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**Executive Board  
Second Regular Session**

**Rome, 16–18 May 2001**

# **COUNTRY PROGRAMMES**

## **Agenda item 5**

***For approval***



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## **COUNTRY PROGRAMME— GUATEMALA (2001–2004)**

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# Note to the Executive Board



**This document is submitted for approval by the Executive Board.**

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal point indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

Senior Liaison Officer, Latin America      Ms G. Segura      tel.: 066513-2207  
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# Executive Summary

The situation of vulnerable households in Guatemala is characterized by very high levels of poverty and food insecurity. According to the UNDP Human Development Report for 2000, an estimated 27 percent of the total population lives below the extreme poverty line, while 42 percent of children under 3 show chronic malnutrition. Only 60 percent of internal demand for staple foods is covered by local production. Guatemala currently ranks 120<sup>th</sup> out of the 174 countries considered in the UNDP Human Development Report.

The Guatemala 2001–2004 Country Programme (CP) is based on the Country Strategy Outline (CSO) endorsed by the Executive Board in May 2000. It is also based on the results of a comprehensive consultative process with beneficiaries, government representatives, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and donors. The current WFP CP cycle (1997–2001) has been cut short by one year to correspond with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) cycle (2001–2004). The CP ensures full compatibility with and capitalization on intended synergy effects between United Nations system agencies and the Guatemalan Government's social policies.

The goal of the Guatemala CP is to achieve a sustainable improvement in food security and nutrition for approximately 245,850 beneficiaries in vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM)-targeted intervention areas, especially for households affected by internal conflict, high vulnerability to natural disasters and a high rate of social exclusion.

In accordance with decision 1999/EB.A/2 of the Executive Board, WFP focuses its development activities on five priority areas. The Guatemala CP focuses on priorities 1, 2, 3 and 4:

- enable young children and expectant and nursing mothers to meet their special nutritional and nutrition-related health needs;
- enable poor households to invest in human capital through education and training;
- make it possible for poor families to gain and preserve assets; and
- mitigate the effects of natural disasters, in areas vulnerable to recurring crises of this kind.

The CP, in accordance with the Government's Social Policy Matrix and the Peace Accords, places strong emphasis on fostering the role and position of women. It focuses on the creation and control of assets by women, providing the corresponding training and alternative income-generation options and strengthening their roles in communal organizations. The goal is that 65 percent of the resources will be received directly by women.

Strategic alliances and partnerships with United Nations and bilateral agencies, and increased involvement of communal organizations and NGOs will be strengthened in the implementation of the activities.

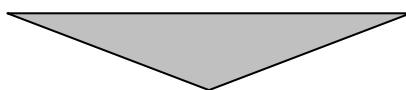
The process of identification of high-risk, highly vulnerable food-insecure municipalities is being carried out by VAM. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the CP will address three basic aspects: (i) participatory monitoring, where communities will participate in defining



objectives; (ii) programme and food logistics; and (iii) compatibility and coherence with the Peace Accords.

For the proposed Guatemala CP covering the period 2001–2004, the Executive Director asks that the Executive Board approve, subject to the availability of resources, US\$13.16 million, representing direct operational costs (DOC), and endorse US\$1.12 million for the supplementary activity.

## Draft Decision



The Board approves the Country Programme for Guatemala (2001–2004) (WFP/EB.2/2001/5/5).



## STRATEGIC FOCUS

### Summary of the Executive Board's Discussion of the CSO

1. The Board endorsed the strategy contained in the Country Strategy Outline. It recommended that the country office use the UNDAF process to work closely with the Government, in the context of reducing the food insecurity status of the population affected by the internal conflict in the resettlement process.
2. The Board noted with satisfaction the disaster prevention and preparedness strategy that could serve as an example to other countries. It also stressed the importance of putting into place a detailed plan for food security and partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in the targeting and identification of food-insecure areas in the new Country Programme. This would be implemented in coordination with the work of VAM (WFP) and FAO's Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems (FIVIMS).
3. The Board urged an enhanced Government commitment to allocate counterpart resources to food-assisted activities.

### Food Insecurity and the Hungry Poor

4. The UNDP Human Development Report ranks Guatemala 120<sup>th</sup> out of 174 countries, with a Human Development Index of 0.619. Its Gender Development Index stands at 0.603, lower than the region's average of 0.748. In 1998, the per capita gross national product (GNP) was estimated at US\$1,640, but showing very unequal distribution.
5. Levels of extreme poverty remain considerably high, especially for the indigenous population, concentrated mainly in resource-deficient areas of limited accessibility and prone to high environmental risks and natural disasters. More than one fourth (27 percent) of the households, totalling 2.8 million people, fall below the absolute poverty line of US\$1 per day, whereas 57 percent, or 6 million people, report a per capita income of less than US\$2 a day.
6. Despite significant progress on several macroeconomic indicators, and after having signed the Peace Accords in 1996, ending a 36-year internal conflict, Guatemala remains one of the most vulnerable countries in the region.
7. Food security has been deteriorating in recent years, with a decreasing availability of food at the national level. According to the World Bank, over the period 1990–1997, domestic food production rose at a slower rate (17 percent) than population growth (20 percent). It is estimated that the local production of the three main staple foods—maize, rice and beans—covers only about 60 percent of the internal demand.
8. The Ministry of Agriculture's (MoA) projections indicate a deficit of approximately 186,000 tons of maize and 14,000 tons of beans for 2000.
9. Malnutrition is the third leading cause of infant and child mortality; chronic malnutrition among children under 3 stands at 42 percent, the highest in the Latin American and Caribbean region. The mortality rate is 79 per 1,000 live births.
10. Health and education also affect the food security situation. Vitamin-A deficiency in children is very high, and anaemia is widespread among women, especially among



indigenous women. Illiteracy rates among women are very high (40 percent) and school attendance very low (49 percent), with high drop-out rates. Cultural traditions do not favour women's participation.

11. The social exclusion of poor rural women, especially civil war widows and other female heads of households, and their heavy workload, result in low formal and informal participation in household and community decision-making and hence in high vulnerability and dependency rates.
12. The causes for the high risk of food insecurity in the most vulnerable areas identified by VAM are inequity in land distribution, lack of social and productive infrastructure, very low social investment, poor-quality and low-yield lands, lack of agricultural diversification, lack of job opportunities, low income and severe climatic fluctuations linked to floods, erosion and drought.
13. The food insecurity of the poorest households is characterized by chronic and seasonal food gaps (quantity, quality and local availability); inadequate coping strategies, limited access to food and low-efficiency dietary utilization (insufficient knowledge base and poor nutrition and health status); high environmental risks and income below minimum salary in rural areas.
14. The Government's strategy on poverty alleviation is expressed in its Social Policy Matrix (2000–2004). The National Policy on Food Security and Nutrition defines six main objectives that address food security in an integrated way. The Ministry of Agriculture and the General Secretary of Economic Planning (SEGEPLAN), with WFP's support, are working to produce the corresponding framework of specific policies and sectoral targets.

## STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE WFP COUNTRY PROGRAMME

15. The goal of this CP is to bring about sustainable improvement in food security and nutrition for more than 245,850 beneficiaries in VAM-targeted intervention areas. Emphasis will be placed on families in food-insecure areas exposed to high vulnerability to natural disasters and high indices of social exclusion. The main objective of the CP is to focus WFP's food aid within a programme approach to support the Government's efforts to guarantee the food security and nutrition of the population living in extreme poverty in the most vulnerable areas.
16. In accordance with decision 1999/EB.A/2 of the Executive Board, WFP focuses its development activities on five priority areas. The Guatemala CP focuses on priorities 1, 2, 3 and 4 with activities designed to:
  - enable pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers to meet their special nutritional and nutrition-related health needs;
  - create human capacities through education and training, increasing attendance rates at primary schools, improving concentration and cognitive skills and improving the nutritional status of primary school boys and girls;
  - make it possible for poor families, especially female-headed ones, to gain and preserve assets—giving priority to vulnerable households, specifically those headed by women and those that were affected by the internal conflict—and strengthen their capacity to develop human capital and gain productive assets; and
  - mitigate the effects of natural disasters and strengthen disaster preparedness in areas vulnerable to recurring crisis. Access and availability of diversified and nutritionally



high quality food to vulnerable households exposed to recurrent natural disasters and adverse environmental conditions will be improved. The adoption of appropriate coping strategies and improvements in farming land and labour productivity will be the key factors.

17. The CP will be implemented through four basic and one supplementary programme activities:
- **Basic Activity 1: Food Assistance and Training to Pre-school Children and Expectant and Nursing Mothers** provides pre-school feeding to children, and assistance to expectant and nursing mothers. The expected outcome of this activity is the improvement of the nutritional status of the target groups in an effort to break the vicious circle of passing on chronic malnutrition from one generation to the next. Women's participation surpasses 70 percent. Training of women in improved dietary and hygienic practices will be provided (Enabling Development policy priority 1).
  - **Basic Activity 2: Primary School Feeding** aims at providing primary school children with meals in order to increase school attendance rates, provide parents with an incentive to send their children (specially their daughters) to school and help improve children's concentration. Girls will make up 60 percent of the beneficiaries (Enabling Development policy priority 2).
  - **Basic Activity 3: Supporting Food-insecure Households in the Resettlement Process in Gaining and Preserving Goods and Services** addresses vulnerable households, giving priority to female-headed ones, affected by the internal conflict and now in the process of resettlement. The expected outcome of this activity is to improve beneficiaries' capacity to develop human capital, gain productive assets and reduce vulnerability. The activity supports the construction and maintenance of basic communal and individual social and economic infrastructure, improved access to basic services (schools and health posts) and the fostering of productive initiatives. Women make up 65 percent of total beneficiaries (Enabling Development policy priority 3).
  - **Basic Activity 4: Creation of Assets to Cope with Natural Disaster-related Vulnerability** aims at improving vulnerable households' access to and the availability of diversified and nutritionally high quality foods. The outcome of this activity is the improvement of the beneficiaries' capacity to adopt coping strategies and improve land and labour productivity. The outputs include environmental conservation activities such as water and soil conservation, reforestation, productive projects, and the rehabilitation and protection of rural feeder roads prone to natural disasters. Women and men participate at an equal 50-percent rate (Enabling Development policy priorities 3 and 4).
  - **Supplementary Activity 1: Disaster Mitigation and Emergency Preparedness** will strengthen the early warning and quick response capacity of local and communal organizations in areas with high vulnerability to natural disasters (Enabling Development policy priority 4).
18. WFP's activities provide substantial nutritional support (including micronutrients) by feeding pre-school children in day care centres, and by serving nutritionally balanced cooked meals to primary school children in the schools. An explicit linkage between the pre-school feeding and the next stage of primary school feeding envisages continuity in improving human capital. Expectant and nursing mothers participate in training programmes, given in the local language, in nutrition, hygiene, reproductive health, sanitation and weaning babies, in combination with literacy classes. Complementary training in productive activities, such as hydroponics, the preparation of blended food



products and the elaboration of school materials for child-care centres, is carried out. Furthermore, expectant and nursing mothers are encouraged by trainers to visit the health centres regularly to reduce risks during the most vulnerable stages of their pregnancy and their children's early development.

19. The current high nutritional value of the WFP food rations will be maintained. Maize, beans, rice, corn-soya blend (CSB), oil and canned fish/meat will be provided as appropriate and when feasible. Nutritional and health education will be strengthened in all basic activities, addressing malnutrition and human development in a comprehensive way.
20. The four basic activities will be implemented in the same geographical areas to ensure an integral impact of WFP food aid. Broad community-based participation and a coherent monitoring system will be elaborated for the identification, selection, implementation and monitoring of the basic activities, thus ensuring local ownership and a sustainable basis for the intended outcomes.

### Target Groups and Regions

21. Out of 330 municipalities (see map in Annex IV), a VAM analysis has identified 133 municipalities with high vulnerability to food insecurity and 76 of medium vulnerability. The areas most vulnerable to food insecurity are located in the western and eastern highlands and in the North. The main targeted groups in these areas are:
  - small farmers (with less than 1 ha of overexploited land);
  - returnees, Communities of Populations in Resistance (CPRs), demobilized combatants and local communities in the vicinity;
  - female-headed households;
  - malnourished children and expectant and nursing mothers; and
  - landless farmers and poor families in peri-urban areas.
22. The areas identified in the western highlands are characterized by an adverse climate and are frost prone. Lands in this area are suited to forestry. However, because of the marginalization of the poorest of the population and limited access to farmland, these forests are used for agricultural purposes. The rate of deforestation is very high, and consequently the area suffers from soil erosion.
23. The eastern highlands are characterized by a high rainfall deficit—it rains only 4–5 months a year—and are consequently prone to drought, unseasonable heat spells and forest fires. This area is in the process of serious desertification. The quality of the land is very poor, and the area has one of the lowest agricultural yields in the country.
24. The northern region is characterized by steep slopes and a hilly terrain with a high level of deforestation and high rainfall rates. This implies that the lowlands of this region often suffer from flooding. The land is suited to forestry and perennial crops. This vulnerable region includes part of the department of Petén, which suffers from a fragile ecosystem, with acid soils.

### Role and Modalities of Food Aid

25. WFP food assistance will address the immediate consumption needs of the hungry poor through the development of human capacities and improved living conditions. Household resources, human and financial, will be freed for alternative use in health, education and productive investments.





26. WFP food rations will cover only a part of the seasonal or regular food gap. Emergencies will be attended to according to needs. Family rations are considered for food-for-work (FFW) and food-for-training (FFT) activities, except for school feeding. Local beneficiary committees—with equal representation by women—will negotiate the appropriate schedule for FFW and FFT activities and delivery conditions with the executing agencies, thus ensuring that the neediest families receive rations on a timely basis.

## COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

### Resources and Country Programme Preparation Process

27. WFP's contribution under the present CP (2001–2004) for basic activities amounts to approximately US\$13.16 million for four years, for a total allocation of 42,530 tons of food commodities. This cost corresponds to direct operational costs, which includes food value and transport costs as well as other direct operational costs (ODOC). A supplementary activity for disaster mitigation and emergency preparedness amounts to US\$1.12 million for two years, with a total of 3,060 tons of food commodities, as per Annex III.
28. The Government's estimated contribution to the implementation of the present CP, including the supplementary activity, is US\$23.81 million. Main government partners to WFP-supported activities are the Secretariat of Social Works of the First Lady (SOSEP), the National Peace Fund (FONAPAZ), the Social Investment Fund (FIS), the Ministry of Agriculture and the Integral Programme of Care for Children under six (PAIN). The Government's internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) contribution will amount to US\$3.86 million, and its contribution to Country office operational costs US\$460,000.
29. The planned activities under this CP, the resources level and the number of beneficiaries are as follows and described in Annex III.

