

Project Number: 200381 | Project Category: **Country Programme**

Project Approval Date: November 13, 2012 | Planned Start Date: January 01, 2013

Actual Start Date: February 27, 2013 | Project End Date: December 31, 2017

Financial Closure Date: N/A

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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme - Bolivia (2013-2017)

Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Bolivia, Republic of (BO)



World Food Programme

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

In 2017, the country office was able to execute only component 1 out of the 3 components of the country programme (CP) "Sustainable and productive school feeding", due to lack of funding. In the year before, WFP was forced to stop activities under component 2 (nutrition) and component 3 (livelihoods). The achievements of 2017 refer, therefore, only to activities under component 1.

The implementation of Component 1 focused, as in the years before, on the departments of Chuquisaca and Tarija and involved, targeting 13 municipalities, 593 schools and 35,750 beneficiaries, in-kind food distributions. The ration was composed of wheat flour fortified with iron, vegetable oil fortified with vitamin A, and iodized salt.

WFP supports the Bolivian Government in its effort to reach zero hunger in line with SDG 2: Zero Hunger and Pillar 8 of the National Development Plan: Food Sovereignty. One objective was to create linkages between farmers and rural schools so that nutritious local products would be used in school meals. Within this framework, WFP launched, in partnership with the Government, two pilot initiatives for procuring locally grown food for school meals and strengthening the capacity of local producers. These pilot initiatives sought to improve the dietary diversity of students, increase the demand for locally grown produce and boost rural incomes. Another objective of these pilot initiatives was to help determine the best model for home-grown school meals in Bolivia. Conducting a comparative study of the 2 pilots provided the Country Office with evidence to inform the design of the new CSP.

The pilots were carried out in the departments of Oruro and Tarija. In Oruro, 17 municipalities and over 4,500 school children participated. In Tarija, the pilot was carried out in the municipality of Entre Rios, where WFP is also providing the traditional school meals rations. The pilots delivered technical assistance to smallholder associations

and local municipalities to facilitate the sale and purchase of locally produced food.

In total, component 1 reached more than 40,300 beneficiaries. In Chuquisaca, the component was implemented with the assistance of MAECH (Mancomunidad de Alimentación escolar de Chuquisaca). MAECH assistance included nutrition training for the school boards, training schools in warehouse management, creation of school gardens and capacity building for the management of the school meals programs at the municipal level.

Training sessions for school boards, teachers and community members focused on nutrition, balanced school menus, the preparation and diversification of school meals. In those sessions, led by MAECH with WFP support, one of the positive outcomes was the increase in the consumption of vegetables produced in the school gardens and the acceptance by the children of locally produced, traditional and nutritious food. Other trainings included horticultural production and were offered to teachers and community members.

Giving technical and institutional support to local partners, WFP guaranteed the proper implementation and monitoring of the municipal school meals programmes. WFP also provided training to local governments and smallholder producers to ensure through specific agreements the regular supply of products to the school meals programme. WFP procured selected products from smallholders in line with national legislation.

In Tarija, the component was executed together with the municipalities of Entre Ríos and Padcaya. WFP's in-kind transfers accompanied by capacity strengthening activities allowed the continuation of the municipal programs even though public resources allocated to them were reduced by the national government as a result of the decline in natural gas revenues. As planned, the municipalities provided food products to cover the lunches and WFP delivered food for the breakfast.

To reinforce the technical capacity of smallholder farmers, the pilot intervention in the municipality of Entre Ríos focused on both the demand and the supply side. The project was implemented with a local NGO, FAUTAPO (Education for Development Foundation), which assisted in the local procurement of commodities, selected the smallholder associations and delivered capacity building in management, warehousing and legal aspects. Through the pilot, the following products were distributed to 4,502 beneficiaries: ground nuts, dried peas, honey and dehydrated goat meat from 4 local smallholder associations, benefitting 132 producers (among them 63 percent women). The first assessment of the pilot was very positive: products were well accepted, they improved the nutritional content of the ration and local municipalities as well as the smallholder associations showed interest in continuing the intervention.

The pilot in Oruro showed similar results as it strengthened the capacity of smallholder associations to provide quinoa cookies to the municipal school meals programs, improving the nutritional content of the municipal rations and opening up new and stable markets for the smallholder associations. WFP's support reached 650 smallholder producers, among whom 40 percent were women. It is important to highlight the value of introducing quinoa into these programmes as Bolivia and the department of Oruro specifically have been selected on account of its being the global headquarters of the International Quinoa Research Centre. WFP is working with this centre to bring technical expertise to enhance the quality of national food-based programmes such as the municipal school meals programme.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Bolivia is a land-locked country with over 10 million people. Over the past ten years, the country has experienced important advancement, particularly in the area of human rights, and the social inclusion of indigenous groups.

