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Contact Info
Priscila de Molina, Reporting Officer
priscila.molina@wfp.org

Country Director
Mario Touchette

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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme Guatemala (2015-2019)

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Guatemala, Republic of (GT)

Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

Country Context

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Achievements at Country Level

Supply Chain

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Capacity Strengthening

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

Project Activities

Operational Partnerships

Performance Monitoring

Results/Outcomes

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Project Indicators

Resource Inputs from Donors

Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Guatemala is a multicultural middle-income country where 40 percent of the population of 16.34 million people are indigenous Mayan. According to the 2016 Human Development Report (HDR), Guatemala ranked 128 among 188 countries (HDR 2015). It is the most unequal country in Latin America with a Gini index of 0.54 (Inter-American Development Bank 2014).

Guatemala has one of the highest rates of chronic malnutrition in the world, at 46.5 percent, correlated with poverty, poor living conditions, low levels of education, and inappropriate nutrition practices (National Survey on Mother and Child Health-ENSMI 2015). Similarly, poverty and extreme poverty rates (59 and 23 percent, respectively) are among the worst in Latin America and the Caribbean, having increased between 2006 and 2014 (National Survey on Life Conditions 2014-2015). A national strategy to prevent stunting was recently approved, based on lessons learned from the country's Zero Hunger Plan evaluation.

Guatemala is among the ten countries most vulnerable to climate change, and the fourth most exposed to natural disasters in the region. Climate shocks have critical impact on food security (Germanwatch Institute 2014), and long lean seasons heighten food shortages, increasing vulnerability to food insecurity and acute malnutrition, particularly in the Dry Corridor. Over the past three years, extended periods of drought have aggravated this situation and resulted in reduced harvests or the complete destruction of vital crops such as maize and beans. This had a critical impact on subsistence farmers. Small coffee producers affected by the 2013-2014 coffee rust outbreak had not yet recovered their livelihoods and confront reduced job opportunities. Low wages also affect the food security of the most vulnerable populations. The average wage in rural areas only covers 40 percent of the basic food basket.

Gender inequality in Guatemala is the highest in Latin America, ranking 119 on the 2014 gender inequality index (HDR 2015). Illiteracy among women over 15 years of age amounts to 18 percent (National Committee for Literacy), but reaches 2 out of 5 indigenous women in rural areas. Moreover, women's wages account for 69 percent of men salary, and in rural areas women comprise only 10 percent of the labour force in seasonal activities, with lower wages than men (National Employment Survey).

Acknowledging limited achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, Guatemala pledged its commitment towards the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. However, the country faces significant challenges in terms of public resources. Guatemala is one of the countries with the lowest tax revenues in the world (11 percent) and lowest public expenditure (12 percent) as a percentage of gross national product (International Monetary Fund 2015). On the other hand, costs related to hunger amount to USD 3 billion in gross domestic product annually (WFP/ECLAC Cost of Hunger Studies, 2007).

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Guatemala's national development priorities are outlined in the National Development Strategy K'atun for 2032 and the Global Government Policy 2016-2020. The improvement of food security and nutrition is among these key priorities, as also stressed in the National Strategy for the Prevention of Stunting (aimed at reducing chronic malnutrition by 10 percent in the four-year period).

As part of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2015-2019, the WFP Country Programme supports the national strategies on food security and nutrition, particularly by promoting access to health services, improving complementary feeding (including the distribution of specialised nutritious foods), as well as fostering an educational strategy for behavioural change.

In 2016, WFP initiated the formulation of its Country Strategic Plan, conducting a strategic review of the food security situation with emphasis on the root causes of stunting. In coordination with the Government, WFP facilitated the setting up of a technical advisory group involving relevant stakeholders, such as national counterparts, UN agencies, non-governmental organisations, private sector, civil society and the academia. The strategic review is identifying gaps and opportunities for supporting the Government in achieving the Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) and key priorities for the formulation of WFP's Country Strategic Plan.

At the request of the Government of Guatemala, the UN Resident Coordinator launched a 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan (with a planned cost of US\$57 million) in response to the drought. Donor contributions channelled through WFP reached about 30 percent of the total funding confirmed to respond to the drought-induced emergency, within the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200490. In light of findings of WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) of February 2016, WFP coordinated with the Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat (SESANO and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA) the geographical coverage of WFP's assistance to the most affected households. The government continued using EFSA methodology as a tool to facilitate emergency response planning. Similarly, the government continued implementing WFP's resilience building approach and food transfer modality at the condition of asset creation activities of its own food aid projects.

South-South Cooperation activities among Chile and Guatemala – facilitated by WFP and the Chilean Fund against Hunger and Poverty – contributed to further develop bio-fortified crops with the provision of seeds and technical assistance to smallholder farmers' organisations. Since 2010, Guatemala is also part of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) global movement, aimed at tackling malnutrition through national strategies and partnerships.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

In line with national priorities and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2015-2019), WFP assistance in Guatemala aims to address the underlying causes of food and nutrition insecurity, to meet the immediate needs of shock-affected vulnerable populations, and to promote resilience-building through assets creation. In 2016, WFP's portfolio consisted of four operations: a country programme, a regional protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO), a regional capacity development project on emergency preparedness and response, and a trust fund for national capacity strengthening.

Country programme - approved budget: USD 22 million. Duration: 5 years (2015-2019).

This operation aims at strengthening institutional capacities through three main objectives: prevent and reduce stunting; build resilience and reduce vulnerability to shocks; and connect smallholder farmers to markets, particularly for the production of specialised nutritious food to prevent stunting among children aged 6-23 months.

