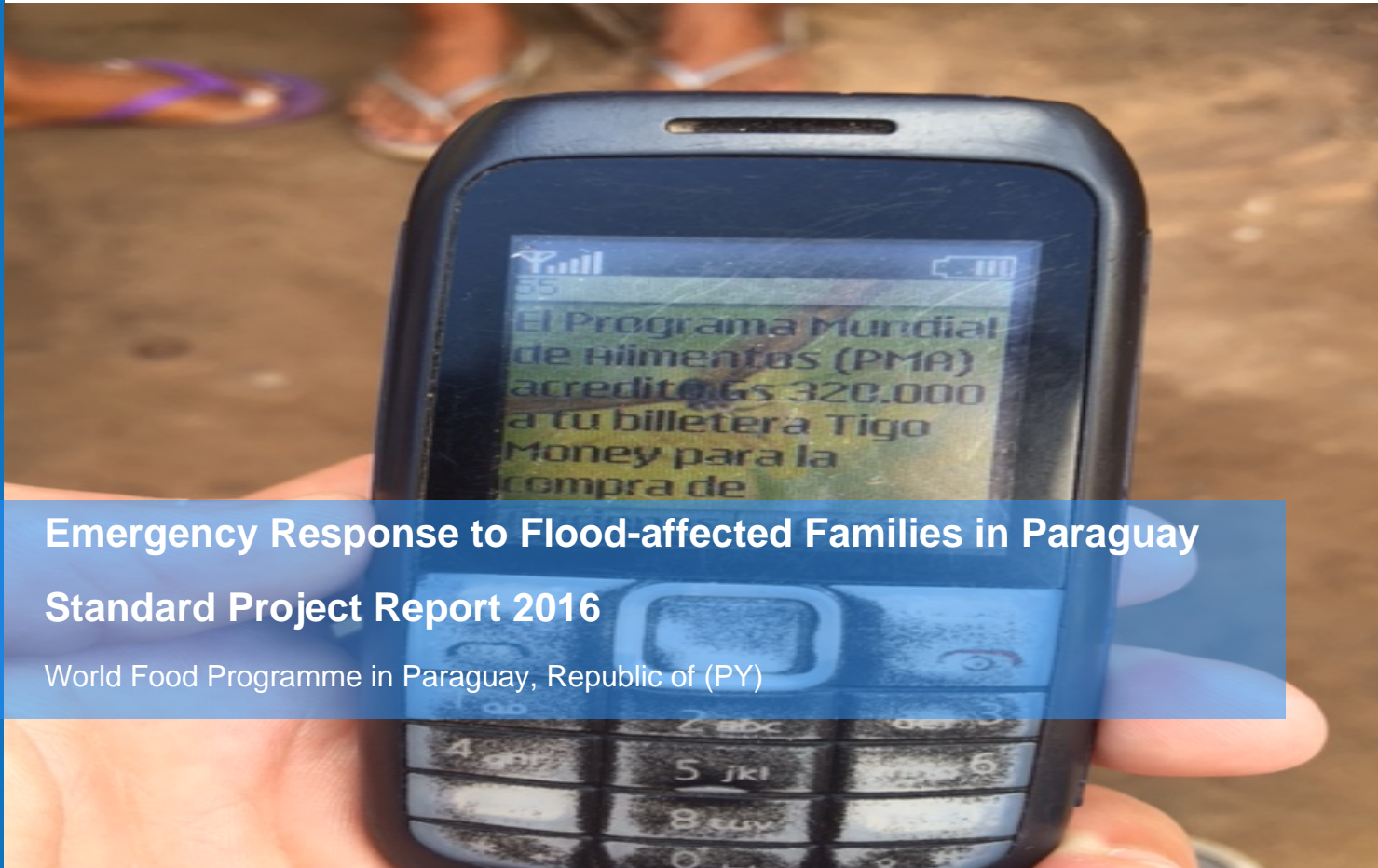


Project Number: 200937 | Project Category: **Single Country IR-EMOP**
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Further Information
<http://www.wfp.org/countries>
SPR Reading Guidance



Emergency Response to Flood-affected Families in Paraguay Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Paraguay, Republic of (PY)



World Food Programme

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

With nearly 7 million people, Paraguay is a land locked, low middle income country with a per capita gross national income (GNI) of USD 4,010 (World Bank, 2014). Despite growing at an average rate of 5 percent in the last ten years, in 2015 the growth of the Paraguayan economy declined to about 3 percent, due to the reduction in the commodity prices and the effects of climatic shocks (World Bank 2016). However the sustained economic growth of the past decade helped reducing the levels of poverty and the proportion of people who live on less than USD 4 per day fell from 32.5 to 18.8 percent (World Bank 2016).

