

Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

GUATEMALA

Country Programme Guatemala (2015-2019)

Project Number	200641
Project Category	Country Programme

Project Approval Date	12 Nov 2014
Planned Start Date	01 Jan 2015
Actual Start Date	09 Jun 2015
Project End Date	31 Dec 2019
Financial Closure Date	n.a.

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	3,687,256
Cash--based Transfer and Related Costs	2,849,215
Direct Support Costs	3,502,385
Food and Related Costs	10,555,852
Indirect Support Costs	1,441,629
Total Approved Budget	22,036,337

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	11,274
Planned Commodities in 2015	2,295
Actual Commodities in 2015	1,040

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Country Overview



COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Guatemala, a multicultural middle-income country in which 40 percent of its 16.02 million people are indigenous Mayan, has some of the highest levels of inequality, poverty, chronic malnutrition and mother-child mortality in Latin America (WB 2014). According to the 2015 Human Development Report, Guatemala ranked 128 among 188 countries (HDI 2014). It is also the most unequal country in Latin America with a Gini index of 0.54 (IADB 2014). Gender inequality in Guatemala is the highest in Latin America, ranking 119 on the 2014 Gender Inequality Index (HDR 2015).

Notwithstanding a per capita GNI of USD 3,430 (WB 2014), the poverty rate (living on less than USD 2 a day) stands at 59.3 percent and extreme poverty (living on less than USD 1.25 a day) at 23.4 percent (National Survey of Living Conditions 2015). However, in rural municipalities, almost eight out of ten people are poor (WB 2011). Poverty, inequality and political exclusion contribute to the emergence and continuation of violence. The crime rate in Guatemala is among the top five in Latin America (WB 2011).

According to the 2014/2015 National Maternal and Child Health Survey, chronic malnutrition among children under the age of 5 is at 46.5 percent nationally (47.1 percent for boys and 45.8 percent for girls) and 70 percent in indigenous areas, among the highest rates in the world. Iron deficiency affects 25 percent (25.8 percent of boys and 24.2 percent of girls). Chronic malnutrition is strongly correlated with poverty, inappropriate nutrition practices and poor living conditions. Mortality rates have been declining since 1990, the current under 5 mortality rate is 31 per 1,000 live births (WHO, 2013) while maternal mortality rate is 140 per 100,000 live births (WHO 2014). Guatemala has an HIV prevalence of 0.5 percent among people aged 15-49 years (UNAIDS 2014). More men than women have HIV, but the disease is increasingly spreading among women.

Long lean seasons have heightened food scarcity and increased vulnerability to food insecurity and acute malnutrition, particularly in the Dry Corridor. Guatemala is one of the 10 countries judged most vulnerable to climate change, and the fourth most vulnerable to natural disasters in the region (Global Climate Risk Index 2015). A series of natural disasters hit Guatemala in 2010/2011 causing an estimated USD 1.8 billion in damages and losses. Over the past two years, the prolonged dry spells led to reduced harvests or complete crop failures of maize and beans, which has critically affected smallholder farmers. In 2013-2014, the coffee rust outbreak caused significant losses for small coffee growers, and reduced job opportunities and incomes of temporary agricultural workers.

Guatemala made insufficient progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, only six indicators met set targets. While country performance is considered unsatisfactory according to minimum development standards set by MDGs, Guatemala is also one of the countries with the lowest tax revenues in the world (12.3 percent) and lowest government expenditure (13.7 percent) as a percentage of GNP (IMF 2013). Costs associated with hunger, however, amount to USD 3 billion in GDP annually (WFP/ECLAC Cost of Hunger Studies, July 2007).

SUMMARY OF WFP ASSISTANCE

In line with government priorities and policies, and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2015-2019), WFP assistance in Guatemala aimed to address the multiple dimensions and underlying causes of food and nutrition insecurity in the long term, as well as to meet the immediate needs of food-insecure populations affected by shocks, and to facilitate recovery through assets creation with a view of laying foundation for a transition to resilience-building.

WFP's portfolio consisted of four interventions: (i) the country programme 200641 (2015-2019) which expanded activities through two joint programmes; (ii) the Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200490 to respond to small and medium-sized emergencies through emergency assistance to food-insecure households affected by natural disasters; (iii) the regional capacity development project on emergency preparedness and response; and (iv) the trust fund 200542 within WFP's Nutrition Capacity Strengthening Plan.

In addition to direct food assistance, the country programme strengthened institutional capacities with three main objectives: prevent and reduce chronic malnutrition; build resilience and reduce vulnerability to shocks; and connect smallholder farmers to markets. In addition, a pilot project on the use of biofortified of maize and bean seeds was launched with South-South cooperation and will support smallholder farmers of P4P organizations. The UN Women/FAO/IFAD/WFP joint programme "Accelerating Progress toward the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in the Polohic Valley" was led by WFP, while the other joint programme "Food Security and Nutrition in Targeted Municipalities of San Marcos" was coordinated by the Pan American Health Organization/WHO.

