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Contact Info

Andrea Marciandi
andrea.marciandi@wfp.org

Country Director

Elisabeth Faure

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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme - Bolivia (2013-2017)

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Bolivia, Republic of (BO)

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Bolivia is a land-locked country with over 10 million people. Over the past ten years, under the government of President Evo Morales, the country has experienced important achievements, particularly in the area of human rights, and the social inclusion of the indigenous groups. Bolivia has included the rights of indigenous people into its constitution and has adopted the UN declaration on indigenous rights as a national law.

Between 2004 and 2014, extreme poverty fell from 34 percent to 17 percent (Social and Economic Policy Analysis Unit-UDAPE, 2015). However, overall poverty rates remain at 58 percent in rural areas, where 36 percent of households still cannot afford a minimum food basket (Health and Nutrition Assessment Survey-ESNUT 2012). Inequality persists in rural areas, indigenous people, in particular women and children, being the most vulnerable to social and economic exclusion.

Despite the reduction of poverty, further efforts are needed to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2, "Zero Hunger". The prevalence of stunting in children under five remains high (up to 25 percent in rural areas) and the rate of undernourishment is 16 percent (National Demographic and Health Survey-ENDSA 2008), the highest in South America (SOFI, 2015). The prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies, particularly anaemia, is among the highest in the region, affecting 61 percent of children aged 24-59 months and 38 percent of women of reproductive age (ENDSA 2008). On the Global Hunger Index, Bolivia stands at a moderate level with a score of 17, the highest in the region after Haiti and Guatemala. Obesity is a growing public health problem in Bolivia, affecting 60 percent of mothers. According to the National Health and Nutrition Survey (ESNUT, 2012), stunting among children aged 24-59 months dropped from 27 percent in 2008 to 18 percent in 2015. The gross primary school enrolment rate was

93 percent in 2015, with a net enrolment rate of 82 percent, while the dropout rate was only 3 percent (UDAPE, 2015).

Bolivia is located in the El Niño/La Niña area of influence, which results in extreme weather patterns with droughts and floods becoming more intense and frequent since 2006. These climatic events affect the livelihoods of hundreds of thousands of people, mostly subsistence farmers and indigenous people who depend on agriculture for their main livelihood. In the past three years, major climatic events, including droughts (2013 and 2016) and floods (2014), affected more than 650,000 people (Vice Ministry of Civil Defence-VIDECI). In 2016, Bolivia experienced its worst drought in 30 years according to government statistics. Its effects will continue to be felt throughout 2017, with an estimated loss of more than 50 percent in grain production (Ministry of Rural Development and Land, 2016).

Bolivia relies heavily on imports to meet its food requirements: around 70 percent of wheat and wheat flour are imported (Oilseed and Wheat Producers Association of Bolivia-ANAPO, 2015). To stabilise food prices, the Government created two institutions (Insumos Bolivia and EMAPA) which apply protection policies including subsidies, limitation to food imports, and control of food prices and exports. In 2016, a drop in oil prices reduced the economic growth rate to 3.8 percent (World Bank).

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The Government is actively promoting various initiatives to improve the food security and nutrition status of the population, including social safety net programmes.

For the design of its Country Programme, WFP engaged in close consultations with the Government, to align its activities with national development strategies. In particular, WFP activities contribute to the goals of the recently approved Economic and Social Development Plan 2016-2020 (PDES), which aims to promote the social advancement of vulnerable populations. It also contributes to the goals of the Patriotic Agenda 2025 that stresses the importance of food sovereignty and the need to work towards ending poverty.

WFP's operations complement government assistance in the most vulnerable areas of the country. In particular, WFP is consolidating its position as a key partner to support the achievement of objectives under pillars 1, 3 and 8 of the Patriotic Agenda:

Pillar 1 "Reduction of extreme poverty", stresses the importance of social programmes based on cash, vouchers, or subsidies (Renta Dignidad, Renta Solidaria, Bono Juancito Pinto, Bono Juana Azurduy, "Carmelo" nutritional complement, and the pre-natal subsidy "Por La Vida"). WFP contributes to these programmes by providing cash-based transfers to vulnerable populations;

Pillar 3 relates to comprehensive human development, including health and nutrition, with the 2020 target of reducing the prevalence of chronic malnutrition to 9 percent, reducing child mortality by at least 30 percent and maternal mortality by 50 percent. WFP supports this pillar with school meals and assistance to pregnant and lactating women;

Pillar 8, focuses on food sovereignty, stressing the importance of supporting local producers and local markets, and better means to produce and access nutritious foods. WFP promotes the creation of school gardens and greenhouses, and supports linkages between schools and local farmers. The provision of vouchers also contributed to the stimulation of local markets, as beneficiaries redeemed vouchers in local shops selected by WFP. Moreover, WFP's in-kind food assistance was based on locally-purchased products.

WFP supported key government social protection strategies such as the decentralised Complementary School Meals Law to enhance access to education and the local economy. In 2016, WFP encouraged local governments to purchase from local producers, while enhancing capacities of municipalities, such as the Chuquisaca Commonwealth of Municipalities for School Feeding (Mancomunidad de Alimentación Escolar Chuquisaca - MAECH). WFP also strengthened government capacity to respond to droughts, by transferring to local partners its expertise in cash-based transfers.

WFP strengthened local capacities of municipalities and the MAECH in implementing **school meals programmes**, by supporting the creation of an efficient and effective system for programme management. WFP also contributed to the sustainability of the programme by providing continuous technical assistance to local institutions. The exchange of expertise in local purchases was promoted between WFP Bolivia and Paraguay. Experts from the MAECH shared best practices on local procurement and its inclusion into the school meals programme.

Regarding **disaster risk reduction**, WFP worked together with local governments in the building and improvement of assets to enhance resilience and reduce risks in case of droughts or floods, especially in the departments of Tarija and Oruro. Activities were carried out within the national framework for disaster risk reduction and emergency

response and WFP strengthened its relationship with the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence.

WFP activities are aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013-2017. WFP actively participated in the formulation of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the UNDAF. In addition, WFP is an active member of the Country Emergency Humanitarian Team, co-leading the food security cluster with FAO. Regular coordination meetings led by the Strategic Coordination Committee with the participation of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), the United Nations Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) and the Donors Group, were organised on the drought and on disaster management and prevention. All UN initiatives are coordinated and implemented in close collaboration with the Government of Bolivia.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

In 2016, WFP focused on three major areas, identified in consultation with the Government: (i) strengthening food and nutrition interventions, particularly for the most food-insecure populations; (ii) disaster-risk reduction, humanitarian assistance and climate change adaptation; and (iii) promoting diversified food production, dietary diversity and marketing conditions favorable to small farmers.

