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**Contact Info**

**Regis Chapman**

Regis.Chapman@wfp.org

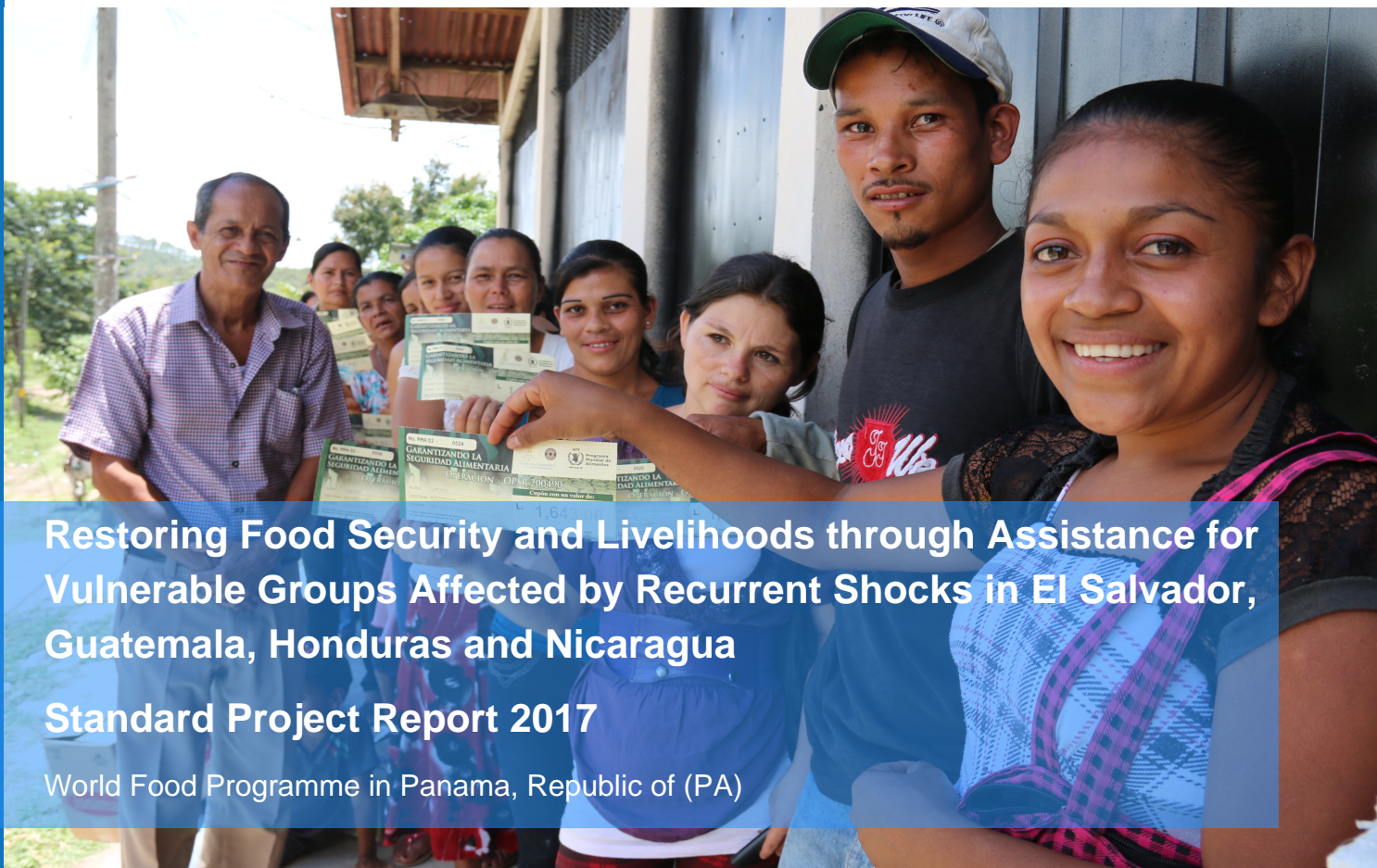
**Regional Director**

**Miguel Barreto**

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**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Restoring Food Security and Livelihoods through Assistance for Vulnerable Groups Affected by Recurrent Shocks in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua**

**Standard Project Report 2017**

World Food Programme in Panama, Republic of (PA)



**World Food Programme**

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## Regional Context

The Central American Dry Corridor, particularly El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua is a region highly vulnerable to climate related shocks and recurrent natural disasters where the poorest communities suffer repeatedly from food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty.

The Global Climate Risk Index [1] rates Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala among the 10 most climate-affected countries over the past 20 years (1996 – 2015). Between 2015-2016, a record breaking El Niño phenomenon has caused extreme climate anomalies causing negative impacts in agriculture and livelihoods, worsening the already critical situation of vulnerable and food insecure populations in the region. Consecutive drought (2014-2017) affecting large portions of the Dry Corridor has reduced food production and income opportunities causing an increase in food insecurity among subsistence farmers, day labourers and their families, affecting their livelihoods and increasing migration in search of better opportunities. In the Dry Corridor, food security remained a significant concern in 2017, after loss of crops during the main season (*primera*) of 2016 and irregularities in rainfall during the secondary season (*postera*).

Governments in Central America, though national policies and programmes, have been addressing food security and malnutrition and prioritizing investments to end poverty and contribute with regional efforts in favour of the most vulnerable.

Initiatives such as the “Alliance for the Dry Corridor (ACS)” will focus its efforts on reducing poverty and malnutrition through strategic investments in several vulnerable communities of the Dry Corridor of Honduras. This is a country initiative supported by international organizations such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Global Agriculture & Food Security Program (GAFSP / World Bank). The main objective of this initiative is to bring 50,000 families out of poverty between 2015 and 2020 and reduce malnutrition by 20 percent in the target communities, laying the foundations for continued rural growth.

The project Adaptation to Climate Change in the Dry Corridor of Guatemala (2016-2022) implemented by Ministry of Environment of Guatemala (MARN) and funded by the German Development Bank seeks to improve productive systems as well as the sustainable management of water, soil and forest as a measure of adaptation to the negative effects of climate change on the dry corridor communities. Other objectives include reducing 20 percent of deforestation by 2019, introduce climate change strategies in 8 municipalities of Guatemala by 2019, increase by 20 percent basic grain productivity and increase by 30 percent women's participation in agriculture and agroforestry production systems.

WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021) and vision for Latin America and the Caribbean will provide support to governments to fill the gaps while adopting country specific strategies through the Country Strategic Plans (CSPs) adapted to each context and in line with national policies and programmes to end hunger, improve nutrition, achieve food security and support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and increase partnerships to achieve results.

With regards to social protection, national policies and programmes in Central America have a long tradition and governments have invested in their strengthening to ensure better coverage and results. However, as in the case of many lower middle-income contexts, many programmes suffer from fragmentation and do not include comprehensive information management systems. Usually they are not very flexible in responding to shocks and rarely have a food security and nutrition focus.

In El Salvador, the government has prioritized making the universal social protection system more nutrition-sensitive and intends to make it more shock-responsive. In Guatemala, the government is looking at options to strengthen the efficiency and accountability of the main social protection programmes and the links with resilience initiatives, particularly in the Dry Corridor. In both countries, national school meals programmes represent the largest safety net in terms of coverage, but they are generally de-linked from other social protection instruments that are part of the national system. In Nicaragua, the school meals programme is the flagship safety net programme of the government and has been used to respond to crises.

Even though many efforts are being done in the region to address food security, it continues to be a challenge and a reality for many vulnerable households. The latest Emergency Food Security Assessments conducted by WFP after the *primera* season of 2016 showed around 2.2 million people continued to be in moderately to severely food insecure in the Dry Corridor, indicating that the majority of households affected by the drought had adopted negative and irreversible coping strategies, which compromised their ability to confront future crises. Approximately 1.1 million people, mainly smallholder subsistence farmers, remained food insecure in Honduras according to the government. In Guatemala, 900,000 people remained food insecure and 190,000 people in El Salvador. In October 2017, heavy rains affected large portions of Nicaragua mainly Pacific and Central regions of the country, resulting in loss of life, displacements and extensive material damages. The impacts of the monsoon rains, further exacerbated by Tropical Storm Nate, which affected the Caribbean coast generated additional pressures to the national

response. Assessments carried out by the government of Nicaragua in coordination with the WFP Country Office reported 36,700 people affected by weather extremes, damaging crops of the second (main harvest) of the year, which produces sixty per cent of all basic grains at national level.

After the end of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRRO) in the Dry Corridor in 2017, WFP will continue to support governments and strengthen technical and institutional capacities in resilience building, disaster risk reduction and climate change, using both community based approaches (El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras) and shock responsive social protection systems (Nicaragua) through CSP formulation in the four Central American Countries.

*[1] Global Climate Risk Index, German Watch, 2017.*

# Project Results

## Activities and Operational Partnerships

### ACTIVITIES

In line with government priorities and WFP's strategic vision, the regional PRRO has been providing relief and recovery assistance to populations affected by the four-year long drought and responding to the needs of severely and moderately food insecure populations, mainly subsistence farmers and daily wage labourers.

The four Central American countries have been applying the following criteria for the targeting of beneficiaries: farmer households affected by drought, subsistence agricultural farmers, farmers with less than 2ha of land for cropping and households without food reserves. For the targeting of assistance WFP conducted food security assessments (EFSA) and applied other tools such as the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) and carried out surveys in coordination with local governments and municipalities that provided data to target specific municipalities and communities and plan assistance activities, in coordination with local NGOs and institutions to avoid duplication of efforts.

WFP contributed to assessments of the impacts of shocks on the food security and livelihoods of affected vulnerable communities and provided relief and recovery assistance through general food distributions (GFD) in Nicaragua and El Salvador, using existing food stocks at national level, and conditional food assistance (FFA) to households in the case of Honduras. Guatemala using a combined approach (GFD and FFA). Food assistance through the PRRO was implemented using in-kind and cash-based transfers (CBT) or a combination of these transfer modalities depending on cost-efficiency, effectiveness and beneficiary preference in each context. CBTs proved to be an appropriate transfer modality in the context of functional markets in the region. The 2016 external evaluation highlighted that the use of CBT was considered efficient, flexible and a timely form of food assistance in the context of the Central American drought.

Food assistance for assets (FFA) were carried out in Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador and beneficiaries participated in activities held between 90 and 180 days. In each context, WFP and partners in close consultation with communities determined the most appropriate activity and transfer modality to best achieve the strategic objectives of the response. The asset creation activities were conducted in the most food insecure areas of the Dry Corridor during the lean season and complementary training sessions were held in different topics such as nutrition and hygiene, improved agricultural practices, complementing FFA activities.

According to seasonality, livelihoods, gender, and nutritional aspects, participants in food assistance-for-assets (FFA) implemented different activities to reduce risks and mitigate the effects of disasters and recover livelihoods. As to the type of assets, beneficiaries engaged in the creation of household and community assets such as: soil and water conservation and treatment, rehabilitation and construction of roads, rehabilitation of houses, creation and/or improvement of latrines and other sanitary infrastructures, rehabilitation of family gardens, community agroforestry projects aiming at reducing disaster risks to facilitate the recovery of livelihoods.

A regional training on Seasonal Livelihood Planning (SLP), part of WFP's Three-Pronged Approach (3PA), took place at the beginning of 2017 to support better planning and coordination of activities. As a result of the SLP training, a surge team was created in the region, under the leadership of the resilience team in the Regional Bureau, to provide support to country offices and governments.

In **El Salvador**, due to the transition from a project-based approach to a Country Strategic Plan (CSP), the activities of the PRRO became part of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP). WFP also conducted an operational study on the impact of multipurpose cash (MPC) in El Salvador, comparing the impact of value-based food vouchers, cash transfers limited to food needs and multipurpose cash transfers to cover basic needs.

