

Emergency Operation BOLIVIA - 200625

Title: Assistance to drought-affected populations in Bolivia	
Number of beneficiaries	50,000
Duration of project	1 November 2013 – 30 April 2014
WFP food tonnage	1,434 mt

Cost (United States dollars)	
Food and Related Costs	1,373,245
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	329,512
Capacity Development & Augmentation	0
Direct Support Costs	348,293
Indirect Support Costs	143,573
Total cost to WFP	2,194,623

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A severe drought has struck a large part of Bolivia affecting mainly the El Chaco and South Cone regions. Rainfall deficits of up to 80 percent in the period January to March 2013 produced a vast crop failure averaging 72 percent. The majority of the worst-affected are indigenous subsistence farmers, who will not recover their source of food and income until the next harvest, expected in April-May 2014. In June 2013, the Government declared a national emergency.

A multi-sector assessment in August 2013 evidenced the deterioration of food and nutrition security. Families were significantly reducing the frequency and quantity of their food consumption, people were moving away from their communities in search of casual labour, and the number of children with severe acute malnutrition was increasing.

Upon request of the Government, WFP will protect the lives and livelihoods of 50,000 affected people while enabling safe access to food and adequate nutrition support for vulnerable families, children from 24-59 months and pregnant and lactating women. This emergency operation will have a duration of six months: from November 2013 through April 2014.

The response strategy includes the provision of food and voucher assistance for assets as well as complementary feeding. The WFP response will be part of an integrated effort comprising the Government, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations within the food, agriculture, water and sanitation, and health sectors.

By meeting the urgent food and nutrition needs of vulnerable people and preventing the increase of acute under-nutrition, the operation is in line with the WFP Strategic Plan (2014-

2017), addresses WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 2, and contributes to the first Millennium Development Goal.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. Bolivia is suffering from a severe drought across its entire territory but particularly in the central and southeast of the country and in the “South Cone” in the Department of Cochabamba. The most affected areas comprise 16 municipalities in the El Chaco region, distributed among three Departments: Santa Cruz, Chuquisaca and Tarija, as well as 7 of the 12 municipalities in the South Cone.
2. El Chaco has a dispersed population of 370,000¹ people in an area of 128,000 km². It is a semi-arid region with an average rainfall of only 470 mm per year. Environmental degradation in El Chaco is increasing due to over grazing and deforestation. This is resulting in increased desertification, increased frequency of drought, soil and wind erosion and the salinization of the aquifer. The mountainous “South Cone” is also heavily affected by environmental degradation.
3. The population in the rural areas of both El Chaco and the South Cone regions is mainly comprised of indigenous farmers who are dependent on subsistence agriculture. Due to the short rainy season between December and March, they only produce one crop a year, mainly of staple foods, between November and April. The production of staple foods, such as maize and beans in El Chaco and potatoes and wheat in Cochabamba, depends on the performance of the rainy season. The harvest takes place in April-May while the lean season lasts from November to March.
4. Between January and March 2013 rainfall deficits of up to 80 percent were reported, producing a significant crop failure.
5. Given the seriousness of the impact of the drought, the central government declared a national emergency in June 2013 through Supreme Decree 1616. By July 2013, the Vice-Ministry of Civil Defence (VIDECI) had registered² 49,000 drought-affected families (approximately 250,000 persons) countrywide. VIDECEI requested WFP support to carry out a multi-sector assessment in the affected areas. WFP assisted the government in the preparation, implementation, and analysis of the results of the assessment which involved the participation of various national and departmental government sectors (food, agriculture, civil defence, health, and water and sanitation), departmental and local governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and United Nations agencies. The method used included a community-based assessment through interviews with key informants.
6. The assessment identified 29,000 families affected by the drought in the assessed regions³ and found that an average of 72 percent of total food production had been lost. Communities in the municipalities of Omereque, Macharetí and Camiri reported losses of more than 90 per cent.
7. Out of this population, 20,000 families (some 100,000 people) were prioritized by the food security and nutrition thematic group for food assistance until the 2014 harvest. The main selection criteria included the percentage of harvest losses, the lack of resources on the part of the Municipalities, and relied on a deep knowledge of the food security

¹ INE national statistics projections to 2010

² VIDECEI accumulated numbers of affected families provided by the departmental and municipal governments. This information is not necessarily supported by assessments or screened by VIDECEI.

situation in the affected areas. The central and departmental Governments plan to support part of this caseload, but are not prepared to respond immediately. Local Governments have been distributing food to the affected populations, depleting their own limited resources.

