

Emergency Food Assistance to Families Affected by Acute Malnutrition and Food Insecurity

GUATEMALA

Emergency Operation (EMOP) Guatemala No. 200111	
Number of beneficiaries	235,000
Duration of project	6 months (19 March – 18 September 2010)
Food tonnage	12,675mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	US\$9,000,425
WFP cash/voucher cost	
Total cost to WFP	US\$13,928,555

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Guatemala is facing a prolonged economic and food security crisis, which has been further exacerbated by an extended drought. Already more than 50 children are reported to have died due to acute malnutrition¹.

The global economic downturn has reduced the overall flow of remittances (about 11 percent of GDP in 2008) by about 9 percent in 2009, which has affected over half of the country's estimated 3 million families. Exports, foreign investment, tourism revenues, and access to credit have also been reduced, while the Government's budget deficit and unemployment rate

¹ Resident Coordinator report to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) dated 18 December 2009. "By the end of July 2009, 54 children were reported to have died due to malnutrition by the department epidemiology of the Ministry of Health. However, a reliable figure of deaths for the year remains elusive and it is likely that the real toll is higher than official reports due to technical deficiencies which until very recently prevented institutions from accurately reporting such deaths (reporting instead the symptoms of malnutrition as the cause of death)."

have risen. An increase in the price of agricultural inputs has limited the availability of subsidized fertilizers and high quality seeds, negatively affecting the country's subsistence farmers. The FAO/WFP Crop Food Security Assessment Mission of November 2009 has confirmed that the maize and beans crops (the main crops) have been severely affected by the drought, with losses for subsistence farmers ranging from between 50 and 100 percent. The combination of these factors is further restricting access to food for already impoverished and food-insecure families and has led to the launch of a United Nations Humanitarian Appeal for Guatemala to fund urgently needed life-saving operations.

In October 2009, a Food Security and Nutrition Assessment, in the extended dry corridor (departments of Baja Verapaz, El Progreso, Zacapa, Chiquimula, Jutiapa, Santa Rosa, Jalapa, El Quiché and Izabal), conducted by the Humanitarian Network, found that almost 33.6 percent of families (136,000 families, or 680,000 people) were food insecure and running out of food stocks. The assessment found that an estimated 11 percent of children from the surveyed households were suffering from acute malnutrition (5 percent severe acute malnutrition and 6 percent moderate acute malnutrition)². The January 2010 Mesoamerican Food Security Early Warning System³ report has warned that casual labour opportunities will also substantially decrease leaving subsistence farmers' families with no other options to acquire food.

Preliminary findings of a third assessment of January 2010, also carried out with the Humanitarian Network and covering most of the highlands also indicated rising acute malnutrition³ and that some 573,000 families are food insecure. There are growing concerns among the international community and the Government that malnutrition rates in these areas may increase further; this will be carefully monitored in the coming months.

Over recent months, the Government has carried out several relief operations delivering a substantial portion of humanitarian assistance to beneficiaries. The Government declared a 'State of Public Calamity' on 8 September 2009, which has since been extended, and requested international /UN/WFP support in responding to urgent humanitarian needs. This request was reiterated to WFP by the President of Guatemala on 26 March 2010, during a meeting at WFP headquarters in Rome. WFP launched emergency support with funding from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund and an Immediate Response-Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP) 200072, benefitting 23,500 families, 500 pregnant and lactating women and 1,500 children suffering from acute malnutrition.

In order to provide further support, this emergency operation (EMOP) will respond to the worsening food security crisis among affected children, women and families in the extended dry corridor. Out of the estimated 136,000 food insecure families in the extended dry corridor, WFP will assist approximately 47,000 families in fifty municipalities through this EMOP. The objectives of the emergency operation are to: i) save lives and improve the food consumption of families affected by shocks (WFP Strategic Objective 1); and ii) support the

² Based on Mid and Upper-Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurement.

³ The Jan 2010 findings were based on MUAC; the national prevalence of acute malnutrition rate has been assessed at 0.9 percent using the weight to height measure.

⁴ Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (MDG1); Reduce child mortality (MDG4); Improve maternal health (MDG5).

re-establishment of the livelihoods and the food and nutritional security of communities and families affected by shocks (WFP Strategic Objective 3). The EMOP will contribute to Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 1, 4 and 5⁴.

The WFP food distributions will complement support from the Government of Guatemala, the Humanitarian Network, donors, and NGOs, so as to ensure the full coverage of the needs of the 136,000 affected families.