#### OVERVIEW OF THE BASIC AND SUPPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

Programme activity	Quantity of commodities (tons)	Distribution by activity (%)	Female programme participants/ food recipients (and % of total)	Beneficiary households	Estimated beneficiaries per household	Total number of food aid beneficiaries
Activity 1	9 729	22	37 000 (80)	23 125	2	46 250
Activity 2	4 181	11	34 260 (60)	28 550	2	57 100
Activity 3	15 000	35	13 000 (65)	4 000	5	20 000
Activity 4	13 620	32	31 250 (50)	12 500	5	62 500
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>42 530</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>115 510 (63)</b>	<b>68 175</b>		<b>185 850</b>
Supplementary activity 1	3 060	100	45 000 (75)	12 000	5	60 000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3 060</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>45 000 (75)</b>	<b>12 000</b>		<b>60 000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>45 590</b>		<b>160 510 (65)</b>	<b>80 175</b>		<b>245 850</b>



## Activity 1: Food Assistance and Training to Pre-school Children and Expectant and Nursing Mothers

### ✦ *Strategic Focus*

30. The strategic focus of this activity is to improve the nutritional status of pre-school girls and boys and expectant and nursing mothers, and to improve the nutritional status of households through the training of women (Enabling Development priority 1).

### ✦ *Problem Analysis*

31. Adequate human development of expectant and nursing mothers requires a micronutrient-enriched diet, which is often not available or accessible to the poorest. Children under 5 in Guatemala rarely consume a nutritionally balanced diet, and hence their cognitive development is reduced.
32. Low recommended daily intake (RDI) rates, the iron deficiency degree (IDD) and micronutrient deficiencies, high anaemia levels, high infant and natal mortality and low birth weights are all reflected in low height-for-age rates (37.4 percent for school-age children) and high illiteracy rates (reaching up to 65 percent for indigenous women).
33. Pre-school education has been neglected, and only 12 percent of girls and boys of pre-school age attend official day-care centres.
34. Lack of access to resources by poverty-stricken rural women is a serious problem in Guatemala and carries implications for the adequate development of children, especially in female-headed households. Through the provision of follow-up and health training during pregnancy and nursing, and through income-generating activities, this activity aims to break the poverty cycle, especially for women in rural and marginal urban areas.

### ✦ *Objectives, Intended Outcomes and Outputs*

35. The objective of Basic Activity 1 is to improve the nutritional status of pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers in an effort to break the vicious circle of the passing-on of chronic malnutrition from one generation to the next.
36. Among the expected outcomes of this activity is a reduction in the reproductive vulnerability of expectant and nursing mothers, increased access to and control over resources for women, and an improvement in the cognitive skills of pre-school children. The activity includes the following outputs:
- Expectant and nursing mothers will receive FFT in the context of training in nutrition, reproductive health and hygiene practices, and in household economy.
  - Alternative income-generation projects (home industries, crafts, etc.) will be carried out with the corresponding training at accessible hours and in the local language, and adult bilingual literacy classes will be implemented by and for women.
  - Balanced and fortified cooked food will be provided by WFP to pre-school children through the provision of two meals and two snacks a day during a full calendar year.

### ✦ *Role and Modalities of Food Aid*

37. Supplementary rations for individual use by expectant and nursing mothers will stimulate their participation in mother and child health care check-ups and corresponding training for mothers. Balanced, micronutrient-enriched rations for pre-school children will be prepared by caretaker mothers and teachers in home/day-care centres, and in the PAIN initial learning



centres. FFT rations for mothers will be distributed immediately after the mothers' participation in training and alternative income-generation activities.

### 📌 **Implementation Strategy**

38. Executing agencies, such as SOSEP/Day-Care Centre Programme (PHC), Ministry of Education (MoE)/National School Feeding Programme, Secretary of Social Welfare, MoH/National Health Programme (SIAS), National Coordination for Healthy Schools (CONAES), other line ministries, municipal authorities, and NGOs will implement the activity in a coordinated manner to ensure an integrated approach. Activities will be carried out in the most vulnerable municipalities identified by VAM analysis.
39. Alternative income-generating options tied to meal preparation will be developed by WFP together with NGOs, United Nations agencies such as UNICEF and UNESCO, and other associations.

### 📌 **Participants and Intended Benefits**

40. The activity will benefit 15,300 expectant and nursing mothers annually; 28,550 pre-school-age children; and 2,400 working mothers, all of whom are living in food-insecure communities in the countryside and peri-urban areas. If resources are available, 9,729 tons of food will be required from WFP over the next four years. The selection of beneficiaries will be subject to the results of the VAM household survey to be carried out in 2001.

## Basic Activity 2: Primary School Feeding

### 📌 **Strategic Focus**

41. The strategic focus of this activity is to increase the enrolment in primary schools in the most vulnerable areas of the country. The activity aims at investing in human capital through education in primary schools (Enabling Development priority 2).

### 📌 **Problem Analysis**

42. Low levels of educational achievement, poor health and chronic malnutrition are at the same time causes and effects of absolute poverty for boys and girls in rural areas (indigenous minorities in the western highlands, mainly Mayan, and impoverished ladinos in the east).
43. Until recently, the Government's financial allocation to education represented less than 2 percent of the GDP.<sup>1</sup> This was subsequently increased to 2.5 percent of the GDP in an effort to reach the targets established in the Peace Accords. In spite of the commitments set forth in the Government's Social Matrix for 2000–2004 and the start-up of a broad national literacy campaign, financial constraints have resulted in a reduction in the 2001 budget for the Ministry of Education.
44. Hunger and poverty keep children from learning, both in the sense that they must spend time on household chores and that they attend school without having had a proper meal and after a long walk over difficult terrain. This in turn affects their ability to concentrate in class.

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<sup>1</sup> At 1.7 percent, it represents the lowest human development investment level in the Latin America countries region.



45. School feeding carried out in the framework of the former CP has demonstrated improvements in children's weight-for-height ratios, improved school attendance levels, lower repetition and drop-out rates, and better cognitive abilities and skill levels for both girls and boys.

#### ✧ **Objectives, Intended Outcomes and Outputs**

46. The objective of Basic Activity 2 is to provide two balanced meals a day to primary school girls and boys during the school year.
47. The outcomes of the activity are to increase school enrolment, improve the cognitive skills of schoolchildren, and raise school attendance, especially among girls, who are required to perform household chores at an early age.
48. The basic output of this activity is the provision of a balanced and fortified cooked ration to schoolchildren for a full four-year cycle. Primary school feeding ensures the build-up of human capital following the feeding project for pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers in Basic Activity 1.

#### ✧ **Role and Modalities of Food Aid**

49. Balanced and micronutrient-enriched rations for schoolchildren will be prepared by the children's mothers and fathers in school kitchens. Training will be provided to the parents with the aim of ensuring: (i) hygiene and adequate food preparation; (ii) and for the continuity of the skills acquired at the household level; (iii) improving food preparation for the whole family. Community participation will be enhanced through these activities.

#### ✧ **Implementation Strategy**

50. The Vice-Presidency and the recently created Secretary of the Family and Family Development will implement the activity, together with the MoE, NGOs and agencies involved in the National Coordination for Healthy Schools (CONAES). An integrated approach is also sought through coordination with UNICEF (hygiene, nutrition and weight and height monitoring) and UNESCO (curriculum, teacher training).