According to data from the National Institute for Food and Nutrition (2014), the overall prevalence of malnutrition is 5.4 percent, while 12.9 percent of children under five years and 28 percent of pregnant women are chronically malnourished. There is a high proportion of children with a low birth weight.

Paraguayan agriculture is highly vulnerable to climate variability, coupled with problems of land degradation. The El Niño phenomenon has impacted Paraguay's economy, which is largely based on agriculture, and strongly affected the livelihoods of vulnerable families in rural areas. Recurring floods of the Paraguay and Parana rivers led to severe damages to the assets. In 2014, 134,000 people were affected by floods, whereas in 2016, this figure rose up to 166,200 (Secretary of National Emergency, 2016).

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

In response to the economic and social challenges faced by the country, the Government prepared its first National Development Plan for 2014-2030 around three pillars: poverty reduction and social development; inclusive economic growth; and inclusion of Paraguay in global markets.

Over the last few years, the Government enhanced its social protection policies. It strengthened cash transfer programmes for families living in extreme poverty, and set up specific programmes for vulnerable people. Law 5210 on "School Meals and Sanitary Control" was approved in 2014 and set a basis for improving the provision of healthy food for children attending school. In 2016, the Ministry of Education and Culture drew attention to the critical situation of children in the poorest departments of the country, where no school meals are provided. The Government responded by distributing basic food kits to more than 70,000 families in the framework of its national programme "Sembrando Oportunidades" (sowing opportunities).

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework – UNDAF (2014-2019) was developed in accordance with the National Development Plan for 2030. The UNDAF defines three strategic areas (economic, social and cultural rights), within which the enhancement of food security and nutrition and access to safe water and basic sanitation are foreseen. Its implementation is supported by ongoing dialogue and joint agreements between the Government and the United Nations agencies.

In order to achieve expected results in priority areas, WFP developed strategic alliances with other UN agencies in the country. In 2016, WFP implemented joint programmes with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Pan American Health Organization - World Health Organization (PAHO-WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (USD 1.5 million) allowed for the implementation of a project in the Paraguayan Chaco jointly with UNDP (lead agency) and PAHO-WHO. The objective was to improve the living conditions of vulnerable populations (specifically indigenous communities) through four areas of work: primary health care, improved food and nutrition security, risk management and adaptation to climate change, and livelihood protection. WFP strengthened the government school meals programme run by Ministry of Education as well as the Comprehensive Nutritional Food Programme (PANI) run by the National Food and Nutrition Institute. It also provided food assistance for assets, focusing on rehabilitating water systems and livelihoods.

Through the Fund for Sustainable Development Goals, the Spanish Cooperation for International Development Agency (AECID) financed a joint programme to improve food security and nutrition in three departments of Paraguay (Caazapa, Caaguazu and Presidente Hayes). With a budget of USD 1.5 million, the project is implemented jointly with PAHO-WHO (lead agency), UNICEF and FAO. WFP carried out a set of activities in order to improve family food production with emphasis on risk management and adaptation to climate change.

The Department of Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection of the European Union (DIP-ECHO), financed two "Plans of Action" (2015-2016 and 2016-2017). WFP, under the leadership of UNDP, implemented activities to strengthen emergency response capacities of the Government in logistics.

South-South cooperation has been an important support to the Government to reach its social and economic goals. Chile, Argentina, Colombia, and Brazil have been valuable partners for institutional strengthening, for the advancement of social protection policies, for the improvement of the agricultural sector and the investment in food security and nutrition related research.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

In 2014, WFP formulated a draft Country Strategy Document (CSD) in which potential support areas were identified and prioritized, including: (i) vulnerability analysis mapping and targeting; (ii) improvement of national food-based safety-nets such as school meals and complementary feeding; and (iii) emergency preparedness and response.