The regional PRRO 200490 supported the government drought response plan ("Operation Opportunity"), which delivered food assistance to the food-insecure populations affected by the prolonged dry spell. During the height of the lean season, WFP provided conditional food assistance in the form of food or cash-based transfers (CBT) as an incentive to participate in asset-creation activities. CBT allowed beneficiaries to access a wider selection of products compared to in-kind assistance and stimulated the local economy.

In collaboration with government institutions, WFP conducted an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) to measure the impact of the prolonged dry spell on food security and livelihoods. The government embraced the EFSA methodology as a tool to facilitate emergency response planning. Similarly, the government also adopted WFP's resilience building approach and used conditional food transfers linked to asset creation activities in its own drought response.

WFP advocated gender mainstreaming in all interventions and made extensive efforts to foster women's participation in community development planning, project management committee leadership, decision-making over the use of food and cash-based transfers. WFP also promoted the principles of equality, no discrimination, transparency and accountability among its implementing partners.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Number of children below 5 years of age	72,859	88,098	160,957
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	135,857	145,480	281,337
Number of adults	148,510	150,430	298,940
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	357,226	384,008	741,234
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	180,373	196,622	376,995
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	225,951	246,535	472,486

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Regional PRRO	2,959	151	1,581	722		5,412
Country Programme	804		90	146		1,040
Total food distributed in 2015	3,762	151	1,671	868		6,452
Total food distributed in 2014	5,477	249	968	125		6,818
Total food distributed in 2013	7,073	282	844	560	9	8,767

Operational SPR

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANCE

The country programme (CP) 200641 was designed to respond to national priorities identified in coordination with the Government of Guatemala. The CP is aligned firstly with the Zero Hunger Pact (2012-2016), to reduce the prevalence of chronic malnutrition, prevent and reduce infant mortality related to acute malnutrition. Secondly, it is aligned with the Ministry of Agriculture's Family Agriculture Programme to Strengthen Peasants' Economy (2013-2016) and the National Policy for Integral Rural Development (2009) and, finally, with the National Policy on the Promotion and Integrated Development of Guatemalan Women and its Implementation Plan (2008-2023). The programme is also aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2015-2019)

In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4, the CP aimed to achieve the following objectives:

Component 1 (Nutrition): Prevent stunting, reduce micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-23 months and among pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and improve household nutrition practices by creating a mother-to-mother network (SO 4: "Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger");

Component 2 (Resilience): Build resilience and reduce vulnerability to shocks among subsistence farmers through food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities, enhance government capacity to mitigate disaster impacts (SO 3: "Reduce risk and enable people, communities, and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs");

Component 3 (Purchase for Progress - P4P): Connect smallholder farmers' organizations (FOs) to markets by using WFP's purchasing power as a leverage to develop farmers' capacity to respond to market demand and promote local procurement as a government policy. (SO 3: "Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs").

Nutrition education, gender equality and the strengthening of institutional capacity were integrated into all components. Although the country programme had not foreseen school feeding activities, the government requested WFP to provide technical assistance in improving the quality of the national school feeding programme. WFP also supported the mainstreaming of nutrition in the national AIDS programme by introducing nutrition-sensitive activities for people infected with HIV. WFP contributed to revising protocols and contingency plans for emergency preparedness and response to severe shocks, disasters and food insecurity at municipal and community levels.

RESULTS

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

In June 2015, the Government of Guatemala and WFP signed the country programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2015-2019. Implementation of activities started with carry-over stocks from the previous CP 200031 and a multi-year contribution.

Component 1: WFP planned to provide fortified complementary food to children aged 6-23 months and to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in two departments with a very high prevalence of chronic undernutrition. In the course of the year, the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MoH) took over the assistance to PLW and requested WFP to increase the provision of specialized nutritious foods (SNF) to children. The government also ensured the distribution of micro-nutrient powders (MNP) to all children under 5 years, and hence WFP did not implement this activity. This change was reflected in budget revision 1 to the programme.

Subject to attendance to health services, SNF were distributed as part of a health package provided by the MoH. Local NGOs strengthened community-based peer counselling and the mother-to-mother volunteer network in order to improve maternal and child feeding practices. Due to severe budgetary constraints of the MoH and the sudden closure of its health extension programme, a high number of households were left without access to health services. This affected the coverage of the nutrition programme and overall SNF distribution. Despite WFP's continuous efforts in collaboration with local NGOs to strengthen provincial health services, targets for its nutrition activities could not be met and feeding days were reduced.