#### ✧ **Participants and Intended Benefits**

51. More than 57,100 primary school children living in food-insecure communities in the countryside and peri-urban areas will benefit from this activity annually. If resources are available, a total of 4,181 tons of food will be supplied by WFP over the next four years in order to provide one meal a day during 160 school days. The selection of beneficiaries will be subject to the results of the VAM household survey to be carried out in 2001.

### Activity 3: Supporting Food-insecure Households in the Resettlement Process in Gaining and Preserving Goods and Services

#### ✧ **Strategic Focus**

52. The strategic focus of this activity is to enable resettled vulnerable households—especially female-headed ones—affected by the post-conflict situation to access goods and services that will create lasting social and productive assets (Enabling Development policy priority 3).



### 📌 *Problem Analysis*

53. Following the Oslo Accords (1994) and the Peace Accords (1996), approximately 300,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), CPRs, returnees and demobilized combatants are being assisted to ensure their active and productive reintegration into society. Resettlement schemes, involving the acquisition of farms in rural areas for these target groups, form part of the overall reconstruction plan.
54. The areas where resettlement schemes are located are very isolated and generally lack basic social and productive infrastructure. Their inaccessibility affects the women in particular, who are often responsible for trading agricultural products or buying staple foods from markets to complement the household diet. Furthermore, the lack of proper housing, water and sanitation systems and schooling and training facilities there make the reintegration process hard to implement.
55. The acquisition of the larger farms is financed by the settlers through soft loans with relatively short grace periods, leaving no room for additional bank guarantees with which the settlers can obtain seasonal and development infrastructure loans. These farms are located mainly in the northern lowlands and highlands, the southern coastal area and North Petén.
56. Although funding for start-up activities and training is made available through government and non-governmental agencies such as FONAPAZ and National Lands Fund (FONTIERRA) foundations, the agricultural and off-farm incomes develop with a considerable time lag, thus requiring initial food assistance to bridge the gap.

### 📌 *Objectives, Intended Outcomes and Outputs*

57. The objective of Basic Activity 3 is the improvement of the food security situation of vulnerable households in the resettlement process.
58. The expected outcome is to complete the resettlement process by creating long-lasting assets, in terms of both human capacity and productive infrastructure. The assets to be created under Activity 3 are basic social infrastructures such as houses, latrines, water systems, drainage systems, schools and health centres, all of which will improve living conditions and access to basic services. WFP food will also be provided for income-generating initiatives and agroforestry activities as a means of increasing food security.
59. Vocational training and education and strengthening self-help and communal organizations will be supported through FFT in those cases where the creation of assets is not yet possible. Women will receive the larger share of FFT to improve their competitiveness and access to services.

### 📌 *Role and Modalities of Food Aid*

60. WFP rations will be provided through FFW and are set by established work norms. Delivery is synchronized with the progress in the work, but preferably timed to coincide with the lean season. Production activities will follow the agricultural calendar where applicable. Non-agricultural activities will be scheduled in such a way so that they will not compete with economic labour or add to the workloads of women. Family take-home rations will be distributed to women and women's committees to ensure adequate intrahousehold use.
61. FFT and FFW rations will consist of balanced and, wherever feasible, micronutrient-enriched food, and will complement the local diet.



### 📌 **Implementation Strategy**

62. Following the phasing-out from the resettlement process of the most relevant United Nations system agencies, such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and other institutions such as the National Commission for the Attention of Returnees, Refugees and Displaced Persons (CEAR), and in line with the pertinent recommendations of the recent WFP Technical Review Mission,<sup>2</sup> the CP will reduce its resource allocation over the next two years. This process will be undertaken gradually so as not to jeopardize the positive impact of the project activities or affect the coherence of the CP.
63. WFP support will be addressed not only to IDPs, returnees, CPRs and demobilized combatants, but also to the equally poor and food insecure surrounding community, thereby creating mutual understanding and favourable conditions for the former groups' incorporation and integration into the existing communal social fabric. The selection criteria for local communities are that they are: (a) neighbouring communities in a concentrated area; (b) communities with unmet basic needs (lack of housing, latrines, water and drainage systems, and access roads in the vicinity of target groups communities); and (c) communities with food insecurity and that are willing to work jointly with returnees or internally displaced people and to contribute to the reintegration process. Specific selection of beneficiaries will be subject to the results of the VAM household survey to be carried out in 2001.
64. The governmental executing agencies' role shall be limited to overall management of the activity, formalizing implementation arrangements through Letters of Understanding with local farmers, women and communal associations, NGOs, on-site project implementation agencies, and other appropriate organizations, including IFAD and FAO.

### 📌 **Participants and Intended Benefits**

65. A total of 4,000 households, comprising 20,000 people (of whom 65 percent will be women) in 200 rural communities (resettlement schemes and surrounding schemes), will benefit from WFP-supported activities over the next two years. A total of 15,000 tons will be provided, depending on availability, over the next two years (2001–2002). After phase-out, the participants will have stabilized a reproductive resource base that will allow sustainable income-generation.

## Activity 4: Creation of Assets to Cope with Natural Disaster–related Vulnerability

### 📌 **Strategic Focus**

66. The strategic focus of this CP activity is to improve vulnerable (exposed to natural disasters and adverse environmental factors) households' access to food and the possibility of their gaining and preserving assets for food production and disaster mitigation (Enabling Development policy priorities 3 and 4).

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<sup>2</sup> WFP Review Mission, Activity 1, August 2000.





### 📌 *Problem Analysis*

67. Two main obstacles to creating assets for vulnerable households are: (i) environmental degradation of a resource-deficient production base; and (ii) susceptibility to natural disasters and adverse climatic conditions on marginal lands.
68. Deforestation amounts to some 120,000 ha per year, and the resulting erosion washes out an almost irreplaceable 300 to 1,000 tons/ha of fertile topsoil per year. Deforested slopes with erosion-prone, shallow soils have little if any water-retention capacity, especially not that required for high-intensity, high-volume tropical rainfall– and hurricane-related precipitation.
69. In the western part of the country, early-season and freak frosts wiping out cash crops, cereals, pulses and tuber crops more frequently strike bare and unprotected slopes, plateaux and highlands. Successive loss of land and crops forces the population to take up illegal clearing of the remaining woodlands or to intensify their efforts on depleted lands, sell their assets, go into debt with middlemen or even abandon their subsistence farming practices altogether and migrate to the cities. This downward spiral is hard to stop.
70. In the northern and eastern provinces, long dry spells and heavy rainfall affect cash and staple food production, such as tomatoes, cereals and bean crops, resulting in heavy crop losses.

### 📌 *Objectives, Intended Outcomes and Outputs*

71. The objective of Basic Activity 4 is to improve the food security situation of households highly exposed to natural disasters and adverse environmental factors.
72. The outcomes of this activity are to stop adverse coping strategies, improve the local availability of food by increasing land and labour productivity, and ensure access to markets through the maintenance of high risk–prone critical feeder road connections and on-site environmental improvements.
73. Lasting soil and water conservation and reforestation with native tree species will be implemented in degraded areas. Where feasible and appropriate, small-scale irrigation schemes will be rehabilitated or expanded, or new ones constructed. Agricultural and small livestock development, backyard gardening and household stocking facilities will be fostered as either parallel or single components. Feeder roads will be repaired and kept open for traffic between communities and trunk roads. Corresponding training programmes to maintain improved infrastructure will be put in place, with emphasis placed on women's ownership of the assets created.