The country programme is 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).

Country programme activities were also complemented by two joint inter-agency programmes: i) "**Accelerating Progress toward the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in the Polochic Valley**" led by WFP in collaboration with FAO, IFAD, and UN Women (aimed at enhancing women's empowerment and gender equality among farmers' organisations; and ii) "**Food Security and Nutrition in Targeted Municipalities of San Marcos**", coordinated by the Pan American Health Organization/WHO, aimed at strengthening food security and nutrition governance at municipal level.

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 – approved budget: USD 76.2 million. Duration: three years (2014-2017).

This operation aims at supporting 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 are 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).

Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacities in Central America 2015-2016 (DFID phase II) – approved budget of USD 112,500 USD. Duration: October 2015 to March 2017.

This regional project is funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and jointly implemented by WFP and UNICEF. The objective is to support emergency preparedness and response to recurrent disasters, particularly drought and flooding. The main national counterpart in Guatemala is the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED).

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

As a middle-income country, Guatemala faces challenges to receive adequate funding for the implementation of its operations, especially for development activities.

In 2016, funding was received particularly for the nutrition and market access activities, which were funded by a multiyear contribution by the Government of Canada. As limited contributions were received for resilience activities, WFP had to reduce the number households benefitting from food assistance for assets activities. The lack of funds also affected the composition of the food basket (containing Super Cereal, vegetable oil, maize and beans) distributed to food insecure households in the Dry Corridor. In particular, this shortfall compromised the proportion of super cereal and vegetable oil. WFP also faced challenges with the distribution of the specialised nutritious (SNF) food under the nutrition component of the country programme. Due to structural changes in the national health system and budgetary limitations, the Ministry of Health could not ensure the transport of the SNF to all targeted health posts and community health services.

WFP placed great efforts in sensitising donors to respond to these challenges. As a result, a multiyear funding was received at the end of 2016 (including support from the European Union) that will ensure the continuation of food assistance for assets activities providing cash-based transfers in 2017-2018.

Resources for the regional PRRO 200490 were higher as compared to the country programme. Cash contributions mainly from CERF, ECHO and USAID/FFP allowed WFP to reach 80 percent of the planned beneficiary households and provide CBT during 180 days of the lean season.

A budget revision to the country programme was approved in December 2015, to adjust the number of beneficiaries as requested by the government. WFP increased the number of targeted children aged 6-23 months while the Ministry of Health took over the assistance to pregnant and lactating women.

Achievements at Country Level

In 2016, WFP assistance prevented stunting among children aged 6-23 months and improved the food security of subsistence farmers in the Dry Corridor through resilience-building activities. Food assistance was provided through local purchase of maize and beans from smallholder farmers' organisations receiving technical assistance from WFP.

The drought-affected populations in the dry corridor accounted for 90 percent of the assisted people in 2016. The share of in-kind food transfers reached 75 percent of total food assistance, in addition to cash-based transfers implemented under the regional PRRO.

WFP supported government efforts towards the implementation of community-based interventions for climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and for the prevention of chronic malnutrition within the 1000 Days window of opportunity. In 2016, during the launch of the new health care model ("Inclusive Health Model—MIS"), the Ministry of Health recommended to continue providing the WFP's specialised nutritious food ("Mi Comida") to children aged 6-23 months, stressing its effectiveness in the prevention of stunting. The Ministry of Health also supported WFP activities to promote the community-based nutritional education strategy, as a key tool to strengthen the health system. In addition, during the elaboration of the National Strategy for the Prevention of Stunting, WFP provided technical support to the Government, including advice on behavioural change communication and the peer-counsellor/mother-to-mother support groups. In 2016, the Ministry of Health started implementing these activities at provincial level.

As part of the inter-agency programme to foster the economic empowerment of rural women in Polochic Valley, WFP promoted the participation of women in training sessions on agricultural best practices, food security and nutrition. These activities contributed to an increased awareness on gender issues, and the preparation of action plans with targeted communities.

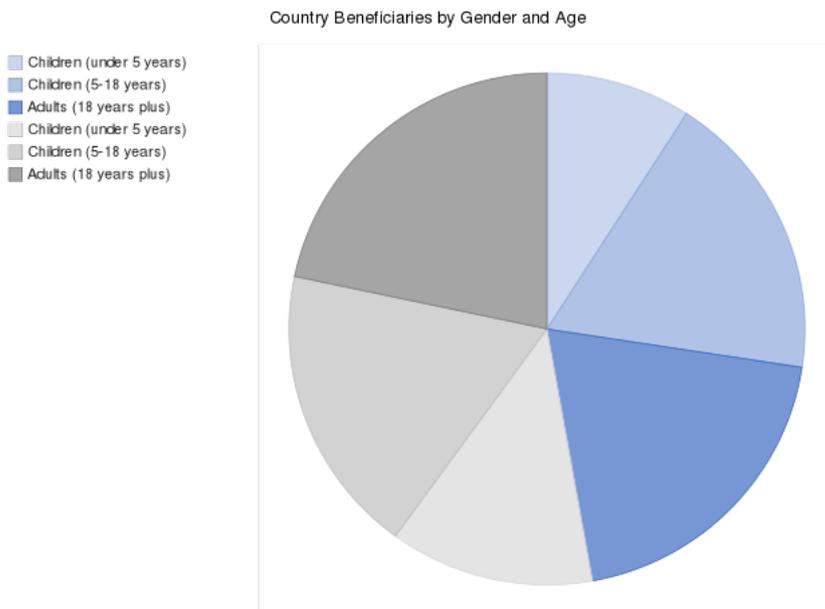
Under the regional PRRO, WFP supported the government drought response by providing 180 days of conditional food assistance in the form of in-kind and cash-based transfers to the most vulnerable populations participating in asset creation activities to enhance resilience. Cash-based transfers diversified the diets of beneficiary households.

