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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme Guatemala (2015-2019)

Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Guatemala, Republic of (GT)

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

WFP commissioned a think tank and trusted independent organization, the Association of Research and Social Studies (ASIES), to conduct the National Zero Hunger Strategic Review and determine the gaps, needs and priorities of the Government to achieve zero hunger. Following an extensive national technical and political consultation process, WFP embarked on formulating the Guatemala Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for the period 2018-2021. The CSP builds on findings of the Strategic Review and identifies WFP strategic priorities in this country to be pursued with the crucial participation of the Government, donors, the private sector, academia and UN sister agencies. In November 2017, the Executive Board approved the CSP with a total cost of USD 67.5 million.

During his visit to Guatemala, the WFP Executive Director signed an agreement on nutrition to increase WFP's role in the prevention of stunting by implementing nutrition-specific and nutrition sensitive actions. This agreement was signed by congressmen of different parties in the commissions of food security, agriculture, health and finance, with the objective to develop a long-term strategy to ensure the sustainability of government interventions to eradicate malnutrition. All sectors that work in food security and nutrition, as well as civil society and the private sector, will be involved in the consultation process scheduled for 2018.

Guatemala experiences frequent and extensive droughts. For this reason, WFP conducted Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSA) over the past five years to measure the impact of shocks on food security and livelihoods of the most vulnerable population and to set the priorities for interventions and their geographical targeting. The Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat (SESAN) has adopted the EFSA methodology as a tool for planning government response to emergencies. The last assessment was carried out in December 2017 with the

collaboration of the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). It tries to ascertain how the food security status can be the underlying cause of malnutrition in the areas most affected by climatic events; UNICEF conducted the nutritional surveillance and estimated the prevalence of acute malnutrition. Similarly, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food continued using WFP's Three-Pronged Approach (seasonal livelihood programming and community-based participatory planning) for optimal targeting of geographical areas and selecting participants for resilience building activities.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Guatemala is a multicultural middle-income country where 40 percent of the population of 16.58 million are indigenous Mayan. Guatemala ranked 128th among 188 countries (Human Development Report, 2016) and has one of the highest inequality rates in Latin America with a Gini index of 0.54 (Inter-American Development Bank, 2014). Two thirds of the population live on less than USD2 per day and poverty affects 80 percent of the indigenous people. Poverty and extreme poverty rates (59 and 23 percent, respectively) increased between 2006 and 2014 (National Survey on Life Conditions, 2014-2015).

More rapid economic growth represents an opportunity to reduce poverty in Guatemala. The growth rate is on the rise: it was 3.0 percent in 2012, 4.1 percent in 2015, 2.9 in 2016 and 3.2 percent in 2017 (World Bank). However, high levels of crime and violence impede foreign investment and economic growth. Improving the levels of citizen security represents a challenge.

Despite a minimum wage increase of 3.4 percent effective from 2018, the cost of the basic consumer basket of goods and services for the average household is higher than the minimum wage. Moreover, seven out of ten Guatemalans working in the informal sector earn less than the minimum wage. Regarding women's wages, they account to 69 percent of men's salaries. In rural areas, women comprise only 10 percent of the labour force employed in seasonal work with lower wages than men (National Employment Survey 1, 2016). Gender inequality in Guatemala is the highest in Latin America: the country ranked 113th of 159 countries on the 2016 Gender Inequality Index (Human Development Report, 2016).

The prevalence of stunting in children aged 6-59 months is highly correlated with poverty. Stunting in Guatemala is the fourth highest in the world – and the highest in the region. At 46.5 percent nationwide, the stunting rate climbs up to 70 percent in some departments, with peaks as high as 90 percent in the hardest hit municipalities. Out of the 22 departments in Guatemala, there are ten with stunting rates that stand at 50 percent or higher (ENSMI, 2015). Another nutritional issue is the high rate of anaemia; although it has decreased in the past years, it still stands at 32.4 percent in children under five, 24.2 percent in pregnant women and 14.5 percent in non-pregnant women. Adolescent pregnancy is increasing, estimated as comprising 20 percent of the 15-19-year-old women (ENSMI, 2015). Guatemala joined the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement in December 2010. A national strategy to prevent stunting is being implemented since 2016, based on lessons learned from the country's 2012 Zero Hunger Plan evaluation.

Guatemala is among the ten countries most vulnerable to climate change worldwide and is the fourth most exposed to natural disasters in the region. Climate shocks critically impact on food security: severe food shortages during the long lean seasons and reduced harvests or complete crop failures of staple crops on the lands of subsistence farmers, particularly in the Dry Corridor. The National Policy for Integrated Rural Development and the Family Agriculture Programme to Strengthen the Rural Economy aim to improve food security and livelihoods of farmers.

Although Guatemala pledged its commitment to the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, the country faces significant challenges in terms of public investment. Additionally, the Government collects the lowest public revenues in the world relative to the size of its economy. Achievements under the National Development Plan "K'atun Our Guatemala 2032" and SDGs will depend upon increased private investment and state revenue. National priorities are further developed in the Global Government Policy 2016-2020, the National Strategy for the Prevention of Stunting, the National Policy for Comprehensive Rural Development, the Family Agriculture Programme to Strengthen the Rural Economy and the Policy for the Promotion and Integrated Development of Women.

The shock-responsive social protection study (launched in 2017) identified several technical aspects and quality considerations of social protection (SP) programmes in Guatemala that must be strengthened both in the emergency context and in support of development. The main SP programmes, such as the Social Food Card and cash-based transfer programmes, were significantly hindered by a new regulation by the Congress requesting a census in each community and municipality prior to their implementation. This regulation has been eliminated since and the Ministry of Social Development is planning to extend the coverage of its programmes during 2018. WFP has included as a specific activity within the CSP to support institutional capacity strengthening in the following years.

WFP's assistance supports the efforts of the Government to follow its priorities: to achieve a sustainable improvement in food security and nutrition of the most food-insecure population through direct interventions and institutional capacity strengthening; to prevent stunting among children aged 6-23 months; to improve climate change adaptation and the resilience of people and communities to climate-related shocks; to increase smallholder production and market sales at the same time as promoting the economic empowerment of rural women; and, finally, to protect and restore food security and nutrition of the population during emergencies.

[1] Totonicapan (70 percent); Quiché (68.7 percent); Huehuetenango (67.7 percent), Solola (65.6 percent); Chimaltenango (56.5 percent); Chiquimula (55.6 percent), San Marcos (54.8 percent); Jalapa (53.8 percent); Baja Verapaz (50.2 percent) and Alta Verapaz (50.0 percent).