The lack of economic resources, low levels of education, insufficient availability of clean water, the lack of several basic services and recurring disasters due to climate change make Bolivia highly vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition. One million people (over 10 percent of the population) are at risk of food insecurity. Agricultural production is negatively affected by climate change, poor access to markets, under-investment in the sector and a lack of infrastructure. Bolivia has the lowest yields per hectare in South America for staple food crops. Most of the rural population is comprised of small farmers, who practice subsistence agriculture and are caught in a negative cycle of poverty.

Between 2004 and 2014, extreme poverty fell from 34 percent to 17 percent (Social and Economic Policy Analysis Unit-UDAPE, 2015). The main causes of food insecurity are low incomes, poor access to clean water and basic services beside climate change. The most vulnerable groups are women and children in rural areas as well as indigenous people who account for 48 percent of the total population.

Despite the reduction of poverty, further efforts are needed to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2, "Zero Hunger". There was a significant decrease of stunting in children under five, from 7.8 percent in 2008 to 4.3 percent in 2016 (EDSA 2016). However, undernourishment in Bolivia reaches 20.2 percent, the highest in South America

(SOFI, 2017). The prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies, particularly anaemia, is among the highest in the region, affecting 57.7 percent of children aged 24-59 months and 29.9 percent of women of reproductive age. Furthermore, 35 percent of lactating women suffer from anaemia and 46 percent of pregnant women are anaemic (ENSA 2016).

The demographic distribution by gender tends to a slight male predominance. In the cohort of children (under 14 years of age) 51 percent are male and 49 percent female (UN world population prospects, 2017). The burden of household chores and early marriage greatly affect girls. In Bolivia, 3 percent of the girls are married before the age of 15 and 22 percent by the time they reach the age of 18, which affects access to education and related social protection programmes (Unicef, 2016).

Bolivia's Global Hunger Index is moderate with a score of 17, the highest in the region after Haiti and Guatemala. Obesity is a growing public health problem in Bolivia, affecting 25.6 percent of women over 15 years of age, almost 10 percent more than in 2008 (ENSA 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 and controls on food imports and food prices.

School Feeding is included in the National Constitution as well as in the National Development Plan, Patriotic Agenda 2025, Food and Nutrition Policy. The Law on Supplementary School Feeding was approved on December 2014 (Law 622). School meals programmes in Bolivia are decentralized and each municipality defines its coverage, objectives and finance.

The achievements in education in Bolivia are significant and place it among the best in Latin America. Whilst statistics show that all children finish primary school, according to the latest census (2012), the attendance rate was 87 percent. The reasons for school drop outs include work (37%), economic reasons (19 percent) and early pregnancy (17 percent). The rates are not equally distributed in the whole population and there are still gaps that need to be filled. For example, an indigenous rural woman benefits only from 3 years of schooling while a male in an urban area receives 16 years of schooling. In general, educational rates are lower in the rural areas and worse for indigenous groups, particularly women. Literacy rates were 95 percent in 2012.

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 in working toward the objectives under pillar 8 (Food Sovereignty) of the Patriotic Agenda.

Pillar 8 focuses on food sovereignty, stressing the importance of support to local producers and local markets, and of better means to produce and access nutritious foods. Pillar 8 has as one of its objectives the universalization of school meals. WFP provides capacity building to municipalities in school meals programme management, promotes the creation of school gardens and greenhouses, and supports linkages between schools and local farmers. Moreover, WFP's in-kind food assistance is based on locally-purchased products.

Over the past ten years, favourable international prices of raw materials allowed Bolivia to implement wealth redistribution strategies, mainly through conditional cash transfer programs (Bono Juana Azurduy and Renta Dignidad) with a positive impact on poverty reduction. However, the recent fall in hydrocarbon prices, has curbed funding for these programmes and this could lead to political instability due to reduced state support, erode the credibility of institutions, and affect the sustainability of social protection schemes.

The expansion of national social protection programs also had a positive impact on poverty reduction, especially among women. Nonetheless, according to the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, 4 out of 10 women still live in poverty and Bolivia has the highest rate of violence against women in the region. A survey by the National Institute of Statistics (2016) shows that 77.7 percent of women have suffered from at least one type of violence; information from the Public Ministry (2015) indicates that violence against women is the second most reported crime. One positive development is that the Bolivian Government has effectively applied gender parity in the national parliament, which offers leverage for pursuing gender equality for food security.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

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 2014-2017. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 and 17 are directly aligned with the overall objective of the Country Programme, which 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. Also, the improvement of livelihoods by linking the demand of local food-based assistance programmes to small farmers transforms food and nutrition assistance into productive investments in local communities. Additionally, WFP focused on strengthening government capacity to design, manage and implement tools, policies and programmes for reducing hunger.

