent to 1,030 individuals, 51 percent of whom were women, engaged in artisanal fishing. Their livelihoods were critically impacted by post-crisis fishing moratoriums and seasonal periods of scarcity. Under this approach, an innovative early recovery pilot was completed in February 2025, focused on asset creation through the establishment of 13 solar-powered tilapia ponds equipped with air-circulation systems driven by photovoltaic technology. This provided a sustainable livelihood alternative for fishing-dependent populations, addressing immediate needs while fostering economic stability to support longer-term recovery. Participants received conditional CBT as an incentive for the construction of tilapia ponds, complemented by technical training and financial capacity-building.

Overall, these interventions enabled WFP Guatemala to deliver an agile and flexible cash-based response that addressed immediate consumption needs while supporting early recovery in contexts of prolonged crisis impacts. Beyond the transfer value itself, the response strengthened coordination with national and local emergency actors, contributing to more coherent, complementary and recovery-oriented crisis management in slow-onset emergencies. In addition, WFP’s emergency response initiatives systematically integrated a social behaviour change component to foster nutrition-sensitive practices. These efforts emphasized the adoption of healthy dietary practices and provided guidance on using CBT effectively to purchase locally produced, fresh and diverse foods.

WFP monitoring data confirmed the efficacy of these interventions, reflected in improved food security and reduced reliance on negative coping strategies. By the end of 2025, 86 percent of households achieved acceptable food consumption levels, an increase of 8 percent compared with 2024. Furthermore, minimum dietary diversity among women of reproductive age improved by 8 percent (from 55 percent to 63 percent), underscoring the effectiveness of tailored emergency responses.

In summary, Strategic Outcome 1 implementation in 2025 combined targeted emergency transfers with strong coordination across territorial systems, enabling crisis-affected populations in Izabal, Alta Verapaz, Huehuetenango, Chiquimula and the department of Guatemala to meet essential needs and initiate recovery in the aftermath of slow-onset shocks and displacement dynamics.

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.



12,248 individuals supported by **6 nutrition brigades** across **62 communities**



901 nutrition counsellors trained to ensure knowledge transfer and outreach within communities



Over **2.4 million people nationwide reached** through social and behavior change communication via mass media



57 Community Councils for Food Security and Nutrition established to reinforce community-based nutrition governance

Nutrition-specific Activities

The nutrition landscape in Guatemala is defined by a structural "triple constraint" comprising high nutritional vulnerability in early childhood, limited affordability of nutrient-adequate diets, and persistent territorial and gender inequalities in access to diverse, nutritious foods. This diagnosis is supported by the 2025 Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis, led by the Secretariat of Food and Nutrition Security (SESAN) in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS), the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA), the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC), and the Ministry of Finance (MINFIN), with technical support from WFP Guatemala. FNG findings indicate that malnutrition in Guatemala persists as a public health challenge shaped predominantly by structural economic constraints and adverse food-environment conditions, rather than informational deficits alone. At the national level, affordability emerges as a critical constraint: approximately 40 percent of households are unable to afford even the lowest-cost nutrient-adequate diet, while an estimated 77 percent lack economic access to a diet that meets Guatemala's food-based dietary guidelines, primarily due to the higher costs associated with the dietary diversity required.

Beyond affordability, the analysis identifies critical limiting nutrients that materially shape nutritional risk profiles—most notably protein and calcium for most household members, and iron for adolescent girls and breastfeeding women reinforcing the need to address both diet composition and accessibility, rather than caloric sufficiency alone. Overall, these findings underscore the imperative for multisectoral response packages that combine (i) strengthened health services and appropriate supplementation, (ii) food fortification strategies, and (iii) nutrition-sensitive social protection and food-systems interventions, supported by targeted social and behaviour change (SBC) approaches to enable sustained adoption of healthier diets within constrained food environments.

Given these circumstances, in 2025 WFP advanced an integrated resilience and nutrition package through strategic partnerships with government counterparts and local actors, prioritizing interventions that operationalize the FNG findings alongside community-level systems that improve prevention, early detection, and the sustained adoption of optimal practices.

During 2025, in close coordination with MSPAS, WFP supported the implementation of six nutrition brigades in 62 communities across the departments of Huehuetenango, Alta Verapaz, and Izabal, reaching a total of 12,248 people and prioritizing nutritionally at-risk groups across the life course. Children under two years of age accounted for 13 percent of participants, children aged two to five for 15 percent, adolescent girls for 5 percent, and pregnant and breastfeeding women, as well as women of reproductive age, for approximately 40 percent. The brigades aimed to prevent malnutrition in all its forms by reinforcing MSPAS-led growth monitoring and preventive supplementation, and by strengthening identification, treatment initiation, follow-up, and referral pathways for wasting and growth faltering. In parallel, they provided individualized counselling tailored to assessed needs, promoting exclusive breastfeeding, appropriate complementary feeding, and improved hygiene practices. Furthermore, WFP provided training to a total of 8,761 individuals (81 percent women) on nutrition-related topics, thereby strengthening the promotion of sound nutritional practices during brigade implementation. In aggregate, these complementary service-delivery and

capacity-strengthening efforts accounted for 21,009 individuals reached through the combined brigade and training modalities in 2025.

Recognizing that sustained quality depends on health-system capacity, WFP complemented service delivery with technical assistance and continuous training for frontline health personnel, prioritizing the standardization of anthropometric measurement; the application of updated protocols for acute malnutrition management; the reporting and review of acute malnutrition cases (including analyses related to nutrition-associated mortality); and the regular use of surveillance tools and databases that strengthen food security and nutrition monitoring. During 2025, WFP supported a structured set of 104 trainings, convening a total of 1,568 local health personnel (55 percent women), and equipping them with standardized tools and methodologies to improve the early detection and management of malnutrition cases. To further strengthen local health services, WFP supplied essential inputs—such as anthropometric equipment, office supplies, infrastructure improvements, and registration forms—to 450 health facilities in Huehuetenango, Zacapa, El Progreso, Quiché, Sololá, and Alta Verapaz, in alignment with MSPAS protocols. Collectively, these interventions strengthened the provision of national medical and nutritional services, with the potential to benefit an estimated 600,000 individuals.

Moreover, to reinforce the governance and accountability architecture underpinning nutrition outcomes, WFP strengthened community-level food security and nutrition governance by supporting the Community Council for Food Security and Nutrition (COCOSAN) as an operational "last-mile" platform within the national system. Functioning as practical coordination and problem-solving bodies, COCOSANs supported communities in: (i) identifying priority food security and nutrition needs, (ii) organizing referral pathways to available services, and (iii) mobilizing collective action.

In 2025, working jointly with MSPAS and SESAN, WFP supported the establishment, training, and accreditation of 41 COCOSANs in Huehuetenango and 16 in Alta Verapaz, strengthening institutional coverage where geographic isolation and social exclusion often weaken service uptake. In Huehuetenango, local governance strengthening was operationalized through a structured process of capacity-building and formalization, under which WFP trained 263 community leaders (58 percent women) during 2025. Following these trainings, the COCOSANs were officially accredited by SESAN's departmental delegation and the respective municipalities, and each commission developed a 2026 Annual Operational Plan aligned with municipal planning cycles to sustain surveillance, referrals, and prevention activities. To reinforce their functional capacity for community-based monitoring, WFP also provided each COCOSAN with an anthropometric kit (including a Salter-type scale, stadiometer, and infantometer), enabling more consistent growth monitoring and follow-up at the community level and strengthening linkages with municipal governance structures and information systems.

Social Behaviour Change

WFP positioned SBC as a scalable driver of nutrition outcomes by implementing the evidence-based "Generación Chispuda" campaign strategy—developed and first operationalized in 2024 and expanded in 2025—across a phased set of departments. The strategy was initially piloted in Huehuetenango, El Progreso, and Zacapa, and subsequently initiated in Alta Verapaz, Quiché, Santa Rosa, Jutiapa, and Chiquimula, ultimately reaching 121 communities by the end of 2025 and an estimated 360,000 individuals through WFP interventions.

The strategy was implemented through three mutually reinforcing pathways—interpersonal communication, community mobilization, and mass media—designed to enhance relevance, uptake, and sustainability. Interpersonal communication focused 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 2025, WFP trained 901 nutrition counsellors—90 percent of them women, including many from WFP's savings and loans groups—to establish and sustain local support networks. Through WFP's partners, these counsellors participated in 533 capacity-strengthening sessions and delivered 1,169 healthy-recipe demonstrations, translating technical guidance into practical, household-level behaviours and expanding community outreach. Complementing this effort, WFP organized 86 community fairs on health and nutrition, creating additional entry points for engagement, learning, and referral to services. Community mobilization activities also included cooking demonstrations, mother-to-mother support groups, recreational and sports programmes for adolescents, and creative mural projects for children and adolescents. Collectively, these interventions directly reached an estimated 40,350 individuals.

In addition, a mass media campaign amplified these efforts, reaching an estimated of over 2.4 million people nationwide through social media, radio, and regional and local print publications. Social media accounted for 80 percent of outreach, followed by radio spots at 11 percent and print media at 9 percent.

WFP embedded a results-driven culture by tracking outcomes through recognized indicators of diet quality and child feeding, including Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women among women aged 19-49 and the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) among children 6-23 months. Monitoring in Huehuetenango and Alta Verapaz showed that 50 percent of women achieved minimum dietary diversity, alongside notable reported increases in the consumption of fruits and vegetables (up to 20 percentage points) and protein sources (up to 10 percentage points), while MAD improved by 34 percent in municipalities of Alta Verapaz. In addition, 78 percent of participants demonstrated accurate knowledge of the

appropriate age for introducing complementary feeding alongside breastfeeding, indicating improved understanding of optimal IYCF practices.

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 **31 school-based Centres for Integrated Child Development** that provided **care services to 1,623 women and children**



WFP supported the launch of a mobile application that **optimized workflows in 8,440 schools nationwide**, improving school meals for **380,000 children**



USD 1.4 million in conditional cash-based transfers benefited over 40,000 people participating in asset creation and rehabilitation



USD 795,884 saved by 8,109 women in **351 savings and loans groups**



Parametric insurance covered 14,795 smallholder producers at risk of drought and excess rainfall



40,940 individuals assisted through anticipatory actions package in the Dry Corridor

School Feeding and Market Linkage

WFP continued to strengthen the National School Feeding Programme (SFP), consolidating progress in institutional capacities, programme management tools, and field-level delivery models. In parallel, WFP sustained close support to the Government of Guatemala's engagement in the School Feeding Coalition, sharing national experiences on international platforms, including the XI Regional School Feeding Forum, the UN Food Systems Summit Stocktaking Moment, and the Second World Summit on School Feeding [1].

At the national level, programme management and transparency were further strengthened through the completion and launch of the SFP mobile application, which currently supports menu planning across 8,440 schools nationwide, reaching an estimated 380,000 schoolchildren. By improving planning efficiency and promoting standardization, the app represents a substantial upgrade in national programme management capacity.

Furthermore, through three Technical Field Schools for School Feeding (ETCAE), WFP strengthened family-farming linkages to the SFP by providing—together with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA)—targeted technical assistance to 30 smallholder producers in Huehuetenango and Quiché on improved agricultural practices and formalization processes, with a view to facilitating their future integration as SFP suppliers. Notably, 19 ETCAE graduates are already supplying the SFP through the WFP-supported Local Suppliers Network, and WFP successfully transferred ETCAE administrative management to the Municipality of Chiantla (Huehuetenango).

Another significant achievement in 2025 was WFP's contribution to the Fifth National Height Census of Schoolchildren, conducted in coordination with the Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN) and the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC). The analysis confirmed that stunted growth (low height-for-age) remains a structural challenge, affecting 32 percent of the school population, with disproportionate prevalence in rural areas and Indigenous communities. Moreover, WFP contributed to the national "Fill the Nutrient Gap" (FNG) analysis and to the regional report, "More than a meal: how school meals can drive better nutrition and sustainable food systems." Together, these analyses underscored the importance of prioritizing served meals over take-home rations to improve nutritional quality and equity, strengthen nutrition guidelines, and address the specific needs of adolescent populations [2].

At the local level, WFP continued to play a key role in supporting the MINEDUC-led "Acompañame a Crecer" programme through the establishment and strengthening of 31 Community Centers for Integrated Child Development (CECODII)—including 15 centres in Quiché and 16 centres in Alta Verapaz—reaching approximately 1,000 children (49 percent girls), 587 breastfeeding women, and 26 pregnant women. These efforts were supported by 215 educators (84 percent women) and 127 trained female volunteers who delivered early stimulation sessions. Results were complemented by capacity strengthening for 16 Parent Organizations (OPF) and members of the educational

community, reaching a total of 1,707 individuals (84 percent women) on nutrition, social and behaviour change (SBC), and SFP regulatory and resource-management requirements. Additionally, WFP supported infrastructure and equipment improvements in at least 16 schools in Alta Verapaz, prioritizing food preparation and consumption areas to enable safer, higher-quality school meal delivery and the return to hot meals served in schools.

Environmental and Climate 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, including disaster risk financing (DRF). Collectively, activities directly reached 135,161 unique individuals and indirectly benefited more than 200,000 people across Huehuetenango, Quiché, Alta Verapaz, and the Dry Corridor departments of Chiquimula, Jalapa, Jutiapa, and Santa Rosa.

Environmental and productive resilience measures included the reforestation of 335 hectares and the implementation of soil conservation practices across an additional 32 hectares, contributing to ecosystem restoration, improved water access, and strengthened agricultural productivity. Food availability and dietary diversity were strengthened through the establishment of 5,828 household gardens and 94 hectares of community gardens, complemented by 9,563 climate adaptation assets built, restored, or maintained to promote environmentally sound farming practices [3].

