

IMPACT EVALUATION

Evaluation of the Impact of Food for Assets on Livelihood Resilience in Guatemala

A Mixed Method Impact Evaluation

Vol. II Annexes

January, 2014

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Commissioned by the
WFP Office of Evaluation

Acknowledgements

This Volume I-Annexes complements the document: Evaluation of the Impact of Food for Assets on Livelihood Resilience in Guatemala: Main Report submitted to the World Food Program Office of Evaluation in October 2013.

We would like to thank, all those who have contributed to the production of those Annexes including all member of the Evaluation team and especially Alexandre Daoust from Baastel who helped us in the data management.

Our special appreciation goes to the team of Supervisors, Interviewers- Enumerators and Analysts recruited by the firm Cambios.

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Annex 1: Summary TOR

Evaluation of the Impact of Food for Assets on Livelihoods Resilience in Guatemala

Subject and focus of the evaluation

Foods for Assets (FFA) programs form one of WFP's largest areas of investment over time. Measured by food tonnage, and level of direct expenses between 2006–2010, FFA programs were the second largest of WFP's food distribution modalities, after General Food Distribution.

FFA programs are intended to restore or build specific assets that contribute to livelihoods improvement, resilience and food security. Typical examples include rebuilding infrastructure, supporting access to markets, restoring the natural resource base, or protecting the environment and reclaiming marginal or wasted land. Many FFA interventions also aim to reduce risk and increase the capacity of households to manage shocks.

Some FFA activities aim to improve impoverished and depleted natural environments by arresting soil erosion, reducing floods, increasing moisture into the soil profile, improving water management, and increasing vegetation cover, thus enhancing the land's capacity to withstand stresses without losing productivity. By improving the environmental base upon which many people depend for agricultural and forestry-related livelihoods, FFA can help strengthen the ability of food-insecure people to manage future risks and withstand shocks. If applied at a significant scale, FFA may also contribute to reduce climatic risks or foster adaptation of communities to climate change-induced effects.

Not all food transfers conditional on work can be considered to be asset-building. Some do not create durable productive assets, but rather address the immediate food insecurity of the participants by providing food for a non-asset producing activity.

Some FFA activities may focus on lighter activities or simple repair of assets (as in the case of low-technology, low-risk interventions. Where higher technology, higher risk interventions are planned, more sophisticated and integrated approaches are needed that bring in the necessary technical capacity on the ground.

FFA in Guatemala

WFP has worked in Guatemala since 1970 and has provided assistance to rural farmers and vulnerable people affected by shocks since the early 1980s. Guatemala is prone to natural disasters that significantly affect the productivity of households, their livelihoods and their ability to cope with external shocks. Extreme and recurrent weather events render rural people more vulnerable as these depend on subsistence farming and/or daily agricultural wage labour for their food and source of income. Floods and hurricanes damage infrastructures and assets and limit access to markets. Finally, they cause crop losses and force people to become more dependent on food purchases. Between 2002 and 2011, FFA took place mainly within

three Regional PRROs and two Country Programmes designed to support communities to mitigate the effects of natural disasters and increase the long-term resilience of vulnerable people.

Objectives of the evaluation

The evaluation serves both accountability and learning purposes. The main objectives are to:

- Evaluate the outcomes and impact achieved so far (intended or unintended) by FFA on livelihoods resilience;
- Identify changes needed to enable fulfilment of the potential impact of FFA on livelihoods resilience;
- Provide information about how FFA activities can be better aligned with new policies and guidance. This evaluation is one in a series of five country evaluations to be carried out between 2012 and 2014.

The evaluations will assess the medium-term impact (impacts seen after 5–7 years) of past WFP operations where Food for Assets activities aimed to maintain or recover livelihoods and build livelihoods resilience. In these evaluations, *impact* is defined as the “lasting and/or significant effects of the intervention – social, economic, environmental or technical – on individuals, gender and age-groups, households, communities and institutions. Impact can be intended or unintended, positive and negative, macro (sector) and micro (household).” The evaluations will focus on the creation or recovery of natural resource assets (soil, water, agricultural and forests) but also recognize the contributions of infrastructure and access assets to livelihoods resilience.

Users of the evaluation

Key stakeholders include those directly involved in the design and implementation of FFA projects, including the FFA participants themselves. The Government of Guatemala at the national and sub-national level is one of the key partners with WFP in the planning and implementation of FFA interventions. In addition, a large number of cooperating partners, UN agencies such as FAO, and local NGOs work together with WFP to implement FFA activities and to provide agricultural inputs and technical assistance. Donor agencies that support FFA activities have a direct interest in the findings of the evaluation.

Evaluation questions & methodology

The following three main evaluation questions will be addressed by the evaluations:

Question 1: What positive or negative impacts have FFA activities had on individuals within participating households and communities?

Question 2: What factors were critical in affecting outcomes and impact?

Question 3: How could the FFA activities be improved to address findings emerging from the analysis in key questions 1 and 2?

The impact evaluation takes a mixed-method approach. The four main components are:

- Quantitative survey of impacts at the household and community level;
- Qualitative assessment of impacts at the household and community level;
- Technical appraisal of assets and associated biophysical changes; and
- Social and institutional analysis of networks and linkages.

Secondary data, e.g., national household level surveys, census data and WFP monitoring data on inputs and activities will be used to complement primary data collected.

Roles and responsibilities

The evaluation team, from the firm Baastel, includes both internationally and nationally recruited members and has a strong technical background in conducting independent evaluations of this nature. The team is complemented by a local company that will conduct the field surveys.

The evaluation is funded and managed by WFP’s Office of Evaluation (total estimated cost US\$200,000). Jamie Watts is the WFP evaluation manager.

Timing and key milestones

- **Inception phase:** September 10 to October 21, 2012
- **Fieldwork dates:** mid-November to mid-December 2012

Reports:

A draft evaluation report was available for comments at the end of January, 2013.

The summary evaluation report will be presented to WFP’s Executive Board in November 2013.

Findings will be actively disseminated and the final evaluation report will be publicly available on WFP’s website.

Reference:

Full and summary reports of the Evaluation and the Management Response will be available at <http://www.wfp.org/evaluation>.

Calendar of activities	
Inception phase	
1. First evaluation team teleconference	September 14, 2012
2. Reception of Drop Box documents from WFP Rome	September 14, 2012
3. Document review	September 17–21, 2012
4. Travel to Guatemala by evaluation manager and evaluation team	September 22–23, 2012
5. Visit at the WFP Country Office	September 24, 2012
6. Preliminary review of the sampling methods and	September 27, 2012

Calendar of activities	
questionnaires	
7. Debriefing at the WFP CO of the evaluation team and local coordinator	September 28, 2012
8. Approval of Inception report by OE-WFP	November 16, 2012
9. Translation of questionnaires and material	November 19–22, 2012
10. Training of local team	November 22–24, 2012
Evaluation phase	
11. Arrival in Guatemala for evaluation phase	November 25, 2012
12. Field data gathering in Guatemala including HHS	November 26 to December 15, 2012
13. Semi-structured interviews with stakeholders	November 26-30, 2012
14. Visit at municipal and focus groups at community levels	December 3-10, 2012
15. Debriefing with WFP staff in Guatemala	December 13, 2012
16. Statistical analysis of secondary data	December 2-6, 2012
17. Data compilation and entry of the HHS	December 17–31
18. Preliminary HHS report	January 10, 2013
Reporting phase	
19. Preliminary Evaluation Report submitted by Baastel	January 25, 2013
20. Review and comments on report by OE	February 8, 2013
21. New Data-gathering in Guatemala including Asset Assessments	April 8-26, 2013
22. New submission of Preliminary Evaluation Report by Baastel	May 10, 2013

Annex 2. Methodological approach

The methodology used in the evaluation includes the following four main components:

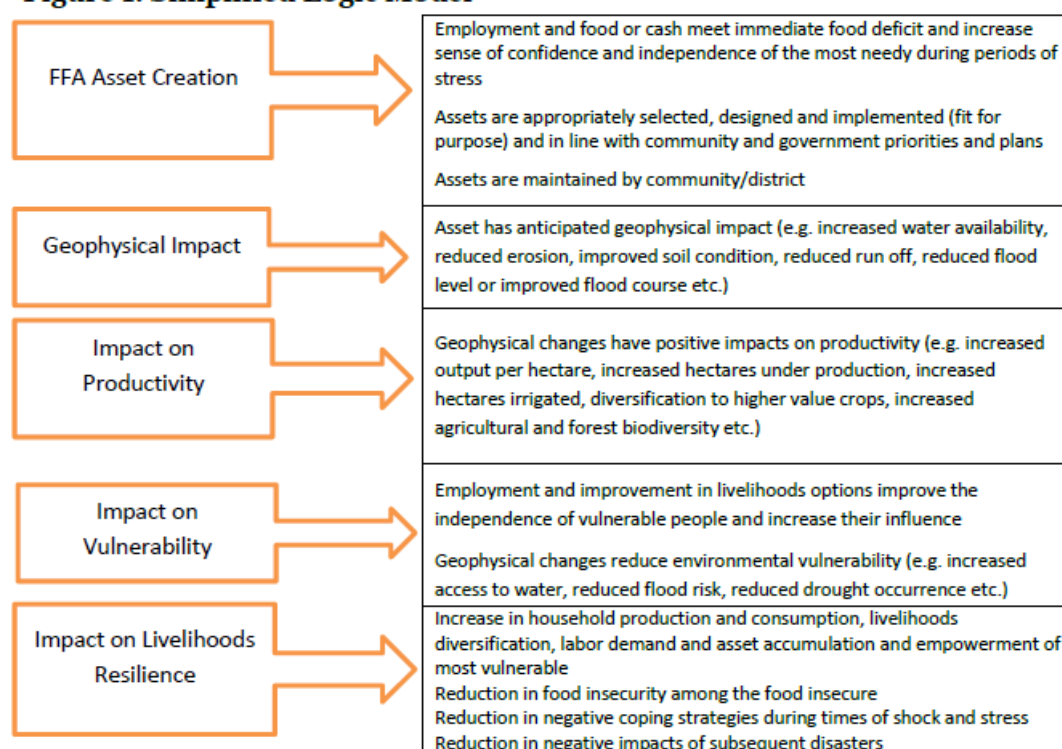
- A quantitative survey of impacts at the household and community level
- A qualitative assessment of impacts at the household and community level
- A technical appraisal of assets in each community and associated biophysical changes
- A social and institutional analysis of networks and linkages at different levels in the country but primarily, at the community level.

A detailed Methodology Guide guided the data collection through a variety of tools. Primary quantitative data were collected through household survey (HHS) questionnaires. Qualitative methods included semi-structured interviews (SSI), focus group (FG) discussions and observation of natural resources assets (AA: Assets Assessment). Secondary data (e.g., national household level surveys, census data and WFP monitoring data on inputs and activities) complemented primary data collected. Data from all sources and methods were systematically applied in triangulation to verify findings and deepen insights.

1.1.1 Logic Model, Theory of Change and Evaluation Matrix

Figure 1 below shows a simplified logic model as per the TOR.

Figure 1. Simplified Logic Model



The logic model was used as the basis for an analysis of the contribution of FFA activities to outcomes and impact. Some adjustments were made to better consider community organizations and participation of women within the framework.

A theory of change and that presents a linkage between inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and impact and the assumptions that underlie expected achievement of impact was developed by OE. This was supplemented by an evaluation matrix which included the three key questions of the evaluation.

This framework of theoretical tools grounded and guided the development of the methodology which in turn provided direction in the assessment of the conditions of assets, the household surveys, the focus groups and the social and institutional analysis. These tools were used in in both treatment and control communities.

1.2 Key Questions

Three main evaluation questions and related sub-questions will be addressed by the evaluation as shown below in Table 1:

Table 1. Main Evaluation Questions and Sub-questions

Main Evaluation Questions and Sub-questions
Q1. What positive or negative impacts have FFA activities had on individuals within participating households and communities?
Q1.1 To what extent were the assets created still functioning to the standards and for the purposes expected?
Q1.2 What bio-physical outcomes (i.e. erosion, water availability, flooding, and vegetation cover, production from agriculture or forestry) were associated with the assets developed?
Q 1.3 What effects did these outcomes had on land productivity?
Q1.4 What effects did the bio-physical outcomes had on the food security and livelihoods of participating households and communities?
Q1.5 How were impacts distributed among different wealth categories, and between men and women?
Q1.6 What effects did FFA outcomes and participation in FFA programmes have on women and girls including distribution of resources, power, workload, and empowerment and status?
Q1.7 To what extent did FFA activities or the assets built through FFA, affect the resilience of households or communities in terms of diversifying livelihoods and withstanding subsequent shocks?
Q1.8 To what extent did the FFA interventions have an impact on other, non-participant

Main Evaluation Questions and Sub-questions
households and communities (spillover effects)?
Q1.9 What were the main costs related with the asset development, including opportunity costs and maintenance costs (i.e. was the asset designed and sited appropriately in order to minimize maintenance costs; what maintenance costs are incurred by whom (both financial and time); is maintenance undertaken as needed to maintain effectiveness of the asset)?
Q2. What factors were critical in affecting outcomes and impact?
Q2.1 Planning processes: technical appropriateness and quality, modality, programme category, targeting, participation of women in priority setting, community leadership
Q2.2 Contextual factors: socio-economic, political, security, property-rights, market-related, coherence with government and local priorities and plans, presence/absence of complementary activities/institutions
Q2.3 Implementation issues: food assistance issues including amount of food assistance, duration, timing sharing, and provision of appropriate non-food items
Q2.4 Capacity and support: provision of adequate technical support from WFP or partners, contribution of food for training.
The most relevant factors were identified in the HH survey and Community Visit Protocol.
Q3. How could the FFA activities be improved to address findings emerging from the analysis in Key Questions 1 and 2?

Mixed-methods for data gathering and analysis

The Evaluation applied various data-gathering methods in Table 2:

Table 2. Tools and Methods used in the Impact Evaluation

Tools and methods	How these will be used
Document Review	Used for various purposes including the design of the methodology according to WFP guidelines and principles, the analysis of the efficiency and effectiveness through policy and project documents, and the socio-economic and nutritional situation of the country through existing census, surveys and studies.
Semi-structured interviews	Involved the main stakeholders and will serve for analysing the efficiency and effectiveness, as well as inform the social and institutional analysis
Household Survey	Used as the main data-gathering tool.

Tools and methods	How these will be used
Focus group discussions	Provided additional and qualitative data on the local communities surveyed through the HHS.
Case-studies	Added to the original TOR to bring lessons from key strategic experiences as indicated by WFP.

How these tools and methods were applied is discussed below:

1. Document Review

Annex 2 of Volume 1 provides a primary listing of approximately 60 documents, mostly sourced from the WFP and the Guatemalan Government which were reviewed. Various secondary data sets (VAM, EFSA, IVISAN-MAGA, etc.) were provided and informed the methodology and the analysis.

2. Semi-structured Interviews

A wide variety of stakeholders and partners were interviewed were in semi-structured interviews which included representatives from the following:

WFP-CO staff:

Representatives of international organizations;

Public officials and national programs;

Regional authorities;

Leaders of national and international NGOs;

Local organizations (COCODES and women’s organizations) as well as municipalities.

Semi-structured interviews focused on the second and third key questions of the evaluation:

What factors were critical in affecting outcomes and impact?

How could the FFA activities be improved to address findings emerging from the analysis in Key Questions 1 & 2?

The information gleaned through these interviews also informed the social and institutional analysis. The methodology used for these interviews is based on DAC and UNEG criteria and includes:

Relevance: the extent to which the project or intervention corresponds to national, local and international recognized policies, strategies and needs;

Effectiveness: the extent to which the project responded to the objectives set in terms of results;

Appropriateness of design: the extent to which the WFP-FFA interventions were planned and implemented based on technical quality, modality, category, targeting and participatory approaches.

Gender equity: the extent to which efforts were made to ensure the equitable participation of women within the context of the emergency or development interventions.

Environmental sustainability: the extent to which measures were taken to ensure that intervention caused no harm and potentially contributed to environmental sustainability;

Sustainability: the extent to which to the results (mainly outputs and outcomes) will be, or have a reasonable chance of life after the end of the intervention;

Efficiency: the extent to which the project implementation process represented a good use of human, technical and financial resources;

Coordination-Partnership: the extent to which different parties (national, regional, and international organizations) collaborated to ensure the success of the interventions based on shared information, resources and accountability. **Lessons**

learned: based on recent experiences, what can be learned to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of WFP-FFA interventions in Guatemala and elsewhere in the world.