Component 2: In order to enhance the long term food security and resilience of vulnerable communities, WFP implemented food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities in eight municipalities of Zacapa and El Progreso provinces of the Dry Corridor. Beneficiaries were subsistence farmers with 1-2 hectares of land in shock-prone areas. Vulnerable households were identified using the 2013 Integrated Context Analysis with the following criteria: level of dependency on agriculture, lack of food assistance by any other programme, location within a previously identified "concentrated action area" (where part of the crops is protected by soil conservation as previously agreed with a group of households), and life in communities where the improvement of productive assets has a clear potential for resilience building. To ensure a programme response tailored to community needs, prioritization and ownership, seasonal livelihood programming and community level participatory planning were carried out in 2014 before the start of the project involving local governments and other development partners.

WFP planned to provide a combination of conditional food and cash-based transfers (CBT) to 45,000 beneficiaries during a period of 100 days for participation in asset creation activities. Because of resource limitations, the planned food basket of maize, beans, vegetable oil and SuperCereal could not be delivered, nor CBT as no cash contributions had been received. In order to maintain the overall equivalent energy value of the food basket and to compensate for the shortage of oil and SuperCereal, the rations of cereals and beans were increased. Rice was not part of the original food basket, but available as transferred from the previous CP 200641. Since the farmers participating in resilience activities and trainings were affected by the prolonged dry spell for a second consecutive year, they received emergency food assistance under the PRRO 200490 during the second half of 2015. This is why targets for planned distributions were not achieved.

Under Component 3, P4P activities were implemented in the eastern and north-eastern regions: Alta Verapaz, Chiquimula, Izabal, Jutiapa and Zacapa. WFP selected 27 FOs with potential of surplus production of maize and beans, 15 were new organizations and 12 were previously assisted under P4P but had not yet achieved surplus production. Selection criteria for FOs included: legal registration, members with plots of 0.5 to 3.5 hectares, and established or planned gender commissions or women empowerment committees. All FOs participated in capacity development activities to improve their incomes by increasing the quantity and quality of their production, reducing post-harvest losses and selling surpluses to markets. WFP purchased part of the surplus production to sell maize to suppliers of specialized nutritious foods (component 1) and to distribute maize and beans under component 2.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ACT1 - Prevent and Reduce Malnutrition									
Number of adults		10,000	10,000		0	0		0.0%	0.0%
Number of children below 5 years of age	12,500	12,500	25,000	5,212	5,007	10,219	41.7%	40.1%	40.9%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	12,500	22,500	35,000	5,212	5,007	10,219	41.7%	22.3%	29.2%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									
ACT2 - Build Resilience & Reduce Vulnerability									
Number of adults	9,000	9,000	18,000	9,157	9,750	18,907	101.7%	108.3%	105.0%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	9,000	9,000	18,000	8,298	7,872	16,170	92.2%	87.5%	89.8%
Number of children below 5 years of age	4,500	4,500	9,000	5,660	3,988	9,648	125.8%	88.6%	107.2%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	22,500	22,500	45,000	23,115	21,610	44,725	102.7%	96.0%	99.4%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ACT1 - Prevent and Reduce Malnutrition									
Children 6 to 23 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of stunting)	12,500	12,500	25,000	5,212	5,007	10,219	41.7%	40.1%	40.9%
Pregnant and lactating women given food under complementary feeding (prevention of stunting)		10,000	10,000		0	0		0.0%	0.0%
ACT2 - Build Resilience & Reduce Vulnerability									
Participants in Food For Training	1,125	1,125	2,250	4,424	4,521	8,945	393.2%	401.9%	397.6%
Participants in Food For Assets	5,670	3,330	9,000	4,424	4,521	8,945	78.0%	135.8%	99.4%
Cash-Based Transfer Beneficiaries	22,500	22,500	45,000	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
ACT1 - Prevent and Reduce Malnutrition			
Corn-soya Blend (csb)		74	9.6%
Sum	765	74	9.6%
ACT2 - Build Resilience & Reduce Vulnerability			
Beans	240	90	37.6%
Corn-soya Blend (csb)	90	72	80.2%
Maize	1,200	711	59.2%
Rice	0	93	-
Sum	1,530	966	63.1%
Total for 2015	2,295	1,040	45.3%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution (USD)	Actual Distribution (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	519,750		
Total for 2015	519,750		

'Story Worth Telling'

The drought that has gripped Guatemala for the past three years is a result of the El Nino phenomenon disrupting normal weather patterns on which farmers used to depend for their food and livelihoods.

In their tiny mud shack in in El Aguacate village in the mountains of Jalapa, Mauro Cante, a smallholder farmer and his wife prepare 'tortillas' for their children. This year, the drought has ruined their entire corn harvest and they have to borrow a few pounds of corn, their basic staple food for every meal.

Mauro is also the president of the farmers' association "Empresa Campesina Asociativa- Flor del Cafe" which participates in a beans biofortification pilot project supported by a South-South cooperation initiative among P4P farmers' organizations. "Our beans grow green and tall with good seeds inside," he said. He and 26 other farmers have managed to plant on 29 hectares of land, and now they can feed their families with a highly nutritious food.