8. The rainfall deficit also has caused a serious shortage of water for human and animal consumption, aggravating the nutrition and food security situation.
9. Women bear the greatest responsibility in the management of family resources, in particular food.

The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

10. The drought has exacerbated the already fragile structural food security and nutrition challenges in the affected areas. The prevalence of chronic under-nutrition in children under five in 19 out of 23 municipalities in the affected areas is above the national average⁴ of 15.5 percent⁵ with peaks of up to 70 percent. According to the latest Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping study, all 23 municipalities stand at medium and high vulnerability to food insecurity⁶.
11. Nine out of the 23 affected municipalities have a higher prevalence of acute under-nutrition of children under five than the national average (1.6 percent). Municipalities such as Gutierrez (Santa Cruz), Pasorapa (Cochabamba) and Villa Vaca Guzmán (Chuquisaca) show a prevalence of 5.6, 3.5, and 2.6 percent respectively.
12. The multi-sector assessment reported that the main coping strategy of the affected families is to reduce the frequency and quantity of food consumption. The first foods to be reduced are those that provide protein, minerals and vitamins, such as meat, eggs, vegetables and fruit.
13. The main source of income has shifted from the sale of agricultural production to casual labour. This is evidenced by an increase in migration in search of some income to cope with food losses. The temporary labour market is fragile, restricted and seasonal, thus limiting the relief this coping strategy can provide. Migration further increases suffering inside families, as it represents either the separation of family members or a reduction in access to social services (health and education) if the entire family moves. Women are particularly affected by migration. Once the father leaves home, mothers are overburdened with the additional responsibility of securing food, healthcare and education for their children, taking care of household assets, including small animals, and the provision of water. Migration also negatively affects communal activities, particularly those to restore and protect livelihoods. On the other hand, migration is one of the few alternatives to provide an additional source of income for poor households.
14. Additionally, 44 percent of the communities reported that families had run out of food at some point recently, while 34 percent declared that children under five were hungry and had nothing to eat.
15. The assessment also highlighted that the food and nutrition situation of affected families is expected to further deteriorate. Affected households will not be able to produce any food

⁴ Ministry of Health and Sports. 2013. Under nutrition prevalence estimation of children under five years by municipality. La Paz, Bolivia.

⁵ Integral Health Coordination Programme (Procosi) 2013. Advances of the Millennium Goals achievement of the health sector in Bolivia. La Paz, Bolivia

⁶ Ministry of Rural Development and Land & WFP. 2013. Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) 2012. La Paz, Bolivia

until the next harvest. The crop failure has caused the price of maize to triple, further complicating the situation. In June 2013, immediately after the crop failure, WFP monitoring reported the price of maize at US\$900 per mt, whereas before the drought it had been US\$300. Households that manage to obtain some income from casual labour are therefore not able to buy enough maize to cover their family food needs.

16. The Pan-American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) reported a deterioration in the nutritional status of children under five in the affected areas. It alerted that the number of children with severe acute under-nutrition has increased in some municipalities of the affected regions (prevalence not reported). It recommended to urgently provide therapeutic and supplementary feeding for severely and moderately malnourished children as well as preventive complementary feeding for children from 6-59 months to avoid further deterioration of their nutritional status. PAHO/WHO warned that child mortality could rise if preventive measures were not implemented immediately.
17. The health sector working-group corroborated the findings from the rapid assessment which confirmed approximately 123 cases of children with severe and moderate acute malnutrition, including 28 cases of children with severe acute malnutrition. In addition, emergency nutritional needs were identified in children under two in 20 municipalities.
18. WFP will implement an in-depth food and nutrition security assessment to follow up on the situation of the affected population and to obtain in particular precise baseline information on the acute nutritional situation.
19. Although the affected areas are mostly rural, a few secondary cities provide important market services. As such, their structure and response capacity will be assessed in considering voucher transfers as a response modality.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