Country Programme 200381. Approved budget: USD 12.8 million. Duration: 5 years (2013-2017).

The country programme is in line with Strategic Objectives 3 (Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs) and 4 (Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger) of WFP Strategic Plan for 2014-2017. The overall objective of the Country Programme is to strengthen local and national capacities in order to break the inter-generational cycle of hunger. Specifically, WFP aims to enhance food and nutrition security by improving education, nutrition and health throughout the life cycle; to strengthen communities' resilience by mitigating shocks and adapting to climate change; to link the demand of local food-based assistance programmes to small farmers, thereby transforming food and nutrition assistance into productive investments in local communities; and to strengthen government capacity to design, manage and implement tools, policies and programmes for assessing and reducing hunger.

Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP) 201021. Approved budget: USD 1,315,100. Duration: three months (September 2016 - December 2016).

Upon government request, WFP assisted drought affected families in the department of Oruro through an IR-EMOP with the objective to save lives and protect livelihoods.

Emergency Preparedness Activity (IR-PREP) 200917. Approved budget: USD 104,000. Duration: three months (December 2015 - February 2016).

This project aimed to improve the government preparedness and response capacities to El Niño/La Niña phenomena.

Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP) 200902. Approved budget: USD 992,000. Duration: four months (September 2015 - January 2016).

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1 (SO1), the IR-EMOP objective is to protect lives and livelihoods while enabling safe access to food for the households affected by floods.

Trust Fund 200797, Food assistance to vulnerable people in the departments of Pando, Chuquisaca and Tarija. Approved budget: USD 669,000. Duration: eighteen months (January 2015 - June 2016).

The objectives of this project were to enhance immediate and medium term food security of beneficiaries; to integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation measures within natural resources management at family and community level; and to enhance resilience and economic sustainability of local production.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

WFP Bolivia maintains important partnerships with the private sector, which has been the main contributor for school meals activities in 2016. Namely, Fundación Repsol and YUM! Brands donated more than USD 1 million to WFP in 2016, enabling WFP to assist more than 37,000 schoolchildren in almost 600 schools.

As no contributions were received for nutrition and disaster risk reduction, activities had to be suspended in the first quarter of 2016, which negatively affected the food security of vulnerable populations. Therefore, planned results for 2016 were compromised by the lack of resources. The IR-EMOP 200021 and the IR-EMOP 200902 were funded with internal WFP resources.

WFP Bolivia is elaborating a new resource mobilisation strategy, with a focus on the private sector and non-traditional donors. At the beginning of 2016, a review was conducted to align staffing structure to resourcing levels.

The lack of funds affected the achievement of planned results, only 23 percent of planned beneficiaries could be assisted through livelihood development and disaster risk reduction activities. Given the high prevalence of food insecurity and malnutrition, additional funding need to be secured urgently.

Achievements at Country Level

In rural Bolivia, recurrent droughts and floods jeopardise the food and nutrition security of almost half of the population. To face such challenges, WFP combined development and emergency response to enhance communities' resilience and assist in adapting to climate change.

While financial shortfalls hindered the adequate implementation of nutrition and disaster risk reduction activities, school meals were provided to more than 37,000 schoolchildren in almost 600 schools. Additionally, the WFP supported local authorities in increasing local purchases of nutritious food for the school meals programme in order to help boost local economic development with a multiplier effect on the whole community. WFP has also provided food processing equipment to local producers.

WFP strengthened the relationship with the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence and successfully responded to the needs of 40,000 drought-affected people in the department of Oruro. The monitoring of voucher distributions indicated a reduction of severe food insecurity, a decrease in food expenditures and an increased spending on education, health, home improvements and food for animals. Thanks to the assistance provided, beneficiary food consumption had stabilized, despite the worsening of the drought during the three months of the intervention.

WFP strengthened government preparedness and response capacities to El Niño/La Niña phenomena through the Emergency Preparedness Activity (IR-PREP) 200917. 100 tablets were delivered to the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence and distributed to shock-prone municipalities in order to support remote data collection and on-line input of data for the national 24/7 situation room. Also, a mobile warehouse was installed in the Sub-Government of Yacuiba. The local government is already using it to store food and non-food items for the assistance of drought-affected populations. The warehouse can store up to 200 mt of food.

Finally, in the framework of a Trust Fund for disaster risk reduction financed by the Italian Cooperation Agency, WFP Bolivia was the first country in Latin America to rely on SCOPE, WFP's digital platform for beneficiary registration and transfer management. For its distribution of voucher transfers to over 10,000 people, WFP issued smart cards based on SCOPE. Beneficiaries used these cards to purchase food in selected local shops that had previously been trained by WFP in the handling of POS terminals.

In addition, the Guaraní People's Assembly (APG) asked WFP to distribute additional vouchers, thus allowing for an extension of the project and an increase in the number of beneficiaries. The APG had previously worked with WFP using the CBT modality, and now offered to contribute own funds received from the departmental government. An agreement was signed between WFP and APG and the local government of Yacuiba, which participated in the process through its social protection network. The APG and the local government of Yacuiba were trained on the CBT modality. Beneficiaries of the additional voucher distribution were indigenous communities that were part of the APG. In addition to transfers, WFP and the local government provided communities with technical assistance to increase productivity and nutrition training in order to sustainably improve their food security and nutrition.

The introduction of new crops such as potatoes and peas was part of the training modules for communities, and irrigation systems built contributed to improving drought resilience of crops. Furthermore, with WFP support, communities could also increase the size of cultivated areas. Individual and community-level resilience to drought improved by introducing new income-generating activities such as the communal livestock farming, and livelihoods diversification to reduce dependence on agriculture. Women participated in training activities, and as communities' leaders, in the management of the project.

Beneficiaries greatly appreciated the voucher for assets system, which fostered empowerment, especially among women in productive and managerial roles. Community organization has also improved, and the APG, in its new role, shared greater responsibilities in the monitoring and execution of the activities, and the sense of ownership of the community grew. Ultimately, APG acquired the necessary skills to carry out cash-based transfer distributions without the assistance of WFP.

