

Project Number: 201021 | Project Category: **Single Country IR-EMOP**

Project Approval Date: September 16, 2016 | Planned Start Date: September 22, 2016

Actual Start Date: October 18, 2016 | Project End Date: December 22, 2016

Financial Closure Date: N/A

**Contact Info**

**Andrea Marciandi**

andrea.marciandi@wfp.org

**Country Director**

**Elisabeth Faure**

**Further Information**

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>

**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Assistance to Drought-Affected Populations of the Oruro Department**

**Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Bolivia, Republic of (BO)



**World Food Programme**

# Table Of Contents

## **Country Context and WFP Objectives**

Country Context

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

## **Country Resources and Results**

Resources for Results

Achievements at Country Level

Supply Chain

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

## **Capacity Strengthening**

## **Project Objectives and Results**

Project Objectives

Project Activities

Operational Partnerships

Performance Monitoring

Results/Outcomes

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Story worth telling

## **Figures and Indicators**

Data Notes

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Project Indicators

# 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.

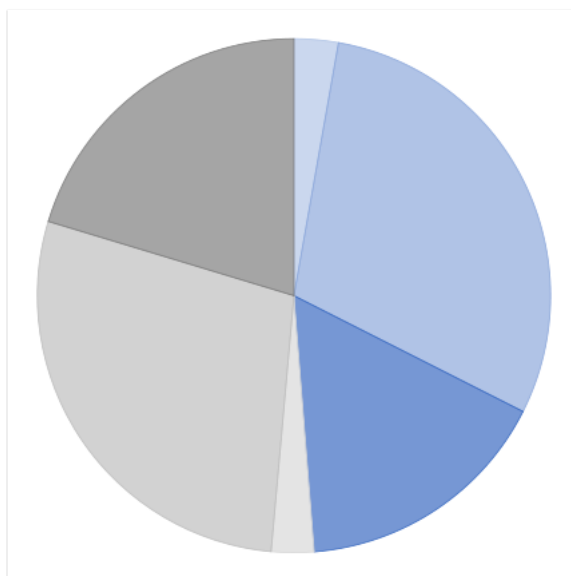
Beneficiaries greatly appreciated the voucher for assets system, which fostered empowerment, especially among women in productive and managerial roles. Community organization has also improved, and the APG, in its new role, shared greater responsibilities in the monitoring and execution of the activities, 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.

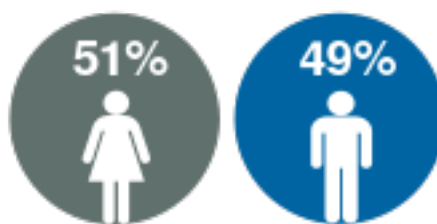
## Annual Country Beneficiaries

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
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>38,186</b>	<b>40,161</b>	<b>78,347</b>

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
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>709</b>



## 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	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>87,200</b>	<b>1,016,255</b>	<b>-</b>

## 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>614</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>-</b>	

## 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

In 2016 Bolivia has experienced one of the most severe droughts in the last 15 years, with 135,000 affected families countrywide [1]. Because of its critical impact on herding, the main source of livelihood for the rural population, almost all municipalities of the Oruro department have declared a drought emergency.

In collaboration with the Government, WFP conducted a rapid drought assessment in May 2016 and presented results to the Humanitarian Country Team. By August, the food security situation in Oruro had significantly deteriorated and although the government allocated USD 35.8 million to mitigate the effects of the drought, the resources could not reach the most vulnerable and remote communities.

In Oruro, 115,000 people were affected by the drought; 40,000 of them living in remote rural areas in need of emergency food assistance. The 2012 WFP-supported comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessment (CFSVA 2012) indicated that all but one of the municipalities in Oruro suffer from medium to high levels of food insecurity.