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

The National Development Plan, "K'atun: Our Guatemala 2032", approved in 2014, encompasses all national priorities to achieve economic and human development as well as social wellbeing, including food security and nutrition, climate change and agriculture. The K'atun Plan guided the preparation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2015-2019 and the WFP Country Programme for 2015-2019.

WFP assistance was closely coordinated with the Government, particularly with the Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat (SESAN) and the Presidential Secretariat of Planning and Programming (SEGEPLAN) which is the official channel of international cooperation, as well as with the line ministries of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS), Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA), and Social Development (MIDES) and other related institutions, such as the National Coordination Committee for Disaster Risk Reduction (CONRED). At the local level, WFP coordinated activities with municipal governments and other actors in supporting food-insecure households and shock-affected communities.

WFP assistance in Guatemala aimed to achieve sustainable improvement in food security and nutrition of the targeted people, particularly indigenous girls, boys and women, as well as to meet the immediate needs of shock-affected vulnerable populations while promoting resilience-building through assets creation.

In 2017, WFP implemented a country programme (CP) and a regional protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO). Two joint inter-agency programmes complemented the development activities: (i) "Accelerating Progress toward the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in the Polochic Valley"; and (ii) "Food Security and Nutrition in Targeted Municipalities of San Marcos."

Country programme (2015-2017)

Over the last three years, WFP supported the Government of Guatemala with three activities: Stunting prevention among children aged 6-23 months; climate change adaptation and enhanced community resilience; and connecting smallholder farmers to markets by supporting the production and sale of nutritious foods to improve food security and nutrition. A two-year South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSC) initiative supported the use of bio-fortified maize and bean seeds by smallholder farmers' organizations.

Joint programme "Accelerating Progress toward the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in the Polochic Valley", led by WFP in collaboration with FAO, IFAD, and UN Women, enhanced women's empowerment and gender equality in farmers' organisations and women's groups.

Joint programme "Food Security and Nutrition in Targeted Municipalities of San Marcos", coordinated by the Pan American Health Organization/WHO in collaboration with WFP, FAO and UNICEF, strengthened food security and nutrition governance at municipal level.

The country programme was in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 3 (Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs) and 4 (Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger).

Regional protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200490. Restoring Food Security and Livelihoods through Assistance for Vulnerable Groups Affected by Recurrent Shocks in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua (2014-2017)

This operation supported national responses to, and recovery from, the effects of natural disasters on the food security of vulnerable people in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. Activities were in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 (Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies) and 2 (Support or restore food security and nutrition, and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies).

Transition/handover

Regarding nutrition, as a next step to the interventions implemented through the CP, WFP is working on the development of partnerships with the private sector to make available in the market (at low cost and in a small presentation) a specialized nutritious food for children 6-23 months of age. In this way, rural families can access this food at small local stores. In regions where WFP has presence, targeted families will receive it through vouchers.

WFP has been working with the Ministry of Social Development on strengthening its capacity to implement more comprehensive cash transfers, improve targeting of beneficiaries, and integrate aspects of nutrition, asset creation, emergency preparedness and response. Results and recommendations from the *Shock responsive social protection* study will be used to support planning within the CSP (Capacity Strengthening for Zero Hunger and Malnutrition reduction).

Strategic Review (SR)

The National Zero Hunger Capacity Gaps and Needs Analysis undertaken in Guatemala is known as the "Strategic Review on the Food Security and Nutrition Situation in Guatemala, focusing on Stunting and its Determinants".

The SR identified priority actions and recommendations in connection with WFP's capacity strengthening support, among them:

- Address the underlying causes of stunting;
- Focus on vulnerable populations;
- Conduct studies on micronutrient deficiencies and water availability for human consumption and agricultural use;
- Support smallholder farmers in increasing food production and enhancing their livelihoods;
- Strengthen information systems and support adaptation to climate change.

Other areas for additional support include:

- Collaboration on strengthening the food security and nutrition of vulnerable populations and the capacities of local cooperating partners and national counterparts;
- Humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations during and in the aftermath of sudden emergencies, and enhancement of capacities for emergency preparedness, contingency planning and simulations;
- A gender-transformative approach as a prerequisite for achieving zero hunger;
- Support for early warning systems and identifying mechanisms to strengthen the resilience of the population and facilitate adaptation to climate change;
- Promotion and facilitation of regional and inter-regional and South-South Cooperation.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

WFP operations in Guatemala were relatively well resourced in 2017 considering the challenging funding environment in a middle-income country. The five-year country programme (CP) ended in its third year with 82 percent of gross needs funded in light of the approval of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2018-2021. The Regional PRRO 200490 also ended operations by 31 December 2017. Despite the high resourcing level of the country programme, CP activities were not equally funded because of earmarking by component; two multi-year contributions representing 50 and 15 percent of contributions to the CP, respectively, were confirmed to cover activities until 2018. Therefore, a portion of resources were migrated from the CP to the CSP.

Planning for the CSP, the country office conducted several consultations with donors. A Partnership Action Plan was prepared as part of a fundraising strategy, which drew on the lessons from working with the resourcing levels achieved for the CP and PRRO. The United States and Germany continued contributing to emergency response, while the European Union and Canada were the largest donors to development activities in the country.

The resilience building component of the CP implemented in the Dry Corridor was confronted with shortfalls in Super Cereal and vegetable oil due to lack of funds, requiring the reduction of the number of beneficiaries and an adjustment in the composition of the food basket compared to the plan.

As for the implementation of the nutrition component of the CP, implementation of activities was affected by changes in government authorities, as anticipated in the 2017 Risk Register of Guatemala country office. A new Minister of Health demanded a prior census, which caused months of delay in the distribution of the specialised nutritious food (SNF). In addition, despite efforts, the lack of funds on the counterpart's side delayed the transportation of the SNF to the targeted health posts and community health services.

The country office continued to engage donors to ensure emergency response to food-insecure households affected by the prolonged dry spells of the past three years. Cash contributions did not reach the resourcing level of 2016, nevertheless, available funding was fully utilized to assist the most vulnerable households and communities during the prolonged lean season. The last contribution of USD 2.5 million was confirmed in September and exceeded the planned value of cash-based transfers (CBT) for 2017. Before the closure of the PRRO, the country office made sure that there remained no outstanding obligations to beneficiaries.