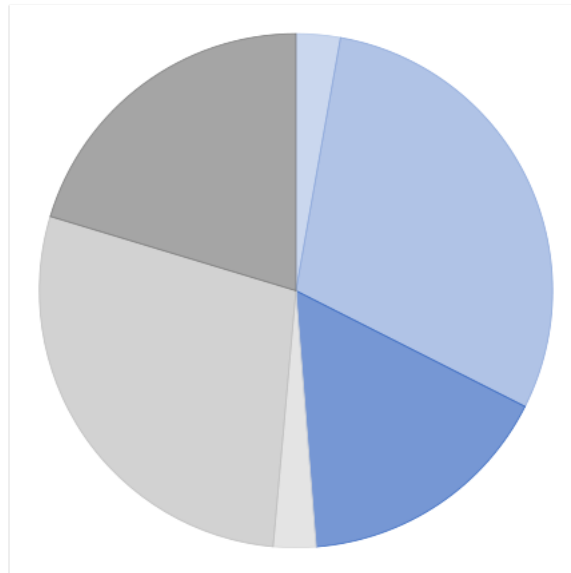


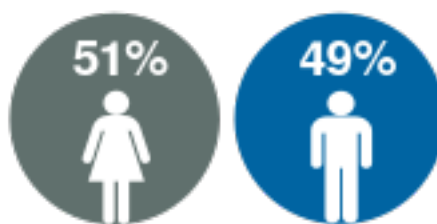
Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	2,178	2,099	4,277
Children (5-18 years)	23,238	22,132	45,370
Adults (18 years plus)	12,770	15,930	28,700
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	38,186	40,161	78,347

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	569	123	-	-	17	709
Total Food Distributed in 2016	569	123	-	-	17	709



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	87,200	-	-
Single Country IR-EMOP	-	1,016,255	-
Total Distributed in 2016	87,200	1,016,255	-

Supply Chain

As Bolivia is a middle income country, the Government is expected to cover all logistics costs, including local storage, transport and handling. Food transport and handling costs were covered by targeted municipalities.

The Government of Bolivia does not allow international organisations to import food, but encourages local purchases to promote national production. As Bolivia is a land-locked country, local purchases can shorten the lead-time for food deliveries. Therefore, in line with WFP policies and following competitive processes, food was purchased locally, emphasizing traditional diets to the extent possible.

There have been minimal post-delivery losses in Pando (corresponding to 0.05 percent of the total amount of wheat flour), where conditions of the storage provided by the departmental government counterpart were inadequate. While WFP invested a considerable amount of time to train counterpart staff in warehouse and commodity management, various challenges remain, including high staff turnover and insufficient resources invested by the Pando government for warehouse management.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Iodised Salt	17	-	17
Vegetable Oil	106	-	106
Wheat Flour	492	-	492
Total	614	-	614
Percentage	100.0%	-	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Although no evaluations have taken place in 2016, a number of monitoring activities were carried out.

In order to create evidence on its sustainability, WFP carried out a review of the school meals model that has been promoted in the past years. The exercise focused on technical assistance provided by WFP to local partners, which generated an important level of knowledge and technical skills that eventually resulted in the complete appropriation of the model by the local authorities. The study will be finalized in 2017 and will present suggestions on how to replicate this best practice.

The adoption of the cash-based transfers (CBT) modality within the food assistance for assets programme increased the proportion of female participants in the assets creation to 90 percent, while it was well under 50 percent when the transfer modality was in-kind. Adopting the CBT modality also increased women's decision-making power at household level, and resources were used to improve the diets of their families.

The role of women within communities changed, as more and more women decided to be part of the working committees. A positive gender dynamic was witnessed in the targeted rural areas, including those with a high proportion of indigenous communities, with men recognizing the important role of women in ensuring household food security.

Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercise showed the multiple advantages of using cash transfers compared to in-kind food distributions. Cash transfers reduced logistics costs and eliminated potential commodity losses; allowed for strict and transparent monitoring of the delivery, especially when associated with the SCOPE platform. Beneficiaries could purchase of a wider range of food and other items according to their necessities. Reports show that cash transfers provided beneficiaries with a renewed sense of dignity, as they offered choice instead of a pre-determined and limited food basket.

As departmental governments could not always fulfill their obligations as per agreements made, WFP considers to sign formal annual agreements or operational plans with detailed budgets, in order to make sure all parties meet their commitments. The same is being considered for municipalities and local associations, to ensure a better implementation of activities.

Capacity Strengthening

As the overall objective of the country programme was to strengthen local and national capacities in order to break the intergenerational cycle of hunger, all components included support to the Government in managing national food-based safety nets and in implementing food security and sovereignty policies. WFP supported key national social protection strategies such as the Complementary School Feeding Law to enhance access to education and boost the local economy, and the Bono Juana Azurduy programme to support the health and nutrition of pregnant and lactating women and infants.

WFP strengthened local capacities of municipalities and the MAEACH in implementing **school meals programmes**, by supporting the creation of an efficient and effective system for programme management. WFP also contributed to the sustainability of the programme by providing continuous technical assistance to local institutions. The exchange of expertise in local purchases was promoted between WFP Bolivia and Paraguay. Experts from the MAEACH shared best practices on local procurement and its inclusion into the school meals programme.

In order to support **food assistance for assets**, WFP trained the staff of the municipal government of Yunchará on cash-based transfers and provided assistance, guidance, and technical assistance, especially in relation to the creation of assets, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

WFP and the local government provided the communities of the Guaraní People's Assembly (APG) with technical assistance to increase productivity and nutrition training in order to sustainably improve their food security and nutrition. The APG and the local government of Yacuiba were also trained on the cash-based transfer modality, so that in the future they will be able to implement it without WFP assistance. Community organization has also improved and the APG took over responsibilities in the monitoring and execution of the activities.

WFP strengthened government's **preparedness capacities** to respond to El Niño/La Niña phenomena through the Emergency Preparedness Activity (IR-PREP 200917), by purchasing equipment to support remote data collection and on-line input of data for the national 24/7 situation room. Through this operation, WFP further strengthened the relationship with the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

The country programme was designed in consultation with the Government of Bolivia. It is in line with the Country Strategy Document (2012), the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF, 2013-2017), Bolivia's National Development Plan, the new Political Constitution, and the Food Security and Sovereignty Law 144. It is also in line with Strategic Objective 3 and 4 of WFP Strategic Plan for 2014-2017.