Biofortification will enable people to meet their own food and nutrition needs and prevent malnutrition if farmers' organizations keep improving the quantity and quality of corn and beans production. WFP advocates the inclusion of biofortification in government policies and programmes to improve food security and nutrition.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Closing the gender gap in Guatemala required specific actions such as having project management committees composed solely by women, which enhanced their participation and decision-making power in the community.

Under the nutrition component, there were no project management committees, as food assistance was delivered by MoH staff at health centers. Every month, WFP provided training to the mother to-mother network to improve household nutrition practices. The training program included quarterly sessions for the incorporation of gender aspects in nutrition-sensitive interventions, in order to empower women and increase male participation in the feeding and care of infant and small children.

Within the resilience component, women and men equally benefited from FFA activities. To foster women's participation in all targeted communities, project management committees were composed and led by women only. Women's active participation in the poultry project is one of the gender-friendly activities implemented this year, including training and disease prevention in poultry.

The gender strategy for the P4P component focused on increasing the number and activity of women participating in the project. Technical assistance and training made women aware of their rights to participate and contribute to productive activities within their communities. Furthermore, women increased their knowledge on improved cultivation practices, post-harvest handling, value chain development, negotiation, marketing and credit. Both female and male smallholder farmers had the opportunity to take part in trainings and implement best practices for having better quality produce, like soil and water conservation methods. Although rural women face many challenges to equal participation, P4P participants have greater recognition within farmers' organizations for they possess the technical and leadership skills required by decision-making processes. Gender mainstreaming aimed at strengthening gender commissions to empower women by transmitting knowledge on their right to an environment free from violence directed against them and on their entitlement to receive protection.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target <i>Target Val</i>	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
ACT1 - Prevent and Reduce Malnutrition				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Aug-2015, PDM. Process monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM. Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	50	0		90
ACT2 - Build Resilience & Reduce Vulnerability				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Aug-2015, PDM. Process monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM. Outcome monitoring., Programme monitoring.	50	48.5		51.5
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Base value: Aug-2015, PDM. Process monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM. Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	100	99		100
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Base value: Aug-2015, PDM. Process monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM. Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	100	100		100

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In the context of Guatemala, the theft of food commodities was considered a major risk. In order to mitigate this risk, WFP, supported by local authorities, strengthened community organization during food distributions. In addition, it was recommended that beneficiaries walk or travel in groups to and from distribution sites.

WFP and partner field staff informed project management committees about project objectives, the planning of activities, beneficiary entitlements, and food delivery dates. Committee members shared this information with project participants, and voiced their concerns to WFP and partners. All beneficiary complaints were channeled through project management committees and subsequently resolved by WFP field staff at project sites. Beneficiaries mainly raised concerns about the composition of the food basket, ration size, and the schedule of deliveries.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
ACT1 - Prevent and Reduce Malnutrition				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Aug-2015, PDM. Process monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM. Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	90	0		100
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Aug-2015, PDM. Process monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM. Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	100	0		100
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Aug-2015, PDM. Process monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM. Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	90	0		100
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Aug-2015, PDM. Process monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM. Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	100	0		100
ACT2 - Build Resilience & Reduce Vulnerability				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Aug-2015, PDM. Process monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM. Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	90	100		100
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Aug-2015, PDM. Process monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM. Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	100	100		100
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Aug-2015, PDM. Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM. Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	90	100		100
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Aug-2015, PDM. Process monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM. Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	100	100		100

Outputs

Component 1: Beneficiaries of the nutrition activity received planned quantities of the locally produced specialized nutritious food "Mi Comidita" (Super Cereal Plus) as part of a package that included health services and nutritional education. A peer counselling network of 411 women provided advice on how to improve infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices. In preparation of project implementation, WFP trained health personnel from the two targeted provinces on project strategy, the proper handling and storage of commodities, and the use of the distributed manuals and educational materials on complementary feeding.

Component 2: During the first half of the year, soil conservation work was carried out as planned and food assistance was provided for 40 days. In the second half of 2015, all FFA/FFT participants received relief food assistance under the regional PRRO 200490 because of the high level of food insecurity caused by the prolonged dry spell. Apart from soil conservation works, beneficiaries engaged in poultry disease prophylaxis and the preventive care of horses and mules used for transportation. Technical assistance was provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA) and a local NGO.

Component 3: As to the capacity building plan, WFP provided a technical assistance package to all participating FOs. This included best practices in agriculture, grain quality control using a portable test kit (blue box), post-harvest management, marketing and commercialization. A total of 13 FOs meeting WFP requirements were invited to participate in competitive tender processes. As a result, five FOs sold 1,154 mt of maize and three FOs sold 280.2 mt of beans to WFP at competitive prices; these commodities were distributed to subsistence farmers assisted under component 2. Food purchased from FOs represented 38.2 percent of the local purchase of maize and 55.5 percent of the total local purchase of beans by the country office. All locally produced grain was purchased from assisted FOs.