Every activity is aligned with SDG5 targeting gender equality. WFP's country programme supports girls and young women who are the most affected by poverty and lack access to education. Furthermore, WFP's interventions empowers women to reach leadership and decision-making positions in their communities.

WFP supported the decentralised municipal school meals programmes to enhance access to education and the local economy. WFP encouraged local governments to purchase from smallholders, while enhancing capacities of municipalities to manage school meals programmes.

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 and of different coordination groups, such as education, health, rural development and others led by the Strategic Coordination Committee with the participation of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and the Donors Group. All UN initiatives are coordinated and implemented in close collaboration with the Government of Bolivia.

WFP established a strategic partnership with the Catholic University to produce the Zero Hunger Strategic Review of food security and nutrition in Bolivia over the past ten years. This research has been a useful basis for designing the CSP.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

WFP Bolivia maintains important partnerships with the private sector: Fundacion REPSOL was the main contributor to component 1 in 2017 and Fundación Probitas and YUM brands donated around 460,000 USD, enabling WFP to assist 40,333 beneficiaries in more than 600 schools.

Funding for WFP Bolivia continued to pose a challenge in 2017, having received only 17.8 percent of the yearly requirements. WFP drafted a resource mobilization strategy and hired a resource mobilization specialist and two communication experts to implement the strategy with the strong involvement of the Country Director. The country office approached both traditional and non-traditional donors and managed to secure new resources beginning with 2018. In addition, the Government was approached to support fundraising efforts and WFP organized a number of donor field trips to show case WFP's work.

In 2017, the only resources available were for school meals, which negatively affected the food security of PLW and food insecure families who had received no support since the two components were stopped.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (5-18 years)	20,166	18,553	38,719
Adults (18 years plus)	807	807	1,614
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	20,973	19,360	40,333




Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	498	100	-	-	16	613
Total Food Distributed in 2017	498	100	-	-	16	613

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	53,625	-	-
Total Distributed in 2017	53,625	-	-

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 participating municipalities.

The Government of Bolivia does not allow international organisations to import food, but encourages local purchases to boost national production. As Bolivia is a land-locked country, local purchases can shorten the lead-time for food deliveries. Food purchased by the municipalities for their school meals programmes followed national norms and regulations. Warehouses are owned and run by government staff, however, WFP maintains control over the use of commodities through the corporate control and distributions systems.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Iodised Salt	21	-	21
Vegetable Oil	130	-	130
Wheat Flour	663	-	663
Total	814	-	814
Percentage	100.0%	-	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

WFP commissioned a study about the lessons learned of the management of school meals by the municipal institution in Chuquisaca (MAECH). The study recommends that the MAECH offer its expertise across the country to help improve the quality of school meals in other departments. This innovative home-grown school meals model succeeded in fostering strong community participation in the programme, engaging local authorities, school teachers and school boards, and smallholder farmers. Based on these results, WFP launched two new home-grown school meals pilot projects in the departments of Oruro and Tarija, to connect school meals to smallholder farmers with MAECH support (in Oruro) and strengthen community participation.

In Chuquisaca the main lesson learned was the importance of establishing strategic alliances with district directors, technicians, and school directors. These contributed to the achievement of the programme's objective. The participation of all stakeholders in the planning and execution of the programme helped to guarantee a proper support at field level. The distribution of the WFP food ration complemented the commodities provided by the municipal governments. This arrangement allowed the school children to have two meals a day instead of just one and it saved transportation costs as the school boards had to come and collect the food rations from the municipal warehouses only twice a year.

Together with the school boards of Entre Rios, an assessment of the pilot project was done, highlighting the differences before and after the implementation of the project. The assessment was positive regarding dietary diversity, strengthening of smallholders associations, women's participation in the smallholders associations and the impact of the local purchases in the local economy. Also, there was increased motivation from school boards to participate in school meals activities by taking part in meetings, giving suggestions on products, methods of preparation and even menu formulations. In most cases, the smallholders are also parents in the schools where their products were consumed.

School gardens were key to increasing the consumption of vegetables and thus micronutrient intake. They were also used for educational purposes, in line with the educational law.

The role of women within communities has changed, as more and more women decided to join the working committees. A positive gender dynamic was witnessed in the targeted rural areas, including those with a high proportion of indigenous peoples, with men recognizing the importance of women in ensuring household food security. Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) showed the multiple advantages of using cash-based transfers (CBT) compared to in-kind food distributions. CBT proved a more reliable system for stakeholders involved in food production and purchases (municipalities and smallholder associations). Moreover, it is easily incorporated into public social protection and safety net programs such as school meals. From the management perspective, cash transfers reduced logistic costs, eliminated commodity losses and allowed for strict and transparent monitoring.