The overall objective of the country programme is to strengthen local and national capacities in order to break the intergenerational cycle of hunger. Specifically, WFP aims to enhance food and nutrition security by improving education, nutrition and health throughout the life cycle; to strengthen communities' resilience by mitigating shocks and adapting to climate change; to link the demand of local food-based assistance programmes to small farmers, thereby transforming food and nutrition assistance into productive investments in local communities; and to strengthen government capacity to design, manage and implement tools, policies and programmes for assessing and reducing hunger.

The country programme entails three components:

- 1. A sustainable and productive school meals programme**, with the specific objectives of increasing primary school enrolment and ensuring completion; alleviating short-term hunger and preventing micronutrient deficiencies among schoolchildren; and providing technical assistance to connecting farmers to markets by the use of local produce for school meals. (WFP Strategic Objective 4)
- 2. Support government nutrition programmes** to prevent stunting and reduce low birth weight through the provision of nutrition education and complementary food assistance to pregnant and lactating women. (WFP Strategic Objective 4)
- 3. Livelihoods development and disaster risk reduction** to strengthen communities' resilience, to support the development of productive assets to enhance livelihoods and supply local food-based safety net programs as well as strengthen communities to mitigate shocks and adapt to climate change. (WFP Strategic Objective 3)

All components include capacity development activities to support the government in managing national food-based safety nets and to strengthen the implementation of food security and sovereignty policies. Components were built upon past cooperation, partnerships with United Nations agencies and NGOs in order to support government social policies and legal framework applying to nutrition, school meals and local food production.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	250,075
Direct Support Costs	2,279,358
Food and Related Costs	8,719,254
Indirect Support Costs	837,489
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	715,444
Total	12,801,619

Project Activities

Component 1. Sustainable and productive school meals programme

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.

Outcome 4.2 Increased equitable access to education

Activity: School Meals

The target group of this activity were primary school children in the departments of Chuquisaca, Tarija and Pando. The municipalities provided various products for school meals, including quinoa, rice, api (a typical maize-based beverage of Bolivian highlands), sugar, milk, cocoa, sardines and pasta. WFP provided fortified products, enabling municipalities to release local funds to complement the food basket with fresh products. Each child received 100 gr of wheat flour, 20 gr of vegetable oil and 3 gr of salt.

As a complement to the assistance provided to the schools in the department of Chuquisaca, the Mancomunidad de Alimentación Escolar Chuquisaca (MAECH) created school gardens and greenhouses, provided training on the management of warehouses and technical assistance on the use of food and the calculation of the proper ration for each meal. WFP supported all these activities, by transferring its technical capacity and logistic experience to the municipalities that are part of MAECH.

In 2016, component 1 could only be implemented according to plan in the departments of Tarija and Chuquisaca. Lacking resources, in the department of Pando, distributions lasted for only 31 days and in four out of six municipalities.

Outcome 4.3 Regional and national and community ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce under nutrition and increase access to education

Activity: Organization and execution of the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) workshop

In consultation with the Government, no SABER workshop was held in 2016.

Component 2. Support government nutrition programmes

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.

Outcome 4.1 Reduced and/or stabilized under nutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies

Activity: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting

In the department of Chuquisaca, Tarija and Pando, WFP distributed fortified vegetable oil to pregnant and lactating women enrolled in the “Bono Juana Azurduy”, a national social protection programme that supports the health and nutrition of pregnant and lactating women and infants. The oil complemented the government’s conditional cash transfer programme for women conditional to their attendance to periodic health check-ups. The objective was to increase coverage and improve the nutrition knowledge of pregnant and lactating women, through training and awareness-raising session offered by WFP and the municipalities.

The implementation of this component was discontinued in the first quarter of 2016 due to lack of resources, distributions lasted for one month only.

Component 3. Livelihoods development and disaster risk reduction

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs.

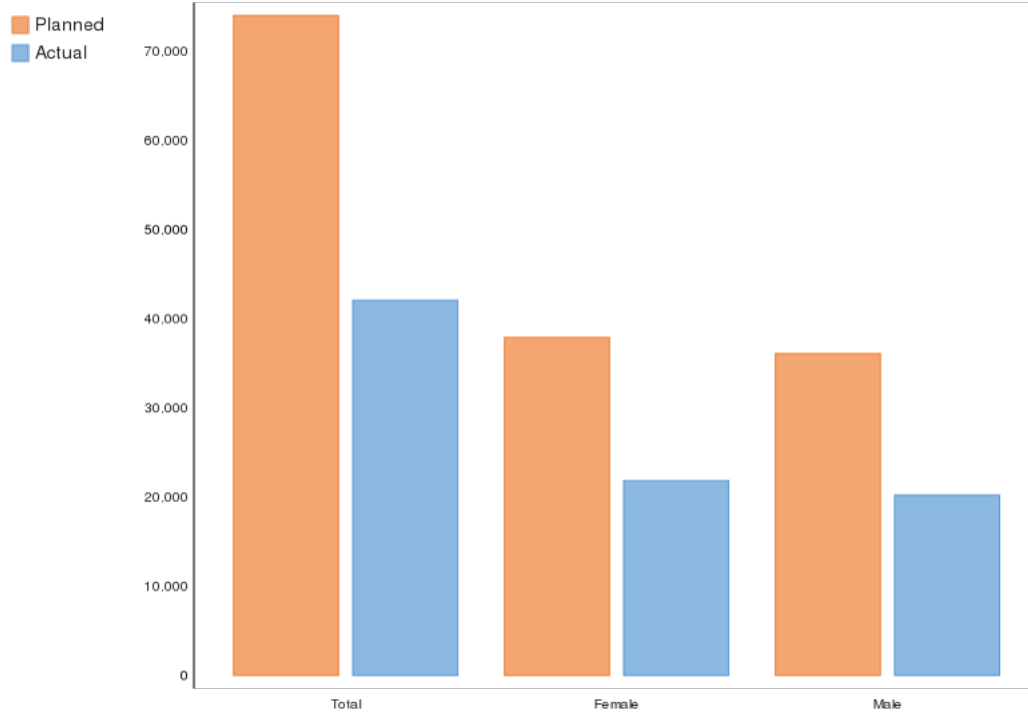
Outcome 3.1 Improved access to livelihood assets has enhanced resilience and reduced risk of disaster and shocks of targeted food insecure communities and households