Note: the criteria for sustainability accounted for the fact that many interventions occurred in the context of disasters which can affect the concept of sustainability as it is traditionally defined. Further, climate hazards which are frequent can cause damage to infrastructure built through WFP programming which also can affect their sustainability. People’s displacement as a result of the conflict, climate change and natural disasters may have affected potential sustainability of community level organizations and structures as well. **3. Household Survey (HHS)**

The questionnaire was based on a modular approach focusing on the research question: “Has the WFP FFA helped you and your family with regard to food security issues?” The Household Survey was comprised of eight different modules as shown below in Table 3:

Table 3. Modules of the HHS

Modules of the HHS
A. Unit of Information and household composition
B. Participation in WFP-FFA
C. Land ownership and farm Practices
D. Nutrition-food Security and coping strategies
E. Livelihood, income and migration
F. Disaster management and resilience
G. Community organization
H. Gender in the community

The household survey (HHS) questionnaire included all indices and scores that the WFP requires:

Coping Strategy Index;
Community Asset Score;
Household Asset Score,
Household Dietary Diversity Score;
Food Consumption Score.

Data was gathered by researchers which consisted of three teams of four interviewers and one Supervisor who in each respective community undertook the Asset Assessment, the Household Survey and one Focus Group per beneficiary community. The data was captured by an Analyst and Data-entry Assistants during the field work. It was compiled and a preliminary analysis was undertaken by Cambios. To ensure the quality and consistency of the data, both Cambios and Baastel reviewed the data.

2.3 Use of Geographic Positioning System

Efforts were made to use geographic positioning systems (GPSs) in the course of the evaluation through the Direction of GIS and Risk Management of the Ministry of Agriculture (José Miguel Duro at MAGA). GIS images were generated but were not considered usable given the little evidence of maintained assets encountered. Photographs of these assets in Annex III. Analysis of Assets recorded and observed.

2.4 Community approach and Community Visit Protocol

The individual teams of researchers from the local firm Cambios spent a day in each in selected communities using a “blitz approach”, called “barrido” in Spanish who then undertook the following sequence of activities:

Arrival in the community: meeting with the community leader, introduction of the evaluation team;

Assets Assessment: The Supervisor completed the form on assets assessment and photos of these were taken;

Household interviews: the 4 interviewers visited households and each undertook five interviews in one day for a total of 20 per community.

Focus Group: in each community, a focus group, either with community leaders or with women’s association were organized and led by the supervisor.

Protocols for each tool and a community field guide were provided by Baastel. A detailed Community Visit Protocol (CVP) as well as Evaluation tools for the Focus Groups and the Asset Assessments and the Questionnaire for the Household Survey are annexed to the Inception Report.

2.5 Focus Groups

Qualitative tools such as in-depth focus group discussions were used to triangulate the technical appraisal and survey data findings and to help to identify important processes and causal links. **Focus group discussions** provided in-depth understanding if the FFA-related interventions have had an impact on livelihoods, resilience and food security. The qualitative component also explored the role of complementary interventions affecting programme outcomes, and issues relating to the distribution of direct and indirect benefits within communities. Focus groups alternated between community leaders and women's groups for an even number of each. The Supervisor of the team assisted by one of interviewers in a given village was assisted in documenting the results of the FG. The main focus of the questions were designed to help determine “**causality**” in the results chain: Did the assets contribute to: i) increased production ii) increase livelihood, iii) increased resilience?

2.6 Case-studies

Case studies were believed important by the WFP-GCO to illustrate lessons learned of importance. Two case studies with associated interviews and document review were conducted to summarize these illustrative experiences. There were two:

A long-term intervention undertaken in the 1990s: based on DEV-2587-Comunidad de Santa Rosa-Pixabaj which works through government partners

A comparison of the WFP-FFA approach with the USAID approach: which works through NGOs-VSOs partners.

2.7 Social and institutional analysis

For a comprehensive inventory of these externalities and to fully assess the situation, a selected sample of individuals from the treatment areas were asked if they had transferred the benefits acquired from the WFP-FFA interventions to anyone outside of the treatment areas. This was addressed especially in control communities HHS and FG. The institutional mapping approach included interviews with other organisations providing assistance similar to that of WFP in the area. Results from semi-structured interviews and focus groups were used to complete the institutional analysis. This concentrated on the different types of organizations (International, regional, local, etc.), the types of collaboration (Policy dialogue, Advocacy, Technical assistance, Financial Assistance) and the degree to which such collaboration took place (High frequency, etc.). The grid for the Social and Institutional Network analysis served as a tool to triangulate various sources of information from the household survey focus groups and the semi-structured interviews.

1.1.4 Sampling approach and context

There were two distinct phases to this process:

The construction of the sampling frame;

The selection of a sample from that frame.

A representative sample of communities to be reviewed was selected according to the following five sampling criteria:

Criterion 1: WFP activity clusters within the selected projects (CP10092, PRRO10444)

Criterion 2: WFP activity clusters where WFP is not currently active (within the time frame covered by an impact evaluation 2005–2010);

Criterion 3: With Natural Resources Management (NRM) assets;

Criterion 4: With > 20 metric tonnes and < 100 MT;

Criterion 5: Geographic accessibility, given cost and time limitations.

The application of the first two criteria led to inclusion of programs PRRO 10444 (active 2008-2011, technical partner FAO) and CP 10092 (2003-2010, Activity 3, FONAPAZ; Activity 4, FIS).

The sample was drawn from the list of communities which received both access infrastructure and natural resources assets but the evaluation focused only the natural resources assets built.

A 12-step process was then undertaken in determining the sample:

Step 1: Eliminate all records except those for PRRO 10444 and CP 10092;

Step 2: Eliminate all activities other than NR or Access Infrastructure.

Taking into account questions of concentration of FFA activity, geographic contiguity and other factors, the list of 22 Departments was provided and the file was reduced in the following way:

Step 3: the Departments of Guatemala, Quetzaltenango, Sacapequez or Totonicapan were excluded given that there were no FFA interventions based on the available information;

Step 4: The department of San Marcos was excluded on the basis of UNDSS security concerns;

Step 5: Jutiapa, Retalhuleu, Santa Rosa and Suchipequez were excluded because the level of FFA intervention was minimal; Chiquimula, Escuintla, Izabal, Petén and Zacapa were excluded on the basis of two criteria: relatively small FFA intervention and geographic location;

Step 6: The departments of Baja Verapaz, Huehuetenango, Quiché, Jalapa and El Progreso offered the best possibilities of grouping the survey activities based on the efficiency criterion; using the number of metric tonnes of food distributed as a measure of importance, these six Departments account for 77% of the total amount of food distributed by the programs under consideration;

Step 7: Finally, Alta Verapaz, Chimaltenango and Sololá were eliminated once it turned out that the five largest intervention Departments (previous step) neatly formed three groupings of contiguous Departments.

This still left a list of 627 communities eligible for selection as FFA cases. The WFP office was able to make available a map showing all communities with FFA interventions in the eligible time period.

Step 8: Taking the cost and inconvenience of travel into account, the maps and lists of communities were jointly examined and a number of municipalities eliminated, using the joint criteria of small number of eligible communities and distance from areas of greater FFA density. This left a list of 544 communities in relatively compact reduced strata.

Step 9: In preparing the sample, care was taken to ensure that the location of the beneficiary communities and control communities in each cluster would be as close together as possible. Also, in order to ensure that a sufficient number of communities would be visited, a number of “replacement” communities were identified in the same areas. The final sample depended on the acceptance by the chosen communities to participate in the evaluation, and their actual physical accessibility.

Step 10: Working with the maps, a total of 39 compact clusters of 5 communities each was formed (11 each in JEP and AVBV and 17 in HQ). In each of the three strata, 5 clusters were selected using simple random (Bernoulli) sampling. In each case, the first 4 selected clusters are the primary sample while the fifth is a “reserve” cluster in case an entire cluster is, for some reason unavailable, for community visits. Within each of the 15 selected clusters (i.e. including those held in reserve, the 5 communities were randomly ordered, again using Bernoulli sampling, and the first three designated as the main sample while the fourth and fifth are held in reserve in case one of the first three is unavailable.

Step 11: Finally, as to the appropriate number of control communities to be visited, maps showing both the FFA communities and communities with no FFA intervention were studied, and for each of the 15 above-mentioned clusters, three nearby non-intervention communities were selected and again ordered randomly. The first community in each cluster was designated as the selected control with the other two, remaining in reserve. The non-beneficiary communities will most-likely have received other interventions than those targeted by the present design.

Step 12: The 18 types of natural resource assets in the WFP Guatemala programme were taken into account and the following variables were considered in the sampling frame, for each village:

Project identifier

Year

Department, municipality and community (village name or identifying number);

Village population (households or persons; at some recent date), and/or number of households/persons directly involved in the FFA activity;

Asset(s) created, and for each;

Cost

Amount of food provided

The current status of the assets

The sampling list included forty (40) selected beneficiary communities and twenty (20) control group communities and replacement communities located in 13

different municipalities of five different departments. (Annex 4 of Volume I – Evaluation Report lists the communities visited).

Given the unavailability of family lists, the households were selected randomly upon the arrival of the supervisors and interviewers in each community. Twenty interviews were taken place in each selected community. The following Table 1 summarizes the number of interviews, focus groups and participants in the sampled beneficiary communities and control group communities. The following Table 4 provides the number of communities and respondents sampled in both beneficiary and control communities:

Table 4. Sampling of the impact evaluation

Gender Types	No. of FGs and % of all focus groups		Sub-total (participants in FGs and % of all four FGs)		Sub-total (respondents survey and % of all four surveys)		Total	
	Sub-total beneficiaries	40	68%	622	68%	809	67%	1431
Sub-total control	19	32%	294	32%	392	33%	686	32%
Total	59	100%	916	100%	1201	100%	2117	100%

Overall, 59 communities were visited. Some community leaders refused to participate, in which case these communities were replaced with others of similar profile. In one community, the number of potential respondents was too low; therefore, two communities were regrouped (La Flor - Barrellito). A total 916 people participated in focus groups, and of those, 622 (68%) were from beneficiary communities and 294 (32%) from control communities. The household survey interviewed 1,201 people, 809 (67%) of whom were from beneficiary communities and 392 (33%) from control group communities.

1.1.5 Evaluation process and limitations

Evaluation team

The evaluation team from Baastel was selected to perform this mandate:

Dr. Rémy-Claude Beaulieu: Team Leader; (Specialist in program evaluation);

Anne Fouillard, M.E.S.: Senior Evaluator (Specialist in Natural Resources and Environment);

Hew Gough: Statistician, (Specialist in Quantitative Analysis);

Alexandre Daoust: Data Management;

Lic. Olga Marina Pinto: Head of Cambios and Local Coordinator (Specialist in conducting field surveys).

The local firm (Cambios) was selected by Le Groupe-conseil baastel (Baastel) following a call for proposals. The Cambios team was hired based on their understanding of the objectives of the sampling process and best value for money. The local team recruited by Cambios included 16 professionals involved in

conducting household surveys (4 supervisors and 12 interviewers), two senior analysts and three data-entry support staff. Baastel provided quality control of the documents presented. Client coordination was undertaken by Mylène Bordeleau, and President Philippe Bâcle contributed to quality assurance.

Evaluation process

Guatemala is a small very mountainous, geographically complex and sociologically diverse country. All of these elements were identified as potential risks in the implementation of the evaluation. The potential occurrence of those risks was high and the level of impact on the process rated moderate.

An external panel of experts reviewed the Inception Report as well as the Office of Evaluation and the WFP Guatemala Country Office. Major adjustments were made to ensure quality of the evaluation tools.

Evaluation challenges and limitations

Challenges and limiting factors included:

Geographic location: Travel to certain communities, especially in the departments of Quiché, Huehuetenango and Baja Verapaz was difficult requiring that the research team walk to the communities and stay overnight as returning the same day was impossible.

Livelihood zones: The evaluation was held in five of the 20 livelihood zones identified in Guatemala which describe sources of income and food, and access to markets by different groups or socioeconomic areas, and vulnerability.¹

Local dialects: In some communities, especially those of Quiché and Huehuetenango, interviewees and participants in focus groups expressed themselves in local languages which made data gathering difficult.

Participation of control communities: Their inclusion in the evaluation led to the creation of expectations that they would receive assistance – consequently, theirs was often the most enthusiastic response. (In one community, community leaders handed the team leader an official written request for WFP assistance).

Expectations created by the evaluation: Visits to both the beneficiary and control communities provided an opportunity for participants and local leaders to request eventual or renewed support from WFP. To what extent, these expectations may have influenced the responses and results of the household surveys and focus groups are unknown. But, this may have contributed to influencing the information provided based on a perception of what information provided could result in future assistance through a project.

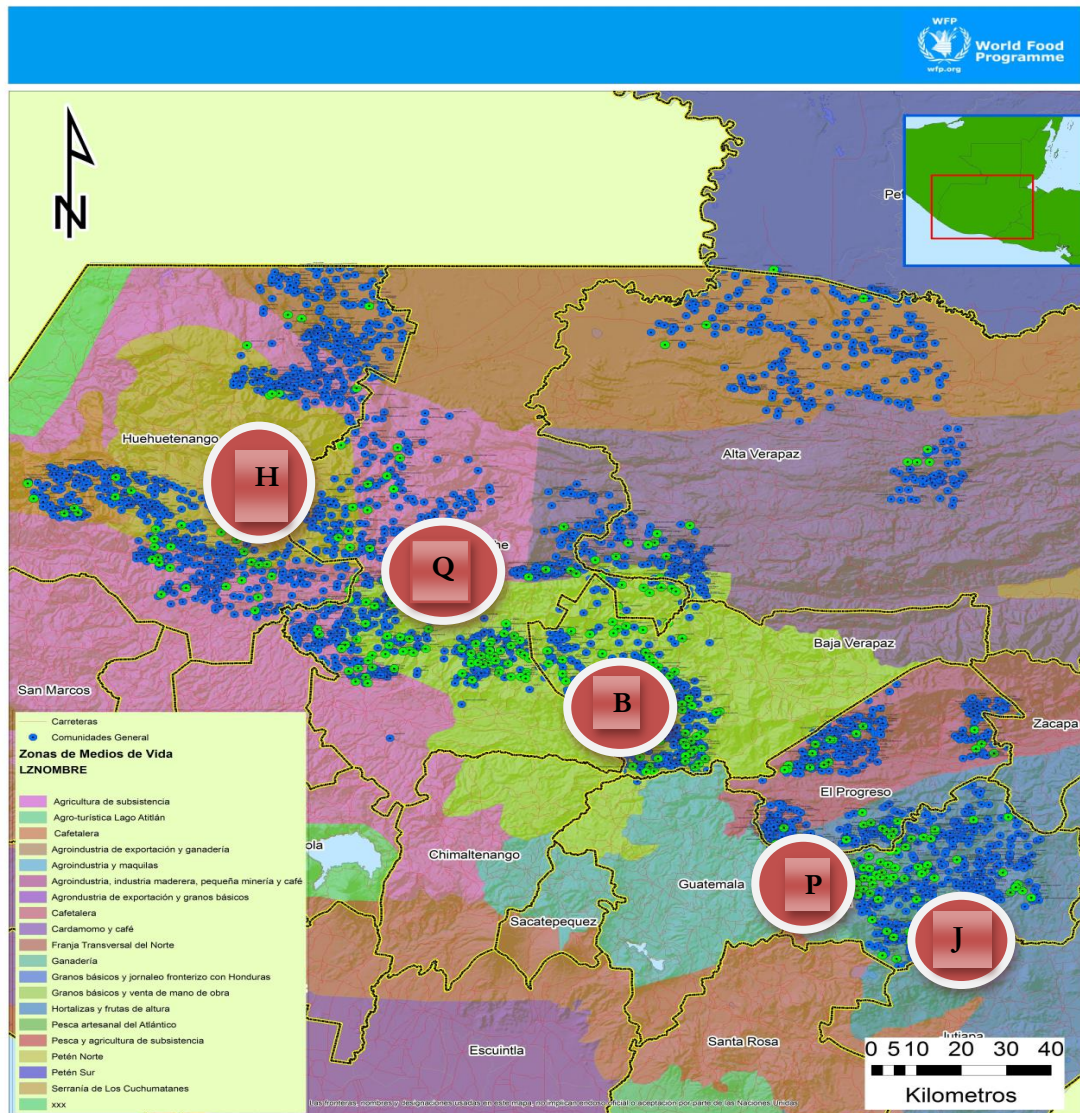
The **sampling process** proved more difficult than anticipated given inconsistencies in the raw list of information provided by the WFP and the subsequent need to re-insert complementary information (FIS-Geographical location, etc.), after the fact.

The following Figure 2 provides an overview of the departments, the bio-physical zones of which are indicated with the blue dots, where WFP intervened over time. The yellow dots show the location of WFP-FFA interventions and the respective area

¹The 20 livelihood zones are described in detail in the Context (Annex II).

covered by this evaluation in five departments: H: Huehuetenango, Q: Quiché, B: Baja Verapaz, J: Jalapa and P: El Progreso.