SITUATION ANALYSIS AND SCENARIO

The overall context

1. Guatemala is facing an economic and food security crisis due to an accumulation of factors, exacerbated by an extended drought. The global economic crisis has reduced remittances, exports, foreign investment, tourism revenues, and access to credit and has increased the government's budget deficit and unemployment. The rise in the price of agricultural inputs has reduced the availability of subsidized fertilizers and high quality seeds, negatively affecting subsistence farmers in particular. The combination of these crises is further restricting access to food for already impoverished and food-insecure families.
2. The increase in basic grain prices between July 2006 and July 2009 (43 percent for maize and 58 percent for beans) has generated an increase in the nominal cost of the food basket. The cost of the national food basket, calculated for a family of five, remains 11 percent higher than that in May 2008. Casual labour opportunities, the main source of income for the purchase of food commodities by subsistence farmers, are limited this year due to previous crop losses in the main crop areas. Minimum wages did not catch up with the increasing cost of the food basket over the past years, further reducing families' ability to cope with the actual food shortage.
3. The overall flow of remittances, about 11 percent of GDP in 2008, decreased by about 9 percent in 2009. This has affected many of the 1.5 million families who depend on remittances to meet a significant portion of their income requirements⁵, most of who live in the western and central areas of Guatemala.
4. With the impact of the financial and economic crisis, employment opportunities declined. The rise in the cost of agricultural inputs (between 11 percent and 175 percent during the period of January 2006 and January 2009) negatively impacted the availability of subsidized fertilizers and high quality seeds.

⁵ Cuadernos de trabajo sobre Migración No. 27 "Encuesta sobre Remesas 2009, Niñez y Adolescencia" Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM) Octubre 2009.

5. Following the government's September 8th declaration of a "State of Public Calamity", United Nations (UN) agencies received a total of US\$5 million from CERF, half of which (US\$2.5 million) was allocated to WFP's regional protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 104440 for life-saving operations providing a total tonnage of 3,781mt of food assistance to 23,705 families. At the same time, an IR-EMOP 200072 was launched in coordination with the government and other food assistance partners, bringing the total number of families assisted by WFP to 25,200 families.
6. WFP IR-EMOP⁶ 200072, started on 1 October 2009 and assisted some 1,500 families and 500 PLW with a total of 431mt of food assistance over a three-month period. Families selected had at least one child under the age of five affected by acute malnutrition. The children identified with severe acute malnutrition were provided with supplementary rations of Plumpy Nut, a Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF), by WFP, while those identified with moderate acute malnutrition (500 Pregnant/Lactating Women) received rations of VitacerealTM, a fortified blended food (FBF).

The food security and nutrition situation

7. Previous subsistence farmers' crop losses in the 2008/2009 agricultural season due to Tropical Depression 16, in 2008, reduced household food stocks. Additionally, farmers lost 50 to 100 percent of their crops in the fall of 2009⁷. Most of the affected families in these areas produce only one harvest per year, mainly of maize and/or beans. Due to high input prices, the use of fertilizer was limited and yields were below average. Assessments indicated that food reserves of the poorest households were exhausted by March 2009, making households dependent on market purchases earlier than usual⁸. Furthermore, crop losses in the large grain producing provinces limited employment opportunities for migrating agricultural labourers. Thus, subsistence farmers were affected twice, first by their own crop losses and secondly by the limited labour opportunities.
8. In the current 2009/2010 agricultural season, two-thirds of the affected households⁹ ran out of food reserves in November 2009, leaving the households without reserves until the next harvest in September 2010. Similar findings were reported in the Crop Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM), conducted in November 2009, where only 22 percent of households had food reserves in their homes. Both assessments report about coping strategies by which affected families had already reduced the number of meals, and had almost eliminated consumption of beans and other protein sources from the family diet.

⁶ Total cost of US\$499,950.65

⁷ Crop Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM), FAO/WFP; November 2009, Guatemala: Crop losses: 50-100 percent maize; 65 -100 percent black beans.

⁸ Information obtained from a follow up assessment to the tropical depression: WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) July 2009.

⁹ Assessment in the Extended Dry Corridor, November 2009: "77.5 percent of the surveyed households had run out of food reserves by November 2009 and the remaining households had only eight more weeks of food reserves."