Activity: Food assistance for assets

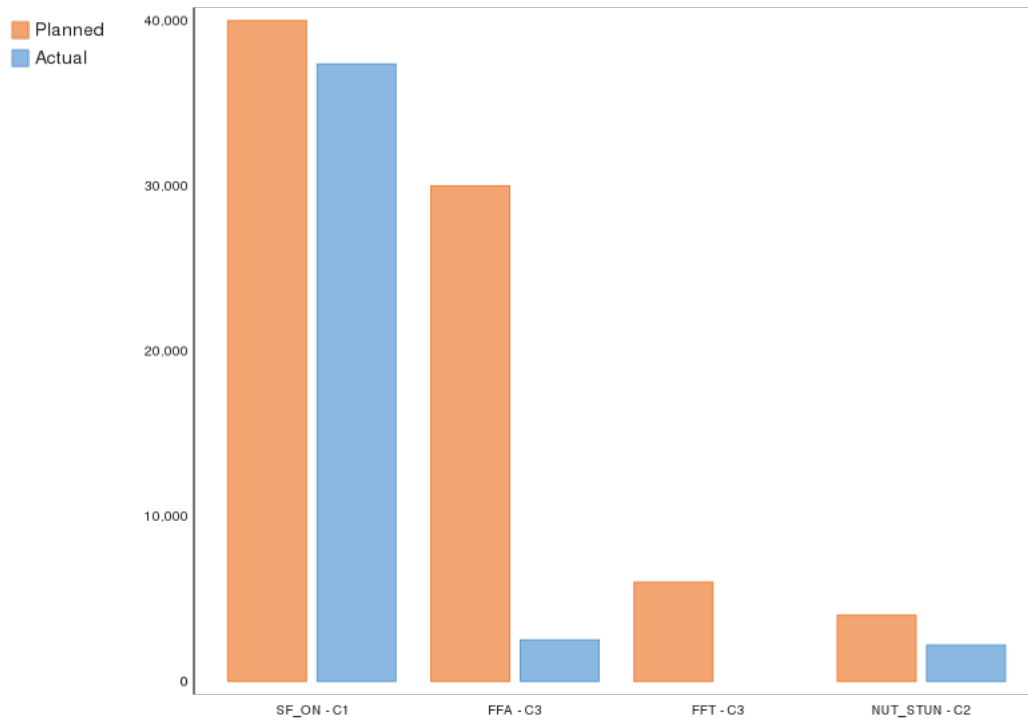
Limited food assistance for assets was provided in the municipality of Yunchará (department of Tarija) where beneficiaries had constructed disaster risk reduction and productive assets by the end of 2015. About 500 families were provided with an average of USD 173 corresponding to one cycle of asset creation.

Component 3 was discontinued in the first quarter of 2016 due to lack of resources.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

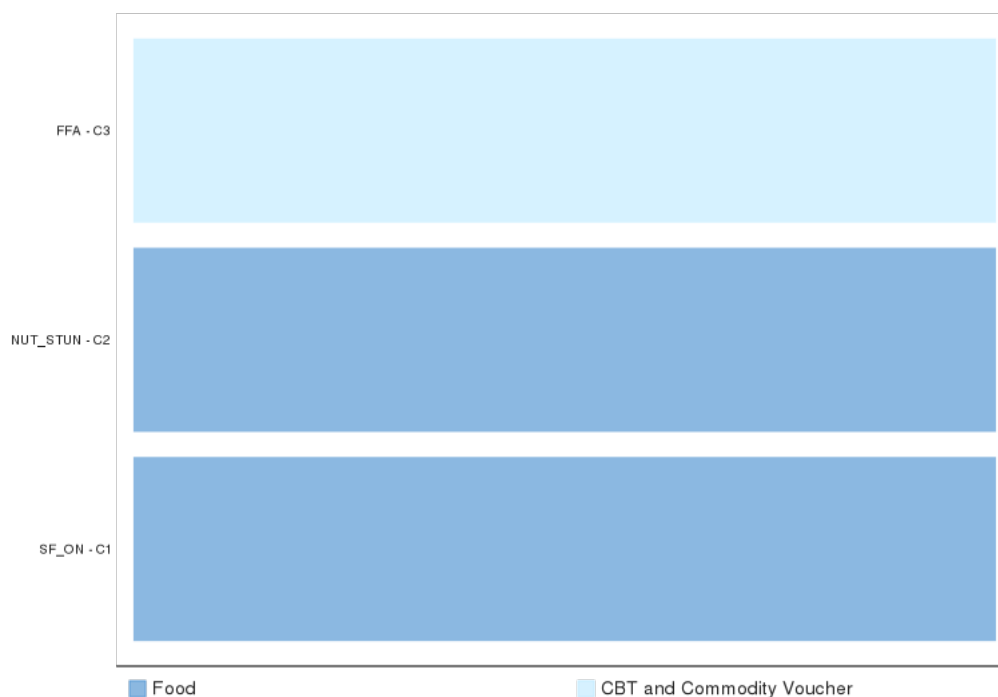


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 FFT: Food-Assistance-for-Training
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting

Modality of Transfer by Activity



SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-School Feeding			
Iodised Salt	22	17	77.0%
Micronutrition Powder	2	-	-
Vegetable Oil	144	117	81.5%
Wheat Flour	720	569	79.1%
Subtotal	887	703	79.2%
Comp.2-Nutrition			
Corn Soya Blend	216	-	-
Vegetable Oil	43	6	14.1%
Subtotal	259	6	2.3%
Comp.3-Livelihood Disaster Risk Reductio			
Beans	74	-	-
Rice	126	-	-
Vegetable Oil	44	-	-

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Wheat Flour	180	-	-
Subtotal	424	-	-
Total	1,570	709	45.2%

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.3-Livelihood Disaster Risk Reductio			
Cash	90,000	87,200	96.9%
Value Voucher	72,000	-	-
Total	162,000	87,200	53.8%

Operational Partnerships

In 2016, WFP collaborated with a number of local partners.

Regarding **school meals activities**, in the department of Chuquisaca, the main partner was the MAECH (Commonwealth of Municipalities for School Meals in Chuquisaca), created with the help of WFP and now acting as a support organization for local schools. MAECH helps ensure intersectoral coordination at the departmental and municipal level and maintain dialogue with local authorities to improve implementation and effectiveness of the school meals programme. It also carries out continuous monitoring of activities and provides capacity strengthening in all schools participating in the programme. Finally, it is in charge of the storage, handling and distribution of the food products. In turn, MAECH receives from WFP continuous training on the management of school meals programs. MAECH is entirely funded by participating municipalities and has been recognized as a good practice by the Government. Its operational model has been included in the school feeding law and in the National School Feeding Plan. The MAECH provided more than 50 percent of food assistance under the school meals programme.