Figure 2: Map representing WFP interventions (blue dots), FFA interventions (green dots) and areas covered by this impact evaluation (red circles).



Annex 3: Logic Model

Evaluation Logic Model							
Inputs / Resources	Assumptions	Outputs / Activities	Assumptions	Short-term	Assumptions	Medium-term	Long-term
Risk & livelihoods analysis	Correct identification of key constraints to food security and sustainable livelihoods Accurate analysis of role of natural resources in food security Identification of additional factors determining food insecurity among the most vulnerable – including social and institutional issues	Analysis carried out in collaboration with appropriate national and local expertise Analysis and planning engaged vulnerable members of the communities Documentation of analysis	Individuals, communities and local government are receptive and participating in risk analysis stages				
FFA Activities	Appropriate assets identified for construction/reconstruction Strategic selection of intervention sites in order to have anticipated livelihoods and geo-physical impacts Integration with local and national planning processes and sector priorities Scale of interventions appropriate to enable impact Asset design and quality of construction adequate Asset results in anticipated geophysical changes and increased productivity	Identification of potential strategic interventions by intervention type and context Selection of assets in collaboration with community and local planning staff Asset specification, design and construction	Communities are receptive and participating at design and implementation stages Predictable food/cash delivery schedules Capable & knowledgeable sustained local institutions and/or NGO present at field level	Assets are created which benefit the poor Creation of assets has anticipated short term geophysical impact on water, soil, flood pattern, biodiversity, etc	Distribution of direct and indirect impact of assets and asset development (training, food or cash) benefit the poor Asset continues to be fit for purpose in the medium term Asset continues to confer benefits over time	Increase in land productivity Household Asset Score improved (diversification of livelihoods, increase in labor demand) Community Asset Scores improved Food consumption score Overall health status improved (MUAC) Improved food security, access and type of food	Reduced environmental vulnerability Reduced overall impact of disasters Reduced food insecurity and improved livelihoods SO 2.2 - Support & enhance resilience of communities to shocks through safety-nets or asset creation
Inputs: Food and Non Food– tools, infrastructure material	Adequate and appropriate material resources provided Sufficient resources available for capital inputs Timely provision of materials Food/cash delivered as planned and scheduled appropriately	Adequate and timely food/cash inputs made available Complementary non-food inputs provided on time and in the right combination to enable construction	No food or non-food pipeline breaks or delays Appropriate ration provided	Impacts positively on food production activities among target population Poor and vulnerable avoid negative			
Technical assistance	Relevant technical assistance available at appropriate level and required time	Technical assistance provided as required	Technical assistance is of high quality				

Evaluation Logic Model

Inputs / Resources	Assumptions	Outputs / Activities	Assumptions	Short-term	Assumptions	Medium-term	Long-term
	to ensure quality asset construction			coping strategies when faced with shocks and stress Creation of assets reduces immediate vulnerability to shocks and stress			SO 3.2 – Support the reestablishment of livelihoods and food & nutrition security on communities and households affected by shock
Training and capacity development	Ensure adequate technical skills for implementation and management available at appropriate level	Technical skills development programme implemented User committee trained in community mobilisation, participation and asset management	Capacities of authorities, partners and communities are built and increase over time (post-shock)				
Complementary WFP interventions	Interventions such as income generation, micro-finance, marketing, agricultural extension etc. also provided to enhance impact of assets created on food security	Implementation of innovative complementary interventions					
Complementary interventions by other agencies	WFP intervention integrated with activities of other agencies to ensure synergies and avoid duplication and competition. Complementary emergency and non-emergency interventions provided (therapeutic feeding, WASH, etc.)	Strategic integration of WFP assets with inputs from other agents					
Local government/community ownership and maintenance	Asset ownership agreed and responsibility for maintenance established, with budgets and plans for maintenance agreed and adhered to, to ensure ongoing asset functioning in the medium term User committee formed and working effectively over time, including giving voice to vulnerable members of the community	User committee functional Asset maintenance programme implemented	Sustained community and local authorities commitment for asset maintenance Assets appropriately sited and constructed to avoid excessive maintenance costs				

Annex 4: Sampled and visited communities

Departments	Municipalities	Beneficiary Communities	Control Group Communities
Huehuetenango	1. Huehuetenango	---	1. Lo de Chavez
	2. Aguacatán	1. Cantezela I	2. Tres Cruces
	3. Chiantla	2. Cantón Arenales 3. Cantón Plaza	--
	4. San Pedro Necta	4. Aldea La Laguna	3. Tuiscuz 4. Ajal
Quiché	5. Cunen	5. Xequiquel 6. Río Blanco 7. Batzulá	5. San Siguan
	6. San Bartolomé Jocotenango	8. Las Cuevas 9. Sinchaj 10. Chomop	6. El Carrizal 7. Las Guayabitas 8. Chucaché
	7. Canilla	11. Chusiquel 12. Chichaj	9. Buena Vista o Chiboj
Baja Verapaz	8. Cubulco	13. Chicustín 14. Sutun 15. La Laguna 16. Patzijom 17. Alibalabaj 18. Chuachacuxa 19. La Laguna Pachojob 20. Rabinala	10. Xecunabaj 11. Los Achiotes o El Achiotal 12. Papayal 13. Vega Grande
	9. Granados	21. Joya De La Vega 22. El Colmenar 23. El Chupadero	14. La Galera
	10. Rabinal	24. Xococ 25. Patixlan	15. Buena Vista
Jalapa	11. San Pedro Pinula	26. Quequesquillo 27. Candelaria 28. La Flor 29. El Cujito	---
	12. San Carlos Alzatate	30. Laguna Verde 31. Alzatate (Barrio Las Camelias) 32. Matazano	16. Barrialito 17. Volcán Alzatate
	12. Jalapa	33. El Duraznal 34. El Durazno 35. El Sapo 36. San Lorenzo 37. Santa Elena	18. Hierba Buena 19. El Limón 20. Joyitas
El Progreso	13. Sansare	38. El Jute Arriba 39. Río Grande Arriba 40. Santa Bárbara	21. La Trinidad

Annex 5: FFA Activities Guatemala, All Projects, 2002–2011

Department	No. of municipalities	No. of interventions	Total no. of participants	Total MT of food
Alta Verapaz	14	49	9,282	536
Baja Verapaz	7	44	43,971	1485
Chimaltenango	15	94	20,841	1116
Chiquimula	6	45	5,244	184
El Progreso	7	66	14,173	624
Escuintla	10	50	10,423	418
Huehuetenango	24	153	21,561	1524
Izabal	5	55	12,024	462
Jalapa	5	43	12,044	449
Jutiapa	8	34	10,163	359
Petén	12	45	10,924	412
Quetzaltenango	23	85	11,066	479
Quiché	18	141	64,109	2918
Retahuleu	2	7	1,210	46
Sacatepequez	8	25	3,998	144
San Marcos	23	172	34,272	1675
Santa Rosa	8	28	4,570	217
Solola	17	111	15,337	496
Suchitepequez	7	27	5,799	52
Totonicapan	7	30	10,286	215
Zacapa	10	80	11,853	351
Total	236	1,384	333,150	14,162

Source: WFO FFA file Guatemala FFA data + tables All.xls

Annex 6: Participation in Focus Groups and Household Survey

Table 1: Focus groups (Beneficiaries/Control)

Gender Types	# of Focus Groups (FG) and % of all focus groups		# and % Women from total participants		# and % Men from total participants		Total participants	
Beneficiaries								
Leaders	24 FG	60%	139 Women	43%	184 Men	57%	323 Participants	100% Leaders
Women's group	16 FG	40 %	258 Women	86%	41 Men	14%	299 Participants	100% Women's group
Sub-Total Beneficiaries	40 FG	100%	397 Women beneficiaries	64%	225 Men beneficiaries	36%	622 Participants	100% Beneficiaries
Control								
Leaders	12 FG	63%	66 Women	41%	94 Men	59%	160 Participants	100% Leaders
Women's group	7 FG	37%	116 Women	87%	18 Men	13%	134 Participants	100% Women's group
Sub-Total Control	19 FG	100%	182 Women	62%	112 Men	38%	294 Participants	100% Control

Table 2: Focus groups Total

Gender Types	# of Focus Groups (FG) and % of all focus groups		# and % Women from total participants		# and % Men from total participants		Total participants	
Sub-Total Beneficiaries	40 FG	68%	397 Women beneficiaries	68%	225 Men beneficiaries	67%	622 Participants	68%
Sub-Total Control	19 FG	32%	182 Women	32%	112 Men	33%	294 Participants	32%
Total	59 FG	100%	579 Women	100%	337 Men	100%	916 Participants	100%

Table 3: Focus groups & Survey Total

Gender Types	# of Focus Groups (FG) and % of all focus groups		Sub-total (participants FGs and % of all for focus groups)		Sub-total (respondents survey and % of all for survey)		Total	
Sub-Total Beneficiaries	40 FG	68%	622 Participants	68%	809 respondents	67%	1431 Beneficiaries	68%
Sub-Total Control	19 FG	32%	294 Participants	32%	392 respondents	33%	686 Control	32%
Total	59 FG	100%	916 Participants	100%	1201	100%	2117 Individuals	100%

Annex 7: Summary data of beneficiary communities

WFP Data-PRRO-10444									Asset assessment (Evaluation)		
Community	Project Scheme/Output	Asset Category/	Livelihood Zone	Undernutrition %	Unit Meas.	Quant Progr.	# Parti.	Mt	Asset exists?	Asset Functional?	% of com. Benefits
		Intervention							o : No 1 : yes	o : No 1 : yes	
Department: Quiché Municipality: Cunen											
Xequiquel	Tree planting	Agroforestry	Subsistence Agriculture	81,81%	Ha	7,2	36	5,04	1	1	40
Xequiquel	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture			Unit	36	36	3,024	1	1	70
Xequiquel	Agroforestrysystems	Agroforestry			Unit	78	36	5,04	1	1	90
Xequiquel	Infiltration Ditches	Conservation			Ha	30,17	36	8,447	1	1	10
Xequiquel	FamilyOrchards	Agriculture			Unit	72	36	6,048	1	1	100
Rio Blanco	Dead barriers	Conservation	Subsistence Agriculture	84%	Ha	2,04	47	0,743	1	1	100
Rio Blanco	Individual terraces	Conservation			Ha	4,08	47	2,86	1	1	100
Rio Blanco	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture			Unit	47	47	3,948	1	1	100
Rio Blanco	Infiltration Ditches	Conservation			Ha	50,59	47	14,166	1	1	100
Rio Blanco	Family Orchards	Agriculture			Unit	47	47	3,948	1	1	100
Rio Blanco	Agroforestrysystems	Agroforestry			Unit	50	47	3,22	1	1	50
Batzula	Dead barriers	Conservation	Subsistence Agriculture	84%	Ha	3,26	75	1,186	1	1	40
Batzula	Live Barriers	Conservation			Ha	6,52	75	0,73	1	1	75
Batzula	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture			Unit	75	75	6,3	1	1	100

WFP Data-PRRO-10444									Asset assessment (Evaluation)		
Community	Project Scheme/Output	Asset Category/	Livelihood Zone	Undernutrition %	Unit Meas.	Quant Progr.	# Parti.	Mt	Asset exists?	Asset Functional?	% of com. Benefits
		Intervention							o : No 1 : yes	o : No 1 : yes	
Batzula	Family Orchards	Agriculture			Unit	75	75	6,3	1	1	75
Batzula	Agroforestry systems	Agroforestry			units	70	75	4,536	1	1	100
Batzula	Infiltration Ditches	Conservation			Ha	75	75	22,596	1	1	30
Las Cuevas	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture	Basic grains/ Selling of work force	89,14%	Unit	58	58	0,162	1	1	80
Las Cuevas	Benchterraces construction	Conservation			Ha	2,52	58	4,766	0	0	0
Las Cuevas	Live Barriers	Conservation			Ha	5,04	58	0,564	1	1	75
Las Cuevas	Family Orchards	Agriculture			Unit	58	58	4,872	1	1	75
Las Cuevas	Infiltration Ditches	Conservation			Ha	4,5	58	1,26	1	1	80
Las Cuevas	Several Trainings	Agriculture			Days	348	58	0,975	1	1	75
Las Cuevas	Agroforestry systems	Agroforestry			Unit	58	58	3,735	0	0	0
Sinchaj	Construction of retainingwalls	Community Infrastructure	Basic grains/ Selling of work force	89,62%	Ha	2,3	53	2,258	1	1	100
Sinchaj	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture			Unit	53	53	4,452	1	1	100
Sinchaj	Live barriers	Conservation			Ha	5	53	0,56	1	1	60
Sinchaj	Infiltration Ditches	Conservation			Ha	67	53	18,767	1	1	90
Sinchaj	Family Orchards	Agriculture			Unit	53	53	4,450	1	1	100
Sinchaj	Agroforestrysystems	Agroforestry			Unit	53	53	3,413	1	1	100

WFP Data-PRRO-10444									Asset assessment (Evaluation)		
Community	Project Scheme/Output	Asset Category/	Livelihood Zone	Undernutrition %	Unit Meas.	Quant Progr.	# Parti.	Mt	Asset exists?	Asset Functional?	% of com. Benefits
		Intervention							0 : No 1 : yes	0 : No 1 : yes	
Chomop	Orchards Family	Agriculture			Unit	47	47	3,948	1	1	60
Chomop	Infiltration Ditches	Conservation			Ha	47	47	13,158	1	1	60
Chomop	Agroforestry systems	Agroforestry			Unit	50	47	3,22	0	0	0
Department: Quiché Municipality: Canilla											
Chichaj	Organic fertilizer	Agriculture	Basic grains/ Selling of work force		Unit	50	50	4,2	1	1	100
Chichaj	Dead barriers	Conservation		Ha	2,17	50	0,791	1	1	60	
Chichaj	Live Barriers	Conservation		Ha	4,34	50	0,486	1	1	65	
Chichaj	Family Orchards	Agriculture		Unit	50	50	4,2	1	1	70	
Chichaj	Infiltration Ditches	Conservation		Ha	10	50	2,800	1	1	60	
Chichaj	Agroforestrysystems	Agroforestry		Unit	41	50	2,688	0	0	0	
Department: Baja Verapaz Municipality: Cubulco											
Chicustin	Family Orchards	Agriculture	Basic grains/ Selling of work force		Unit	60	74	6,216	1	1	45
Chicustin	Improvement of agricultural infrastructure	Yard/Dwelling		Unit	9	74	1,658	0	0	0	
Chicustin	Agroforestrysystems	Agroforestry		Unit	78	74	5,05	1	1	40	
Chicustin	No burning and dist. stubble	Agriculture		Unit	6,43	74	0,72	1	1	1	

WFP Data-PRRO-10444									Asset assessment (Evaluation)		
Community	Project Scheme/Output	Asset Category/	Livelihood Zone	Undernutrition %	Unit Meas.	Quant Progr.	# Parti.	Mt	Asset exists?	Asset Functional?	% of com. Benefits
		Intervention							o : No 1 : yes	o : No 1 : yes	
Chicustin	Oorganic composting	Agriculture			Unit	74	74	6,216	1	1	40
Chicustin	Masal selection of basic grains	Agriculture			Ha	16	74	1,658	0	0	0
Sutun	Family Orchards	Agriculture	Basic grains/ Selling of Work force	54,90%	Unit	60	68	5,46	1	1	80
Sutun	Masal selection of basic grains	Agriculture			Ha	16	68	1,456	1	1	80
Sutun	Improvement of agricultural infrastructure	Yard/Dwelling			Unit	9	68	1,490	1	1	51
Sutun	Not burning and stubble distribution	Agriculture			Ha	5,91	68	0,662	1	1	95
Sutun	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture			Unit	68	68	5,712	1	1	95
Sutun	Agroforestrysystems	Agroforestry			Unit	72	68	4,699	0	0	0
La Laguna	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture			Basic grains/ Selling of work force	74,03%	Ha	50	50	4,2	1
La Laguna	Family Orchards	Agriculture	Unit	30			50	4,20	1	1	14
La Laguna	Agroforestrysystems	Agriculture	Unit	54			50	3,480	1	1	41
La Laguna	Not burning and stubble distribution	Agriculture	Ha	4,34			50	0,486	1	1	1
La Laguna	Improvement of agricultural infrastructure	Yard/Dwelling	Unit	5			50	1,120	1	1	90