### 📌 *Role and Modalities of Food Aid*

74. WFP rations will be provided through FFW and are set by established work norms. Delivery is synchronized with the progress of works, but preferably timed close to the seasonal food gap. Family rations will be distributed to women to ensure adequate intrahousehold use. Family take-home rations will be distributed to women through women's committees also to ensure adequate intrahousehold use. Women's committees will give priority to and decide on intra-communal distribution of FFW rations.

### 📌 *Implementation Strategy*

75. Infrastructure works will be implemented according to the cropping calendar, and training will be delivered that respects sociocultural and gender-specific requirements, such as hours, days, languages and use of materials. The project's implementation strategy



envisages women's participation, particularly of female heads of household (single mothers and widows) who are responsible for farming activities and the survival of their families.

76. Within the highly vulnerable municipalities identified by VAM, those communities prone to high risks of natural disasters and adverse environmental factors will be selected.
77. Sequencing of successive FFW activities for participating households within a given community will be oriented to prevent the same households from participating in all subsequent activities, in order not to foster dependency on food rations.
78. WFP, the executing agency and the farmer's associations will encourage partnerships with national and international NGOs, and with FAO (on food security issues), the UNDP (on disaster management) and IFAD (for technical assistance).

### ✧ *Participants and Intended Benefits*

79. After the CP cycle is completed, WFP support will reach 12,500 farmer households (6,375 headed by men and 6,125 headed by women) living below the poverty line on plots smaller than 1 ha. These are scarcely developed and overexploited lands, with low-yield crops of basic grains (maize and beans). These households represent 62,500 persons living in 14 departments (270 communities). Subject to availability, 13,620 tons of food will be supplied to them over the next four years.

## Support Activities

### ✧ *Gender Issues*

80. The country office gender work plan for the years covering the CP period will be in accordance with the Government's Social Policy Matrix and the Peace Accords on its commitments to improve the conditions of women beneficiaries and ensure them equal access to assets and services.
81. The participation of women in all CP projects will be further promoted, with the recognition that their heavy workload and long household hours allow limited time for those activities that are in fact designed to overcome the causes of these constraints. WFP-supported activities will be designed and locally negotiated with women and their committees in such a way as to accommodate activities to the women's preferences, respecting culturally defined decision-making processes and ensuring the use of local languages and accessible materials.
82. WFP-supported projects will focus on the creation and control (by women) of assets that improve the women's livelihoods. Girls and women will be more widely included in FFT and school feeding activities. Training will be provided in introducing and strengthening women's leadership and decision-making roles in local and communal organizations, and will include vocational skills, bookkeeping and accountancy, household economy, nutrition, reproductive health and hygiene. Increased importance will be given over the four years to promoting adult (bilingual) literacy and accounting, early parenthood and socio-cultural role patterns, and diversified income-generating activities.
83. The CP will ensure that local committees in all projects comprise at least 50 percent women in leading positions. A positive correlation between the number of women sitting on committees and the number of women participating in activities has been observed.
84. Training of WFP staff (14 men and 11 women), national counterparts and beneficiaries through alliances with specialized third parties will be carried out to ensure that WFP's Commitments to Women are duly incorporated in each of the CP activities. The country





office, with its executing agencies, will ensure a participatory gender-oriented M&E and feedback system through the collection, analysis and feedback of gender-disaggregated data.

85. The country office will make an effort to achieve gender balance among staff. However, it is important to notice that women occupy two of the three international positions. Women also hold non-traditional positions, such as logistics assistant and warehouse supervisor.
86. The proposed CP fully meets the 1995 WFP Commitments to Women by providing women with direct access to food, fostering their participation in decision-making bodies, allocating 65 percent of resources to women and women-related issues, setting up gender-disaggregated M&E, and, as far as the country office and executing agencies are concerned, improving advocacy and gender training.
87. Coordination with UNIFEM, UNFPA and UNICEF will be strengthened during the CP implementation.

### 📌 *VAM's Role*

88. The VAM targeting process can be split up into three steps according to the new Standard Analytical Framework:
  - **Issues paper and secondary data analysis at the municipality level:** This step has provided the required information for the preparation of the CP.
  - **National workshop and field survey:** To be completed in early 2001, this survey will collect information not available through secondary data (gender, households, food and income sources, etc.).
  - **Household survey:** This will result in “household vulnerability profiles”, which will be used for the selection of WFP beneficiaries and the formulation of programme activities. The survey will also establish a benchmark to be used to measure the impact of WFP intervention on the food security status of the vulnerable groups.

### 📌 *Key Issues, Assumptions and Risks*

89. The main risks of the proposed strategy are:
  - insufficient implementing capacity of national counterparts (financial and human resources);
  - limited resources made available by the Government for contingency and delays in receiving ITSH funds;
  - late arrival of committed food commodities, owing to lack of availability; and
  - social exclusion of poor rural women, which could hamper the proposed actions for women’s empowerment throughout the CP.
90. Based on previous experiences, the executing agencies and WFP have agreed through the CP process that there is room for improvement in the implementation of the activities and that there is a need to establish strategic alliances with other institutions.
91. A key issue will be the availability of required resources for the full four-year cycle of the CP in order to fulfil WFP's role within the UNDAF. Linked to this uncertainty is the exposure of Guatemala to recurrent natural disasters. If emergencies arise, it will be critical that WFP respond quickly, efficiently and effectively to specific situations with the necessary additional resources.



92. The CP is fully compatible with the Government's Social Policy Matrix and the National Food Security Policy. The sustained implementation of the Peace Accords within the political and social environment in which WFP's activities are carried out will continue to be crucial. While attempts at reconciliation and rehabilitation are under way, the environment for implementation could become of concern if security issues deteriorated further. Within the policy context, it will be essential to monitor the effectiveness of the Government's efforts to reduce the extreme levels of social exclusion and inequality still prevalent in large parts of the country.

## COUNTRY PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

### Appraisal

93. All basic activities are ongoing and have been subject to revision in a participatory process for the elaboration of the CP. This approach involved most of the local, municipal and departmental organizations that play an active role in alleviating poverty and food insecurity. Peer opinions have also been taken into consideration.
94. The reformulation of Activities 1 and 2 depended heavily on the Technical Assessment Mission on School Feeding and on PAIN.<sup>3</sup> With reference to Activity 3, the results of the Technical Review Mission<sup>4</sup> have been taken into account. Activity 4 has been subject to modifications as suggested in the participatory process. Mitigation-related supplementary activities would require separate appraisal.
95. The evaluation of the CP 1998–2002, carried out in 1999, highlighted the need to reduce by one year the duration of the ongoing CP, due to end in 2001, in order to harmonize it with the UNDAF.

### Programme Implementation

#### ✦ *Capacity of the Country Office*

96. The CP will be fully in line with the criteria set forth in the Enabling Development policy. Tasks and responsibilities of the country office staff will be reassigned to reflect the integral participatory approach presented in the CP. The programme will be supported by VAM to target the most vulnerable areas and groups. The transfer of VAM methodologies to the appropriate government department will take place during the CP period.
97. Executing agencies and the country office staff will receive additional training in and guidance on gender issues; disaster preparedness and relief; environmental impact assessments; food security advocacy; results-based management tools and techniques; participatory M&E, including participatory rural appraisal (PRA) techniques and community development; cost benefit analysis of food aid interventions and cooperation with NGOs and other civil organizations.
98. The CP will give importance to training and capacity-building of communities and enhancing local organization and community management capacities in promoting the adequate use and maintenance of the assets created through the projects.