In the case of the Tarija department, the main partners were the municipal governments of Padcaya and Entre Ríos, where school meals activities were implemented using the same approach as MAECH. The municipalities assigned one or more technicians to school meals activities; WFP provided training on food handling and preparation of rations, warehouses management and logistics, in order to ensure the proper management of school meals activities.

As for Pando, the main partner was a technical unit of the departmental government in charge of implementing WFP supported operations. This unit was responsible for the storing, handling and management of warehouses, the supervision of distributions and the proper use of the commodities in each school. However, due to funding shortages, WFP was compelled to prioritize the areas of intervention and ended the operations in this department.

WFP's main partner for the **nutrition activities** was the Bono Juana Azurduy (BJA) programme, which provided WFP with the list of beneficiaries. The BJA is a programme of the Bolivian Ministry of Health supporting the health and nutrition of pregnant and lactating women and infants

The actual distribution and monitoring of the component was coordinated at departmental levels by the BJA doctors. Mothers had to first receive a micronutrient supplement called Nutribebé for children under two, in order to be entitled to the WFP ration.

The main partner for **asset creation activities** was the municipal government of Yunchará in the department of Tarija. The municipal government supervised asset creation, was in charge of the logistics of food assistance, assisted beneficiaries in reaching the distribution point, and monitored the distribution.

WFP trained the municipal staff on the cash-based transfer modality and provided technical assistance and guidance, especially in relation to the creation of assets, disaster risk reduction activities, climate change

adaptation.

For all three components, the number of partnerships exceeded project targets, as more institutions than planned were involved in the implementation. This shows an important level of commitment at local level, which will be taken into consideration for future WFP interventions and strategic presence in the country.

Performance Monitoring

A major effort was put into project monitoring at output, process and outcome levels, to ensure ongoing feedback, identify problems or challenges that needed action or decision, and thus ensuring the achievement of expected results and outcomes. All monitoring reports were used internally for executive briefings and annual reports, and were also shared with government partners, especially at local level.

Systematic planning for monitoring was ensured through the compilation of a monitoring plan, including data collection methodology, data sources, frequency of measurements and responsibilities.

Three WFP field monitors oversaw daily project implementation in collaboration with implementing government partners in the sub-offices of Riberalta (for the department of Pando, closed in mid-2016), Sucre (department of Chuquisaca), and Tarija (department of Tarija).

WFP undertook Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercises to measure outcomes of project activities on beneficiaries' food security status, livelihoods, education and to assess the effectiveness of nutritional assistance, based on representative samples.

As of the second semester of 2016, the country office started registering and processing output and other implementation data in the corporate COMET online database, which is WFP's tool to design and implement programmes and to improve operational performance.

In 2016, as opposed to previous years, the country office decided to carry out the PDM with its own staff instead of contracting an external company. Although this required significant staff time, it allowed a direct engagement of programme staff with achievements and challenges in the field.

Beneficiaries were informed of entitlements, places of distribution, how to issue complains by field monitors, who continuously shared information about the project with all the actors involved.

All monitoring exercises were carried out with the participation of cooperating partners. Partners made all necessary resources available. All activities from baseline elaboration to PDM exercises were carried out jointly with all stakeholders, including beneficiaries, local institutional partners, departmental governments, and national partners, who were responsible for reviewing the quality of the data obtained and monitor the progress of the activities.

Under the **school meals** component, follow-up was performed through analysis of distribution reports and through a PDM exercise, which showed satisfactory results in meeting project objectives. PDM was carried out by the end of the year in Chuquisaca and Tarija, and in Pando before the sub-office closure.

Despite the success of the SABER workshop in 2014, the organisation of a second workshop was considered premature. Bolivia's Ministry of Education decided not to engage in standardized methods of evaluation during the year, but preferred internal methodologies to monitor and assess the implementation of school meals activities. Data on drop-out rates and enrollment was obtained from the departmental directorate of education.

A PDM exercise for **nutrition programmes** was carried out after the last distribution in May 2016. Pregnant and lactating women and staff from the Bono Juana Azurduy (BJA) programme were interviewed and a survey was carried out in several municipalities of the three targeted departments. Results showed a sensible increase in BJA coverage and outreach due to the in-kind food incentive provided by WFP. A more in-depth analysis on the effects of the WFP intervention will be undertaken in 2017.

Given that only one cash transfer distribution cycle took place for **asset creation activities**, a formal PDM was not considered cost-effective.

Results/Outcomes

In 2016, WFP Bolivia carried out a number of Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercises to measure outcomes of school meals and nutrition activities. A representative sample of school staff (professors, directors), doctors and beneficiaries were interviewed.

In 2016, **school meals** activities could only be implemented according to plan in the departments of Tarija and Chuquisaca. Lacking resources, in the department of Pando, distributions lasted for only 31 days and in four out of six municipalities.

While the provision of school meals did not eliminate drop-outs, secondary data indicated lower rates for girls compared to the previous follow-up (3.69), but still higher than the baseline (3.50). For boys, drop-out rates generally increased (4.21). The overall average annual rate of change in the number of boys and girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools improved as compared to the 2013 base value and 2015 data (7.17 and 4.28). Due to return from migration, the enrollment increase in Tarija was significant. Complementary strategies will need to be implemented in Chuquisaca where a negative development was noted for both boys and girls, probably in consequence of the drought-induced outmigration from targeted areas. In Pando, enrollment for boys decreased while girls' enrollment increased, however it has to be noted that in this department measurements were only made during the first semester. Interestingly, as was also noted in 2015, girls' enrolment stayed behind that of boys – this can be attributed to their higher responsibilities within the household.

Secondary data on educational outcomes in WFP assisted schools points to a mixed picture, with differing performance according to the geographical area and sex.

Capacity strengthening activities such as logistics, food handling, and the preparation of dishes, were carried out both by WFP and/or the local partner at 98 percent of targeted schools. A formal stakeholder workshop on SABER was not undertaken, yet it can be assumed that capacities of municipalities and local institutions in charge of school meals have increased, which will have a positive impact on the sustainability of the programme, and the replicability of the model promoted by WFP and its partners.

Nutrition activities were discontinued due to the lack of funds. Therefore, only about a half of the planned beneficiaries for the year were reached. According to authorities and as informed by the PDM exercise, the distribution of food commodities in addition to the cash transfer has increased the coverage of the Bono Juana Azurduy programme. About 88 percent of the planned health centers were assisted for a period of one month only, with less beneficiaries than expected. Targets for protection and accountability and partnership indicators were achieved.