Nearly 30 percent of the contributions to the CP supported institutional and individual capacity strengthening activities including training sessions on food security and nutrition-related topics for government staff.

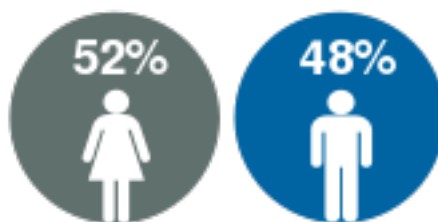
Considering the insecurity in the country and the recommendations of the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), WFP continued to contract the services of a tracking system for its fleet of 17 vehicles. The monthly report was included in the package of vehicle running cost analysis. There are VHF (very high frequency) repeaters for the security of all UN staff in the country and WFP staff in the field, and WFP is responsible for their maintenance under an inter-agency agreement. VHF radios are installed in all WFP vehicles and held by all WFP staff for radio communication.

As established in project agreements signed between WFP and the Government of Guatemala, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food paid its cash contribution to the operational costs of the country office in 2017.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	31,663	38,486	70,149
Children (5-18 years)	40,989	41,701	82,690
Adults (18 years plus)	40,310	44,516	84,826
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	112,962	124,703	237,665



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	989	-	124	441	-	1,553
Regional PRRO	616	82	147	355	-	1,200
Total Food Distributed in 2017	1,605	82	271	796	-	2,753



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	755,139	-	-
Regional PRRO	6,275,206	-	32,120
Total Distributed in 2017	7,030,345	-	32,120

Supply Chain

For the development activities, WFP purchased maize, beans and the Super Cereal Plus locally known as “*Mi Comidita*” in the local market following tendering processes. The staple grains, including bio-fortified crops, were supplied by six WFP-assisted smallholder farmers’ organisations and distributed among beneficiaries of the resilience component, while the specialized nutritious food was supplied by the local commercial supplier able to meet WFP specifications for complementary feeding. However, 190 mt of Super Cereal Plus will be delivered only in early 2018.

As part of its commitments, the Government was responsible for the storage facilities and the handling of all commodities provided by WFP either for the country programme or the PRRO. The National Institute for Agricultural Marketing (INDECA) ran four regional warehouses and commodities were delivered to the warehouses nearest to the project sites. As for transportation from government warehouses to the final delivery points, the cooperating partners in the country programme components took care of it using their own resources while the responsibility for delivering the commodities for the PRRO remained with WFP.

In March 2017, WFP and UNICEF conducted a workshop on Supplies and Logistics Management during Emergencies in order to strengthen the logistics capacity of humanitarian actors during an emergency when they work to protect the food security and nutrition of the affected population. The 5-day event raised issues related among others to humanitarian architecture, logistics evaluation, warehouse and transport management, aeronautical principles, safety and security. The workshop included two days of hands-on practice of using the knowledge acquired in the first three days. Logistics and emergency response staff of government institutions, UN agencies and non-governmental organizations of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) attended the workshop. Speakers included members of the Humanitarian Network (RedHum) and DHL. The supply chain staff of WFP country office led the workshop and were fully involved in all activities.

As in previous years, the Ministry of Health could not come up in time for the transportation costs of “Mi Comidita”, due to budgetary constraints. In cooperation with the local authorities of the targeted municipalities, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food assisted the transportation of commodities under the resilience component. As in the past years, there were no significant post-delivery losses. 25 kg of vegetable oil were used for food analysis sampling under the PRRO.

For the emergency response, only in-country stocks from 2016 were distributed to the targeted communities. All cash contributions in 2017 were programmed for cash-based transfers (CBT).

WFP contracted the National Development Bank (BANRURAL) as the financial service provider for CBT after a competitive tendering process. A small intervention using commodity vouchers addressed the basic needs of 397 flood-affected households in December. In addition, WFP supply chain staff supported the printing of bar-coded ID cards for all CBT beneficiaries.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	129	-	129
Maize	691	-	691
Total	819	-	819
Percentage	100.0%	-	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

A five-country study on the potential of WFP's Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programmes to empower women and improve women's nutrition was conducted from June 2016 to April 2017 by WFP Headquarters. In Guatemala, the study was conducted in February 2017 as an exploratory exercise to strengthen programme process and impact rather than an impact evaluation or a performance assessment. The study concluded that FFA programmes could indeed transform gender dynamics, empower women and improve their nutrition through various ways related to the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) (integrated context analysis, seasonal livelihood programming and community-based participatory planning), FFA committees, work, assets, transfers, sensitization, technical training, and complementary actions. The recommendations of the final report, released in November 2017, will inform the implementation of the Guatemala Country Strategic Plan for 2018-2021 in order to more effectively and efficiently achieve food security and improve nutrition, for which gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) are requirements.

A three-country study on migration and food security in the Dry Corridor of the Northern Triangle of Central America (Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras) was conducted by WFP, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Organization of American States (OAS). The study was launched in August 2017. Among its main conclusions it asserts that there is a linkage between food insecurity and emigration in the Dry Corridor of Central America; that food insecurity is both cause and consequence of emigration; that the families of emigrated people

rely on food assistance as a coping mechanism until they begin to receive remittances several months following emigration (which is not always the case); and the study also found that climate change, extreme climate events and insecurity are among the factors driving people away from the Dry Corridor of the Northern Triangle. WFP will continue to advocate for reducing factors triggering migration by adequately addressing protection and prevention issues and creating regional alliances in support of governments' public policies and action frameworks to reduce emigration related to food and nutrition insecurity, violence and climatic events.

A pilot application of the Mobile Data Collection & Analytics (MDCA) corporate platform was implemented in Guatemala to increase the efficiency of the monitoring process and to enhance data quality and evidence generation. With support from the Regional Bureau, outcome monitoring using MDCA was carried out from 11 to 20 December 2017. MDCA will replace the Geo-referenced Real-time Acquisition of Statistics Platform (GRASP), which has been used since 2014.