Moreover, WFP supported the construction of 11 community irrigation systems and 300 household-level irrigation systems with integrated water catchment, enabling irrigation across 72 hectares and benefiting 545 families during periods of water scarcity. Participation in these interventions was further supported through USD 1.4 million in conditional cash-based transfers (CBT), reaching 9,025 households (around 40,000 people).

WFP's SO3 portfolio also integrated energy and sustainability interventions. In 2025, WFP distributed 955 improved cookstoves, reducing firewood consumption and cutting estimated emissions by approximately 1,811 tCO₂e. When accounting for stoves installed in the previous year and maintained in 2025, total estimated reductions reach 4,666 tCO₂e, assuming an 80 percent adoption rate. In addition, 350 solar panels were installed in Quiché and Huehuetenango.

Women's economic empowerment remained integral to SO3 operations, both as a pathway to improved household nutrition and as a structural lever for more inclusive local food systems and livelihood opportunities. Within this framework, WFP strengthened 351 Savings and Loans Groups for Women's Empowerment (GACEM), engaging 8,109 participants—99 percent young women—in entrepreneurship, income diversification, and financial inclusion. By the end of 2025, participants had created 345 new small-scale enterprises across sectors including food production and sales, livestock and poultry, handicrafts, fruit and vegetable cultivation, and other services. GACEM members saved USD 795,884 (approximately GTQ 6 million) and accessed USD 462,856 (approximately GTQ 3.5 million) in loans to expand enterprises. To sustain gains and strengthen equitable decision-making, community-based gender empowerment committees were established in each participating community and linked to Municipal Women's Directorates (DMM), thereby reinforcing institutional anchoring and women's leadership.

Disaster Risk Finance interventions further strengthened household capacity to anticipate and absorb climate shocks. A total of 14,795 smallholder producers (88 percent women) obtained parametric microinsurance coverage for the May 2025-May 2026 production cycle, protecting livelihoods that benefit 71,190 people [4]. By 2025, 6,024 insurance policies were triggered upon reaching predefined thresholds, resulting in USD 375,626 in payouts that supported recovery among participating communities.

WFP also strengthened climate services as a cross-cutting enabler of local decision-making. A network of 92 agroclimatic sensors was installed to generate locally relevant data, and WFP supported capacity strengthening for seven departmental Agroclimatic Technical Roundtables to improve the interpretation and use of forecasts. At the community level, 126 climate monitors (65 percent women) were trained and equipped to produce and disseminate locally tailored climate information.

Anticipatory Action (AA) was advanced as a core element of WFP's risk management approach. In July 2025, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund AA window was activated under the inter-agency AA framework (FAO, UNICEF, PAHO, and WFP) after agroclimatic thresholds were exceeded, signaling a one-in-four-year probability of drought in the Dry Corridor. With USD 1.6 million from CERF, complemented by USD 270,000 from the German Federal Foreign Office, WFP Guatemala targeted 7,792 highly vulnerable households in Chiquimula and delivered a comprehensive anticipatory package, including: anticipatory CBT and early warning support reaching 40,940 people; dissemination of more than 24,000 early warning SMS messages; strengthened community networks through 83 trained community climate monitors; and the pre-positioning of 210 silos containing approximately 159,000 kg of staple grains to help safeguard food availability and protect livelihoods before drought impacts materialized.

In addition, WFP approved an AA Plan in 2025 that, once activation thresholds are met, triggers pre-agreed anticipatory actions, mobilizes key actors under clearly defined roles and timelines, and prioritizes agreed geographic areas for timely implementation. Guided by this framework, WFP coordinates and delivers AA in Guatemala's Dry

Corridor—specifically in Chiquimula, Zacapa, and El Progreso—to mitigate projected impacts and protect livelihoods before droughts materialize, with a projected reach of up to 50,000 individuals.

Finally, WFP supported the development of an AA Plan for Alta Verapaz and Izabal, informed by forecast-based flood-risk information (including the Copernicus Global Flood Awareness System) and hurricane occurrence probability in the Caribbean basin. The plan was strengthened through two participatory, field-level workshops, convening a total of 48 individuals (35 percent women), to validate triggers and clarify the roles, responsibilities, and coordination arrangements of relevant government entities at the moment of activation.

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 strengthening of national social protection programmes, **expanding coverage to 54,533 vulnerable households**



In partnership with relevant national institutions, WFP advanced efforts to **establish a shock-responsive social protection system in Guatemala**



44 national and international institutions—2,050 government personnel—were trained in emergency preparedness, risk management, and nutrition

Social Protection

In 2025, Guatemala's social protection agenda continued to evolve in response to persistent poverty, overlapping deprivations, and recurrent shocks that increasingly test the adequacy and coherence of public response mechanisms. Poverty remains a major structural constraint, with 56 percent of the population living below the poverty line, according to the 2023 National Survey of Living Conditions.

Against this backdrop—and acknowledging the country's continued lack of a robust and integrated social protection system—President Arévalo's administration has placed the institutional strengthening of the National Social Protection System at the core of its reform agenda. Central to this effort is the inter-institutional "Mano a Mano" initiative, conceived to catalyze coordinated, multisectoral action to reduce malnutrition and multidimensional poverty, alongside the advancement of more inclusive policy frameworks and the expansion of coverage across priority social programmes. These policy directions extend beyond expanding coverage; they seek to consolidate the enabling architecture of social protection through more coherent, evidence-based targeting, the systematic extension and use of the Social Household Registry (RSH) as the primary instrument for prioritization, enhanced interoperability of information systems, and shock-responsive delivery arrangements that uphold safeguards for accountability, transparency, and inclusion.

Within this reform trajectory, WFP consolidated its role in 2025 as a strategic technical partner to national institutions, with an emphasis on strengthening institutional capacities and improving coordination to manage social protection in a more integrated and shock-responsive manner. Accordingly, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES) through technical assistance missions and expert-led engagements, including the review of social programmes to improve alignment with national objectives. In response to government requests, WFP support prioritized the Bolsa Social programme, strengthened gender mainstreaming, reinforced monitoring and evaluation capacities, and advanced the development of adaptive programmes designed to perform under crisis conditions.

A core achievement in 2025 was the reinforcement of Bolsa Social as a strengthened instrument to address food insecurity and poverty among most vulnerable families. In partnership with MIDES, WFP supported enhancements that doubled programme capacity and expanded coverage to an additional 25,000 households, reaching a total of 54,553 vulnerable families (approximately 270,000 individuals) in 2025 alone.

Additionally, based on the policy recommendations of the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis, MIDES implemented a major reform by increasing the value of the urban food cash transfer from GTQ 250 (USD 32) to GTQ 315 (USD 41) per household—an increase of 26 percent. This adjustment strengthens the purchasing power of vulnerable families, improving their ability to access more nutritious and diverse foods, and reinforcing the programme's overall contribution to national food and nutrition security outcomes.

In institutional terms, the scale-up also required strengthened operational and coordination capacity within MIDES to sustain delivery at higher volumes while maintaining clear eligibility logic, transparent processes, and consistent programme standards across territories. Accordingly, WFP provided targeted technical assistance to MIDES, delivering 20 capacity-building sessions for 50 technical staff to strengthen operational readiness, harmonize implementation procedures, and safeguard programme integrity at scale.

Under these efforts, WFP supported the design and implementation of a social and behaviour change (SBC) campaign to promote dietary diversity among Bolsa Social beneficiaries. To strengthen the gender approach, WFP implemented train-the-trainer workshops on women's economic empowerment and human rights for 35 MIDES personnel, and

developed communication materials to raise institutional awareness on women's rights and food security and nutrition. In addition, the technological and analytical capacities of 15 staff were strengthened through a specialized diploma, equipping them with tools to enhance the management of the National Social Information System.

A second pillar of progress in 2025 was the advancement of Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) as a national capability to anticipate and respond to shocks while preserving system coherence. Between May and June 2025, WFP conducted an initial technical assistance mission to develop an SRSP strategy and operational guidelines for an emergency cash transfer instrument, producing an implementation plan and supporting MIDES to define targeting criteria, transfer values, and the beneficiary registration form.

Collectively, these outputs marked a shift from ad hoc emergency responses towards a system-based approach in which social protection programmes can scale in time and geography under pre-agreed parameters, clear triggers, and consistent standards for targeting and monitoring. The guidelines further strengthened the interface between social protection and disaster risk management by clarifying how cash responses can be activated, coordinated, and monitored through public systems before, during and after emergencies.

Finally, to strengthen feasibility and reduce design risk, WFP facilitated cross-country learning through an experience exchange with WFP staff in the Dominican Republic on the implementation of emergency cash transfers, reinforcing national design choices with regional operational practice. At MIDES' request, WFP's Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean also deployed two missions to reinforce institutional capacities on adaptive and shock-responsive systems. These missions included emergency response simulations with MIDES and the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED) to test operational interfaces, and generate lessons to improve inter-institutional coordination and preparedness.

Emergency Preparedness

During 2025, WFP Guatemala further advanced national and subnational emergency preparedness capacities through an integrated package of interventions that combined institutional strengthening, contingency planning, and the reinforcement of information-management systems. In a context characterized by increasingly frequent climate-related shocks and recurrent humanitarian needs, WFP efforts were oriented towards reinforcing the structures and procedures required to ensure more timely, coordinated, and effective emergency responses.

A crucial component was the implementation of the ECHO-funded regional Emergency Preparedness project (2023-2025)—covering Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Bolivia—which concluded in March 2025. In Guatemala, the initiative prioritized strengthening municipal preparedness and response systems in drought-prone territories, providing direct technical support to the Municipal Coordinators for Disaster Reduction (COMRED) in seven municipalities across Chiquimula, Zacapa, and El Progreso [1]. Through this intervention, WFP delivered 88 training sessions, strengthening the capacities of a total of 2,050 individuals and 44 national and international institutions during the project period [2]. Implementation was structured across three complementary lines of operation: (i) participatory analyses of hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities; (ii) reinforcement of inter-institutional cooperation mechanisms at municipal level; and (iii) the development and validation of contingency and emergency response plans grounded in anticipatory action mechanisms.

As a result, seven municipal contingency and emergency response plans were developed and updated, ensuring technical robustness, operational feasibility, and alignment with national guidelines, while clarifying institutional roles and improving coordination arrangements for future response operations. Collectively, these seven contingency plans are expected to strengthen preparedness and response arrangements for an estimated 60,000 individuals in the targeted municipalities.

Additionally, WFP delivered three Disaster Response Capacity Strengthening Programme workshops in Guatemala City, Huehuetenango, and Alta Verapaz, convening 134 government staff. These sessions covered anticipatory action, nutrition in emergencies, risk management, preparedness, response, and early recovery, thereby strengthening technical knowledge, improving operational coordination, and enhancing institutional coherence across different levels of the national tiered civil protection system. In parallel, WFP supported the design and initial implementation of the Strategic Capacity Strengthening Plan of the Executive Secretariat of CONRED, aimed at reinforcing national and subnational preparedness, response, and early recovery capacities.

As part of operationalizing this strategic framework, WFP supported specialized certification workshops for 15 drone pilots, engaging technical personnel from CONRED, the National Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology, and Hydrology, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food (MAGA), and WFP. These efforts strengthened national capacities for rapid information collection, analysis, and dissemination to inform preparedness and response. In parallel, WFP provided technical equipment to the Directorate of Strategic Geographic Information and Risk Management at MAGA to strengthen the national climate monitoring system. WFP also deployed innovative risk communication solutions (RapidPro and WayFree) to disseminate early warning, preparedness, and public health messages to hard-to-reach communities, reaching approximately 148,500 individuals.

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.



5.4 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



7 service provision agreements worth USD 37 million signed to support the Government

Guatemala remains among the top ten countries globally most vulnerable to extreme natural events, including recurrent climate-related shocks such as droughts and lean seasons, as well as unpredictable disasters like heavy rainfall and flooding during the rainy and hurricane seasons (May-November) [1]. These conditions continue to disrupt food systems, limiting economic and physical access to food, and exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition.

In response, WFP continued to implement 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 included 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, through five service agreements with MAGA, WFP facilitated the procurement of 27,788 MT of locally procured food commodities valued at over USD 34 million. By the end of the year, the Government reported to WFP that these efforts had reached an estimated 1.1 million families nationwide (approximately 5 million people). Compared with 2024, food procurement declined by 15 percent in value (USD 5.1 million) and by 2,650 MT in volume. This reduction is primarily attributable to the carry-over food stocks remaining at MAGA at the close of 2024. To support these large-scale government-led operations and ensure adequate buffer capacity for storage and dispatch, WFP's warehousing network—together with partner facilities—provides a combined national storage capacity of 20,105 MT.

In 2025, MAGA continued to receive WFP support for the assembly of food rations, alongside procurement, transportation, and storage services, thereby enabling distributions to be positioned closer to communities in need that were directly assisted by the Government. Between January and December 2025, approximately 63,000 food rations were assembled at MAGA-managed warehouses jointly operated with WFP, at a total manufacturing cost of USD 33,000. In parallel, WFP maintained its collaboration with MSPAS and SESAN to support the nationwide distribution of specialized nutritious foods, including Super Cereal Plus, reaching 348,282 children—a critical contribution to efforts to prevent and reduce stunting among vulnerable populations.