<sup>3</sup> WFP, School Feeding Programme and PAIN Technical Assessment Mission, November 2000.

<sup>4</sup> WFP, Technical Review Mission, August 2000.



99. The committees, comprising women and men, will have decision-making roles in the selection and implementation of the WFP-supported projects for their communities. This will be done through participatory assessments and community participation before and during project implementation.
100. Direct implementation by qualified NGOs already present in the areas will be promoted by WFP in its advocacy role to the respective executing agencies.

### ✧ **Coordination and Partnerships**

101. Cooperation and coordination within the UNDAF context is actively sought with United Nations system partners such as UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, FAO, IFAD, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Relations with bilateral and multilateral agencies such as USAID; the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA); the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ); the European Union; Japanese, Dutch and Nordic countries governments; the World Bank; the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); and the Central American Bank for Economic Cooperation (CABEI) will be maintained and strengthened to ensure proper coordination of activities. International (CARE, European Centre for International Cooperation [ECIC], Save the Children Fund [SCF], Catholic Relief Services [CRS], *Molisy-Movimondo*, Share, Intervida, Action Afrika Hilfe [AAH], etc.) and national NGOs and other municipalities and local organizations will also play a key role in coordination and implementation of the programme activities. The type of cooperation provided by each agency is specified under each activity.

### ✧ **Logistical Arrangements**

102. Since 2000, the WFP country office, together with the Government, has succeeded in reorganizing logistics implementation and improving food handling. The increased efficiency of the system has resulted in a reduction in post-c.i.f. (cost, insurance, freight) losses and in agreements with the Government on avoiding further losses and being reimbursed for previous ones.
103. The country office logistics unit, in cooperation with the Government through the MoA's National Institute for Agricultural Marketing (INDECA), handles logistics in Guatemala. Upon arrival at the entry point (land or sea), the commodities are handed over to the Government for customs clearance, transport and storage.
104. As ITSH funds are not included in the development projects in Guatemala, INDECA handles all of the costs of transportation, warehouses and warehouse supervisors and internment of commodities upon arrival. The respective end-user executing agency (department, municipality, community) and counterparts (whether governmental or non-governmental) take on the costs of transportation from the warehouses to the final delivery points (FDPs).
105. The recent implementation by the country office of standardized waybills and the installation of the Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System (COMPAS) (as of February 2001) at the country-office level and in four major warehouses have greatly improved and will further facilitate commodity tracking from entry point to extended delivery point (EDP)/FDP.

### Programme Monitoring and Evaluation and Auditing

106. WFP will introduce and apply principles and methods for monitoring and evaluating its activities in accordance with WFP/EB.A/2000/4-C.



107. M&E will play an important role in the ongoing and final assessment of the CP by incorporating all stakeholders. M&E systems are closely related and are mutually supportive of assessing the interventions by checking the progress made to date. Disaggregated indicators linked to objectives, outcomes and outputs (time and gender) have been selected in the logical framework (see Annex II).
108. Executing agencies and the country office will jointly carry out M&E and reporting. To improve local ownership, emphasis will be placed on the local definition of sociocultural parameters that express change as perceived by the beneficiaries themselves and that can be easily be self-monitored by the communities.<sup>5</sup>
109. Monitoring and evaluation of the CP activities require sound and reliable baseline data at the community level for key indicators. A baseline study will therefore be carried out early in the CP cycle. Mid-term and final evaluations will also take place, with local committees, executing agencies and involved governmental and non-governmental institutions. These activities will be characterized by their participatory approach, including beneficiary contact monitoring and base line studies.
110. WFP will continue to stress to its executing agencies the importance of beneficiary–friendly and easily accessible M&E, and of their actively participating in its implementation, documentation and dissemination. Specific training will be provided and operational and procedural guidelines for monitoring will be established early on in the CP cycle. M&E structures will be set up at the various levels of institutional decision-making, including the country-office level. In regions targeted using VAM, communal and departmental M&E committees will be set up and trained. These local committees will be gender balanced. Prevailing sociocultural decision-making processes will be respected.
111. Annual audits, including financial, administrative and commodity management, and cost-benefit analysis of food aid, will be carried out.

### Supplementary Activity 1: Disaster Mitigation and Emergency Preparedness

112. In addition to Basic Activity 4, the CP envisages implementing a Supplementary Activity that would enlarge the scope and coverage of the basic activity (Enabling Development policy priority 4).

#### **Strategic Focus**

113. The main focus of the activity would be on strengthening the early warning and quick response capacity of local and communal organizations in areas with high vulnerability to natural disasters. Prior to this capacity strengthening, FFT would be provided to these village organizations on preparedness and preventive maintenance of protective and shelter infrastructure.
114. These measures would include food for work to: protect and maintain flood-prone river embankments (gabions and stone mattresses) and roads and hillsides at risk for landslides (removal of debris and constructing seepage outlets); promote water storage, harvesting and conservation to face dry spells; prevent and fight forest fires; control burning of waste and bush clearing; and maintain and reconstruct local-level hurricane and earthquake shelters.

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<sup>5</sup> This approach is highly compatible with people's participation, as set forward in the Government's Peace Accords.



115. The activities would be carried out taking into account the local agricultural and labour calendars, with emphasis placed on equal access and the participation of women and adolescents in the activities.
116. The implementation of Supplementary Activity 1 would be coordinated with the National Coordination Committee on Emergencies (CONRED), MoA, UNDP and UNICEF. Possible executing agencies include the Social Development Institutions (SDIs) and national and international NGOs. According to availability, 3,060 tons of food aid would be delivered, and would reach 12,000 households (60,000 persons) over two years of the CP cycle (2002–2003).
117. The strategic focus and problem analysis, objectives, intended outcomes and outputs are contained in paragraphs 66 to 73.

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## RECOMMENDATION

118. For the proposed Country Programme for Guatemala, covering the period 2001–2004, the Executive Director requests the Executive Board to approve, subject to the availability of resources, US\$13.16 million, representing all basic direct operational costs, and to endorse US\$1.12 million for the supplementary activity.



## ANNEX I

### COUNTRY STRATEGY OUTLINE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is a second-generation CSO which succeeds the previous one (document WFP/EB.2R/97/3/Add.3) for the period 1998-2002. It is submitted to the Executive Board along with the Evaluation of the Country Programme for Guatemala (1998-2002) carried out in December 1999. As the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) will commence in 2001, the current WFP Country Programme cycle is being shortened to harmonize it with the UNDAF period. The CSO (2001-2004) will now focus on improving performance based on the recommendations of the Evaluation Report, namely to improve gender focus, targeting, monitoring and evaluation, and strengthening partnerships. In accordance with decision 1999/EB.A/2 of the Executive Board, this CSO focuses its development activities on objectives 1, 3 and 4: enable young children and expectant and nursing mothers to meet their special nutritional and nutrition-related health needs; make it possible for poor families to gain and preserve assets; and mitigate the effects of natural disasters, in areas vulnerable to recurring crises of this kind.