Local Capacity Strengthening

In the Dry Corridor, WFP identified the need to strengthen community organizations under the umbrella of the Community Development Commissions (COCODE). It developed, together with local partners, a methodology that devotes special attention to women's empowerment and the equal representation of men and women in the COCODE. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) supported the approach by raising to four the number of rural workers at community level in every municipality under an agreement signed between IFAD and Mancomunidad Montaña El Gigante. At the same time, Action against Hunger (AAH) initiated efforts to strengthen the technical capacities of the Food Security Offices (OMSAN) at municipality level. Furthermore, OMSAN members were given the opportunity of certified training on food security and nutrition including governance and “1000-Day window of opportunity”. WFP contributed to the inter-institutional agreement by regular technical meetings on rural development with a focus on gender equality.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

Strategic Objective 4 – Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

Component 1: Prevent and reduce malnutrition

WFP provided the locally produced specialised nutritious food (SNF) called “*Mi Comidita*” to children aged 6-23 months and behavioural change communication (BCC) to women and caregivers for improved infant and young child feeding practices. The distribution of the SNF complemented the “First 1,000 Days” intervention package delivered by the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance (MoH) through the network of health services in the Western departments of Totonicapan, Solola and Chimaltenango, where the prevalence of stunting among children aged 6-59 months reaches 70, 66 and 57 percent, respectively.

Mothers and caregivers received a monthly ration of 2 kg of *Mi Comidita* and became part of a community-based peer counselling network led by counsellor mothers who had been trained to facilitate mother-to-mother support groups in 160 communities. The counsellor mothers also provided individual counselling to nearly 22,000 pregnant and lactating women, as well as sensitisation training to women and men on gender equality and women’s rights, resulting in increased involvement of fathers in family care. Mother counsellors of Chimaltenango and Solola prepared recipe booklets on the use of “*Mi Comidita*” in combination with local foods.

For institutional capacity strengthening, WFP raised knowledge and skills of health workers through training and workshops.

WFP contracted the local NGO Asociación Civil Estudios de Cooperación de Occidente (ECO) to support the MoH in the implementation of the nutrition educational strategy, replicated under the Joint Programme on “Food Security and Nutrition in four municipalities of San Marcos department” and led by PAHO/WHO with the participation of FAO, UNICEF and WFP. The 2-year Joint Programme ended in April 2017 and among its achievements is the reduction of stunting among children aged 6-23 months from 68.4 to 55.3 percent, in the targeted communities.

Strategic Objective 3 – Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

Component 2: Improve resilience and reduce vulnerability to shocks

WFP provided food assistance for assets (FFA) to subsistence farmers in targeted communities in the Dry Corridor for an average of 100 days during the lean season. Planning and targeting of activities followed WFP’s Three-Pronged Approach: the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) consultations and the Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP), in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MoA). WFP facilitated the preparation of community plans that identified assets to be created by FFA participants while the rural extension workers of the MoA provided the technical assistance for assets creation.

In 2017, WFP provided food assistance for assets to households and communities in the Dry Corridor in two modalities: in-kind food and cash-based transfers (CBT). Communities with greater potential to improve resilience through community assets (irrigation systems with rainwater catchment) and households with greater engagement in food assistance for assets were provided with CBT. The remaining communities and households targeted at the start of the implementation of the resilience component in 2015 continued receiving in-kind assistance. The food basket was composed of maize and beans purchased from smallholder farmers’ organizations, vegetable oil, and Super Cereal while cash-based transfers (CBT) were calculated at the value of USD 0.50 per person per day (with five individuals per household). In-kind and CBT participants, workdays and entitlements were recorded in the corporate platform SCOPE which was used for food distributions and CBT deliveries.

Through an agreement signed with Action against Hunger (ACF), WFP ensured capacity strengthening in four strategic areas: gender equality, emergency preparedness and response, nutrition education, and local governance in food security and nutrition. These efforts were addressed at institutional level (mainly government staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat, and the National Coordination Committee for Disaster Risk Reduction), as well as at municipality, community and individual levels.

WFP and IFAD also signed an agreement with the local authorities of Zacapa department that together form the “Mancomunidad Montaña El Gigante” to support 3,230 households on climate change adaptation. The Mancomunidad provided technical assistance on the sustainable use of productive assets created through FFA.

Component 3: Connect Smallholder Farmers to Markets

WFP strengthened the capacity of smallholder farmers' organizations of the eastern and north-eastern regions to have greater access to markets. With WFP's support, the smallholder farmers, women and men, established demonstration plots of biofortified nutritious products to transfer knowledge about technological innovations and transmit best practices such as not burning, incorporation of stubble, conservation of rainwater, and zero tillage. WFP encouraged the participation of women in these activities reaching 51 percent for the maize plots and 62 percent for the beans plots.

WFP signed an agreement with the local NGO Semilla Nueva for three smallholder farmers' organizations to produce biofortified seeds under the P4P programme, as a new economic activity aiming at increasing the availability in local markets and consumption of nutritious grains.

WFP supported smallholder farmers' agriculture by expanding the use of bio-fortified seeds of staple grains through South-South Cooperation. The consumption of bio-fortified maize and beans was to improve the food security and nutrition of food-insecure households in the Dry Corridor, which benefitted from food assistance for assets, including 100 mt of bio-fortified maize and 60 mt of bio-fortified beans.

Results

Strategic Objective 4 – Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

Outcome 4.1: Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-23 months.

Component 1: Prevent and reduce malnutrition

In 2017, WFP continued providing the specialised nutritious food “*Mi Comidita*” to girls and boys aged 6-23 months in the targeted departments of Totonicapan, Solola and Chimaltenango. Although the planned number of beneficiaries was not achieved, children's nutritional status has been steadily improving. The proportion of children consuming a minimum acceptable diet remained stable with 53.5 percent in Totonicapan, 53.7 percent in Chimaltenango and 47.8 percent in Solola (National Survey on Mother and Child Health, 2015).

As for the actual number of beneficiaries of the nutrition component of the CP, it was lower than expected because a new Minister of Health prioritized the implementation of yet another primary health care model called “Inclusive Health Model”, which focused on the family and the community, but did not prioritize stunting prevention or targeting pregnant and lactating women or children under two. Adjustments to this model hindered distribution of the specialised nutritious food (SNF). In addition, despite efforts, the lack of funds on the counterpart side delayed the transportation of the SNF to the targeted health posts and community health services, as within the new model this was not considered a priority.

For sustained improvement of the nutritional status of children, WFP continued to support the community-based peer counselling network according to the nutrition education strategy. More than 1,100 mothers graduated as community counsellors in 160 new communities, facilitating individual and group counselling to some 22,000 pregnant and lactating women on infant and young child feeding practices, the use of safe water, improved hygiene, and access to basic health and nutrition services. Sensitisation training to women and men on gender equality and women's rights resulted in increased involvement of fathers in family care.

WFP strengthened the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Health in reducing and preventing malnutrition in the targeted departments. Nearly 2,400 health workers enhanced their knowledge and skills on growth monitoring, complementary feeding, interventions of the 1,000 Days Window of Opportunity, education for behavioural change, and guidelines for overweight and obesity prevention.

