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DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

Agenda item 7

For consideration

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DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMME GUATEMALA 200031 (2010–2014)

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for consideration.

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 points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Guatemala ranks 122nd of 182 countries in the 2009 human development index. Its chronic undernutrition/stunting rate of 49 percent among children under 5 is the highest in Latin America and the Caribbean and among the highest in the world; 40 percent of children under 5 suffer from anaemia. Chronic undernutrition rates are 55 percent in rural areas and 69 percent among indigenous populations.

Guatemala faces recurrent natural disasters and has high food prices. Furthermore, the global economic crisis has resulted in reduced remittances, exports and foreign investment. Tourism revenues and access to credit have declined; unemployment and the government's budget deficit have increased. The combination of these factors is pushing more people into hunger and poverty, in a context of large income disparities and the marginalization of indigenous populations.

The country programme will be implemented in provinces with the highest chronic undernutrition rates which are in the highlands and along the dry corridor: Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Quiché, El Progreso, Chiquimula, Jalapa, Jutiapa and Totonicapán.

The country programme is in line with: i) the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for 2010–2014, which focuses on food insecurity and chronic undernutrition; ii) government strategies for reducing chronic undernutrition and disaster preparedness; and iii) national agriculture and gender policies. The outcomes of this country programme will contribute to achieving Millennium Development Goals 1, 3, 4 and 7 and Strategic Objectives 3, 4 and 5 of the WFP Strategic Plan (2008–2011).

The aim of the country programme is to reduce chronic undernutrition and food insecurity among the most vulnerable people in targeted provinces. The objectives are to: i) reduce chronic undernutrition among children under 3; ii) rebuild and improve livelihoods for subsistence farmers affected by recurrent shocks by increasing agricultural production; iii) connect smallholder and low-income farmers with potential surpluses with markets to increase incomes and enhance food security; and iv) enhance government capacities to implement food-based assistance programmes, reduce micronutrient deficiencies, improve the nutrition of people living with HIV and enhance emergency preparedness and response.

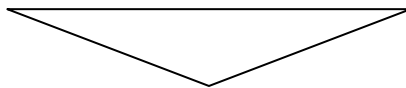
The programme was designed in consultation with government institutions and United Nations agencies; a workshop for all partners reviewed the functional and geographical priorities. The programme will build on partnerships with the Government, institutions, United Nations agencies and other actors.

WFP aims to enhance capacities in the ministries and institutions involved in managing food-based programmes, with a focus on food security and livelihoods analysis, beneficiary targeting and performance monitoring. This will be critical for handing the country programme over to the Government.

This country programme is proposed for US\$19.5 million, based on an estimate of regular contributions and additional resources to be raised by the country office.



DRAFT DECISION*



The Board endorses Draft Country Programme Guatemala 200031 (2010–2014) (WFP/EB.2/2009/7), for which the food requirement is 21,160 mt at a total cost to WFP of US\$19.5 million, and authorizes the Secretariat to formulate a country programme, taking into account the observations of the Board.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.



SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. Guatemala, ranks 122nd of 182 countries in the human development index and is a lower-middle-income country with a per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of US\$2,576 – but a Gini index of 55 places it among the most inequitable countries in the world.¹ Half of the chronically undernourished children of Central America are in Guatemala^{2,3}. Its chronic undernutrition rate among children under 5 is 49 percent, the highest in Latin America and the Caribbean and among the highest worldwide,⁴ and the rate is even higher – 69 percent - in indigenous areas. Guatemala faces significant challenges in meeting Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1.
2. Poverty affects 51 percent of the population; extreme poverty affects 15 percent.⁵ The most vulnerable groups are poor indigenous women, girls and boys living in the highlands and the dry corridor, a semi-arid zone characterized by drought, degraded soils and low yields. The food insecurity risk index⁶ classifies 2,951 of Guatemala's 22,792 communities – 932,800 people – as extremely or highly food-insecure.
3. Hunger and undernutrition have a direct impact on health and cognitive development, consequently affecting productivity, income and asset growth. An analysis by WFP and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) showed that the cost of child undernutrition is equivalent to 11.4 percent of annual GDP.⁷
4. Twelve percent of infants are born underweight; 58 percent of children are chronically undernourished by the age of 3.⁴ Undernutrition is related to the marginalization of indigenous groups, gender inequalities, low education, insufficient healthcare services and lack of access to safe water and sanitation. Undernutrition among children and pregnant women has a major impact on mortality and morbidity: maternal mortality is 149/100,000; infant mortality is 39/1,000.⁸ The provinces with the highest chronic undernutrition rates are in the highlands and along the dry corridor: Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Quiché, El Progreso, Chiquimula, Jalapa and Jutiapa and Totonicapán.
5. Micronutrient deficiencies – “hidden hunger” – affect rural and indigenous populations more severely. The most common micronutrient deficiencies among children under 5 are

¹ United Nations. 2009. *Human Development Report*. New York. The Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or distribution) among individuals or households within a country deviates from a perfectly equal distribution.

² WFP estimates based on United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) statistics.

³ Instituto de Estadística de Guatemala (INE). 2002. National Mother and Child Health Survey (ENSMI). Guatemala City. See also: WHO. 2008. *La desnutrición en lactantes y niños pequeños en América Latina y el Caribe: Alcanzando los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio*. Washington, DC. The WHO report states that applying the new growth standards to ENSMI data increases chronic undernutrition in children under 5 to 54.47 percent. No data regarding children under 3 are available.