9. Increased levels of acute malnutrition are also reported, according to the Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (October 2009)¹⁰. The assessment found that an estimated 11 percent of children from the surveyed households were suffering from acute malnutrition (5 percent severe acute malnutrition and 6 percent moderate acute malnutrition), using the Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC). Comparing data from the National Mother and Child Health Survey (ENSMI), October 2008 – June 2009¹¹, and the latest Food Security Assessment, acute malnutrition rates in the departments of the extended dry corridor have increased significantly e.g. Zacapa 14.7 percent and Izabal 16 percent, compared to 0.4 percent and 2.4 percent respectively for pre-crisis levels.
10. Already some 54 children are reported to have died due to acute malnutrition¹². Among these children, there were also numerous cases of Kwashiorkor and Marasmus. The highest occurrence of malnutrition was found among children under 3 (17 percent among children 6 to 11 months old, 15 percent among those 12 to 23 months old, and 12 percent among children 24 to 35 months of age). The highest malnutrition rates were found in southern El Quiché, southern Izabal, crossing the departments of Zacapa and Chiquimula as well as north-eastern Jalapa, northern Santa Rosa; and isolated municipalities in Baja Verapaz and Jutiapa.
11. An estimated 18 percent of households are reducing the number of meals in the various departments (compared to 13 percent pre-crisis)¹³. In the department of Jalapa the situation was particularly difficult with 23 percent of households reducing the number of meals consumed (compared to 9 percent pre-crisis) and more than 17 percent of children consuming less than 3 meals a day (compared to 7 percent pre-crisis).¹⁴
12. Malnutrition rates in most of the highlands (Departments of San Marcos, Huehuetenango, Sololá, Chimaltenango, Quetzaltenango, and Alta Verapaz; including the department of Suchitepéquez) will be carefully monitored in the coming months as some 573,000 families have been found to be food insecure according to the preliminary findings of an assessment in the highlands¹⁵, carried out in January-February 2010. Preliminary findings indicate that acute malnutrition among children under 5 in the highlands was an estimated 4.8 percent using MUAC measurements. This compares to nationally available data on

¹⁰ Food Security and Nutrition Assessment in the extended dry corridor (Baja Verapaz, El Progreso, Zacapa, Chiquimula, Jutiapa, Santa Rosa, and Jalapa, including El Quiché and Izabal), conducted in November 2009. The Humanitarian Network is a collaboration of over 30 agencies, non-governmental organization, international organizations, private voluntary organizations and United Nations agencies (including WFP as leader of the food security analysis). The evaluation looked at 64 municipalities, where some 1,455 households were evaluated in 190 communities.

¹¹ ENSMI malnutrition rates are based on weight for height.

¹² Resident Coordinator report to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) dated 18 December 2009. "By the end of July 2009, 54 children were reported to have died due to malnutrition by the department epidemiology of the Ministry of Health. However, a reliable figure of deaths for the year remains elusive and it is likely that the real toll is higher than official reports due to technical deficiencies which until very recently prevented institutions from accurately reporting such deaths (reporting instead the symptoms of malnutrition as the cause of death)."

¹³ Report: *Resultados de la valoración de inseguridad alimentaria y nutricional en los departamentos del corredor seco del oriente de Guatemala*, Quiché e Izabal. 17/11/2009. Red Humanitaria. Guatemala, Guatemala.

¹⁴ Assessment in the Extended Dry Corridor, November 2009: 12.4 percent faced severe food insecurity and 21.1 percent moderate food insecurity.

¹⁵ Food Security and Nutrition Assessment in most of the highlands (Departments of San Marcos, Huehuetenango, Sololá, Chimaltenango, Quetzaltenango, and Alta Verapaz; and the department of Suchitepéquez) Humanitarian Network. January-February 2010 (Preliminary report).

the average rate of acute malnutrition of 0.9 percent using the weight to height (W/H) measure.

13. The latest MFEWS report¹⁶ has warned that the end of the casual labour season by March 2010 will limit subsistence farming families' possibilities to earn an income to acquire food and meet other essential needs at a time when food stocks are exhausted. Moreover, the El Niño-Southern Oscillation phenomenon is expected to continue to destabilize rainfall patterns, potentially disrupting the start of the rainy season in April/May 2010. This is a crucial period for subsistence farmers who start planting at the onset of the rainy season given the absence of irrigation systems. According to MFEWS, affected populations are in urgent need of food assistance until the next main harvest, that is expected to start in September 2010 and lasts until the end of the year.

Scenario

14. EMOP 200111 will assist populations in areas of the extended dry corridor requiring food assistance, based on the assessment carried out in these areas by the Humanitarian Network, namely the departments of Baja Verapaz, El Progreso, Zacapa, Chiquimula, Jutiapa, Santa Rosa, Jalapa, El Quiché and Izabal. This EMOP will avoid overlap with other WFP's operations in Guatemala as the proposed EMOP has different objectives, areas of geographical coverage and targeting mechanisms from ongoing WFP programmes, PRRO 104570, PRRO 104440 and the Country Programme 200031.
15. Given the large number of food insecure people identified during the assessment of the Humanitarian Network carried out in the highlands and the forecasted impact of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation phenomenon, other populations in the country could also be negatively affected in the coming months. The Government, WFP and partners will carefully monitor the evolution of the food security and nutritional situation and assess the need for further interventions.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

Policies, capacities and actions of the Government

16. After reports of increased acute malnutrition and malnutrition related deaths, the Government of Guatemala declared a "State of Public Calamity" on 8 September 2009, which has since been extended. The Government has spent some US\$17.5 million in immediate food and humanitarian aid. Actions taken aim at saving the lives of families affected by acute malnutrition, ensuring that a part of the affected households can cover their basic food, health and nutritional needs, and restore productive capacities to support the recovery of livelihoods.