Strategic Objective 3 – Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

Outcome 3.1: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households.

Component 2: Improve resilience and reduce vulnerability to shocks

In 2017, WFP provided food assistance for assets to households and communities in the Dry Corridor in two modalities: in-kind and cash-based transfers (CBT). Communities with greater potential to improve resilience through community assets (irrigation systems with rainwater catchment) and households with greater engagement in food assistance for assets were entitled to CBT, as per a funding proposal approved in October 2016. The remaining communities and households targeted at the start of implementation of the resilience component continued receiving in-kind assistance. Outcome measurement results were broken down to these two cohorts. Through the implementation of the different modalities, WFP has found that cash-based transfers

contribute better to diet diversification and thus food security and nutrition.

The household Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a measure of dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of the consumed food. An acceptable FCS reflects a high probability that a household's food intake is adequate. The acceptable food consumption was higher by 6 points on average among households of the cohort receiving CBT.

The Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) measures the number of different food groups consumed over a given period. An increase in the score shows an increase in the quality of the diet. The cohort receiving CBT increased the consumption of protein rich foods in their diet compared to the cohort receiving in-kind.

The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) measures the frequency and severity of behaviours households engage in when faced with food shortages. An increase in the CSI implies a deterioration of the food security situation of the household. The cohort receiving cash reduced by half the consumption-based negative coping strategies, such as consuming less expensive foods or borrowing money while the cohort receiving in-kind only slightly reduced them.

The Community Asset Score (CAS) measures the number of functioning assets that enable a community, and the households within it, to be more resilient or less negatively impacted by shocks. An increased CAS suggests that the community has become more resilient. 80 percent of the communities receiving CBT enhanced their assets base compared to 67 percent of the communities receiving in-kind.

Among assets created or rehabilitated for soil and water conservation, terraces, barriers, stone walls, wells, irrigation canals, small irrigation systems and agroforestry activities were the most important.

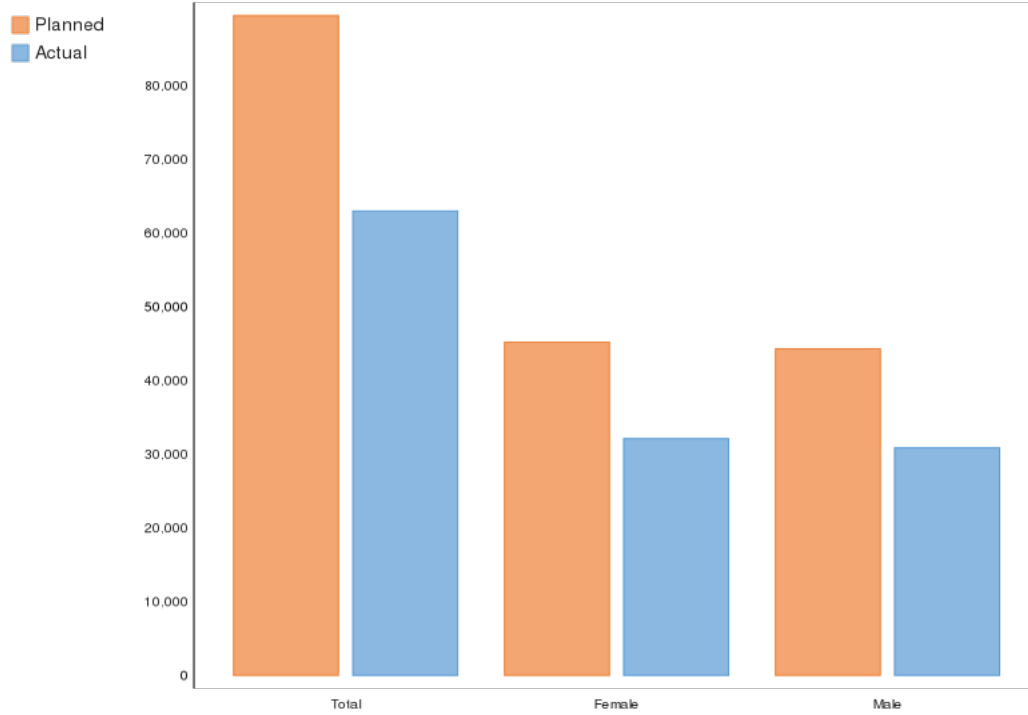
Outcome 3.3: Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels.

Component 3: Connect smallholder farmers to markets

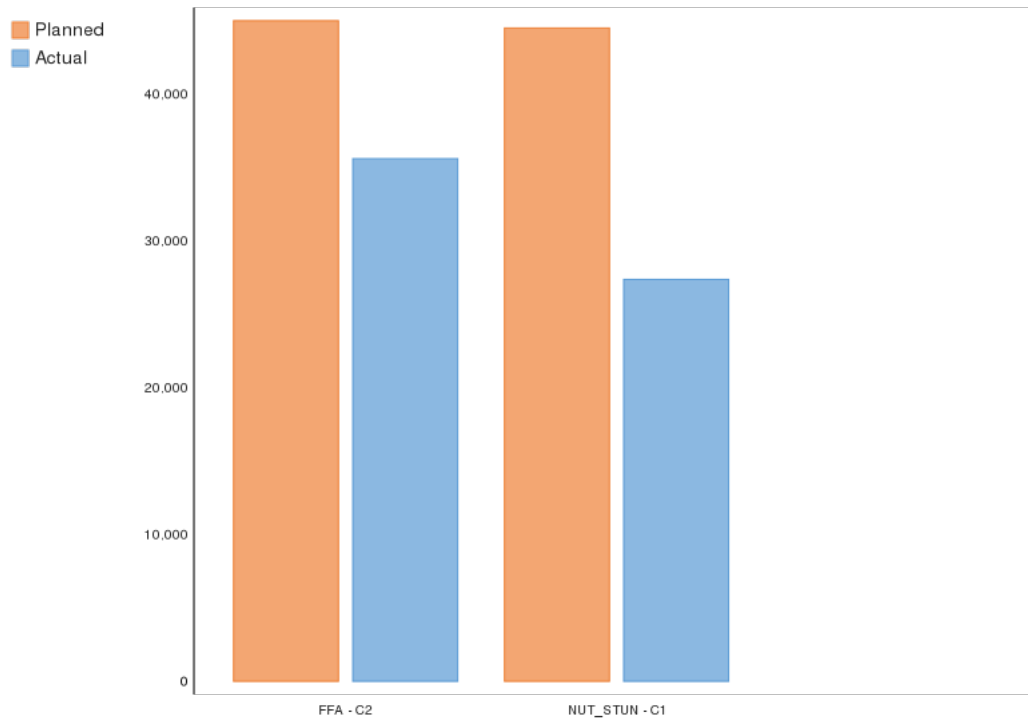
WFP strengthened the capacity of 27 smallholder farmers' organisations (SFOs) – composed of 2,308 farmers (67 percent men and 33 percent women) – to improve their access to markets. WFP purchased from four SFOs 691 mt of maize and 129 mt of beans. These commodities were then distributed under the resilience component. The number of assisted SFOs exceeded planned figures, but their membership dropped.