To reinforce continuous improvement and institutional learning across government-led delivery architectures, WFP convened structured lessons-learned engagements with MAGA, MIDES, and SESAN. These sessions focused on strengthening end-to-end operational performance through improved process standardization, supply chain efficiency, and the progressive integration of digital tools for monitoring and reporting—supporting a shared evidence base for corrective action, greater interoperability across institutions, and stronger accountability for results.

In this sense, a major achievement in 2025 was the successful implementation of the Logistics Execution Support System Last Mile solution in partnership with MAGA. This WFP digital innovation strengthened last-mile assurance by enabling near real-time confirmation of receipts at receiving and distribution points through mobile data capture, secure user authentication, and structured transaction recording by accountable personnel from MAGA. By reinforcing individual accountability through credential-based entry and strengthening the evidentiary chain for commodity movements, this innovative solution enabled government counterparts to verify delivery completion within hours, improved auditability and oversight, and helped reduce delays while materially strengthening accountability across

large-scale operations.

Complementing these digital advances, WFP strengthened the environmental performance of its warehousing operations by introducing recycling and broader waste-management practices across facilities. These measures—implemented through a comprehensive waste separation system—reduced the environmental footprint of storage and handling activities while promoting circular-economy principles.

Under the service provision arrangements implemented with MAGA, and in line with WFP’s Local and Regional Food Procurement Policy, WFP procured 2,600 MT (USD 2 million) of white maize from smallholder producers. This procurement modality served a dual purpose: it supported the timely delivery requirements of national food assistance operations while also strengthening local production and market systems by generating predictable demand and more inclusive income opportunities for rural communities. Implementation was underpinned by partnerships with local NGOs through eight Field-Level Agreements and with government institutions, UN agencies, and international organizations through six Memorandums of Understanding, reinforcing cultural relevance, local ownership, and sustainability. Looking ahead to 2026, WFP will build on this approach by further expanding the participation of smallholder producers and strengthening their integration into broader supply chains and formal markets, thereby contributing to more resilient and sustainable national food systems.

Moreover, WFP expanded its logistics service provision role by formalizing two Service Level Agreements (SLAs)—one with UNHCR and one with UNICEF. These SLAs enabled the provision of dedicated warehousing space within WFP facilities for the storage of non-food items to be deployed during emergencies. This arrangement strengthened inter-agency surge readiness by leveraging WFP’s established warehousing and logistics footprint, thereby supporting timely humanitarian response while reinforcing WFP’s contribution to humanitarian system-wide preparedness and delivery capacity.

Emergency preparedness remained a core operational priority in 2025. In support of national disaster emergency response, WFP assisted CONRED with the pre-positioning of food kits to enable rapid mobilization during shocks. Agreements signed in 2025 included the procurement of 138,604 food kits through a commodity voucher arrangement valued at USD 2.8 million, reinforcing the timeliness and predictability of emergency response capacity under constrained operating conditions.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In 2025, Guatemala registered a notable improvement in its standing on the Global Gender Gap Index, reportedly moving from 122nd place in 2021 to 81st place in 2025 [1]. This improvement is widely associated with gains in women's educational attainment and increased participation in formal political spaces, which together can shift national aggregate indicators even when lived gender inequality remains pervasive. At the same time, structural constraints continued to shape women's economic autonomy, including persistent barriers to women's access to productive assets, credit, technology, and independent income streams. These dynamics remain especially pronounced for rural and Indigenous women, for whom intersecting disadvantages linked to ethnicity, geography, language, and unequal care burdens interact with labour-market segmentation and limited institutional reach. Within this context, WFP Guatemala positioned gender equality and women's empowerment not as a standalone thematic area but as an enabling condition for food security, nutrition outcomes, and resilience to recurrent climate shocks, in line with WFP's Gender Policy (2022-2026) and a broader commitment to rights-based, intersectional programming.

The 2025 efforts were grounded in institutional achievements carried forward from 2024, when WFP Guatemala received the Executive Board's recognition under the WFP Gender Equality Certification Programme. Building on this milestone, WFP Guatemala entered 2025 with a clearer institutional architecture to promote gender results, including the Gender Results Committee, established in 2024 and made operational in 2025. As part of its efforts to strengthen gender equality and protection mainstreaming, the committee coordinated the Country Office's commemoration initiatives for 8 March and 25 November. These actions contributed to increased staff awareness and engagement on gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, women's rights, and organizational commitments.

In terms of programmatic advances, operational institutionalization was further reinforced through the implementation of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for savings and loans groups for women's empowerment (GACEMs), approved in 2024. The SOP constituted a shared operational reference for technical staff and cooperating partners, clarifying implementation steps and reinforcing minimum standards for inclusion, accountability, and safeguarding. As part of the implementation of the SOP, two specialized training modules on Women's Human Rights and Empowerment Approaches were developed to strengthen gender-responsive and protection-sensitive capacities among WFP field staff and cooperating partners. These modules support the integration of women's rights, mitigation of protection risks, and enhanced adherence to Accountability to Affected Populations standards across programme design and field implementation.

A defining feature of 2025 was the expansion of WFP's technical assistance designed to transfer proven methodologies and strengthen governmental gender architecture, particularly in the context of a broader government consolidation. WFP Guatemala maintained partnerships with gender units in key line ministries and extended coordination with additional institutions through targeted training and sensitization processes.

Within the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food (MAGA), WFP developed a work plan with the ministry's Gender Unit to support the transfer of the GACEM methodology. As a result, WFP trained 69 staff members from 20 municipal rural extension agencies in Quiché, and a set of 100 material kits and methodological tools were produced to facilitate monitoring and evaluation of GACEMs. This is particularly relevant because it situates women's economic empowerment within agricultural extension systems that can reach households at scale, potentially linking women's financial agency to improved adoption of productive practices and more resilient livelihoods.

WFP's technical support also extended to the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES) through its Unit for Gender and Indigenous Peoples. In 2025, WFP delivered a training-of-trainers process through three modules focused on women's economic empowerment through social protection mechanisms, reaching 37 public officials. WFP also supported the development of didactic materials addressing women's human rights, the right to a life free of discrimination and racism, the right to a life free of violence against women, and food security and nutrition framed through a women's human rights approach. These materials were designed for use in community-level implementation processes and complemented ongoing institutional advocacy to advance an internal ministerial policy on social protection and gender

that remains under review.

In parallel, WFP initiated technical assistance with the Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN) by establishing a roadmap to incorporate women's human rights into institutional practice and to begin developing an institutional gender policy for 2026. This engagement reflects an attempt to align gender mainstreaming with the governance of food security and nutrition, where decisions about coordination, prioritization, and information systems influence who is reached, how needs are assessed, and whose constraints are made visible in policy and programme responses.

WFP also strengthened its support to the Presidential Secretariat for Women (SEPREM) during the 2025 consultation process to update the National Policy for the Promotion and Integral Development of Women for 2026-2041. In this context, WFP financed a consultation workshop in Huehuetenango with local women leaders and supported the participation of women from its GACEMs in consultation workshops held in Alta Verapaz, Quiché, and Huehuetenango. This linkage between women's grassroots economic groups and national policy consultation processes illustrates an explicit effort to connect micro-level empowerment spaces with macro-level agenda-setting, reducing the risk that policy frameworks are shaped without the perspectives of those facing the highest barriers.

Additionally, it is worth noting that in 2025 WFP Guatemala received, for the fourth consecutive year, the first-place Innovation for Women recognition under the UN system's "Tejiendo Oportunidades para la Igualdad de Género" award, acknowledging the *Pilotas Resilientes* initiative in Quiché with 14 Indigenous women becoming drone pilots. The award highlighted culturally and linguistically appropriate, intersectional facilitation and reinforced institutional learning on how gender, territory, ethnicity, and climate risk shape vulnerability and capability.

Taken together, the 2025 portfolio reflects a coherent shift from gender-responsive delivery towards institutionalized, scalable approaches that can be sustained through public systems. By operationalizing internal governance mechanisms, standardizing the GACEM methodology and its monitoring architecture, and transferring technical capacities to MAGA, MIDES, SESAN, and SEPREM, WFP Guatemala strengthened the enabling environment for women's economic empowerment within resilience and food security and nutrition strategies in Guatemala.

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

Guatemala's operational environment in 2025 continued to require the deliberate integration of Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations, as well as conflict sensitivity, within food security, nutrition, and resilience programming—particularly in contexts characterized by high poverty, entrenched gender inequality, and the compounded vulnerabilities experienced by Indigenous Peoples and persons with disabilities. Building on institutional steps consolidated in 2024, including the establishment of the Gender, Protection and Inclusion Unit, WFP Guatemala prioritized strengthening safeguards that translate "do no harm" principles into concrete operational decisions.

A key advance in 2025 was the elaboration of a protection risk analysis, including a mitigation matrix, informed by the Integrated Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (I-CARA) implemented in late 2024. The analysis structured risks across five pillars: i) safety and dignity, ii) meaningful access, iii) accountability, iv) gender equality, and v) conflict sensitivity. In parallel, violence against women and children, and exploitation and sexual abuse remained prominent contextual risks that restrict mobility, participation, and access to programme activities, with direct implications for both safeguarding and outcome achievements.

In response to the risk profile identified, mitigation measures were developed jointly with programme teams and operationalized through context-specific actions that prioritized prevention, accessibility, functional referral pathways, participation, and safe access to activities. Community consultations were used to refine mitigation measures in line with local priorities and feasibility constraints, while cooperating partners (CP) received targeted capacity strengthening on WFP's Protection and AAP Policy to ensure delivery consistency with corporate standards and the effective use of referral protocols.

Protection risk management was also strengthened in emergency response interventions. In 2025, WFP conducted rapid protection analyses prior to the delivery of cash-based transfers (CBT) to identify actionable mitigation measures. These assessments informed adjustments such as changing selected delivery points, improving conditions at payment centres, installing attention desks with local-language support, and prioritizing services for vulnerable groups, thereby reducing exposure to risks associated with travel, crowding, discrimination, and unequal access to information, while strengthening beneficiaries' ability to use assistance safely and with dignity.

A further relevant feature of 2025 was the explicit treatment of linguistic accessibility as an enabling condition for meaningful access and accountability. WFP Guatemala continued to deploy field staff who speak local languages in areas of intervention, including Q'eqchi', Ixil, and Mam, and maintained language capacity as a requirement for CPs' technical staffing. In parallel, accountability mechanisms were expanded through the implementation of 30 attention desks in five local languages—Mam, Ixil, Awakateco, Q'eqchi', and Ch'ortí—across Chiquimula, Huehuetenango, Izabal, Alta Verapaz, and Quiché departments. These desks attended 373 people, of whom 98 percent were women, and were implemented for the first time during emergency activities in Chiquimula, Alta Verapaz, and Izabal departments. These results showcase the practical value of decentralized, language-accessible accountability channels in contexts where formal complaint systems may be inaccessible due to linguistic exclusion, social norms, or low institutional trust.

WFP's Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) toolbox also continued to provide an evidence base for service improvement and accountability in 2025. The mechanism registered 1,690 cases during the year. Submissions were primarily classified as suggestions (79 percent) and requests for information (15 percent), followed by complaints or claims (3 percent). Smaller shares included requests for assistance (2 percent), allegations of misconduct (0.5 percent), protection and security (0.3 percent), and referrals to specialized services from other organizations (0.2 percent). The suggestion box remained the main channel (78 percent), followed by the toll-free phone line (18 percent). All reported cases were resolved. Feedback profile and channels underscore the importance of low-barrier reporting options and the centrality of engagement by women, Indigenous Peoples, and persons with disabilities in accountability systems, particularly in settings where they may have fewer alternative avenues to raise concerns or seek clarification.

To further strengthen awareness and trust in the CFM, WFP Guatemala expanded communication products that promote accessibility and informed use. The Country Office produced 10 radio spots in Spanish and multiple Mayan languages, including Q'eqchi', Awakateco, K'iche', Ixil, and Mam, with versions encouraging use of the phone line, attention desks, and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). It also printed 30,000 flyers with hotline

information and produced visibility materials featuring the CFM phone number.

Inclusion of people with disabilities was strengthened through enhanced systematic identification and adaptive programming. In 2025, the Country Office initiated implementation of the Washington Group questions in a resilience project within the Dry Corridor to identify disability-related needs, inform mitigation measures, and enable programmatic adjustments that support participation [1]. WFP also incorporated disability inclusion into beneficiary selection criteria; across all CBT distributions, 1.6 percent of beneficiaries were identified as persons with disabilities. These steps reflect progress toward more intentional inclusion by leveraging structured tools to identify barriers and adapt delivery modalities accordingly.

Capacity strengthening also remained central to ensuring that protection and accountability commitments are translated into consistent practice across WFP and cooperating partners teams. In 2025, the Gender, Protection and Inclusion Unit trained 140 individuals—including WFP field staff and programme teams as well as cooperating partners—on PSEA. Training was delivered through participatory theatre-based approaches in Alta Verapaz, Huehuetenango, Quiché, and Guatemala City, supporting practical learning and contextual relevance. In addition, 10 staff members from the Country Office and field staff from Alta Verapaz participated in a training organized by the UN Resident Coordinator Office, with the participation of Mr. Christian Saunders, UN Special Coordinator for Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

Overall, WFP's protection and accountability agenda in 2025 reflected a deliberate effort to strengthen the governance of safe and equitable programming through risk analysis, systematized monitoring, language-accessible accountability channels, and targeted capacity strengthening. By embedding protection and conflict sensitivity within routine operational tools and processes, WFP Guatemala strengthened the practical conditions for dignified access, informed participation, and responsive service delivery, while reinforcing the protection foundations required for the forthcoming 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's exposure to environmental stress and hazards remained acute in 2025, reflecting high underlying biophysical vulnerability and increasingly erratic hydroclimatic patterns. Nearly half of the national territory is prone to landslides and flooding, and one-fifth of its population exposed to drought-related impacts [1].