As part of the United Nations system, WFP also supported the government Humanitarian Response Plan to assist drought-affected populations in the Dry Corridor. The findings of the WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment

(EFSA), carried out in collaboration with the Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food, were particularly useful to identify the most affected households in need of WFP assistance. The Government continued using the EFSA methodology as a tool to facilitate emergency response planning. Similarly, the Government continued implementing WFP's resilience-building approach and food assistance for asset creation activities under its own interventions.

 **Annual Country Beneficiaries**

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	57,079	80,493	137,572
Children (5-18 years)	114,793	114,793	229,586
Adults (18 years plus)	124,075	136,167	260,242
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	295,947	331,453	627,400





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	1,461	-	165	357	-	1,982
Regional PRRO	2,201	169	1,967	1,658	-	5,995
Total Food Distributed in 2016	3,662	169	2,131	2,015	-	7,977



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Regional PRRO	10,077,569	-	-
Total Distributed in 2016	10,077,569	-	-

Supply Chain

As Guatemala is a middle-income country, the Government is expected to cover all logistics costs, including local storage, transport and handling. Food transport and handling costs were covered by targeted municipalities. In particular, the National Institute for Agricultural Marketing (INDECA) was responsible for the storage of all food commodities provided by WFP.

In Guatemala, the WFP supply chain unit selects and assesses all vendors, controls the quality of food, and prints vouchers.

In 2016, WFP continued distributing specialised nutritious food (Super Cereal Plus, locally known as “Mi Comidita”). The product shelf life of 12-month facilitated the distribution by the Ministry of Health. This entity, however, is facing budgetary challenges that affect the transportation of this commodity to local health units, funds for fuel and truck maintenance are lacking. WFP is exploring other assistance modalities, such as using a commodity vouchers or distributing “Mi Comidita” through local markets.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Maize	469	-	469
Total	469	-	469
Percentage	100.0%	-	-

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Although no evaluations were carried out in 2016, WFP identified a number of lessons learnt from the country programme implementation.

Strengthening the capacity of implementing partners is key to ensure greater operational effectiveness. Throughout 2016, WFP engaged with health authorities at the central and local levels, identifying capacity gaps and providing training sessions to strengthen their skills.

Promoting resilient agricultural practices help enhance the food security of shock-affected populations. In partnership with the Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology - and building on lessons learnt from South-South cooperation with smallholder farmers' organisations in 2015, WFP promoted the cultivation of bio-fortified seeds in vulnerable communities assisted under the resilience component. Drought resistant sweet potato with a short cropping cycle of 90 days was generally well accepted. In order to diversify crops and improve nutrition, WFP promoted vegetable gardens and green leaves ("hierba mora and chipilin"), as well as the cultivation of regional varieties of eggplants and cherry tomatoes. Smallholder farmers' organisations used bio-fortified seeds, cultivating 23 hectares of maize, 23 hectares of beans and 33,000 plants of sweet potato. Farmers' organisations "Atescatel" and "Apalh" also contributed to a bank of bio-fortified seeds. Through its participation in the BioFORT platform [1], WFP strongly advocated for scaling up bio-fortified crops among governmental institutions, non-governmental organisations and the academia, as a key tool to improve the food security and nutrition of the rural population. BioFORT organisations distributed bio-fortified seeds of maize and beans and cuttings of bio-fortified sweet potato to 5,000 households.

A **case study on shock-responsive social protection** with a focus on resilience was carried out in 2016 by WFP and the Oxford Policy Management. Lessons learned and recommendations will be used to inform WFP activities in 2017, particularly on how to better link the response in the dry corridor to the national social protection systems.

In February and September 2016, WFP conducted a follow-up **Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA)** to measure the impact of the prolonged drought on the food security and livelihoods of subsistence farmers that rely on a single harvest. This exercise was carried out in coordination with government institutions. EFSA results confirmed alarming food insecurity levels among the most vulnerable, mainly subsistence farmers in the extended Dry Corridor. About 190,000 households were found in severe and moderate food insecurity. Food insecurity was caused by the combined effects of crop losses during the first harvest cycle, exhausted food stocks, decreased employment opportunities and wages, and increasing cost of food and other household items. As a result, the majority of households adopted emergency level coping strategies, such as selling of productive assets. This jeopardized their only food security in the mid-term, weakened their livelihoods and resilience capacities to future shocks.

Due to the increased urbanisation rate, WFP promoted a **study on urban food security**. The report will be finalised in 2017 and will provide crucial inputs on how best to assist the urban food insecure.

[1] The BioFORT platform is composed of 18 governmental and non-governmental organisations, as well as private sector organisations, to promote bio-fortification as a complementary strategy to improve food security and nutrition.

Capacity Strengthening

WFP partnered with the Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat (SESAN), the Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama (INCAP), the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and UNICEF to develop a national study on nutrients' gaps in children under two and pregnant and lactating women. National institutions were involved throughout the process, which strengthened their capacity in nutrition gap assessment and stunting prevention. SESAN and INCAP also acquired knowledge on the WFP methodology "Fill the Nutrient Gap". Response options were devised based on the specific needs of each territory. The findings of the study were presented in August 2016 to government institutions, UN agencies, non-governmental organisations, private sector, civil society and academia. One of the main gaps identified was rural families' low dietary diversity, consisting mainly of maize, the low consumption of fruits and vegetables and little or no animal proteins. This monotonous diet caused nutrient deficiencies, especially among infants. Lack of clean water and poor hygiene practices aggravated their nutritional status and led to diseases. The results of this study will support health institutions in their national plans to prevent stunting, while improving decision making on food security and nutrition.