South-South Cooperation on bio-fortification allowed WFP to provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers in the production of maize, beans and sweet potatoes with biofortified seeds, aiming at increasing the production of nutritious foods while adapting agricultural practices to climate change. Among the supported SFOs, three organizations produced about 24 mt of biofortified bean seeds, exceeding seven times the target of 3 mt. Likewise, the same organizations produced 14 mt of biofortified maize seeds, exceeding the target of 4 mt. Households receiving CBT from WFP could purchase biofortified products on local markets for improved consumption of nutritious food. This process was supported by experts from the Guatemalan Government and other stakeholders through the BioFORT Platform. The BioFORT Platform in 2017 drafted a government-owned plan for scaling up biofortification. WFP is one of the 14 members of the BioFORT Platform.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

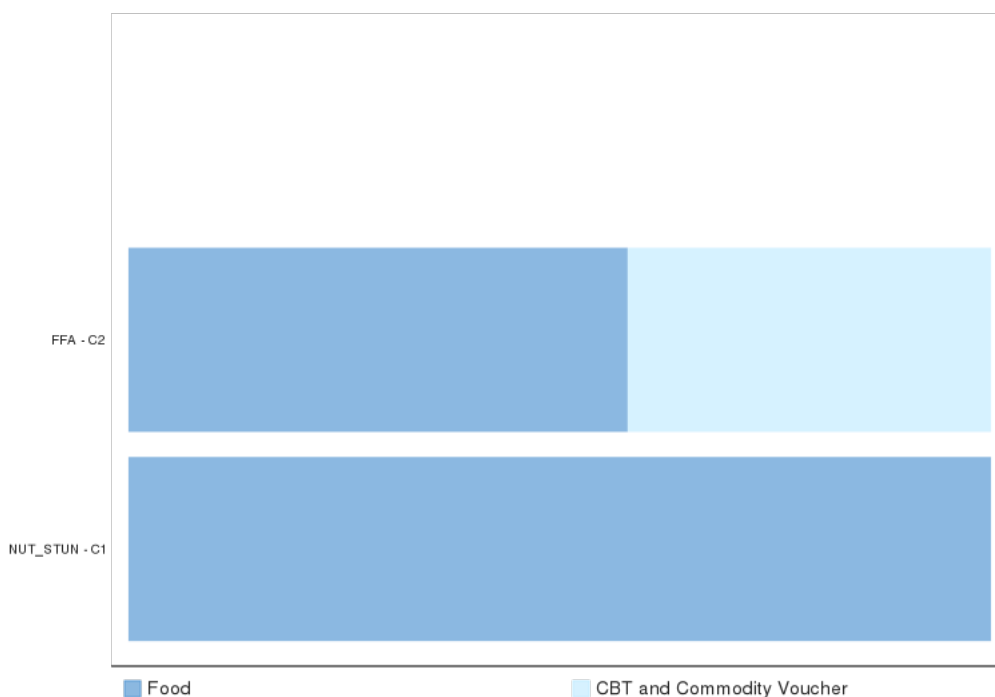


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting

Modality of Transfer by Activity



NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Build Resilience & Reduce Vulnerability			
Beans	240	124	51.5%
Corn Soya Blend	90	-	-
Maize	1,200	989	82.4%
Vegetable Oil	90	-	-
Subtotal	1,620	1,113	68.7%
Prevent and Reduce Malnutrition			
Corn Soya Blend	888	441	49.6%
Subtotal	888	441	49.6%
Total	2,508	1,553	61.9%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Build Resilience & Reduce Vulnerability			
Cash	519,750	755,139	145.3%
Total	519,750	755,139	145.3%

Performance Monitoring

Within the M&E Normative Framework, monitoring activities were guided by the annual project monitoring plans, prepared and shared with the Panama Regional Bureau in February 2017. Likewise, the standard operating procedures (SOP) for project monitoring were updated during the Regional Monitoring Workshop held in San Salvador in May 2017. Monitoring was performed in adherence to WFP Minimum Monitoring Requirements.

In 2017, project monitoring data was entered into WFP's corporate platform for managing programme performance (COMET) which in turn was informed by WFP Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) and WFP's Beneficiary and Transfer Management System (SCOPE). For data collection, the country office continued using tablets instead of pen and paper to improve data quality and reduce the required time between data processing and data analysis. For the collection of food security outcome indicators, the Geo-referenced Real-time Acquisition of Statistics Platform (GRASP) introduced in 2014 will be replaced with the Mobile Data Collection & Analytics (MDCA) after the testing conducted in December 2017 in Guatemala.

WFP data collection on operational progress was also supported by its government counterpart. In particular, the Ministry of Health provided information for tracking children beneficiaries of the nutrition activities in the field.

For the resilience component, WFP conducted two post-distribution monitoring exercises in the Dry Corridor in December 2017. Following monitoring standards, WFP used the same statistically representative random samples of targeted communities and households that had been used for the baseline. Temporary teams of enumerators were contracted for data collection. They completed household surveys and held focus group discussions for two different cohorts: one receiving in-kind transfers and the other receiving cash-based transfers. Results were discussed with the donor and this provided insights for decision-making.

Under the market access component, field staff of WFP and the NGO providing technical assistance to smallholder farmers' organisations collected monitoring data on a regular basis for consolidation in the M&E Unit, staffed with an M&E Officer and a Programme Assistant.

In June 2017, the country office drafted an M&E strategy to be implemented under the Guatemala Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2018-2021. The strategy includes an enhanced collection of qualitative information.