In 2016, WFP operated through four trust funds: two to strengthen the National Secretariat for Emergencies (SEN – the risk management authority in Paraguay) and the others to improve indigenous population's livelihoods and assist children under five years old. These operations are in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 4.

In 2016 WFP implemented the following projects:

Human Security Project: Joint Programme (UNDP, PAHO-WHO) with a total budget of 1,500,000 USD (444,000 USD for WFP) from October 2014 to June 2017.

The project aimed at vulnerable households in the Chaco region and included a WFP food security component to reinforce the national school feeding programme.

Food and Nutrition Project: Joint Programme (PAHO-WHO, FAO, UNICEF), with a budget of 1,500,000 USD (300,000 USD for WFP), for a duration of 24 months (April 2015 to March 2017).

This joint programme aimed at protecting the right to food in rural Paraguay by encouraging local food production.

Disaster Preparedness ECHO programme (DIPECHO) IX: implemented with UNDP, with a budget 290,000 USD for a duration of 18 months (June 2015 to December 2016) and **DIPECHO X:** implemented with UNDP, with a budget of 112,000 USD for a duration of 18 months (April 2016 to September 2017). The DIPECHO programme aimed at strengthening the capacity of local and national governments for emergency preparedness and response, especially in logistics.

IR Emergency preparedness activity 200918: 51,788 USD, duration: 3 months (From November 2015 to January 2016, extension to February 2016). This project aimed at strengthening the capacities of the National Secretariat for Emergencies to gather geo-referenced data on shock- affected people and at enhancing WFP Paraguay's emergency preparedness capacities.

IR EMOP 200937: 1,470,624 USD, duration: 3 months (From February 2016 to May 2016, extension to June 2016). The objective of this operation was to protect lives and livelihoods while enabling safe access to food for flood-affected households.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

The emergency operations IR EMOP 200937 and IR PREP 200918 were both financed with funds from WFP's internal Immediate Response Account (IRA).

Despite efforts by WFP, United Nations agencies and governmental entities, it was not possible to establish a joint national strategy with the Government that could guarantee the sustainability of programmes.

However, given the existing levels of food insecurity and the negative effects of climate change on livelihoods, WFP will continue consultations with the Government on possible joint interventions to strengthen social programs, reduce poverty and combat food insecurity.

WFP does not have an office in Paraguay, and relies on few local staff. All activities are coordinated by the Bolivia country office.

Achievements at Country Level

In 2016 WFP reached more than 29,000 beneficiaries through the emergency response to flood-affected families in Paraguay. Monitoring evidence shows that the operation has been instrumental to achieve food security for flood-affected beneficiaries. Cash transfers through a mobile network enabled beneficiaries to immediately purchase foods to cover their needs. The cash transfer also allowed beneficiaries to select the most needed products according to their dietary preferences, including fresh food, such as meat, eggs, fruits and vegetables.

Under the Human Security Project, activities were coordinated with UNDP and focused on strengthening government programmes to tackle malnutrition and improve food security of vulnerable populations. WFP developed a manioc and corn starch-based supplement for fortified milk in collaboration with the National Institute of Food and Nutrition of the Ministry of Health. The supplement will be distributed in three departments of the country to beneficiaries of PANI (Comprehensive Nutritional Food Programme), namely children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant women who are malnourished or at risk of malnourishment. The supplement will be added to the fortified milk provided by the PANI, with the goal of quickly enhancing the nutrition status of beneficiaries.

Through IR EMOP 200937, WFP provided effective assistance to people affected by the floods, ensuring their food security. The use of the cash-based transfers was very well received by beneficiaries, as confirmed by the results of the post distribution monitoring exercise. The operation also strengthened the relationship with the National Secretariat for Emergencies (SEN).