Components 1 and 3 also supported joint programming activities with other UN Agencies and South-South cooperation. Under component 1, WFP promoted food security and nutrition in targeted municipalities of San Marcos province, strengthening local governance mechanisms, the empowerment and participation of community leaders in networks and decision-making instances, emphasizing exclusive and continued breastfeeding, complementary feeding, and the nutrition of pregnant and lactating women. Under component 3, WFP promoted organizational strengthening for women in associative marketing, supported leadership development and the linkage of smallholder produce to higher value markets. This activity targeted 1,200 women belonging to 11 farmers' organizations and 19 non-agricultural businesses. In collaboration with other agencies, coordination mechanisms were established and local staff was hired to strengthen community organization. Baseline data was collected to allow for an annual outcome measurement. South-South cooperation facilitated WFP support to commercial strategies for biofortified maize and beans value chains for P4P FOs in two provinces.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
ACT1 - Prevent and Reduce Malnutrition				
SO 4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	60	66	110.0%
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	Individual	17,500	10,219	58.4%
Number of feeding days	day	30	30	100.0%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	104	113	108.7%
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	12	7	58.3%
Proportion of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	%	100	100	100.0%
Proportion of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	100	100.0%
Proportion of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	100	100.0%
ACT2 - Build Resilience & Reduce Vulnerability				
SO 3: FFA				
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	1,240	1,229	99.1%
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	Asset	501	334	66.7%
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	167	167	100.0%
Number of feeding days	day	100	40	40.0%
ACT3 - Connect Smallholder Farmers to Markets				
SO 3: Local Purchase				
Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	10	27	270.0%
Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	100	100	100.0%
Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	3	5	166.7%
Number of FOs trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	25	27	108.0%
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	Individual	3,300	2,575	78.0%

Outcomes

Component 1: Negotiations with the government about signing the CP agreement delayed the start of activities until June. That explains why programme targets could not be fully achieved.

Component 2: As a result of two consecutive years of dry spell, household food consumption has deteriorated. The emergency food security assessment (EFSA) carried out by the government classified 248,000 households with moderate or severe food insecurity and in need of humanitarian assistance. A subsequent EFSA carried out by WFP, identified 68,274 of these households as most vulnerable relying on a single harvest in August only. In light of the urgent need for relief this year, WFP assisted nearly 59 percent of the moderately and severely food-insecure households in 17 provinces (out of 22) through the PRRO 200490, including Zacapa and El Progreso where development activities had to be suspended. Harvest losses aggravated the lean season and households relied on adverse coping strategies to cover their food gap, such as using savings, borrowing money, selling domestic assets or small livestock. Although asset creation targets were not fully achieved, the participants continued building assets to increase community resilience. As per the latest follow-up, all communities improved their physical infrastructures. A baseline survey assessed the quality of soils in sampled communities and measured the improvement achieved by the end of the intervention. Trained rural extension staff of MAGA participated in the exercise, including the analysis of results.

Component 3: WFP-assisted FOs employed best practices to improve productivity, enhance access to productive inputs, augment storage capacity, develop marketing and commercialization skills for the production and sale of maize and beans. P4P-supported FOs sold and bought commodities on the formal market, and supplied 1,154 mt of maize and 280.2 mt of beans for component 2 of the country programme, exceeding the project target for local purchases. Monitoring data indicated an increase in yields from 1.34 mt/ ha to 2.25 mt/ha for maize and from 0.45 mt/ ha to 0.61 mt/ha for beans. This increase can be attributed to the use of hybrid seeds, technical assistance and best practices adopted by the farmers. Using a cash contribution for the Regional PRRO 200490, FOs sold maize to WFP at competitive prices.

As corporate guidelines for the measurement of the national capacity index on nutrition and resilience were not finalized in 2015, no project baseline data could yet be collected. The baseline survey carried out during the second semester of 2015 collected household and community data to measure progress in resilience building.

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
ACT1 - Prevent and Reduce Malnutrition				
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Coverage rate of supplementary feeding				
Base value: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	100	0		38
Infant and young child feeding practices: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive foods from 4 or more food groups				
Base value: Dec-2015, National mother-and-child health survey, 2014-2015., Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Quarterly outcome monitoring., Programme monitoring.	71	51		56
Proportion of children consuming a minimum acceptable diet				
Base value: Jul-2015, PDM. Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM. Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	71	39		59
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
Base value: Jul-2015, PDM. Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM. Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	71	0		37
ACT2 - Build Resilience & Reduce Vulnerability				
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
Base value: Nov-2014, Focus groups. Sample: 30 communities., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jul-2015, Focus Groups. Sample: 30 communities., Programme monitoring.	80	0		72
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jul-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring.	100	0		9.26
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jul-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring.	100	0		7.02
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				