Considering the focus on capacity strengthening under WFP's Strategic Plan 2017-2021 and in most CSPs in the Latin American region, WFP headquarters conducted a regional workshop in Guatemala in September 2017 on Country Needs Mapping.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP in Guatemala provided technical assistance to government entities, especially to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA) in putting up a Gender Commission, and by the involvement of the WFP headquarters Gender Service in integrating gender issues and needs in policy planning; a technical working group for rural development; and the participation of 12 government institutions in the first inter-institutional training for Harmonized Gender Management and Budget Model. Additionally, within the Gender Specialized Group, WFP provided technical assistance in the Sepur Zarco [1] sentence on women's compensation (focused on food security and nutrition protection), and provided humanitarian assistance in coordination with the National Coordination Committee for Disaster Risk Reduction (CONRED).

WFP also integrated food and gender responses into the gender strategies for gender equality and women's empowerment in P4P-SUN (Scaling Up Nutrition) under the country programme, as well as Food Assistance for Assets and the Joint Programme (WFP, FAO, UN Women and IFAD) on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE) led by WFP.

Under JP RWEE, WFP provided technical assistance in setting up 26 savings and credit groups that included women handling and managing their own incomes. There were 11 committees on women's empowerment, where 77 women stood at the forefront of agricultural and livestock production, whilst improving their organisational

capacity. In addition, two rural women were grant recipients of the Barefoot College scholarship to specialise in solar energy in India for six months. What is more, 305 women undertook literacy programmes in the municipalities of Panzos, Tucuru and La Tinta in the department of Alta Verapaz. Finally, through joint inter-institutional effort the first Municipal Office of Food Security was created to strengthen women's participation in Tucuru.

Under the market component of the country programme, replicated under RWEE, pregnant and lactating women participating in the complementary feeding programmes in the departments of Totonicapan, Solola and Chimaltenango also attended gender trainings conducted by the technical staff participating in institutional strengthening activities. Under the RWEE, results showed an increase in smallholder women farmers' participation, production, market access, recognition, empowerment at local level, as well as in leadership roles particularly in nutrition and food security-oriented organisations and networks, entitlement and access to economic resources to be reinvested in their own entrepreneurial activities, and decision-making at household and community level; all of which contributed to the reduction of gender-based violence within the targeted communities.

Under the resilience component, WFP fostered inclusion of gender aspects into the cooperation agreement signed with Action Against Hunger (ACF), which included gender awareness-raising sessions for the ACF team, as well as technical assistance and follow-up in analysing gender assessments at community level, in the departments of El Progreso and Zacapa. The proportion of households where females and males decide together on the use of cash, voucher or food has sunk because women were entitled to receive cash-based transfers on behalf of the participating households and thus empowered to make decisions on their own.

In addition, WFP conducted a UNiTE campaign as to raise awareness of the numerous expressions of gender-based violence. The campaign consisted of events and workshops conducted every two months.

[1] Sepur Zarco village was the scene of the systematic rape and exploitation of indigenous Q'eqchi' women, from 1982 until 1988. The women of Sepur Zarco were used by the Guatemalan military as domestic servants, raped and made to live in slave-like conditions. Their husbands, who were claiming land, had been forcibly dislocated, detained or killed.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Information related to protection and accountability to affected populations was collected through focus group discussions and post-distribution monitoring. In 2017, no safety or security incidents were reported in relation to project activities and WFP food assistance under the country programme.

As a preventive measure, WFP placed strong emphasis on the need to strengthen community organisations to avoid theft of food or cash. Moreover, WFP recommended that beneficiaries walked or travelled in small groups to and from distribution sites, established as close as possible to neighbouring communities. To provide a safe environment, local authorities oversaw security at distribution sites and the surroundings of the financial service provider of cash-based transfers. For beneficiary feedback, WFP expanded the hotline set up for beneficiaries of the cash-based transfers of the resilience component.

WFP also paid attention to providing timely information to programme beneficiaries. For the resilience building activities, WFP organised several information sessions with the project management committees to present project objectives and activities. WFP shared information on the community plan process, beneficiary entitlements, and food distribution dates. Committee members in turn shared this information with project participants, and voiced their concerns, if any, to WFP and partners. Project management committees were not established under the market access and the nutrition components.

Training the people we serve to tell their own stories

In Guatemala, WFP started the Storytellers initiative in 2017 with the objective to promote citizen journalism for awareness raising and advocacy to help achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2-Zero Hunger through different community-based interventions. Thirty-one young men and women from the communities of Zacapa and El Progreso where resilience activities are being implemented, were trained and graduated as storytellers in collaboration with the Technical Institute of Training and Productivity (INTECAP). The local newspaper Prensa Libre also joined the initiative as partner to showcase the best material from the Storytellers in its website.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP / Kimberly Lima - a WFP Storyteller from Peña del Arco, El Progreso, Guatemala.

Women, men and children work in the vegetable gardens from my community.

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	44,305	45,195	89,500	30,863	32,122	62,985	69.7%	71.1%	70.4%
Total Beneficiaries (Prevent and Reduce Malnutrition)	21,805	22,695	44,500	13,416	13,964	27,380	61.5%	61.5%	61.5%
Total Beneficiaries (Build Resilience & Reduce Vulnerability)	22,500	22,500	45,000	17,447	18,158	35,605	77.5%	80.7%	79.1%
Prevent and Reduce Malnutrition									
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	21,805	22,695	44,500	13,416	13,964	27,380	61.5%	61.5%	61.5%
By Residence status:									
Residents	21,805	22,695	44,500	13,416	13,964	27,380	61.5%	61.5%	61.5%
Build Resilience & Reduce Vulnerability									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	4,500	4,500	9,000	4,273	3,561	7,834	95.0%	79.1%	87.0%
Children (5-18 years)	9,000	9,000	18,000	6,053	6,765	12,818	67.3%	75.2%	71.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	9,000	9,000	18,000	7,121	7,832	14,953	79.1%	87.0%	83.1%
By Residence status:									
Residents	22,500	22,500	45,000	17,446	18,159	35,605	77.5%	80.7%	79.1%

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)
Prevent and Reduce Malnutrition									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	44,500	-	44,500	27,380	-	27,380	61.5%	-	61.5%
Build Resilience & Reduce Vulnerability									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	45,000	45,000	45,000	20,605	15,000	35,605	45.8%	33.3%	79.1%

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)
Prevent and Reduce Malnutrition									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	44,500	-	44,500	27,380	-	27,380	61.5%	-	61.5%
Build Resilience & Reduce Vulnerability									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	9,000	9,000	9,000	4,121	3,000	7,121	45.8%	33.3%	79.1%