As donations for school meals are not stable, WFP will consider, in future, putting in place formal agreements or operational plans with participating municipalities in order to avoid unnecessary delays in food distribution/procurement as well as to implement the school meals or smallholders strengthening activities through field level agreements with specialized local NGOs.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

The only component of the Country Programme 2013-2017 implemented in 2017 was Component 1 "Sustainable and productive school feeding". The other two components, 2 and 3, were suspended in 2016 due to lack of resources.

Component 1 has three objectives: 1) increase primary school enrolment and ensure completion; 2) alleviate short-term hunger and prevent micronutrient deficiencies in schoolchildren; and 3) provide technical assistance to link farmers to markets, by using local food products for school feeding.

All objectives were implemented in 2017, with the exception of micronutrient distributions as the Government has requested international cooperation partners not to import any food products. Objectives 1 and 2 were achieved through the distribution of a breakfast ration complementing the lunch ration distributed by the municipal government. Two pilot projects were implemented under objective 3 to create links between smallholders and rural schools and include nutritious local products in school meals. The two pilots purchased products from smallholder associations using different implementation modalities, one through commodity vouchers and the other with cash transfers.

The in-kind distributions took place in 12 municipalities of the departments of Chuquisaca (10) and Tarija (2). The distribution of the products purchased from the smallholders took place in 17 municipalities of the Oruro department and 1 municipality in Tarija that also received in-kind distributions. In total, WFP assisted 37 municipalities and 40,333 beneficiaries, of which 807 adults are teachers.

WFP's ration per child per day included fortified wheat flour (100gr), vegetable oil with vitamin A (20gr) and iodized salt (3gr) and served to complement the ration provided by the municipality, which included quinoa, rice, api (a maize-based beverage), sugar, milk, cocoa, sardines and pasta. The activities in Chuquisaca were carried out by WFP's implementing partner, MAECH, and in Tarija by the municipalities of Padcaya and Entre Ríos.

WFP delivered capacity strengthening activities such as the provision of monitoring tools, training in warehouse management, logistics, nutrition, menu formulation, gender, local procurement and in the overall management of the school meals programme. WFP and its partners monitored the schools, evaluated the impact of the activities and worked with local governments to prepare an exit strategy.

In Tarija, the pilot project was implemented through FAUTAPO using cash transfers to procure food from smallholders. In Oruro, WFP used commodity vouchers to procure the products through an Memorandum of Understanding with the municipalities. Both pilots included capacity strengthening activities for the smallholders and municipalities in production, food handling, warehousing, logistics and quality control. Both pilots ensured full participation of all stakeholders and conducted a final evaluation at the end to identify lessons learnt that inform next year's execution of the T-ICSP.

Results

WFP Bolivia carried out a number of Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) activities to measure the outcomes of the school meals programme. To complement the quantitative and secondary data, a representative sample of school staff (teachers, directors) and beneficiaries were interviewed to provide an overall perspective on the program's results.

The in-kind distributions were carried out in Tarija and Chuquisaca covering 13 municipalities and reaching 35.750 beneficiaries. The pilots were implemented in Oruro using food vouchers and reaching 17 municipalities and 4.500 school children.

The drop-out rates show a reduction since last year for both for girls and boys, such that the Government target for dropout rates was reached. This achievement is also to be attributed to the government's cash transfer program, "Bono Juancito Pinto", which delivers Bs 200 (USD 30) to every child who finishes the school year. Despite the improvement in drop-out rates, enrolment rates for both girls and boys decreased, due to the internal migration of families during the harvest of industrial crops in the lowlands. When the families return and the children go back to school, they are not registered because the enrolment statistics consider only the children who enrolled at the beginning of the school year.