The drought had dried up traditional wells and water reservoirs, increased livestock mortality and has led to failure of subsistence farming. Up to 70 percent of food production was lost during the previous cropping season, for which households had already exhausted their food stocks and savings. In order to buy food, people resorted to emergency level coping strategies, such as the premature sale of livestock, the reduction of the number, size and quality of meals eaten per day and out-migration in search of casual labor. With a decrease in livestock prices, families could not generate enough money to secure their basic needs: 40,000 people had become critically food insecure and 204,700 animals had already died or were at risk of dying.

The objective of this emergency operation was to help the population recover from the shock by providing emergency food assistance and rehabilitating water sources for livestock. Rainfall was expected to resume within three months and fully regenerate the traditional wells (vigiñas).

The objective of this emergency operation is aligned to WFP's Strategic Objective 1, "Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies", and aimed to stabilize or improve food consumption over the assistance period for the targeted households and restore or stabilize access to basic services and/or community assets.

The operation was also aligned to government priorities for emergency response and to the policies of the Humanitarian Country Team, which participated at all consultations prior to the implementation of the project.

[1] OCHA Drought Situation Report, 25 August 2016.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Direct Support Costs	66,231
Indirect Support Costs	86,033
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	1,162,805
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,315,069</b>

## Project Activities

**Strategic Objective 1:** Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

**Outcome 1.2:** Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals.

**Activity 1:** General Food Assistance (GFA)

WFP planned to provide general food assistance to the most vulnerable households among the beneficiaries selected by the Departmental Government of Oruro. Targeting was supported by the results of the rapid assessment conducted in May 2016, the data obtained from the September 2016 baseline survey, and information from the 2012 Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM). However, once project implementation had started, all partners, including local authorities, recommended to include all inhabitants, considering that the drought had affected the entire population in targeted municipalities. A blanket distribution would be necessary to avoid conflicts between communities. Therefore, 8,000 households were provided with a value voucher of Bs 300 (approx. USD 43) for a period of 30 days, corresponding to approximately half of their daily food requirements.

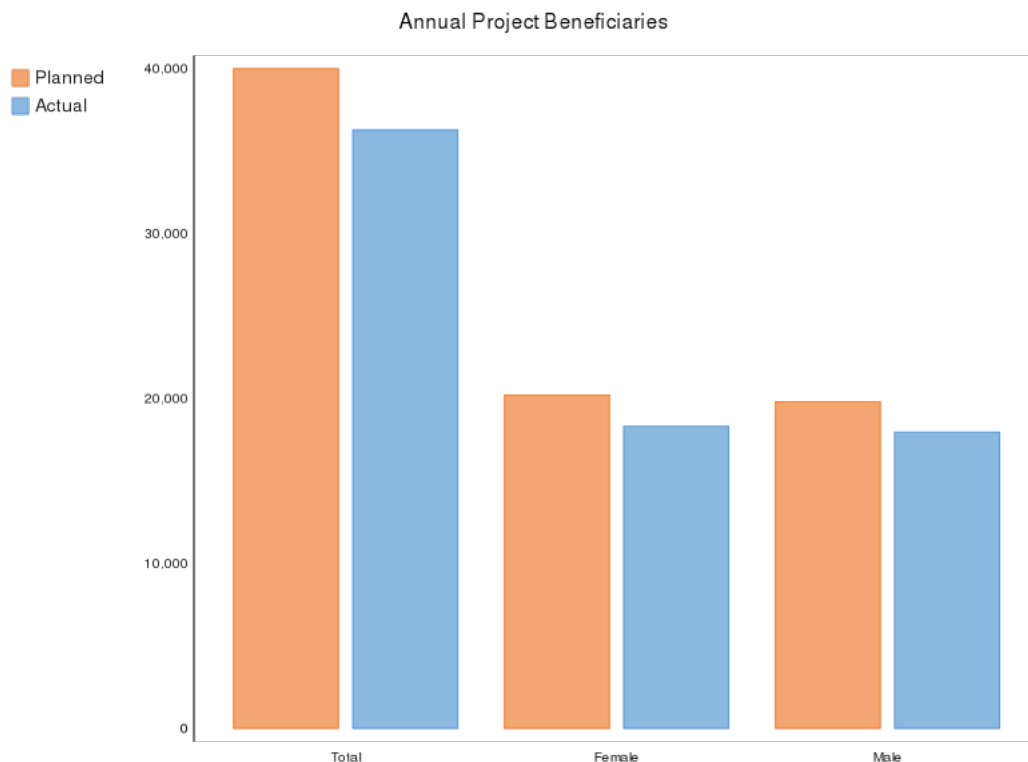
The decision to use vouchers instead of a cash transfer was based on two main reasons: 1) there are no financial service providers available near the communities; 2) the area of intervention borders with Chile and is affected by common and organized crime, informal trade and smuggling, therefore the UNDSS office in Bolivia advised against the handling and distribution of cash.