WFP Data-PRRO-10444									Asset assessment (Evaluation)		
Community	Project Scheme/Output	Asset Category/	Livelihood Zone	Undernutrition %	Unit Meas.	Quant Progr.	# Parti.	Mt	Asset exists?	Asset Functional?	% of com. Benefits
		Intervention							o : No 1 : yes	o : No 1 : yes	
La Laguna	Masal selection of basic grains	Agriculture			Ha	8	50	1,120	1	1	74
Patzijom	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture	Basic grains/ Selling of work force	80,06%	Unit	35	35	2,94	1	1	60
Patzijom	Live Barriers	Conservation			Ha	3,02	35	0,34	1	1	60
Patzijom	Family Orchards	Agriculture			Unit	30	35	2,940	1	1	75
Patzijom	Improvement of agricultural infrastructure	Yard/Dwelling			Unit	4	35	0,392	1	1	60
Patzijom	Masal selection of basic grains	Agriculture			Ha	8	35	0,784	1	1	45
Alibalabaj	Live Barriers	Conservation	Basic grains/ Selling of work force	82,91	Ha	8,17	94	0,915	1	1	37
Alibalabaj	Tree planting	Agroforestry			Ha	8,17	94	5,72	0	0	0
Alibalabaj	Agroforestrysystems	Agroforestry			unit	23	94	1,512	1	1	63
Alibalabaj	Family Orchards	Agriculture			unit	90	94	9,240	1	1	26
Alibalabaj	Improvement of agricultural infrastructure	Yard/Dwelling			unit	5	94	1,030	0	0	0
Alibalabaj	Masal selection of basic grains	Agriculture			Ha	8	94	1,120	0	0	0
Alibalabaj	Not burning and stubble distribution	Agriculture			Ha	8,17	94	0,915	1	1	46
Alibalabaj	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture			Unit	95	94	9 072	1	1	37

WFP Data-PRRO-10444									Asset assessment (Evaluation)		
Community	Project Scheme/Output	Asset Category/	Livelihood Zone	Undernutrition %	Unit Meas.	Quant Progr.	# Parti.	Mt	Asset exists?	Asset Functional?	% of com. Benefits
		Intervention							0 : No 1 : yes	0 : No 1 : yes	
Chuachacuxa	Family Orchards	Agriculture	Basic grains/ Selling of work force	85,93%	Unit	70	99	8,4	1	1	30
Chuachacuxa	Live Barriers	Conservation			Ha	8,06	99	0,964	1	1	25
Chuachacuxa	Improvement of agricultural infrastructure	Yard/Dwelling			Unit	5	99	1,344	0	0	0
Chuachacuxa	Not burning and stubble distribution	Agriculture			Ha	8,06	99	0,964	1	1	100
Chuachacuxa	Masal selection of basic grains	Agriculture			Ha	8	99	1,344	0	0	0
Chuachacuxa	Agroforestrysystems	Agroforestry			Unit	64	99	4,176	1	1	0
Chuachacuxa	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture			Unit	100	99	8	1	1	25
La Laguna Pachojob	Family Orchards	Agriculture	Basic grains/ Selling of work force	81,17%	Unit	90	101	6,972	1	1	14
La Laguna Pachojob	Agroforestrysystems	Agroforestry			Unit	57	101	3,688 8	1	1	41
La Laguna Pachojob	Not burning and stubble distribution	Agriculture			Ha	8,78	101	0,983	1	1	100
La Laguna Pachojob	Improvement of agricultural infrastructure	Agriculture			Unit	9	101	1,187	1	1	90
La Laguna Pachojob	Masal selection of basic grains	Agriculture			Ha	16	101	1,187	1	1	74
La Laguna Pachojob	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture			Unit	119	101	9,968	1	1	74

WFP Data-PRRO-10444									Asset assessment (Evaluation)		
Community	Project Scheme/Output	Asset Category/	Livelihood Zone	Undernutrition %	Unit Meas.	Quant Progr.	# Parti.	Mt	Asset exists?	Asset Functional?	% of com. Benefits
		Intervention							0 : No 1 : yes	0 : No 1 : yes	
Rabinala	Family Orchards	Agriculture	Basic grains/ Selling of work force	66,73%	Unit	60	42	3,696	1	1	28
Rabinala	Masal selection of basic grains	Agriculture			Ha	16	42	0,9856	0	0	0
Rabinala	Improvement of agricultural infrastructure	Yard/Dwelling			Unit	9	42	0,9632	0	0	0
Rabinala	Not burning and stubble distribution	Agriculture			Ha	3,65	42	0,409	1	1	100
Rabinala	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture			Unit	42	42	3,528	0	0	0
Rabinala	Agroforestrysystems	Agroforestry			Unit	45	42	2,9232	1	1	28
Department: Baja Verapaz Municipality: Granados											
Joya De La Vega	Agroforestrysystems	Agroforestry	Basic grains/ Selling of work force	51,25%	Unit	40	37	2,5752	1	1	40
Joya De La Vega	Family Orchards	Agriculture			Unit	53	37	3,8640	1	1	13
Joya De La Vega	Masal selection of basic grains	Agriculture			ha	8	37	0,5152	1	1	100
Joya De La Vega	Improvement of agricultural infrastructure	Yard/Dwelling			Unit	5	37	0,672	1	1	27
Joya De La Vega	Not burning and stubble distribution	Agriculture			Ha	3,22	37	0,36	1	1	100

WFP Data-PRRO-10444									Asset assessment (Evaluation)		
Community	Project Scheme/Output	Asset Category/	Livelihood Zone	Undernutrition %	Unit Meas.	Quant Progr.	# Parti.	Mt	Asset exists?	Asset Functional?	% of com. Benefits
		Intervention							0 : No 1 : yes	0 : No 1 : yes	
Joya De La Vega	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture			Unit	37	37	3,108 0	0	0	0
El Colmenar	Live Barriers	Conservation	Basic grains/ Selling of work force	43,09%	Ha	5,65	65	0,633	1	1	53
El Colmenar	Family Orchards	Agriculture			Unit	60	65	4,2	1	1	8
El Colmenar	Masal selection of basic grains	Agriculture			Ha	16	65	1,12	1	1	77
El Colmenar	Improvement of agricultural infrastructure	Yard/Dwelling			Unit	9	65	1,288 0	1	1	23
El Colmenar	Not burning and stubble distribution	Agriculture			Ha	1	65	0,91	1	1	100
El Colmenar	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture			Unit	65	65	5,46	1	1	23
El Colmenar	Agroforestrysystems	Agroforestry			Unit	70	65	4,524 0	1	1	69
El Chupadero	Live Barriers	Conservation	Basic grains/ Selling of work force	59,14%	Ha	5,04	58	0,565	0	0	0
El Chupadero	Family Orchards	Agriculture			Unit	60	58	4,872 0	0	0	0
El Chupadero	Masal selection of basic grains	Agriculture			Ha	16	58	1,2992	0	0	0
El Chupadero	Improvement of agricultural infrastructure	Yard/Dwelling			Unit	9	58	1,2992	0	0	0

WFP Data-PRRO-10444									Asset assessment (Evaluation)		
Community	Project Scheme/Output	Asset Category/	Livelihood Zone	Undernutrition %	Unit Meas.	Quant Progr.	# Parti.	Mt	Asset exists?	Asset Functional?	% of com. Benefits
		Intervention							o : No 1 : yes	o : No 1 : yes	
El Chupadero	Not burning and stubble distribution	Agriculture			Ha	5,04	58	0,565	1	1	5
El Chupadero	Agroforestrysystems	Agroforestry			Unit	63	58	4,036 80	0	0	0
El Chupadero	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture			Unit	74	74	6,22	0	0	0
Xococ	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture	Basic grains/ Selling of work force	70,93%	Unit	90	90	7,56	1	1	27
Xococ	Family Orchards	Agriculture			Unit	80	90	6,72	1	1	75
Patixlan	Tree planting	Agroforestry	Basic grains/ Selling of work force		Ha	16	80	11,2	0	0	0
Patixlan	Family Orchards	Agriculture			Unit	60	80	6,72	1	1	50
Patixlan	Masal selection of basic grains	Agriculture			Ha	16	80	1,7920	1	1	100
Patixlan	Improvement of agricultural infrastructure	Yard/Dwelling			Unit	9	80	1,7920	1	1	100
Patixlan	Not burning and stubble distribution	Agriculture			Ha	6,96	0,78	1,12	1	1	100
Patixlan	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture			Unit	80	80	6,72	1	1	62
Patixlan	Agroforestrysystems	Agroforestry			Unit	80	80	5,1312	1	1	56
Department: Jalapa Municipality: San Carlos Alzate											

WFP Data-PRRO-10444									Asset assessment (Evaluation)		
Community	Project Scheme/Output	Asset Category/	Livelihood Zone	Undernutrition %	Unit Meas.	Quant Progr.	# Parti.	Mt	Asset exists?	Asset Functional?	% of com. Benefits
		Intervention							o : No 1 : yes	o : No 1 : yes	
Laguna Verde	Agroforestrysystems	Agroforestry	Vegetables & altitude fruits		Unit	13	25	0,840	n/a	n/a	n/a
El Matasano	Infiltration Ditches	Conservation	Vegetables & altitude fruits		Ha	0,38	25	1,610	n/a	n/a	n/a
El Matasano	Agroforestrysystems	Agroforestry			Unit	13	25	0,840	1	1	100
El Matasano	Dead Barriers	Conservation							1	1	8
El Matasano	Live Barriers	Conservation							1	1	8
El Matasano	Continuous terraces	Conservation							1	1	6
El Duraznal	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture	Vegetables & altitude fruits		Unit	35	35	2,94	1	1	23
El Duraznal	Live Barriers	Conservation			Ha	3,04	35	0,34	1	1	17
El Duraznal	Family Orchards	Agriculture			Unit	35	35	2,94	1	1	23
El Duraznal	Infiltration Ditches	Conservation			Ha	0,38	35	2,254	1	1	17
El Duraznal	Agroforestrysystems	Agroforestry			Unit	36	35	2,352 0	1	1	17
San Lorenzo	Agroforestrysystems	Agroforestry	Vegetables & altitude fruits		Unit	24	69	1,5456	1	1	75
San Lorenzo	Live barriers	Conservation			Ha	0,25	25	0,28	1	1	75
San Lorenzo	Family Orchards	Agriculture			Unit	25	25	2,1	1	1	75

WFP Data-PRRO-10444									Asset assessment (Evaluation)		
Community	Project Scheme/Output	Asset Category/	Livelihood Zone	Undernutrition %	Unit Meas.	Quant Progr.	# Parti.	Mt	Asset exists?	Asset Functional?	% of com. Benefits
		Intervention							o : No 1 : yes	o : No 1 : yes	
San Lorenzo	Infiltration Ditches	Conservation			Ha	0,88	25	2,4612	1	1	75
San Lorenzo	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture			Unit	50	25	4,27	1	1	75
San Lorenzo	Masal selection of basic grains	Agriculture			Ha	1	25	0,7	n/a	n/a	n/a
Department: El Progreso Municipality: Sansare											
Santa Elena	Family Orchards	Agriculture	Basic grains/ Frontier with Honduras & El Salvador		Unit	15	15	1,26	1	1	25
Santa Elena	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture			Unit	15	15	1,26	1	1	25
Santa Elena	Infiltration Ditches	Conservation			Ha	0,38	15	0,966	n/a	n/a	n/a
Santa Elena	Agroforestrysystems	Agroforestry			Unit	20	15	1,260	1	1	25
El Jute Arriba	Family Orchards	Agriculture	Basic grains/ Frontier with Honduras & El Salvador		Unit	18	18	1,7136	1	1	90
El Jute Arriba	Infiltration Ditches	Conservation			Ha	0,38	18	1,1592	1	1	90
El Jute Arriba	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture			Unit	37	18	3,5280	1	1	90
El Jute Arriba	Agroforestrysystems	Agroforestry			Unit	20	18	1,2096	1	1	1
Rio Grande Arriba	Infiltration Ditches	Conservation	Basic grains/ Frontier with Honduras & El Salvador		Ha	0,38	30	1,8680	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rio Grande Arriba	Agroforestrysystems	Agroforestry			unit	30	30	1,9490	n/a	n/a	n/a

WFP Data-PRRO-10444									Asset assessment (Evaluation)		
Community	Project Scheme/Output	Asset Category/	Livelihood Zone	Undernutrition %	Unit Meas.	Quant Progr.	# Parti.	Mt	Asset exists?	Asset Functional?	% of com. Benefits
		Intervention							0 : No 1 : yes	0 : No 1 : yes	
Rio Grande Arriba	Family Orchards	Agriculture			Unit	61	30	5,88	1	1	45
Rio Grande Arriba	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture			Unit	30	30	2,520 0	1	1	45
Santa Barbara	Family Orchards	Agriculture	Basic grains/ Frontier with Honduras & El Salvador		Unit	79	40	7,644 0	1	1	15
Santa Barbara	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture			Unit	44	40	3,7128	1	1	12
Santa Barbara	Infiltration Ditches	Conservation			Ha	30	40	2,576 0	1	1	2
Santa Barbara	Agroforestrysystems	Agroforestry			Ha	32	40	2,688 0	1	1	7

WFP Data-CP-10092 Asset assessment (Evaluation)											
Community	Project Scheme (Output)	Asset Category By Intervention	Livelihood Zone	Undernutrition %	Unit Meas.	Quant Progr.	# Parti.	Mt	Asset exists?	Asset Functional?	% of com. Benefits
									0 : No 1 : yes	0 : No 1 : yes	
Cantezela I	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture	Mountains of the Cuchumatanes	69,20%	Units	160,00	80	13,4	1	1	80
Cantezela I	Infiltration Ditches	Conservation			Ha	2,65	80	0,742	0	0	0
Cantezela I	Agroforestrysystems	Agroforestry			Unit	80,00	80	22,4	0	0	0
Cantezela I	Live barriers	Conservation			Ha	12,00	80	1,344	0	0	0
Cantezela I	Not burning and stubble distribution	Agriculture			Ha	10,43	80	1,168	0	0	0
Cantezela I	Forestry gardens	Agroforestry			Units	13,33	40	5,599	0	0	0
Cantezela I	Construction of retainingwalls	Community Infrastructure			Ha	4,06	80	3,978	0	0	0
Cantezela I	Benchterraces construction	Conservation			Ha	1,00	23	1,89	0	0	0
Cantezela I	Continuous terraces	Conservation			Ha	10,43	80	7,3	0	0	0
Cantezela I	Tree planting	Agroforestry			Ha	1,00	40	0,7	0	0	0
Department: Huehuetenango Municipality: Chiantla											
Arenales	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture	Mountains of the Cuchumatanes		Unit	157	92	6,692	1	1	40
Arenales	Infiltration Ditches	Conservation			Ha	11	92	1,848	1	1	20
Arenales	Opening roads	Community Infrastructure			km	5,06	92	14,328	1	1	90

**WFP Data-CP-10092
Asset assessment (Evaluation)**

Community	Project Scheme (Output)	Asset Category By Intervention	Livelihood Zone	Undernutrition %	Unit Meas.	Quant Progr.	# Parti.	Mt	Asset exists?	Asset Functional?	% of com. Benefits
									0 : No 1 : yes	0 : No 1 : yes	
Arenales	Dead barriers	Conservation			Ha	8	92	5,65	1	1	100
Arenales	Cisterns	Agriculture			Unit	50	92	4,9	0	0	0
Arenales	Nursery 1500 seeding	Agriculture			unit	4,88	92	1,036	0	0	0
Arenales	Tree planting	Agroforestry			Ha	20	92	14	0	0	0
Plaza	Infiltration Ditches	Conservation	Mountains of the Cuchumatanes		Ha	6	50	0,58	0	0	0
Plaza	Opening roads	Community Infrastructure			Km	6	50	4,276	1	1	100
Plaza	Dead barriers	Conservation			Ha	2,18	50	0,787	1	1	100
Plaza	Live barriers	Conservation			Ha	2	50	0,353	0	0	0
Plaza	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture			Unit	50	50	2,618	1	1	100
Plaza	Nursery 1500 seeding	Agriculture			Unit	7,2	50	1,764	0	0	0
Plaza	Benchterraces construction	Conservation			Ha	4	46	7,56	1	1	50
Plaza	Tree planting	Agroforestry			Ha	10	50	7	0	0	0
Department: Huehuetenango Municipality: San Pedro Necta											
Aldea La Laguna	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture	Cafetalera/Coffee production area	73,83%	Unit	121	135	6,08	1	1	10
Aldea La Laguna	Infiltration Ditches	Agriculture			Ha	9,62	135	1,999	0	0	0