	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Outcome				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jul-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring.	100	0		6.64
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jul-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring.	6	5.58		5.36
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jul-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring.	6	5.37		5.34
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jul-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring.	6	5.8		5.38
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jul-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring.	90	89.9		79.7
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jul-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring.	90	92.7		75.5
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jul-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring.	90	89.1		80.3
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jul-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring.	10	9.3		17.4
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jul-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring.	10	7.3		18.4
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jul-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring.	10	9.9		17.3
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jul-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring.	0	0.8		2.9
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jul-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring.	0	0		6.1
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Jul-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring. Sample: 375 households of 30 communities., Programme monitoring.	0	1		2.4
ACT3 - Connect Smallholder Farmers to Markets				
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
Base value: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Supply Chain records., Programme monitoring.	10	0		27
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
Base value: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Supply Chain records., Programme monitoring.	70	0		57
Fortified foods purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of fortified food distributed by WFP in-country				
Base value: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Supply Chain records., Programme monitoring.	100	0		100

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

WFP collaborated with the MoH to strengthen the capacity of technicians at central level and mentor local health personnel on comprehensive nutrition interventions to prevent malnutrition. Areas where gaps were identified include breastfeeding, complementary feeding, the 1000 Days approach and a strategy for community education.

MAGA and the Regional Coordination and Rural Extension Unit (DICORER) collaborated with WFP in the implementation of resilience activities in the provinces of Zacapa and El Progreso. Resilience activities in these areas were complemented by the regional project to develop emergency preparedness and response capacities. The government adapted the resilience-building approach used under component 2 for its drought response, and provided conditional transfers to food insecure households based on their participation in asset creation activities. DICORER provided technical assistance to FFA/FFT participants through the Learning Centres of Rural Development (CADER) established at community level. Soil and water conservation works will sustainably improve ecosystems, contribute to climate change adaptation and increase agricultural production.

P4P activities developed FO capacity by offering technical assistance along the value chain, including practices in good agriculture and manufacturing, commercialization and organizational strengthening. The sustainability of support provided through P4P activities is reflected in the increased use of credit. About 85 percent of FOs are using a bank account and 37 percent received credit for the purchase of agricultural inputs and the commercialization of maize and beans during the harvest season.

Triangular South-South cooperation allowed for the launch of a biofortification pilot was launched in Jalapa and Jutiapa provinces. The Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology (ICTA) is providing technical assistance to 466 smallholder farmers of seven organizations.

In 2015, WFP was elected to be part of the Coordination Committee of the BIOFORT Platform in 2016. The platform is composed of 18 governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as private sector organizations, to promote biofortification as a complementary strategy to improve food security and nutrition and advocate for biofortification to be considered in the relevant national policies and programmes.

WFP and the private sector Alliance for Nutrition, namely the Foundation for the Development of Guatemala (FUNDESA) and the National Coffee Association (ANACAFE) organized a workshop on good practices to reduce aflatoxins and mycotoxins in food which may negatively impact child growth and development.

In June 2015, in line with the National Policy for the Advancement and Integral Development of Women (PNPDIM) and based on best practices to foster gender equality identified during the implementation of the previous P4P activities (2010-2014), MAGA approved the Institutional Policy for Gender Equality and its Strategic Implementation Framework (2015-2026). The policy will benefit rural women, strengthen their participation and empowerment, and provide technical support for rural staff of MAGA. The Joint Programme RWEE (Rural Women Economic Empowerment) provided technical and financial support to the elaboration of this policy.

While the CP did not include school feeding activities, the government requested WFP to provide technical assistance to the national school feeding programme which covers 3 million children countrywide, as part of the broader support to government policies and the Zero Hunger Pact. In March, WFP and the Ministry of Education (MoE) organized a workshop to identify strengths and weaknesses regarding the national school feeding programme based on the World Bank Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER). Participants from 15 organizations assessed progress and proposed actions to improve the programme. A representative of the MoE participated at the VII Regional School Feeding Seminar in Peru organized by WFP, and shared the SABER experience with other countries. WFP also supported the MoE in the design and cost analysis of school-meal menus, mainly relying on locally produced fresh foods, and explored options for linking P4P and the national school feeding programme.

Educational materials were developed in coordination with the national AIDS program to improve nutritional attention and counselling offered at the attention units to people living with HIV. WFP and the AIDS programme undertook monitoring visits to most care units to assess the quality of nutritional care provided. In coordination with the MoH, WFP sponsored a workshop on nutrition mainstreaming at care units, with the participation of 60 people from the civil society. Among workshop facilitators were: the Roosevelt National Hospital and its Sexually Transmitted Diseases Program, the local NGO APEVIHS (Association for the Prevention and Research on HIV/AIDS) and the University of San Carlos.

Complementary to the CP, the regional programme on "Strengthening Humanitarian Preparedness in High Risk Countries" has enhanced government capacity in emergency preparedness and response (EPR). In order to reduce the impact of natural disasters on vulnerable populations, WFP and the National Coordination Committee for Disaster Reduction (CONRED) carried-out simulations at different levels, in areas targeted by component 2 of the CP and the regional PRRO 200490. EPR activities carried out in the dry corridor included the establishment and improvement of sentinel sites in eight disaster-prone municipalities. Sentinel sites were equipped with emergency kits, and networks were setup to provide nutrition education through community-based peer counsellors and mother-to-mother networks.