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)
Build Resilience & Reduce Vulnerability									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	4,410	4,590	9,000	3,347	3,774	7,121	75.9%	82.2%	79.1%
Total participants	4,410	4,590	9,000	3,347	3,774	7,121	75.9%	82.2%	79.1%
Total beneficiaries	22,050	22,950	45,000	16,734	18,871	35,605	75.9%	82.2%	79.1%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

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)
Prevent and Reduce Malnutrition									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	21,805	22,695	44,500	13,416	13,964	27,380	61.5%	61.5%	61.5%
Total beneficiaries	21,805	22,695	44,500	13,416	13,964	27,380	61.5%	61.5%	61.5%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Prevent and Reduce Malnutrition				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>CHIMALTENANGO, SOLOLA, TOTONICAPAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	>66.00	37.00	75.00	85.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>CHIMALTENANGO, SOLOLA, TOTONICAPAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	>70.00	38.00	75.00	69.30
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>CHIMALTENANGO, SOLOLA, TOTONICAPAN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	>70.00	39.00	0.00	51.66
Build Resilience & Reduce Vulnerability				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score EL PROGRESO, ZACAPA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Community leaders interviews, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Community leaders interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Community leaders interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Community leaders interviews	=80.00	0.00	78.57	66.67
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score EL PROGRESO, ZACAPA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	=95.00	89.90	81.30	90.80
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed) EL PROGRESO, ZACAPA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	=95.00	92.70	70.70	92.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed) EL PROGRESO, ZACAPA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	=95.00	89.10	83.10	90.00
Diet Diversity Score EL PROGRESO, ZACAPA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	=6.00	5.58	5.07	5.75
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) EL PROGRESO, ZACAPA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	=6.00	5.37	4.80	5.93
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) EL PROGRESO, ZACAPA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	=6.00	5.80	5.50	5.69
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average) EL PROGRESO, ZACAPA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews	>5.30	5.36	2.06	1.40
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score EL PROGRESO, ZACAPA (CASH), Project End Target: 2017.12, Community leaders interviews, Base value: 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Community leaders interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Community leaders interviews	=80.00	0.00	-	80.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>EL PROGRESO, ZACAPA (CASH), Project End Target: 2017.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	=90.00	85.30	-	96.70
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>EL PROGRESO, ZACAPA (CASH), Project End Target: 2017.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	=90.00	80.60	-	98.50
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>EL PROGRESO, ZACAPA (CASH), Project End Target: 2017.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	=90.00	86.70	-	96.20
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>EL PROGRESO, ZACAPA (CASH), Project End Target: 2017.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	=6.00	5.37	-	6.50
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>EL PROGRESO, ZACAPA (CASH), Project End Target: 2017.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	=6.00	5.18	-	6.68
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>EL PROGRESO, ZACAPA (CASH), Project End Target: 2017.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	=6.00	5.42	-	6.45
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>EL PROGRESO, ZACAPA (CASH), Project End Target: 2017.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	>5.16	5.16	-	2.07
Connect Smallholder Farmers to Markets				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>ALTA VERAPAZ, IZABAL, CHIQUIMULA, ZACAPA Y JUTIAPA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Farmers' organizations, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Farmers' organizations, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Farmers' organizations, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Farmers' organizations</i>	=10.00	0.00	7.08	47.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Fortified foods purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of fortified food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>ALTA VERAPAZ, IZABAL, CHIQUIMULA, ZACAPA Y JUTIAPA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Farmers' organizations, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Farmers' organizations, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Farmers' organizations, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Farmers' organizations</i>	=30.00	0.00	0.00	48.00
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<i>ALTA VERAPAZ, IZABAL, CHIQUIMULA, ZACAPA, JUTIAPA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Farmers' organizations, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Farmers' organizations, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Farmers' organizations, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Farmers' organizations</i>	=10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Prevent and Reduce Malnutrition				
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of community groups developed to share nutrition messages	individual	160	160	100.0%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	21,675	21,675	100.0%
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	7,262	7,952	109.5%
Build Resilience & Reduce Vulnerability				
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	2,916	2,910	99.8%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	121	113	93.9%
Kilometres (km) of mountain trails constructed	Km	50	49	98.8%
Kilometres (km) of mountain trails rehabilitated	Km	75	74	99.6%
Number of local chicken houses constructed	unit	8,571	8,541	99.6%
Tonnes of compost manure produced	Mt	650	602	92.7%
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets and Food-Assistance-for-Training				
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	28	28	100.0%
Number of villages assisted	centre/site	142	142	100.0%
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Training				
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	7,121	7,121	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Connect Smallholder Farmers to Markets				
SO3: Local Purchases				
Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	25	27	108.0%
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	3,300	2,308	69.9%
Quantity of food purchased locally through local purchases	metric ton	700	1,288	184.0%
Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutrition products purchased from local suppliers	metric ton	1,700	490	28.8%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Build Resilience & Reduce Vulnerability				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>GUATEMALA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	51.50	60.00	45.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>GUATEMALA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>GUATEMALA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	90.00	100.00
Prevent and Reduce Malnutrition				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>GUATEMALA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	90.00	90.00	80.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>GUATEMALA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	90.00	90.00	95.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>GUATEMALA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	90.00	90.00	100.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Build Resilience & Reduce Vulnerability				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>GUATEMALA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>GUATEMALA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Connect Smallholder Farmers to Markets				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>GUATEMALA, Local Purchases, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=95.00	95.00	95.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>GUATEMALA, Local Purchases, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Prevent and Reduce Malnutrition				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>GUATEMALA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>GUATEMALA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Build Resilience & Reduce Vulnerability		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>GUATEMALA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=1,683,157.00	2,090,474.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>GUATEMALA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=10.00	10.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>GUATEMALA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	90.00
Connect Smallholder Farmers to Markets		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>GUATEMALA, Local Purchases, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=1,512,345.00	1,455,622.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>GUATEMALA, Local Purchases, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=8.00	10.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>GUATEMALA, Local Purchases, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	85.00
Prevent and Reduce Malnutrition		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>GUATEMALA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=243,541.00	180,428.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>GUATEMALA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>2.00	4.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>GUATEMALA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, 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
Canada	CAN-C-00462-07	Beans	-	129
Canada	CAN-C-00462-07	Corn Soya Blend	-	235
Canada	CAN-C-00462-07	Maize	-	691
Canada	CAN-C-00462-08	Corn Soya Blend	-	254
		Total	-	1,308