**WFP Data-CP-10092
Asset assessment (Evaluation)**

Community	Project Scheme (Output)	Asset Category By Intervention	Livelihood Zone	Undernutrition %	Unit Meas.	Quant Progr.	# Parti.	Mt	Asset exists?	Asset Functional?	% of com. Benefits
									0 : No 1 : yes	0 : No 1 : yes	
Aldea La Laguna	Dead barriers	Conservation			Ha	5,21	135	2,433	1	1	10
Aldea La Laguna	Live barriers	Conservation			Ha	11,47	135	1,475	0	0	0
Aldea La Laguna	Maintenance forestry	Agroforestry			Ha	3	135	1,26	0	0	0
Aldea La Laguna	Continuous terraces	Conservation			Ha	10	135	10,075	1	1	15
Aldea La Laguna	Individual terraces	Conservation			Ha	4,16	135	8,975	0	0	0
Aldea La Laguna	Opening roads	Community Infrastructure			km	8,7	135	5,611	0	0	0
Aldea La Laguna	Tree planting	Agroforestry			Ha	1	40	0,7	0	0	0
Department: Quiché Municipality: Canilla											
Chusiquel	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture	Basic grains/ selling of work force	92,41%	Unit	20	28	1,68	1	1	50
Chusiquel	Vegetable Gardens	Agriculture			Unit	20	28	0,84	1	1	75
Chusiquel	Forestry gardens	Agriculture			Unit	3,75	28	1,575	1	1	25
Chusiquel	Infiltration Ditches	Conservation			Ha	1,2	28	0,336	1	1	25
Department: Jalapa Municipality: San Pedro Pinula											
El Quequesillo	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture	Basic grains/ Frontier with Honduras & El Salvador	61,70%	Unit	53	53	4,452	1	1	60
El Quequesillo	Dead barriers	Conservation			Ha	0,52	12	0,189	1	1	60

**WFP Data-CP-10092
Asset assessment (Evaluation)**

Community	Project Scheme (Output)	Asset Category By Intervention	Livelihood Zone	Undernutrition %	Unit Meas.	Quant Progr.	# Parti.	Mt	Asset exists?	Asset Functional?	% of com. Benefits
									o : No 1 : yes	o : No 1 : yes	
El Quequesillo	Live barriers	Conservation			Ha	0,26	4	0,029	1	1	20
El Quequesillo	Opening roads	Agriculture			km	31	72	26,39	1	1	1
El Quequesillo	Family Orchards	Agriculture			Unit	272	72	5,998	1	1	13
El Quequesillo	Continuous terraces (NOT IN WFP DATA)	Conservation			Ha	11,39	131	7,973	n/a	n/a	n/a
Candelaria	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture	Basic grains/ Frontier with Honduras & El Salvador	58,35%	Unit	427	131	35,826	1	1	80
Candelaria	Dead barriers	Conservation			Ha	1,57	131	0,779	1	1	80
Candelaria	Live barriers	Conservation			Ha	0,08	2	0,008	1	1	20
Candelaria	Not burning and stubble distribution	Agriculture			Ha.	5,69	131	0,637	n/a	n/a	n/a
Candelaria	Family Orchards	Agriculture			Unit	10	131	0,196	n/a	n/a	n/a
Candelaria	Construction of retainingwalls	Community Infrastructure			Ha	3	131	2,94	1	1	80
Candelaria	Tree planting	Agroforestry			Ha	15	131	10,5	n/a	n/a	n/a
Candelaria	Stone Walls	Agriculture			Ha	12,58	131	10,032	n/a	n/a	n/a
Candelaria	Tree Gardens	Agriculture			Unit	6,91	40	2,92	n/a	n/a	n/a
Candelaria	Continuous terraces	Agriculture			Ha	11,39	131	7,973	1	1	70
El Cujito	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture	Basic grains/ Frontier with	61,02%	Unit	423	97	35.54	1	1	20

**WFP Data-CP-10092
Asset assessment (Evaluation)**

Community	Project Scheme (Output)	Asset Category By Intervention	Livelihood Zone	Undernutrition %	Unit Meas.	Quant Progr.	# Parti.	Mt	Asset exists?	Asset Functional?	% of com. Benefits
									0 : No 1 : yes	0 : No 1 : yes	
El Cujito	Dead barriers	Conservation	Honduras & El Salvador		Ha	2	23	0,728	1	1	86
El Cujito	Family Orchards	Agriculture			Unit	29	29	2,18	1	1	68
El Cujito	Opening roads	Agriculture			km	2,34	97	2,072	1	1	100
El Cujito	Tree planting	Agroforestry			Ha	8	35	3,36	1	1	70
El Cujito	Tree Gardens	Agriculture			Unit	44,72	97	14,657	1	1	20
Las Camelias	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture	Vegetables & Altitude fruits	53,39%	Unit	219	168	18,379	n/a	n/a	n/a
Las Camelias	Dead Barriers	Conservation			Ha	7,21	168	2,627	n/a	n/a	n/a
Las Camelias	Dead barriers	Conservation			Ha	77,59	168	39,854	n/a	n/a	n/a
Las Camelias	Live barriers	Conservation			Ha	39,21	168	6,192	n/a	n/a	n/a
Las Camelias	Not burning and stubble distribution	Agriculture			Ha	14,6	168	1,636	n/a	n/a	n/a
Las Camelias	Family Orchards	Agriculture			Unit	214	168	18,008	1	0	12
Las Camelias	Tree planting	Agroforestry			Ha.	12	168	8,4	1	1	60
El Duraznal	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture	Vegetables & Altitude fruits	56,52%	Unit	25	25	2,1	1	1	23
El Duraznal	Family orchards	Agriculture			Unit	73,6	100	3,091	1	1	23
El Duraznal	Infiltration ditches	Conservation			Ha	11,52	100	3,923	1	1	17
El Duraznal	Live barriers	Conservation			Ha	10,4	100	2,478	1	1	17
El Duraznal	Tree Gardens	Agriculture			Unit	9,61	100	3,972	1	1	17

**WFP Data-CP-10092
Asset assessment (Evaluation)**

Community	Project Scheme (Output)	Asset Category By Intervention	Livelihood Zone	Undernutrition %	Unit Meas.	Quant Progr.	# Parti.	Mt	Asset exists?	Asset Functional?	% of com. Benefits
									0 : No 1 : yes	0 : No 1 : yes	
El Durazno	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture	Vegetables & Altitude fruits	54,41%	Unit	60	65	2,763	n/a	n/a	n/a
El Durazno	Infiltration Ditches	Conservation			Ha	8,6	65	2,349	1	1	87
El Durazno	Live barriers	Conservation			Ha	10	65	1,12	1	1	87
El Durazno	Not burning and stubble distribution	Agriculture			Ha	5,65	65	0,633	n/a	n/a	n/a
El Durazno	Family Orchards	Agriculture			Unit	118	65	1,813	n/a	n/a	n/a
El Durazno	Tree planting	Agroforestry			Ha	5	65	3,5	1	1	87
El Durazno	Dead barriers	Conservation			Ha.	2,8	65	1,028	1	1	87
El Durazno	Nursery 1500 seeding	Agriculture			Unit	13	65	3,353	n/a	n/a	n/a
Laguneta El Sapo	Organic Fertilizer	Agriculture	Vegetables & Altitud efruits	N/A	Unit	59	160	2,959	1	1	70
Laguneta El Sapo	Infiltration Ditches	Conservation			Ha	27,8	160	4,649	1	1	70
Laguneta El Sapo	Live barriers	Conservation			Ha	27,8	160	3,099	1	1	70
Laguneta El Sapo	Not burning and stubble distribution	Agriculture			Ha.	13,91	160	1,558	1	1	70
Laguneta El Sapo	Family Orchards	Agriculture			Unit	313	160	5,074	1	1	70
Laguneta El Sapo	Tree planting	Agroforestry			Ha.	15	160	10,5	1	1	70
Laguneta El Sapo	Nursery 1500 seeding	Agriculture			Unit	35,6	160	8,577	1	1	70

**WFP Data-CP-10092
Asset assessment (Evaluation)**

Community	Project Scheme (Output)	Asset Category By Intervention	Livelihood Zone	Undernutrition %	Unit Meas.	Quant Progr.	# Parti.	Mt	Asset exists?	Asset Functional?	% of com. Benefits
									0 : No 1 : yes	0 : No 1 : yes	
Laguneta El Sapo	Dead barriers	Conservation			Ha.	6,95	160	2,53	1	1	70

Annex 8: Institutional presence by types of organisations and types of interventions

Institutional Presence : type of organisation and type of presence (*)									
Multilateral									
	Disaster Preparedness	Disaster emergency help	Food Aid	Health and Hygiene	Policies and Promotion Dialogue	Agriculture production	Capacity Building and Training	Financial support	Assets and supplies
Beneficiary	7,5	3	15	2	0	2,5	2,5	0	0
Control	0	0	10	0	0	0	5	0	5
International									
	Disaster Preparedness	Disaster emergency help	Food Aid	Health and Hygiene	Policies and Promotion Dialogue	Agriculture production	Capacity Building and Training	Financial support	Assets and supplies
Beneficiary	2,5	0	13	0	2,5	10,5	7,5	0	0
Control	0	2,5	0	0	0	15	10	0	0
International NGO									
	Disaster Preparedness	Disaster emergency help	Food Aid	Health and Hygiene	Policies and Promotion Dialogue	Agriculture production	Capacity Building and Training	Financial support	Assets and supplies
Beneficiary	13	5	22,5	12,5	7,5	22,5	15	0	7,5
Control	5	0	5	15	10	10	5	0	0
Governmental (national)									
	Disaster Preparedness	Disaster emergency help	Food Aid	Health and Hygiene	Policies and Promotion Dialogue	Agriculture production	Capacity Building and Training	Financial support	Assets and supplies
Beneficiary	15	5	10	30	0	25	0	30	5
Control	0	5	10	40	0	10	15	10	0
National NGO									
	Disaster Preparedness	Disaster emergency help	Food Aid	Health and Hygiene	Policies and Promotion Dialogue	Agriculture production	Capacity Building and Training	Financial support	Assets and supplies
Beneficiary	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0
Control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Note: Institutions which were present either sometimes, on Regular basis, or often I beneficiary or control group communities									

Annex 9: Selected results from the Household survey (HHS)

MODULE A. IDENTIFICATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND RESPONDENT

Departments

	Frequency	Valid Percent
El Progreso	418	6,4
Huehuetenango	836	12,8
Quiché	1294	19,9
Baja Verapaz	2036	31,3
Jalapa	1924	29,6
Total	6508	100,0

Family members

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Hombre adulto	1053	16,2
Mujer adulta	1187	18,2
Niño 1	1132	17,4
Niño 2	989	15,2
Niño 3	798	12,3
Niño 4	601	9,2
Niño 5	402	6,2
Otro	346	5,3
Total	6508	100,0

A8. Respondent's gender

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA		A8 GENERO DEL ENTREVISTADO					
		MASCULINO		FEMENINO		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Comunidades seleccionadas	Total	237	29,3	572	70,7	809	100,0
Comunidades de control	Total	130	33,2	262	66,8	392	100,0

A9. Are you the head of the household?

Note: The head of a household is defined as the person who makes most decisions in the household.

FEMENINO	
A9 ES USTED EL JEFE DEL HOGAR	

	Si		No	
	N	%	N	%
Comunidad seleccionada	183	32,3%	384	67,7%
Comunidad de control	61	23,5%	199	76,5%

A10. What languages do you speak mostly at home?

COMUNIDADES SEGÚN LA MUESTRA		Kiché	Awakateko	Achí	Mam	Total
		%	%	%	%	%
COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	CANTEZELA I	-	25,0	-	75,0	100,0
	XEQUIQUEL	100,0	-	-	-	100,0
	RIO BLANCO	95,0	-	-	-	100,0
	BATZULA	100,0	-	-	-	100,0
	SINCHAJ	100,0	-	-	-	100,0
	CHOMOP	95,0	-	-	-	100,0
	LAS CUEVAS	95,0	-	-	-	100,0
	CHUSIQUEL	90,0	-	-	-	100,0
	CHICAJ	100,0	-	-	-	100,0
	CHICUSTIN	-	-	60,0	-	100,0
	LA LAGUNA	-	-	100,0	-	100,0
	PATZIJOM	-	-	66,7	-	100,0
	ALIBALABAJ	-	-	95,0	-	100,0
	CHUACHACUXA	-	-	100,0	-	100,0
	LA LAGUNA PACHOJOB	-	-	95,0	-	100,0
	RABINALA	-	-	80,0	-	100,0
	JOYA DE LA VEGA	-	-	40,9	-	100,0
	XOCOC	-	-	95,2	-	100,0
	PATIXLAN	-	-	95,0	-	100,0
	Total	19,2	0,6	21,4	2,7	100,0
	TUICUTZ	-	-	-	90,0	100,0
	AJAL	-	-	-	100,0	100,0
	SISIBAN	95,0	-	-	-	100,0
	EL CARRIZAL	95,0	-	-	-	100,0
	CHUCACHE	100,0	-	-	-	100,0
	XECUNABAJ	-	-	75,0	-	100,0

COMUNIDADES SEGÚN LA MUESTRA		Kiché	Awakateko	Achí	Mam	Total
		%	%	%	%	%
	LOS ACHIOTES	-	-	90,5	-	100,0
	PAPAYAL	-	-	57,9	-	100,0
	VEGA GRANDE	-	-	100,0	-	100,0
	BUENA VISTA	-	-	85,0	-	100,0
	Total	14,8	-	20,9	9,7	100,0

A10. What languages do you speak mostly outside of home?

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA		Kiché	Achí	Mam	Total
		%	%	%	%
COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	CANTEZELA I	-	-	50,0	100,0
	BATZULA	80,0	-	-	100,0
	SINCHAJ	55,0	-	-	100,0
	CHOMOP	50,0	-	-	100,0
	LAS CUEVAS	55,0	-	-	100,0
	CHUSIQUEL	65,0	-	-	100,0
	CHICAJ	50,0	-	-	100,0
	LA LAGUNA	-	50,0	-	100,0
	PATZIJOM	-	61,9	-	100,0
	ALIBALABAJ	-	65,0	-	100,0
	CHUACHACUXA	-	95,0	-	100,0
	LA LAGUNA PACHOJOB	-	90,0	-	100,0
	RABINALA	-	65,0	-	100,0
	PATIXLAN	-	75,0	-	100,0
	Total	10,5	15,6	2,2	100,0
	TUICUTZ	-	-	75,0	100,0
	AJAL	-	-	55,0	100,0
	SISIBAN	50,0	-	-	100,0
	EL CARRIZAL	50,0	-	-	100,0
	CHUCACHE	75,0	-	-	100,0
LOS ACHIOTES	-	71,4	-	100,0	
VEGA GRANDE	-	95,0	-	100,0	

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA		Kiché	Achí	Mam	Total
		%	%	%	%
	BUENA VISTA	-	60,0	-	100,0
	Total	8,9	16,1	7,6	100,0

A11. General household information on lodging. What facilities and services does the house have? Please check all that apply.

1. Floor in concrete
2. Running water to house
3. Filtered-tapped water (does not require boiling)
4. Sanitation waste disposal system
5. Electricity
6. Drainage ditches

	1.Piso De Cemento			2.Agua Corriente En Casa			3.Agua Filtrada			4.Sistema De Saneamiento			5.Electricidad			6.Zanjas De Drenaje		
	SI	NO	Total	SI	NO	Total	SI	NO	Total	SI	NO	Total	SI	NO	Total	SI	NO	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
C.Seleccionad	32,1	67,9	100	69,8	30,2	100	8,2	91,8	100	46,5	53,5	100	67,2	32,8	100	9,4	90,6	100
C.Control	30,9	69,1	100	59,7	40,3	100	4,3	95,7	100	44,1	55,9	100	65,6	34,4	100	8,7	91,3	100

A12. What level of schooling have you and your family members completed?

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA		ESCOLARIDAD 7 AÑOS Y MAS DE EDAD		
		Primaria completa	Basico completo	Ninguno
		%	%	%
COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	Hombre adulto	12,6	40,2	3,4
	Mujer adulta	6,9	64,3	1,0
COMUNIDADES DE CONTROL	Hombre adulto	10,6	41,6	2,3
	Mujer adulta	7,8	60,7	,5
	Otro	21,1	27,2	,9

B. PARTICIPATION IN THE WFP-FFA PROGRAM.

B1. Did anyone in the household benefit or participate in the WFP-FFA activities?

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA	SI	NO	TOTAL
	%	%	%
Total	63,5	36,5	100,0

Respondents are only from the beneficiary group.

B2. What kind of support did you receive from the WFP-FFA?