**Strategic Objective 1:** Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

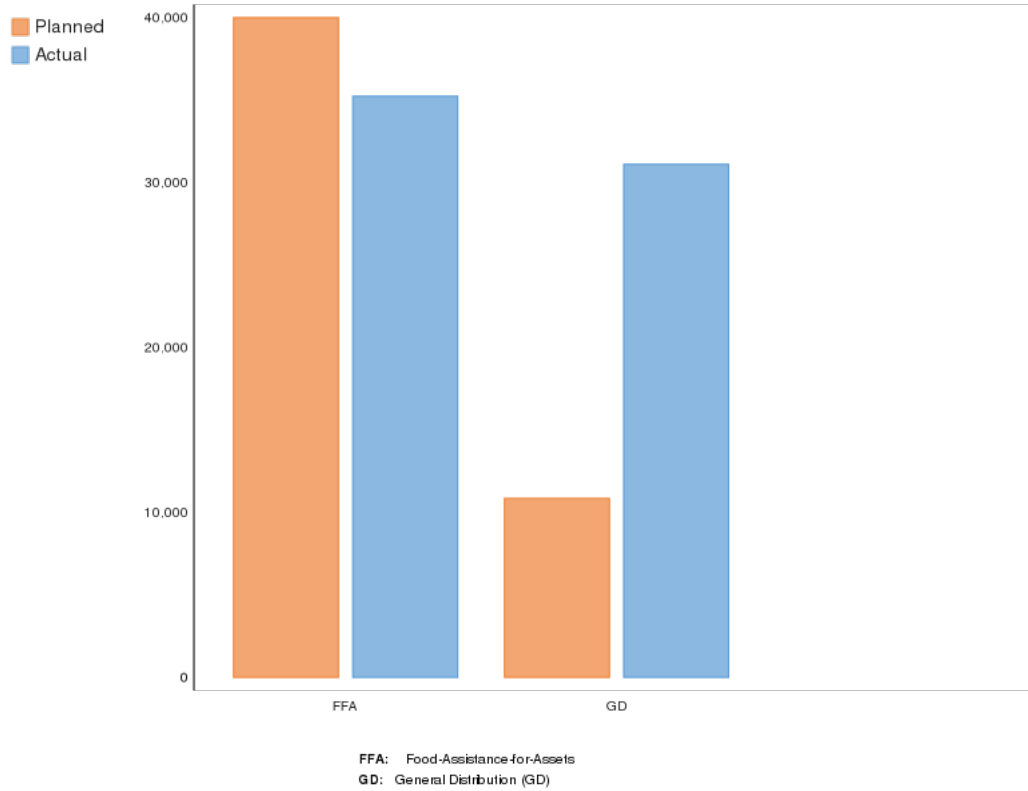
**Outcome 1.3:** Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets.