¹⁶ MFEWS January 2010

17. In addition to relief assistance, the Government continues to implement social safety net programmes through the Social Cohesion Council to reduce poverty, hunger and inequality. These include food packages and the programme “My Family Progresses” programme. The latter provides conditional cash transfers to poor families in 136 municipalities, subject to attendance at health and nutrition services and/or primary school.
18. In November 2009, the Government presented an “Integrated Inter-sectorial Plan for Emergency Preparedness and the Transition to Sustainable Actions in Food Security and Nutrition” led by the Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat (SESAN), and the ministries of Agriculture and Health. The proposal envisages large-scale interventions that would target families affected by crop losses where cases of acute malnutrition are reported. These interventions are complementary to the activities being undertaken by other relief partners.

Policies, capacities and actions of other major actors

19. The United Nations system in Guatemala is launching a “Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Humanitarian Appeal” in response to the current emergency. The appeal seeks a total of US\$34.2 million for projects in the food, health, nutrition, agriculture, water and sanitation, and early recovery clusters, during a six month period. WFP relief requirements in the appeal will be programmed through this emergency operation in close coordination with members of the food cluster led by WFP.
20. The nutrition cluster, led by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in coordination with WFP, will work with the Ministry of Health, at the community level by providing therapeutic feeding to children under 5 identified with severe acute malnutrition. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Pan-American Health Organization- World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) will support the health sector at the national level, strengthening its capacities to attend to malnourished mothers and children.
21. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and other NGO’s working in the area will aim to protect livelihoods by supporting immediate interventions to restore the crops of the affected subsistence farmers’ families.

Coordination

22. SESAN will be responsible for coordinating response actions at the national level. Coordination with governmental authorities has taken place to ensure necessary links between emergency response, recovery, and long-term development programmes. The Resident Coordinator of the United Nations system coordinates the Appeal response with the country team and the in-country Humanitarian Network, under the leadership of the Government.

23. The assessment in the ‘extended dry corridor’ showed that, there are approximately 136,000 food insecure families. Of these, the Government will cover some 54,000 families; the USAID-sponsored NGOs will cover 27,000 and the “EU Food Facility”, through the WFP PRRO 104440 will cover some 8,000 families. This EMOP will target the remaining 47,000 families. Field-level coordination has defined each actor’s intervention area in order to avoid duplication of assistance. WFP will collaborate with other Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) participating in the Humanitarian Network in order to implement food distributions and monitoring. WFP will also closely coordinate with the nutrition cluster in order to support a supplementary feeding response to families with children affected by acute malnutrition.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

24. The objectives of the EMOP are:

- To save lives and improve the food consumption of families affected by shocks (WFP Strategic Objective 1)¹⁷.
- To support the re-establishment of the livelihoods and the food and nutritional security of communities and families affected by shocks. (WFP Strategic Objective 3).

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

25. This emergency operation will be implemented in the nine departments of the extended dry corridor (departments of Baja Verapaz, El Progreso, Zacapa, Chiquimula, Jutiapa, Santa Rosa, Jalapa, El Quiché and Izabal). The criteria for the selection of food insecure families will be (i) the presence of one child under 5 or a pregnant or lactating woman with acute malnutrition; and (ii) other food insecure families who have lost crops, have no further food reserves or other substantial assets, and have no other employment opportunities or income. Food insecure families will be selected by community-based targeting and distribution (CBTD), and children and PLW with acute undernutrition will be identified by health services.
26. A total of 47,000 food-insecure families will receive food assistance under the emergency operation through general food distributions (GFD) or food for work (FFW).
27. In addition to the family ration, children aged 6 to 59 months and PLW from food insecure families will also receive Vitacereal™ to supplement their home diet and prevent acute malnutrition. An estimated 100,000 children under 5 and PLW will receive Vitacereal through the Ministry of Health and NGO-run health facilities. These beneficiaries are members of the 47,000 targeted families.

¹⁷ WFP SO 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies; and WFP SO 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations.