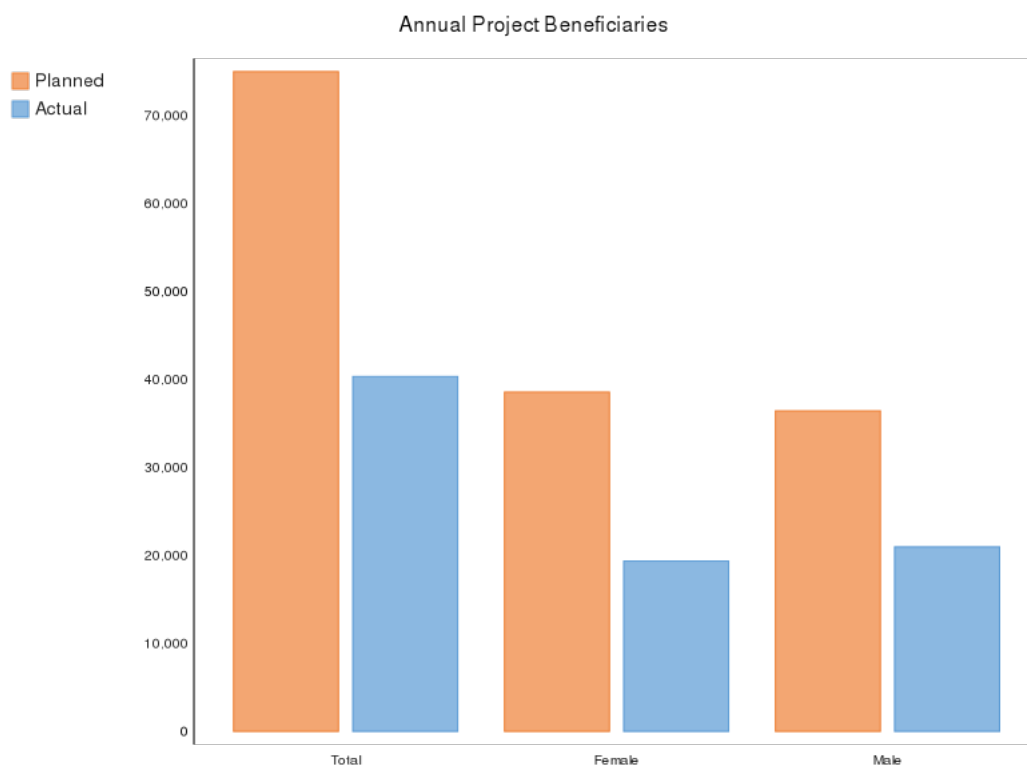
Capacity strengthening activities such as logistics, food handling, nutrition, vegetable production in greenhouses and school gardens; construction of ecologic stoves; control, administration of school meals programmes: all were carried out both by WFP and/or the local partner at every school and municipality, reaching the previously agreed target. Depending on the type of training, participants included school boards, parents, community members and municipal staff in charge of school meals.

As in previous years, the school boards or project management committees were selected by the parents in order to ensure good supervision of the school meals programme. They played a role in food storage and utilization and participated in complementary activities such as the construction of fuel efficient stoves and school gardens. Thanks to the work by WFP on women’s empowerment, the composition of these school boards or committees has changed and now more women are elected to occupy leadership positions. This has allowed for more participation of women in the trainings.

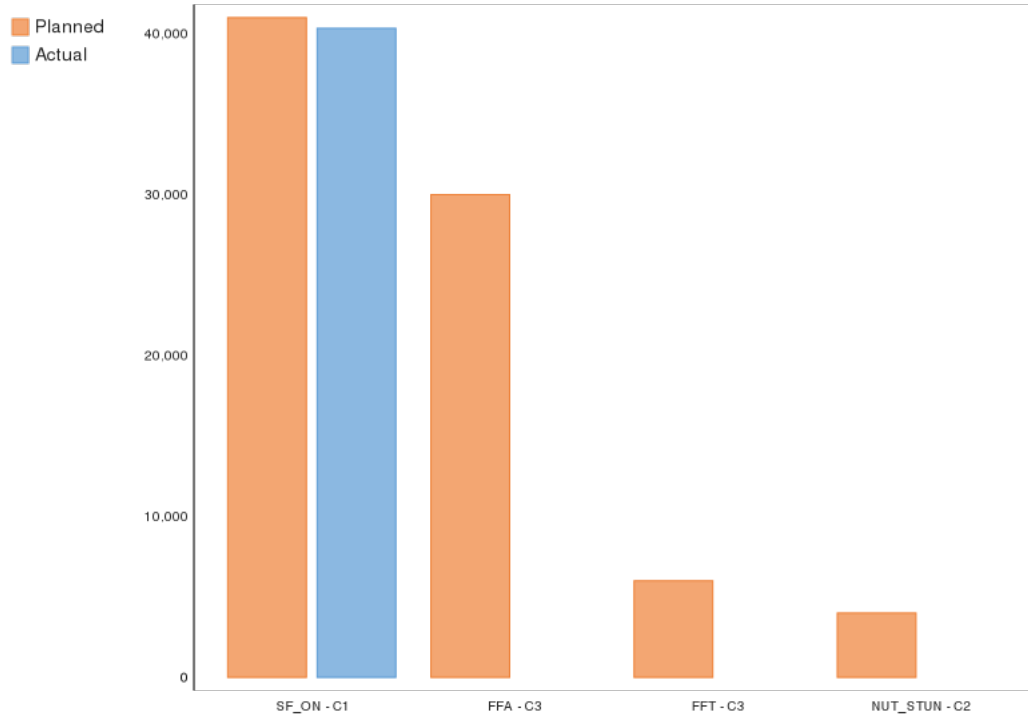
WFP Bolivia has not implemented a formal complaint mechanism in its school meals programme: the beneficiary complaints are directed to the teachers. If the school boards or parents wish to complain, they direct these concerns to their traditional authorities or municipal staff, who in turn inform WFP food monitors or implementing partner staff. At the beginning of the school year, the program is explained to the municipal staff and school boards who train other relevant stakeholders.