At the community level, **WFP's nutritional education strategy** contributed strengthening local capacity in improved child feeding practices. Special attention was placed on peer-to-peer nutrition counsellors, in order to enhance the consumption of nutritious foods at the household level. A network of around 1,700 community counsellors was established in the targeted territories.

In the framework of the country programme, WFP also strengthened **institutional capacity in** nutrition and stunting prevention through training workshops. WFP hosted 38 workshops on nutrition issues addressed to over 1,800 staff of the Ministry of Health. WFP also provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health in the design of nutrition promotional and educational materials, such as leaflets and flyers on the preparation of the specialised nutritious food "Mi Comidita."

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

The overall objective of the country programme is to support the government efforts in strengthening the food security and nutrition of the most vulnerable populations.

The country programme entails the following specific objectives:

1. Prevent and reduce malnutrition among vulnerable groups, and strengthen government capacity to implement integrated nutrition programmes (Strategic Objective 4).
2. Build resilience and reduce vulnerability to shocks in communities, and enhance government capacity to mitigate disaster impacts (Strategic Objective 3).
3. Connect smallholder farmers to markets by using local purchases to build farmers' capacity to respond to market demands and promoting local procurement in government policies (Strategic Objective 3).

The country programme is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) priorities for integrated rural development, sustainable management of natural resources and food and nutrition security; and government priorities for rural development, gender, reducing chronic malnutrition and preventing acute malnutrition related mortality.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	3,687,256
Direct Support Costs	3,502,385
Food and Related Costs	10,555,852
Indirect Support Costs	1,441,629
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	2,849,215
Total	22,036,337

Project Activities

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

Component 1. Prevent and reduce malnutrition

WFP focused on preventing and reducing malnutrition in the three western provinces of Totonicapan, Solola and Chimaltenango, with the highest prevalence of stunting among children under five (amounting to 70, 66 and 57 percent, respectively). WFP distributed at health centres a locally produced specialised nutritious food (SNF) called “Mi Comidita” to children aged 6-23 months, with a monthly ration of 2 kg. This distribution complemented the “First 1,000 Days” intervention package delivered by the Ministry of Health.

Mothers who received “Mi Comidita” were also part of a community-based peer counselling network supported by WFP, which promoted behavioural change communication for improving infant and young child feeding practices. This network is built on trained counsellor mothers in the villages who also received education kits during training of trainers’ sessions. Counsellor mothers trained other mothers and conducted home visits and individual sessions with families in their communities.

As part of a national capacity strengthening, WFP facilitated workshops on nutrition for selected staff of the Ministry of Health, and supported the design of educational and promotional materials, such as leaflets and flyers with

recipes indicating how best to use “Mi Comida”. This community-based nutrition education strategy was implemented by WFP as part of the Joint Programme on Food Security and Nutrition in four municipalities of San Marcos province, in collaboration with UN Women, FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

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 carried out food assistance for assets (FFA) activities during 100 days in targeted communities in the Dry Corridor. These activities contributed to the improved food security of subsistence farmers and their families, as well as to enhanced community resilience and adaptation to climate change. In consultation with communities and in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP facilitated the preparation of local level plans that identified assets to be created. Soil and water conservation works and the establishment of vegetable gardens were prioritized in most communities.

Participants received in-kind food assistance composed of maize, beans, vegetable oil and Super Cereal. The composition of the planned food ration changed during the year according to the availability of food items, this often led to an increase in the proportion of basic grains to ensure an appropriate energy value of the ration. Moreover, the availability of vegetable oil and Super Cereal was also limited by funding shortfalls.

WFP also strengthened the capacities of local authorities and communities in emergency preparedness and response to sudden or slow-onset shocks.

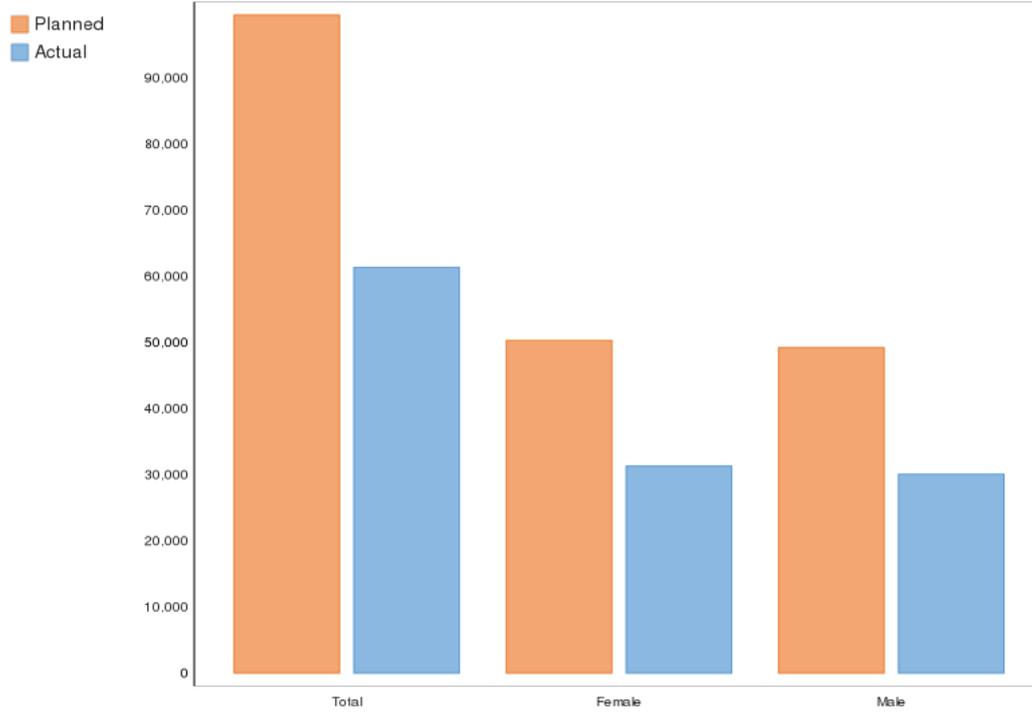
The activities under this component complemented those of the regional protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO), which supported national response to and recovery from the effects of natural disasters on the food security of vulnerable people in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