⁴ UNICEF. 2009. *State of the World's Children*. New York. The highest rates include 54 percent in Afghanistan and Timor-Leste, 53 percent in Burundi and Yemen and 50 percent in Niger.

⁵ National Statistics Institute. 2006. *National Survey of Living Conditions*. Guatemala City.

⁶ Food and Nutrition Secretariat (SESAN), May 2009.

⁷ WFP/ECLAC. 2006. *Analysis of the Social and Economic Impact of Child Undernutrition in Latin America: Guatemala*. Santiago.

⁸ National Statistics Institute. 2005. (INE). Estimates on the 2001 maternal mortality baseline of the Ministry of Health, Guatemala; and 2002. ENSMI. Guatemala City.



iron (40 percent),⁴ vitamin A (16 percent)⁹ and zinc. Among women of child-bearing age the main deficiencies are folic acid and iron. Iron, zinc and folic acid deficiencies make people more susceptible to disease and premature death, impair physical and mental development and reduce productivity.

6. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), subsistence agriculture accounts for 59 percent of farmers. Guatemala depends on imports of the staple foods maize and beans: local maize production meets 80 percent of domestic demand; bean production has fallen by 70 percent in recent years as a result of lack of access to agricultural inputs.
7. In Guatemala's predominantly agricultural society,¹⁰ women have significant roles but own only 17 percent of farms. Overall, 31 percent of women over 15 are illiterate;¹¹ the rate is 59 percent among indigenous women.¹⁰ Women's productive potential is limited by gender inequalities in access to and control over resources and by discriminatory socio-cultural norms.
8. High food prices and the global economic crisis have reduced remittances, exports, foreign investment and access to credit. Tourism revenues have fallen, and the government budget deficit has increased. Rising unemployment is driving more people into hunger and poverty.
9. Between July 2006 and July 2009, price increases of 43 percent for maize and 58 percent for beans¹² raised the cost of the food basket and further reduced access to food. A WFP study of the impact of high food prices estimates that extreme poverty could rise by 4.5 percent and poverty by 5.2 percent.¹³ *Human Development Report* projections for 2009 indicate that 850,000 people could fall into poverty as a result of the economic crisis.
10. Reduced employment opportunities and low wages compound the impact of increased food prices. The average minimum daily wage has increased by only 10 percent since 2007: it is currently US\$6.50,¹⁴ which covers 56 percent of the basic food basket; the 2002 figure was 65 percent.⁹
11. Recurrent hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, landslides and droughts damage the livelihoods of largely unprepared populations in vulnerable areas. Traditional coping mechanisms have been overstretched by recent disasters, resulting in high levels of food insecurity and leaving marginalized groups even more vulnerable to disasters.
12. In October 2005, tropical storm Stan affected 200,000 people, particularly in poor, isolated and indigenous communities; ECLAC estimated damage at US\$990 million. In October 2008, tropical depression no. 16 affected 150,000 people in four departments. The National Programme for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (2009–2011) was formulated to strengthen national response capacities.

⁹ United Nations. 2003. *Status of Food Security and Nutrition of Guatemala*. Guatemala City. September.

¹⁰ United Nations. 2007. *Human Development Report. 2007/2008*. New York. Agriculture accounts for 33 percent of the economically active population.

¹¹ National Statistics Institute (INE) 2007. National Agriculture Survey. Guatemala City.

¹² Political and Strategic Information Unit, Ministry of Agriculture, July 2009.

¹³ WFP. 2008. "Market Study on Staple Foods". Guatemala City.

¹⁴ Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Government Agreement 398-2008.



13. The main objective of the Government's agricultural policy is sustained improvement of the livelihoods of rural populations, particularly through productive systems compatible with commercial development. The policy promotes food security through increased production of good quality safe foods and improved productivity and access to markets: these are to be achieved by strengthening organizations in rural and marginal urban areas and providing agricultural inputs, tools and silos for poor farmers.
14. The National Strategy to Reduce Chronic Undernutrition (ENRDC) for 2006–2016 is coordinated by the Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat (SESAN) and implemented by the ministries of public health, agriculture and education and the First Lady's Social Work Secretariat. Targeted groups include pregnant and lactating women and children 0-35 months. The strategy involves interventions in basic health services, promotion of breastfeeding, supplementary feeding, food and nutrition education, access to water and sanitation, income-generating activities and community organization.
15. Through the Social Cohesion Council, the Government implements social safety net programmes to reduce poverty, hunger and inequality. These include soup kitchens, food packages, weekend schools for street children and the programmes My Family Learns and My Family Progresses. The latter provides conditional cash transfers to poor families in 136 municipalities, subject to attendance at health and nutrition services and/or primary school. In areas where ENRDC is operational, pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6 to 35 months receive supplementary feeding.