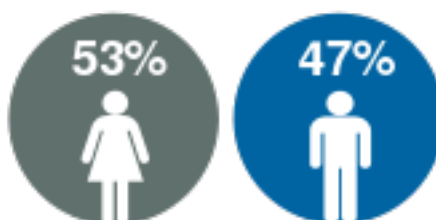
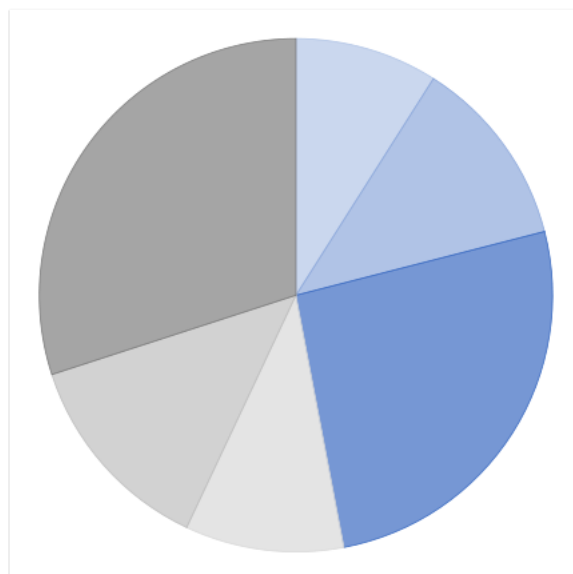


Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	2,632	2,924	5,556
Children (5-18 years)	3,510	3,802	7,312
Adults (18 years plus)	7,604	8,773	16,377
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	13,746	15,499	29,245

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country IR-EMOP	970,366	-	-
Total Distributed in 2016	970,366	-	-

Supply Chain

WFP Bolivia country office is responsible for procurement processes on behalf of operations in Paraguay, specifically for the purchase of local foods (rice, flour and oil) and non-food items. In line with WFP policies and following competitive processes, food was purchased locally, to respect traditional food habits and products to the extent possible. These purchases are made using trust fund resources and therefore don't appear in the below

tables.

At the end of 2016, WFP purchased an energy supplement formulated by WFP and the National Food and Nutrition Institute - INAN). The distribution of this commodity will take place at the beginning of 2017.

The National Secretariat for Emergencies was in charge of food transportation. WFP-purchased food was stored in government warehouses in Asuncion and Chaco and distributed to communities under WFP coordination.

Finally, for the distribution of cash-based transfers, WFP established a partnership with a local mobile operator, for the distribution of cards that allowed the transfer of electronic money to beneficiaries through their mobile phones.

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Key lessons learned emerged from the post distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise carried out in 2016 under IR EMOP 200937. Evidence suggests that cash-based transfers are preferred by beneficiaries as compared to in-kind distribution. Also, despite government fears of misuse of the assistance, monitoring showed that beneficiaries mainly spent the vouchers on food, hygiene and school supplies. In addition, improvements in the indicators on food consumption, livelihood coping strategies and food expenditure share, highlighted the positive impact of the intervention on food security.

Capacity Strenghtening

In 2016, WFP carried out a number of training sessions to strengthen the capacity National Secretariat for Emergencies (SEN) in key areas, such as management and administration of warehouses, supply chain, and coordination in emergency and logistics planning. As a result, the SEN logistics unit improved operational management and was able to respond more effectively and efficiently to emergencies. Thanks to WFP support, it also optimized its logistics coordination with other institutions and organizations (mainly the Armed Forces).

Institutional capacity strengthening activities were conducted with the support of WFP logistics experts from Central America who participated in the emergency operations in Paraguay, shared experiences from their countries and adapted them to the Paraguayan context.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

In the second half of 2015, heavy rains caused widespread flooding, especially along the Río Paraguay. In Asunción the river reached the record level of 7.84 meters, while the limit over which the river is at severe risk of flooding is 5.5 meters. In mid-January 2016, floods caused extensive damages (especially to houses and schools) and destroyed food and income sources for about 166,000 people in Paraguay. Seven departments and the city of Asunción were affected.

It was expected that affected families would spend at least six months in the shelters established by the Government and municipality of Asunción. Living and sanitary conditions in these shelters were below Sphere standards, requiring multi-sectoral assistance of the UN system in Paraguay.