WFP’s in-kind ration complements the ration provided by the municipality. It is comprised of more than eight products purchased from smallholders and used to prepare the school lunch. These products are purchased with the local government funds, which amounted this year to almost double of what had been planned. This funding increment shows the importance of the school meals programme to municipalities. The link to smallholder production has been well received as a way to ensure the sustainability of the programme.

The two pilots promoting local purchases from smallholders to expand the market to municipal school meals programmes, showed that there is significant opportunity for smallholders to sell to the school meals programme. In the department of Oruro, the pilot project used value vouchers to purchase quinoa cookies and flakes from 6 smallholder associations benefitting 650 members (391 men and 259 women). These members included both primary producers and those engaged in processing plants. The introduction of quinoa products into the school meals programme enhances the nutritional quality of the municipal ration. In Tarija, the pilot used cash to purchase groundnuts, dried peas, honey and dehydrated goat meat from 4 smallholder associations, benefitting 132 producers (63 percent women). Raw, natural honey was bought to replace refined sugar providing significant health benefits for the children.

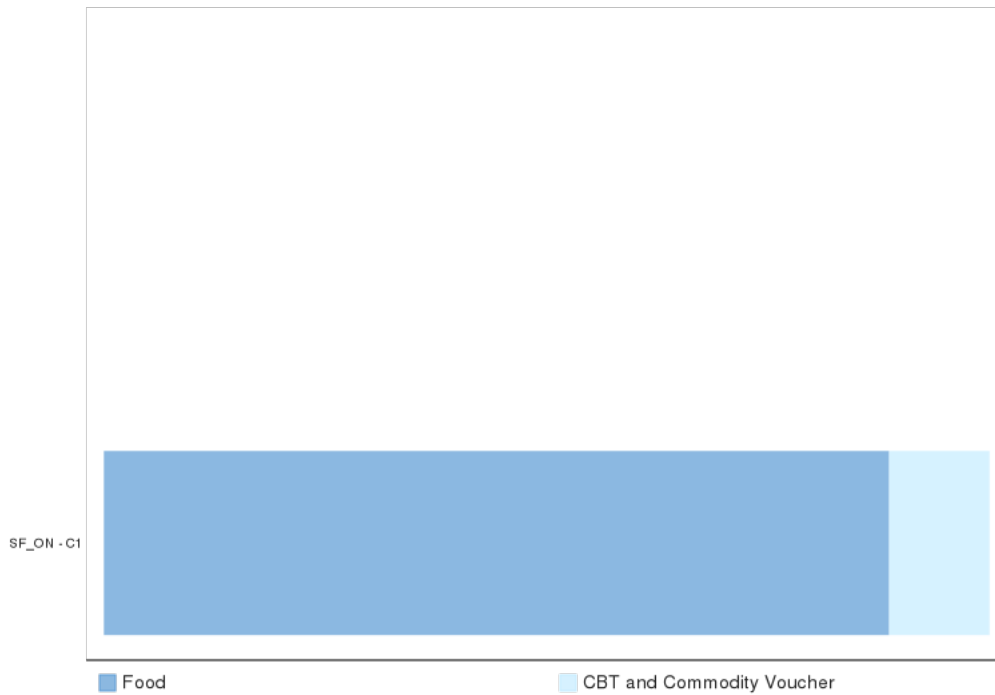


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



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)



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-School Feeding			
Iodised Salt	19	16	82.3%
Vegetable Oil	126	100	79.2%
Wheat Flour	630	498	79.0%
Subtotal	775	613	79.1%
Comp.2-Nutrition			
Corn Soya Blend	216	-	-
Vegetable Oil	43	-	-
Subtotal	259	-	-
Comp.3-Livelihood Disaster Risk Reductio			
Beans	90	-	-
Rice	180	-	-
Vegetable Oil	54	-	-
Wheat Flour	180	-	-
Subtotal	504	-	-
Total	1,538	613	39.8%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-School Feeding			
Cash	72,000	53,625	74.5%
Total	72,000	53,625	74.5%

Performance Monitoring

WFP made an effort to strengthen monitoring at the output, process and outcome levels, to ensure continuous feedback, to identify problems or challenges that needed rectifying and to achieve results and outcomes. All monitoring reports were used internally for executive briefings and annual reports, and were also shared with government partners at local level also.

Systematic planning for monitoring was assured through the compilation of a monitoring plan, including data collection methodology, data sources, the frequency of measurements and the division of responsibilities. Two WFP field monitors oversaw project implementation in collaboration with government partners in the sub-offices of Sucre (department of Chuquisaca) and Tarija (department of Tarija).