TABLE 1. BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE			
	Beneficiaries		
Activity	Male	Female	Total
General Food Distribution (GFD) or FFW for food insecure families*	115,150	119,850	235,000
Supplementary feeding for children under five, pregnant and lactating women from food insecure families	45,000	55,000	100,000
Total**	115,150	119,850	235,000

* includes families with severely malnourished children under five and pregnant/lactating women who receive therapeutic or supplementary rations through the nutrition cluster.

**adjusted total to avoid double counting as children receiving FBF are also covered through GFD.

28. The project will prioritize families that have a child or pregnant/lactating women with acute malnutrition. The detection of severe and moderate acute malnutrition cases will be carried out by personnel from the Ministry of Health, local NGOs and community councils. Ministry of Health personnel will classify these cases and register them for appropriate treatment (in hospitals, nutrition recovery centres or Community Based Therapeutic Care/CBTC). Children selected for CBTC will receive Ready-To-Use-Therapeutic Food (RUTF) from the Nutrition Cluster and a family ration provided by WFP either through GFD or FFW. Children that exit institutional treatment will also receive WFP-supplied family food rations. The WFP family rations will be distributed on the basis of lists of families with malnourished children and/or pregnant/lactating women provided by the health services.
29. Food insecure households affected by drought will require assistance due to their high vulnerability and their limited access to adequate food until the next harvest in September 2010. While food insecure families will be eligible to receive either GFD or FFW, efforts will be made to promote FFW wherever possible. In accordance with WFP's policy on Enhanced Commitment to Women (ECW), WFP will ensure that women are the direct recipients of food rations where appropriate.

30. FFW activities will focus on subsistence farmers who were affected by crop losses, and aim to improve farmer's agricultural production and investment in good environmental practices. These rations will be provided to encourage the implementation of projects such as crop diversification, implementation of improved agricultural techniques, soil conservation, and reforestation. FFW activities will be selected through participatory planning at the community level (CBTD). Work norms for each type of activity have been established and will be applied under this project. WFP will partner with government institutions, FAO, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and NGOs to facilitate the distribution of improved seed and agricultural inputs. Rations will be distributed on a monthly basis for a maximum of 180 days, over a period of 6 months.
31. The highlands areas are not covered by this EMOP. However, due to the serious food insecurity situation indicated in the preliminary assessment figures, and the growing concerns of the international community and the government, malnutrition rates in the highlands will be carefully monitored in the coming months. If necessary, a budget revision will be undertaken to expand the EMOP to these areas.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

32. WFP will undertake a targeting of beneficiaries based on registration data collected by partners (central and local authorities, local and international NGOs and UN agencies).
33. In order to unify the food assistance response by the various partners, SESAN has established a family ration that covers about 50 percent of daily energy requirements. In coordination with authorities and partners, WFP will distribute food rations that are in line with the Government's recommendation and will carefully monitor food consumption scores and other food security indicators during implementation in order to support improvements in livelihoods and family income.
34. The EMOP will facilitate a comprehensive approach to treating acute malnutrition. By complementing efforts among various clusters, especially the Food Cluster and the Nutrition Cluster, children under 5 and PLW will meet their nutritional needs through the family rations, supplementary feeding and therapeutic feeding.

35. Daily rations are as follows:

TABLE 2: DAILY FOOD RATION BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)		
Commodity Type	General Food Distribution or FFW for food insecure families* *	Supplementary feeding for children under five, pregnant and lactating women from food insecure families
Vitacereal™ (Fortified-Blended-Food)		100
Maize	150	
Beans	47	
Veg Oil	13	
Corn Soy Blend (CSB)	47	
Total,g	257	100
Total kcal/p/day*	1 000	380
% Kcal from protein	12,9	15.8
% Kcal from fat	23	18.9

*children with severe acute malnutrition will receive RUTF from the nutrition cluster, this will add 200 kcal/kg body weight per day (around 1,500 kcal/p/d).

**family rations will be based on five individual rations.

36. Total food requirements by activity are as follows:

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt)			
Commodity Type	GFD or FFW for food insecure families	Supplementary feeding for children under five and PLW	Total (mt)
Vitacereal™		1,800	1,800
Maize	6,345		6,345
Beans	1,990		1,990
Veg Oil	550		550
CSB	1,990		1,990
Total	10,875	1,800	12,675