In **Guatemala**, WFP implemented food assistance-for-assets activities (FFA) during the lean season. Flood-affected households received a one-time unconditional assistance through a commodity voucher. In the first delivery, beneficiaries collected cash transfers at a local branch of the Rural Development Bank (BANRURAL) in the local currency equivalent to USD 75 per household for 30 days (CBT). For households who received a combined modality, the second delivery included beans (15 pounds) and Super Cereal (51 pounds) combined with a cash transfer of USD 40.38, while the third delivery included beans (15 pounds) and a cash transfer of USD 69.89. The decision of a combined modality was adopted due to an in-kind donation given to the country office, therefore maximizing the use of resources. Training activities on nutrition and hygiene complemented the food assistance for assets in Guatemala. As part of its social protection network, the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES) reinforced nutrition education activities at community and household levels through the deployment of community volunteers (*madres guías*) previously trained to conduct awareness-training sessions for both women and men participants.

The sessions included topics such as nutrition, basic hygiene, use of cash, etc. The idea was for women to be able to replicate the information received to other members of the community. An education kit was distributed with instructions on its use.

In **Honduras**, local emergency committees, composed of community leaders and representatives from the health, education, local NGOs, human rights and gender sectors of the municipal authorities, were responsible for the selection of communities and beneficiary targeting, as well as for the prioritization of the assets to be rehabilitated and/or created. Monthly entitlements were calculated based on household size: USD 75 for households with 5 members or less and USD 120 for large families (more than 5 members). Transfers were provided using financial and micro financial service providers, which were instrumental in serving the most remote communities.

In **Nicaragua**, WFP assisted populations affected by floods, using a two-fold approach. WFP reached people who lost their livelihoods due to the floods and supported their recovery. This included general food distributions, in line with the country preference for in-kind food assistance; and the provision of a one-time value voucher for the purchase of agricultural items, such as seeds and basic agricultural tools. The vouchers were provided in partnership with the Ministry of Family, Community, Cooperative and Associative Economy (MEFCCA), using its existing social protection programme, the Food Security Grant Programme, as a shock responsive safety net. WFP provided resources and food stocks to complement the Government's emergency response, meeting the needs of the targeted populations, especially in the Pacific areas of the country. The Government of Nicaragua implemented the first phase of the response, meeting immediate needs through the distribution of first aid supplies, hygiene packages, and food baskets. This assistance will continue through January 2018. WFP's general food distributions (GFD) focused on target areas that were not assisted by the Government to bridge operational gaps and ensure maximum coverage. Family rations of maize, rice, beans, and salt were provided during December in the impacted areas. Whilst vegetable oil and Super Cereal were also planned for the December distribution, these food items were not included in the 2017 basket due to the late arrival of commodities and, therefore, will be provided in January 2018. The food ration was decided in coordination with SINAPRED, based on national standards during emergencies and the target group was selected based on needs, indicated by government and WFP assessments.

## **OPERATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS**

WFP has an extensive network of partners at regional and national levels that include United Nations agencies; regional inter-governmental organizations; international, national and local NGOs; private sector and civil society organizations. WFP also worked in partnership with other UN Agencies, context-specific to each country, such as UNICEF, UNDP, FAO, WHO/PAHO, UN Woman, UNFPA, UNDSS, among others.

At country level, WFP's main partners are national governments and their institutions, including ministries of Agriculture, Labor, Environment and Natural Resources, Health, Governance and Territorial Development; national disaster management authorities (NDMAs), specialized food security institutions, as well as sub-national and local Government authorities. These partnerships were key at all stages of planning and implementation of the operation. WFP leads the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETT), which is the emergency coordinating body of the United Nations system, in Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador with the exception of Guatemala.

In **El Salvador**, WFP works mainly with the Consejo Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria (CONASAN) to implement the Food Security and Nutrition Policy at the subnational level and to validate food security assessments at national level. The General Directorate for Civil Protection is WFP's main partner for preparedness activities at the national level. The main government counterpart in implementation of all the response actions within the PRRO is the Ministry of Government for the provision of in-kind and CBT assistance. Also, WFP works with the Secretariat for Social Inclusion including its flagship programme Ciudad Mujer. Other NGOs such as Oxfam, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation, The Salvadoran Foundation for Health, the media, women associations, agro-business, retails and other sectors are among key partners. WFP works alongside local NGOs such as the Fundación EDUCO and Fundación Ayuda en Acción.

In **Guatemala**, WFP's main partner was the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA) and its Regional Coordination and Rural Extension Unit (DICORER) responsible for the agricultural technical assistance for assets creation, as well as the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES) supporting cash-based transfers (CBT) with sensitization on diet diversification with nutritious foods. WFP closely coordinated the emergency response with the Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat (SESAN) on the areas of intervention, beneficiary selection criteria, feeding days, period and modality, to optimize the use of resources and prevent conflicts among neighbouring communities. WFP also coordinated with the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETT) as leading agency, particularly on assistance to flood-affected communities in Alta Verapaz and Izabal departments. Some complementary actions were carried out between WFP and FAO in Chiquimula, in support of livelihoods. WFP and Fundación Cofiño of the private sector complemented the assistance to households for which WFP provided food assistance and the Fundación promoted changes in food habits and adequate practices such as separation of environments (kitchens

outside the main home space) to improve infant and young children nutrition.

In **Honduras**, the permanent commission of contingencies (COPECO) was the main partner in emergencies who along with non-governmental organizations such as ADRA, Save the Children, CASM, ADACAR, CESAL and Action Aid remained key partners in the implementation of PRRO. The coordination with these institutions allowed WFP to target food assistance prioritizing the most affected households in the Dry Corridor, as well as performing key monitoring and data analysis functions. By strengthening the municipal emergency committees (CODEMs) in the appropriate selection of communities and beneficiaries, WFP could support the selection of planned activities and trainings in agriculture, water and sanitation. Moreover, these partners have supported food security monitoring (mVAM) and post-distribution monitoring.

WFP's main partner in **Nicaragua** was the National System for Mitigation, Prevention and Attention of Disasters (SINAPRED) and the support provided under the PRRO in 2017 contributed to the implementation of priority actions on capacity and technical strengthening. For example, WFP partnered with the Integral Nutritional Education Programme of the Ministry of Education (PINE/MINED) and the Ministry of Family, Community, Cooperative and Associative Economics (MEFCCA) to support the Government's strategy of using national social protection programmes as a shock responsive mechanism for rapid onset emergencies. WFP also collaborated with the National Engineering University (UNI), Nicaragua's National Autonomous University (UNAN), and the Nicaraguan Institute of Territorial Studies (INETER) to support SINAPRED's risk-mapping capacities. The inter-institutional partnership served to conduct a comprehensive assessment, covering data from socioeconomic to natural and geographic features. WFP incorporated elements of its corporate Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) to include a food and nutrition security focus, with the goal of providing data to inform the emergency response to the rains. WFP led the coordination of the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETT) activated for the emergency response during the 2017 hurricane season. The interagency coordination mechanism contributed towards an appropriate response, avoiding duplication, and pooled efforts to meet the common goal of supporting the Government of Nicaragua and the affected families.

## Results

In 2017, the Regional PRRO proved effective in achieving its strategic objectives: saving lives and protecting livelihoods in emergencies, as well as restoring food security and establishing or rebuilding these livelihoods.

All countries reached very positive results especially considering that in 2017 WFP assistance was responding to a cumulated negative effect of the drought in the most affected areas. Indeed, according to the Food Consumption Score (FCS) and Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) baselines, beneficiaries in all targeted countries faced increased levels of vulnerability compared to previous years.

From zero to seven, the Dietary Diversity Indicator measures the number of different food groups consumed over a given period. In all countries measuring the DDS, baseline values [1] were lower in 2017 than in 2015 and 2016[2]. Likewise, 2017 baseline values of the household Food Consumption Score (FCS), a measure of dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of the food consumed, showed that the percentage of households classified as borderline or poor in Honduras (39 percent) and Guatemala (72 percent) was higher than in previous years.

Results in all four countries were achieved through three types of activities. Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) was the main activity implemented in Guatemala and Honduras and General Food Distributions (GFD) were the main type of activity in El Salvador. As shown in table 2, GFD beneficiaries were less than planned because in 2017, as there were no major government requests for WFP assistance to sudden-onset emergencies and all county offices focused on responding to a cumulated negative effect of the drought. About 1 percent of the assisted beneficiaries in Guatemala and 10 percent in Nicaragua received GFD as a response of flood emergencies. In Nicaragua, value vouchers for non-food items were distributed under the "Food Security Grant" of the Government as a complement of the GFD rations.

When responding to slow-onset emergencies, with the exception of El Salvador, where GFD took place as part of a multipurpose cash study, most governments and communities preferred FFA due to its longer-term benefits.

In 2017, Nicaragua did not implement FFA, but instead supported the government's strategy of scaling up the national School Meal Programme. The Government of Nicaragua has been using this social protection programme as a shock-responsive safety net and a key element of its response to the drought in the Dry Corridor since 2014. During times of enhanced needs, such as the lean season, children receive two meals instead of just one (breakfasts and hot lunch), generating stronger incentives for school attendance and seeking to reduce negative coping mechanisms, such as migration and the reduction of food intake.

El Salvador assisted 11 percent of the planned beneficiaries during the first trimester of the year and then beneficiaries of all existing projects were included in its Country Strategy Plan (CSP). Guatemala and Honduras both reached the 100% percent of the expected number of beneficiaries. As requested by the government in Nicaragua, WFP's assistance complemented food provided under the national social protection system and only one distribution was done in order to reach almost three times the originally planned number of beneficiaries. Due to the short duration of this assistance, no outcome measurement was carried out in Nicaragua and all output values were directly reported by the Government.

Like in Nicaragua, in all countries the duration of assistance was discussed and coordinated with the Government. Thus, each cohort normally received 60 days of assistance in El Salvador, 90 days in Honduras and 180 in Guatemala. The duration of the assistance was less than the planned 90 days in El Salvador due to budget constraints, but responding to heightened needs and with additional donor and government support, it was extended in the most vulnerable areas of Honduras and Guatemala, by 30 and 90 days respectively.

During this time, asset creation activities supported food security and also contributed to the stability, resilience and self-reliance of target communities. Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador performed a wide range of assets creation activities such as land conservation measures, improvement of farming techniques, agroforestry development and construction or rehabilitation of roads, houses, classrooms, health and community centers. Both Honduras and Guatemala implemented asset creation activities related to water conservation such as the creation of ponds for micro irrigation.

The generation or rehabilitation of assets allowed country offices to show positive results in all food security indicators such as the Food Consumption Score (FCS), Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) and Coping Strategy Index (CSI). In Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, targeted households improved their dietary diversity, reduced the use of coping strategies and, in more than 85 percent of the cases, increased or stabilized their food consumption score to an acceptable level. The Community Asset Score (CAS) was also measured in Guatemala and Honduras as target communities expressed a high interest in assessing and restoring critical community assets, mostly related to physical infrastructures. Honduras increased the number of functional assets identified as priority by targeted communities in more than 70 percent of the communities and Guatemala in more than 85 percent.

While in-kind distributions took place in Guatemala and Nicaragua, CBT was the main distribution modality in Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, providing people with the flexibility and the choice to decide what to buy based on their needs and priorities. Baselines in all three countries showed a low average in the percentage of households consuming at least once a week dairy products (28 percent), animal protein (49 percent), vegetables (39 percent) and fruits (30 percent). Follow-up values showed that consumption frequency of these food groups doubled to 2.5 days a week, and 43 percent more households gained access to dairy products, 18 percent more to animal protein, 33 percent more to vegetables and 43 percent more to fruits.