According to the January 2016 WFP rapid assessment in Asunción, food assistance was urgently needed as families had significantly reduced the number and size of meals eaten, risking a deterioration in their nutritional status. WFP response was informed by a rapid assessment that recommended to address immediate food needs of 33,500 people in five shelters in Asunción for a period of 90 days. Given the availability of food in local supermarkets, the rapid assessment had identified CBT as the most suitable transfer modality.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1 (SO1), the objective of this operation was to protect lives and livelihoods while enabling safe access to food for the households affected by floods.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	54,820
Direct Support Costs	104,770
Indirect Support Costs	96,209
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	1,214,825
Total	1,470,624

Project Activities

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

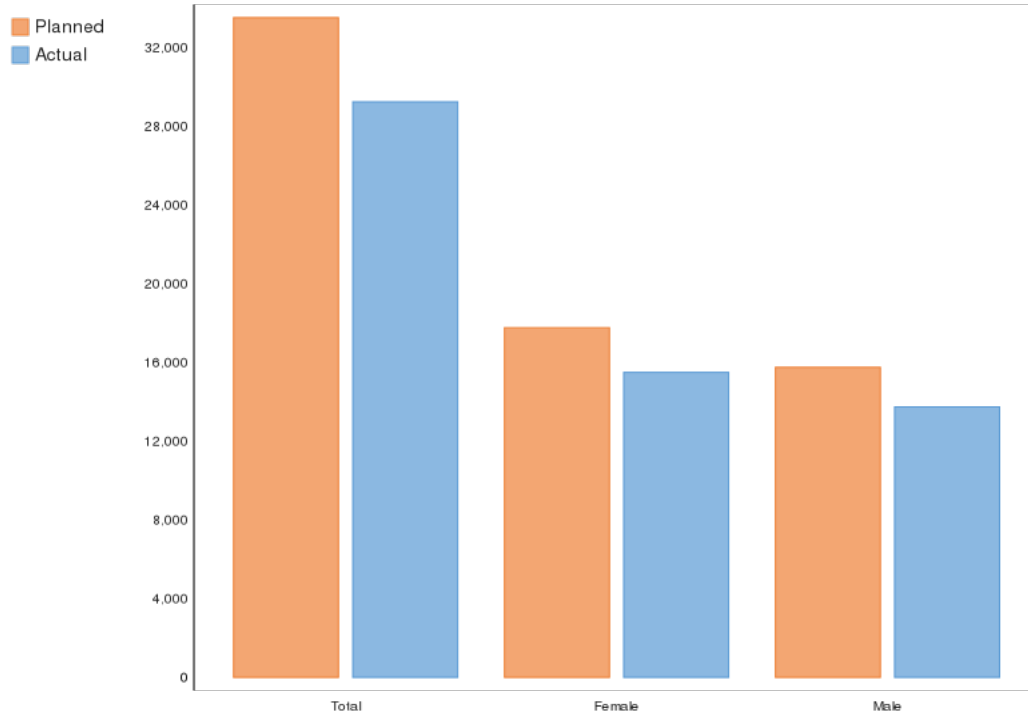
Outcome 1.2: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals.

Activity 1: General Food Distribution (GFD)