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

37. General food distributions (GFD) and FFW distributions will be provided to food insecure families through government services (Ministry of Agriculture) or NGO/CBO partners. At the time of the food distribution, information on the presence of children under five and pregnant or lactating women in food insecure families will be collected for communication to local health centres to assist in the distribution of supplementary feeding rations (Vitacereal).
38. The distribution of Vitacereal as supplementary food for children aged 6 to 59 months and PLW from food insecure families will be coordinated by SESAN and implemented through the Ministry of Health's primary health care structures in partnership with WFP, PAHO/WHO and UNICEF. The areas of this distribution of Vitacereal™ are different than those of other ongoing WFP operations.
39. By linking Vitacereal™ distribution with the health services, children will benefit from the entire basic health package, which includes: growth monitoring, de-worming, vaccinations, micronutrient supplementation, and nutrition counselling. Pregnant women will benefit from prenatal care and PLW will also receive iron and folic acid supplementation. Children with acute malnutrition will be treated and monitored according to national Ministry of Health protocols.
40. WFP will enter into agreements with NGO partners and community-based organizations (CBOs) for the implementation of this EMOP. NGO partners will be selected among organizations that: (i) share common objectives with WFP; (ii) have proven implementation capacities; (iii) are present at the local level; (iv) contribute complementary resources, for example technical assistance or training. WFP is currently working on agreements with various NGOs, including Action Against Hunger, CARITAS, Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (care), Plan International and World Vision.
41. The cooperating partner (CP) will report on a monthly basis, using formats with gender-disaggregated data and will ensure close follow up of the severe malnutrition cases to avoid relapses of malnourished children and women. Joint monitoring with WFP will take place throughout the implementation period. Data will be introduced and analysed using the WFP Country Office's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.
42. Upon arrival at the entry point (land or sea), the Government will be responsible for customs clearance and storage of food commodities at the warehouses of the National Institute for Agricultural Trade (INDECA). WFP will cover transport costs from the warehouses to delivery points. Dispatches will be made on a monthly basis. Municipal halls will serve as delivery points as well as distribution centres. The Ministry of Agriculture's (MAGA - *Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación*) staff at each municipality will assist in the storage of commodities. Food distribution to beneficiaries will be coordinated and monitored by WFP.
43. WFP will procure the maize for Vitacereal™ locally. A local supplier will produce Vitacereal™ and deliver the commodity to the five main warehouses according to WFP's

needs. The commodity will then be moved to health centres and, upon arrival, the Ministry of Health Cooperating partners (CP), will distribute food items in collaboration with local authorities and WFP. The CPs, WFP, and local authorities will monitor distributions to ensure that the criteria for identification of targeted families are met. WFP will hire additional food aid monitors to ensure sufficient presence at distributions sites.

44. Taking into consideration that this is an emergency situation, regional or local purchases are recommended in order to cover the needs of the operation. If needed, international purchases will be received in the port of Santo Tomás de Castilla or the port of Quetzal. The tracking of all contributions received by WFP will be ensured through the standardized Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System COMPAS.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

45. WFP will establish monitoring systems in close coordination with the implementing partners. Monitoring forms will be set up to collect data on relevant indicators, which will constitute the basis for the EMOP's monitoring database. Information relevant to the main indicators will be collected through regular project reporting by WFP, partners and Government. The monitoring tools of the project will include a set of forms to monitor food distribution at the local level. The collected data will be processed and analysed by WFP staff, jointly with the Government and other partners.
46. Specific mechanisms for both distribution and post-distribution monitoring will be implemented in collaboration with CPs. WFP field monitors will be actively involved in monitoring and supporting food distributions.
47. Monitoring data will be compiled and analyzed every month in order to ensure that WFP is meeting its stated performance objectives. If necessary, the implementation arrangements or strategy will be adjusted.
48. The assessment data from the extended dry corridor¹⁸ will serve as a baseline for the monitoring of this emergency operation. The baseline contains detailed information at the departmental level.
49. Indicators (as specified under the Logframe) will be collected to measure the progress towards results.

HANDOVER STRATEGY

50. It is expected that after the implementation of this operation the affected areas will return to pre-emergency conditions and a further live-saving operation will not be required, though some residual or protracted requirements can continue to be addressed through

¹⁸ Humanitarian Network. October, 2009.

other, ongoing WFP operations. This assumption will be reviewed over the course of EMOP implementation and adjusted if needed. Planning and implementation will be done through the Government and other partners. The Government is already providing substantial levels of assistance in the targeted areas, through relief and safety-net programmes, and it is expected that this will continue after the end of this EMOP.