The same data of the food consumption score (FCS) were used to calculate the FCS-N which is a measure of household's adequate consumption of key macro and micronutrients-rich foods. In order to assess nutrient adequacy, FCS-N looks at the frequencies of consumption of protein-rich, Hem Iron and Vitamin A-rich foods over the 7 days prior to the interview. According to baseline figures, food-insecure households in all countries measuring this indicator reported a low consumption of sources of iron such as meat and fish. The percentage of households that reported not having access to this kind of food was almost 60 percent in Honduras, 72 percent in Guatemala and 92 percent in El Salvador. On the contrary, follow-up figures of the same indicator showed that an important number of households [3] consume this kind of products at least one or two days a week. Moreover, in Honduras and Guatemala, the average percentage of food-insecure households that increased their consumption of protein and vitamin A-rich food to three to five days a week rose by 25 percent.

The coping strategy index (CSI) or food-based CSI measures the frequency and severity of five common behaviours households engage in when faced with food shortages and a higher score indicates more frequent use of (or more extreme) coping strategies. The CSI follow-up values showed that coping strategies such as reducing the number of meals or reducing quantities of food were in average only applied by less than 20 percent of targeted households [4]. Indeed, it is a positive result that the number of household applying one or none of these strategies increased by about 30 percent, reaching 65 percent of households in Honduras, 75 percent in El Salvador and 90 percent in Guatemala.

It is interesting to point out that Guatemala obtained the lowest scores in the use of short and long-term coping strategies, which means that targeted beneficiaries are relying less on strategies mentioned above, and do not reduce or deplete their livelihoods to cope with food shortages. Therefore, implementing medium-term interventions like the ones in Guatemala seems to be more effective than short-term interventions. This conclusion is also aligned with the recommendations of the 2017 Resilience Building Scoping Exercise for the Central American Dry Corridor and this finding will be considered when implementing the next Country Strategic Plans.



In 2017, FCS and DDS results were not as high as those reported in 2016, mainly due to the fact that baseline values were also lower. However, it is worth to mention that in 2017 these two indicators [5] improved more than in previous years when comparing follow-ups values against corresponding baselines. In addition, in 2017 Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador reported lesser use of short and long-term coping strategies when comparing against follow-up values in 2016.

The combination of a of food security indicators[6] into a summary indicator – called the Food Security Index (FSI) - represents the population's overall food security status. According to this index, in the follow-up assessment the large majority of targeted households achieved an acceptable level of food consumption [7] and did not have to use livelihood-based coping strategies [8] that severely affect their future productivity. Nevertheless, most of the targeted households in all countries [9] are still classified as food-insecure at some degree due to the fact that their food expenditure is still generally higher than 50 percent of their total expenditure.

In addition to these overarching results, key results are summarized for each Country Office as follows:

### **Guatemala**

In Guatemala, at the end of the intervention, 85 percent of households reached acceptable food consumption meaning a substantial improvement for 72 percent of households that were at poor or borderline food consumption at baseline. Similarly, targeted households moved from a low dietary diversity to a medium dietary diversity by mainly adding protein and vitamin A rich foods to their diet.

Cash-based transfers, as the preferred transfer modality, promoted a more diversified diet among beneficiaries who got access to a wider range of food, for example: meat, eggs, dairy products, vegetables and fruits. However, the frequency of consumption of iron-rich foods such as beans is still limited (two days per week on average) although beans remain one of the staple foods.

Regarding strategies to cope with the drought, the situation became more stable as compared to the baseline, as the asset-based coping strategies such as borrowing food or money, reducing health and education expenses, and selling assets and agricultural inputs, were only present in less than 3 percent of targeted households. Likewise, almost 80 percent of the assisted households did not apply consumption-based coping strategies such as consuming less expensive food and or reducing the number or daily meals. The strategies based on assets depletion such as seeds and agricultural inputs was reduced by one fourth in average, with no significant difference by the sex of the head of household.

As measured by the community assets score (CAS), food assistance for assets during 180 days led to an increase in the functionality of assets in more than 85 percent of communities: this contributed to climate change adaptation. Among assets created, it is worth mentioning more than 1,000 hectares of forest planted, 5,600 hectares of cultivated land improved with physical soil and water conservation measures and more than 18,900 household vegetable gardens for dietary diversification and improved food security.

Prior to the intervention in 2017, WFP Guatemala conducted seasonal livelihood planning consultations (SLP) and community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercises in coordination with government counterparts, local authorities, local partners and community representatives of the departments and municipalities agreed with the Government. Further to these consultations, community development plans for asset creation were agreed with beneficiaries.

### **Honduras**

The PRRO in Honduras improved the food security of targeted households. Almost all beneficiaries reached an acceptable food consumption after the assistance, which represented an increase of almost 40 percent compared to the baseline. The dietary diversity among beneficiaries also increased, mainly the consumption of protein, meat, fish and milk, green leaves and fruits. In average, 71 percent of the households had a high diversity diet after the assistance compared with 11 percent at the baseline. It is important to mention that the baseline was carried out in September - after the first harvest -, and the follow-up in December - during the second harvest -. It means that results were comparable as both were expected to reflect better food access conditions than during normal times. However, WFP beneficiaries are subsistence farmers that did not report good harvests of staple crops. As indicated in the November 2017 Early Warning System newsletter, excessive rains affected beans production and pests severely attacked corn crops.

The improvements on food security reduced the use of negative coping strategies. The food based coping strategy index (CSIr) showed a significant reduction in the use of strategies such as reducing food portions, borrowing food and restricting the consumption by adults for small children to eat. Negative coping strategies became less frequent after the assistance in most targeted areas and most of the households reported applying only resorted to the consumption of less expensive food. The livelihood-based CSI also showed a significant improvement by decreasing the use of crisis or emergency strategies, such as the sale of productive assets and female animals, or the reduction of essential non-food expenditure.

With regards to outputs, WFP and its partners implemented activities at the local level with the objective of enhancing community livelihoods and resilience capacities, which is reflected in an overall improvement of the Community Assets Score. In particular, communities engaged in the planting and rehabilitation of about 130 hectares of cultivated lands ensuring food consumption and basic grain reserves of families. In addition, WFP distributed productive assets such as manual fumigation pumps, agricultural tools, agrochemicals and backyard poultry, allowed households to have better yields and grain quality during harvest time and to generate additional incomes by selling eggs in local markets. Overall, outputs were achieved in line with community plans with a satisfactory level of execution.

All activities in Honduras were selected at community level through participatory exercises facilitated by the NGOs and WFP field monitors. This resulted in the development of multi-sectorial action plans tailored to local requirements, ensuring prioritization and ownership of assets by communities. WFP Honduras identified priority areas using integrated context analysis (ICA), complemented by the results of the Food Security Monitoring System implemented in coordination with the drought response platform.

### **EI Salvador**

In El Salvador, there is evidence of an effective contribution of WFP activities to achieving food security. After the assistance, about 92 percent of the households were classified over the acceptable FCS threshold. Similarly, the DDS increased from 4.57 to 5.68 indicating that targeted households consumed a more diverse and balanced diet, mainly by including fresh meat, fruits and dairy products. The utilization of cash based transfers also encouraged a more diversified diet among beneficiaries.

In addition, almost half of beneficiaries did not resort to any food-based coping strategy after assistance. Before the assistance, 43 percent of them applied more than two coping strategies and this number was reduced to 13 percent after the assistance. Thus, there were less households using coping strategies such as borrowing food, or relying on help from friends and family. The percentage of households utilizing emergency level livelihood-based coping strategies such as migrating or selling their lands was reduced to almost 0 percent.

Asset creation activities focused on the creation of community and family gardens and soil and water conservation activities. The creation of household and community gardens ensured food access, which contributed to the improvement of dietary diversity and income opportunities of target beneficiaries. These activities were complemented with trainings consisting of four modules that aimed to support beneficiaries and increase their knowledge on topics such as healthy diets, family budgeting, water sanitation and hygiene.

### **Nicaragua**

Under the emergency response to the monsoon rains, WFP provided GFD for 29,000 people affected by the monsoon rains complementing the efforts of the Government in other departments. A total of 403 mt of rice, maize, beans, and salt were provided through in-kind transfers to the affected families, covering a substantial portion of their daily food requirements and guaranteeing sustained access to food. This is the first time that this national programme is used as a shock-responsive safety net, setting a valuable precedent for future interventions.

WFP's activities also contributed towards the design and targeting of the Government's emergency response. Through the updating of multi-hazard maps and vulnerability exercises in Carazo and Rivas, WFP, SINAPRED, and partners could effectively identify the risks, impact, and level of vulnerability of the affected populations, therefore informing the national planning and decision-making processes.

As part of its drought response, WFP supported the distribution of school lunches for 200,683 pre and primary schoolchildren in 49 municipalities in the Dry Corridor, complementing the response provided under WFP's Country Programme 200434. This is the second year that WFP supports this innovative mechanism of the Government for responding to needs and fostering resilience. Under the PRRO, 471 mt of maize and beans were distributed to school for the provision of meals to children. While WFP had planned to support fewer schools, government assessments identified a higher number of schools exceeding the original project target. WFP was able to respond to these needs and reach all targeted pre and primary schoolchildren in 49 municipalities with full rations during 25 school days in August by pooling resources.

Of the total beneficiaries, 28 percent were in pre-school, whereas the remaining 72 percent were in primary. Gender indicators show no significant gender gap, as the gender ratio is close to 1:1, with 0.9 girls for every boy. In line with the expected project results, during 2017, school retention rate was 94 per cent for boys and girls in pre-school; and 98 per cent for girls and boys in primary school. Therefore, the majority of children in the targeted schools did not drop-out during the lean season, which is the period at greatest risk of school desertion, particularly due to the prolonged impacts of the drought. The meals at school also allowed children from poor rural households in the Dry Corridor to count with two daily meals in a predictable and timely manner during the lean season.

[1] El Salvador 4.57, Honduras 5.3 and Guatemala 3.95

[2] The same values in previous years were El Salvador 5.72-2016, and 6.28-2015, Honduras 5.60-2016 and 5.70-2015, and Guatemala 4.90-2016 and 5.82-2015)

[3] 76% in Honduras, 63% in Guatemala and 31% in El Salvador

[4] Honduras 19%, El Salvador 17% and Guatemala 5%

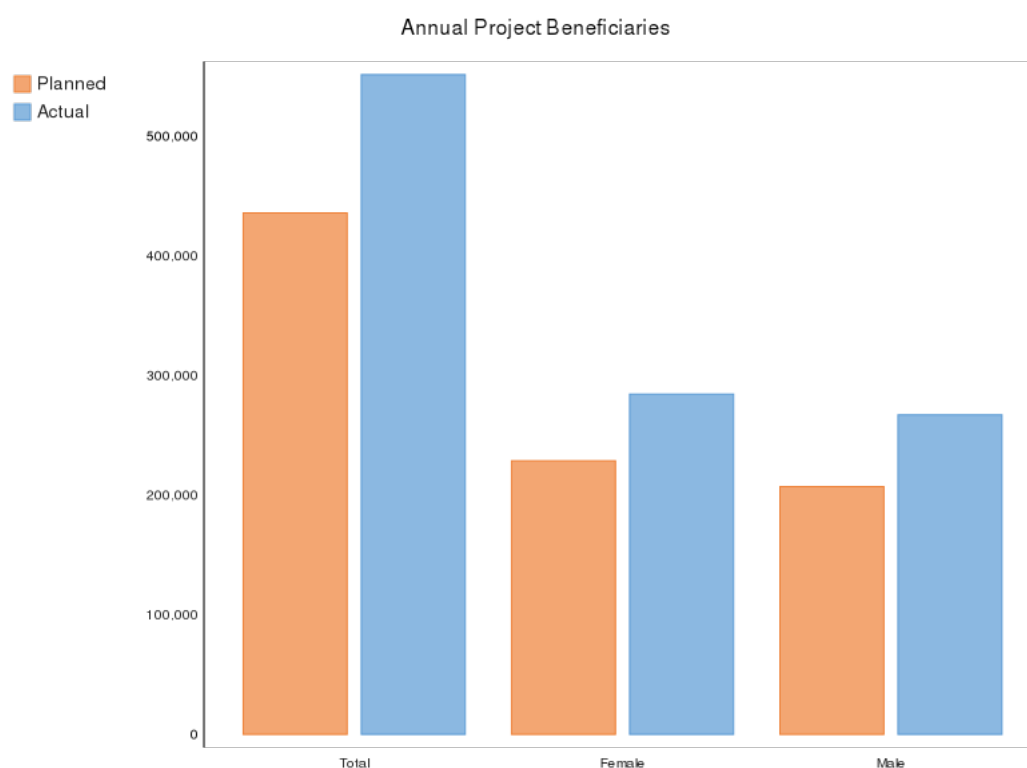
[5] Percentage of additional households classified in the 2017 follow-up as having an acceptable level of FCS: Honduras 38%, Guatemala 57%, and El Salvador 14.7%. Average number of additional food groups reported in 2017 follow-up values of the DDS: Honduras 1.74, Guatemala 1.6, and El Salvador 1.1.

