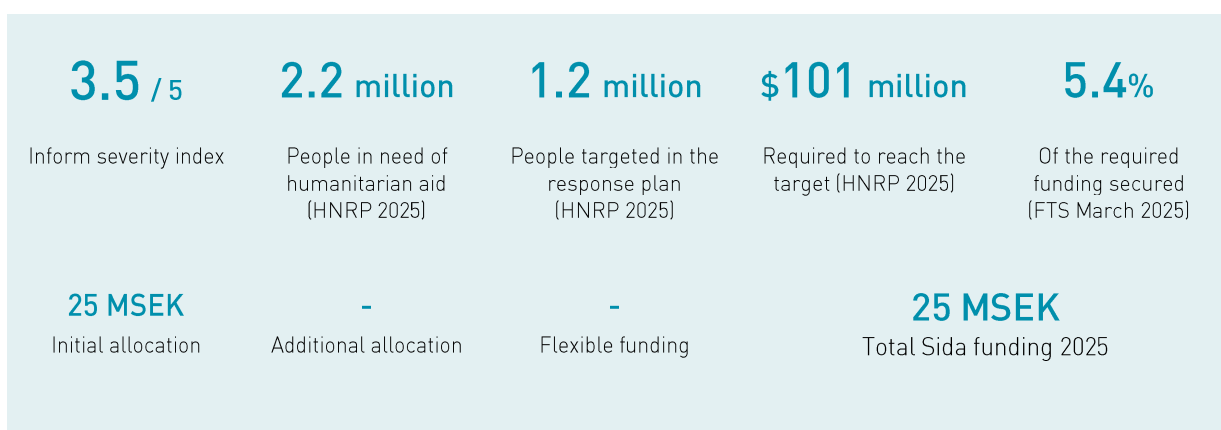


1. Crisis overviewⁱ



Guatemala continues to face two humanitarian crises, as highlighted in the country's Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2024: food security and acute malnutrition, as well as significant challenges related to migration and displacement. Guatemala's protracted humanitarian crisis worsened in 2023 due to the combined effects of tropical storms, hurricanes, the residual effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, violence and significant increases in prices of basic goods. While the situation has improved during 2024, the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025 estimates that over 2 million people are in need of humanitarian aid. The latest IPC assessment indicates that more than 2 million people are in, or will be facing, crisis or emergency in terms of food security (IPC Phase 3 and 4) during 2025.

Guatemala is among the countries most affected by natural hazards, mainly prolonged droughts and torrential rains. The Global Climate Risk Index rate Guatemala as the 10th country most at risk of suffering extreme weather events. These conditions often hinder the delivery of humanitarian aid to affected areas.

Violence in its different manifestations continues to impact the population, triggering internal displacement and migration. Guatemala is also a country of origin, transit, destination and return of migrants, refugees, and applicants for refugee status. Criminal groups are present along the perilous routes and most people on the move face abuse and harm.

2. Humanitarian needs & affected population

Following a period of political unrest, a new government assumed office in early 2024, bringing an end to months of protests, riots, and blockades triggered by irregularities in the election process. This transition has provided much-needed stability to address the ongoing humanitarian crises.

Humanitarian needs are widespread across Guatemala, with the highest concentration of people in need and targeted for assistance located in the northwestern regions bordering Mexico and in the capital city. The population groups facing the most severe and urgent humanitarian needs include indigenous and rural families, particularly female-headed households; children under the age of five; people affected by displacement or migration, including children, adolescents, and individuals from LGBTIQ+ communities. About 44 per cent of the population self-identify as indigenous and according to the 2024 HNO, these groups are generally more vulnerable as their development and humanitarian indicators are generally below national averages. According to the latest national food security evaluation almost one in three households among indigenous population experiences food insecurity at the national level, compared to one in four for the national average.