20. VIDECI is mandated by the Government to coordinate and respond to emergencies at national level and is also coordinating the response at national, departmental and municipal levels. VIDECI requested WFP support to assess the emergency.
21. The central Government coordinates actions through sector thematic groups (STGs)⁷. The Food, Food Security and Nutrition (FFSN) thematic group coordinated the assessment, analyzed the results, established the needs, and calculated the response gap for the food sector. It also established a response strategy for the sector, prioritizing 20,000 families (some 100,000 people) with food assistance for six months until the next harvest. From total needs of about 6,000 mt of food, the Government will initially respond with 1,400 mt. The FFSN established that the gap of 4,600 mt will have an approximate value of US\$4.6 million.
22. The Government has requested WFP to support food assistance for assets (FFA) activities in order to encourage livelihood protection and avoid dependency. It has also requested WFP to explore voucher transfers as a strategy to support local production and markets.

⁷ In 2013 at least 6 thematic groups are operational following the cluster model: Food, Food Security and Nutrition; Health, Water and Sanitation; Shelter Management; Education; Protection; and Early Recovery. These groups are led by the relevant Ministry and composed of Government institutions, UN Agencies and NGOs.

Policies, Capacities and Actions of Other Major Actors

23. WFP and other United Nations Agencies actively participated in the emergency assessment. WFP is working with the respective sector thematic groups to establish needs, gaps and response strategies. Several NGOs, particularly those working in the affected areas, are also coordinating within the thematic groups, and will participate in the response strategy. WFP's planned response through this EMOP considered the valuable inputs provided by NGOs.

Coordination

24. The main United Nations technical coordination body is the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETT), composed of key United Nations agencies. UNETT members participate in the sector thematic groups to coordinate the humanitarian response. The United Nations Disaster Management Team (UNDMT), led by the Resident Coordinator, takes strategic and political decisions, and contacts high level authorities in the central Government.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

25. In line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 2⁸ of the WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017), the EMOP aims to protect lives and livelihoods, while allowing vulnerable families in the affected areas safe access to food, as well as adequate nutrition support for children aged 24 to 59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

26. In particular, the EMOP will:

- meet urgent food and nutrition needs of vulnerable people and communities and prevent the increase of acute under-nutrition (WFP Strategic Objective 1, Goal 1);
- protect lives and livelihood while enabling safe access to food and nutrition for women and men (WFP Strategic Objective 1, Goal 1); and
- support or restore food security and nutrition of people and communities and contribute to stability, resilience and self-reliance (WFP Strategic Objective 2, Goal 1).

The project addresses Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1⁹.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

27. The EMOP will last six months, from November 2013 to April 2014. During this period the project will provide 50,000 people with food assistance for assets interventions for 90 days of work, designed to protect lives and livelihoods. In addition, the project will provide Supercereal for 120 days to support 4,000 children between 24 and 59 months and 1,500 pregnant and lactating women. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) will assist children from 6 to 23 months with specific fortified food.

⁸ WFP Strategic Objective 1: 'Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies' and WFP Strategic Objective 2: 'Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies.'

⁹ MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY			
Activity	Boys/Men	Girls/Women	Total
FFA/FFT/GFD ¹⁰	25,000	25,000	50,000
PLW ¹¹		1,500	1,500
Children between 24 and 59 months	2,000	2,000	4,000
Total (with overlap)	25,000	25,000	50,000