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

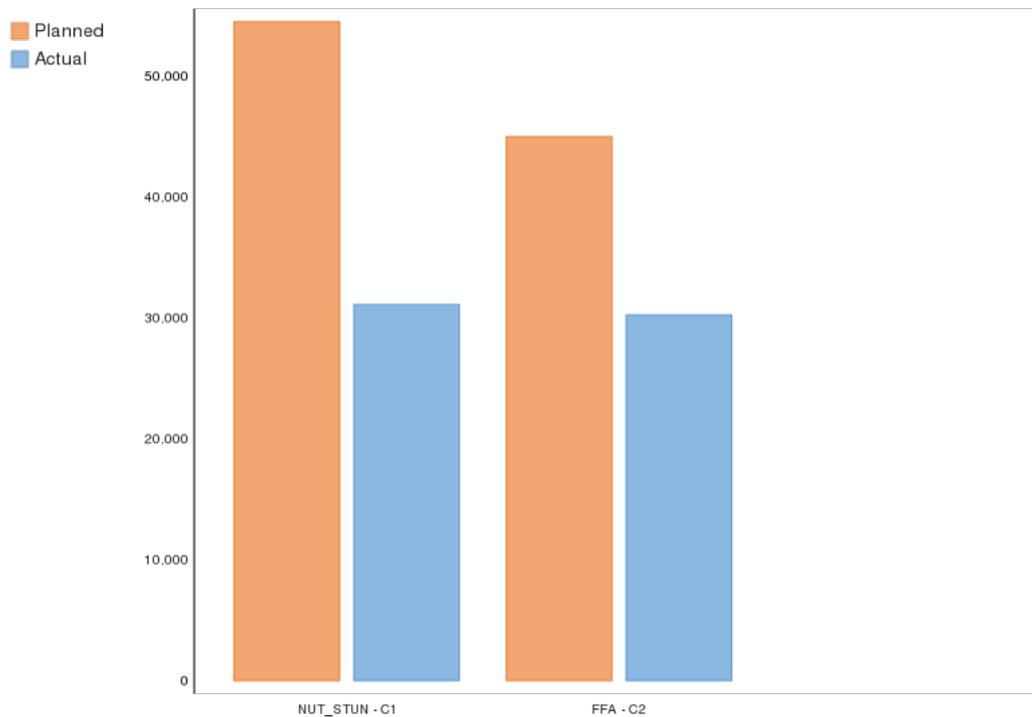
Component 3: Connect Smallholder Farmers to Markets.

WFP contributed to improved market access for smallholder farmers’ organisations – including women organisations – in the eastern and north-eastern regions. WFP supported 27 smallholder farmers’ organisations in enhancing the quantity and quality of their produce, reducing post-harvest losses and facilitating sales of surpluses to markets. Moreover, WFP purchased basic grains from smallholder farmers’ organisations with the aim of distributing them to the communities assisted through resilience building activities.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