PREVIOUS COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

16. The previous country programme (CP) 100920 started in 2003 and was extended to December 2009 to follow the 2005–2009 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) cycle. It focused on food-insecure households living in extreme poverty, particularly indigenous people, through three basic activities:
 1. **Food assistance at preschool day-centres.** This complemented government assistance for an annual average of 20,000 pre-school children in day-care centres and 6,000 pregnant and lactating women attending community organizations and health and nutrition training. An International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) study¹⁵ found that children under 7 consumed 20 percent more energy, protein and iron and 50 percent more vitamin A at day-care centres than at home, and that a greater proportion of iron and vitamin A came from animal as opposed to plant sources; the government has gradually taken over this activity.
 2. **School feeding.** The activity to close gaps in the school feeding (SF) programme for up to 162,500 pupils in vulnerable areas. A 2007 Ministry of Education evaluation indicated that WFP's intervention had improved enrolment and promotion rates; a WFP assessment recommended improvements in school menus, implementation of the Essential Package,¹⁶ and enhancement of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

¹⁵ Ruel, M.T. 2003. The Guatemala Community Day-Care Programme: an Example of Effective Delivery of Food Aid in Urban Areas. Washington DC, IFPRI.

¹⁶ In April 2000, WHO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNICEF and WFP agreed on a shared framework to strengthen school health, hygiene and nutrition programmes, which provides the context for school-based health and nutrition services.



- system.¹⁷ WFP phased out its assistance in 2009 as the government made its coverage universal.
3. **Food for work and food for training.** This supported an average of 93,000 displaced people per year and contributed to infrastructure construction, land improvements, reforestation and farming; food for training (FFT) focused on women's literacy.
17. Other WFP projects complemented the CP by testing new approaches to combating undernutrition, assisting shock-prone populations and introducing new food procurement and market support approaches.
- **Development project (DEV) 104110**¹⁸ helped the Government to formulate a strategy to eradicate child undernutrition. UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO), FAO, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and WFP developed a joint programme to support the strategy.
 - **Protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 104570**¹⁹ supported ENRDC with the development of Vitacereal™ a fortified blended food adapted to beneficiaries preferences produced locally and distributed since April 2006. In 2009, 100,000 children aged 6 to 35 months and 45,500 pregnant and lactating women were assisted in areas with more than 60 percent chronic undernutrition. A study by UNICEF, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and SESAN showed that Vitacereal™ was highly accepted and stressed the need to promote changed feeding practices.²⁰ In areas where blanket coverage with Vitacereal™ would not be cost-effective the feasibility of targeted distributions will be considered with a view to reaching more people, possibly using food vouchers.
 - **DEV 104210**²¹ helped the Government to develop a national plan to address micronutrient deficiencies. A pilot project in 2007 provided children aged 6 to 59 months micronutrient powders (MNPs). Research by WFP, USAID and the Ministry of Health concluded that more than 50 percent coverage could be achieved with MNPs compared with 5 percent coverage with other iron and folic acid supplements. The use of MNPs needs to be expanded to the national level.
 - **PRRO 104440**²² helped protect livelihoods and build resilience by strengthening community responses to disasters, focusing on areas identified through VAM surveys as prone to shock. Food for work (FFW) included mitigating the effects of deforestation, water management, community works to prevent floods and landslides, and agricultural diversification. Additional investment in disaster mitigation and preparedness is needed.
 - **Purchase for Progress** started in 2007, targeting 3,700 members of 36 small farmers' organizations. It aims to build links between farmers and markets and encourage group marketing. The poor quality of local maize, lack of negotiation skills and low

¹⁷ Facundo, D.A. 2008. *Revisión de la Alimentación Escolar y Propuesta de Programa de Nutrición Escolar en Guatemala*. Guatemala City.

¹⁸ June 2005–December 2009.

¹⁹ December 2005–December 2009.

²⁰ Estrada, K., Hurtado, E. and Vielman, L. 2007. *Investigación cualitativa sobre las actividades de IEC para la aceptación y uso del alimento complementario Vitacereal*. Guatemala City, SESAN/USAID.

²¹ July 2005–December 2009.

²² June 2007–December 2009.



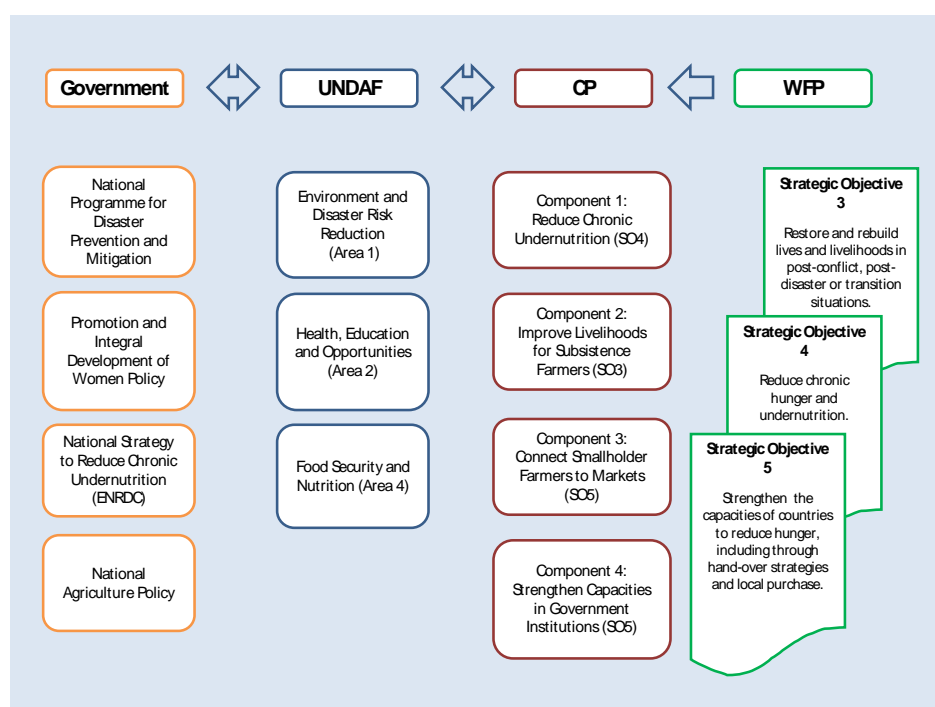
participation by women were among the first challenges encountered. Grain quantity and quality were improved in collaboration with FAO and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture through the promotion of best practices and post-harvest management. Training modules emphasize marketing and management skills, community organizations and women's participation in decision-making positions.

STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

Objectives

18. The goal of CP 200031 is to improve nutrition and food security of the most vulnerable people in municipalities with the highest chronic undernutrition rates. It follows government policies (see Figure 1) and is in line with the 2010–2014 UNDAF and WFP Strategic Objectives 3, 4 and 5. It adopts a mainstreaming approach to gender in line with WFP policy.²³ It will contribute mainly to MDGs 1, 3, 4 and 7.

Figure 1. Enabling Livelihoods, Nutrition and Food Security in Guatemala



²³ WFP/EB.1/2009/5-A/Rev.1.

19. CP 200031 has four components:
1. Reduce chronic undernutrition. This will provide nutrition and institutional support to reduce chronic undernutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women (Strategic Objective 4).
 2. Improve the livelihoods of subsistence farmers. This will address farmers affected by recurrent shocks, increasing agricultural production, creating physical and human assets and investing in environmental practices (Strategic Objective 3).
 3. P4P. This will connect smallholders with potential surpluses to markets with a view to increasing incomes and enhancing food security (Strategic Objective 5).
 4. Enhance the capacities of government institutions to implement food-based assistance programmes. This will address micronutrient deficiencies, the nutrition of people living with HIV (PLHIV) and emergency preparedness and response (Strategic Objective 5).
20. CP 200031 recognizes that undernutrition may arise from immediate causes such as inadequate dietary intake and disease; and underlying causes including food insecurity, inadequate maternal and childcare, poor water and sanitation and insufficient health services.²⁴ Components 1 and 4 address the immediate causes; components 2 and 3 address underlying causes.

Component 1. Reduce Chronic Undernutrition

21. WFP will provide access to fortified blended food for 45,500 children aged 6–35 months and pregnant and lactating women attending health posts and centres in rural areas, conditional on participation in government-led nutrition, health and hygiene training. This will be supported by a behaviour change communication (BCC) strategy, training of mothers as counsellors to facilitate mother-to-mother support clubs, and home visits.
22. The Ministry of Health will be responsible for nutritional surveillance through its Food and Nutrition Security Programme, which is carried out by its own staff and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
23. The joint WFP/UNICEF/WHO/FAO/UNFPA/UNV programme²⁵ will provide technical and logistics assistance for government institutions responsible for programmes addressing chronic undernutrition. WFP will explore the feasibility of delivering fortified blended food through food vouchers and the commercial sector in areas where the government's conditional cash transfer programme is operational.
24. Component 1 will be implemented in Alta Verapaz, Chiquimula and Totonicapán, provinces with high prevalence of chronic undernutrition as identified in the 2009 height survey among schoolchildren.²⁶
25. Under component 1, WFP will distribute 8,200 mt of fortified blended food at a cost of US\$7.5 million. This is based on expected regular resources.

²⁴ UNICEF. 1998. *The State of the World's Children 1998*. New York.

²⁵ WFP, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, UNFPA and United Nations Volunteers

²⁶ Ministry of Education. 2009. Tercer Censo Nacional de Talla en Escolares. Guatemala City



Component 2. Improve Livelihoods of Subsistence Farmers

26. Component 2 will rebuild and improve the livelihoods of subsistence farmers affected by recurrent shocks, complementing government work to promote sustainable livelihoods through FFW and FFT. The criteria are: few assets, less than 1 ha of arable land, no irrigation, limited literacy levels, little knowledge of best agricultural practices, little or no access to physical or financial capital, and limited grain production.
27. FFT will aim to enhance community organization and meet community needs. A gender-sensitive work plan will be established with schedules compatible with women's needs and child care. FFW will concentrate on improved agricultural techniques for grain production, home gardens, tree nurseries and forestry, prevention of natural resource degradation, terraces, irrigation projects, silos and climate change adaptation.
28. The Ministry of Agriculture, the Rural Development Programme (PRORURAL) the National Peace Fund (FONAPAZ), municipalities, FAO and local NGOs will provide agricultural inputs, technical assistance and credit.
29. Component 2 will be implemented in Baja Verapaz and Quiché, two food-insecure provinces identified by vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) and SESAN (2002). In collaboration with the Government, WFP plans to update the VAM information before the start of the CP. A primary analysis of livelihoods will improve understanding of the characteristics of chronically food-insecure households.
30. Under Component 2, WFP will provide 12,960 mt²⁷ of food assistance at a cost of US\$8 million. This is based on estimated additional resources.