WFP undertook PDMs using standardized hard copies of report sheets for qualitative analysis on representative samples. Outcomes included beneficiaries' food security status, livelihoods, education and the effectiveness of nutritional assistance. PDM was used by the counterparts in workshops, focus groups and meetings with school boards, government staff, community leaders, and beneficiaries. A self-evaluation workshop with stakeholders was used to uncover problems, good practices and for suggestions and feedback. Results were systematized and used for internal revision.

Since the previous year, the country office has registered and processed output and other implementation data in the corporate COMET online database. The country office has provided training to staff and field monitors on COMET to improve internal data management.

The country office carried out follow-up monitoring activities with its own staff instead of contracting external companies. Although this required significant staff time, it meant more direct engagement of programme staff in the activities. Field monitors regularly shared information about the project with all stakeholders.

All monitoring activities were carried out jointly with all stakeholders, including beneficiaries, local institutional partners, departmental governments, and national partners, responsible for reviewing the quality of the data obtained and monitoring achievements. All results were internally shared within WFP and its partners. At the end of every field visit, conclusions and recommendations were discussed in stakeholder meetings and consolidated reports shared among participants' municipalities.

PDM was carried out by the end of the year in Chuquisaca and Tarija and for the pilots in Oruro and Tarija to assess preliminary results and identify lessons learnt. Data on drop-out and enrolment rates was obtained from the departmental directorate of education.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP Bolivia works to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women. 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 issues were integrated in planning, design, implementation, and monitoring of all the activities.

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. The number of women on school boards that received training increased from last year (51 percent to 68.2 percent). The number of women in higher level positions did not change significantly but importantly, they now hold positions of president or vice-president.

In Chuquisaca, training sessions were offered to women focused on food preparation and the activities supported the participation of women in higher hierarchical positions in the school boards.

In Tarija, the participation of women in leadership positions in the school boards was encouraged. As a result, in 2017 more women were in a leadership positions than in previous years. Mothers are usually the cooks and fathers are the ones who prepare and bake the bread, thus gender equity in food preparation is realised. Both men and women participate in menu elaboration and in collective work with the teachers, permitting better food management in the school and community organization.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP Bolivia involved field monitors and field assistants in the intervention areas as well as government staff to ensure appropriate and effective assistance and accountability. Activities were tailored to beneficiaries' needs. Consultations with beneficiaries provided crucial feedback on the project.

In all activities, government partners informed participants and municipal authorities on the type and quantity of commodities. 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 including who they should contact in case of a problem. Communities and beneficiaries were well informed about all interventions.

In 2017, no significant unrest took place and the distributions and activities implemented by WFP were not in any way affected by security concerns. Protection indicators were measured through PDM. Results show that none of the beneficiaries experienced safety or security problems travelling to or from WFP programme sites (i.e. schools).

Testimonies

WFP's support to the implementation of the school meals programmes, including the strengthening of the smallholders' associations of municipalities of Oruro, Tarija and Chuquisaca were highly valued and appreciated by the beneficiaries and all stakeholders, as can be seen in the following testimonies.

Department of Oruro:

Milka, a girl from Ucumasi, six hours from Oruro, forms part of a small association to manufacture quinoa products. Together with other women, they started to transform quinoa into delicious quinoa bars –half dipped in chocolate – for the local market. The local market, however did not respond and most of her partners abandoned the association. As Milka said: *"We didn't have income, we didn't have a market where to sell"* but she and a few others wanted to stay. When WFP came with the pilot in support of small associations that could sell their products to the municipal school meals programme, Milka's association was selected and now they form part of the regular providers of the municipal school meals programme.

"With this project, we want to give jobs for the young people in the community, we want to offer the opportunity to stay here and don't migrate to the city" she said with emotion. Now, thanks to WFP, children from Oruro will get the chance to consume a local, highly nutritive and delicious product, and Milka and her partners are guaranteed a stable source of income that will help them to stay and not migrate.

Department of Tarija:

"There was a very important improvement at the end of the operation. The students are much more punctual, because in many of the areas the economic situation is so complicated that the child expects that he will take one of the daily meals at school (breakfast). This means that in many homes the father detaches himself from this attention, which cheapens household expenses. There are children who attend the school with empty stomachs and they receive their food at the school. With the help of these four other local products, we have seen a very important improvement". Leiman Sanchez, Director of Naranjos School, Entre Ríos, Tarija.

Department of Chuquisaca:

WFP's support for local purchases was felt by every stakeholder of the school meals programmes, Iver Meraz Duran, Mayor of Tarabuco, acknowledged: *"in fact, thanks to WFP's support, local governments have bought local products (honey, api, beans, jelly), to be adopted for complementary school meals. This promoted and prioritized the local consumption and production of food, having good acceptance by boys and girls. Now we manage to have breakfast and lunch every day in all our schools"*.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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Members of the school committee in Entre Rios receive the produce of smallholder farmers for the school meals programme.