[6] Food Consumption Score, Coping Strategy Index (livelihood-based) and, Food Expenditure

[7] Honduras 99%, Guatemala 85% and El Salvador 92%

[8] Honduras 84%, Guatemala 98% and El Salvador 97%

[9] Honduras 96%, Guatemala 94%, and El Salvador 89%



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Commodity-El Salvador</b>			
Beans	122	-	-
Corn Soya Blend	122	-	-
Iodised Salt	10	-	-
Maize	405	-	-

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Rice	405	-	-
Vegetable Oil	51	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Commodity-Guatemala</b>			
Beans	174	147	84.6%
Corn Soya Blend	174	355	203.9%
Iodised Salt	15	-	-
Maize	871	576	66.1%
Rice	290	39	13.6%
Vegetable Oil	73	82	112.3%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>75.1%</b>
<b>Commodity-Honduras</b>			
Beans	119	-	-
Corn Soya Blend	119	-	-
Iodised Salt	10	-	-
Maize	593	-	-
Rice	198	-	-
Vegetable Oil	49	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Commodity-Nicaragua</b>			
Beans	372	180	48.5%
Corn Soya Blend	372	-	-
Iodised Salt	31	4	12.9%
Maize	1,860	430	23.1%
Rice	620	260	41.9%
Vegetable Oil	155	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,410</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>25.6%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,209</b>	<b>2,074</b>	<b>28.8%</b>

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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Commodity-El Salvador</b>			
Cash	81,024	161,435	199.2%

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Commodity Voucher	-	120,655	-
Value Voucher	3,970,176	105,325	2.7%
<b>Commodity-Guatemala</b>			
Cash	4,066,440	6,275,206	154.3%
Commodity Voucher	-	32,120	-
Value Voucher	1,742,760	-	-
<b>Commodity-Honduras</b>			
Cash	3,954,000	5,749,730	145.4%
<b>Commodity-Nicaragua</b>			
Value Voucher	-	150	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,814,400</b>	<b>12,444,621</b>	<b>90.1%</b>

## Performance Monitoring

The regional PRRO counts on four country offices, four sub offices, and field monitors strategically located to oversee operations, particularly across the Dry Corridor. Monitoring activities were carried out to ensure accountability to all stakeholders, timely data to inform decision makers, and evidence of lessons learned shared with local partners and similar operations.

In line with WFP's M&E Normative Framework, all country offices designed M&E plans to collect, analyse and report outcome and process monitoring information. These plans were elaborated in coordination with government entities and carried out in collaboration with the Technical Unit for Food and Nutrition (UTSAN) and other eight local organizations in Honduras and with the Ministry of Territorial Government and Development (MIGOB) in El Salvador. In Guatemala, activities were monitored by WFP monitors only and in Nicaragua by WFP staff together with national government entities.

The corporate platform for managing programme operations effectively (COMET) is used to capture all output information directly from the field. COMET is WFP's tool to design and implement programmes and to improve operational performance. The system enables programme staff to enter and manage programme data in one system from planned beneficiaries and rations to actual assistance days and distribution sites. In 2017, major progress was made in adapting all planning and reporting functionalities of COMET to the CSP requirements in all four countries and in integrating this platform with other systems.

In Guatemala and El Salvador, WFP registered beneficiaries in SCOPE, WFP's digital beneficiary and transfer management platform, in line with WFP's data protection policy and corporate guidelines.

WFP enhanced its monitoring system introducing platforms for mobile data collection such as: Mobile Data Collection and Analytics (MDCA) in Guatemala, KOBOToolbox in El Salvador, Open Data Kit (ODK collect) in Honduras, and Census and Survey Processing System (CSPRO) in Nicaragua. All these platforms use tablets and smartphones to capture and store outcome information in real-time, facilitating the analysis, increasing efficiency and decreasing errors and costs of data collection exercises.

In addition, since 2014 the Regional PRRO generates quarterly M&E reports that allowed programme and M&E units to jointly discuss monitoring findings, to gauge implementation progress and data consistency, as well as to inform result-based narratives of corporate reports. With the support of the regional bureau and in order to facilitate trend analysis and comparison between countries, all this information was consolidated into a database and is accessible through interactive on-line dashboards[1].

Household surveys of representative samples served as project baseline to measure progress in outcomes compared to information collected during follow-up surveys. Baselines were carried out before actual distributions / transfers started and follow-ups were carried out three weeks after the final transfer. For more precise results, quantitative data was enriched with qualitative information using key informant and focus group discussions that took into consideration gender and protection issues. For sensitive topics, men and women participated in separated groups allowing women to lead their own group discussions. In order to reduce bias, field monitors were

trained to facilitate discussions and to promote broad community participation.

Outcome baselines were collected in November 2016 in El Salvador, in June and September in Guatemala and Honduras respectively, while follow-ups were done in March in El Salvador and last December in Honduras and Guatemala. In all four countries, cooperating partners validated the monitoring results of the intervention and contributed to identifying best practices and lessons learnt.

As part of the monitoring process, WFP observed the in-kind and cash-based transfers (CBT) distributions at final delivery points. For the monitoring of CBT, WFP worked closely with local and national governments in order to prepare databases of target beneficiaries and with the above mentioned partners to follow-up on distributions and to collect data from beneficiaries on the proximity of financial service providers, transport costs, waiting times, information received on the assistance, and beneficiaries' protection and security measures. WFP also monitored markets, food prices and availability of products and infrastructure.

The cross-cutting indicators concerning gender equality and protection and accountability to affected populations, were measured using focus group discussions and post-distribution monitoring methodologies. During these activities, information on household needs and intra-household decisions on cash transfers were gathered and WFP constantly informed beneficiaries about the duration of the programme, the selection process of beneficiaries, transfer modalities, and about the use of the beneficiaries' complaints and feedback mechanisms to communicate with WFP. The same information was also disseminated through posters and flyers.

In order to provide beneficiaries with a means to voice programme-related feedback - anonymously and free of charge- different types and combinations of feedback and complaints mechanisms were implemented in all four WFP country offices. In El Salvador, there were suggestion boxes at all distribution points, but beneficiary feedback was mainly obtained during regular monitoring exercises through focus groups discussions, and this seems to be the preferred option for beneficiaries to convey complaints instead of a more formal approach. Using yet another innovative mechanism, WFP Honduras set-up a phone number to which beneficiaries could send short messages stating their complaints. In Guatemala, more traditional suggestion boxes and a toll-free beneficiary hotline were put in place as a complement to information gathered through informal checks and focus groups discussions. In Nicaragua, beneficiary feedback was obtained through the National School Feeding Programme and then passed on to the country office.

In order to inform programme decision-making, a centralized evaluation of the Regional PRRO was carried out in 2015/16. Recommendations of the evaluation and findings of the Resilience Building Scoping Exercise for Central American Dry Corridor Countries conducted in 2017 were used to inform the formulation of Country Strategic Plans (CSPs). CSPs will contribute to reinforce WFP resilience building efforts, allowing to strengthen the recovery-development nexus and link resilience and climate change adaptation. CSPs will also facilitate longer timeframes to ensure appropriate community-based approaches and budget lines for the inputs needed for the creation of high-quality sustainable assets related to water catchment, soil conservation, disaster risk management and climate change adaptation focused on micro-watersheds.

In general, WFP Country Offices embraced best practices and filled identified gaps; thus, fully aligning with corporate shifts and the needs of the beneficiary population, working towards strengthened outcome monitoring, partnership, capacity building and handover.

[1]  
[https://public.tableau.com/views/OutcomesRegPRRO201408-2017/S2?:embed=y&:display\\_count=yes&publish=yes](https://public.tableau.com/views/OutcomesRegPRRO201408-2017/S2?:embed=y&:display_count=yes&publish=yes)  
[https://public.tableau.com/views/BeneficiariesRegPRRO201408-2017/Story1?:embed=y&:display\\_count=yes](https://public.tableau.com/views/BeneficiariesRegPRRO201408-2017/Story1?:embed=y&:display_count=yes)  
[https://public.tableau.com/views/TransfersRegPRRO201408-2017/S1?:embed=y&:display\\_count=yes](https://public.tableau.com/views/TransfersRegPRRO201408-2017/S1?:embed=y&:display_count=yes)

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

In Central America, women of all ages, economic status and ethnic origin continue to face challenges due to unequal access to resources, gender-based violence (GBV) and pervasive social norms that reinforce traditional gender roles. These norms assign women to unpaid domestic and care work within the household, limit decision-making with regards to the use of income, restrict women's participation in community structures as well as equal access to opportunities. The situation has a direct impact on women and their family's food security and nutritional status.

In order to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment to achieve Zero Hunger, WFP's Gender Policy (2015-2020) and the Regional Gender Strategy (2016-2010) provides a framework to ensure that the different food

security and nutrition needs of women, men, girls and boys are met. According to the monitoring data available for three of the four countries (**Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador**) on the corporate gender indicators, significant progress has been made in joint decision-making in the family over the use of money and resources. According to the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index, control over the use of own income is one of the three top contributors to women's empowerment. WFP works in all four countries with male and female beneficiaries on raising awareness about the benefits of gender equality and joint engagement in decision making on issues related to household nutrition and food security.

Aiming at fostering gender equality and women's empowerment, and based on analysis of gender dynamics at intra-household and community level, women are prioritized when selecting beneficiaries.

In **El Salvador**, some progress has been made towards gender equality: the country ranked 91st on the Gender Inequality Index in 2015 (UNDP Human Development Report 2015). Major investments in social protection have helped to reduce the poverty rates from 37 percent to 35 percent between 2010 and 2015, improving the Gini index of income inequalities. The country continues to face challenges due to its high rates of crime and violence against women. Almost half of women participate in the formal labour market compared to 79 percent of men. Two out of three economically active Salvadorans work in the informal sector. The Government's Five-Year Development Plan (2014-2019) has also addressed the issue of violence and poverty. WFP, through its CSP 2017-2021, provides special attention to adolescent and young girls and boys, affected by insecurity and smallholder farmers affected by violence or residing in food insecure areas. Through the use of the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) and other WFP planning tools (situation analysis), WFP will ensure that women, men, girls and boys have equal opportunities and equitable access to resources and have an equal voice in household and community decisions.

In **Guatemala**, with the aim of fostering gender equality and women's empowerment, 98 percent of women were targeted and received cash-based transfers. Moreover, the assets generated several opportunities for women and directly benefited them. Seed banks and nurseries represented an opportunity for women to generate their own income. Water reservoirs reduced their hardship and workload. Vegetable gardens improved households' diet and nutrition. Furthermore, women considered that investments in healthier housing and the construction of latrines improved their living environment, particularly their hygienic conditions. Women were trained on livestock vaccination and received support to conduct regular poultry vaccinations in their communities. They valued the additional skill acquired, felt empowered and more confident. WFP actively participated in the Gender Commission and the Technical Table for Rural Development within the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA). Within the UN Gender Specialized Group, WFP provided technical assistance regarding women's compensation focusing on food security, nutrition, and protection and provided humanitarian assistance in floods that affected the country, in coordination with the National Coordination Committee for Disaster Risk Reduction (CONRED).