WFP will continue discussing with the new Government of Guatemala the possibilities of a handover of current interventions on nutrition and resilience, and the institutionalization of mechanisms to improve market opportunities for smallholder farmers.

INPUTS

Resource Inputs

Local purchases of basic grains from P4P-supported FOs were possible thanks to a multi-year contribution from a traditional donor.

As this CP represents a continuation of activities from the previous CP 200031, commodity transfers of 907 mt of maize and 84 mt of rice allowed for the first distributions under component 2, deducting a repayment of 18 mt of beans and adding a loan of 437 mt of maize. A swap allowed for the exchange of commodities with the PRRO 200490 on a monetary value basis: 68 mt of beans were given for 72 mt of CSB and 24 mt of maize.

The country programme received additional resources from the joint programmes. First, the joint programme financed by the SDG Fund allowed to expand the educational strategy using peer counselling networks to improve IYCF practices, and the elaboration of a joint governance/communication strategy for development. Second, the RWEE joint programme at central level, which contributed to the implementation of the first year of the programme.

Donor	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Canada		2,213	1,167
Total:		2,213	1,167

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

Local purchases of basic grains for component 2 were sourced from smallholder farmer organizations assisted under component 3. All purchases of maize and beans were made based on competitive tenders: only two FOs could not supply the quantities awarded to them. P4P strengthened the capacity of these two FOs to allow them to fully participate in tendering processes.

Commodity	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Beans	104	0	0	
Corn Soya Blend	245	0	0	
Maize	818	0	0	
Sum:	1,167	0	0	

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

The National Institute of Agricultural Commerce (INDECA) was responsible for warehouse management and logistics; dispatches were carried out jointly by INDECA and WFP. Transportation from warehouses to extended delivery points were contracted by the Ministry of Agriculture and/or municipalities, whilst local authorities or institutions supported the final distribution to WFP beneficiaries. In light of government contracting procedures, food distributions had to be planned and organized well ahead of time.

WFP transferred from its previous country programme 200031 (2010-2014) 907 mt of maize and 84 mt of rice to allow for the start of component 2. In addition, loans and swaps of maize, beans and SuperCereal allowed for the first distributions to take place. WFP rotated food while in storage in order to preserve its quality.

Post-Delivery Losses

Post-delivery losses were reported at 0.05 metric tons of maize and the loss was attributed to a variance in weight. Various procedures, such as regular inspections, monthly inventories and the training of warehouse staff, were carried out to ensure the quality of the commodities handled at government warehouses.

MANAGEMENT

Partnerships

WFP's government partners for development activities included the Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat (SESAN) for overall coordination, the MoH for the "1,000-Days" partnership, MAGA for resilience and P4P activities, and CONRED for emergency preparedness and response to severe shocks, disasters and food insecurity. WFP also provided technical assistance to the MoE to strengthen the national school feeding programme, and to the MoH to mainstream nutrition in the National AIDS Program.

Within the UN System, WFP partnerships were established in the framework of two joint programmes. The Pan American Health Organization/WHO, FAO, UNICEF and WFP collaborated in food security and nutrition activities in municipalities of San Marcos department to strengthen local governance mechanisms through the empowerment and participation of community leaders in networks to reduce malnutrition. Similarly, UN Women, FAO, IFAD and WFP joined efforts to accelerate the economic empowerment of rural women in the Polochic Valley, with a focus on the rights of women. UN agencies optimized the use of joint programme resources and enhanced coordination with local actors to better assist rural women in the field.

WFP mainstreamed gender in all project components, including organizational strengthening, commercialization of agricultural produce and capacity development for women to take leadership roles in food security and nutrition initiatives. While FAO focused on increasing food production for improved food security and nutrition of the vulnerable households, UN Women supported income-generating activities among women groups. IFAD established the monitoring and evaluation system of the JP.

For improving IYCF practices through mother-to-mother support groups, WFP signed field level agreements with the local NGOs Asociacion de Desarrollo Integral para el Occidente (ADIPO) in Solola and Asociacion Civil Estudios de Cooperacion de Occidente (ECO) in San Marcos. Both NGOs were established before the project had started and helped with the recruitment of qualified local staff. At the end of the projects they will continue supporting nutrition activities in cooperation with the Ministry of Health.

Partnerships were key to the success of P4P activities. WFP collaborated with Alternativas de Desarrollo (ALDES) to provide agricultural technical assistance to P4P-assisted FOs during a 2-year period. WFP also partnered with the private sector: The Rural Development Bank (Banrural) is a public/private enterprise with the mandate to provide financial services for the economic development of rural areas, including the provision of credit to small farmers' organizations. Through this partnership, a specific line of credit was established for P4P farmers' organizations for the purchase of agricultural inputs. On-site visits helped FOs to build relationships with Banrural, obtain credit and increase knowledge on savings and handling finances. Various seed companies provided FOs with information on agricultural production. Using credit and locally accessible payment plans for the purchase of agricultural inputs, organizations obtained better prices through bulk purchases.