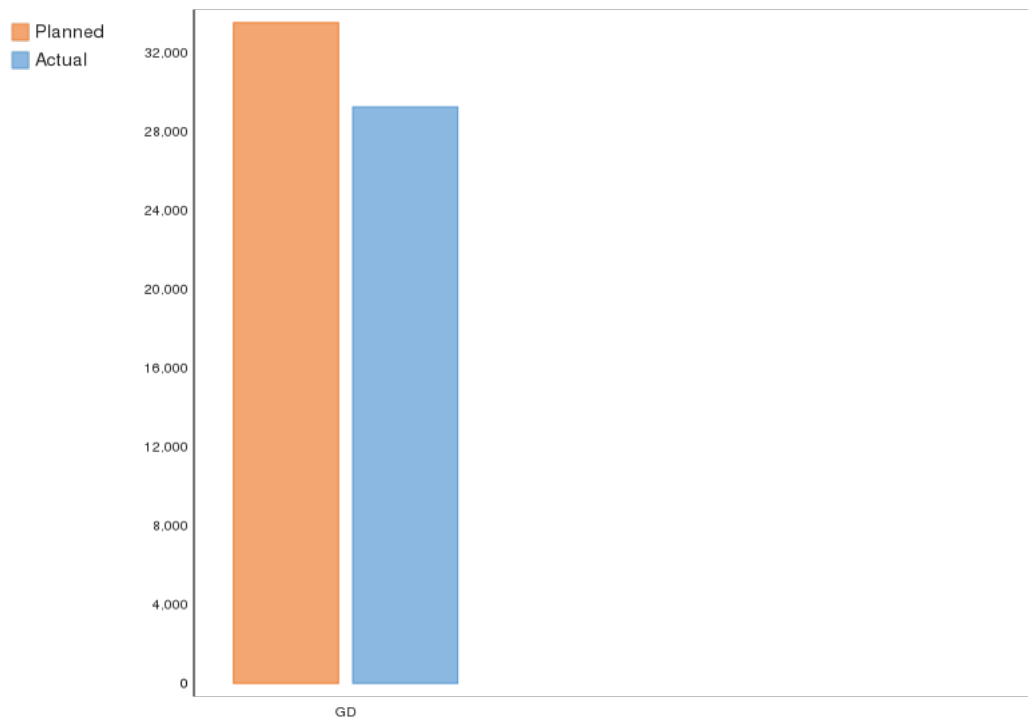
WFP identified Cash Based Transfers as the most rapid, cost-effective and efficient transfer modality to provide assistance needed.

Cash distribution was planned for about 6,700 affected families living in shelters in the northern area of Asunción through the “Tigo Money” service. Tigo Money provided money transfers through mobile wallets. Families received USD 0.37 per day for a period of three months. This amount covered 100 percent of the food gap and was determined based on the results of the January 2016 rapid assessment (EFSA 72) which pointed to a loss of livelihoods and a sharp decline in families’ incomes.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

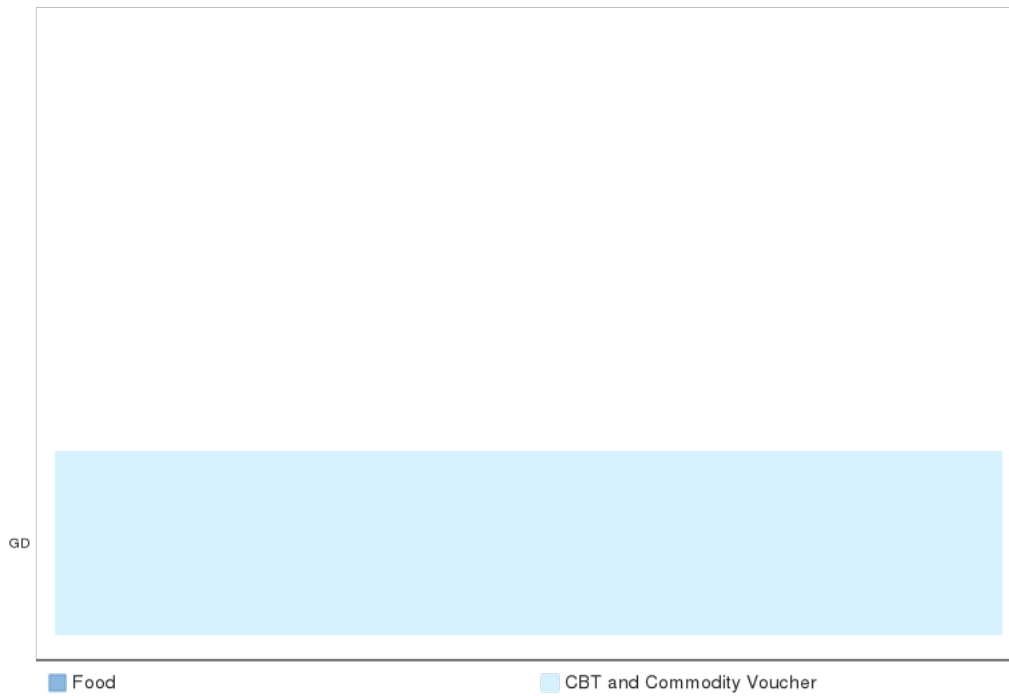


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	1,108,455	970,366	87.5%
Total	1,108,455	970,366	87.5%