In **Honduras** in 2017, the percentage of women receiving transfers reached 66 percent compared to 34 percent of men. The food and nutritional security, and protection working group were trained in topic of gender violence in emergencies with the objective of designing an action plan based on the IASC new gender violence guidelines. Training was also provided to cooperating partners in WFP's gender policies in order to prioritize gender and protection measures for the most vulnerable groups.

The participatory targeting exercise conducted in all four countries prioritized the selection of households headed by single mothers or with pregnant and lactating women in the household. As a result, most of the recipients of food assistance were women. A gender-responsive monitoring tool was used to collect and report information, data was disaggregated by sex and age and complemented by gender analyses. For better analysis, quantitative data was enriched with qualitative information using key informant and focus group discussions. Based on the recommendations of a Gender and Age Analysis carried out by WFP Regional Bureau in June 2017, the country office increased the collection of gender-disaggregated data for each strategic area of its country programme.

In the context of **Nicaragua**, progress has been made in gender equality, particularly in women's participation in political and decision-making processes and access to education. Nevertheless, gender-based violence persists and gender gaps remain in control over resources and assets, particularly in the agricultural and rural sectors, where women lack access to credit, land, and services; and receive lower incomes for their labour. Women participation in labour markets is 49 percent, compared to 80 percent for men. WFP is committed to promoting gender equality and promotes an equal participation of men and women in all activities. For GFD, 51 percent of the targeted beneficiaries were men and 49 percent women; similarly, of the targeted schoolchildren in the Dry Corridor, 48 percent were girls and 52 percent boys. As for the trainings and technical assistance activities conducted with WFP's support, 47 percent were women and 53 percent men.

All activities implemented under the PRRO also benefitted from WFP's parallel efforts, implemented under CP 200434 to promote women empowerment in rural areas, through a Women Economic Empowerment Strategy; and the technical assistance to SINAPRED for the incorporation of a gender and food security focus to its National Training Plan.

In all four countries assisted, most of the women who held leadership positions in local committees participated in trainings on organization and leadership skills, at local and municipal levels, on roles and functions as members of these committees. WFP has advocated for gender equality and women's inclusion in social programs through strengthening partnerships with governments at the national level. Worth highlighting the increase of women's participation in different areas, at local and national levels in both community based groups and in higher level political groups, influencing positive change and working towards gender equality and greater access to education, knowledge on nutrition and diet diversification and its links to health.

This year, as part of strong advocacy and awareness raising efforts, the four countries were highly engaged in different activities within the Orange Campaign UNITE: 16 days of activism to eradicate violence against women and girls, with this year's main motto: "Leave no one behind: Let's put an end to gender-based violence". "Violentómetros" were produced and distributed among WFP partners and project participants in **El Salvador**, to raise awareness about all kinds of gender based violence. In **Nicaragua** the WFP country office held a meeting of Agricultural Cooperatives within the framework of the UNITE campaign to put an end to violence against women and girls where 53 people from 12 producer organizations participated. In **Guatemala**, WFP participated in the ceremony of the Orange Campaign together with the National Secretary of Disaster Risks Reduction Coordination in partnership with UN Women, UNRC and CARE.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In compliance with its protection policy and in line with the principle of 'do no harm', WFP and its partners addressed protection issues throughout the project intervention cycle. Beneficiaries' and participants' security during distributions and community activities has been ensured, respect for beneficiaries' integrity and the non-discrimination principle have been applied, as confirmed by monitoring. WFP regularly conducted security assessments to evaluate the situation before and during any intervention.

In all four countries, the targeted population was properly and regularly informed by WFP staff, partners and local committees about the programme benefits and entitlements, including ration size, distribution dates and logistics arrangements. In Nicaragua and Guatemala, where beneficiary communities were located in remote areas, accessibility issues were considered when planning activities. Schools were also informed of food rations and distribution schedules. As a means of protecting the most vulnerable people, soft conditionalities were applied for disabled people, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, when participating in food assistance for assets activities.

As a means to ensure the effectiveness, transparency and accountability to affected population, WFP has continued to use complaints and feedback mechanisms for its beneficiaries. In all four countries, these mechanisms depended on the local context and ranged from traditional suggestion boxes to local feedback committees (Honduras and Nicaragua) or assistance telephone lines (free-of-charge) in the case of Guatemala and Honduras or focus groups in the case of El Salvador. Calls mostly related to exclusion and replacement of beneficiaries, third-party complaints, referrals, request of information on delivery days were the issues most commonly raised by beneficiaries, who were then informed about actions taken.

In all four countries protection measures have been adapted to protect beneficiaries according to the context of each country.

In **El Salvador**, with a delicate security situation with one of the highest homicide rates in the world and where security constitutes a constant threat to WFP staff and its programmes, WFP continues to mitigate this risk in collaboration with local partners, other UN agencies and UNDSS. The country office identified service providers with high coverage. This brings the distribution points closer and allows for changing the distribution point locations. In addition, through focus groups and monitoring, WFP has procured to identify protection concerns related to distribution points, providers services and assets creation sites. For example, during the first three months, there has been an important adjustment based on the findings of the first round of monitoring. The beneficiaries suggested to change the location of the distribution points destined by the financial service provider because they did not feel safe (gang member's presence near to the place). The flexibility and capacity of the provider to operate through its correspondents' network permitted to change the distribution point immediately. In fact, no further protection problems were reported.

In **Guatemala**, measures were taken to protect beneficiaries especially during distributions and community activities. Prior to any distribution, WFP conducted security assessments and coordinated with local authorities and partners to enhance security measures.

In **Honduras** additional measures were put in place by WFP to mitigate any possible risk of violence and extortion. WFP established close coordination mechanisms with local committees, authorities, cooperating partners and



financial service providers to establish mitigation measures, such as organized joint transport between communities and cash distribution points, where local authorities ensured presence of security guards. In those municipalities without financial service provider, the SMS mobile phone transfers were used to minimize the risk of assaults. Beneficiary awareness was promoted through banners and brochures that explained the cash withdrawal process and the complaints mechanisms, in cases of anomalies. As a result, no major safety incidents were reported in relation to project activities.

Even though **Nicaragua** is considered as one of the safest countries in Central America with low security risks associated to crime or social threats, WFP and government partners ensured that all activities, including trainings and food distributions, were held during daylight hours and in locations near to communities to avoid walking long distances and risks of theft or assault. SINAPRED's training sessions included protection measures during emergencies. Over the past years, WFP Nicaragua has supported SINAPRED and other relevant national institutions in the adoption of gender and protection guidelines for emergencies. These have incorporated actions such as the administration of shelters or the packaging of food in ways that allow both women and men to carry them. In view of the recurrent weather extremes that affected Nicaragua towards the end of 2017, the Government issued regular communications and recommendations to inform the communities and guide social behaviour in ways that did not compromise their safety. During the rains and tropical storm Nate, national alerts were activated and prevention measures were taken to mitigate risk. Whilst WFP's distributions were conducted in the aftermath of these hazards, GFD took into account the recommended routes and risks in the targeted areas.

## Supply Chain

In 2017, WFP has considerably reduced food procurement and logistics given the increased reliance on cash-based transfers. WFP has worked towards ensuring timely, continuous and cost-effective provision of entitlements and introduced price and quality control of food items provided and invited small traders to ensure food was easily accessible for beneficiaries in remote rural areas.

Cash-based transfers empowered beneficiaries to select items from a wide range of nutritious foods. In order to ensure the quality of products selected by the beneficiaries, WFP regularly monitors suppliers, including shops, supermarkets and associations included in the supplier selection process. Actions were taken to ensure selected suppliers comply with WFP policies and regulations in terms of food handling, warehouse management, quality control and good logistics practices. WFP, during 2017 has continued its use of the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) introduced in 2016, which serves as the corporate supply chain online management system to track food supplies in real time.

**El Salvador** country office continued building on its innovative supply chain approach. Access to staple and nutritious foods was enabled through CBT in partnership with national and local private-sector retailers, ensuring equitable profits for businesses owned and managed by women and men. Partnerships with local financial institutions were strengthened to maximize the effectiveness of the CBT platform and, eventually, additional services to the Government and other partners. Local food procurement was prioritized to link smallholder farmers to large national retailers – the main buyers of staples such as maize and beans.

**Guatemala** country office, as part of its commitments adopted together with the Government, agreed that the Government would be responsible for the storage facilities and handling of all commodities provided by WFP. The National Institute for Agricultural Marketing (INDECA) ran four regional warehouses, while WFP was responsible for transportation from government warehouses to the final delivery points. For the emergency response, only in-country stocks carried over from 2016 were distributed to the targeted communities. All cash contributions in 2017 were programmed for cash-based transfers. WFP contracted the National Development Bank (BANRURAL) as the financial service provider for CBT after a competitive tendering process. A small commodity voucher intervention addressed the basic needs of 397 flood-affected households (or 1,985 beneficiaries) in December 2017. In addition, the Supply Chain unit supported the printing of bar-coded ID cards for all CBT beneficiaries.

**Honduras** country office strengthened the logistics capacity of the Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO) through emergency preparedness and response trainings. Around 60 technicians were trained in warehouse management. The transfer modality was selected based on beneficiary preference, and assessments of the market and financial service providers. Overall, the cash transfers reduced the overheads of traditional food delivery and gave local markets and businesses a central role in providing food assistance to the needy. As people spend less time and effort in securing their food rations and buy food in local markets, the CBT process also boosted the local economy. Collecting food rations involves not only a long trek to a central distribution point, but also a long walk back with a heavy load. In addition to the attention to drought, market studies were conducted in the Atlantic area of the country with the purpose of seeking new financial services providers and food distributors in preparation for hurricanes. As a result, new partners have been included in WFP's shortlists in preparation for this type of

emergency.

In **Nicaragua**, food items distributed under the PRRO in 2017 were procured through international and local purchases, seeking to maximise resource efficiency and reduce lead times. For the purchase of the oil (43 mt) and Super Cereal (94 mt) WFP used the Global Commodity Management Fund (GCMF), WFP's internal mechanism of food prepositioning in Las Palmas. Commodities are procured when prices are most favourable and are ready to be shipped to any country worldwide, thus significantly reducing lead times and administrative processes. In support of the local economy, 392 mt of rice, 7 mt of salt, and 131 mt of maize were purchased locally. Additionally, all beans used for GFD (78 mt) were purchased from WFP-assisted smallholder farmers, organised in a farmer organisations (FO) bringing about important benefits for these agricultural producers and helping them connect to formal markets. WFP supports these farmers through CP 200434, with the aim of improving their livelihoods, food security, and incomes. The purchase was completed through a tender and the FO met WFP's high-quality standards, the expected delivery date, and all terms that characterise regular food purchases. This is an important achievement, as it is the first FO that fully meets such terms and timeframes, responding within a tight window.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Project (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	52	-	52
Iodised Salt	4	-	4
Maize	87	-	87
Rice	260	-	260
<b>Total</b>	<b>403</b>	-	<b>403</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	-	

## Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received for the Project (mt)

Commodity	Total
Vegetable Oil	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

WFP has been providing uninterrupted support to the four Central American countries under regional PRROs since 1999. During this time, WFP continued to adopt lessons learned and identify best practices to better serve beneficiaries and support governments' emergency preparedness and response efforts more effectively and has relied on an adaptive and shock-responsive social protection and resilience approach to strengthen the linkages between the humanitarian-development nexus. This important learning process continued throughout the PRRO in Central America in 2017, at national and regional level and was reinforced by the findings and recommendations of the 2015 external evaluation conducted by Fundación DARA International and complemented by a series of programmatic reviews. These findings demonstrated that the operation had adequately addressed immediate hunger among affected populations while protecting livelihoods of beneficiaries. The project adapted to the changing needs of beneficiaries, identified and addressed emerging issues and mobilized resources accordingly.