HAZARD / RISK ASSESSMENT AND PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

Hazard and Risk assessment

51. The Country Office contingency plan aims at ensuring readiness to respond to events of civil strife or emergency situations, including natural disasters. It outlines a series of actions to ensure a continuity of operations by identifying and addressing the food needs of affected people. The plan covers the provision of humanitarian assistance, as well as measures to minimize the impact on staff health and safety. The plan is based on a collaborative approach with the Government, non-government organizations and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes. It is also envisaged that WFP may need to operate at significantly reduced staff levels and from alternate locations.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

52. Security has deteriorated during recent years. Guatemala has been classified as “Security Phase II” since November 2008 by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).
53. Should the security situation deteriorate, the regularly updated regional bureau and country office contingency plans will provide guidance for response. A radio room operating for 24 hours every day tracks the movement of UN staff in the country. Despite high crime rates, implementation of WFP operations has not been hampered. WFP is Minimum Operating Standards (MOSS) and Minimum Security Telecommunications Standards (MISTS) compliant.

RECOMMENDATION

54. The Executive Director and Director-General of FAO are requested to approve the proposed EMOP Guatemala 200111.

APPROVAL

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Josette Sheeran
Executive Director

Date:

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Jacques Diouf
Director-General of FAO

Date:.....

ANNEX IA: WFP PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN

Commodity Related Portion			Cash & Voucher Transfer	Total Project
COSTS	Tonnage (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Commodity / Cash & voucher				
Cereals ¹⁹	6,345	2,294,025		2,294,025
Pulses	1,990	3,042,500		3,042,500
Oil and Fats	550	709,500		709,500
Mixed and Blended Food	3,790	2,954,400		2,954,400
Others				
Cash Transfer to beneficiaries				
Voucher Transfer to beneficiaries				
Total commodity / Cash & voucher	12,675	9,000,425		9,000,425
External transport		367,100		367,100
LTSH		1,203,491		1,203,491
ODOC (Other direct operational costs)		1,071,925		1,071,925
DSC (Direct support costs)²⁰ (see table below for details)		1,374,400		1, 374, 400
Total WFP direct costs		13,017,341		13,017,341
Indirect support costs (7%)²¹		911,214		911,214
TOTAL WFP COSTS				13,928,555

¹⁹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

²⁰ Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

²¹ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX IB

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and Staff Related Costs	
International Professional Staff	197,940
International GS Staff	0
Local Staff - National Officers	156,000
Local Staff - General Service	287,500
Local Staff - Temporary assistance	28,500
Local Staff – Overtime	47,660
Hazard Pay & Hardship Allowance	0
International Consultants	0
Local Consultants	15,000
Non Staff HR: UNV	10,000
Commercial Consultancy Services	0
Staff duty travel	216,000
Subtotal	958,600
Recurring Expenses	
Rental of Facility	65,000
Utilities General	23,500
Office Supplies and Other Consumables	23,500
Communications and IT Services	23,500
Equipment Repair and Maintenance	23,500
Vehicle Running Cost and Maintenance	115,000
Office Set-up and Repairs	14,800
UN Organization Services	0
Subtotal	288,800
Equipment and Capital Costs	
Vehicle leasing	0
TC/IT Equipment	81,000
Local Security Costs	46,000
Subtotal	127,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	1,374,400

ANNEX II - Log Frame Summary of Guatemala: EMOP 200111

Results-Chain (Logic Model)	Performance Indicators	Risks and Assumptions
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SAVE LIVES AND PROTECT LIVELIHOODS IN EMERGENCIES Goal: To save lives in emergencies and reduce acute malnutrition caused by shocks to below emergency levels.		
Outcome 1.1: Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted emergency-and food security crisis affected households ²²	- Household food consumption score	
Output 1.1.1: Food commodities distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions	-Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned figures -Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution ²³ -Quantity of non-food items distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution -Number of security incidents - Number of days rations were provided - Number of monthly food rations distributed with full food basket - Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule - Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities on food distribution	Risk: malnutrition could worsen Assumption: Security Situation in the field remains stable
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: RESTORE AND REBUILD LIVES AND LIVELIHOODS IN POST-CONFLICT POST-DISASTER OR TRANSITION SITUATIONS Goal: To support the re-establishment of the livelihoods and food and nutrition security of communities and families affected by shocks		
Outcome 2.1.1 Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households, communities, Internal Displaced Populations and refugees	Household food consumption scores	