**Activity 2:** Food assistance for assets.

The second phase of the IR-EMOP involved a distribution of vouchers, conditional to the participation in the rehabilitation/construction of livestock watering points ("vigiñas"), shallow of wells, water reservoirs, and irrigation canals. Beneficiaries received value vouchers of Bs 600 (approx. USD 87) corresponding to 60 days of assistance. Vouchers were redeemed at local grocery shops. Distributions were carried out after the implementing partner, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) confirmed the rehabilitation of assets.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Value Voucher	1,071,331	1,016,255	94.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,071,331</b>	<b>1,016,255</b>	<b>94.9%</b>

### Operational Partnerships

For **general food distribution**, WFP partnered with public and private local level entities. The main partner of this project was the Departmental Government of Oruro, which was in charge of the targeting and the identification of potential beneficiaries. For the implementation, WFP established a partnership with the NGO Catholic Relief Services (CRS), which, through the support of its local branch Caritas Oruro, carried out all local coordination activities, technical assistance, value voucher distribution and supervision of its redemption, as well as counting the redeemed vouchers at each of the participating stores.

The municipalities also supported the implementation of the project during beneficiary targeting, and by convening the participants at the distribution points. In the same way, local community authorities played an important role in social control and in the verification of vouchers distribution.

For the food assistance for asset creation (FFA) phase, WFP partnered with the Departmental Government of Oruro for the revision of asset completion reports. WFP's cooperating partner CRS monitored voucher distribution and provided technical assistance and supervision in the creation and maintenance of vigiñas, shallow wells, water reservoirs, and irrigation canals.

The municipalities supported the communities in the elaboration of the technical reports on asset rehabilitation and coordinated with CRS the organization of voucher distribution to project participants.

During all the intervention, WFP monitored all the activities executed by the implementing partner, and supported beneficiary identification, the distribution of the vouchers, and the payment to the retailers. WFP also verified the fulfillment of conditionalities of the FFA phase.

### Performance Monitoring

Even though Catholic Relief Services (CRS) was in charge of constant monitoring of the activities and the elaboration of reports, WFP provided close supervision during all phases of the operation. In coordination with CRS, Caritas, and the Departmental Government of Oruro, WFP carried out a baseline survey and post-distribution monitoring (PDM). In both occasions two field monitors assisted in the collection of data and partners' staff were trained on how to carry out surveys.

The country office developed the data collection and data analysis instruments for both surveys and determined statistically significant samples. The baseline survey relied on the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) methodology. Both surveys included indicators to measure changes in food security, as well as indicators related to gender and protection.

As the project was carried out at the end of 2016, all information was registered in COMET. COMET is WFP's corporate platform for managing programme performance, capturing all output information directly from the field. The system enables programme staff to enter and manage programme data in one system, from planned beneficiaries and rations to actual assistance days and distribution sites.

### Results/Outcomes

All 2016 planned activities were effective in improving food consumption of targeted beneficiaries and restoring their access to basic services and community assets. As explained below, compared against baseline values, all indicators used to measure project outcomes improved by the end of the assistance period.

## **Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies**

**Outcome 1.2:** Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals.

### **Activity 1: General Food Assistance (GFA)**

A number of indicators were used to assess the results and impact of the project on household food security. Data was collected before (baseline) and after the intervention (Post Distribution Monitoring, PDM).

**Food Consumption Score (FCS)** is used to calculate the levels of food consumption by household in the week prior to the survey. The baseline results indicated that 86 percent of households had acceptable food consumption. This value increased to 90 percent at the end of the project for both female and male headed households. Regarding the proportion of households with poor food consumption, the levels stabilized under the project target of 3 percent. The proportion of households with borderline food consumption decreased from 11 percent to 7 percent.

**Dietary Diversity Score (DDS)** measures the number of different food groups consumed by a household one week prior to the survey. The level was already acceptable at the time of the baseline, and it increased slightly after the intervention. However, it was noted that the consumption of cereals, sugar and oil remain high among the families, while the levels of consumption of vegetables, protein vegetables, and fruits stayed low as these are not part of beneficiaries standard diet. Therefore, in future interventions, WFP will accompany CBT with behavior change communication.

**Coping Strategy Index (CSI)** describes strategies used by households to cope with shocks. The percentage of households resorting to negative coping strategies decreased from 16 to 9 percent. There was also a significant decrease in the adoption of consumption-based coping strategies such as reducing the number or the size of meals eaten per day. At the end of the intervention, adults did not need to reduce their food intake to ensure their young children would eat enough.