Operational Partnerships

WFP implemented the emergency project jointly with the municipal authorities of the city of Asunción and the National Secretariat for Emergencies (SNE). Partners supported the WFP operation with human resources, thus ensuring a fast and coordinated response. The selection and verification of beneficiaries was carried out in coordination with SNE and the municipalities.

Performance Monitoring

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Outcome 1.2: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals.

Activity 1: General Food Distribution (GFD)

During the three months of implementation, WFP monitored processes and outcomes. Every two weeks, shelters and sales points accepting Tigo Gourmet cards were visited to monitor the use of the transfer infrastructure and the products bought by beneficiaries. WFP also held focus group discussions on the use of money received and the food products acquired. Additionally, the monitoring of supermarkets confirmed the purchase of meat, vegetables and dairy products.

Tigo provided WFP with a list of successful and failed money transfers, which was used for technical troubleshooting. WFP installed suggestion boxes in the shelters to collect suggestions, recommendations and complaints from beneficiaries. This enhanced accountability to beneficiaries, strengthened ties with affected communities and provided information on beneficiary satisfaction.

A baseline survey was carried out at the end of February and a final evaluation was conducted in the month of May. The latter highlighted the accomplishment of project objectives in term of enhancing food security of flood-affected people and the overall satisfaction of beneficiaries with the response provided.

Results/Outcomes

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Outcome 1.2: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals.

Activity 1: General Food Distribution (GFD)

Evidence shows that the operation has been instrumental to achieve food security for flood-affected beneficiaries and allowed beneficiaries to purchase diverse foods to cover their needs.

The follow-up survey emphasized that the use of Tigo Gourmet cards in the emergency operation was a success, and helped achieve the expected outcomes of the project. Beneficiaries increased their food consumption and improved their dietary diversity. The use of cash transfers reduced WFP logistics costs, and automated reports by Tigo provided information on the use of the transfer.

The food consumption of families increased after the intervention, while the share of household with poor food consumption was less than 5 percent. Only a very few families continued to resort to negative coping strategies; dietary diversity improved beyond the set target. The cash transfer allowed beneficiaries to select products according to their dietary preferences, including fresh food, such as meat, eggs, fruits and vegetables.

The total number of beneficiaries reached and the cash distributed was lower than planned. The number of planned beneficiaries had been established based on government reports, yet proved to be lower than estimated. The main reason was that beneficiaries moved to shelters of the north, to relatives and to sectors with better access to basic services. Because of technical bottlenecks related to the change in phone lines, some beneficiaries could not receive the full transfer.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In order to empower women and ensure household food security, WFP gave priority to women as entitlement holders for cash transfers. While the target was to ensure that 50 percent entitlement holders are women, their share was up to 75 percent. In addition, the final survey noted that in 85 percent of households women decided on how to spend cash transfers.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In preparation for the cash delivery mechanism using mobile phones, WFP provided timely information prior to the distribution and organized trainings with the National Secretariat for Emergencies and the mobile phone company to explain the use of the Tigo card to beneficiaries. The procedure was also described in a brochure that was given to each beneficiary on the day of distribution.

Moreover, WFP established various complaints and feedback mechanisms to enable a two-ways communication with affected communities. In particular, suggestions boxes were installed in each shelter and a toll-free telephone number was provided to assist beneficiaries. WFP adhered to standards of anonymity and confidentiality to facilitate the capture of sensitive complaints and ensure the integrity of complainants.

Most of the calls received were from beneficiaries who did not receive the transfer because of technical problems. For each call, the WFP team coordinated with Tigo to find a solution. The problems were mostly related to differences between the name of the beneficiary of the transfer and the name of the owner of the phone line. For beneficiaries who had not received the transfers, WFP and the Government organized "complaints" points where these issues were addressed in collaboration with Tigo.