Only 517 families were assisted with a cash transfer for the participation in **asset creation activities**. Monitoring results indicate that while the target for an increase in community assets has been met, beneficiary food consumption showed a decrease in poor to adequate Food Consumption Score (FCS). Families' dietary diversity increased and met the target value.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP Bolivia works to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women throughout programme implementation. The goals of the country programme can only be achieved if women, men, girls, and boys are equal in terms of opportunities, access to resources and services, and participation in decisions. Gender considerations were integrated in the course of the planning, design, implementation, and monitoring of all three components of the country programme.

School meals programmes in Bolivia contributed to gender equality and women's empowerment by supporting primary school completion for both boys and girls and encouraging women to participate in school committees. However, the percentage of women in leadership position within the school committees and the proportion of women trained on the modality of distribution decreased compared to the last measurement.

Regarding food for assets activities, the percentage of women in position of leadership increased (73 percent) as compared to the previous follow-up (52 percent), and remained well above the target (50 percent), thanks to the new transfer modality. The provision of cash transfers for assets empowered women. Decisions on the use of the assistance received are generally taken by women and men together (57 percent), or by women alone (30 percent), increasing women's decision-making role in the household.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP Bolivia involved people in the intervention areas as well as beneficiaries in consultations to ensure appropriate and effective assistance and accountability. Activities were tailored around beneficiaries' needs. Beneficiaries provided crucial feedback on the project.

In all activities carried out under the country programme, government partners informed participants and municipal authorities on the type and quantity of commodities or cash assistance. Timely communication of this information allowed cooperating partners to address bottlenecks in implementation. Further, in every intervention and just before the start of the operations, WFP staff informed beneficiaries and government counterparts or cooperating partners about their rights and who they should contact if a problem arises.

Communities and beneficiaries were relatively well informed about all interventions. For the asset creation activity, beneficiaries were specifically trained on the procedures to receive the cash transfer, and trainings were held for all project management committees. All assets created were selected in a participative manner.

In 2016, WFP measured protection indicators through Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercises. The results show that none of the beneficiaries of the various components experienced safety or security problems travelling to or from WFP programme sites, which is also attributable to effective communication with communities. WFP staff monitored all cash distributions at the bank to ensure that participants were treated fairly and without discrimination.

Capacity Strengthening

MAECH Chuquisaca (Commonwealth of Municipalities for School Feeding in Chuquisaca)

Bolivia's school meals programme, from its conception, worked towards the sustainability of the programme through the capacity building of the institutions in charge of its implementation at municipal level. One of such institutions is the MAECH (Commonwealth of Municipalities for School Feeding in Chuquisaca), a formal group of municipalities aggregated together for the implementation of municipal school meals programs in the department of Chuquisaca. WFP not only designed the institutional arrangement of this institution but supported them technically for the consolidation as a school meals service provider, with the potential of becoming a national leader in municipal school meals management encompassing all aspects of a school meals program.

In this capacity, MAECH has developed procedures for local small holder purchases for school meals in line with the national norms; it has developed, tested and demonstrated participatory mechanisms for school meals planning, including the design of culturally sensitive rations and it has consolidated a model of work that assures sustainability. This model has been included by WFP as an example of sustainable school meals management into the School Meals Law.

Today, more than 10 municipalities compose the MAECH, covering 300 schools and reaching more than 30,000 children. More than 25 small associations of producers collaborate in the provision of food to schools, financed by the municipalities. One of them, the Women's Annual Association of San Lucas, has been providing wheat granola, corn, and honey to local schools for more than 4 years, guaranteeing not only a promotion of local purchases but also a positive gender dynamic.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Main photo: Caption. Schoolchildren forming a line to receive breakfast provided with WFP assistance, Pisili School, Tarabuco, Chuquisaca, Bolivia © WFP/ Morelia Erostequi