Component 3. Purchase for Progress

31. Under component 3, WFP will improve the quantity and quality of maize and bean production by low-income smallholders, reduce post-harvest losses and allow sales of surpluses to markets with a view to improving incomes. Component 3 will include technical assistance, enhancement of marketing capacities, facilitation of access to credit and improvement of the market information system. WFP's partners are the Ministry of Agriculture, PRORURAL, FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, SESAN, the National Institute for Agricultural Marketing (INDECA) and the National Fund for Land.
32. Component 3 will include emphasis on women's role in decision-making, gender-sensitive planning of events²⁸ and building of attitudes to eradicate discrimination and violence. Training will include sessions on self-esteem and gender sensitivity, using materials generated by the Gender Joint Programme.²⁹
33. Expected outcomes include the participation of 3,000 smallholders from 30 farmers' organizations and purchase by WFP of 8,180 mt of maize and 820 mt of beans³⁰ to be distributed under component 2. Farmers' organizations must be legally recognized, and

²⁷ A family ration of 2.7 kg/day will be supplied for 80 days per year to 12,000 subsistence farmers in food-insecure municipalities identified by VAM and SESAN.

²⁸ 2009. WFP P4P and Gender Units. Practical Actions to Enhance the Participation of Women in the Purchase for Progress Pilot Programme. Purchase for Progress Occasional Paper. Rome.

²⁹ The Gender Joint Programme involves the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), UNFPA, FAO, UNDP, UNV, WHO and WFP.

³⁰ Estimated 20 percent of the annual surplus of black beans.



their memberships and boards of directors should comprise at least 50 percent women. Individual farmers should have 0.5–3.5 ha in areas suitable for maize and bean production. Farmers must be willing to implement innovative technology and assume risks. Component 3 will be implemented in Alta Verapaz, Quiché, El Progreso, Chiquimula, Jalapa, Jutiapa, Zacapa and Totonicapán. There is no beneficiary overlap between components 2 and 3 at the community level.

34. It is estimated that at least 3,000 smallholders will be supported at a cost of US\$3 million. This is based on estimated additional resources.

Component 4. Enhance the Capacities of Government Institutions

35. Component 4 will enhance capacities in SF, emergency preparedness and response, micronutrients and HIV and AIDS.
36. The government has gradually taken over the SF programme and WFP phased out its food assistance in 2009. WFP will continue to provide technical assistance to improve quality and efficiency, assist implementation of the Essential Package³¹ and improve M&E.
37. WFP will assist the National Committee for Disaster Reduction, the Ministry of Agriculture and SESAN with risk management with a view to reducing the impact of natural disasters on livelihoods. Expected outcomes are improved logistics networks and better management of emergency food assistance, emergency needs assessments and integrated programmes for early response. WFP's partners will be the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and FAO, and the NGOs Plan International, Oxfam, Save the Children, Catholic Relief Services, Caritas, the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, World Vision and the Guatemalan Red Cross.
38. Work to reduce chronic undernutrition must be accompanied by interventions to reduce hidden hunger. WFP will work with the Government, UNICEF, WHO, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), USAID, the Foundation of the Institute of Nutrition for Central America and Panama and the private sector to implement the National Plan for the Eradication of Micronutrient Deficiencies. National policy is that children aged 6-35 months receive VitacerealTM and MNPs; children aged 36–59 months receive MNPs only. The Ministry of Health provides MNPs: it aims to achieve national coverage by building on the 2008 MNP pilot project in Alta Verapaz. WFP will provide technical assistance and training.
39. WFP will contribute to the mainstreaming of nutrition as part of treatment in national HIV and AIDS responses with a view to optimizing the benefits of treatment and improving adherence. WFP will assist the Ministry of Health in developing a nutrition rehabilitation protocol for PLHIV.
40. An estimated US\$1 million is needed for component 4. Funds will be raised locally from donors.

³¹ The April 2000 WHO/UNESCO/UNICEF/WFP framework to enhance school health, hygiene and nutrition programmes, focusing on safe water, deworming, micronutrient supplementation, school sanitary facilities and school gardens and education in health, nutrition and hygiene.



PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

41. During the planning phase there were consultations with the Planning Secretariat, SESAN, the Ministries of health and of agriculture, FONAPAZ, INDECA, NGOs and donors. A workshop reviewed the priorities of all parties involved in the CP.
42. In line with WFP's policy directive WFP/EB.1/2009/5-C, results-based M&E will be enhanced to help WFP and cooperating partners to measure the outcomes and outputs of the CP and improve performance management, advocacy and evaluation.
43. Data collection and reporting requirements will be defined in consultation with beneficiaries and partners. WFP will collect gender-disaggregated data during implementation of CP components.
44. The M&E system will enable WFP to show results, disseminate lessons learned and best practices and enhance accountability. It will be linked to SESAN analysis, VAM surveys and case studies by UNICEF, WHO, FAO and research institutions. Impact assessments will be carried out as appropriate. Partners will be responsible for monitoring their own results and sharing the information with WFP. The Government and IDB will evaluate the impacts of national programmes to which WFP is contributing.
45. WFP will continue to assist the Government in updating VAM and determining the timetable for interventions. This will enhance support by SESAN for the Food Security and Nutrition Information and Coordination Centre (CICSAN, Centro de Información y Coordinación en Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional). WFP field monitors will make joint field visits, using standard checklists. WFP will work with UNDAF thematic groups to analyse the impact of the CP.
46. Local food procurement is the preferred strategy: most food has been bought locally since 2007. WFP and INDECA handle logistics in Guatemala; the Government uses its own transport, personnel and warehouses and covers distribution costs. When food is imported, the Government is responsible for customs clearance, transport and storage at four INDECA warehouses. Food stocks and movements will be tracked through the Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System.
47. WFP will work with government counterparts to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the CP and to facilitate hand-over. The Government is expected to have taken over distribution of fortified blended food under ENRDC by the end of the CP. Farmers involved in components 2 and 3 will have improved their livelihoods and will no longer require food assistance. WFP will share lessons learned for incorporation into programmes for smallholders. The Government's capacity to assume responsibility for activities will be assessed towards the end of the CP, as will sustainability and taken into consideration in the hand-over.
48. This CP is proposed for US\$19.5 million, based on an estimate of regular contributions and additional resources to be raised by the country office.