28. The national Government has requested WFP to cover 50 percent of the total number of families in need of food assistance while it will explore possibilities to support the other 50 percent by allocating additional emergency resources to Departments and Municipalities. Therefore, out of the total 20,000 families prioritized by the FFSN, WFP will provide assistance to 10,000 families in 12 Municipalities and more than 200 communities. All communities within a Municipality will be assisted. Families were identified based on WFP's deep knowledge of the food security situation in the affected regions¹² as well as the presence of other agencies' interventions. Based on past EMOP funding levels, WFP designed this operation to provide food or vouchers for working periods of three months.
29. Beneficiaries are mostly from the Guaraní and Quechua indigenous groups, or are indigenous people who migrated to the area. Drought has destroyed their limited crops and small animals, putting them at risk of adopting negative coping strategies. Some of these groups also rely on hunting and wild fruit for food.
30. As requested by the Government, NGOs and community leaders, WFP will consider ways to incorporate added value to the response through FFA and food for training (FFT) activities to support strategies to protect and recover livelihoods.
31. WFP will implement general food distributions (GFD), if necessary, to ensure adequate food consumption in cases where suitable projects and capacities cannot be found and to assist the most vulnerable groups, such as the elderly and female-headed households.
32. The assessment results showed an increase in the number of children under five with acute malnutrition. Therefore, WFP will provide blanket complementary feeding to all children aged 24-59 months and pregnant and lactating women in targeted areas to prevent the increase in acute malnutrition. UNICEF will complement this effort ensuring the provision of the national fortified complementary food (Nutribabe) to children aged 6-23 months.
33. This EMOP has been designed taking into account lessons learned and experience gained through earlier (2011) WFP emergency and recovery activities in El Chaco region.

¹⁰ Under this activity, 5,000 beneficiaries are planned to receive vouchers and some vulnerable families may receive assistance through general food distributions should FFA/T not prove feasible.

¹¹ The children and mothers are part of the "Lives and livelihoods protection" activity. Therefore they are not added to the total to avoid double counting

¹² WFP implemented PRRO 108360 in most of these regions, thus has a good knowledge of the affected population.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS / VALUE OF VOUCHER TRANSFERS

34. Five-member family rations (FFA and GFD) will contain rice, fortified wheat flour, vegetable oil and iodized salt, all of which are regularly consumed in the affected areas. In selecting the ration composition, WFP had to consider that maize (the most consumed product in the affected areas) was subject to significant price increases because of limited availability due to the drought. High prices were also reported for beans (a popular product in El Chaco and a good source of vegetal protein) which have the disadvantage that a significant volume of water and firewood are needed to cook them, neither of which are available due to the drought.
35. The FFA/FFT/GFD ration covers more than 60 percent of total energy requirements. Based on the assessment, households will be able to meet the remainder of their food needs from: i) the portion of the harvest that was not lost; ii) hunting; iii) savings; and (iv) additional casual labour. Previous experience in FFA activities shows that parents prefer to stay in their communities to work on the improvement of community infrastructure and services, even when the value of the food ration is lower than casual labour wages.
36. As part of the Government's Zero Malnutrition Multisector Programme, all children aged 6-24 months should receive Nutribebe, a national fortified complementary food, developed and approved by the Ministry of Health. By law, Nutribebe should be purchased by the municipal governments and distributed by the local health system. However, the multi-sector assessment evidenced that Nutribebe is not being regularly distributed in most of the affected municipalities. Therefore, it has been agreed that UNICEF will provide this product in the affected areas.
37. Children aged 24-59 months and PLW will receive a complementary blanket ration of Supercereal which provides 36 and 22 percent respectively of the needs of each group, together with a micronutrient premix that covers vitamin and mineral requirements for these groups. This ration is designed to prevent a deterioration of the nutritional condition of women and children and will complement the FFA/GFD ration provided to the household.
38. The complementary feeding activity will be accompanied by nutritional education for parents and national health service staff to improve nutritional, hygiene and care practices. The distribution of Supercereal will be conditional on the utilization of basic health care services, based on national regulations and protocols.

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION/ TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)		
	Lives and livelihoods protection FFA/FFT/GFD	PLW and 24-59 months old children Complementary Feeding
Rice	200	
Fortified Vegetable Oil	24.6	
Fortified Wheat Flour	100	
Iodized Salt	5	
Supercereal		150
Voucher (US\$/person/day)	3	
Total	329.6	150
Total kcal/day	1,287	570
% kcal from protein ¹³	11.7	14.7
% kcal from fat	26.7	14.2
Number of feeding days per year or per month (as applicable)	90	120

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt)			
Commodity Type/ Voucher	Lives and livelihoods protection FFA/FFT/GFD	PLW and 24-59 months old children Complementary Feeding	Total (mt or US\$)
Rice	810		810
Fortified Vegetable Oil	100		100
Fortified Wheat Flour	405		505
Iodized Salt	20		20
Supercereal		99	99
Voucher (US\$)	260,870		260,870
Total	1,335	99	1,534