The prolonged effects of the 2023-2024 El Niño phenomenon intensified dry conditions in 2025, particularly in the Dry Corridor and northern departments. More than 160 municipalities were reportedly affected by severe drought, with crop losses across more than 85,800 hectares, especially for staple crops such as maize and beans [2]. Although forest fires decreased compared with 2024, 1,526 incidents were recorded in 2025, affecting over 27,653 hectares of forested land and compounding ecosystem degradation pressures [3]. The rainy season was marked by a delayed onset and intense tropical storms, resulting in over 37,100 people affected and 55 reported fatalities, alongside widespread damage to roads, homes, and public services, with high impacts reported in the departments of Alta Verapaz, Guatemala, Suchitepéquez, and Chiquimula. These overlapping drought, fire, and storm dynamics contributed to elevated food insecurity in 2025, when an estimated 3.4 million people faced high levels of acute food insecurity corresponding to IPC Phase 3 or above [4].

Within this operating environment, WFP's interventions in 2025 generated environmental co-benefits through climate-resilient agriculture and sustainable energy solutions designed to strengthen livelihoods while reducing pressure on ecosystems. Participant communities received training on climate-smart agricultural practices, including organic fertilizer production and soil, forest, and water conservation techniques, supporting more resilient production under rainfall stress and reducing land degradation. To reduce dependence on conventional fuels in horticultural production, WFP piloted a solar-powered irrigation system, enhancing water-use efficiency and enabling more reliable year-round cultivation. In parallel, 955 fuel-efficient stoves, reducing reliance on firewood, lowering carbon emissions by 1,811 tCO₂e in 2025, and contributing to forest conservation. In addition, 350 solar panels were installed in Quiché and Huehuetenango.

Restoration efforts included the establishment of six tree nurseries, each with the capacity to produce approximately 1,100 saplings annually, complemented by forest conservation activities implemented across 334.5 hectares, as well as additional soil and water conservation realized across a further 32 hectares. Consistent with the government's irrigation policy, WFP also expanded water catchment and irrigation systems, benefiting 94 hectares of agricultural land and strengthening drought resilience by optimizing water availability and supporting sustainable food production in areas highly exposed to drought and erratic rainfall.

To mitigate environmental and social risks, WFP Guatemala maintained the application of its Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework. Cooperating partners (CPs) were trained in using WFP's risk screening tool, which was integrated into updated standard operating procedures for CP management. In 2025, the Country Office achieved a 92 percent score on the WFP corporate Environmental and Social Safeguards indicator. Most interventions were classified as medium risk, given the high participation of women and Indigenous populations, and the reliance on agricultural livelihoods. Risk management plans were developed collaboratively with local partners to uphold environmental integrity and protect community rights.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In early 2025, the WFP Guatemala Country Office received an HQ mission to officially launch the EMS. This resulted in awareness sessions for WFP staff, assessments of Country Office premises and other WFP facilities such as warehouses and field offices, and the preparation of an environmental action plan to monitor progress against the recommended actions. During the visit, WFP global staff had the opportunity to assess the E-waste electronic recycling center in Guatemala, where the Country Office recycles electronic devices that are no longer in use. WFP has implemented a comprehensive waste separation system across all its facilities, in line with Governmental Agreement No. 164-2021. This includes full separation in warehouses and in central and field offices, where individual bins have been removed to encourage staff to use designated containers according to waste classification. In addition, the Country Office has promoted the reduction of single-use materials during meetings and prioritized catering services that comply with environmental standards.

Through a new Long-Term Agreement (LTA) with the recycling company SITSA Ecoplanet, WFP responsibly disposed of 107 kg of banners and visibility garments for recycling into new materials. In addition, over 100 electronic devices and items of office equipment that were no longer in use were released for donation and recycling. At the time of writing, donations of former WFP property included five printers, four laptops, and three projectors to government institutions and local associations.

In support of sustainable procurement practices, WFP continued to use ecological and recycled paper across both central and field offices in 2025. Additionally, the organization advanced the digitalization of reporting and monitoring processes through mobile devices and corporate identity management systems, streamlining participant registration and reducing paper consumption. The sustainability strategy for warehouses continued in 2025 through repurposing damaged pallets into tables and benches, and coordinating with Ecoplanet to transform damaged or expired food products into organic compost for reforestation projects. In addition, the reutilization of 15,068 secondary food packaging items saved an equivalent of USD 3,420. The medium- to long-term strategy remains focused on replicating these initiatives across all warehouses, incorporating improved waste management and composting systems, installing solar panels to meet energy needs, and introducing electric forklifts.

Following the successful adoption of the UN-wide booking system, WFP sustained internal ride-sharing and inter-agency carpooling in 2025, resulting in estimated savings of USD 6,000 and 1,700 kg of CO₂ emissions.

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

Building on WFP's cross cutting commitment to enable communities, households and individuals to protect nutrition status in the face of shocks and protracted stressors through an effective combination of fortification, specialized nutritious foods, and measures that support dietary diversification, WFP Guatemala consolidated in 2025 a strong evidence driven nutrition integration agenda that treated malnutrition as both an immediate risk during seasonal and climatic stress, and a structural development constraint shaped by affordability and exclusion. This agenda was pursued within an operational environment characterized by persistent poverty, high informality, and recurrent climate variability that constrain household coping capacity and undermine diet quality.

Within this framing, the 2025 Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis, provided a coherent analytical basis for operationalizing nutrition integration as an access problem rather than an information problem. The analysis reinforced that affordability is a critical constraint for a large share of households, and that diet-quality gaps are shaped by food-environment conditions and structural economic barriers.

WFP Guatemala translated this evidence base into an integrated resilience and nutrition package that deliberately linked service-delivery reinforcement with systems strengthening and community-level governance, reducing the likelihood that improved knowledge would remain non-actionable in constrained food environments. Through close collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS), six integrated nutrition brigades were implemented across priority communities in Huehuetenango, Alta Verapaz and Izabal, prioritising nutritionally at-risk groups and reinforcing growth monitoring, preventive supplementation, identification and referral pathways for wasting and growth faltering, and individualized counselling that linked infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices with hygiene behaviours. In parallel, WFP strengthened the quality and continuity of frontline response by supporting continuous training, standardization of anthropometric measurement, adherence to updated protocols for wasting management, and improved use of surveillance tools and case-review practices, including analyses linked to nutrition-associated mortality.

Nutrition integration was consolidated by strengthening local governance in Huehuetenango and Alta Verapaz departments. WFP supported the establishment and training of 57 Community Councils for Food Security and Nutrition, improving community-based monitoring and referral links for remote households, and reduced transaction costs for isolated communities. In 2025, WFP also expanded the '*Generación Chispuda*' SBC campaign, delivering standardised messages on healthy diets, IYCF, and hygiene through interpersonal communication, community mobilization and mass media. Participatory activities (e.g., cooking sessions, fairs and creative events) reinforced practice adoption, while outcome tracking using recognised diet-quality and child-feeding indicators strengthened learning and accountability.

Moreover, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food (MAGA) to strengthen technical capacities in nutrition-sensitive agriculture, integrating gender equality, cultural relevance, and sustainability approaches. Through six specialized workshops totalling 80 hours of training, WFP supported the capacity development of 22 MAGA nutrition professionals and intersectoral partners. This strategic effort aimed to improve food security and nutrition and reinforce local food systems, incorporating updated evidence, policy analysis, and SBC tools. As a result, WFP expanded the territorial reach of these strengthened capacities, facilitating 76 replications across the country, engaging 332 participants (56 percent women), and mobilizing 64 local facilitators.

Embedding nutrition across the portfolio also required that emergency response modalities protect diet quality rather than merely stabilise calorie intake. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP implemented cash-based transfers for shock-affected households in targeted departments, within a context of acute food insecurity and pronounced funding constraints. Within this crisis response architecture, WFP ensured that the composition of its food assistance was designed and monitored against WFP corporate nutrition adequacy requirements, consistent with WFP's corporate standard and related Corporate Results Framework indicator on nutritional adequacy (macronutrients and micronutrients). In parallel, WFP provided on-demand technical support to government counterparts, including assessing and, upon request, improving government food kits to strengthen their nutritional profile. Building on this assistance platform, WFP systematically integrated nutrition-sensitive and gender-responsive SBC to guide the adoption of healthier dietary practices and to support households in using transfers to purchase fresh and diverse foods,

thereby aligning emergency assistance with the broader nutrition integration logic and strengthening continuity between humanitarian response and longer-term resilience pathways.

Nutrition was also embedded within food systems- and education-linked platforms under Strategic Outcome 3 through WFP support to the National School Feeding Programme and related national systems-strengthening efforts. This included improvements to programme management tools that support menu planning at scale and reinforce standardization, alongside technical contributions to national analyses that sustain the visibility of stunting as a structural challenge among school-age children and strengthen the evidence base for nutrition-sensitive design choices. At the local level, WFP support to community-based early childhood development and education-linked delivery further reinforced nutrition outcomes, through capacity strengthening on nutrition and SBC communication, and through improvements to school-level infrastructure that enable safer, higher-quality meal preparation and consumption.

Resilience investments further reinforced nutrition integration by strengthening the enabling conditions for dietary diversification and household capacity to protect diets under climate stress. WFP programmes supported diversified production and access pathways through household and community gardens, water and irrigation systems, and complementary measures that strengthen climate adaptation and livelihoods, while linking these actions to nutrition-sensitive local governance and community engagement.

Social protection and emergency preparedness constituted another primary pathway for nutrition mainstreaming in 2025, with WFP consolidating its role as a strategic technical partner to national institutions, and prioritising improvements to programme design and operational readiness. This included a strengthened focus on the Bolsa Social programme and the development of a Shock-Responsive Social Protection strategy and operational guidance for emergency cash transfer instruments. This work advanced the structural integration of nutrition by aligning targeting, transfer design, and institutional procedures with a system-based approach that can scale over time and across geographies under pre-agreed parameters, thereby reducing reliance on ad hoc responses and improving the likelihood that vulnerable households maintain access to adequate diets and services during shocks.

Within a context of persistent structural fragilities and recurrent climatic shocks, the Country Office's nutrition integrated approach supported the protection of diets and nutritional status, by improving immediate access to appropriate foods and services, and by strengthening the institutional and community systems that sustain these gains over time.

Partnerships

Against a backdrop of steadily declining Official Development Assistance to Guatemala, WFP continued to diversify its public- and private-sector partnerships portfolio. While the number of grants secured in 2025 remained broadly comparable to 2022-2024 records, overall funding volumes were lower than in preceding years. These new grants were complemented by larger, multi-year integrated resilience programmes initiated in earlier funding cycles and scheduled to conclude in 2025 and 2026. Accordingly, WFP prioritized immediate resource mobilization to sustain critical crisis response, malnutrition prevention, and disaster risk finance operations, while pursuing longer-term development and climate finance.

On the Savings Lives mandate, WFP renewed humanitarian funding from longstanding partners such as Canada, European Union-DG ECHO, the United States of America and individual and other private sector donors such as the Japan Association for WFP, and benefited from a drought anticipatory action activation under the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (co-financed by centrally-managed German funds), as well as a first-ever contribution from Luxembourg to WFP Guatemala at the country level. These largely flexible and advanceable contributions enabled WFP to manage risks, and prepare for and respond to needs during both the lean and rainy seasons (May to October), 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, school feeding, and institutional capacity-strengthening activities.

WFP's integrated resilience programmes were underpinned by support from European Union-DG INTPA and Norway in the Dry Corridor (with the European Union INTPA and Norway contributions concluding in April and November 2025, respectively); Canada, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and Sodexo-Stop Hunger in Alta Verapaz (with the first renewed through 2030 and the latter concluding in November 2025); the Republic of Korea-KOICA in Quiché (concluded in December 2025), and the Howard G. Buffett Foundation (also concluded in December 2025) and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Huehuetenango. In addition, WFP Guatemala confirmed school feeding support from international and local private sector for the Dry Corridor, as well as multi-year integrated resilience investments from Japan in Alta Verapaz, and disaster risk finance capacity-strengthening support from the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The allocation of multi-year, predictable funding has enabled WFP to undertake long-term investments, generate evidence, and facilitate the integration of programme participants into national development frameworks and social protection programs.

As a WFP Innovation Champion Office, the Country Office continued advancing and scaling up a portfolio of innovations spanning disaster risk finance, sustainable energy solutions, drone technology, and the school feeding management application, leveraging co-financing arrangements with local and international private sector partners. Notably, the portfolio included the finalization of an industry-first Forecast Index Insurance product, developed with Columbia University's International Research Institute for Climate and Society and the Independent Insurance Advisors, as well as the first UN Office for South-South Cooperation innovation challenge award for a nutrition-sensitive climate trigger for anticipatory action. Both innovations will be tested in 2026.

WFP also deepened collaboration with international financial institutions, including by conducting technical deep dives with the Inter-American Development Bank and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, and supporting the World Bank Group (WBG) in the design of a new adaptive social protection project.

The Government of Guatemala remained a cornerstone partner in WFP's policy and programmatic efforts. WFP formalized key agreements by renewing the Regular Food Assistance Programme et al. partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA); the Emergency Food Assistance Programme contract with the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED); and the complementary feeding agreement with the Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition, the Ministry of Social Development, and the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance. Within this framework, WFP supported the Government to strengthen its international profile on food security and nutrition through targeted engagement in high-level global platforms, including the Food Systems Summit and the School Meals Coalition. WFP also reinforced CONRED's institutional positioning and technical capacity on anticipatory action, including through participation in the Global Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Humanitarian Action (Berlin) and the International Conference on Inclusive Insurance.