The National Institute for Agricultural Commerce (INDECA), an autonomous government agency, partnered with WFP to expand the provision of their services to smallholder farmers' organizations. WFP improved INDECA's warehouses and its machinery for drying and cleaning maize, while P4P farmers could access cleaning and drying facilities and paid for these services once they had sold their produce. In close coordination with MAGA, FAO and private industries, WFP held specialized agricultural fairs where P4P farmers could compare options for the purchase of inputs, credit and the sale of their crops to traders and food processing plants. The post-harvest unit of MAGA and INDECA provided technical assistance to improve post-harvest handling of FOs.

WFP collaborated with the Food Bank of Guatemala in strengthening the capacity of the volunteers' network for food security assessments. WFP also participated in the Global Food Banking Network meeting held in Houston in March 2015. The Food Bank of Guatemala is a non-for-profit association that collects and distributes food from the private sector to vulnerable communities. As the lead agency of the UN Emergency Technical Team (UNETE in its Spanish acronym), WFP, in collaboration with governmental and non-governmental partners and UN agencies, conducted an emergency food security assessment (EFSA) in August 2015 to gauge the impact of the prolonged dry spell. The EFSA recommended emergency food assistance and facilitated coordination and decision-making among cooperating agencies regarding ongoing programmes and new interventions.

As Guatemala is considered a high risk country, WFP and UNICEF implemented a pilot project to strengthen humanitarian preparedness by providing technical assistance to CONRED. Revised protocols and contingency plans for emergency preparedness and response to severe shocks, disasters and food insecurity for each of the eight municipalities of Zacapa and El Progreso provinces were established. In addition, eight communities also developed food security and nutrition response plans.

WFP participated in the preparation of monitoring bulletins on food and nutrition security, crops and prices on a permanent basis. Working groups were composed of a wide range of agencies, including SESAN, the ministries of Agriculture, Development, and Health, the Bank of Guatemala, the National Statistics Institute, the National Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology (INSIVUMEH), FAO, Action against Hunger (ACF), OXFAM, and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS Net).

Partnerships	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	4	3		5

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
	Target Val	(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
ACT1 - Prevent and Reduce Malnutrition				
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)				
Base value: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	243,541	0		60,067
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Base value: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	1	0		2
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Base value: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	100	0		100
ACT2 - Build Resilience & Reduce Vulnerability				
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	1,683,157	0		651,267
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	1	0		2
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	100	100		100

Lessons Learned

As stunting rates sharply increased among children aged 12 to 24 months, there is a need to improve IYCF practices, particularly the quality of complementary foods. The diet of the rural population is based on staples, with a limited access to fruits, vegetables, meat and dairy. The provision of a specialized nutritious food to this age group as part of the government Zero Hunger Plan is key, and needs to be complemented with a strong education strategy and capacity-building of government counterparts.

WFP's approach to resilience building under the country programme was based on the provision of conditional transfers for the participation in asset creation activities. The government adopted this approach, including the focus on natural resource management, for its own drought response and the same modality was used for the provision of relief under the PRRO 200490. As a result, the government reported the improvements in more than 50,000 hectares of land. WFP learned that a comprehensive resilience building approach should also include livestock related activities, which are important in communities with limited water resources and recent drought where small animal husbandry is an important livelihood. Resources permitting, WFP will consider extending the period of assistance under FFA and FFT activities as this will allow for more robust asset creation projects and maintenance structures.

In order to raise agricultural productivity, farmers will need to plant drought resistant early maturing varieties of crops. As subsistence farmers use seeds from the past harvest, they cannot afford a change in variety. A seed bank or a revolving fund of seeds could provide a solution. Crop diversification, including the planting of native plants and green leaves could improve the quality of soils that are traditionally used for planting maize and enhance the food security of the population.

Results of emergency preparedness pilot programme set the grounds for scaling up measures countrywide. To strengthen the emergency response at community level, experience in the two targeted communities with EPR and resilience activities has shown that local authorities need to be actively involved in promoting awareness and prevention.

WFP will support the incorporation of the biofortified staple crops strategy in relevant national policies and programmes, the marketing of biofortified grains should be promoted beyond WFP beneficiaries and P4P participants.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	CAN-C-00462-05	Beans		104	104
Canada	CAN-C-00462-05	Corn Soya Blend		396	245
Canada	CAN-C-00462-05	Maize		819	818
Canada	CAN-C-00462-06	Beans		60	
Canada	CAN-C-00462-06	Corn Soya Blend		325	
Canada	CAN-C-00462-06	Maize		510	
Total:				2,213	1,167