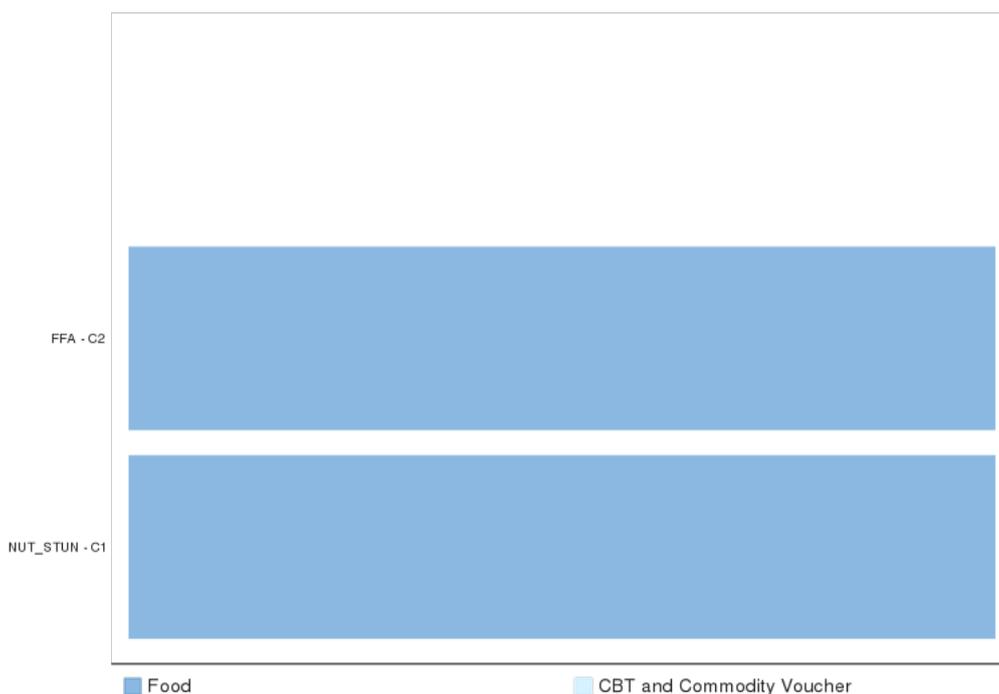


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



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

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	165	68.6%
Corn Soya Blend	90	-	-
Maize	1,200	1,461	121.7%
Vegetable Oil	90	-	-
Subtotal	1,620	1,625	100.3%
Prevent and Reduce Malnutrition			
Corn Soya Blend	681	357	52.4%
Subtotal	681	357	52.4%
Total	2,301	1,982	86.1%



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	-	-
Total	519,750	-	-

Operational Partnerships

In its **nutrition activities**, WFP fostered its partnership with the Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat (SESAN), through continuous consultations on operational aspects of programme implementation. In turn, SESAN coordinated all activities with key institutions, including the Presidential Commission for the reduction and prevention of stunting. This successful collaboration ensured a greater harmonisation of WFP's work with national priorities on nutrition.

WFP also worked in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health, as its main technical partner. The Ministry of Health supported the distribution of the specialised nutritious food (SNF) "Mi Comidita" through the network of health institutions in each province (health centres, health posts and the recently established "Inclusive Health Model") and increasing outreach. This ensured that "Mi Comidita" was distributed as part of a comprehensive government nutrition and health programme.

In addition to the Ministry of Health, WFP signed an agreement with the local non-governmental organisation "Asociación de Desarrollo Integral para el Occidente" (ADIPO), to support the nutritional education strategy in each province with a team of experts, including a nutritionist and a community educator. ADIPO staff worked together with the nutrition teams to ensure coordination and community ownership.

WFP also established a partnership with the Mexican National Institute of Public Health, which analysed the impact of "Mi Comidita" on the linear growth of beneficiary children.

Within the **resilience component**, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA), particularly with its regional coordination and rural extension unit. This entity provided agricultural extension support to subsistence farmers in the Dry Corridor. The productive infrastructure unit of MAGA also provided technical assistance for the implementation of a pilot project funded through the Food Security Climate Resilience Facility (FoodSECuRE). This project promoted the construction of a rainwater harvesting reservoir and irrigation systems as climate change resilient agricultural good practices.

The National Institute for Agricultural Commerce (INDECA) was the main partner in fostering **market access of smallholder farmers' organisations**. INDECA provided facilities to smallholder farmer organization for the cleaning and drying of grains (maize and beans) prior to their commercialisation.

WFP also supported the "BioFORT platform", a group of local and international institutions (including the Ministry of Agriculture, the Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat, the Chilean International Cooperation Agency and WFP) promoting the scaling up the use of bio-fortified seeds at the national level. The number of participating organisations increased from 5 to 14 between 2015 in 2016. WFP supported smallholder farmers' organisations with seeds of maize, beans and sweet potato provided by the Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology and the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center.

In addition, WFP conducted training on pre and post-harvest handling transferring technologies related to the management of bio-fortified crops through demonstration plots.

Performance Monitoring

Monitoring activities were guided by an annual project monitoring plan and were carried out to ensure accountability to all stakeholders, timely data to inform decision-making, and provide evidence on lessons learned to be shared with partners.

By mid-June 2016, a WFP corporate platform for managing programme performance (COMET) was rolled out and 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 enabled programme staff to enter and manage programme data in one system from planned beneficiaries and rations to actual assistance days.

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.

Despite WFP's efforts in strengthening institutional monitoring capacity, reports were provided with some delay.

As part of the activities related to the nutritional education strategy, WFP developed an information system to track progress in implementation. In particular, this system tracked activities carried out by the mother counsellors, such as the number of support groups created and the number of home visits conducted. The system proved to be efficient in producing timely and comprehensive information.

For the **resilience component**, a post-distribution monitoring exercise was carried out in September 2016 interviewing 290 households located in 8 municipalities in El Progreso and Zacapa.

Under the **market access component**, WFP provided a self-assessment tool to assisted farmers' organisations to measure progress made in four areas: institutional, economic, social and environmental. As compared to 2015, smallholder farmers' organisations have already achieved 30 percent of their targets for the country programme.

Results/Outcomes

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

Component 1. Prevent and reduce malnutrition

In 2016, WFP registered progress in enhancing the nutritional status of children and women in the western region. WFP provided nutritional assistance to over 31,000 children aged 6 to 23 months in the three departments of Totonicapan, Solola and Chimaltenango, almost twice as many as in the first programme implementation year. However, due to structural changes in the national health system, and to an adjustment of beneficiaries' figures provided by the Ministry of Health, WFP coverage was reduced.

The proportion of children consuming a minimum acceptable diet was 59 percent at the end of 2015, but this indicator could not be measured again in 2016, therefore no data are available. A new measurement is scheduled for 2017.

WFP's **community-based nutritional education strategy** over 450 communities in nearly 30 municipalities. Over 1,700 mother counsellors graduated from the WFP-facilitated training programme on key nutritional topics, covering infant and young child feeding practices. As part of the peer-counselling network, mother counsellors further transmitted this knowledge to other women in their communities, reaching 6,200 mother-to-mother support groups through nearly 36,000 home visits, and over 67,500 individual counselling sessions. In addition, WFP organised about 40 workshops on nutrition as part of the capacity strengthening activities for the Ministry of Health, reaching about 1,800 staff.