Moreover, WFP worked with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources on a Green Climate Fund concept note focused on anticipatory action and nature-based solutions in the extended Dry Corridor. At the regional level, WFP facilitated South-South cooperation between Guatemala and Belize on school feeding, and with the Dominican Republic on adaptive social protection. To sustain these efforts, WFP maintained advisors in the Vice President's Office and MAGA, enabling strategic alignment with policy frameworks and further strengthening institutional capacities.

Focus on localization

WFP advanced its localization commitment by signing or renewing a total of eight 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, focused on monitoring and evaluation, and internship programmes, respectively. These partnerships emphasized building local capacities to promote ownership, sustainability, and effective program transition and 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 corporate standards. Additionally, WFP launched a market study to inform its individual giving strategy, scheduled to be launched in 2026, and implemented a business development outreach exercise with main local private sector companies, foundations and individuals.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, WFP reinforced its leadership within the UN Country Team (UNCT) and multisectoral food security and nutrition forums, including as co-lead of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework's Social Development Results Group with UNICEF, under the current and upcoming UNSDCF. WFP led the targeting for, and collaborated with OCHA, FAO, UNICEF and PAHO, to implement Anticipatory Action (AA) in the Dry Corridor in response to drought. 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 Sub-cluster. 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. WFP also co-led the AA Technical Advisory Group, providing strategic guidance to the government and humanitarian partners. Technical and administrative support continued to be extended to the G13+ Donors Food Security and Nutrition Working Group, which fostered collaboration among government, donors, UN agencies, and international financial institutions. WFP collaborated closely with IOM and the WBG in the formulation and confirmation of an UN Joint SDG Fund M-GA Thematic Fund joint project proposal, focused on supporting national capacities for the economic reintegration of migrant returnees, and drafted a full proposal, jointly with IOM, UNHCR and UNICEF, to the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund, focused on supporting national capacities for humanitarian cross-border efforts along the Guatemala-Mexico border for vulnerable people on the move.

WFP also advanced preparations for a Brazil-funded South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiative under the Rome-Based Agencies collaboration (FAO-IFAD-WFP), aimed at strengthening the national school feeding programme and deepening linkages with family farming through knowledge exchange and capacity strengthening (potentially 2026-2028).

Financial Overview

As Guatemala continued to face severe food insecurity, malnutrition and climate-related shocks, WFP Guatemala maintained strategic alignment with its Country Strategic Plan (2021-2026), addressing urgent humanitarian needs while advancing longer-term development objectives. The approved 2025 plan comprised five strategic outcomes, totalling USD 83 million. Of this amount, 60 percent was allocated to programmatic and non-service provision activities under strategic outcomes 1 to 4, while 40 percent was earmarked for on-demand services to the Government under strategic outcome 5.

In 2025, WFP secured USD 10 million from international and private sector donors for programmatic activities. Combined with carry-forward balances from 2024, available resources covered 50 percent of the planned programmatic budget. In parallel, the Government contributed USD 37 million for food procurement services, bringing total available resources for these services to 170 percent of annual requirements. This funding profile reinforced a structurally dual portfolio: comparatively strong resourcing for service delivery, alongside persistent shortfalls across direct programmatic interventions.

As in previous years, all programmatic areas experienced funding gaps. Strategic outcomes 1, 2 and 4—focused on emergency response, nutrition strengthening, social protection and emergency preparedness—remained the least funded, constraining the scale and continuity of critical interventions. Emergency response efforts under strategic outcome 1, including carry-overs from 2024, were funded at 33 percent (USD 4 million). Within these constraints, WFP 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, including sustainable asset creation and technical training initiatives.

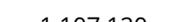
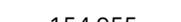
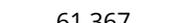
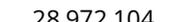
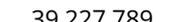
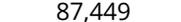
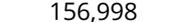
Resilience activities under strategic outcomes 2-4 received 57 percent of required funding. Strategic outcome 3, which focuses on sustainable food systems, was the most funded within this cluster (USD 16 million), enabling WFP to expand resilience and disaster risk finance interventions.

On-demand services under strategic outcome 5 had available resources amounting to USD 50 million; 83 percent of confirmed funding during the reporting period corresponded to this strategic outcome, reaffirming WFP's role as a trusted partner of the Government in food service delivery. This growth reflects WFP's operational efficiency in managing large-scale food procurement and distribution.

Overall, WFP exceeded its 2025 implementation target, reaching 125 percent of the USD 45 million plan, with strategic outcome 3 attaining a 110 percent execution rate and strategic outcome 5 reaching 135 percent. Despite this strong delivery performance, funding shortfalls across core programmatic outcomes remained the principal constraint on impact. Closing these gaps is essential to sustaining lifesaving assistance, protecting nutrition gains and safeguarding resilience investments, thereby maximizing WFP's contribution to reducing food insecurity and malnutrition, strengthening livelihoods and fostering long-term resilience in Guatemala.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	13,088,066	1,841,188	4,258,016	2,417,525
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Guatemala are able to meet their essential needs during and in the aftermath of crises.	13,088,066	1,841,188	4,258,016	2,417,525
Activity 01: Provide direct nutrition and gender responsive assistance to crisis-affected populations.	13,088,066	1,841,188	4,258,015	2,417,525
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	3,622,243	535,027	897,720	474,287
SO02: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas have access to comprehensive services and programmes that promote healthy diets by 2024.	3,622,243	535,027	897,720	474,287
Activity 02: Strengthen national and local capacities in nutrition and healthy diets promotion for vulnerable population.	3,622,243	535,027	897,720	474,287
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	26,408,100	8,801,269	16,301,258	9,669,497
SO03: Rural vulnerable populations and local institutions engage in nutrition and gender sensitive, sustainable and climate resilient food systems throughout the year.	26,408,100	8,801,269	16,301,258	9,669,497
Activity 03: Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.	1,911,594	602,688	774,753	346,782

Activity 04: Provide training, equipment, cash-based transfers and technical assistance to vulnerable smallholder farmers, communities, cooperatives and local institutions.	 24,496,506	 8,198,581	 15,526,505	 9,322,715
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 1,583,053	 216,322	 789,257	 276,907
SO04: National institutions have strengthened capacities and improve their coordination to manage an integrated social protection system by 2024.	 1,583,053	 216,322	 789,257	 276,907
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance at policy and operational levels to social protection institutions as well as food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations	 1,107,120	 154,955	 643,822	 172,227
Activity 06: Provide technical assistance to national and subnational institutions of the emergency preparedness and response system.	 475,933	 61,367	 145,435	 104,680
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 29,516,774	 29,059,553	 50,211,393	 39,313,656
SO05: National partners have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year.	 29,516,774	 29,059,553	 50,211,393	 39,313,656
Activity 07: Provide food procurement services to national institutions and other partners.	 26,884,784	 28,972,104	 50,054,395	 39,227,789
Activity 08: Provide services and technical assistance to national institutions and other partners.	 2,289,052	 87,449	 156,998	 85,867

Activity 09: Provide On-demand Cash Transfer Services	 342,938	 0	 0	 0
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 1,578,889	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 74,218,237	 40,453,358	 74,036,532	 52,151,872
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 5,599,219	 3,809,262	 11,096,966	 3,733,104
Total Direct Costs	 79,817,455	 44,262,620	 85,133,499	 55,884,976
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 3,124,801	 810,335	 569,394	 569,394
Grand Total	 82,942,256	 45,072,955	 85,702,893	 56,454,371

Data Notes

Overview

Acronyms:

AA — Anticipatory Action

CBT — Cash-Based Transfers

CERF — United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund

SFP — School Feeding Programme

Operational context

References:

[1] International Monetary Fund. (2025). Guatemala: 2025 Article IV consultation—Staff report (IMF Country Report No. 25/260). International Monetary Fund.

<https://www.imf.org/-/media/files/publications/cr/2025/english/1gtmea2025001-source-pdf.pdf>

[2] World Bank. (2025, April). Guatemala: Poverty and equity brief. World Bank.

<https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099051325204515993/p177836037df970d41bd10165be6a788de3>

[3] National Institute of Statistics of Guatemala (INE). (2023). Main results of the National Employment and Income Survey 2022 (ENEI 2022). Guatemala City: INE (February 2023).

[4] 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, 2025

[5] National Food Security and Nutrition Information System (SIINSAN), Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN), & Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS). (2025). Acute malnutrition: Epidemiological surveillance and mortality in children under 5 years of age. Government of Guatemala.

<https://portal.siinsan.gob.gt/desnutricion-aguda/>

[6] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). (2025). IPC Guatemala acute food insecurity report (Jun 2025–Mar 2026), including current situation (May–Aug 2025) and projections (Spanish). IPC. https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Guatemala_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Jun2025_Mar2026_Report_Spanish.pdf

[7] National Institute of Statistics (INE). (2025). Consumer price index: May 2025 (monthly report). Government of Guatemala.

<https://www.ine.gob.gt/sistema/uploads/2025/06/09/20250609104934AwqECvUEFsNScmHu3ObGLbhZoraZXYgn.pdf>

[8] World Food Programme (WFP) Guatemala. (2025). Food Security Survey (Encuesta de Seguridad Alimentaria, ESA) 2025: Guatemala. WFP Guatemala Country Office.

[9] Private Secretariat of the Presidency. (2025). Government presents progress of the “Mano a Mano” initiative in prioritized municipalities. Government of Guatemala.

<https://www.secretariaprivada.gob.gt/gobierno-presenta-avances-de-la-iniciativa-mano-a-mano-en-municipios-priorizados>

[10] United Nations Development Programme. (2025/2026). Human development report 2025/26: Statistical annex tables (Gender Inequality Index). UNDP.

https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/hdr2025_26statisticalannextablespdf_1.pdf

[11] Information obtained through a request under the Public Access to Information Law (LAIP) from the Directorate of Regional Coordination and Rural Extension (DICORER) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA).

Acronyms:

AA — Anticipatory Action

CERF — United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund

CSP — Country Strategic Plan

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

HDR — Human Development Report

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)

SDG / SDGs — Sustainable Development Goal(s)

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

UNSDCF — United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

Strategic outcome 01

References:

- [1] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. (2025). IPC Guatemala acute food insecurity report (June 2025–March 2026): Current situation (May–August 2025) and projections. https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Guatemala_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Jun2025_Mar2026_Report_Spanish.pdf
- [2] National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED), Informative Bulletins, CONRED website, <https://conred.gob.gt/category/boletines-informativos/>

Acronyms:

CBT — Cash-Based Transfers

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

IPC — Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Strategic outcome 02

Acronyms:

COCOSAN — Community Council for Food Security and Nutrition (by its Spanish acronym for Consejo Comunitario de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional)

FNG — Fill the Nutrient Gap (by its Spanish acronym for Llenando la Brecha de Nutrientes)

IYCF — Infant and Young Child Feeding

MAD — Minimum Acceptable Diet

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

SBC — Social and Behaviour Change

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

Strategic outcome 03

References:

- [1] In April 2025, WFP Guatemala accompanied SESAN and MAGA to the regional preparatory meeting in Chile for the UN Food Systems Summit Stocktaking Moment, supporting the presentation of Guatemala's food systems roadmap and the alignment of regional positions. In July 2025, WFP joined the XI Regional School Feeding Forum in Honduras to advocate for sustainable school feeding and regional cooperation, and later in the same month, attended UNFSS+4-related School Meals Coalition engagement in Ethiopia together with national counterparts/partners. In September 2025, WFP Guatemala supported the Government's participation in the Second Global Summit of the School Meals Coalition in Fortaleza, with ministerial-level representation from MAGA and MINEDUC.
- [2] The findings further highlighted the strategic value of school feeding as a multisectoral platform and the need for stronger integration with complementary national interventions such as school health and family farming, in order to address dietary gaps through coordinated and sustainable public systems.
- [3] These investments were complemented by market linkage activities—including agricultural and entrepreneurship fairs implemented with MAGA and cooperating partners—creating opportunities for producers to connect with demand and diversify income sources.
- [4] Microinsurance design provided compensatory payments for weather-related impacts, reaching up to USD 500 (approximately GTQ 4,000) per affected household, while participants contributed to premium financing, reinforcing ownership and sustainability.

Acronyms:

AA — Anticipatory Action

CBT — Cash-Based Transfers

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

CERF — Central Emergency Response Fund

DMM — Municipal Women's Directorates (by its Spanish acronym for Direcciones Municipales de la Mujer)

DRF — Disaster Risk Financing

ETCAE — Technical Field Schools for School Feeding (by its Spanish acronym for Escuela Técnica de Campo para la Alimentación Escolar)

FNG — Fill the Nutrient Gap

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

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

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

OPF — Parent Organizations (by its Spanish acronym for Organizaciones de Padres de Familia)

SBC — Social and Behaviour Change

SFP — School Feeding Programme

Additional note:

During 2025, as the anticipated financial resources were not received, it was not possible to initiate implementation; consequently, the planned interventions were not undertaken and no achievements could be reported for the period. Therefore, results are not available for the following indicator references: A.1.3, A.1.5, A.2.3, and F.1.

Strategic outcome 04

References:

[1] Seven municipalities identified as being at high risk of drought were prioritized: San José La Arada and Chiquimula (Department of Chiquimula); San Pedro Pinula, San Luis Jilotepeque, and San Manuel Chaparrón (Department of Jalapa); and San Jorge and Huité (Department of Zacapa).