WFP country offices recognize the CSP process as an opportunity to integrate the lessons learned and recommendations from the PRRO, ending on 31 December 2017, to mainstream resilience activities into the Country Strategic Plans of Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. WFP staff and governments of the Central America countries have also contributed and benefited from regional events, workshops and seminars organised by the Panama Regional Bureau on regional priorities such as the shock-responsive social protection seminar held in Lima hosted by the Government of Peru.

From September to November 2017, WFP Regional Bureau conducted a **Resilience Building Scoping Exercise for the Dry Corridor** to reflect on WFP's contribution to resilience building activities in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua and guide WFP's future programming and regional resilience policy formulation.

Some of the **opportunities**, that resulted from this Scoping Review, in the framework of the PRRO, highlighted the following:

1. **Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP)**,  
in the four countries, had a significant acceptance and positive feedback from different stakeholders at all levels. WFP staff, government institutions and cooperating partners recognized that this tool could be further used to strengthen institutional government capacities, mainly at local level, linking resilience and preparedness efforts and help to quantify potential needs that could arise in an emergency (in the case of slow-onset disasters or seasonal climate related shocks), allowing improved emergency preparedness. WFP Country offices have engaged in following up and updating SLPs and will continue their efforts to sensitize and train relevant stakeholders.
2. **Partnerships.**  
Stakeholders mentioned the opportunity to engage with actors that have vested interests in natural resources management (water management committees, producers associations, private landowners) and established inter-sectorial alliances. In case of a common interest, public-private alliances could enhance the sustainability of the assets.
3. **CBT Use:**  
The positive impact of cash-based transfers on local markets can be strengthened, as demonstrated in two experiences in Guatemala. The first experience involved the organization of community markets on payment days, creating good business opportunities for local traders and farmers, including those supported by WFP interventions. The second experience linked cash transfers provided by WFP to basic grain purchases from community-based grain banks supported by FAO.
4. **Linkages.**  
Country teams see CSP processes as an opportunity to integrate resilience with other intervention pillars and to mainstream different thematic areas in the same geographical areas and communities to increase impact.

The Scoping Exercise conducted in 2017 revealed important **recommendations** and steps to consider for future resilience programming as recommendations and suggestions for WFP regarding strategic efforts to further explore and foster resilience building through FFA interventions in the region.

**1. To strengthen the emergency-recovery-development nexus**, interventions should be designed with an integrated and sequential approach that allows for moving towards resilience building. In this sense, the following recommendations were provided:

- *Combine asset creation with community and household development activities*  
, namely: community organization and sensitization on nutrition and gender; creation of basic social and productive infrastructure and services; and promotion of income generation opportunities and access to market.
- *Plan longer timeframes*  
to ensure appropriate community-based approaches and follow up.
- *Strengthen partnerships, coordination and collaboration at different levels*  
: i) at global level, by advocating and promoting dialogue around resilience building; ii) at national and local level, by working with the government and partners to set multi-sector and multi-actor interventions; iii) at community level, by working with community-based organizations to boost resilience from the bottom.
- *Strengthen the consistent use of the 3-Pronged Approach (3PA)*  
to foster consensus, ownership and participation among stakeholders at all levels.
- *Ensure budget lines for the inputs needed when creating high-quality sustainable assets*  
, particularly those related to water catchment, soil conservation, disaster risk management and climate change adaptation strategies focused on micro-watersheds.

**2. To foster complementarities between recovery from sudden onset emergencies and climate change adaptation** with longer-term sustainable and replicable interventions focused on the effects of climate change and related disasters, such as drought and flooding. In this type of intervention, using a community-based approach is key to ensure the participation of the groups most vulnerable to food and nutritional insecurity and guarantee

ownership, sustainability, and accountability at the local level. The regional 'Resilient Communities' approach (COMRES) can be used for this purpose, as it represents a key platform to work with communities in building resilience using ecosystem-based adaptation strategies. Supporting the development of community-based early warning systems offers an opportunity to strengthen the community monitoring and preparedness capacity. Monitoring indicators should include the community perception of the achievement of self-established resilience outcomes, which allows for defining exit strategies with the community.

**3. To contribute to the promotion of multi-systems**, by reinforcing institutional dialogue and technical coordination with stakeholders involved in the social protection sector, which may include facilitating cash technical groups, and establishing field **collaboration with national safety net systems in order to make them shock-responsive**. Experiences such as those carried out in Ecuador (where cash assistance can be quickly deployed to disaster-affected populations using existing social protection schemes) and Nicaragua (where WFP contributed to the vertical expansion of the national school meals programme to respond to seasonal drought), could be replicated in other countries.

**4. Support community-based social protection mechanisms** is another strategy to be built upon. Such mechanisms can be understood as a set of activities, which protect community members from risk through locally arranged social protection measures based upon people's cultural beliefs, norms and values. When these beliefs, norms and values are the source of inequalities, community-based mechanisms could work as platforms for transformation towards a more equal society. Experiences such as WFP's support to *cajas rurales* in Honduras and its collaboration with FAO in the development of grain banks in Guatemala have strengthened community-based risk management by promoting the community capacity to manage savings and 'risks reserves', handle grain and seed banks, and provide credit schemes at better rates. Cross-fertilization or cross-country experience sharing could help promote and disseminate these best practices in other areas.

**5. Explore innovative climate risk management solutions** such as crop insurance (for individual households, farms' associations or communities). Insurance-for-Assets (IFA) schemes would enable the poorest farmers to pay for crop insurance with their own labour. Compensation for weather-related losses, such as those deriving from droughts, could prevent farmers from selling productive assets and stimulate a faster recovery. Insurance schemes can be built as part of WFP's FFA programmes, as start-up, and then gradually transitioned to government or community-based safety net mechanism.

**6. Promote biodiversity by recovering cultural practices and autochthon grain varieties**. Mesoamerica holds one of the broadest genetic varieties in the world that needs to be re-discovered and preserved. Some experiences in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua have explored this possibility with sensitization messages linked to the promotion of locally adapted seed varieties. In Honduras and Nicaragua, participatory seed selection and community-based seed banks represent a successful attempt to put communities at the center of crop diversity management.

WFP will explore ways of incorporating these recommendations into its future programmes. This will require the systematic documentation and dissemination of the most successful experiences in the region, explore new partners and unusual donors to achieve positive results particularly in Central America Dry Corridor where WFP will continue to work in favour of vulnerable communities.

WFP also commissioned a **Study on Shock-Responsive Social Protection in Latin America and the Caribbean**, the first one of this type in the region, undertaken by Oxford Policy Management (OPM). The literature and the case studies included the PRRO interventions in the Dry Corridor of Guatemala and El Salvador (report still being finalized) with the objective of generating evidence for improved emergency preparedness and response in LAC, linked to more flexible national social protection systems.

**Guatemala** applied two different types of humanitarian responses and worked through the social protection system adapted to deal with populations affected by the drought in the Dry Corridor. WFP's emergency response, through the PRRO, used the administrative framework of SESAN, MAGA and MIDES to deliver assistance and run parallel to the social protection system, with the government eventually taking over or replicating some aspects of the support. The PRRO supported the government's drought response for the last three years, by providing Food Assistance for Assets (FFA). MAGA was responsible for the planning and technical supervision of household and community asset creation through the National Rural Extension System and the *Alimentos por Acciones* programme. The asset creation focused on natural resource management, including terraces, water harvesting ponds and life fencing. Recipients also attended training sessions on nutrition and health. Based on the positive results, MAGA later adopted the model of FFA.

WFP's strategy to use the administrative framework of SESAN, MAGA and MIDES and the creation of strategic partnerships with local stakeholders to deliver food assistance was perceived as a good practice. Inter-institutional coordination of the PRRO has a precedent in the *Plan Operación Oportunidad* (2014–2015). This was a FFA in the form of food for assets tailored to the needs and preferences of the recipients. This project ran parallel to the

government structures of MAGA. It left a well-structured emergency response plan in MAGA, as well as improved internal and external coordination. However, the approach in the Dry Corridor prioritized the emergency response to the impacts of the extended droughts rather than addressing the structural causes of vulnerability.

In **El Salvador**, an operational **Multi-purpose cash study (MPC)** was conducted by WFP in 2017 to evaluate the impact of different assistance delivery mechanism (cash, voucher and multi-purpose cash) on the food security of communities in the Dry Corridor. The preliminary results of the MPC Study showed that multi-purpose cash interventions improve the livelihoods during longer time-periods, and that adequate food consumption last more and even slightly improves three-month after the intervention, while for other interventions (cash and voucher) declines after the intervention showing that the multipurpose cash not only matched the basic needs of the households but also allowed small investments which contributed to a longer and lasting adequate food consumption score. The MPC study had a strong gender component and studied how the sex of the person receiving the cash was a determining factor of the way the cash was used. In cases where the woman was the receptor of the cash, this allowed her to have complete decision over its use, and therefore, the needs were prioritized by women and mainly included using the money to purchase food, health or developing small business. In cases where the men were receptors of the cash, the decision-making was shared by both, the men and the women and the use of the cash was therefore divided between the different priorities agreed together.

**Honduras** placed considerable efforts in implementing the recommendations that emerged from several evaluations, reviews and M&E Regional Bureau missions. The 2017 planning process was also informed by WFP's policy evaluations in nutrition, gender, capacity building and humanitarian protection. WFP expanded CBT use for emergency response and food assistance for assets. In addition, WFP regularly conducts gender and intra-household analyses of the use of CBT, relies on community-based targeting and continues to strengthen its relationships with external partners. WFP also strengthened its Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) strategy in Honduras and the participatory approach was re-enforced for beneficiary targeting at municipal and community levels, by strengthened local organizational and technical capacity, as well as monitoring and social audit skills. Food security monitoring and evaluation and timely food security alerts (early warning) was also improved in Honduras. Using the mobile-Vulnerability Analysis Mapping (mVAM) an early warning system was operationalized in Dry Corridor in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Permanent Contingency Commission, the Technical Unit for Food Security and Nutrition and the Observatory for Food and Nutritional Security, in collaboration with FAO, non-governmental organizations and community leaders. Six food security and two early warning bulletins were published in 2017. Additionally, the Food Security Observatory updated the national food security policy and advocated for a new approach, improved data collection and management of the main information providers, and design an application to improve the information system of the Ministry of Health.

## Capacity Strengthening

WFP has been supporting the governments' priorities through capacity strengthening activities aiming at reducing food and nutrition insecurity. Government capacity strengthening, at regional and country levels, is at the core of WFPs interventions through the PRRO. WFP focused on strengthening national and local capacities with regard to smallholder farmers competitiveness and market access, information systems and assessments, analysis and mapping as well as monitoring and evaluation of food security and nutrition programmes.

WFPs Regional Bureau, through the PRRO, has continued to strengthen government capacities in 2017 in important topics to Achieve Zero Hunger through evidence-based studies conducted together with its partner International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Organization of American States (OAS), such as the **Migration Study in the Northern Countries of Central America** which results linked migration to food security in the Dry Corridor. Another important study was the **Study on Shock-Responsive Social Protection in Latin America and the Caribbean** where the case studies included the experience of Guatemala and El Salvador. The results and lessons learned were presented in October 2017 in a regional seminar organized by the WFP, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion of the Government of Peru. More than twenty countries and high government officials participated in the event where findings and recommendations were shared with the aim of making social protection systems more flexible to respond effectively to shocks. WFP has also been supporting the Center for the Prevention of Natural Disaster in Central America (CEPREDENAC) efforts to consolidate the Central American Disaster Response Management Policy (PCGIR). The PCGIR is a mandate of Presidents in Central America and was adopted by Central-American countries to incorporate a regional Mutual Assistance Mechanism for Disasters, which comprise other tools and guidelines for its application. In this respect, WFP has worked in partnership with other UN Agencies and organizations such as the IFRC to advice CEPREDENAC in the preparation of the CA Regulation for the Transit of Humanitarian Cargo for Customs Authorities, which facilitates the process across borders during emergencies. On April 27, 2017, the Council of Ministers of Economy and Trade of Central America (COMIECO)

issued the Resolution No.386-2017 to approve the CA Regulation for the Transit of Humanitarian Cargo. In December 14, 2017, WFP funded and co-organized with CEPREDENAC an executive meeting with Civil Protection Directors, related UN Agencies, NGOs, IFRC and donors to socialize the COMIECO Resolution No.386-2017 and the Regulation with aim to advocate support from partners and its implementation.