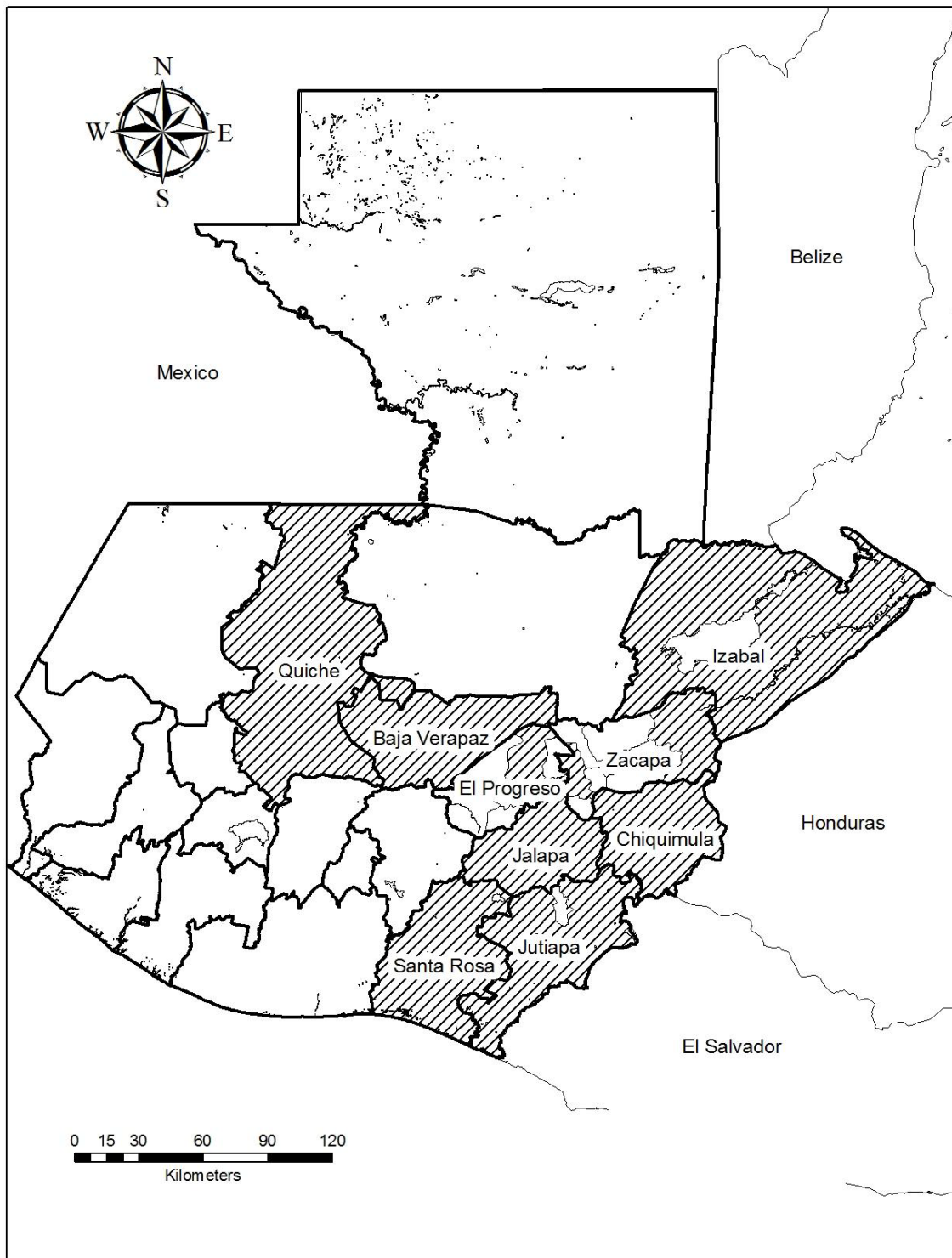
²² Results will be disaggregated by group

²³ Planned distribution includes quantity, quality and timeliness.

ANNEX III – LIST OF ACRONYMS

CARE	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
CBTC	Community Based Therapeutic Care
CBTD	Community-based targeting and distribution
CSB	Corn Soy Blend
CEPAL	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean - <i>Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe</i>
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund ³
COMPAS	Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System
CP	Cooperating Partner
EMOP	Emergency Operation
EU	European Union
ENSMI	National Mother and Child Health Survey
FAM	Food Aid Monitors
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBF	Fortified Blended Food
FFW	Food for Work
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFD	General Food Distribution
INDECA	National Institute for Agricultural Marketing
IR-EMOP	Immediate Response–Emergency Operation
IP	Implementing Partner
mt	Metric tons
MAGA	Ministry of Agriculture - Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MFEWS	Mesoamerican Food Security Early Warning System
MoH	Ministry of Health
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluating
MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
NGOs	Non-governmental organization
OCHA	Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PAHO	Pan-American Health Organization
PLW	Pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PVO	Private Volunteer Organization
RUTF	Ready to Use Therapeutic Food
SESAN	Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

ANNEX IV – MAP



ANNEX V - LTSH-matrix
ANNEX VI - Project Budget Plan
ANNEX VII - Project Statistics
ANNEX VIII - Project Budget Estimate