39. As a result of an effectiveness/qualitative analysis undertaken by the WFP Country Office (CO), it has been foreseen that part of the asset creation/asset protection activities will be implemented using the voucher transfer modality. The arguments favouring such a preference are based on the CO's previous experience in using vouchers and related implementation capacity, the willingness of the Government and donors to use this modality to respond to this emergency, as well as the preference of the beneficiaries,

¹³ A GFD ration should provide a basket of food commodities that covers the 'recommended mean daily per capita nutrient intake' (WHO, 1995). The GFD ration should therefore provide 10 to 12 percent of its Kcal (energy) from protein and at least 17 percent from fat (Food and Nutrition Handbook. Page 65, table 8.1).

including indigenous groups, who witnessed the empowerment of women and the improvement of dignity. Voucher transfers would also allow greater dietary diversity including fresh foods rich in protein, minerals and vitamins (eggs, vegetables and fruits), many of which are produced in the same affected region and thus support the local economy. A recent WFP SCOp (System for Cash Operations)¹⁴ mission suggested that the voucher modality would be a realistic and viable option.

40. WFP Bolivia has completed a voucher transfer pilot in the country, implemented through protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 108360, where it gained key knowledge and learnt important lessons and best practices. This experience will be used to build appropriate responses within the EMOP. Further to the effectiveness/qualitative analysis, a cost-effectiveness analysis (Omega value) will be undertaken, together with the necessary assessments (retail chain capacity, and financial capacity, as well as a risk analysis to confirm or revise the pre-selected voucher transfer modality). Based on the effectiveness/qualitative analysis, a significant difference in costs is not expected.
41. Voucher transfers will follow established procedures where communities identify – through a participatory process – the activities to be developed and organize committees; and beneficiaries receive the assistance in exchange for work realized, equivalent to the wages paid on the local labour market. If voucher transfers are selected, families will be able to exchange the vouchers for specific products in selected local shops, at current local market prices. The voucher value will be calculated on the basis of the percentage of the food basket WFP wants to cover, with equivalent nutritional and kilocalorie values.
42. As far as the selection of the voucher transfer modality is concerned, and in addition to the arguments in the effectiveness/qualitative analysis, it has to be noted that an assessment of the financial sector will be undertaken in the affected areas. This assessment, as well as the relevant partner, risk and cost-efficiency/effectiveness analyses are all expected to be finalized by the end of 2013. The information and communications technology assessment has already been done. Once this information is complete, it will allow the CO to better envisage the feasibility of providing voucher transfers to beneficiaries.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

43. Beneficiaries have identified their main problems and needs through the field assessment. Beneficiaries will identify the most appropriate FFA/FFT activities to implement in their communities and will take part in overseeing implementation and in providing feedback.
44. The EMOP will promote gender sensitivity and equality. In line with WFP's gender policy, WFP will ensure that women benefit from, have control over, and have access to food assistance. WFP will promote the active participation of women in planning, implementation and evaluation. Women will make up at least 50 percent both of distribution committees and of the leadership positions in mother and child health and nutrition (MCHN) groups. FFA activities will also aim at reducing the burden on women caused by the daily tasks of water, food and firewood collection. Specific activities that ease access to water, fuel-efficient stoves and family gardens will be supported. Moreover, the EMOP plans to have women comprising at least 50 percent of the FFA/FFT participants.
45. The EMOP will be implemented in coordination with Departmental and Municipal Government counterparts who provide food management infrastructure, warehousing, and field monitoring staff and equipment. They also have important experience in managing

¹⁴ SCOp is WFP's new corporate IT system for cash and vouchers

WFP programmes¹⁵. This approach, combined with existing WFP resources, including sub-offices, will reduce costs and allow for rapid response to beneficiary needs.