**El Salvador** country office continued to provide technical training to the National Food Security and Nutritional Council (CONASAN) on WFP's Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) methodology to assess food security situation in the first 72 hours of a disaster. CONASAN comprises representatives of the Ministry of Health (MINSAL), the Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture (MAG), the Technical and Planning Secretary of the Presidency (STPP), the Social Investment Fund for Local Development (STPP) and other national institutions. STPP is responsible for planning the national conditional cash-transfer programme, including the Programme for Temporary Income Support and community solidarity programme (SCP). The country office also organized a one-day working session with all key ministries from the social protection as well as the civil protection to start a discussion on the shock-responsive social protection programme/systems with experts from the regional bureau.

**Guatemala** country office, together with the Ministry of Health, provided food assistance, vaccination and weight/height monitoring in the four municipalities of Chiquimula with higher needs. As a follow-up to the regional capacity strengthening project on emergency preparedness and response, Guatemala focused on strengthening technical capacities and teams and implemented the vulnerability tool INFORM at municipality level after its adoption by the National Coordination Committee for Disaster Risk Reduction (CONRED). Guatemala was the first country reporting this achievement worldwide. CONRED is also using a mobile application for conducting emergency needs assessments with disaggregation by age. In addition, through an agreement between CONRED and the academia, specifically Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, professional teams supported assessments. Lastly, a mobile situational room was set up to coordinate humanitarian response immediately where needed.

**Honduras** country office organized workshops on emergency preparedness and response to train the main partners. The main participants were the Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO), the Food security technical Unit (UTSAN), Red Cross, the Country Humanitarian Team, local governments, cooperating partners and other institutions working on emergencies. The main training topics were: warehouse management of food and non-food items, Emergency Food Security Assessment 72 hours, Nutrition in Emergencies, Emergencies in urban environments and a Central American workshop on disaster risk management by CEPREDENAC with financing from WFP Regional Panama. More than 210 technicians were trained in these areas of emergency preparedness with emphasis on food security, protection and gender. Also, support was provided to COPECO in the mapping of Municipal Emergency Committees CODEM in more than 140 municipalities. The Food Security Observatory (OBSAN) reinforced the national capacities for food security policy design, data collection and management, and the automatization of the Ministry of Health information system. A master degree on Food and Nutritional Security was designed in coordination with the National University, FAO and WFP. A new methodology to assess food security in urban areas is being developed with the Municipality of Tegucigalpa with the support of the academia, Observatories of Food Security and Territorial Reorganization, and the Social Science Faculty for Latin America (FLACSO).

**Nicaragua** country office continued to strengthen its collaboration with SINAPRED, which has progressively evolved over the last years to incorporate a stronger focus on technical assistance. In this respect, some of the main achievements in 2017 include the enhancement of coordination capacities and strengthening synergies between emergency responses and national safety nets and programmes, as evidenced by the upscaling of national social protection programmes to respond to shocks and improvements of the government's information collection and knowledge management capacities. This was achieved through the implementation of vulnerability mapping exercises, which provide geo-referenced characterisations of the population in targeted areas and identifies different risks that vulnerable populations face (multi-hazard mapping). Such exercises conducted in 2017 served to strengthen existing emergency preparedness and response plans and served as good practices to foster the flexibility of national programmes, using existing platforms and avoiding duplication of efforts. At the same time, WFP promoted synergies and complementarity between its two operations in the country, CP 200434 and PRRO 200490, paving the ground for continuing the technical assistance in the area of disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness under its unified country portfolio in the coming year. WFP supported the migration of the national Information Platform for Risk Management to SINAPRED and contributed towards the improvement of the platform through the inclusion of new sets of data, including socio-economic, food security, and geographical indicators. In this process, WFP's Information and Telecommunications team (ICT) provided technical assistance to SINAPRED to ensure that all systems were rightfully established and functioning. This was one of the main contributions to SINAPRED in 2017, in view of its current needs.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

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Beneficiaries in communities receiving cash vouchers.

## 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	207,165	228,735	435,900	267,105	284,422	551,527	128.9%	124.3%	126.5%
Total Beneficiaries (Commodity-Guatemala)	69,560	78,440	148,000	82,099	92,581	174,680	118.0%	118.0%	118.0%
Total Beneficiaries (Commodity-Honduras)	57,105	69,795	126,900	59,202	72,359	131,561	103.7%	103.7%	103.7%
Total Beneficiaries (Commodity-Nicaragua)	31,000	31,000	62,000	118,002	111,681	229,683	380.7%	360.3%	370.5%
Total Beneficiaries (Commodity-El Salvador)	49,500	49,500	99,000	7,802	7,801	15,603	15.8%	15.8%	15.8%
<b>Commodity-Guatemala</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	11,840	17,760	29,600	13,974	20,962	34,936	118.0%	118.0%	118.0%
Children (5-18 years)	29,600	29,600	59,200	34,936	34,936	69,872	118.0%	118.0%	118.0%
Adults (18 years plus)	28,120	31,080	59,200	33,189	36,683	69,872	118.0%	118.0%	118.0%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	69,560	78,440	148,000	85,593	89,087	174,680	123.0%	113.6%	118.0%
<b>Commodity-Honduras</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	15,228	19,035	34,263	15,787	19,734	35,521	103.7%	103.7%	103.7%
Children (5-18 years)	19,035	22,842	41,877	19,734	23,681	43,415	103.7%	103.7%	103.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	22,842	27,918	50,760	23,681	28,944	52,625	103.7%	103.7%	103.7%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	57,105	69,795	126,900	59,202	72,359	131,561	103.7%	103.7%	103.7%
<b>Commodity-Nicaragua</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									

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)
Children (under 5 years)	8,246	8,370	16,616	30,660	28,796	59,456	371.8%	344.0%	357.8%
Children (5-18 years)	10,230	10,354	20,584	79,020	74,339	153,359	772.4%	718.0%	745.0%
Adults (18 years plus)	12,524	12,276	24,800	8,322	8,546	16,868	66.4%	69.6%	68.0%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	31,000	31,000	62,000	118,002	111,681	229,683	380.7%	360.3%	370.5%
<b>Commodity-El Salvador</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	4,950	3,960	8,910	780	624	1,404	15.8%	15.8%	15.8%
Children (5-18 years)	16,830	15,840	32,670	2,653	2,496	5,149	15.8%	15.8%	15.8%
Adults (18 years plus)	27,720	29,700	57,420	4,369	4,681	9,050	15.8%	15.8%	15.8%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	49,500	49,500	99,000	7,801	7,802	15,603	15.8%	15.8%	15.8%

## 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)
<b>Commodity-Guatemala</b>									
General Distribution (GD)	47,280	31,120	78,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	21,820	87,280	109,100	86,735	87,945	174,680	397.5%	100.8%	160.1%
<b>Commodity-Honduras</b>									
General Distribution (GD)	10,240	40,960	51,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	15,140	60,560	75,700	-	131,561	131,561	-	217.2%	173.8%
<b>Commodity-Nicaragua</b>									
General Distribution (GD)	43,700	-	43,700	29,000	20,000	49,000	66.4%	-	112.1%
School Feeding (on-site)	-	-	-	200,683	-	200,683	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	39,750	-	39,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Commodity-El Salvador</b>									
General Distribution (GD)	52,080	36,320	88,400	-	13,233	13,233	-	36.4%	15.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	10,720	42,880	53,600	-	2,370	2,370	-	5.5%	4.4%



## 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)
<b>Commodity-Guatemala</b>									
General Distribution (GD)	9,456	6,224	15,680	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	4,364	17,456	21,820	17,347	17,589	34,936	397.5%	100.8%	160.1%
<b>Commodity-Honduras</b>									
General Distribution (GD)	2,048	8,192	10,240	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	3,028	12,112	15,140	-	23,212	23,212	-	191.6%	153.3%
<b>Commodity-Nicaragua</b>									
General Distribution (GD)	8,740	-	8,740	5,800	4,000	9,800	66.4%	-	112.1%
School Feeding (on-site)	-	-	-	200,683	-	200,683	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	7,950	-	7,950	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Commodity-El Salvador</b>									
General Distribution (GD)	10,416	7,262	17,680	-	9,541	9,541	-	131.4%	54.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	2,144	8,576	10,720	-	474	474	-	5.5%	4.4%

## 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)
<b>Commodity-Guatemala</b>									
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	7,683	7,997	15,680	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	7,683	7,997	15,680	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	36,848	41,552	78,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	10,692	11,128	21,820	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	10,692	11,128	21,820	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	51,277	57,823	109,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Commodity-Honduras</b>									
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									

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)
People participating in general distributions	4,608	5,632	10,240	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	4,608	5,632	10,240	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	23,040	28,160	51,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	6,813	8,327	15,140	10,445	12,767	23,212	153.3%	153.3%	153.3%
Total participants	6,813	8,327	15,140	10,445	12,767	23,212	153.3%	153.3%	153.3%
Total beneficiaries	34,065	41,635	75,700	59,202	72,359	131,561	173.8%	173.8%	173.8%
<b>Commodity-Nicaragua</b>									
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	4,369	4,371	8,740	4,862	4,938	9,800	111.3%	113.0%	112.1%
Total participants	4,369	4,371	8,740	4,862	4,938	9,800	111.3%	113.0%	112.1%
Total beneficiaries	21,849	21,851	43,700	24,308	24,692	49,000	111.3%	113.0%	112.1%
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	-	-	-	74,582	69,782	144,364	-	-	-
Total participants	-	-	-	74,582	69,782	144,364	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	-	-	-	74,582	69,782	144,364	-	-	-
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	3,975	3,975	7,950	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	3,975	3,975	7,950	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	19,875	19,875	39,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Commodity-El Salvador</b>									
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	8,486	9,194	17,680	4,770	4,771	9,541	56.2%	51.9%	54.0%
Total participants	8,486	9,194	17,680	4,770	4,771	9,541	56.2%	51.9%	54.0%
Total beneficiaries	44,200	44,200	88,400	6,617	6,616	13,233	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	5,146	5,574	10,720	238	236	474	4.6%	4.2%	4.4%
Total participants	5,146	5,574	10,720	238	236	474	4.6%	4.2%	4.4%
Total beneficiaries	26,800	26,800	53,600	1,186	1,184	2,370	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%

# Project Indicators

## Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Commodity-Guatemala</b>				
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 6, Project End Target: 2016.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	=5.00	11.10	1.05	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 6, Project End Target: 2016.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	=15.00	26.10	10.65	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 6, Project End Target: 2016.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	=80.00	62.80	88.30	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 6, Project End Target: 2016.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	=5.00	9.00	1.60	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 6, Project End Target: 2016.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	=5.00	12.10	0.50	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 6, Project End Target: 2016.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	=15.00	27.00	10.60	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 6, Project End Target: 2016.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	=15.00	25.70	10.70	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 6, Project End Target: 2016.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	=80.00	64.00	87.80	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
GUATEMALA 6, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	=80.00	62.20	88.80	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
GUATEMALA 6, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	>6.00	4.90	6.45	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
GUATEMALA 6, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	>6.00	4.86	6.31	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
GUATEMALA 6, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	>6.00	4.92	6.59	-
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
GUATEMALA 6, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	=7.00	14.36	2.20	-
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
GUATEMALA 6, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	=6.00	7.68	5.53	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
GUATEMALA 7, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	=5.00	7.04	-	0.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
GUATEMALA 7, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	=15.00	29.81	-	14.60
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
GUATEMALA 7, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	=80.00	63.15	-	84.90
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
GUATEMALA 7, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	=5.00	16.00	-	0.70