Following the signing of the Peace Agreements in late 1996, Guatemala still faces considerable development challenges. It is classified as a low-income, food-deficit country (LIFDC). The FAO Aggregate Household Food Security Index (AHFSI) for 1993-95 was 70.9. It is estimated that the local production of maize, rice and beans—local staples—covers only 60 percent of national demand. The per capita gross national product (GNP), estimated at US\$1,640 in 1998, is very unequally distributed, with concentrations of extreme poverty in the highlands populated mainly by indigenous groups. The under-5 mortality rate is 79 per 1,000 live births. The UNDP Human Development Index for Guatemala is 0.617, which ranks it 117 out of 174 countries. Average daily rural wages of 19.65 quetzales (US\$2.54) can only cover half of the cost of a basic food basket for a family of five, estimated by the National Statistics Institute (INE), to be 38.50 quetzales (US\$4.96) in 1998. INE further estimates that out of a total population of 11.2 million, 65 percent live in poverty in rural areas; of these rural poor, 75 percent live in extreme poverty. Rural poverty is linked to a high percentage of the population (mainly indigenous) living in these areas, and to a highly uneven land distribution.

Poverty and food insecurity in Guatemala have worsened as a result of devastating natural disasters. During the first week of November 1998, Guatemala was seriously affected by Hurricane Mitch, which—together with tropical storms generated by El Niño—caused severe damage to basic social and productive infrastructure in 25 municipalities of 14 departments of the country; the extent of this damage is estimated at US\$250 million.

Guatemala is still deeply afflicted by food insecurity, reflected in the poor nutrition and health indicators: 42 percent of children under 3 suffer from chronic malnutrition. Daily per capita calorie intake in 1996 was 2,191 kcal, compared to the recommended level of 2,254.

WFP future activities will target the following groups: a) marginal subsistence, and landless farmers; b) malnourished, vulnerable women and children; c) widowed mothers and single women heads of household; d) families affected by conflict who face severe food insecurity; and e) population affected by natural disasters.



## COUNTRY PROGRAMME LOGFRAME (2001–2004)

Goal	Key indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Sustainable improved food security in VAM-targeted intervention areas for vulnerable households previously affected by internal conflict and at high risk to natural disasters and high indices of social exclusion	To be established after the completion of the VAM baseline data	Data provided by SEGEPLAN and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA)	Adequate level of resources to accomplish food security goals outlined in the Social Policy Matrix  Availability of funds on a timely basis for the implementation of the Peace Accords, especially in terms of poverty reduction
<b>Outcomes:</b>			
<b>Activity 1</b>			
Nutritional status of pre-school-age children, adolescent girls, expectant and nursing mothers improved in an effort to break the vicious circle of the passing-on of chronic malnutrition from one generation to the next	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Indices of height/weight ratio of participating children improved</li> <li>– Percentage cognitive skills of participating children increased</li> <li>– Percentage health and nutritional problems of expectant and nursing mothers reduced</li> </ul>	Data provided by the executing agencies	Availability of donated food commodities as planned
<b>Activity 2</b>			
Enrolment of primary school girls and boys in the most vulnerable areas of the country increased as a result of investing in human capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Percentage school enrolment of participating children increased</li> <li>– Percentage repetition of participating children decreased</li> </ul>		Timely availability of counterpart technical staff and funds to allow the accomplishment of project goals



COUNTRY PROGRAMME LOGFRAME (2001–2004)
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Outcomes:	Key indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<b>Activity 3</b>			
Capacity of beneficiaries to create human capital, gain productive assets and reduce vulnerability improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Social coverage of utilization of the social infrastructure (school attended, health posts visited, sanitation measures taken)</li> <li>– Percentage of the social and economic infrastructure maintained without FFW</li> <li>– Percentage purchase power increased</li> <li>– Percentage food availability increased</li> </ul>		Ability of eventual natural disasters to utilize food stocks in the country without affecting normal implementation
<b>Activity 4</b>			
Capacity of beneficiaries to stop detrimental coping strategies and improve land and labour productivity improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Availability of food for 70 percent of participating families increased by 40 percent</li> <li>– Yields from fields where conservation measurements were executed through FFW increased by 30 percent</li> <li>– 70 percent of the improved feeder roads maintained without FFW</li> </ul>		





## COUNTRY PROGRAMME LOGFRAME (2001–2004)

Outputs:	Key indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<b>Activity 1</b>			
Pre- and primary school children and educational programmes for adolescent girls expectant and nursing mothers (in nutrition, hygiene, reproductive health, sanitation, nursing and productive activities in combination with literacy classes) assisted	<p><b>Total beneficiaries: 46,250/year</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Number of children/year attended pre-school and day-care centres during 365 and 240 days/year, respectively</li> <li>– Number of women and adolescent girls trained in nutrition, hygiene, reproductive health, sanitation, nursing and productive activities, in combination with literacy classes, up to 70 days/year</li> </ul>	Project's and executing agencies' records	Implementation of additional activities by strategic partners is subject to availability of bilateral and multilateral cooperation
<b>Activity 2</b>			
Enrolment of primary school girls and boys in the most vulnerable areas of the country increased as a result of investing in human capital	<p><b>Total beneficiaries: 57,100 /year</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Number of children/year who attended in primary school</li> <li>– Number of children/year who received WFP rations</li> </ul>	Project's and executing agencies' records	Implementation of additional activities by strategic partners is subject to availability of bilateral and multilateral cooperation
<b>Activity 3</b>			
Basic individual and communal social and economic infrastructure constructed and maintained; access to basic services created; and productive initiatives for food-insecure and vulnerable rural households in post-conflict situations fostered	<p><b>Total beneficiaries: 20,000/two years</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Number of social communal infrastructure projects implemented by number women and men</li> <li>– Number of houses constructed and sanitation infrastructure improved for number of individual households</li> <li>– Number of women and men who participated in number hectares of reforestation</li> <li>– Number of women and men who participated in productive projects</li> </ul>	Project's and executing agencies' records	Implementation of additional activities by strategic partners is subject to availability of bilateral and multilateral cooperation



COUNTRY PROGRAMME LOGFRAME (2001–2004)
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Outputs:	Key indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Number of women and men who were trained in utilization and maintenance of assets</li> <li>– Number of women's committees strengthened</li> </ul>		
<b>Activity 4</b>			
Environmental improvement, diversified productive projects and rehabilitation and protection of rural feeder roads for food-insecure and vulnerable households in rural communities in risk-prone areas	<p><b>Total beneficiaries: 62,500/four years</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Number of women and men who implemented number of hectares conservation measures</li> <li>– Number of women and men who implemented number of small-scale irrigation systems</li> <li>– Number of women and men who participated in number hectares of reforestation</li> <li>– Number of women and men who participated in productive projects</li> <li>– Number of kilometres of rural roads constructed or rehabilitated by number of women and men</li> <li>– Number of women and men trained in maintenance of implemented environmental improvement measures</li> </ul>	Project's and executing agencies' records	Implementation of additional activities by strategic partners is subject to the availability of bilateral and multilateral cooperation
<b>Activities to be executed</b>	<b>Inputs</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
To be established in the respective Annual Plan of Operations	42,531 tons	Progress reports, audits (bill-of-lading, financial, etc.)	Local executing agencies provide sufficient resources for the implementation of core activities Resources will be available for a participatory monitoring and evaluation



## ANNEX III

## BUDGET PLAN FOR GUATEMALA COUNTRY PROGRAMME (2001–2004)

## Basic Activities

	Activity I	Activity II	Activity III	Activity IV	Total
Food commodities (mt)	9 729	4 181	15 000	13 620	42 530
Food commodities (value)	2 248 602	1 215 793	2 175 000	2 247 140	7 886 535
External transport	1 118 835	480 815	1 725 000	1 566 300	4 890 950
ODOC	101 023	50 898	117 000	114 403	383 324
<b>Total direct operational costs</b>	<b>3 468 460</b>	<b>1 747 506</b>	<b>4 017 000</b>	<b>3 927 843</b>	<b>13 160 809</b>
DSC <sup>1</sup>	208 108	104 850	241 020	235 671	789 649
ISC <sup>2</sup>	286 772	144 484	332 126	324 754	1 088 136
<b>Total WFP costs</b>	<b>3 963 340</b>	<b>1 996 840</b>	<b>4 590 146</b>	<b>4 488 268</b>	<b>15 038 593</b>
<b>Government contribution</b>	<b>17 520 000</b>	<b>3 443 000</b>	<b>948 920</b>	<b>1 530 000</b>	<b>23 441 920</b>

<sup>1</sup> The DSC amount is an indicative figure presented to the Executive Board for information purposes. The annual DSC allotment for a Country Programme is reviewed and set annually following an assessment of DSC requirements and resource availability.