From the positives answers to question B2 above **last column shows the answers to the question have you received the asset on time?**

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA	Bo2A RECIBIO?		Bo2B SE RECIBIERON A TIEMPO
	Si		Si
	N	%	%
Alimentos	496	96,5	95,6
Asistenciatécnica	398	77,3	98,5
Capacitacióntécnica	428	83,3	98,6
Alfabetización	29	5,7	89,7
Capacitación para estar preparados en los desastres	71	13,9	97,2
Herramientas y equipo	38	7,5	94,7
Semillas	351	69,2	98,6
Dinero en efectivo	4	0,9	50,0
Total	1 815	45,0	97,4

From the positives answers to question B2 above **here are the answers to the question has the support received been useful?**

		Muy útil		De alguna manera útil		No muy útil	
		N	% for each asset	N	% for each asset	N	% for each asset
ID AYUDA	Alimentos	487	98,2%	9	1,8%	0	0,0%
	Asistencia técnica	383	96,2%	14	3,5%	1	0,3%
	Capacitación técnica	412	96,3%	15	3,5%	1	0,2%
	Alfabetización	25	86,2%	3	10,3%	1	3,4%

		Muy útil		De alguna manera útil		No muy útil	
		N	% for each asset	N	% for each asset	N	% for each asset
	Capacitación para estar preparados en los desastres	63	88,7%	8	11,3%	0	0,0%
	Herramientas y equipo	35	92,1%	3	7,9%	0	0,0%
	Semillas	340	96,9%	11	3,1%	0	0,0%
	Dinero en efectivo	2	50,0%	2	50,0%	0	0,0%

B3. What food rations did you receive from WFP?

COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	%
Frijoles	24,0
Maíz	22,2
Arroz	8,2
Aceite	23,1
Azúcar	0,5
Micronutrientes	21,5
Otros	0,5
Total	100,0

How many times?

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
Bo3B	1	77	3,76

Mean# of times received food rations: 3.76 times.

How many times? (%) For the table to fit, no % above 10 (small percentages)

Food type	# of Time									
	1		2		3		4		5	
	C	%	C	%	C	%	C	%	C	%
Frijoles	67	14,9	74	16,4	107	23,8	72	16,0	48	10,7
Maíz	64	15,4	69	16,6	94	22,6	74	17,8	45	10,8%
Arroz	27	17,5	32	20,8	32	20,8	19	12,3	11	7,1%

Aceite	68	15,7	72	16,6	98	22,6	74	17,1	43	9,9%
Azúcar	2	20,0	2	20,0	2	20,0	2	20,0	2	20,0%
Micro-nutrientes	50	12,4	63	15,6	109	27,0	69	17,1	43	10,7%
Otros	1	10,0	3	30,0	2	20,0	3	30,0	0	0,0%

Was it the right ration?

	Si
	Row N %
Frijoles	82,9%
Maíz	81,2%
Arroz	81,8%
Aceite	76,4%
Azúcar	90,0%
Micronutrientes	80,1%
Otros	80,0%

B.4 How did you use the food received from WFP-FFA? Please indicate the approximate percentage for each of these purposes.

0% for “Sold”, “Bartered for other items”, “Lost through theft or poor storage”. No use of quantitative information for “Other” without qualitative information.

	Consumed by household
	100 %
	%
Frijoles	95,7%
Maíz	95,4%
Arroz	94,7%
Aceite	97,0%
Azúcar	100,0%
Micronutrientes	96,9%
Otros	100,0%

B5. Did your participation in the FFA activities require you to assign your usual chores to another household member (e.g., your husband, wife, daughter or son)?

COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	HOMBRE			MUJER		
	SI	NO	TOTAL	SI	NO	TOTAL
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	17,1	82,9	100,0	40,4	59,6	100,0

B.7 Has your family benefitted from the WFP to build assets and in what condition are the assets?

Cuadro. Evaluación de Activos. Activos encontrados

COM. M.	Activos										
	Aboneras	Barreras muertas	Barreras vivas	Huertos familiares	Plantacion de arboles	Terrazas	Capacitaciones	Cultivo de maíz	Reforestacion, no roza, no quema	Otros	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
COM. S.	29,4	7,3	13,8	27,5	2,8	5,5	5,5	1,8	4,6	1,8	100,0

Cuadro. El activo se encuentra en la comunidad y si es funcional (Porcentajes)

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA	El activo se encuentra en la comunidad		
	Si	No	Total
	%	%	%
COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	70,1	29,9	100,0

Cuadro. El activo se encuentra en la comunidad y si es funcional (Porcentajes)

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA	El activo es funcional			
	Totalmente	Parcialmente	Nada	Total
	%	%	%	%
COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	57,6	28,2	14,1	100,0

Cuadro. Evaluación de Activos. Quien mantiene el activo

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA	Quien mantiene el activo				
	La comunidad	La familia	Los beneficiarios	Nadie	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	2,6	39,5	51,3	6,6	100,0

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Drenaje / zanjas de infiltración	61	5,2
	Barreras muertas	81	6,9
	Barreras vivas	101	8,6
	Pozos comunales y cisternas	1	,1

		Frequency	Percent
	Cercos o muros de piedra	3	,3
	Pozos de infiltración	3	,3
	Construcción de terrazas	1	,1
	Terrazas continuas	5	,4
	Terrazas individuales	6	,5
	Aboneras	419	35,6
	Mini riego	7	,6
	Huertos familiares	424	36,0
	Filtro casero para aguas grises	1	,1
	No roza y quema	4	,3
	Selección de semillas de granos básicos	1	,1
	Cultivo de maíz	1	,1
	Plantación de árboles	51	4,3
	402	2	,2
	Mejoramiento de infraestructura pecuaria	5	,4
	Total	1177	100,0

Is this a household asset? (for all)

		Percent
Valid	Si	69,1
	No	30,9
	Total	100,0

B.8B Assets/Activity * received food from WFP

	Si				Si		
	Count	% for each asset	% of positive answers		Count	% for each asset	% of positive answers
Drenaje / zanjas de infiltración	33	84,6%	3,6%	Huertos familiares	350	96,7%	38,0%
Barreras muertas	56	91,8%	6,1%	Filtro casero para aguas grises	1	100,0%	0,1%
Barreras vivas	62	92,5%	6,7%	No roza y quema	0	0,0%	0,0%
Pozos comunales y cisternas	1	100,0%	0,1%	Selección de semillas de granos básicos	1	100,0%	0,1%
Cercos o muros de piedra	3	100,0%	0,3%	Cultivo de maíz	1	100,0%	0,1%
Pozos de infiltración	3	100,0%	0,3%	Plantación de árboles	38	97,4%	4,1%
Construcción de terrazas	1	100,0%	0,1%	Vivero para semilla	0	0,0%	0,0%
Terrazas continuas	4	80,0%	0,4%	Sistemas Agroforestales	0	0,0%	0,0%

	Si				Si		
	Count	% for each asset	% of positive answers		Count	% for each asset	% of positive answers
Terrazas individuales	4	100,0%	0,4%	Mejoramiento de infraestructura pecuaria	4	100,0%	0,4%
Aboneras	351	97,2%	38,2%				
Mini riego	7	100,0%	0,8%				

	Muy útil		Útil		No útil	
	Count	% for each asset	Count	% for each asset	Count	% for each asset
Drenaje / zanjas de infiltración	39	100,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
Barreras muertas	60	98,4%	0	0,0%	1	1,6%
Barreras vivas	66	98,5%	1	1,5%	0	0,0%
Pozos comunales y cisternas	1	100,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
Cercos o muros de piedra	3	100,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
Pozos de infiltración	2	66,7%	1	33,3%	0	0,0%
Construcción de terrazas	1	100,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
Terrazas continuas	5	100,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
Terrazas individuales	4	100,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
Aboneras	351	97,2%	7	1,9%	3	0,8%
Mini riego	6	85,7%	0	0,0%	1	14,3%
Huertos familiares	352	97,2%	10	2,8%	0	0,0%
Filtro casero para aguas grises	1	100,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
No roza y quema	1	100,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
Selección de semillas de granos básicos	1	100,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
Cultivo de maíz	1	100,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
Plantación de árboles	39	100,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
Vivero para semilla	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
Sistemas Agroforestales	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
Mejoramiento de infraestructura pecuaria	4	100,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%

	Si		No	
	Count	% for each asset	Count	% for each asset
Drenaje / zanjas de infiltración	36	92,3%	3	7,7%
Barreras muertas	39	63,9%	22	36,1%
Barreras vivas	60	89,6%	7	10,4%
Pozos comunales y cisternas	0	0,0%	1	100,0%
Cercos o muros de piedra	2	66,7%	1	33,3%
Pozos de infiltración	3	100,0%	0	0,0%
Construcción de terrazas	1	100,0%	0	0,0%
Terrazas continuas	3	60,0%	2	40,0%

	Si		No	
	Count	% for each asset	Count	% for each asset
Terrazas individuales	3	75,0%	1	25,0%
Aboneras	225	62,3%	136	37,7%
Mini riego	3	42,9%	4	57,1%
Huertos familiares	209	57,7%	153	42,3%
Filtro casero para aguas grises	0	0,0%	1	100,0%
No roza y quema	1	100,0%	0	0,0%
Selección de semillas de granos básicos	1	100,0%	0	0,0%
Cultivo de maíz	1	100,0%	0	0,0%
Plantación de árboles	34	87,2%	5	12,8%
Vivero para semilla	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
Sistemas Agroforestales	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
Mejoramiento de infraestructura pecuaria	4	100,0%	0	0,0%

B.9A Who was involved in the decision regarding the WFP-FFA project?

		Si		No	
		Count	% for each asset	Count	% for each asset
ID B09	Grupo comunitario	430	84,0%	82	16,0%
	Organización de mujeres	202	39,8%	306	60,2%
	Agencia para el desarrollo	60	11,8%	447	88,2%
	Los dirigentes políticos	9	1,8%	496	98,2%
	Hogares	183	36,2%	322	63,8%
	Autoridades locales	206	40,9%	298	59,1%
	Otros	6	1,5%	400	98,5%

Who in the HH participated?

		Percent
Valid	Mayoría hombres	41,9%
	Mayoría mujeres	24%
	Ambos	34,1%
	Total	100,0%

		Mayoría hombres			Mayoría mujeres			Ambos		
		Count	% for each asset	% out of 459 answers	Count	% for each asset	% out of 263 answers	Count	% for each asset	% out of 374 answers
ID B09	Grupo comunitario	217	50,5%	47,3%	50	11,6%	19,0%	163	37,9%	43,6%

		Mayoría hombres			Mayoría mujeres			Ambos		
		Count	% for each asset	% out of 459 answers	Count	% for each asset	% out of 263 answers	Count	% for each asset	% out of 374 answers
	Organización de mujeres	19	9,4%	4,1%	144	71,3%	54,8%	39	19,3%	10,4%
	Agencia para el desarrollo	37	61,7%	8,1%	8	13,3%	3,0%	15	25,0%	4,0%
	Los dirigentes políticos	4	44,4%	0,9%	3	33,3%	1,1%	2	22,2%	0,5%
	Hogares	26	14,2%	5,7%	48	26,2%	18,3%	109	59,6%	29,1%
	Autoridades locales	154	74,8%	33,6%	9	4,4%	3,4%	43	20,9%	11,5%
	Otros	2	33,3%	0,4%	1	16,7%	0,4%	3	50,0%	0,8%

B10. Did you work in exchange for food?

COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	B10 TRABAJO A CAMBIO DE ALIMENTOS?		
	Si	No	Total
	%	%	%
Total	87,9	12,1	100,0

B11. How many days did you work in exchange for food?

COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	B11 CUANTOS DIAS TRABAJO					
	1 a 5 dias	5 a 10 dias	10 a 20 dias	20 a 40 dias	mas de 40 dias	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	15,5	26,3	25,9	13,9	18,4	100,0

B.13. Did you encounter any of the following problems in the construction of assets with the WFP-FFA intervention?

Selected communities

B13a Asistencia Tecnica Inadecuada		B13b Obra Tardia		B13c Herramientas No Disponibles		B13d Retrasos En La Entrega		B13e Falta De Conocimiento		B13f Mal Uso De Recursos		B13g Demasiado Tiempo		B13h Otros		B13i No Sabe	
Si	No	Si	No	Si	No	Si	No	Si	No	Si	No	Si	No	Si	No	Si	No
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
15,3	84,7	7,7	92,3	23,7	76,3	9,7	90,3	11,9	88,1	6,0	94,0	8,0	92,0	2,2	97,8	0,9	99,1

B.14 From a biophysical point of view, would you say that as a result of WFP-FFA programming you are experiencing: (Please check all that apply)

COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	B14A MENOS PERDIDA DEL SUELO			B14B MAS AGUA DISPONIBLE			B14C MENOS INUNDACIONES			B14D MAS CUBIERTA VEGETAL		
	Si	No	Total	Si	No	Total	Si	No	Total	Si	No	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	75,4	24,6	100,0	24,3	75,7	100,0	29,2	70,8	100,0	67,0	33,0	100,0

COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	B14E MEJOR PRODUCCION AGRICOLA			B14F MAS ARBOLES			B14G MAS PRODUCTOS SECUNDARIOS			B14H OTRO		
	Si	No	Total	Si	No	Total	Si	No	Total	Si	No	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	74,1	25,9	100,0	48,2	51,8	100,0	36,7	63,3	100,0	27,7	72,3	100,0

B15. Has your household received other forms of assistance? If yes, identify the organization and the usefulness of this support.

Received other types of support – Yes/No

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA ENTREVISTADAS PARA EVALUACION DE ACTIVOS	Recibieron otros tipos de apoyo			
	Si	No	Total	
	%	%	%	
COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	Total	44,7	55,3	100,0
COMUNIDADES DE CONTROL	Total	31,1	68,9	100,0

Received other types of support – Type

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA	Formas de asistencia						
	Agua potable	Infraestructura de acceso a comunidad.	Infraestructura social (escuelas, clínica de salud)	Gestión de residuos o desechos	Vivienda	Capacitación	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	16,8	16,4	16,8	16,8	16,4	16,8	100,0
COMUNIDADES DE CONTROL	17,0	17,0	16,1	17,0	16,1	17,0	100,0

Organization which provided support

		Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Ministerio de agricultura	0,5	1,7
	Otras instituciones gubernamentales guatemaltecas	20,7	66,8
	Union Europea	0,3	,9
	FAO	4,1	13,1
	Cooperación bilateral (Ayuda españoles, canadienses CIDA, USAID, etc)	0,5	1,5
	Organizaciones no gubernamentales	4,9	15,9
	Total	31,0	100,0
Missing	System	69,0	
Total		100,0	

	B15B											
	Ministerio de agricultura		Otras instituciones gubernamentales guatemaltecas		Union Europea		FAO		Cooperación bilateral (Ayuda españoles, canadienses CIDA, USAID, etc)		Organizaciones no gubernamentales	
	C.	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Agua potable	1	0,6%	115	68,5%	2	1,2%	2	1,2%	4	2,4%	44	26,2%
Acceso a la infraestructura	4	2,3%	151	88,3%	2	1,2%	4	2,3%	1	0,6%	9	5,3%
Infraestructura social (escuelas ,clínica de salud)	1	0,4%	232	86,9%	2	0,7%	4	1,5%	2	0,7%	26	9,7%
Gestión de residuos o desechos	0	0,0%	34	39,5%	1	1,2%	20	23,3%	0	0,0%	31	36,0%
Viviendas	0	0,0%	14	82,4%	0	0,0%	2	11,8%	0	0,0%	1	5,9%
Capacitación	8	3,0%	94	35,2%	3	1,1%	105	39,3%	7	2,6%	50	18,7%
Otros	4	5,1%	65	82,3%	0	0,0%	1	1,3%	2	2,5%	7	8,9%

Usefulness of support received

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA		Utilidad			
		Muy Util	De algún modo útil	No muy útil	Total
		%	%	%	%
COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	Total	98,3	1,7	-	100,0
COMUNIDADES DE CONTROL	Total	94,7	5,3	-	100,0

C1. /C3. /C4. Cultivo de la tierra (SI/NO) y ampliación y/o disminución e la capacidad productiva desde la construcción de activos de PMA-APA

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA	Co1 CULTIVA SU PROPIA TIERRA	Co3 AMPLIADO CAPACIDAD PRODUCTIVA	Co4 HA DISMINUIDO SU CAPACIDAD PRODUCTIVA
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	Si	No	Total	Si	No	Total	Si	No	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	70,7	29,3	100,0	42,6	57,4	100,0	5,4	94,6	100,0
COMUNIDADES DE CONTROL	74,7	25,3	100,0	5,6	94,4	100,0	2,3	97,7	100,0

**C2. How many manzanas of land do you cultivate and for what purpose?
(Manzana: 1.75 acres=6,500 square meters)
Please indicate approximate dimension.**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Manzanas	909	0,01	337,00	1,4419	11,66944