[2] The capacity-strengthening interventions conducted under the ECHO project framework engaged a total of 44 institutions supporting early warning system enhancement. Of these, 27 were national institutions, including: the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food; the Ministry of Social Development; the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance; the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources; the Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition; the National Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology; the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction; the Municipal Coordinator for Disaster Reduction; the Agroclimatic Technical Roundtables (MTAs)—multi-stakeholder platforms led by MAGA and comprising government actors, international organizations, NGOs, and farmer associations, including MTA members and partners such as FAO, the Red Cross, and GIZ; ASEDECHI—WFP's cooperating partner; ASORECH (Asociación Regional Campesina Ch'orti); the National Forestry Institute; as well as public and private academic institutions; Commonwealth organizations; Fundación Defensores de la Naturaleza; and the municipal governments from the targeted municipalities—San José La Arada and Chiquimula (department of Chiquimula), San Pedro Pinula, San Luis Jilotepeque, and San Manuel Chaparrón (department of Jalapa), and San Jorge and Huité (department of Zacapa).

In addition, seven international organizations participated, including: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the Red Cross; the International Center for Tropical Agriculture; Catholic Relief Services; Action Against Hunger; the German Agency for International Cooperation; and the International Organization for Migration.

Acronyms:

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

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

ECHO — Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations

FNG — Fill the Nutrient Gap

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

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

SBC — Social and behaviour change

SRSP — Shock-Responsive Social Protection

Additional notes:

During 2025, as the required financial resources were not received, implementation could not be initiated; accordingly, the planned activities were not undertaken and no results are available for the reporting period. Therefore, achievements are not reported against the following indicator references: A.1.1 and A.3.1.

Strategic outcome 05

Reference:

[1] National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED), Informative Bulletins, CONRED website, <https://conred.gob.gt/category/boletines-informativos/>

Acronyms:

CBT — Cash-based transfers

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

FLA — Field-Level Agreements

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)

MOU — Memorandum of Understanding

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)

SLA — Service Level Agreements

TM — Metric tons (by its Spanish acronym for Toneladas métricas)

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Reference:

[1] World Economic Forum. Global Gender Gap Report 2025. Geneva: World Economic Forum, 2025. Available at: <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2025/>. World Economic Forum. Global Gender Gap Report 2021.

Acronyms:

GBV — Gender-based violence

GACEMs — Savings and loans groups for women's empowerment (by its Spanish acronym for Grupos de Ahorro y Crédito para el Empoderamiento de Mujeres)

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)

SEPREM — Presidential Secretariat for Women (by its Spanish acronym for Secretaría Presidencial de la Mujer)

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

SOP — Standard Operating Procedure

Protection and accountability to affected people

Reference:

[1] The Washington Group questions refer to standardized disability measurement tools developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, a UN Statistical Commission "City Group" established to improve the availability of internationally comparable disability data in national censuses and surveys. These questions are designed to identify individuals who may be at greater risk of restricted participation due to functional limitations, thereby enabling programmes to assess inclusion, inform mitigation measures, and monitor outcomes by disability status.

Acronyms:

AAP — Accountability to Affected Populations

CBT — Cash-based transfers

CFM — Community Feedback Mechanism

CP — Cooperating partner(s)

I-CARA — Integrated Context Analysis and Risk Assessment

OCR — Office of the Resident Coordinator (by its Spanish acronym for Oficina de la Coordinación Residente)

PSEA — Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

Environmental sustainability

References:

[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:

CO₂ — Carbon dioxide

CO₂e — Carbon dioxide equivalent

CP — Cooperating partner(s)

EMS — Environmental Management System

ESSF — Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework

HQ — Headquarters

IPC — Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

tCO₂e — Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalence

Nutrition integration

Acronyms:

COCOSAN — Community Council for Food Security and Nutrition (by its Spanish acronym for Consejos Comunitarios de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutrición)

FNG — Fill the Nutrient Gap

IYCF — Infant and Young Child Feeding

IPC — Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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)

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

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

M&E; — Monitoring and evaluation

SBC — Social and Behaviour Change

SFP — School Feeding Programme

SRSP — Shock-responsive social protection

Partnerships

Acronyms:

AA — Anticipatory Actions

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

NGO / NGOs — Non-Governmental Organization(s)

FLA / FLAs — Field-Level Agreement(s)

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

MSPAS — Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS, by its Spanish acronym for Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social) ODA — Official Development Assistance

UNCT — United Nations Country Team

WBG — World Bank Group

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	276,433	79,106	29%
	female	312,105	91,632	29%
	total	588,538	170,738	29%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	21,752	4,305	20%
	female	21,595	4,299	20%
	total	43,347	8,604	20%
24-59 months	male	23,209	10,173	44%
	female	23,749	9,793	41%
	total	46,958	19,966	43%
5-11 years	male	52,026	14,712	28%
	female	51,487	14,690	29%
	total	103,513	29,402	28%
12-17 years	male	42,640	12,141	28%
	female	41,561	12,909	31%
	total	84,201	25,050	30%
18-59 years	male	117,325	32,995	28%
	female	155,029	44,117	28%
	total	272,354	77,112	28%
60+ years	male	19,481	4,780	25%
	female	18,684	5,824	31%
	total	38,165	10,604	28%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	588,538	170,738	29%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	254,500	102,478	40%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	164,610	41,923	25%
Malnutrition prevention programme	48,058	21,009	43%
School based programmes	1,500	0	0%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	1,870	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	175,000	47,122	26%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	92	48	52%
Biscuits	2	0	0%
Canned Fish	12	0	0%
Canned Vegetables	15	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	95	0	0%
Maize	12	111	927%
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	692	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	1,496,437	17%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	5,791,500	2,598,133	45%
Value voucher transfer for services	2,545,000	712,768	28%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	180,000	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	473
			Male	9,660	557
			Total	20,000	1,030
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	24,460
			Male	84,525	22,662
			Total	175,000	47,122
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	360	158.95
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	9,000,000	1,496,438
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,800,000	41,280
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	9,000,000	1,266,510

Other Output					
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	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	134	134

Outcome Results							
Activity 01: Provide direct nutrition and gender responsive assistance to crisis-affected populations.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Huehuetenango - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							

1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	0	>10	≥5	5	15	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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	72	65	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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	≥4	4	13	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	22	>30	>30	47	31	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	46	>60	>60	69	66	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	43	<30	<30	21	29	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	11	<10	<10	10	6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0	>5	≥2	2	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	58	>40	>43	94	42	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	42	<40	<42	4	58	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	58	>59	>58	74	47	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	42	>50	>50	26	52	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	22	>45	>45	61	47	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	75	>50	>50	39	52	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	3	<2	<3	0	1	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	21	<44	<21	44	36	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	64	<40	<40	29	52	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	15	>5	>5	10	8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	0	>5	>5	17	4	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Santa Rosa - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	45	≥50	>45	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected		
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	74	>74	>74			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	20	≤51	≤20			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	6	<6	<6			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition	Overall				Not collected		
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	12	>12	>12			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	40	≥40	≥40			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	48	<48	<48			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	23	>23	>23			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	46	≥46	≥46			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	31	<31	<31			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	5	>5	>5			WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	20	≥20	>20		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	75	<75	<75		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall				Not collected	
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	25	<25	<25		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	44	≤51	<44		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	13	≥13	≥13		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	18	>18	>18		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Alta Verapaz - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	19	≥9	≥9	9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	88	≥70	≥70	73	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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	≥90	≥9	9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	55	≥55	≥55	63	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	78	≥80	≥78	86	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	18	≤31	≤31	14	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	4	≤3	≤4	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0	≥3	≥3	3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	39	≥74.3	≥60	89	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	61	<25.9	≤37	8	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	53	≥71	≥70	71		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	47	≥61.3	≥25	29		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	55	≥71	≥70	71		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	45	≥77.4	≥25	28		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	1		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	16	<48	≤16	47		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	64	≤16	≤20	19		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	8	≤16	≤15	15		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	13	≥18	≥17	19		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Alta Verapaz - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall				Not collected		
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	19	≥25	≥24		38	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	88	≥90	≥70		92	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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	≥24		31	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	27	>30	>27	Not collected	12	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	37.9	>60	>50	86	35.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	32.6	<30	<30	14	35.1	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	29.5	<10	<20	0	29.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0	>5	>4	3	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	21	>40	>38	89	39	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	79	<55	<58	8	61	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	29.5	>45	>40	7.1	28	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	66.7	>50	>48	29	70	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	3.8	<3.8	<3.8	0	2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	29.5	>45	>40	71	44	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	65.9	>50	>48	28	56	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	4.5	<4	<4	1	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall				Not collected		
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	51.5	<48	<49		42.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	42.4	<40	<40		47.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	4.5	>5	>5		10.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	1.5	>5	>4		0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Chiquimula - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	15	≥25	≥25	28		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	69	≥70	≥70	78		WFP programme monitoring

1.1.10: 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	13	≥25	≥25	26	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	25	≥60	≥60	68	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	27	≥71	≥70	92	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	36	≤30	≤20	7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	37	≤10	≤10	2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	21	≥80	≥84	84	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	79	≤15	≤15	15	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	27	≥85	≥85	89	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	63	≥10	≥10	11	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	10	≤5	≤5	1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	39	≥55	≥55	58	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	58	≥40	≥40	41	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	3	≤2	≤3	2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	25	≤52	≤25	52	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	69	≤35	≤35	32	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	3	≤8	≤10	8	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	3	≥3	≥3	8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: El Progreso - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected	
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	38	>38	>38		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	40	≥40	≥39		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	22	<22	<22		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall				Not collected	
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	30	<6	<10		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	32	≥41	≥40		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	29	≥38	≥37		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	9	>15	>13		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Izabal - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	5	<17			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	58	<61			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	33	≥2			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	3	≥25			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Izabal - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	25	>50	>50	53	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	94	>50	>50	53	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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	>25	>25	27	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	22	≥25	≥25	55	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	16	>21	>21	86	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	40	≤39	≤39	14	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	44	<40	<40	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	2	≥5	≥5	32	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	34	>65	>65	67	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	64	≤30	≤30	1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	57	>58	>57	94	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	42	>40	>40	6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	1	≤1	≤1	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	35	≥45	≥45	62	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	59	<50	<50	37	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	6	≤5	≤5	1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	33	<17	<17	16	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	58	>61	>61	63	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	5	≥2	≥2	2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	3	≥25	≥25	20	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: all - **Location:** Izabal - **Modality:** Cash, Commodity Voucher - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall					Not collected	
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	25	≥35	≥25			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	94	≥94	≥94			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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	≥20			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score	Overall					Not collected	
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	16	≥21	≥16		61	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	40	≥39	≥39		35	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	44	≤40	≤44		4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition	Overall					Not collected	
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	1.6	>5	>2			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	33.8	>45	>34			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	64.6	<50	<64.6			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	56.7	>56.7	>56.7			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	42.5	>40	>42			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0.8	<0.8	<0.8			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	35.4	>45	>35.4			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	59.1	>50	>59			WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	5.5	<5.5	<5.5			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall				Not collected		
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	33	<30	<30		15	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	58	<57	<58		64	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	5	<5	<5		8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	3	>5	>3		13	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Jalapa - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	45	≥50	>46	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected		
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	74	>75	>74			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	20	≥40	>20			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	6	<6	≤6			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition	Overall				Not collected		
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	12	>12	>12			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	40	≥40	>40			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	48	<48	<48			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	23	>23	>23			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	46	≥46	>46			WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	31	<31	<31			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	5	>5	>5			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	20	≥20	>20			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	75	<75	<75			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall				Not collected		
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	25	<25	<25			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	44	≤33	<44			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	13	≥15	>13			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	18	>18	>18			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Jutiapa - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected		
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	43	>43	>43			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	39	≤39	≤39			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	18	<18	<18			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall				Not collected		
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	33	<33	<33			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	41	≥41	≥41			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	22	≥22	≥22			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	4	>4	>4			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Retalhuleu - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							

1.1.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected		
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	31	>31	>31			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	27	≤27	≤27			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	42	<42	<42			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall				Not collected		
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	23	<23	<23			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	50	≤50	≤50			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	25	≥25	≥25			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	2	>2	≥2			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Sololá - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall				Not collected		
1.1.10: 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
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	80	≥85	≥80		89	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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	≥28		35	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	44	≥55	≥44	Not collected	61	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected		
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	65	>65	>65		75	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	31	≤33	<31		21	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	4	<4	<4		4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition	Overall				Not collected		

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0.4	>5	>2		0.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	57.9	≥55	<58		58.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	41.7	<40	<41.7		41.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	45	>60	>45		60.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	54.1	≥30	<55		39.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0.8	<0.8	<0.8		0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	59.1	>70	>60		80	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	40.1	≥20	<41		20	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0.8	<0.8	<0.8		0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall				Not collected		
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	21.5	<21.5	<21.5		20.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	46.7	≤45	<47		55.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	21.9	≤28	≤28		17.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	9.9	>9.9	>9.9		6.7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Zacapa - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	20	>20	>20	96		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	61	≤61	≤61	4		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	19	<19	<19	0		WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	27	<27	<27	21	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	40	≥40	>40	36	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	22	≥22	>22	11	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	11	>11	>11	32	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas have access to comprehensive services and programmes that promote healthy diets by 2024.					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 02: Strengthen national and local capacities in nutrition and healthy diets promotion for vulnerable population.						
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 02: Vulnerable communities benefit from a social mobilization strategy to increase the demand for comprehensive programmes that promote healthy diets.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of stunting	Female	23,200	17,062	
			Male	5,800	3,947	
			Total	29,000	21,009	
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	9,720		
			Male	9,338		
			Total	19,058		
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	692		