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
GUATEMALA 7, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	=5.00	13.00	-	0.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
GUATEMALA 7, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	=15.00	55.00	-	8.80
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
GUATEMALA 7, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	=15.00	60.00	-	25.20
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
GUATEMALA 7, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	=80.00	29.00	-	90.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
GUATEMALA 7, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	=80.00	27.00	-	74.80
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
GUATEMALA 7, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	>6.00	3.95	-	5.58
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
GUATEMALA 7, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	>6.00	4.03	-	5.28
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
GUATEMALA 7, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	>6.00	3.80	-	5.75
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
GUATEMALA 7, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	=5.00	6.30	-	1.10
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
GUATEMALA 7, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	=3.50	4.90	-	1.30

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</b>				
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
GUATEMALA 6, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <i>Focus groups interviews</i> , <b>Base value:</b> 2016.03, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Focus group interviews</i> , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Focus Groups interviews</i>	=80.00	0.00	83.87	-
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
GUATEMALA 7, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, <i>Focus groups interviews</i> , <b>Base value:</b> 2017.06, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Focus groups interviews</i> , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Focus Groups interviews</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	86.67
<b>Commodity-Honduras</b>				
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
ALL PRRO HN LOCATIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.11, <i>WFP survey, EFSA</i> , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=1.40	7.10	6.90	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
ALL PRRO HN LOCATIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <i>PDM</i> , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.11, <i>WFP survey, EFSA</i> , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=8.00	10.40	8.30	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
ALL PRRO HN LOCATIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <i>PDM</i> , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.11, <i>WFP survey, EFSA</i> , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=90.60	82.50	84.80	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
ALL PRRO HN LOCATIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <i>EFSA</i> , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.11, <i>WFP survey, EFSA</i> , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=1.40	7.20	9.20	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
ALL PRRO HN LOCATIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <i>PDM</i> , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.11, <i>WFP survey, EFSA</i> , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=1.40	7.00	1.60	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
ALL PRRO HN LOCATIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <i>PDM</i> , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.11, <i>WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=8.00	14.40	10.50	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
ALL PRRO HN LOCATIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <i>PDM</i> , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.11, <i>WFP survey, EFSA</i> , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=8.00	9.60	3.10	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
ALL PRRO HN LOCATIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <i>PDM</i> , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.11, <i>WFP survey, EFSA</i> , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=90.60	78.40	80.30	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>ALL PRRO HN LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=90.60	83.40	95.30	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>ALL PRRO HN LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>5.90	5.55	6.20	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>ALL PRRO HN LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=5.80	5.50	5.80	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>ALL PRRO HN LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=5.80	5.60	6.30	-
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>ALL PRRO HN LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=14.10	14.40	16.00	-
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>ALL PRRO HN LOCATIONS, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=5.80	6.10	4.90	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>PRRO 2017, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=4.00	5.00	-	0.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>PRRO 2017, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=19.00	34.00	-	1.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>PRRO 2017, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=77.00	61.00	-	99.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>PRRO 2017, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=3.00	5.00	-	0.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>PRRO 2017, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=3.00	5.00	-	0.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>PRRO 2017, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=10.00	29.00	-	1.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>PRRO 2017, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=28.00	37.00	-	0.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>PRRO 2017, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=78.00	66.00	-	99.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>PRRO 2017, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=69.00	58.00	-	100.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>PRRO 2017, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>5.90	5.25	-	6.85
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>PRRO 2017, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>5.90	4.90	-	6.90
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>PRRO 2017, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>5.90	5.60	-	6.80
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>PRRO 2017, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=6.00	7.90	-	3.74
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>PRRO 2017, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=8.90	9.06	-	7.70
<b>Commodity-El Salvador</b>				
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, Project End Target: 2017.03, Households interviews, Base value: 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>	=0.00	6.00	-	1.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>	=10.00	17.00	-	7.00



Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
COHORT MPC 2017, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.03, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews	=90.00	77.00	-	92.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
COHORT MPC 2017, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.03, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews	=0.00	7.00	-	1.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
COHORT MPC 2017, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.03, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews	=0.00	6.00	-	1.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
COHORT MPC 2017, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.03, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews	=10.00	16.00	-	4.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
COHORT MPC 2017, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.03, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews	=10.00	18.00	-	9.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
COHORT MPC 2017, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.03, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews	=90.00	77.00	-	95.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
COHORT MPC 2017, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.03, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews	=90.00	76.00	-	90.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
COHORT MPC 2017, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.03, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews	=5.00	5.00	-	6.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
COHORT MPC 2017, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.03, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews	=5.00	5.00	-	6.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
COHORT MPC 2017, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.03, Households interviews, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews	=5.00	5.00	-	6.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>	=4.62	12.00	-	5.00
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, Project End Target: 2017.03, Households interviews, Base value: 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>	=1.81	5.00	-	3.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>	=3.00	7.00	0.81	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>	=7.00	30.00	3.19	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>	=90.00	63.00	96.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>	=3.00	7.03	0.44	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>	=3.00	6.56	1.34	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>	=7.00	31.32	1.76	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>	=7.00	29.00	5.37	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>	=90.00	61.65	97.80	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>	=90.00	64.44	93.29	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>	=6.00	5.66	6.62	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>	=6.00	5.58	6.71	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>	=6.00	5.76	6.48	-
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>	=8.00	12.77	6.54	-
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>	=4.50	7.47	3.43	-

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Commodity-Guatemala</b>				
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	5,604	5,574	99.5%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	50	48	97.8%
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	1,037	1,035	99.8%
Hectares (ha) of forests restored	Ha	460	460	99.9%
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	1,140	1,136	99.6%
Kilometers (km) of drinking water supply line constructed/rehabilitated	Km	74	73	98.6%
Kilometres (km) of mountain trails constructed	Km	120	119	99.5%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Kilometres (km) of mountain trails rehabilitated	Km	17	16	95.9%
Linear meters (mL) of small dikes rehabilitated	Linear Meter	1,165	1,165	100.0%
Number of classrooms constructed	classroom	101	99	98.0%
Number of community gardens established	garden	1,530	-	-
Number of culverts and drainage controls built	item	4	4	97.7%
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	4	3	75.0%
Number of family gardens established	garden	17,510	18,961	108.3%
Number of health centres constructed/rehabilitated	health center	13	13	100.0%
Number of houses constructed/rehabilitated	house	2,210	2,206	99.8%
Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	2,435	2,428	99.7%
Number of new nurseries established	nursery	394	391	99.2%
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	2,636	2,636	100.0%
Tonnes of compost manure produced	Mt	8,550	8,540	99.9%
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets and Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>				
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	52	51	98.1%
Number of villages assisted	centre/site	350	350	100.0%
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>				
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	1,947	1,947	100.0%
Number of people trained in hygiene promotion	individual	3,350	3,350	100.0%
<b>Commodity-Honduras</b>				
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	140	135	96.5%
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	25	22	86.4%
Hectares (ha) of forests restored	Ha	5	4	72.0%
Hectares (ha) of land cultivated	Ha	2,600	2,581	99.3%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	400	343	85.8%
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	20	5	25.0%
Number of community gardens established	garden	70	59	84.3%
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	20	20	100.0%
Number of family gardens established	garden	900	825	91.7%
Number of farm ponds constructed for micro irrigation and lined (120 cbmt)	water pond	25	23	92.0%
Number of health centres constructed/rehabilitated	health center	30	28	93.3%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of houses constructed/rehabilitated	house	600	560	93.3%
Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	200	119	59.5%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	22,000	19,862	90.3%
Number of water reservoirs built/rehabilitated	unit	20	12	60.0%
<b>Commodity-Nicaragua</b>				
<b>SO1: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness</b>				
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	700	872	124.6%
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	1,400	1,861	132.9%
Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	700	989	141.3%
Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed	item	15	163	1,086.7%
<b>SO1: General Distribution (GD)</b>				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	1,900	2,548	134.1%
<b>SO2: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness</b>				
Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance	activity	7	5	71.4%
Quantity of tablets/phones distributed	item	10	25	250.0%
WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	33,000	158,223	479.5%
<b>Commodity-El Salvador</b>				
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of degraded land reclaimed using soil & water conservation structures	Ha	20	30	150.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	15	18	116.7%
Number of community gardens established	garden	10	-	-
Number of family gardens established	garden	150	-	-
Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	14	14	100.0%
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets and Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>				
Number of community gardens established	garden	-	15	-
Number of family gardens established	garden	-	207	-

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Commodity-El Salvador</b>				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=70.00	35.00	-	33.00
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=70.00	40.00	50.00	-
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=15.00	51.00	-	54.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=15.00	38.00	27.00	-
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=15.00	14.00	-	13.00
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=15.00	22.00	23.00	-
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=60.00	38.00	-	38.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=60.00	36.00	58.00	-
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	40.00	93.00	-
<b>Commodity-Guatemala</b>				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 6, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=33.00	29.00	1.00	-
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 7, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=33.00	33.00	-	21.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 6, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=34.00	68.00	74.00	-
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 7, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=34.00	56.00	-	76.00
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 6, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=33.00	3.00	25.00	-
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 7, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=33.00	11.00	-	3.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 6, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	57.00	69.00	-
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 7, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	37.00	-	88.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 6, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	60.00	76.00	-
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 7, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	17.00	-	88.00
<b>Commodity-Honduras</b>				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	40.00	50.00	-
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>PRRO 2017, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	45.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	40.00	40.00	-
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>PRRO 2017, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=45.00	51.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=20.00	20.00	10.00	-
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>PRRO 2017, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=5.00	4.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=60.00	50.00	60.00	-
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>PRRO 2017, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=60.00	50.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	40.00	52.00	-
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>PRRO 2017, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	82.00	-	-
<b>Commodity-Nicaragua</b>				
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>NICARAGUA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	0.00	48.00	-



## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Commodity-El Salvador</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=100.00	47.00	-	66.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	78.00	94.00	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=100.00	40.00	-	73.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	88.00	98.00	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=100.00	53.00	-	54.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	82.00	98.00	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=100.00	55.00	-	81.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	92.00	100.00	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=100.00	50.00	-	64.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	80.00	96.00	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=100.00	48.00	-	74.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	90.00	99.00	-
<b>Commodity-Guatemala</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 6, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	74.00	79.00	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 7, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	50.00	-	92.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 6, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	100.00	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 7, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 6, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	76.00	79.00	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 7, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	46.00	-	80.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 6, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	99.70	99.70	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 7, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 6, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	75.00	79.00	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 7, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	46.00	-	80.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 6, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	99.85	99.85	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>GUATEMALA 7, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00
<b>Commodity-Honduras</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	97.70	60.00	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>PRRO 2017, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>100.00	90.00	100.00	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>PRRO 2017, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	100.00	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>PRRO 2017, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>100.00	100.00	100.00	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>PRRO 2017, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	98.50	80.00	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>PRRO 2017, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	95.00	100.00	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>PRRO 2017, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Commodity-El Salvador</b>		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=9,696.34	9,696.34
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=1.00	1.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=60.00	60.00
<b>Commodity-Guatemala</b>		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>GUATEMALA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>2,000,000.00	422,000.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>GUATEMALA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=4.00	8.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>GUATEMALA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=85.00	90.00
<b>Commodity-Honduras</b>		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=190,000.00	-
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>PRRO 2017, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100,000.00	150,000.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=20.00	-
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>PRRO 2017, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=8.00	10.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>HONDURAS, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	-
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>PRRO 2017, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Commodity-Nicaragua</b>		
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>NICARAGUA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>1.00	2.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>NICARAGUA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Italy	ITA-C-00213-07	Maize - White	-	87
Italy	ITA-C-00213-07	Rice - Brokens 20%	-	100
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	52
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	-	4
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice - Brokens 20%	-	160
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	29
		<b>Total</b>	-	<b>432</b>