In order to guarantee the security of beneficiaries, distribution points were identified by the government and municipal authorities in proximity to shelters. The final survey highlighted that no security incident occurred during project implementation. In general, beneficiaries did not have to travel significant distances to distribution sites nor to selected sales points.

Story worth telling and lessons learnt

Story Worth Telling

Cynthia Marlene Rubira, a 36-years old single mother of 8 children of different ages but all still in school, talks to WFP about her experience: "I am currently living on the sale of health weeds; I have a small street shop, where I also sell some other things that I prepare, such as fruit salads. I am very happy because the Tigo card provided to us by WFP helped me to buy food, cleaning and hygiene supplies, and also school supplies. I have purchased noodles, rice, sugar, milk, meat and baked goods. I arrived here thanks to this assistance, I have school children and we know what we need and now, thanks to this card, we can plan the purchases. And when I went to the supermarket with my card, I forgot all my problems. I forgot that I'm not at home, living in a shelter, and I eventually spent a lot of time in the supermarket, which made me feel good. Also because part of this assistance helped me to strengthen my small business, buy more fruit and more medicinal plants. Our situation is still difficult, we do not know when we will be able to go home, we are hungry and the little money we receive is not enough. The river keeps growing and we do not know when this will be over".

Lessons learned. Despite government fears that beneficiaries may not spend cash transfers on basic needs, monitoring showed that beneficiaries purchased mainly food, hygiene items and school supplies. The vast majority of beneficiaries highlighted their preference for receiving cash-based assistance rather than in-kind.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Main photo:

Caption. SMS to the beneficiaries affected by the floods and living in shelters in Asunción, informing that "WFP has handed over by Tigo Money Cards the cash-based transfer for food assistance". Paraguay © WFP/ Analia Almada

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	15,757	17,768	33,525	13,746	15,499	29,245	87.2%	87.2%	87.2%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	3,017	3,353	6,370	2,632	2,924	5,556	87.2%	87.2%	87.2%
Children (5-18 years)	4,023	4,358	8,381	3,510	3,802	7,312	87.2%	87.2%	87.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	8,717	10,057	18,774	7,604	8,773	16,377	87.2%	87.2%	87.2%
By Residence status:									
Residents	15,757	17,768	33,525	13,745	15,500	29,245	87.2%	87.2%	87.2%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	-	33,525	33,525	-	29,245	29,245	-	87.2%	87.2%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	-	6,705	6,705	-	5,849	5,849	-	87.2%	87.2%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	4,626	2,079	6,705	4,035	1,814	5,849	87.2%	87.3%	87.2%
Total participants	4,626	2,079	6,705	4,035	1,814	5,849	87.2%	87.3%	87.2%
Total beneficiaries	15,757	17,768	33,525	13,746	15,499	29,245	87.2%	87.2%	87.2%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=2.00	10.00	-	0.60
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=42.00	34.00	-	4.10
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>56.00	56.00	-	95.30

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=2.00	10.00	-	1.30
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=2.00	10.00	-	0.40
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=44.00	36.00	-	3.80
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=41.00	33.00	-	4.30
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>54.00	54.00	-	94.90
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>57.00	57.00	-	95.30
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.67	5.67	-	6.33
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.68	5.68	-	6.29
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.67	5.67	-	6.35
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=22.00	22.00	-	15.90
CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=4.00	6.61	-	1.78
Proportion of beneficiary household expenditures devoted to food (%)				
<i>ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<71.90	71.90	-	61.45

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name				
<i>PARAGUAY, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>2,079.00	0.00	-	1,814.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>PARAGUAY, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=50.00	0.00	-	1.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>PARAGUAY, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=25.00	0.00	-	83.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>PARAGUAY, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=25.00	0.00	-	16.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>PARAGUAY, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>90.00	0.00	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>PARAGUAY, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	0.00	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>PARAGUAY, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>90.00	0.00	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>PARAGUAY, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	0.00	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>PARAGUAY, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>90.00	0.00	-	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>PARAGUAY, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	0.00	-	100.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>PARAGUAY, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>3.00	6.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>PARAGUAY, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	100.00