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	36,100	37,900	74,000	20,228	21,845	42,073	56.0%	57.6%	56.9%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-School Feeding)	20,800	19,200	40,000	18,950	18,427	37,377	91.1%	96.0%	93.4%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2-Nutrition)	-	4,000	4,000	-	2,191	2,191	-	54.8%	54.8%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.3-Livelihood Disaster Risk Reductio)	15,300	14,700	30,000	1,278	1,227	2,505	8.4%	8.3%	8.4%
Comp.1-School Feeding									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	19,600	17,600	37,200	17,679	16,820	34,499	90.2%	95.6%	92.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	1,200	1,600	2,800	1,271	1,607	2,878	105.9%	100.4%	102.8%
By Residence status:									
Residents	20,800	19,200	40,000	18,950	18,427	37,377	91.1%	96.0%	93.4%
Comp.2-Nutrition									
By Age-group:									
Adults (18 years plus)	-	4,000	4,000	-	2,191	2,191	-	54.8%	54.8%
By Residence status:									
Residents	-	4,000	4,000	-	2,191	2,191	-	54.8%	54.8%
Comp.3-Livelihood Disaster Risk Reductio									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	1,500	1,500	3,000	125	125	250	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%
Children (5-18 years)	4,500	4,200	8,700	376	376	752	8.4%	9.0%	8.6%
Adults (18 years plus)	9,300	9,000	18,300	777	726	1,503	8.4%	8.1%	8.2%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
By Residence status:									
Residents	15,300	14,700	30,000	1,278	1,227	2,505	8.4%	8.3%	8.4%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)	40,000	-	40,000	37,377	-	37,377	93.4%	-	93.4%
Comp.2-Nutrition									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	4,000	-	4,000	2,191	-	2,191	54.8%	-	54.8%
Comp.3-Livelihood Disaster Risk Reductio									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	21,000	9,000	30,000	-	2,505	2,505	-	27.8%	8.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	6,000	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)	40,000	-	40,000	37,377	-	37,377	93.4%	-	93.4%
Comp.2-Nutrition									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	4,000	-	4,000	2,191	-	2,191	54.8%	-	54.8%
Comp.3-Livelihood Disaster Risk Reductio									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	4,200	1,800	6,000	-	501	501	-	27.8%	8.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	1,200	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	20,800	19,200	40,000	18,950	18,427	37,377	91.1%	96.0%	93.4%
Total participants	20,800	19,200	40,000	18,950	18,427	37,377	91.1%	96.0%	93.4%
Total beneficiaries	20,800	19,200	40,000	18,950	18,427	37,377	91.1%	96.0%	93.4%
Comp.3-Livelihood Disaster Risk Reductio									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	3,060	2,940	6,000	361	140	501	11.8%	4.8%	8.4%
Total participants	3,060	2,940	6,000	361	140	501	11.8%	4.8%	8.4%
Total beneficiaries	15,300	14,700	30,000	1,278	1,227	2,505	8.4%	8.3%	8.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Training									
People participating in trainings	612	588	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	612	588	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	3,060	2,940	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.2-Nutrition									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	4,000	4,000	-	2,191	2,191	-	54.8%	54.8%
Total beneficiaries	-	4,000	4,000	-	2,191	2,191	-	54.8%	54.8%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-School Feeding				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>PANDO, CHUQUISACA, TARIJA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level</i>	=5.00	-1.50	0.05	5.70
Drop-out rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>PANDO, CHUQUISACA, TARIJA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level</i>	=4.00	3.80	3.92	3.96
Drop-out rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>PANDO, CHUQUISACA, TARIJA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level</i>	<3.50	3.53	3.86	3.69
Drop-out rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>PANDO, CHUQUISACA, TARIJA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level</i>	<4.00	4.09	3.97	4.21
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>PANDO, CHUQUISACA, TARIJA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level</i>	=5.00	-2.31	-1.98	4.18
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>PANDO, CHUQUISACA, TARIJA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level</i>	=5.00	-0.70	2.04	7.17
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
<i>NATIONWIDE, Project End Target: 2017.12, SABER Workshop, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, SABER Workshop</i>	>3.00	2.20	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.2-Nutrition				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>CHUQUISACA, TARIJA AND PANDO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Data collected at health centers, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Data collected at health centers</i>	>66.00	-	-	88.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>CHUQUISACA, TARIJA AND PANDO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Data collected at health centers, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Data collected at health centers, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Data collected at health centers, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Data collected at health centers</i>	>70.00	97.00	97.00	100.00
Comp.3-Livelihood Disaster Risk Reductio				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>CHUQUISACA, TARIJA AND PANDO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Focus Groups, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Focus Groups, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Focus Groups</i>	>80.00	0.00	38.50	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>CHUQUISACA, TARIJA AND PANDO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Households Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Households Interviews</i>	<3.00	14.00	6.50	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>CHUQUISACA, TARIJA AND PANDO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Households Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Households Interviews</i>	<20.00	39.00	35.00	-
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>CHUQUISACA, TARIJA AND PANDO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Households Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Households Interviews</i>	>80.00	47.00	58.50	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>CHUQUISACA, TARIJA AND PANDO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Households Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Households Interviews</i>	<4.00	7.20	4.00	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>CHUQUISACA, TARIJA AND PANDO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Households Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Households Interviews</i>	<4.00	19.80	7.20	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>CHUQUISACA, TARIJA AND PANDO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Households Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Households Interviews</i>	<8.00	45.80	36.00	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>CHUQUISACA, TARIJA AND PANDO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Households Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Households Interviews</i>	>4.00	31.90	34.50	-
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>CHUQUISACA, TARIJA AND PANDO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Households Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Households Interviews</i>	>75.50	47.00	60.00	-
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>CHUQUISACA, TARIJA AND PANDO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Households Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Households Interviews</i>	>80.00	48.30	58.30	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>CHUQUISACA, TARIJA AND PANDO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Households Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Households Interviews</i>	>5.50	5.37	5.50	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>CHUQUISACA, TARIJA AND PANDO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Households Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Households Interviews</i>	>4.50	5.37	5.60	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>CHUQUISACA, TARIJA AND PANDO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Households Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Households Interviews</i>	=5.50	5.37	5.50	-
CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>CHUQUISACA, TARIJA AND PANDO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Households Interviews</i>	=4.00	4.65	-	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Comp.1-School Feeding				
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of feeding days	instance	180	180	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of people exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	40,000	37,377	93.4%
Number of people receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	1,200	1,157	96.4%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	590	589	99.8%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	12	12	100.0%
Comp.2-Nutrition				
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of feeding days	instance	360	78	21.7%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	138	122	88.4%
Comp.3-Livelihood Disaster Risk Reductio				
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	3	3	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of land cultivated	Ha	87	87	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of land spread with forage seeds	Ha	58	58	100.0%
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	25	25	100.0%
Number of Green Houses Constructed	unit	15	15	100.0%
Number of people trained	individual	1,000	500	50.0%
Volume (m3) of soil excavated from newly constructed waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	8,250	8,925	108.2%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-School Feeding				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>BOLIVIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	47.00	43.00	35.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>BOLIVIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	73.00	82.00	51.00
Comp.3-Livelihood Disaster Risk Reductio				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BOLIVIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>50.00	46.00	53.00	57.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BOLIVIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>25.00	48.00	34.00	30.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BOLIVIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	<25.00	6.00	13.00	13.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>BOLIVIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=50.00	74.00	52.00	73.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>BOLIVIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>80.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-School Feeding				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BOLIVIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	58.00	90.00	77.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BOLIVIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	58.00	90.00	77.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BOLIVIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	58.00	90.00	77.00
Comp.2-Nutrition				
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BOLIVIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	70.00	-	95.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>BOLIVIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00
Comp.3-Livelihood Disaster Risk Reductio				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BOLIVIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>90.00	78.00	-	72.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BOLIVIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>90.00	63.00	-	63.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BOLIVIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>90.00	71.00	-	67.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>BOLIVIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	99.00	-	100.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-School Feeding		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>BOLIVIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=480,000.00	250,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>BOLIVIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>15.00	32.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>BOLIVIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	100.00
Comp.2-Nutrition		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>BOLIVIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>16.00	38.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>BOLIVIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	100.00
Comp.3-Livelihood Disaster Risk Reductio		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>BOLIVIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=100,000.00	125,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>BOLIVIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=9.00	24.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>BOLIVIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=90.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Private Donors	WPD-C-03057-01	Vegetable Oil	-	8
Private Donors	WPD-C-03136-03	Iodised Salt	-	14
Private Donors	WPD-C-03136-03	Vegetable Oil	-	77
Private Donors	WPD-C-03136-03	Wheat Flour	-	387
Private Donors	WPD-C-03432-01	Iodised Salt	-	3
Private Donors	WPD-C-03432-01	Vegetable Oil	-	21
Private Donors	WPD-C-03432-01	Wheat Flour	-	105
		Total	-	614