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	39,962	41,228	
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	4,000,000	2,443,678	
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.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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2,848	2,988
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	31	23.15
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1,779	1,892
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2	1.75

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
2.2.81: 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	2	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Quiché - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall				Not collected		
2.2.10: 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
2.2.10: 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
2.2.10: 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
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	43	≥45	≥45	Not collected	45	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Sololá - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall				Not collected		
2.2.10: 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

2.2.10: 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
2.2.10: 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
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	44	≥55	≥55	Not collected	61	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Alta Verapaz - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	5	≥45	≥40	44		WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	66	≥80	≥75	78		WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: 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	4	≥40	≥35	38		WFP programme monitoring
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	30	≥50	≥50	50		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Alta Verapaz - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	53	>53	>53	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Alta Verapaz - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	27	>50	>50	Not collected	35	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.37: 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							
2.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥25	≥25	45	40	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥25	≥25	35	35	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	80	75	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Jalapa - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	45	≥50	≥50	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Santa Rosa - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							

2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	45	≥50	≥50	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
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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	9,888	1,379
			Male	2,472	358
			Total	12,360	1,737
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	
			Male	374	
			Total	1,870	
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.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female		4,302
			Male		72
			Total		4,374
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	21,082
			Male	62,429	18,050
			Total	129,250	39,132
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	5,791,500	1,431,556
CSP Output 10: Prioritized populations and institutions benefit from training and assets to access climate resilient services, tools and practices.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female		21,294
			Male		19,646
			Total		40,940
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	131,574	37,638
			Male	122,926	33,552
			Total	254,500	71,190

A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD		1,166,577
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	2,545,000	712,768

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 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.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	440	498
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	215	217
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	640	646
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	3
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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	5	5
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	0.9

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
A.6.9: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	A.6.9.1: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	Food assistance for training	Number	32	32
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSE) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSE) model	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Number	16	16
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Individual	30	30

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	1,905	1,305

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	Food assistance for asset	Number	5,400	5,828
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	600	600
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	9,000	9,563
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	Food assistance for asset	Ha	303	334.5
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	77	72.23
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/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	90	92
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	Food assistance for asset	Number	300	250
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.14: Number of tree nurseries established/supported.	Food assistance for asset	Number	6	5
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.16: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	Food assistance for asset	Number	64	57
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	4,750	1,750

D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for asset	Number	7,050	7,272
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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	16	28
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	18	18
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	6	3
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	54	54
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	17	16.6

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.11: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	14,729	71,190
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	7,256	6,854
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.3: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	5,155	6,024

G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.3: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	2,639,360	375,626.28
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	4,450	4,666
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.3: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	751,179	712,888.04
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.5: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	7,553,333	7,587,179.5
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	8,500	8,109
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\$	303,000	312,356.03
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\$	646,000	698,884.1
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Climate and weather risk information services	%	100	100
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	841	848
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	121	123

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	40,777
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	10	14
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	10	11
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	119	139
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	19,000	16,400

Outcome Results							
Activity 03: Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Alta Verapaz - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female				Not collected		
	Male				Not collected		
	Overall	0	≥35	≥35	Not collected	35	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Chiquimula - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT)	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥2	≥2		2.25	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	≤0	=0		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥2	≥2		2.25	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≤0	=0		0	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.49: 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)							
4.3.41: 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	≥2	≥2	Not collected	1	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.81: 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	≥2	Not collected	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female				Not collected		
	Male				Not collected		
	Overall	0	≥60	≥55	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD)	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥428,000	≥425,000			WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	≤0	=0			WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥23,000	≥22,000			WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥4,000	≥4,000			WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	≥400,000	≥399,000			WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT)	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥431	≥431			WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	≤0	=0			WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥26.5	≥26.5			WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥4.5	≥4.5			WFP programme monitoring

4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	≥400	≥400			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Huehuetenango - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female					Not collected	
	Male					Not collected	
	Overall	0	≥24	≥23		Not collected	24 WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD)	Overall					Not collected	
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥2,000	≥2,000		2,048.7	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥2,000	≥2,000		2,048.7	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT)	Overall					Not collected	
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥15	≥2		2	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	≤0	=0		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥15	≥2		2	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≤0	=0		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: 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)							
4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female					Not collected	
	Male					Not collected	
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50		Not collected	55 WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD)	Overall					Not collected	
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥21,000	≥21,000		21,490.03	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥21,000	≥21,000		21,490.03	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT)	Overall					Not collected	
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥14	≥10			4 WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	≤0	=0			0 WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≤0	=0			4 WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥14	≥10			0 WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Alta Verapaz - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

4.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall					Not collected	
4.3.10: 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
4.3.10: 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
4.3.10: 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
4.3.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	12.5	>12.5	>12.5	Not collected		49 WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	52.7	>60	>59			63 WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	34.6	≥35	≥34			32 WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	12.7	<5	<6			5 WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	12	>14	>13			1.1 WFP programme monitoring

4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	72	<72	<73		89.1	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	16	<14	<15		9.8	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	8	>10	>9		65	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	60	<60	<61		35	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	32	<30	<31		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	15	>17	>16		50.3	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	40	<40	<41		49.2	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	45	<43	<44		0.5	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female				Not collected		
	Male				Not collected		
	Overall	40	≤34	≤35	Not collected	31	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	16.9	<16.7	<16.8		20	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	23.6	<23.6	<24		60	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	19.6	>19.6	>19		7	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	40	>42	>41		13	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	16.9	<16.7	<16.8		20	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	23.6	<23.6	<24		60	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	19.6	>19.6	>19		7	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	40	>42	>41		13	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Alta Verapaz - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD)	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥50,000	≥49,000		15,320	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	≤0	=0		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥50,000	≥49,000		15,320	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≤0	=0		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	≤0	=0		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT)	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥12	≥11		9	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	≤0	=0		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≤12	=0		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≤11	≥11		9	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	≤0	=0		0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Chiquimula - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	27	≥10	≥10	35		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	82	≥50	≥50	88		WFP programme monitoring

4.3.10: 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	23	≥10	≥10	35	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	54	≥55	≥55	75	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	84	>85	>84.5	91	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	11	≥38	≥38	8	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	5	<4.5	<4.5	1	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	4.23	≤3.5	<4	2.03	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	29.5	<27	<28	40	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	51.5	≥13	<60	26	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	9.5	≥10	>5	12	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	9.5	>16	≥10	22	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Chiquimula - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
4.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall				Not collected	
4.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	0	≥10	≥9		15 WFP programme monitoring
4.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	13	≥50	≥49		69 WFP programme monitoring
4.3.10: 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	≥9		13 WFP programme monitoring
4.3.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	37	≥50	≥49	Not collected	41 WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected	
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	34	>36	>35		37 WFP programme monitoring

4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	38	≥38	≥37		39	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	28	<26	<27		24	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥70	≥69	Not collected	72	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥70	≥65	Not collected	82	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	12	>25	>20		76	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	40	≥40	≥39		24	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	48	<44	<45		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	23	≥40	≥25		55	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	46	>46	>45		45	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	31	<25	<26		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	5	>40	>10		52	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	20	≥20	≥19		48	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	75	<69	<70		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	15	≥50	≥50	Not collected	60	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.34: Climate services score	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Overall	0	≥60	≥59		71.2	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥59		57.35	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥59		55.12	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Overall	0	≥60	≥59		44.2	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥59		39.9	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.34: Climate services score: Climate services score	Overall	0	≥60	≥59		53.56	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female				Not collected		
	Male				Not collected		
	Overall	2	≤1.8	≤1.9	Not collected	7	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	61	<59	<60		30	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	13	≥13	≥14		61	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	10	≥10	≥9		6	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	16	>18	>17		3	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	61	<59	<60		30	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	13	≥13	≥14		61	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	10	≥10	≥9		6	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	16	>18	>17		3	WFP programme monitoring

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

4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female				Not collected		
	Male				Not collected		
	Overall	0	≥50	≥49	Not collected	81	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD)	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥150,000	≥149,000		158,215.15	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	≤0	=0		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥150,000	≥149,000		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≤0	=0		158,215.15	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	≤0	=0		0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: El Progreso - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	0	≥10	≥9		15	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	13	≥50	≥49		69	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.10: 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	≥9		13	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	37	≥45	≥45	Not collected	41	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	72	>72	>72		92	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	20	≥20	≥20		7	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	8	<8	<8		1	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	Not collected	72	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥70	≥69	Not collected	82	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	12	>12	>12		76	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	40	≥40	≥40		24	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	48	<48	<48		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	23	>23	>23		55	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	46	≥46	≥46		45	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	31	<31	<31		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	5	>5	>5		52	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	20	≥20	≥20		48	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	75	<75	<75		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	15	≥50	≥50	Not collected	60	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.34: Climate services score	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Overall	0	≥60	≥60		71.2	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥60		57.35	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥60		55.12	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Overall	0	≥60	≥60		44.2	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥60		39.9	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.34: Climate services score: Climate services score	Overall	0	≥60	≥60		53.56	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female				Not collected		
	Male				Not collected		
	Overall	2	≤1.9	≤1.9	Not collected	8	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	46	<46	<46		111	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	15	≥15	≥15		76	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	2	≥2	≥2		12	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	37	>37	>37		1	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	22	<20	<21		11	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	15	≥13	≥13		76	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	17	≥10	≥10		12	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	46	>47	>47		1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: El Progreso - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female				Not collected		
	Male				Not collected		
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	Not collected	81	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD)	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥55,000	≥55,000		52,738.38	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	≤0	=0		0	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥55,000	≥55,000		52,738.38	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≤0	=0		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	≤0	=0		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT)	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥1	≥1		0.75	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	≤0	=0		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥1	≥1		0.75	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≤0	=0		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: 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)							
4.3.81: 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	≥3	Not collected	2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.37: 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	≥3	Not collected	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Huehuetenango - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	29	≥30	≥30	34		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	20	≥50	≥50	81		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.10: 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	5	≥20	≥20	22		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	47	≥50	≥50	51		WFP programme monitoring

4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	38	>42	>42	75	71	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	34	≥49	≥49	21	22	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	28	<9	<9	4	7	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥60	≥60	85		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥60	≥60	85		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	6.19	≤5	≤5	1.63		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Huehuetenango - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	43	≤10	≤10	0	1	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	52	≤40	≤40	30	46	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	5	≥50	≥50	70	53	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Jalapa - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	27	≥10	≥10	35		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	82	≥50	≥50	88		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.10: 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	23	≥10	≥10	35		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	50	≥50	≥50	75		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	84	>85	>85	91		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	11	≥38	≥38	8		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	5	<4	<4	2		WFP programme monitoring

4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	4.23	<4	<4	2.03	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	29.5	<25	<25	40	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	51.5	<60	<60	26	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	9.5	>5	>5	12	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	9.5	≥10	≥10	22	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Jutiapa - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
4.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	27	≥10	≥10	35	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	82	≥50	≥50	88	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.10: 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	23	≥10	≥10	35	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	50	≥50	≥50	75	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	84	>86	>85	91	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	11	≥38	≥38	8	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	5	<4	<4	1	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	4.23	<4	<4	2.03	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	29.5	<25	<25	40	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	51.5	<60	<60	26	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	9.5	>5	>5	12	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	9.5	≥10	≥10	22	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Quiché - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						

4.3.10: 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	≥35	44	21	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.10: 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	≥35	83	73	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.10: 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	≥30	37	17	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	43	≥55	≥50	57	54	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	27	>70	≥70	73	64	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	47	<35	≥20	25	29	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	26	<10	≤10	2	7	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	48	≥80	≥80	94	59	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	12	≥70	≥70	93	59	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	20	≥30	≥20	31	30	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	80	≤65	≤80	69	70	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	34	≥35	≥35	40	37.4	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	67	≥60	≥50	60	62.3	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0	≤0	=0	0	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	41	≥55	≥55	58	59.3	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	58	≥40	≥40	41	40.7	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	1	≤1	≤1	1	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	Not collected	48	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	9	≤5	≤8	2	5.77	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	49	<25	≤35	35	35	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	32	<60	≤35	34	39	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	13	>5	≤20	14	16	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	7	≥10	≥10	17	10	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	49	<25	≤35	35	23	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	32	<60	≤35	34	54	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	13	>5	≤20	14	21	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	7	≥10	≥10	17	2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Quiché - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	50	≤15	≤20	5	10	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	30	≤60	≥60	79	75	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	20	≥20	≥20	16	15	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Santa Rosa - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	27	≥10	≥10	35		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	82	≥50	≥50	88		WFP programme monitoring

4.3.10: 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	23	≥10	≥10	35	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	54	≥60	≥60	75	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	84	>85	>85	91	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	11	≥38	≥38	8	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	5	<4	<4	1	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	4.23	<4	<4	2.03	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	29.5	<25	<25	40	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	51.5	<60	<60	26	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	9.5	>5	>5	12	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	9.5	≥10	≥10	22	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Zacapa - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
4.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall				Not collected	
4.3.10: 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
4.3.10: 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
4.3.10: 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
4.3.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	37	≥45	≥45	Not collected	41 WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected	
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	59	>59	>59		75 WFP programme monitoring