To enhance its evidence base on operations, WFP collaborated with the Mexican National Institute of Public Health (INSP) to undertake a study on the impact of WFP's nutrition programme. According to the study, based on a sample of 500 children in the departments of Totonicapan and Solola, stunting rates at the provincial level did not decrease. However, children who had received the specialised nutritious food "Mi Comidita" were 1.3 cm taller as compared to the ones not covered by WFP assistance. The specialised nutritious food distributed by WFP provided to be highly effective to prevent stunting.

As a follow up to the 2015 Systems Approach to Better Education Results (SABER) to facilitate decision-making to improve the national school meals programme, WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Education on the elaboration of a new school feeding law. Through this law, the Government will earmark funds for nutritious school meals and school-based complementary activities. As the law has not yet been formally approved, WFP did not undertake the SABER exercise in 2016.

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

In 2016, WFP also strengthened the resilience of populations to shocks and prevented a deterioration in their food security. According to representative household surveys in July 2015 and December 2016, beneficiaries had reduced the use of food-based coping strategies. A slight improvement was registered for food security and livelihood indicators, as beneficiary households had to cope with the effects of the three-year prolonged dry spell. However, despite crop losses, only a minimal proportion of households continued applying consumption-based negative coping strategies, such as consuming less expensive foods, spending savings or borrowing money.

Thanks to WFP's intervention, 80 percent of the targeted communities enhanced their assets and hence increased their resilience to climate disasters, as indicated by the increase in the community assets score.

Component 3: Connect Smallholder Farmers to Markets

WFP supported nearly 30 smallholder farmers' organisations – composed of 2,500 farmers (67 percent men and 33 percent women) – to enhance their access to markets. In particular, two smallholder farmers' organisations sold over 500 mt of maize and 60 mt of beans to WFP. These commodities were then distributed to vulnerable communities assisted under resilience activities. As the cash-based transfers prevailed under the PRRO 200490, the purchase of basic grains for WFP activities was limited. The number of assisted smallholder farmers' organisations exceeded planned figures, yet their membership had dropped.

WFP technical assistance to smallholder farmers included the promotion of drought-resistant varieties of seeds and plants, as well as the diversification of vegetable production using small irrigation systems. WFP engaged in consultations with the Government to link this production to the government social protection programmes, particularly school meals. The local purchase of maize from smallholder farmers' organisations for the production of specialised nutritious food ("Mi Comidita") did not take place, as the quality of maize did not meet specifications. WFP also trained farmers' organisations on economic, social, institutional and environmental issues, including business planning. In particular, farmers learned to carry out a cost analysis prior to establishing the minimum price of their products.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP Guatemala continued fostering women's participation in community development planning, in project management committees, as well as in decision-making over the use of food and cash-based transfers.

WFP placed strong efforts on enhancing the participation of women in decision-making processes related to grain production. Demonstration plots were established for both men and women, with particular attention to good practices for production, management and quality control. Women were also involved in income-generating activities, such as the production of processed seeds and flours, bio-fortified grains and fruits.

With the objective of increasing women's leadership positions in the executive boards of farmers' organisations, WFP provided training sessions on gender equality and prevention of gender-based violence. As a result, the participation of women in the executive boards of 27 farmers organizations, increased from 18 to 35 percent.

1,200 rural women, from Mayan Q'eqchi 'and Poqomchi' ethnic groups participated in the Joint Programme (WFP, FAO, UNWOMEN and IFAD) "Rural Women Economic Empowerment" (RWEE), in the Polochic valley. Women strengthened their skills to access local markets and enhanced their business skills in food processing. Thanks to the project, 180 women also received literacy training by WFP partners.

Under the resilience component, as an affirmative measure, women were put into leadership positions in 100% of project management committees, in order to develop their capacities and enhance their community status. Women members of food assistance committees improved their skills and confidence, and are now more involved in community level decision-making.

WFP also supported cooperating partners in strengthening their gender units/teams. In particular, WFP assisted the Ministry of Agriculture in implementing its Policy for Gender Equality (2015-2026). This policy was informed by the implementation of the programme on rural women's economic empowerment led by WFP in collaboration with UN Women, FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. In addition, WFP supported other partners such as the Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat, the ministries of Social Development, Economy, Health, as well as the National Lands Fund and the Women's Offices at municipal level.

WFP also carried out gender related activities at the country office level. Staff was involved in the formulation of the WFP Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Gender Implementation Strategy 2016-2020, to mainstream gender in all operations. A series of workshops was organised to exchange field experiences and identify lessons learned on gender equality and women's empowerment.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In 2016, no safety incidents were reported in relation to project activities and WFP's food assistance. As a preventive measure, WFP placed strong emphasis on the need to strengthen community organisations to avoid theft of food. Moreover, WFP recommended that beneficiaries walked or travelled in small groups to and from distribution sites. Local authorities were in charge of security at distribution sites.

WFP also placed attention on providing timely information to programme beneficiaries. For the resilience building activities, WFP organised several informative sessions with the project management committee 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.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Photo: Credit: WFP/Miguel Vargas Corzantes. Caption: Visit to a mother-to-mother support group implementing the community-based education strategy in Tecpan, Chimaltenango.