The number of people in situations of mobility (migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, returnees) which peaked during 2023, showed a decrease in 2024. However, expected changes in U.S. migratory policies are likely to increase the mobility figures in 2025. Returned migrants to Guatemala increased at least 15 per cent during the first quarter of 2024. An analysis by the protection cluster details the protection risks related to migration, which include violence, human trafficking and smuggling for labour and sexual exploitation, threats and intimidation, mistreatment, and robbery. The greatest need for multisectoral care for migrants is identified in Esquipulas (Agua Caliente border with Honduras) and in Ayutla (Tecún Umán border with Mexico). Women and children left behind when the men migrate face increased protection risks as well as increased risk of food insecurity.

The widespread violence disproportionately affects women, girls and adolescents. According to data from the Public Ministry, cases of homicides and disappearances of women remain high with little variation from the previous years. Women experience a disproportionately large deterioration in livelihoods, as they are more likely to work in the informal sector, which is heavily impacted by the crisis. Women and girls suffer gender-based violence by a variety of actors, including gangs, family members and security forces. The HNRP 2025 estimates that there are more than 2.8 million people with protection needs in Guatemala. Approximately 41 per cent of people in need are women and 30 per cent are girls, boys and adolescents.

In conclusion, the crises of migration and food security have led to a further rise in acute malnutrition among children. The food security crisis requires continued attention and support to avoid negative and harmful coping strategies. The migration crisis also requires continued attention regarding the protection dimension.

3. The humanitarian response

A Humanitarian Advisory Team (HAT) hosted by the UN Office of the Resident Coordinator is charged with the information management and coordination of the humanitarian action in Guatemala. The Humanitarian Country Team has 40 members from the UN, civil society, the Red Cross Movement and the government. The response is coordinated under eight so called sector groups, equivalent to clusters, including some local chapters at department level. These sector groups often work closely with the corresponding public institutions. The HCT publishes appeals and response plans annually, but the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) for 2025 will be the last one for the current crisis. The objectives of the 2025 HNRP are as follows:

1. Contribute to protect and save lives of people with critical humanitarian needs due to the impact of climate events and the phenomenon of human mobility through humanitarian assistance with a human rights and protection approach, intersectoral perspective, differentiated by age, gender and diversity, and with cultural and linguistic relevance
2. Improve inclusive, timely and adapted access to essential quality products and services, including water, education and health.

As of March 2025 the HNRP was 5.4 per cent funded. Protection, including child protection and gender-based violence, is the sector receiving most support followed by food security, however both sectors remain severely underfunded. The global freeze and scale-back of US humanitarian funding announced in January 2025 is having major consequences on aid operations, and the Humanitarian Country Team is adapting the response in light of the new funding landscape.

4. Sida's humanitarian allocation

This is Sida's second Humanitarian Crisis Analysis for Guatemala, marking Sida's planned phase-out from the crisis due to a reduction in humanitarian needs. Priority sectors for support remain food security and nutrition, as well as protection.

Given the improvement in food insecurity, Sida's 2025 support prioritizes protection while also addressing the food insecurity and migration crises. Protection remains a central focus, encompassing both direct protection services and the integration of protection principles into all humanitarian actions. Key target groups include individuals affected by various forms of violence, people on the move (including internally displaced persons and deported returnees), and other vulnerable populations.

Funding for UNICEF will specifically target the rising malnutrition rates among children. Additionally, Sida's support for partners' multi-sectoral country programs ensures flexibility to adapt to potential shifts in food security and migration dynamics throughout 2025.

INITIAL ALLOCATION (SEK)		
PARTNER	SECTOR	INITIAL ALLOCATION
IRC	Protection, multi-purpose cash	6,000,000
NRC	Protection, Shelter, WASH, Education, FSL, ICLA	9,000,000
UNICEF	Child protection, Health, Nutrition, WASH, Education	10,000,000
TOTAL		25,000,000

ⁱ The 2025 initial allocation of humanitarian funding is based on Sida's humanitarian allocation analysis methodology. The analysis reflects the current humanitarian situation across crises and is being updated continuously with the latest available data. The information in the HCA is based on reports, data, and information from partner organisations and other entities, as well as observations from field visits and dialogue with partners.