4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	28	≥28	≥28		17	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	13	<3	<3		8	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	Not collected	72	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	Not collected	82	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	12	>12	>12		76	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	40	≥40	≥40		24	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	48	<48	<48		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	23	>23	>23		55	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	46	≥46	≥46		45	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	31	<31	<31		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	5	>5	>5		52	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	20	≥20	≥20		48	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	75	<75	<75		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	15	≥50	≥50	Not collected	60	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.34: Climate services score	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Overall	0	≥60	≥60		71.2	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥60		57.35	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥60		55.12	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Overall	0	≥60	≥60		44.2	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Overall	0	≥60	≥60		39.9	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.34: Climate services score: Climate services score	Overall	0	≥60	≥60		53.56	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female				Not collected		
	Male				Not collected		
	Overall	2	≤1.9	≤1.9	Not collected	12	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	22	<22	<22		15	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	15	≥15	≥15		68	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	17	≥17	≥17		10	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	46	>46	>46		7	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	22	<22	<22		15	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	15	≤15	≤15		68	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	17	≥17	≥17		10	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	46	≥46	≥46		7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Zacapa - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							

4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female				Not collected		
	Male				Not collected		
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	Not collected	81	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD)	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥100,000	≥100,000		105,476.77	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	≥0	=0		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥100,000	≥100,000		105,476.77	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥0	=0		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	≥0	=0		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT)	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥2	≥2		1.5	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	≤0	=0		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥2	≥2		1.5	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥0	=0		0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	≥0	=0		0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Chiquimula - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
4.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	15	≥20	≥20	20		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	69	≥60	≥60	60		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.10: 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	13	≥20	≥20	20		WFP programme monitoring

4.3.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	25	≥60	≥60	68	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	27	≥80	≥80	92	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	36	≤10	≤10	7	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	37	≤10	≤10	1	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	21	≥80	≥80	84	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	79	≤19	≤19	15	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	27	≥80	≥80	89	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	63	≥10	≥10	11	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	10	≤10	≤10	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	39	≥50	≥50	58	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	58	≥40	≥40	41	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	3	≤2.5	≤2.5	2	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Overall	11.3	<10	<10	2.8	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	25	≤24	≤24	52	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	69	≤24	≤24	32	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	3	≤15	≤15	8	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	3	≥5	≥5	8		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Huehuetenango - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	30	<20	<20	22	32	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	47	≥60	≥60	38	34	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	8	≥15	≥15	17	10	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	15	>17	>16	23	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	1,551 1,449 3,000	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	180,000	

Other Output					
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance at policy and operational levels to social protection institutions as well as food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations					
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 16: Vulnerable populations benefit from strengthened institutional capacities to manage an integrated and shock-responsive national social protection system.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	50	50
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	1	0.7
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	25	20
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	45	44.25
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	44	44
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	12	9
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.8: Number of supranational institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	7	5
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	134	134
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	80	88
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	11	9

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
5.4.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	≥2	≥1	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.81: 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	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
5.4.81: 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	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							

5.4.37: 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
5.4.40: Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	2.5	≥3.5	≥3.5	Not collected	3.14	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	35,163	35,163	
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	8	
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.1: Time Efficiencies in FTEs	Data and Analytics Services	Number	1.1	1.1	
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.2: Time Efficiencies in USD value	Data and Analytics Services	Number	22,191	22,191	
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: SC/Food Procurement Services							
8.5.37: 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
8.5.81: 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	1	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 08: Provide services and technical assistance to national institutions and other partners.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
8.5.37: 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
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	80	80	WFP programme monitoring
8.5.81: 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	1	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	0	>49	>49	86.82	45	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>49	>49	96.46	44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>49	>49	93.81	44.74	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0	≥2,500	≥2,500	6,185		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥2,500	≥2,500	5,237		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥5,000	≥5,000	11,422	2,751	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥90	99.12	96.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	99.28	98.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.2	97.26	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	≥90	≥90	99.7	98.65	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	98.17	99.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99	98.98	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥90	99.88	99.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	99.65	99.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.77	99.28	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥90	98.3	98.65	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	99.82	99.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99	98.82	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	≥90	≥90	99.51	99.83	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	98.84	99.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.2	99.51	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥90	99.55	98.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	99.86	99.23	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.69	98.69	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥90	99.2	99.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	98.79	98.53	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.01	99.31	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	≥90	≥90	98.7	99.73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	97.18	99.28	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	98	99.66	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥90	99.16	96.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	98.81	96.27	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99	96.51	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Guatemala - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥90	99.2	95	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	98.79	92.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.01	94.34	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	≥90	≥90	98.7	95	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	97.18	92.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	98	94.34	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥90	99.16	97.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	98.81	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99	98.11	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Guatemala - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥90	99.69	98.46	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	98.18	98.19	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99	98.35	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	≥90	≥90	98.63	99.15	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	99.43	98.37	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99	98.82	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥90	99.46	99.98	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	98.46	99.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99	99.61	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Value voucher transfer for services - Subactivity: Micro / Meso Insurance							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥90	95.24	98.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	95	98.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	95.05	98.44	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥90	100	98.87	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	100	99.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	100	99.4	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance at policy and operational levels to social protection institutions as well as food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	≥90	≥90			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	Not applicable		-

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: 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 programme monitoring
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.5: 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)	Female	0	≥90	≥90	97.32		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	95.53		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	96.5	95.25	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥90	≥90	98.12	98.73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	97.86	98.89	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	98.01	98.82	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥90	≥90	99.12	98.73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	98.85	98.89	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99	98.82	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥90	≥90	97.83	94.77	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	97.33	97.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	97.6	97.22	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥90	≥90	97.83	95	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	97.33	92.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	97.6	94.34	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Value voucher transfer for services - Subactivity: Micro / Meso Insurance							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	90	≥90	≥90	100	98.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	≥90	≥90	100	97.93	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	100	98.28	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: all - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥90	≥90	97.55	99.15	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	96.79	98.37	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	97.2	98.82	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance at policy and operational levels to social protection institutions as well as food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	Not applicable	≥90	Not applicable				-
	Male	Not applicable	≥90	Not applicable				-
	Overall	0	≥90	Not applicable	Not applicable			-

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥75	≥75	100	50	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥75	≥75	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥75	100	25	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥75	≥50	50		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥75	100	90.91	WFP programme monitoring
CC.4.2: Country office implements environmental management systems	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Value voucher transfer for services - Subactivity: Micro / Meso Insurance							

CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥75	100	90.91	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance at policy and operational levels to social protection institutions as well as food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	Not applicable					-
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.4.1: 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	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: 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	90	92.78	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥30	≥30	90	89.37	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	90	87.44	WFP programme monitoring
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	5	≥10	≥10	10	9	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥90	≥90	99.13	98.65	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	95.17	99.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	97.32	98.82	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥90	≥90	99.9	99.24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	98.89	99.28	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.43	99.24	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Guatemala - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥90	≥90	99.9	97.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	98.89	92.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.43	96.23	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Guatemala - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥90	≥90	99.89	99.15	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	99.23	96.52	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	99.58	98.03	WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Guatemala - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	Not applicable		-
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Cover page photo © WFP/Guatemala

CERF Anticipatory Action Framework for the Dry Corridor.

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

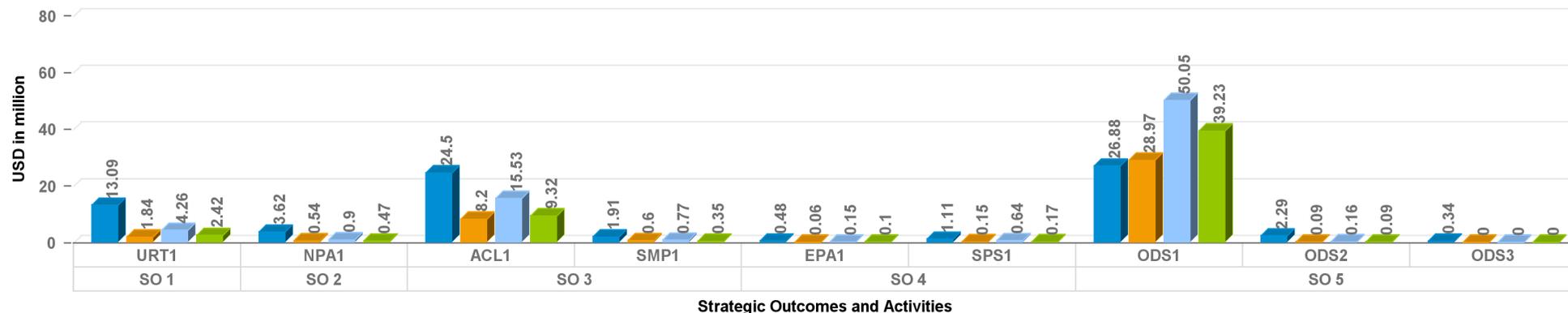
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2021-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs
 ■ 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

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2021-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	24,496,506	8,198,581	15,526,505	9,322,715
		Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.	1,911,594	602,688	774,753	346,782
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			26,408,100	8,801,269	16,301,258	9,669,497
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.	3,622,243	535,027	897,720	474,287
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,622,243	535,027	897,720	474,287
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.	13,088,066	1,841,188	4,258,015	2,417,525
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			13,088,066	1,841,188	4,258,015	2,417,525

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2021-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	26,884,784	28,972,104	50,054,395	39,227,789
		Provide services and technical assistance to national institutions and other partners.	2,289,052	87,449	156,998	85,867
		Provide On-demand Cash Transfer Services	342,938	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			29,516,774	29,059,553	50,211,393	39,313,656
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	1,107,120	154,955	643,822	172,227
		Provide technical assistance to national and subnational institutions of the emergency preparedness and response system.	475,933	61,367	145,435	104,680
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,583,053	216,322	789,257	276,907
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,578,889	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	1,578,889	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			74,218,237	40,453,358	74,036,532	52,151,872
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,599,219	3,809,262	11,096,966	3,733,104
Total Direct Costs			79,817,455	44,262,620	85,133,499	55,884,976
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,124,801	810,335	569,394	569,394
Grand Total			82,942,256	45,072,955	85,702,893	56,454,371

Michael Hemling
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

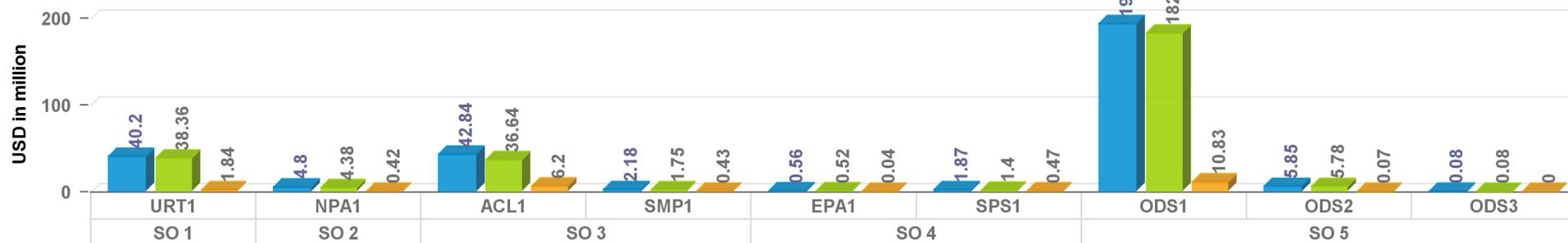
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2021-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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.
SO 4	EPA1	Provide technical assistance to national and subnational institutions of the emergency preparedness and response system.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide technical assistance at policy and operational levels to social protection institutions as well as food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations
SO 5	ODS1	Provide food procurement services to national institutions and other partners.
SO 5	ODS2	Provide services and technical assistance to national institutions and other partners.
SO 5	ODS3	Provide On-demand Cash Transfer Services

Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2021-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	62,368,222	40,203,742	0	40,203,742	38,363,251	1,840,491
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			62,368,222	40,203,742	0	40,203,742	38,363,251	1,840,491
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.	14,154,974	4,804,420	0	4,804,420	4,380,987	423,433
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			14,154,974	4,804,420	0	4,804,420	4,380,987	423,433
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.	87,786,182	42,844,481	0	42,844,481	36,640,691	6,203,789
		Strengthen capacities of institutions responsible for school feeding, school communities and smallholder farmers.	6,318,433	2,180,057	0	2,180,057	1,752,087	427,971
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			94,104,615	45,024,538	0	45,024,538	38,392,778	6,631,760

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Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2021-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	National institutions have strengthened capacities and improve their coordination to manage an integrated social protection system by 2024.	Provide technical assistance at policy and operational levels to social protection institutions as well as food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations	4,182,949	1,867,108	0	1,867,108	1,395,514	471,595
		Provide technical assistance to national and subnational institutions of the emergency preparedness and response system.	2,286,514	561,262	0	561,262	520,507	40,755
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			6,469,463	2,428,370	0	2,428,370	1,916,020	512,350
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.	203,219,122	193,258,739	0	193,258,739	182,432,133	10,826,606
		Provide On-demand Cash Transfer Services	1,384,602	78,842	0	78,842	78,842	0
		Provide services and technical assistance to national institutions and other partners.	16,291,284	5,846,205	0	5,846,205	5,775,075	71,131
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			220,895,008	199,183,786	0	199,183,786	188,286,049	10,897,737

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Annual Country Report

Guatemala Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2021-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,578,889	0	1,578,889	0	1,578,889
Subtotal SDG Target			0	1,578,889	0	1,578,889	0	1,578,889
Total Direct Operational Cost			397,992,283	293,223,746	0	293,223,746	271,339,086	21,884,660
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			27,797,417	22,550,306	0	22,550,306	15,186,445	7,363,862
Total Direct Costs			425,789,699	315,774,052	0	315,774,052	286,525,530	29,248,522
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			12,362,805	6,153,773		6,153,773	6,153,773	0
Grand Total			438,152,504	321,927,825	0	321,927,825	292,679,303	29,248,522

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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