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	49,205	50,295	99,500	30,056	31,284	61,340	61.1%	62.2%	61.6%
Total Beneficiaries (Prevent and Reduce Malnutrition)	26,705	27,795	54,500	15,241	15,864	31,105	57.1%	57.1%	57.1%
Total Beneficiaries (Build Resilience & Reduce Vulnerability)	22,500	22,500	45,000	14,815	15,420	30,235	65.8%	68.5%	67.2%
Prevent and Reduce Malnutrition									
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	26,705	27,795	54,500	15,241	15,864	31,105	57.1%	57.1%	57.1%
By Residence status:									
Residents	26,705	27,795	54,500	15,241	15,864	31,105	57.1%	57.1%	57.1%
Build Resilience & Reduce Vulnerability									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	4,500	4,500	9,000	2,721	2,721	5,442	60.5%	60.5%	60.5%
Children (5-18 years)	9,000	9,000	18,000	5,442	5,140	10,582	60.5%	57.1%	58.8%
Adults (18 years plus)	9,000	9,000	18,000	6,652	7,559	14,211	73.9%	84.0%	79.0%
By Residence status:									
Residents	22,500	22,500	45,000	14,815	15,420	30,235	65.8%	68.5%	67.2%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Prevent and Reduce Malnutrition									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	54,500	-	54,500	31,105	-	31,105	57.1%	-	57.1%
Build Resilience & Reduce Vulnerability									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	45,000	45,000	45,000	30,235	-	30,235	67.2%	-	67.2%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Prevent and Reduce Malnutrition									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	54,500	-	54,500	31,105	-	31,105	57.1%	-	57.1%
Build Resilience & Reduce Vulnerability									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	9,000	9,000	9,000	6,047	-	6,047	67.2%	-	67.2%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

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

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Build Resilience & Reduce Vulnerability									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	4,410	4,590	9,000	2,963	3,084	6,047	67.2%	67.2%	67.2%
Total participants	4,410	4,590	9,000	2,963	3,084	6,047	67.2%	67.2%	67.2%
Total beneficiaries	22,050	22,950	45,000	14,815	15,420	30,235	67.2%	67.2%	67.2%

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)	26,705	27,795	54,500	15,241	15,864	31,105	57.1%	57.1%	57.1%
Total beneficiaries	26,705	27,795	54,500	15,241	15,864	31,105	57.1%	57.1%	57.1%

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: 2016.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	>66.00	0.00	37.00	75.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>CHIMALTENANGO, SOLOLA, TOTONICAPAN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	>70.00	38.00	-	75.00
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>CHIMALTENANGO, SOLOLA, TOTONICAPAN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	>70.00	39.00	59.00	-
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
<i>CHIMALTENANGO, SOLOLA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Workshop, Base value: 2015.03, Secondary data, Workshop</i>	>0.00	3.50	-	-
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				
<i>EL PROGRESO, ZACAPA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Community leaders interviews, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Community leaders interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Community leaders interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Community leaders interviews</i>	=80.00	0.00	72.00	78.57
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>EL PROGRESO, ZACAPA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	=90.00	89.90	79.70	81.30
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>EL PROGRESO, ZACAPA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	=90.00	92.70	75.50	70.70
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>EL PROGRESO, ZACAPA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	=90.00	89.10	80.30	83.10
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>EL PROGRESO, ZACAPA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	=6.00	5.58	5.34	5.07
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>EL PROGRESO, ZACAPA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	=6.00	5.37	5.34	4.80
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>EL PROGRESO, ZACAPA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	=6.00	5.80	5.34	5.50
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>EL PROGRESO, ZACAPA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2015.07, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews</i>	=7.00	5.36	7.02	2.06
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				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2016.12, Farmers' organizations, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Farmers' organizations, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Farmers' organizations, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Farmers' organizations</i>	=10.00	0.00	21.26	7.08
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: 2016.12, Farmers' organizations, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Farmers' organizations, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Farmers' organizations, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Farmers' organizations</i>	=30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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: 2016.12, Source FPTS Wings, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Farmers' organizations, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Farmers' organizations, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, 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	7,800	7,800	100.0%
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	180	180	100.0%
Number of people exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	46,800	46,800	100.0%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	900	900	100.0%
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	3,094	3,061	98.9%
Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	Ha	225	221	98.2%
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	120	108	89.6%
Kilometres (km) of mountain trails rehabilitated	Km	370	358	96.7%
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	15	15	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	6,050	6,047	100.0%
Number of villages assisted	centre/site	144	144	100.0%
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	2,488	75.4%
Quantity of food purchased locally through local purchases	metric ton	700	570	81.5%
Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutrition products purchased from local suppliers	metric ton	1,700	-	-

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: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	51.50	-	60.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>GUATEMALA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	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: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	100.00	-	90.00
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: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	90.00	-	90.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>GUATEMALA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	90.00	-	90.00
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: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	90.00	-	-

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: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	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: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=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: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	-	-	-
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: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	95.00	-	95.00
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: 2015.12</i>	=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: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=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: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	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, Base value: 2016.12</i>		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: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	-	-	-

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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=651,267.00	1,683,157.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>GUATEMALA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>9.00	10.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>GUATEMALA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=85.00	90.00
Connect Smallholder Farmers to Markets		
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=1,345,000.00	1,512,345.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>GUATEMALA, Local Purchases, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=6.00	8.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>GUATEMALA, Local Purchases, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=75.00	80.00
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=243,541.00	124,558.94
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>GUATEMALA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>2.00	3.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>GUATEMALA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00462-05	Corn Soya Blend	-	81
Canada	CAN-C-00462-06	Corn Soya Blend	-	140
Canada	CAN-C-00533-01	Maize	-	469
		Total	-	690