ANNEX I-A

BENEFICIARY COVERAGE BY COMPONENT AND FOOD ALLOCATION				
Component	Food requirements (mt)	Distribution by component (%)	Number of beneficiaries	% of women beneficiaries
Component 1: Reduce chronic undernutrition	8 200	39	45 500	60
Component 2: Improve livelihoods for subsistence farmers	12 960	61	60 000	50
Component 3: P4P: connect small farmers to markets			3 000	50
Total	21 160		108 500	

ANNEX I-B

FOOD TYPE AND RATION SIZE						
Days/year	Component	Type of food	Ration size/person/day (g)	Type of ration	Energy content	Protein (g/person/day)
360	Component 1: Reduce chronic undernutrition	Total Fortified blended food	100 100	Individual	380 380	15 15
80	Component 2: Improve livelihoods for subsistence farmers	Total Maize Pulses CSB* Vegetable Oil	540 400 80 30 30	Family (5 members)	2 157 1 456 285 121 295	41 19 17 5 0

* Corn-soya blend.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
UNDAF outcomes	UNDAF outcome indicators		
Outcome 1 By 2014, environmental and disaster risk management will have been improved for the most vulnerable populations	1.4.1 A management policy for disaster risk reduction has been developed 1.4.4 Vulnerable populations are applying good practices to adapt to climate change		
Outcome 2 By 2014, access to and quality of health services, education and economic opportunities will have improved in target municipalities	2.2.2 % of people diagnosed HIV positive receiving comprehensive attention		
Outcome 4 By 2014, UNDAF will have contributed to reduced chronic undernutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women in priority rural areas	4.1.1 SESAN's coordination promotion and evaluation capacities have been improved 4.3.2 Small farmers from targeted municipalities have improved capacities for production and commercialization of foods, and access to credit for income-generating activities 4.4.2 Government institutions have improved competences in behaviour change communication interventions, with emphasis on breast-feeding, supplementary feeding and adequate use of fortified blended food 4.5.2 Families from targeted communities have increased shared responsibility in the use of basic health services: growth monitoring, micronutrients and vaccines		



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
Component 1. Reduce Chronic Undernutrition			
Outcome 1.1 Improved nutritional status of targeted women and children ¹	1.1.1 % of stunting among targeted children under 2 (height for age) ¹	ENRDC remains a priority	Fortified blended food required: 8 200 mt
Outcome 1.2 Increased adoption of healthcare, nutrition and hygiene practices	1.2.1 Improved infant and young child feeding practices ¹ - introduction, diversity and frequency Target: 25%.	Major disasters divert resources	WFP multilateral and directed multilateral funding: US\$7.5 million
Outcome 1.3 Increased use of basic health services	1.3.1 % uptake of basic health services Target: 25% increase	Health personnel respond to increased use of health services	
Output 1.1.1 Distribution system operational	1.1.1 Number of women, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned figures 1.1.2 Number of distribution points applying food vouchers 1.1.3 Tonnage of fortified blended food distributed, as % of planned distribution	Government and donors continue to fund this activity Government commitment to takeover is not met	
Output 1.2.1 BCC in operation	1.2.1 Number of pregnant and lactating women participating in BCC 1.2.2 Number of community health and nutrition counsellors participating in BCC 1.2.3 Number of communities from targeted municipalities with at least one community health and nutrition counsellor	Qualified staff in place	



¹ WFP-SRF 2008–2011 indicator.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
Output 1.3.1 Children use nutrition services	1.3.1.1 Number of children aged 6 to 35 months receiving micronutrient supplements Target: 25% increase 1.3.1.2 Number of children aged 6 to 35 months attending growth monitoring Target: 25% increase		
Component 2. Improve Livelihoods of Subsistence Farmers			
Outcome 2.1 Increased agricultural production	2.1. % increase in production Target: at least 5%	Required funding for FFW and inputs are not assured Resources diverted for sudden emergencies	FFW and FFT activities: 12 960 mt From directed multilateral contributions: US\$8 million
Outcome 2.2 Subsistence farmers' household resilience to climate change adaptation enhanced	2.2.1 % of land recovered through management practices		
Outcome 2.3 Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted subsistence farmers ¹	2.3.1 Coping strategy index ¹		
Output 2.1.1 Production of maize and beans available for own consumption	2.1.1.1 % of participating farmers with increased production of grain for own consumption Target: 80%.		





ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
<p>Output 2.2.1 Households supported with rations through FFW and FFT</p>	<p>2.2.1.1 Ha reforested</p> <p>2.2.1.2 Number of soil and water conservation activities</p> <p>2.2.1.3 Number of communal assets constructed or maintained</p> <p>2.2.1.4 Number of participants trained in climate change adaptation</p> <p>2.2.1.5 Number of participants receiving food through FFW and FFT, by category and gender as % of planned figures</p>		
<p>Output 2.3.1 Livelihood assets developed, built or restored by target communities and individuals¹</p>	<p>2.3.1.1 Number of women and men trained in livelihood-support thematic areas¹</p>		
Component 3. Purchase for Progress			
<p>Outcome 3.1 Small farmers have improved productivity, access to productive inputs, storage capacity and marketing and commercialization skills for the production and sale of maize and beans</p>	<p>3.1.1 % increase in yield Target: 25% increase in first two years of project</p>	<p>Members of farmers' organizations are willing to adopt new practices</p>	<p>From directed multilateral contributions: US\$3 million</p>
<p>Outcome 3.2 Farmers' organizations enhanced to increase sales and achieve fair prices for food from food-based programmes and the private sector</p>	<p>3.2.1 % increase of sales</p>	<p>Intermediaries do not react negatively to their reduced role in the value chain</p>	

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
<p>Outcome 3.3 Small farmers' organizations improved and women's participation increased</p>	<p>3.3.1 Tonnage of products bought from small farmers' organizations</p> <p>3.3.2 Number of training sessions</p> <p>3.3.3 % of women in leadership positions Target: At least 50%</p>		
<p>Outcome 3.4 Increased marketing opportunities at the national level, with cost-effective WFP local purchases¹</p>	<p>3.4.1 Food purchased locally, as % of food distributed in-country¹</p>		
<p>Output 3.1.1 Small farmers trained in best technologies package</p>	<p>3.1.1.1 Number of farmers' organizations with increased yields of maize or beans</p>		
<p>Output 3.2.1 Small farmers' organizations linked to local purchase programmes operated by government institutions and the private sector</p>	<p>3.2.1.1 Mt of food purchased locally, by type¹</p>		
<p>Output 3.3.1 Small farmers' organizations able to negotiate with buyers, representing the interests of their members Women's participation and skills increased</p>	<p>3.3.1.1 Number of farmers' organizations participating in P4P contracts with WFP and other buyers</p> <p>3.3.1.2 % of leadership positions in small farmers' organizations held by women Target: 50%</p>	<p>Men members of farmers' organizations give places for women's participation in leadership</p>	
<p>Output 3.4.1 Food purchased locally¹</p>	<p>3.4.1.1 Food purchased locally, as % of total food purchased¹</p>		



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
Component 4. Enhance the Capacities of Government Institutions			
Outcome 4.1 Enhanced capacities of government institutions in the design, management and implementation of policies and programmes related to reducing chronic undernutrition	4.1.1 Reducing chronic undernutrition continues to be a priority in the national agenda	Government continues to implement ENRDC as tool for reducing chronic undernutrition	Financing for this component will be mobilized locally: US\$1 million
Outcome 4.2 Provision of technical assistance for government institutions to integrate food-based safety net programmes	4.2.1 Number of food-based safety net programmes with incorporated nutritional objectives, interventions and indicators	Government commitment continues when government changes	
Outcome 4.3 Early-warning systems, contingency plans and food monitoring systems in place in targeted communities, with WFP capacity development support	4.3.1 Disaster preparedness index ¹		
Outcome 4.4 Enhanced capacities of government institutions in managing and implementing the National Plan to Reduce Micronutrient Deficiencies	4.4.1 MNP supplementation for children under 5 is implemented in targeted municipalities		
Outcome 4.5 Provision of technical assistance for Ministry of Health to integrate nutrition into national response protocols	4.5.1 Protocol for the nutrition of PLHIV developed and implemented		
Output 4.1.1 SESAN's coordinating and regulating role increased at the national and local levels	4.1.1.1 Municipality-level inter-institutional plan developed in targeted municipalities 4.1.1.2 Number of communities with contingency plans		
Output 4.2.1 Provision of technical assistance to the Ministry of Education to enhance the quality of its school meals programme	4.2.1.1 National school meals programme has incorporated at least 6 of the 12 interventions in the Essential Package		
Output 4.2.2 Government assisted in establishing a National Policy on food for work	4.2.2.1 FFW policy created		



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions	Resources required
<p>Output 4.3.1 Disaster mitigation measures in place in targeted areas, with WFP capacity development support</p> <p>Output 4.4.1 Provision of technical assistance to Ministry of Health, to enhance application of micronutrient supplementation using MNPs</p>	<p>4.3.1.1 Number of risk reduction and disaster preparedness and mitigation systems in place, by type</p> <p>4.4.1.1 Number of municipalities providing micronutrient supplementation using MNPs</p>		