46. WFP and its counterparts will also work with NGOs present in the affected regions, and explore further possibilities of collaboration and cooperation to implement voucher transfers and FFA/FFT activities.
47. In accordance with WFP procurement rules, all commodities will be purchased locally given the lead time for international purchases to the landlocked country. While the procurement process is underway, distributions could be carried out with loans from the Country Programme. Additional costs generated by loans and repayments of commodities will be covered by the Government.
48. WFP will cover part of the landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) costs as the national and departmental Governments have exhausted most of their resources responding to the emergency. WFP will cover transportation from the Extended Delivery Points (EDPs) to intermediate points in the municipal city capitals, from where the municipal government will transport the food to the beneficiaries. Food will be distributed from two locations: warehouses managed by the 'Seguridad Alimentaria y Atencion de Desastres' (SAAD) programme in Santa Cruz and warehouses provided by the Risk Management Unit of the Departmental Government of Cochabamba.
49. Emphasis will be given to asset-creation activities related to storage and access to drinking water, production and nutritional education. FFA will encourage building and improving water reservoirs, water distribution systems, water storage infrastructure, community gardens, and social infrastructure. Municipal governments will provide non-food items and technical assistance to complement the FFA activities. WFP partners in the affected areas have extensive experience implementing FFA activities through previous WFP projects. WFP will collaborate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to restore the food production of the drought affected households, and with UNICEF to support the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities through FFA. FFT activities will include agricultural skills development, nutritional education and water management among others.
50. The Bolivia CO implemented FFA activities during the recent IR-EMOP in response to flooding which occurred in January 2013 along the 'San Juan del Oro' river in the southern part of the country. The FFA activities were well received by authorities and communities, resulting in a high level of participation by beneficiaries. Based on this experience, the Government requested WFP to replicate FFA activities in the drought-affected areas.
51. Depending on the results of market and feasibility assessments, WFP will transfer vouchers instead of food to 5,000 beneficiaries. In addition to contributing to the achievement of project objectives, this will provide key learning opportunities to WFP, Governments and other partners on the use of vouchers in an emergency context.
52. Counterparts, in collaboration with the health centres, will distribute the complementary food to children aged 24-59 months and pregnant and lactating mothers through the health centres, encouraging parents to utilize available health and growth check-ups for children under five and pre- and post- natal services for mothers. Nutritional education on breastfeeding and complementary feeding, hygiene, care and health practices will be

¹⁵ WFP Country Programme 200381 is being implemented in the Departments of Chuquisaca and Tarija, and even although PRRO 108360 "Recovery of Food-Insecure Households Affected by Consecutive Natural Disasters" has just finished, its counterpart implementation platform is still operational.

provided to parents using the Government's AIPEPI-Nut methodology (a community-based nutrition strategy to address prevalent childhood diseases).

53. WFP, UNICEF and PAHO/WHO will support the nutritional interventions. PAHO/WHO will assist in providing food to children with severe acute malnutrition in hospitals, UNICEF, as in previous emergencies, will assist with therapeutic and supplementary feeding to non-hospitalized children under 2 years old, and WFP will assist children between 24-59 months and pregnant and lactating mothers with blanket complementary feeding.
54. Minimum resources have been budgeted to support the national Government in assisting the populations affected by this emergency, particularly in the area of complementary feeding. A team of nutritionists will help to organize distributions through the health system, provide nutritional education to parents, and collect key nutritional information.
55. National and Regional Emergency Operation Centres and UNETT will coordinate activities of the thematic groups; the FFSN thematic group will be in charge of food assistance-related activities. UNICEF, FAO, WHO/PAHO and WFP will participate in joint assessments to follow up on the impact of the drought.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

56. Output information will be managed by government counterparts through the existing Food Distribution Monitoring and Evaluation System (SIMEVDA). The SIMEVDA has recently been updated and is now available as an on-line tool. FFA activities as well as MCHN information are registered in the system by government counterparts. Counterparts in all four Departments have an extensive experience in monitoring procedures and systems, since they have implemented various WFP projects. Outcome information will be collected by WFP and partners through post-delivery monitoring and specific surveys at the beginning, during, and at the end of the operation to measure changes.
57. WFP will track all commodity movements with the Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System (COMPAS). Government counterparts will also track food and produce the relevant documentation through their Warehouse Movement System (MOVALM). WFP will cross-check its information with MOVALM.
58. Field monitors will supervise and follow all field activities. They will accompany counterpart food management and distributions, ensuring that food distributions are handled efficiently and that beneficiaries receive their full entitlement.
59. Government counterparts and implementing partners will prepare reports containing information on distributions and outputs, in accordance with WFP regulations.