WFP has also analyzed **the food expenditure share of households**. Results revealed that the distribution of vouchers led to a reduction of food expenditures and an increase in spending on education, health, home improvements and food for animals. Vouchers also allowed for some savings at household level.

Food consumption over the assistance period had stabilized, despite the worsening of the drought during the three months of the intervention.

## **Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies**

**Outcome 1.3:** Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets.

### **Activity 2: Food assistance for assets.**

At the end of the intervention almost 90 percent of assets were restored, exceeding the established goal of 50 percent. This included the restoration of 400 shallow wells, 79 traditional assets for water storage (atajados), and 4.500 livestock watering points (traditional wells, or vigiñas). However, only 25 percent of water reservoirs were rehabilitated, as compared to the planned, as beneficiaries preferred to restore shallow wells and "atajados".

The activity benefited 88 percent of planned beneficiaries, as the number of household members was lower than projected. The lower achievement can also be related to the migration of some of the targeted households during the implementation of the project, as the drought intensified. This migration also affected the composition of the households.

In general, these results represented a positive short and medium term impact on the food security of beneficiaries.

## **Progress Towards Gender Equality**

During the intervention, women were not only direct recipients of vouchers but were actively involved as community representatives for the social verification upon distribution. However the number of women involved was considerably lower than men, hence below the project target. About 67 percent of vouchers were issued in men's name. Only 19 percent of women beneficiaries were part of the social verification of the vouchers distribution, with men being the vast majority. Given the aforementioned results, WFP will need to strengthen its gender approach to improve women representation and participation in future interventions.

As to the proportion of women deciding over the use of the vouchers, the established goal has been well achieved. As per the post-distribution monitoring, in 36 percent of households these decisions were made by women: this was

significantly higher than the target of 25 percent. The proportion of households where the decisions were made by men and women together was only of 35 percent, much lower than planned (50 percent). The latter can be explained by the type of intervention, as the immediate response required swift action to protect the food security of the beneficiaries, not allowing for enough time to sensitize beneficiaries on gender issues and women's empowerment.

No baseline data on gender indicator was collected, therefore the baseline value is 0.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

The indicators showed that only 41 percent of participants were informed about the project (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain).

Among the group of participants that had information about the project, few of them related the intervention with WFP but rather associated it with the departmental Government of Oruro. This can be attributed to the fact that WFP's partners have a closer connection with beneficiaries due to their role in the implementation of activities. WFP will need to design a strong and integrated communication strategy to improve the visibility of the organization at community level. It will also need to reinforce the processes of information to beneficiaries as well as existing channels of communication for the provision of feedback.

Beneficiaries did not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites. The few problems reported had to do with the treatment that they received from the retailers where they were redeeming vouchers: 10 percent of participants claimed it was not appropriate. WFP will introduce additional mechanism for the provision of beneficiary feedback, in order to address these issues.

## Story worth telling

Mr. Julian Velásquez Choque is an elected leader (autoridad originaria) of the Horengo community, located in the municipality of Caracollo, department of Oruro, Bolivia. Prior to the intervention of this emergency project, his community was experiencing a situation of worsening food insecurity: his fields had been burned by the sun and by the frosts, and in his community there was no access to water sources for livestock herding. From his position of authority, he reflected: "We have the concern of our people, our village... to see what our people will eat."

The effects of the drought affected the food market, which worried the authorities. Before the drought, a sack of potatoes could be sold and bought for Bs 200 (USD 29) to Bs 250 (USD 36), and during the crisis, the same amount could be worth up to Bs 600 (USD 87). The leaders wondered how to get their communities to stay well fed, because the welfare of all is their responsibility: "We peasants work tirelessly for our people, for our city, but now it's not enough anymore."

Thanks to the project, nearly 8,000 families, including Julian's, benefited from the vouchers for assets. "This project is in great in many ways and has saved us, because some of us no longer had any food". While WFP provided them with vouchers for assets to keep the community fed, they were able to continue their work of restoring their traditional wells and other sources of access to water.