C.2A Cultivate

		Co2A	
		Mean	Count
CONTROL DE LA MUESTRA	Comunidad seleccionada	1,46	605
	Comunidad de control	1,40	304

C.2B Cattle

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Co2B	77	0,06	12,00	1,0103	2,18386

		Co2B
		Mean
ID TIERRA	Su propia tierra	1,01
	Tierra alquilada	2,00
	Tierra arrendada	.
	Tierra prestada	,10

		Co2B	
		Mean	Count
CONTROL DE LA MUESTRA	Comunidad seleccionada	0,84	605
	Comunidad de control	1,40	304

			Co2B		
			Mean	Count	
CONTROL DE LA MUESTRA	Comunidad seleccionada	ID TIERRA	Su propia tierra	0,83	507
			Tierra alquilada	2,00	20
			Tierra arrendada	.	39
			Tierra prestada	0,10	39

	Comunidad de control	ID TIERRA	Su propia tierra	1,40	262
			Tierra alquilada	.	12
			Tierra arrendada	.	17
			Tierra prestada	.	13

C.2C Forest

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Co2C	99	0,05	6,00	0,7792	1,07162

		Co2C
		Mean
ID TIERRA	Su propia tierra	0,77
	Tierra alquilada	2,00
	Tierra arrendada	.
	Tierra prestada	0,20

		Co2C	
		Mean	Count
CONTROL DE LA MUESTRA	Comunidad seleccionada	0,77	605
	Comunidad de control	0,79	304

			Co2C		
			Mean	Count	
CONTROL DE LA MUESTRA	Comunidad seleccionada	ID TIERRA	Su propia tierra	0,76	507
			Tierra alquilada	2,00	20
			Tierra arrendada	.	39
			Tierra prestada	0,20	39
	Comunidad de control	ID TIERRA	Su propia tierra	0,79	262
			Tierra alquilada	.	12
			Tierra arrendada	.	17
			Tierra prestada	.	13

C.2D Not-usable

N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
17	0,11	31,00	3,0024

		Mean	Count
CONTROL DE LA MUESTRA	Comunidad seleccionada	3,71	605
	Comunidad de control	1,30	304

		Mean	Count
--	--	------	-------

Comunidad seleccionada	ID TIERRA	Su propia tierra	3,87	507
		Tierra alquilada	2,00	20
		Tierra arrendada	.	39
		Tierra prestada	.	39
Comunidad de control	ID TIERRA	Su propia tierra	1,50	262
		Tierra alquilada	.	12
		Tierra arrendada	.	17
		Tierra prestada	,50	13

**C.5 What are the main farm products your household produces annually?
Please check all that apply.**

		Percent
Valid	Maíz	50,9
	Café y cacao	14,7
	Frutas y vegetales	22,9
	Otro (Producción de carbón)	11,6
	Total	100,0

CONTROL DE LA MUESTRA

		Maíz		Café y cacao		Frutas y vegetales		Aves de corral	Animales /ganadería	Otro (Producción de carbón)	
		Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %			Count	Row N %
CONTROL DE LA MUESTRA	Comunidad seleccionada	517	49,3	159	15,2	246	23,5	0	0	127	12,1
	Comunidad de control	278	54,1	70	13,6	112	21,8			54	10,5

Enough for family

		Valid Percent
Valid	Si	33,4
	No	66,6
	Total	100,0
Total		

		Maíz		Café y cacao		Frutas y vegetales		Aves de corral		Animales /ganadería		Otro (Producción de carbón)	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
Comunidades Seleccionadas	Si	127	25,4%	78	53,4%	101	43,5%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	52	42,3%
	No	373	74,6%	68	46,6%	131	56,5%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	71	57,7%
Comunidades de control	Si	54	19,9%	44	66,7%	24	23,3%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	19	35,8%
	No	217	80,1%	22	33,3%	79	76,7%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	34	64,2%

Indicate period applicable: W: week, M: month, Y: year

		Maíz		Café y cacao		Frutas y vegetales		Aves de corral		Animales /ganadería		Otro (Producción de carbón)	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
Comunidad seleccionada	Blanco	471	91,1%	85	53,5%	195	79,3%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	111	87,4%
	Año	46	8,9%	69	43,4%	27	11,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	13	10,2%
	Mes	0	0,0%	5	3,1%	8	3,3%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	1	0,8%
	Semana	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	14	5,7%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	2	1,6%
Comunidad de control	Blanco	247	88,8%	35	50,0%	88	78,6%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	49	90,7%
	Año	31	11,2%	35	50,0%	20	17,9%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	3	5,6%
	Mes	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	1	0,9%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
	Semana	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	3	2,7%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	2	3,7%

E 2. Does your household get revenues from sources other than agricultural production?

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA		PORCENTAJE DE HOGARES EN CADA RANGO				
		Menos a Q100	De Q101 a Q200	De Q201 a Q500	Mayor de Q500	Total
		%	%	%	%	%
Comunidades Seleccionadas	Aves de corral	82,2	8,9	7,9	1,0	100,0
	Artesanías	58,3	25,0	8,3	8,3	100,0
	Tala de árboles	57,1	28,6	14,3	-	100,0
	Construcción de carreteras	50,0	12,5	25,0	12,5	100,0
	Trabajo en el campo	43,3	13,2	23,6	19,9	100,0
	Otros, especificar:	32,3	20,6	27,1	20,0	100,0
	Total	46,4	14,4	22,0	17,2	100,0
Comunidades Control	Aves de corral	75,8	14,5	9,7	-	100,0
	Artesanías	50,0	-	25,0	25,0	100,0
	Tala de árboles	66,7	33,3	-	-	100,0
	Construcción de carreteras	-	-	-	-	-
	Trabajo en el campo	59,7	8,7	19,8	11,9	100,0
	Otros, especificar:	38,3	17,0	21,3	23,4	100,0
	Total	57,2	11,5	18,5	12,7	100,0

E3. Did assets built with WFP support contribute toward increasing your income in the last years?

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA	E03 INFRAESTRUCTURAS CONSTRUIDAS		
	Si	No	Total

	%	%	%
COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	37,3	62,7	100,0
COMUNIDADES DE CONTROL	6,4	93,6	100,0

E4. What was the total sum of money earned by all members of your household during the past 12 months (not including credit)?

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA	E04A INGRESO TOTAL MENSUAL EN QUETZALES					
	De 1 a 500	De 501 a 1000	De 1001 a 2000	De 2001 a 3000	Mas de 3000	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	47,0	37,8	12,1	1,6	1,5	100,0
COMUNIDADES DE CONTROL	51,3	32,9	11,7	1,8	2,3	100,0

E7. Has the livelihood of your family improved in the past few years? If yes, could this improvement be attributed to the work with WFP-FFA?

1. Very much
2. Somewhat
3. Not at all

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA	E07 SU VIDA A MEJORADO			E07A ATRIBUIRSE A PMA				
	Si	No	Total	Muchísimo	Algo	Nada	8	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	61,7	38,3	100,0	37,1	53,1	9,8	-	100,0
COMUNIDADES DE CONTROL	31,4	68,6	100,0	17,9	55,3	26,0	0,8	100,0

F. 1 In your community, has there been a disaster in the past two years?

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA		F01A HA HABIDO ALGUN DESASTRE		
		Si	No	Total
		%	%	%
COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	Huracán	21,8	78,2	100,0
	Inundación	8,7	91,3	100,0
	Deslizamientos de tierra	18,9	81,1	100,0
	Terremoto	21,5	78,5	100,0
	Sequía	34,6	65,4	100,0
	Heladas	31,8	68,2	100,0
	Total	22,8	77,2	100,0
COMUNIDADES DE CONTROL	Huracán	21,2	78,8	100,0
	Inundación	5,1	94,9	100,0
	Deslizamientos de tierra	18,1	81,9	100,0
	Terremoto	31,6	68,4	100,0
	Sequía	41,1	58,9	100,0
	Heladas	33,3	66,7	100,0

	Total	25,0	75,0	100,0
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F3. Have the losses you suffered due to disasters been reduced since or because the WFP-FFA intervention?

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA		Fo3A			
		Muy reducida	Reducida	No reducida	Total
		%	%	%	%
COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	Huracán	3,0	26,0	71,0	100,0
	Inundación	1,6	26,4	72,0	100,0
	Deslizamientos de tierra	3,5	21,0	75,5	100,0
	Terremoto	1,7	17,2	81,1	100,0
	Sequía	5,3	22,7	72,0	100,0
	Heladas	3,3	24,4	72,3	100,0
	Total	3,3	23,1	73,6	100,0

Natural Disaster Frequency in the Last Two Years & Reduction of lost due to WFP-FFA Interventions

F4. Is your family now better prepared to face natural disasters since the WFP-FFA interventions?

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA	Fo4 MEJOR PREPARADOS			
	Mejor que antes	Lo mismo que antes	Peor que antes	Total
	%	%	%	%
COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	30,4	67,1	2,5	100,0
COMUNIDADES DE CONTROL	21,4	73,7	4,8	100,0

F5. How could you improve the resilience/ability of your family and community to deal with a disaster?

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA	Fo5a Organización Comunitaria		Fo5b Capacitación o Charlas		Fo5c Tener Equipo Básico		Fo5d Reparación De Puentes		Fo5e Información Sobre Lugares		Fo5f Conocimientos De Rutas		Fo5g Saber Pedir Ayuda	
	Si	No	Si	No	Si	No	Si	No	Si	No	Si	No	Si	No
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Comunidades seleccionadas	41,3	58,7	26,2	73,8	1,9	98,1	7,7	92,3	16,9	83,1	15,6	84,4	22,9	77,1
Comunidades de control	32,1	67,9	17,9	82,1	1,3	98,7	7,9	92,1	12,5	87,5	8,7	91,3	12,2	87,8

G. 1. Do one of the following groups exist in your community? Please check all that apply.

Comunidades de la Muestra	Go1a La Organizacion Comunitaria Cocode		Go1b Organizacion De Mujeres		Go1c Organizacion De Agricultores		Go1d Asociacion Juvenil		Go1e Otro	
	Si	No	Si	No	Si	No	Si	No	Si	No
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Comunidades Seleccionadas	98,4	1,6	61,9	38,1	16,8	83,2	5,6	94,4	8,5	91,5
Comunidades de Control	87,8	12,2	51,3	48,7	7,1	92,9	3,6	96,4	8,7	91,3

G2 . Are you or a member of your household participating in a group, association or organization in your community?

Comunidades De La Muestra		Go2a Hombre		Go2b Mujer		Go2c Otro Miembro del Hogar	
		Si	No	Si	No	Si	No
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Comunidades Seleccionadas	Organización Comunitaria	24,0	76,0	8,2	91,8	2,0	98,0
	Organización de Mujeres	3,6	96,4	17,7	82,3	0,9	99,1
	Organización de Agricultores	5,6	94,4	3,6	96,4	0,4	99,6
	Asociación Juvenil	2,0	98,0	0,1	99,9	-	100,0
	Otro: Especificar	3,1	96,9	1,3	98,7	0,8	99,2
	Total	7,9	92,1	6,3	93,7	0,8	99,2
Comunidades de Control	Organización Comunitaria	27,3	72,7	9,2	90,8	3,7	96,3
	Organización De Mujeres	2,0	98,0	18,5	81,5	0,7	99,3
	Organización De Agricultores	3,7	96,3	2,3	97,7	0,7	99,3
	Asociación Juvenil	-	100,0	0,6	99,4	0,4	99,6
	Otro: Especificar	1,7	98,3	0,4	99,6	-	100,0
	Total	7,5	92,5	6,5	93,5	1,2	98,8

G3. Are you or any member of your family participating in informal/volunteer help or activity within the community?

Comunidades de la Muestra	Hombre		Mujer		Otro Miembro de la Familia	
	Si	No	Si	No	Si	No

		%	%	%	%	%	%
Comunidades Seleccionadas	Entre Los Familiares	53,0	47,0	52,2	47,8	7,1	92,9
	Entre Vecinos	69,2	30,8	57,9	42,1	8,7	91,3
	Entre Aldeas / Caseríos (Aldeas)	25,8	74,2	25,1	74,9	2,7	97,3
	Otro	4,1	95,9	1,3	98,7	1,0	99,0
	Total	40,7	59,3	36,1	63,9	5,1	94,9
Comunidades De Control	Entre Los Familiares	71,0	29,0	54,7	45,3	14,9	85,1
	Entre Vecinos	75,2	24,8	58,1	41,9	14,5	85,5
	Entre Aldeas / Caseríos (Aldeas)	24,7	75,3	14,6	85,4	7,2	92,8
	Otro	1,1	98,9	1,1	98,9	0,0	100,0
	Total	45,9	54,1	34,5	65,5	9,7	90,3

G4. How often do you or a member of your family participate in a group or association in your community?

Comunidades De La Muestra		Go4a Hombre		Go4b Mujer		Go4c Otro Miembro	
		Si	No	Si	No	Si	No
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Comunidades Seleccionadas	Una vez al año	5,8	94,2	2,4	97,6	1,9	98,1
	Dos veces al año	9,3	90,7	11,8	88,2	0,5	99,5
	Cada mes	60,8	39,2	46,1	53,9	7,4	92,6
	Total	26,4	73,6	20,6	79,4	3,3	96,7
Comunidades De Control	Una vez al año	4,3	95,7	5,0	95,0	1,5	98,5
	Dos veces al año	14,1	85,9	26,0	74,0	1,5	98,5
	Cada mes	69,8	30,2	34,5	65,5	14,8	85,2
	Total	32,5	67,5	22,6	77,4	6,5	93,5

G5. Have you or a member of your family received training related to your community organization? Please check all that apply.

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA		Hombre			Mujer			Otro miembro de la familia		
		Si	No	Total	Si	No	Total	Si	No	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	Desde el programa del PMA-APA	33,2	66,8	100,0	43,8	56,2	100,0	5,1	94,9	100,0
	Desde las organizaciones locales	41,8	58,2	100,0	35,9	64,1	100,0	4,9	95,1	100,0

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA		Hombre			Mujer			Otro miembro de la familia		
		Si	No	Total	Si	No	Total	Si	No	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	De otras organizaciones internacionales	23,3	76,7	100,0	30,0	70,0	100,0	2,3	97,7	100,0
	Total	33,0	67,0	100,0	36,6	63,4	100,0	4,1	95,9	100,0
COMUNIDADES DE CONTROL	Desde el programa del PMA-APA	9,7	90,3	100,0	7,2	92,8	100,0	-	100,0	100,0
	Desde las organizaciones locales	32,0	68,0	100,0	24,5	75,5	100,0	1,5	98,5	100,0
	De otras organizaciones internacionales	13,0	87,0	100,0	11,3	88,7	100,0	4,5	95,5	100,0
	Total	18,4	81,6	100,0	14,5	85,5	100,0	2,0	98,0	100,0

G6. Have you or a member of your family received training on one of the following subjects?

1. Strengthening your organization
2. Managing your organization
3. Managing the finances of your HH
4. Managing the finances of your organization

Comunidades de la Muestra		Hombre		Mujer		Otro Miembro del Hogar	
		Si	No	Si	No	Si	No
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Comunidades Seleccionadas	Fortalecimiento de su Organización	41,5	58,5	31,4	68,6	4,3	95,7
	Gestión de la Organización	31,5	68,5	31,9	68,1	1,8	98,2
	Gestión De Las Finanzas del Hogar	17,3	82,7	28,6	71,4	1,4	98,6
	Gestión De Las Finanzas De Su Organización	17,7	82,3	24,5	75,5	2,3	97,7
	Total	27,5	72,5	29,2	70,8	2,5	97,5
Comunidades de Control	El Fortalecimiento De Su Organización	44,3	55,7	17,3	82,7	9,9	90,1
	Gestión de la Organización	30,2	69,8	21,6	78,4	8,6	91,4
	Gestión De Las Finanzas De Su Hogar	15,1	84,9	13,1	86,9	4,4	95,6
	Gestión De Las Finanzas De Su Organización	16,5	83,5	9,2	90,8	5,8	94,2
	Total	27,6	72,4	15,4	84,6	7,3	92,7

G7. Do you consider your community better organized since you received support from the WFP?

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA	G07 MEJOR ORGANIZADA			
	Si, mucho mejor organizada	Algo organizada	Sin ninguna organización	Total
	%	%	%	%
COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	64,0	33,4	2,6	100,0
COMUNIDADES DE CONTROL	22,2	48,6	29,2	100,0

MODULE H

General Characteristics of the Community

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA	Ho1SU PAPEL HA CAMBIADO				Ho2 MUJERES ROL MAS IMPORTANTE EFECTO PMA			Ho4 MUJERES OBTENER CREDITO		
	Mejóro	Permaneci6 igual	Se deterior6	Total	Si	No	Total	Si	No	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	52,8	47,0	0,2	100,0	67,3	32,7	100,0	51,8	48,2	100,0
COMUNIDADES DE CONTROL	13,8	85,3	0,9	100,0	19,0	81,0	100,0	21,0	79,0	100,0

H3. Did women receive technical assistance/training separately from the men?