HAND-OVER STRATEGY

60. The implementation of FFA activities as well as nutritional education will allow the affected communities to increase their resilience to future shocks; in particular, to safely produce their own food, manage water, and implement good feeding practices. WFP will collaborate with local governments and NGOs to support longer term risk reduction activities.

61. WFP will phase out as soon as the households recover their own food and income sources in April 2014. The handover strategy will be prepared based on the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) results.

RISK MANAGEMENT

62. Further drought in the affected region or major disasters could threaten the achievement of the project's objectives. To mitigate this risk, periodic assessments will allow WFP to adapt its response according to the needs of the targeted population.
63. As project implementation heavily relies on the national and local Government, institutional capacity is critical. The rotation of national staff or a change in priorities could threaten project implementation. This risk is compounded as 2014 is an election year. WFP will regularly train national staff to properly carry out the activities and closely control the activities of counterparts. Specific risks and likely impacts on activities have been analysed and are presented in Annex II. The CO will continue to review controls to mitigate these risk factors.
64. The implementation of project activities and achievement of the objectives also rely on donor contributions to the project. WFP Bolivia has created a resource mobilization unit that will focus on diversifying the donor base, including placing attention on south-south cooperation and the private sector.
65. As the project needs to rapidly respond, it is essential that all commodities, in particular supercereal and vegetable oil, are promptly delivered by local suppliers. WFP will respond with loans from the country programme while the commodities are being procured.
66. WFP will regularly follow up on emerging risks, review the risk register and track mitigation measures.

Security Risk Management

67. Road conditions are the main security concern in the project's implementation areas. WFP vehicles and sub-office comply with the United Nations Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS).
68. WFP will follow the United Nations Department of Safety and Security procedures (UNDSS) and measures, as well as the decisions of the UNDMT.

RECOMMENDATION

The Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer is requested to approve Bolivia Emergency Operation 200625 under the delegated authority of the Executive Director.

APPROVAL

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Date:

Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	1,215	923,400	
Pulses	-	-	
Oil and fats	100	185,312	
Mixed and blended food	99	99,000	
Others	20	4,455	
Total Food Transfers	1,434	1,212,167	
External Transport		-	
LTSH		111,914	
ODOC Food		49,164	
Food and Related Costs [1]		1,373,245	
C&V Transfers		260,870	
C&V Related costs		68,642	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		329,512	
Capacity Development & Augmentation		--	
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			1,702,757
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			348,293
Total Direct Project Costs			2,051,050
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent)[2]			143,573
TOTAL WFP COSTS			2,194,623

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff	106,491
General service staff	85,574
Danger pay and local allowances	-
Subtotal	192,065
Recurring and Other	25,635
Capital Equipment	20,480
Security	533
Travel and transportation	89,580
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring[1]	20,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	348,293

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved; INDICATORS: Proportion of women in leadership positions of project management committees (PMC) (target: above 50%); Proportion of women PMC members trained on modalities of food/voucher distribution (target above 50%). Proportion of men, women or both men and women, who make decisions over the use of food, voucher or cash inside their households

PROTECTION: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions. INDICATOR: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (target: 70%);

PARTNERSHIP: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnership developed and maintained. INDICATOR: Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners (target: 70%).

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective # 1. Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies Goals: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meet urgent needs of vulnerable people and communities and stabilize levels of acute malnutrition. 2. Protect lives and livelihood while enabling safe access to food and nutrition for women and men. 		
Strategic Objective # 2. Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies Goals: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support or restore food security and nutrition of people and communities and contribute to stability, resilience and self-reliance. 		
Outcome 1.1 Reduced or stabilized under nutrition among children aged 6-59 months and Pregnant and Lactating Women	1.1.1. Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) Target: Coverage > 50% Rural areas 1.1.2 Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions Target: greater than 66%	<i>Resources are mobilized in time</i>

GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved; **INDICATORS:** Proportion of women in leadership positions of project management committees (PMC) (target: above 50%); Proportion of women PMC members trained on modalities of food/voucher distribution (target above 50%). Proportion of men, women or both men and women, who make decisions over the use of food, voucher or cash inside their households

PROTECTION: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions. **INDICATOR:** Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (target: 70%);

PARTNERSHIP: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnership developed and maintained. **INDICATOR:** Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners (target: 70%).