<sup>2</sup> The ISC rate may be amended by the Executive Board during the period covered by the Country Programme.

## BUDGET PLAN FOR GUATEMALA COUNTRY PROGRAMME (2001–2004)

## Supplementary Activity

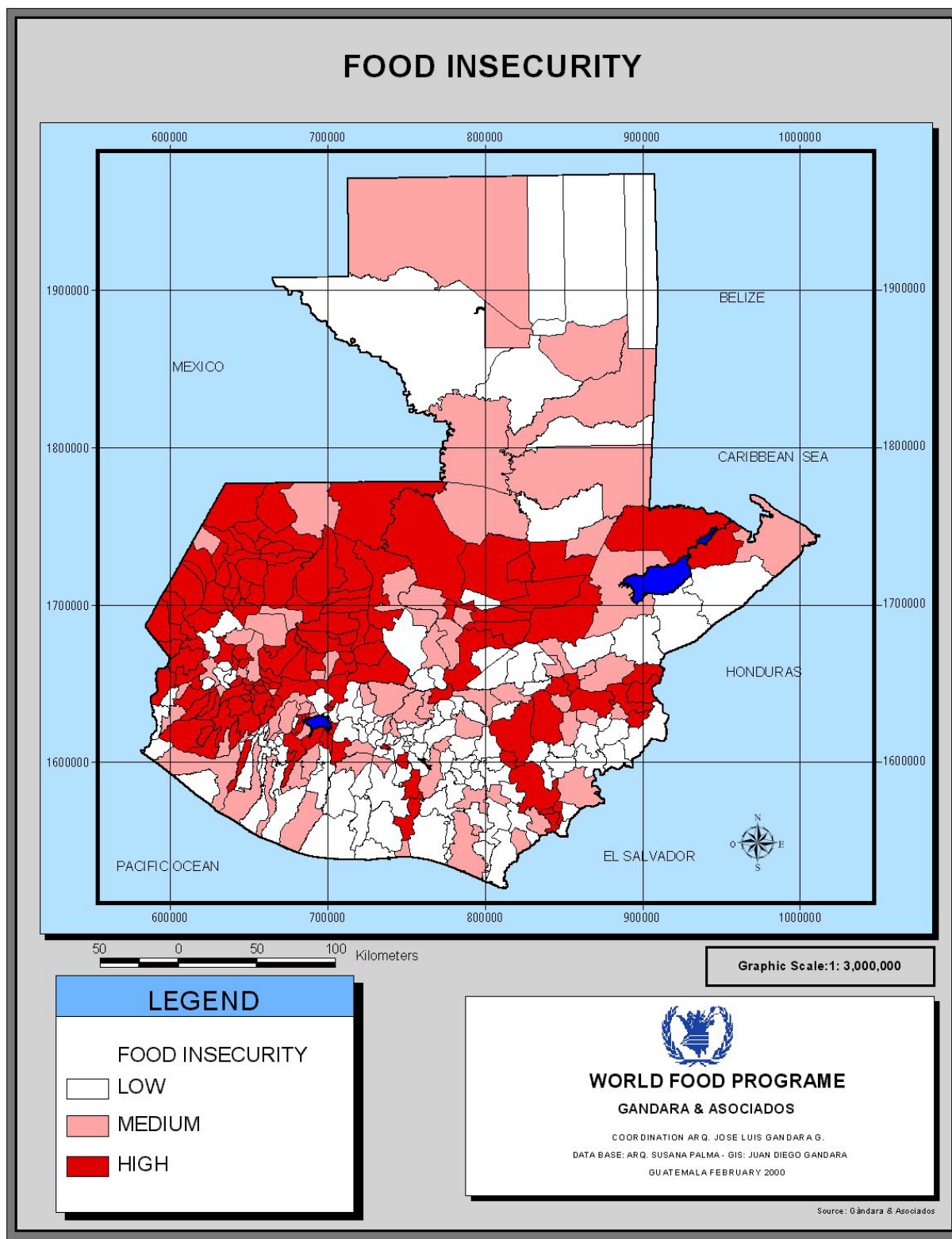
	Activity I	Total
Food commodities (mt)	3 060	3 060
Food commodities (value)	737 287	737 287
External transport	351 900	351 900
ODOC	32 676	32 676
<b>Total direct operational costs</b>	<b>1 121 863</b>	<b>1 121 863</b>
DSC <sup>1</sup>	67 312	67 312
ISC <sup>2</sup>	92 756	92 756
<b>Total WFP costs</b>	<b>1 281 931</b>	<b>1 281 931</b>
<b>Government contribution</b>	<b>371 410</b>	<b>371 410</b>

<sup>1</sup> The DSC amount is an indicative figure presented to the Executive Board for information purposes. The annual DSC allotment for a Country Programme is reviewed and set annually following an assessment of DSC requirements and resource availability.

<sup>2</sup> The ISC rate may be amended by the Executive Board during the period covered by the Country Programme.



**ANNEX IV**



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.



## LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

APRUAC	Peace Accords for Population Resettlement
ASEAAS	Peace Accords for Socio-economic Aspects and Agrarian Situation
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Cooperation
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CONAES	National Coordination for Healthy Schools
CONRED	National Coordination Committee on Emergencies
CP	Country Programme
CPR	Communities of Population in Resistance
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSO	Country Strategy Outline
EC	European Centre for International Cooperation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIS	Social Investment Fund
FIVIMS	Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System
FONAPAZ	National Peace Fund
FONTIERRA	National Lands Fund
FONDOVIAL	National Road Fund
GNP	Gross national product
HDI	Human Development index
IDD	Iron deficiency degree
IDP	Internally displaced person
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
INCAP	Central American and Panama Nutrition Institute
INDECA	National Institute for Agricultural Marketing
ISMFIV	Information System and Mapping of Food Insecurity and Vulnerability
ITSH	Internal transport, storage and handling
LAC	Latin American countries
LIFDC	Low-income, food-deficit country
MAGA	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture



MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
OIM	International Organization for Migration
PAIN	Integral Programme of Care for Children under six
PHC	Day-care Centre Programme
PINFOR	Incentive Programme for Reforestation
RDI	Recommended daily intake
SEGEPLAN	General Secretary of Economic Planning
SDI	Social Development Institution
SIAS	National Health Programme
SOSEP	Secretariat of Social Works of the First Lady
STD	Sexually transmitted diseases
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
URNG	United Guerrilla Organization
VAM	Vulnerability analysis and mapping