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA	Ho3A ACTIVOS CONSTRUCCION			Ho3B HIGIENE			Ho3C NUTRICION			Ho3D PREPARACION PARA DESASTRES		
	Si	No	Total	Si	No	Total	Si	No	Total	Si	No	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	18,7	81,3	100,0	73,5	26,5	100,0	67,5	32,5	100,0	15,1	84,9	100,0
COMUNIDADES DE CONTROL	7,2	92,8	100,0	80,9	19,1	100,0	64,7	35,3	100,0	2,9	97,1	100,0

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA	Ho3E EXTENSI6N AGRICOLA			Ho3F CUIDADO DE NI6OS			Ho3G MEJORAS EN EL HOGAR		
	Si	No	Total	Si	No	Total	Si	No	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	27,9	72,1	100,0	59,9	40,1	100,0	43,4	56,6	100,0
COMUNIDADES DE CONTROL	22,4	77,6	100,0	53,6	46,4	100,0	38,1	61,9	100,0

H.5 Do you think women play a more important role in household decision-making as a result of the WFP-FFA programs?

COMUNIDADES DE LA MUESTRA	Ho5 PAPEL MAS PROTAGONICO	Ho6 PAPEL DE MAYOR PARTICIPACION
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	Si	No	Total	Si	No	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
COMUNIDADES SELECCIONADAS	69,0	31,0	100,0	66,8	33,2	100,0
COMUNIDADES DE CONTROL	27,5	72,5	100,0	25,0	75,0	100,0

Preparación para desastres

		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	nunca	567	94,8
	raramente	5	,8
	en alguna ocasión	14	2,3
	si, sobre una base regular	7	1,2
	Muy a menudo	5	,8
	Total	598	100,0
Total		600	

Ayuda de emergencia de desastres

		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	nunca	589	98,2
	raramente	2	,3
	en alguna ocasión	2	,3
	si, sobre una base regular	4	,7
	Muy a menudo	3	,5
	Total	600	100,0

Ayuda alimentaria

		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	nunca	549	91,5
	raramente	13	2,2
	en alguna ocasión	19	3,2
	si, sobre una base regular	15	2,5
	Muy a menudo	4	,7
	Total	600	100,0

Salud e higiene

		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	nunca	528	88,3
	raramente	15	2,5
	en alguna ocasión	20	3,3
	si, sobre una base regular	13	2,2
	Muy a menudo	22	3,7
	Total	598	100,0
Missing	System	2	

Total	600	
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Dialogo sobre políticas y promoción

		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	nunca	573	95,5
	raramente	9	1,5
	en alguna ocasión	14	2,3
	si, sobre una base regular	3	,5
	Muy a menudo	1	,2
	Total	600	100,0

La producción agrícola

		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	nunca	553	92,2
	raramente	11	1,8
	en alguna ocasión	23	3,8
	si, sobre una base regular	10	1,7
	Muy a menudo	3	,5
	Total	600	100,0

Capacitación asesoría técnica

		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid		186	31,0
	nunca	374	62,3
	raramente	13	2,2
	en alguna ocasión	9	1,5
	si, sobre una base regular	10	1,7
	Muy a menudo	8	1,3
	Total	600	100,0

Apoyo financiero

		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid		192	32,0
	nunca	385	64,2
	raramente	9	1,5
	en alguna ocasión	11	1,8
	si, sobre una base regular	3	,5
	Total	600	100,0

Materiales y suministros

		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid		190	31,7
	nunca	394	65,7
	raramente	8	1,3
	en alguna ocasión	6	1,0
	si, sobre una base regular	1	,2

	Muy a menudo	1	,2
	Total	600	100,0

Capacitación asesoría técnica

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	nunca	374	62,3	90,3
	raramente	13	2,2	3,1
	en alguna ocasión	9	1,5	2,2
	si, sobre una base regular	10	1,7	2,4
	Muy a menudo	8	1,3	1,9
	Total	414	69,0	100,0
Missing	Qualitative information	186	31,0	
Total		600	100,0	

Apoyo financiero

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	nunca	385	64,2	94,4	94,4
	raramente	9	1,5	2,2	96,6
	en alguna ocasión	11	1,8	2,7	99,3
	si, sobre una base regular	3	,5	,7	100,0
	Total	408	68,0	100,0	
Missing	Qualitative information	192	32,0		
Total		600	100,0		

Materiales y suministros

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	nunca	394	65,7	96,1	96,1
	raramente	8	1,3	2,0	98,0
	en alguna ocasión	6	1,0	1,5	99,5
	si, sobre una base regular	1	,2	,2	99,8
	Muy a menudo	1	,2	,2	100,0
	Total	410	68,3	100,0	
Missing	Qualitative information	190	31,7		
Total		600	100,0		

Annex 10: List of persons interviewed

List of persons and institutions for semi-structured interviews		
Name	Position	Organisation
PMA-GCO		
1. Guy Gauvreau	Director,	PMA Guatemala
2. Irma Palma	Programme Manager	PMA Guatemala
3. Marcos Lopez	Programme Assistant	PMA Guatemala
4. Priscila Molina	Programme Assistant	PMA Guatemala
5. Luis Molina	Field Activity Coordinator	PMA Guatemala
6. Anne Valand	International Programme Advisor	PMA Guatemala

List of persons and institutions for semi-structured interviews		
Name	Position	Organisation
7. Hector Roca	Statistical Analyst -VAM	PMA Guatemala
8. Luis Cabrera	Monitoring and Evaluation	PMA Guatemala
9. Marco Antonio Mérida	Field Monitor	PMA Guatemala
10. Lida Escobar	Field Monitor	PMA Guatemala
11. Mahomed Velasquez	Field Monitor	PMA Guatemala
Bilateral and multilateral & regional organisations		
12. Lic. Hugo Morán Tobar	MP and Commission President	Food Security Commission of the National Congress
13. Lic. Pedro J. Carrillo	General Manager Food Assistance Programs	USAID Guatemala
14. Julia Maria Asturias	Food Security Advisor	USAID-Guatemala
15. David Delgado	Food Security Advisor	USAID-Guatemala
16. Licda. Christina Laur	Líder del equipo (Sección de Cooperación Canadiense)	Canadian Embassy
17. Licda. Claudia Antonelli	Program Manager	European Union
18. Yvan Yerovi	Deputy Director	UNICEF
19. Maria Claudia Claver Santiso	Nutritionist	UNICEF
20. Lic. Gustavo Garcia	Coordinator of Emergency Programs	FAO
21. Ana Belen Revelles	Deputy-Coordinator	SPANISH Cooperation
22. Carolina Siu 23. Paul Mezar	Director Medico	INCAP
National institutions		
24. Lic. Hugo Morán Tobar	MP and Commission President	Food Security Commission of the National Congress
25. Lic. Mario Erales	Chief of Food Security Assistance	VISAN
26. Armando Paniagua	Executive Director	FONAPAZ
27. Luis Enrique Monterroso	Secretary General	Food Security Secretariat (SESAN)
28. Griselda Gonzalez	Executive Director	Civil Society (SESAN)
29. Juan Antonio Calderon	General Manager	Instituto Nacional de Comercio Agrícola (INDECA)
30. Ing. Raul Salguero	Climate change	Ministry of Agriculture (MAGA)-
31. Ingeniero Carlos Mansilla	Director of the Climate Change Division	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
32. Lic Rafael Salinas Gallardo	Director of Institutional Support	Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN)
33. Carlos Herr	Director of External Cooperation	Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition (SESAN)
34. Licda. Evelyn Garcia 35. Licda Ana Carolina Armas	PROSAN Coordinator	Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MSPAS) - PROSAN
36. Nancy Ramirez	Management Director	Secretary of Planning, (SEGPLAN)
37. Ing. Alejandro Maldona 38. Ing. Andres Casasol, 39. Paul Hugarte/	Executive Secretary	CONRED
International NGOs		
40. Doctora Débora Cobar	Country Director	Plan International

List of persons and institutions for semi-structured interviews		
Name	Position	Organisation
41. Licda. Anne Bousquet 42. Emilse Sagastume	Director Administrative Manager	Catholic Relief Services
43. Ing. Mario Arévalo	Executive Secretary	CARITAS
44. Elizabeth Vega	Deputy Director of Operations	SHARE
45. Ingeniero Mario Arévalo	Executive Secretary	Caritas Guatemala

Personnel met at the municipal level	
<p>Municipality of Cunén Department of Quiché Participants: Leonardo Sarat – Alcalde – Diego Chilisna – FAO extension at municipality Marvin Evevara – Extension worker MAGA Edgar Gerardo Tebalan – MAGA extension worker Alejandro - Extension worker Magdalena Herdandez – CAP (health) Juan Alexander Ramos – Mi Bono Seguro Hugo Rono – Sindico II Visit to Xequiquel, Cunén: Major visit and meal with community leaders and participants</p>	<p>Municipality of Aguacatán Department of Huehuetenango Participants: Luis Joel Palacios – Supervisor – municipality Maya de Ruis – General Manager Norma Julieta Lopez – Coordinara – Health Juan Rodriguex perez – CAP Aguacatan – health at municipal level Maria Jose Coban – SESAN Pablo Escobar Mendez – Councillor Juan Rodriguez – MAGA Natividad Rodriguez Mejia – MAGA Pablo Arturo Ramirez – Alianza Mundial (NGO) Community of Cantzela: local leaders met</p>
<p>Municipality of San Pedro de Pinula Department of Jalapa Participants: Jose Manuel Mendez Alonzo – Alcalde HeraldY Campos – SESAN Leonel Vaides – SOSEP Pedro Escobar – Coop Recuerdo Henry Folgar – OMSAN – Extension – MAGA Iesor Ramizez – OMSAN – SAN - MAGA Jose Daniel Rosa Vasquz – CONALFA Saul Antonio Gomez Rosa – CONALFA Alejandro Salazar – Municipio Edna Adelina Santiago – BID-PROSAN Maria Abelina Lopez – BID-PROSAN Rut Maricely Palman – OMSAN – MAGA Mynor Osbaldo – OMSAN – Secretary Community visit: De la Flor,</p>	<p>Municipality of Sansare Department of El Progreso Participants: Pablo Aguilar Morales – Alcalde Oneyda Manoquin – MAGA Lucila Sandoval – Delegada municipal Cesar Castenada – MAGA (extensión) Benjamin Romeo – DEDEC Edwin Romero – OAFIM Justo Manoquin – Municipal Manager Enrique Valdez Ablana – MAGAAnibal Rocael Juarez Caldera – Secretary of Municipality Visit of La Trinidad: community leaders met</p>

Personnel met at the municipal level	
community leaders met	
Municipality of Cubulco Department of Baja Verapaz Jorge Rene Lopez – Deputy Mayor Rolando Garcia – MAGA-muni/extension worker Pedro Mayon – MAGA-muni/extension worker Bayon Garcia – MAGA muni/extension worker Jared Matheu Garcia – Alcalde Visit of control group community: XOCOC community leaders met	

Annex 11: Documents Reviewed

WFP policy documents and corporate documents

- WFP Policy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (WFP/EB.2/2011/4-A): Building Food Security and Resilience, 20 pages
- WFP Gender Policy (WFP/EB.A/2009/5-A/Rev.1), 15 pages
- WFP Strategic Plan 2008-2011 (WFP/EB.A/2008/5-A1/Rev.1), 23 pages
- Strategic Results Framework (2011 revised version)+ Intro to the SRF+ OE List of indicators
- WFP Strategic Plan 2006-2009 (WFP/EB.A/2005/5-A/Rev.1), 43 pages

WFP evaluation and methodological documents

- Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis Guidelines, January 2009, World Food Programme (WFP), Food Security Analysis Service. 459 pages.
- Evaluation Quality Assurance System Guidance Materials (EQAS), OE-WFP, 2011, 32 pages
- Joint Evaluation of Effectiveness and Impact of the Enabling Development Policy of the World Food Programme, Synthesis Report, Volume 1, 2005 62 pages, Volume 21, 2005, 111 pages
- FFA Manual, ODXP, WFP, 2011 (multiple paging)
- Manual de Consulta de normas técnicas para la implementación de actividades del tipo alimentos por trabajo y alimentos por capacitación. 2010, 30 pages FFA Guatemala National Guidelines
- Summary Report of the Strategic Evaluation from Food Aid to Food Assistance: Working in Partnership, WFP, February 2012, 17 pages
- From Food Aid to Food Assistance-Working in Partnership: A Strategic Evaluation, Vol. I Full Report, January 2012, 53 pages

- From Food Aid to Food Assistance-Working in Partnership: A Strategic Evaluation, Vol. II Survey and Tools, WFP, 2011, 52 pages
- From Food Aid to Food Assistance-Working in Partnership: A Strategic Evaluation, Evaluation brief, WFP, 2011, 2 pages

WFP Guatemala Country Office documents

- Programa Mundial de Alimentos de la Naciones Unidas en Guatemala, Cartera de proyectos, not dated, 4 pages plus one Table.
- Country Programme Guatemala–CP-10092 (2001–2004), 2001, 30 pages; Standard Project Report-2004; Standard Project Report-2005; Standard Project Report-2006; Standard Project Report-2007; Standard Project Report-2008; Standard Project Report-2009; Standard Project Report-2010
- Regional PRRO-10444- Project Document, 2007, 23 pages; Standard Project Report, 2007, 21 pages; Standard Project Report 2008, 28 pages; Standard Project Report, 2009, 36 pages; Standard Project Report, 2010, 42 pages; Standard Project Report, 2011, 33 pages
- VAM-2002, Cartografía y Análisis de la inseguridad alimenticia en Guatemala, Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación de Guatemala con el Programa Mundial de Alimentos, Guatemala, Diciembre 2002, 78 pages
- VAM-2012, Cartografía y Análisis de la inseguridad alimenticia en Guatemala, Programa Mundial de Alimentos, Guatemala, Diciembre 2012, 75 pages
- EU Food Facility Final Report, Guatemala, WFP, 2009-2011, 44 pages
- Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis Guidelines. WFP, January 2009, 459 pages.
- Guatemala: Market Profile for Emergency Food Security Assessments for Strengthening Emergency Needs Assessment Capacity (SENAC). WFP/EU. September 2005, 31 pages.
- Improvement of Agricultural Production and the Nutritional Status of Children, Pregnant and Lactating Women. WFP/EUFF. 2012. Final Report of Project July 1, 2009 to September 30, 2011, 50 pages.
-

Documents on or from Guatemala from the Government of Guatemala

- Integración de Estadísticas e Indicadores Ambientales Oficiales del CONAP Año 2011 Fase II, CONAP, Unidad de Seguimiento y Evaluación Departamento de Planificación, Estudios y Proyectos Guatemala, Septiembre de 2011, 37 pages.
- Priorización de municipios a través del Índice de vulnerabilidad a la inseguridad alimenticia y nutricional de la población de Guatemala

(IVISAN), Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, MAGA/SESAN. May 2011, Guatemala, 2011, 123 pages

- EFSA-2009, Red Alimentaria, Informe: Resultados de la Valoración de Inseguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional en los Departamentos del Corredor Seco del Oriente Quiche y Izabal, Guatemala, Noviembre 2009, 67 pages

Documents from other international organisations

- FAO/European Union. 2011. Lecciones aprendidas en un Proyecto de Emergencia. Programa Extraordinario de Apoyo a la Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional, 35 pages.
- EU Food Facility Final Report, “Improvement of Agricultural Production and the Nutritional Status of Children, Pregnant and Lactating Women,” September 2011, Guatemala, 50 pages
- Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed. UNICEF. Progress Report 2012, 44 pages.
- UFF/WFP. November 2011. Improvement of Agricultural Production and the Nutritional Status of Children, Pregnant and Lactating Women” Guatemala Project – EU Facility Final Report. July 1, 2009–September 30, 2011, 44 pages.
- USAID. April 28, 2011. Feed the Future FY 2011-2015 Multi-year Strategy. 46 pages.
- USAID, October 6, 2010. Feed the Future Strategic Review. 27 slides
- USAID, April 2010. USAID/GUATEMALA FOOD SECURITY FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS prepared by James T. Riordan for Chemonics International. 44 pages.
- USAID. 2010. Guatemala Biodiversity and Tropical Forest Assessment. 122 pages.
- USAID/MFEWS. Guatemala: Perfiles de Medios de Vida
- Análisis situacional de la malnutrición en Guatemala: sus causas y abordaje. Published by UNDP in its Journal of Human Development Series. 44 pages.

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