ANNEX III

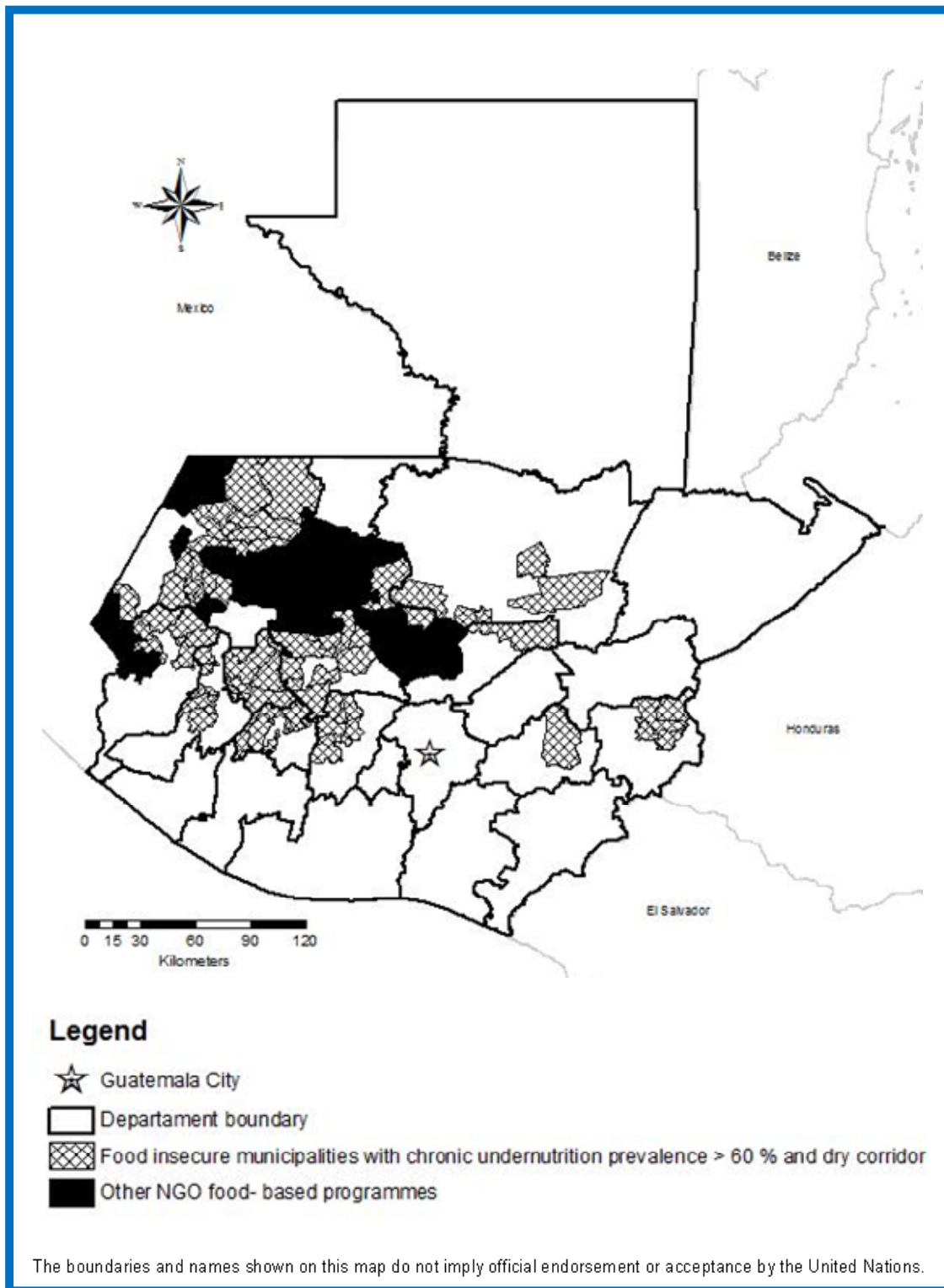
**BUDGET SUMMARY FOR GUATEMALA COUNTRY PROGRAMME 200031
(2010–2014) (US\$)**

	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Total
Food requirements (<i>mt</i>)	8 200	12 960	0	0	21 160
Food cost	6 560 000	6 896 400			13 456 400
External transport	0	0	0	0	0
Landside transport, storage and handling (total)	0	0	0	0	0
Landside transport, storage and handling (per <i>mt</i>)	0	0	0	0	0
Other direct operational costs	0	204 000	2 400 000	864 500	3 468 500
Total direct operational costs	6 560 000	7 100 400	2 400 000	864 500	16 924 900
Direct support costs	450 000	515 500	310 000	70 000	1 345 500
Indirect support costs	490 700	533 113	189 700	65 415	1 278 928
Total WFP costs	7 500 700	8 149 013	2 899 700	999 915	19 549 328
Government contribution, over and above project budget	52 500 000	1 000 000	800 000	200 000	54 500 000



Guatemala Country Programme 200031 (2010–2014)

Targeting



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,

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

BCC	behaviour change communication
CP	country programme
CSB	corn-soya blend
DEV	development project
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ENRDC	National Strategy to Reduce Chronic Undernutrition
ENSMI	National Mother and Child Health Survey
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFT	food for training
FFW	food for work
FONAPAZ	National Peace Fund
GDP	gross domestic product
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
INDECA	National Institute for Agricultural Marketing
INE	<i>Instituto de Estadística de Guatemala</i>
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MNP	micronutrient powder
NGO	non-governmental organization
P4P	Purchase for Progress
PLHIV	people living with HIV
PRORURAL	Rural Development Programme
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SESAN	Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat
SF	school feeding
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping
WHO	World Health Organization