When asked what he would say to the organizations that have developed the emergency intervention, Julián answered with certainty: "All the brothers of the field would like to thank the entities that worked in this project deeply, because you too have worked tirelessly for us, for our people, our animals, and ultimately our lives. We also would like you to know that we will support you in any way we can, so that you can go forward in this project. We thank the World Food Programme, we thank them deeply".



# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Main photo: A couple of beneficiaries that received food assistance for assets in the form of a value voucher transfer, in the Horenco Community, Caracollo, Oruro, Bolivia © WFP/ Katherine Coronado

## 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	19,804	20,196	40,000	17,959	18,315	36,274	90.7%	90.7%	90.7%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	2,264	2,176	4,440	2,053	1,974	4,027	90.7%	90.7%	90.7%
Children (5-18 years)	5,716	5,444	11,160	5,184	4,937	10,121	90.7%	90.7%	90.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	11,824	12,576	24,400	10,722	11,404	22,126	90.7%	90.7%	90.7%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	19,804	20,196	40,000	17,956	18,318	36,274	90.7%	90.7%	90.7%

## 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)
General Distribution (GD)	-	10,855	10,855	-	31,108	31,108	-	286.6%	286.6%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	40,000	40,000	-	35,234	35,234	-	88.1%	88.1%

## 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)
General Distribution (GD)	-	2,171	2,171	-	6,811	6,811	-	313.7%	313.7%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	8,000	8,000	-	7,802	7,802	-	97.5%	97.5%

## 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)
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	1,107	1,064	2,171	4,702	2,109	6,811	424.8%	198.2%	313.7%
Total participants	1,107	1,064	2,171	4,702	2,109	6,811	424.8%	198.2%	313.7%
Total beneficiaries	5,374	5,481	10,855	15,402	15,706	31,108	286.6%	286.6%	286.6%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	4,080	3,920	8,000	5,237	2,565	7,802	128.4%	65.4%	97.5%
Total participants	4,080	3,920	8,000	5,237	2,565	7,802	128.4%	65.4%	97.5%
Total beneficiaries	19,804	20,196	40,000	17,444	17,790	35,234	88.1%	88.1%	88.1%

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>ORURO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<3.00	2.29	-	2.47
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>ORURO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<22.00	11.43	-	7.61

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>ORURO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>75.00	86.28	-	89.92
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>ORURO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<3.00	2.26	-	1.55
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>ORURO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<3.00	2.31	-	3.07
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>ORURO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<22.00	14.48	-	7.77
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>ORURO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<22.00	8.85	-	7.51
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>ORURO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>75.00	83.26	-	90.68
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>ORURO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>75.00	88.84	-	89.42
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>ORURO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=6.00	6.01	-	6.31
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>ORURO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=6.00	6.00	-	6.30
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>ORURO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=6.00	6.15	-	6.32
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>ORURO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>28.00	15.90	-	9.35
<b>Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets</b>				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>CAS: percentage of assets damaged or destroyed during emergency which were restored</b>				
<i>ORURO, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>50.00	0.00	-	90.00

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO1: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	21	79	376.2%
Number of livestock watering points built/restored	item	5,621	4,508	80.2%
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	20	411	2,055.0%
Number of water reservoirs built/rehabilitated	unit	55	14	25.5%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in men's name</b>				
<i>ORURO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=5,120.00	0.00	-	5,347.00
<b>Number of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name</b>				
<i>ORURO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=2,880.00	0.00	-	2,636.00
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ORURO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	0.00	-	35.09
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ORURO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>25.00	0.00	-	35.87
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ORURO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	<25.00	0.00	-	29.04

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>ORURO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	0.00	-	18.68

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>ORURO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	0.00	-	44.15
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>ORURO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	0.00	-	91.97
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>ORURO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	0.00	-	36.45
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>ORURO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	0.00	-	87.38
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>ORURO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	0.00	-	40.94
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>ORURO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	0.00	-	90.06

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>ORURO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=2,500.00	2,500.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>ORURO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=13.00	24.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>ORURO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	85.00