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	36,431	38,569	75,000	20,973	19,360	40,333	57.6%	50.2%	53.8%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-School Feeding)	21,131	19,869	41,000	20,973	19,360	40,333	99.3%	97.4%	98.4%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2-Nutrition)	-	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.3-Livelihood Disaster Risk Reductio)	15,300	14,700	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp.1-School Feeding									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	19,901	18,229	38,130	20,166	18,553	38,719	101.3%	101.8%	101.5%
Adults (18 years plus)	1,230	1,640	2,870	807	807	1,614	65.6%	49.2%	56.2%
By Residence status:									
Residents	21,131	19,869	41,000	20,973	19,360	40,333	99.3%	97.4%	98.4%
Comp.2-Nutrition									
By Age-group:									
Adults (18 years plus)	-	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
By Residence status:									
Residents	-	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp.3-Livelihood Disaster Risk Reductio									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	1,500	1,500	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (5-18 years)	4,500	4,200	8,700	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)
Adults (18 years plus)	9,300	9,000	18,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
By Residence status:									
Residents	15,300	14,700	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)	35,000	6,000	41,000	35,756	4,577	40,333	102.2%	76.3%	98.4%
Comp.2-Nutrition									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	4,000	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp.3-Livelihood Disaster Risk Reductio									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	24,000	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
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)	35,000	6,000	41,000	35,756	4,577	40,333	102.2%	76.3%	98.4%
Comp.2-Nutrition									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	4,000	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp.3-Livelihood Disaster Risk Reductio									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	4,800	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	21,131	19,869	41,000	21,037	19,296	40,333	99.6%	97.1%	98.4%
Total participants	21,131	19,869	41,000	21,037	19,296	40,333	99.6%	97.1%	98.4%
Total beneficiaries	21,131	19,869	41,000	21,037	19,296	40,333	99.6%	97.1%	98.4%
Comp.3-Livelihood Disaster Risk Reductio									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	3,060	2,940	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	3,060	2,940	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	15,300	14,700	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	-	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

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: 2016.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level</i>	=5.00	-1.50	5.70	2.67
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: 2016.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level</i>	=4.00	3.80	3.96	2.72
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: 2016.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level</i>	<3.50	3.53	3.69	2.72
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: 2016.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level</i>	<4.00	4.09	4.21	2.72
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: 2016.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level</i>	=5.00	-2.31	4.18	1.52
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: 2016.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Annual reports from the Government at Departmental level</i>	=5.00	-0.70	7.17	3.74
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, Previous 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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Data collected at health centers</i>	>70.00	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	5.55	-
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>	>5.50	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 people receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	1,273	1,273	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	674	674	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	210	206	98.1%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4	2	50.0%
Comp.2-Nutrition				
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	138	-	-

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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	47.00	35.00	36.00
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	73.00	51.00	68.00
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: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>46.00	46.00	57.00	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BOLIVIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>48.00	48.00	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: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	<6.00	6.00	13.00	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>BOLIVIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>74.00	74.00	73.00	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	58.00	77.00	62.98
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	58.00	77.00	65.48
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	58.00	77.00	64.17
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	70.00	95.00	-
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, Previous 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, Previous 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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>90.00	63.00	63.00	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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, Previous 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, Previous 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: 2017.12</i>	=480,000.00	846,135.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>BOLIVIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>15.00	30.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>BOLIVIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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</i>	>16.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>BOLIVIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	-
Comp.3-Livelihood Disaster Risk Reductio		
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</i>	=100,000.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>BOLIVIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=9.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>BOLIVIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	-

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Private Donors	WPD-C-03136-03	Iodised Salt	-	15
Private Donors	WPD-C-03136-03	Vegetable Oil	-	25
Private Donors	WPD-C-03136-03	Wheat Flour	-	117
Private Donors	WPD-C-03536-03	Vegetable Oil	-	6
Private Donors	WPD-C-03536-03	Wheat Flour	-	17
Private Donors	WPD-C-03581-04	Vegetable Oil	-	40
Private Donors	WPD-C-03581-04	Wheat Flour	-	235
Private Donors	WPD-C-03682-07	Vegetable Oil	-	10
Private Donors	WPD-C-03682-07	Wheat Flour	-	53
Private Donors	WPD-C-03919-01	Iodised Salt	-	3
Private Donors	WPD-C-03919-01	Vegetable Oil	-	18
Private Donors	WPD-C-03919-01	Wheat Flour	-	109
Private Donors	WPD-C-03945-02	Iodised Salt	-	3
Private Donors	WPD-C-03945-02	Vegetable Oil	-	31
Private Donors	WPD-C-03945-02	Wheat Flour	-	132
		Total	-	814