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<i>Output 1.1 Food, nutritional products and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to children 2-4 years of age ,and pregnant and lactating women.</i>	1.1.1 Number of children 24-59 months of age, pregnant and lactating women receiving food assistance as % of planned (disaggregated by activity; by food, sex, non-food items) 1.1.2 Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) 1.1.3 Quantity of non-food items distributed as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) 1.1.4 Number of institutional sites (health centers) assisted as % of planned	<i>Resources are mobilized in time</i>
<i>Output 1.2 Messaging and counseling on special nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding practices implemented effectively.</i>	1.2.1. Proportion of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned	<i>Lack of resources could hamper project activities</i>

GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved; **INDICATORS:** Proportion of women in leadership positions of project management committees (PMC) (target: above 50%); Proportion of women PMC members trained on modalities of food/voucher distribution (target above 50%). Proportion of men, women or both men and women, who make decisions over the use of food, voucher or cash inside their households

PROTECTION: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions. **INDICATOR:** Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (target: 70%);

PARTNERSHIP: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnership developed and maintained. **INDICATOR:** Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners (target: 70%).

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Outcome 1.2 Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for target households -	1.2.1 Food consumption score (disaggregated by gender) Target: 80% of targeted households have at least borderline consumption 1.2.2 Daily average dietary diversity (disaggregated by gender) Target: 80% of targeted households consume at least 3 food groups on average per day -	<i>Availability of resources</i>

GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved; **INDICATORS:** Proportion of women in leadership positions of project management committees (PMC) (target: above 50%); Proportion of women PMC members trained on modalities of food/voucher distribution (target above 50%). Proportion of men, women or both men and women, who make decisions over the use of food, voucher or cash inside their households

PROTECTION: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions. **INDICATOR:** Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (target: 70%);

PARTNERSHIP: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnership developed and maintained. **INDICATOR:** Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners (target: 70%).

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Output 2.1 Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted households	2.1.1 Number of beneficiaries receiving assistance as % of planned (disaggregated by activity; by food, non-food items, vouchers; and by women, men, girls, boys) 2.1.2 Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) 2.1.3 Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash, disaggregated by women, men, girls, boys)	<i>Availability of commodities in the local markets</i>
Outcome 2.2 Improved access to assets and basic services including community and market infrastructure -	2.2.1 Community asset score (CAS) Target: 80% of targeted communities with community assets over baseline level -	<i>Availability of resources</i>
Output 1.2. Livelihood assets restored and/or built by targeted households and communities	F.1. Number of community assets restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals, by type and unit of measures	

MAP

Please ensure that:

- The map is fully legible at this scale (i.e. A4).
- The map is legible in black and white.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

AIEPI-NUT	Integral Care of Childhood Prevailing Diseases - Nutrition
CO	Country Office
COMPAS	Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System
CP	Country Programme
EDP	Extended Delivery Point
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
EMOP	Emergency Operation
FFA	Food Assistance for Assets
FFSN	Food, Food Security and Nutrition (Thematic Group)
FFT	Food for Training
GFD	General Food Distribution
IR-EMOP	Immediate Response Emergency Operation
MCHN	Mother and Child Health and Nutrition
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standard
MOVALM	Warehouse Movement System
NGO	Non Government Organization
PAHO/WHO	Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PROCOSI	Coordination Programme for Integral Health
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
SIMEVDA	Food Distribution Monitoring and Evaluation System
STG	Sector Thematic Group
UNETT	United Nations Emergency Technical Team
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
VIDECI	Vice Ministry of Civil Defense
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme

ANNEX IV - [LTSH-matrix](#)

ANNEX V - [Project Budget Plan](#)

ANNEX VI - [Project Statistics](#)

ANNEX VII - [Project Budget Estimate](#)

ANNEX VIII – Macro Risk Analysis and contingency plan (in the case of cash and vouchers)