

برنامج
الأغذية
العالمي



Programme
Alimentaire
Mondial

World
Food
Programme

Programa
Mundial
de Alimentos

**Executive Board
Second Regular Session**

Rome, 12–16 November 2012

COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

Agenda item 8

*For approval on a
no-objection basis*



Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.2/2012/8/2
31 July 2012
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COUNTRY PROGRAMME PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA 200381 (2013–2017)

This document is printed in a limited number of copies. Executive Board documents are available on WFP's Website (<http://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval on a no-objection basis

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

Regional Director, ODPC*: Mr G. Lodesani tel.: 066513-2567

Liaison Officer, ODPC: Ms S. Izzi tel.: 066513-2207

Should you have any questions regarding availability of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact Ms I. Carpitella, Senior Administrative Assistant, Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).

* Regional Bureau Panama City (Latin America and the Caribbean)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

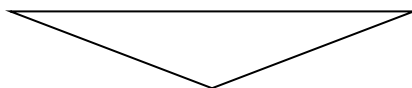
Despite recent economic progress, the Plurinational State of Bolivia still faces major development challenges: its per capita gross domestic product is among the lowest in Latin America and the Caribbean; more than half the population lives in poverty; inequality and exclusion persist; and rates of chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children under 5 remain high.

Limited access to food is the main cause of food insecurity. High food prices and persistently low incomes prevent 45 percent of rural households from meeting their food needs. Recurrent natural disasters and a significant increase in El Niño and La Niña weather-related phenomena have exacerbated hunger and undernutrition. The most vulnerable groups are women and children in rural areas, and indigenous people, who account for 65 percent of the population of 10 million.

The overall objective of this country programme is to strengthen local and national capacities to break the inter-generational cycle of hunger. The programme has been prepared with the Government and focuses on three main areas: i) strengthening of food and nutrition interventions throughout the life cycle, particularly for the most food-insecure populations; ii) disaster risk reduction, humanitarian assistance and climate change adaptation; and iii) promotion of diversified food production, dietary diversity and marketing conditions favourable to small farmers. Implementation of innovative strategies based on a community development approach will prepare municipalities to run effective safety nets.

The country programme is in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2013–2017), Bolivia's National Development Plan (2007), the new Political Constitution, and the food sovereignty law. It takes into account the main recommendations from the previous country programme's mid-term evaluation. It is aligned with WFP's Strategic Objectives 2, 4 and 5 and contributes to Millennium Development Goals 1, 2 and 5.

DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves on a no-objection basis country programme Plurinational State of Bolivia 200381 (2013–2017) (WFP/EB.2/2012/8/2), for which the food requirement is 8,264 mt at a cost of US\$8.6 million, giving a total cost to WFP of US\$12 million.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. The Plurinational State of Bolivia¹ has experienced significant socio-political and economic change over the past six years. Despite economic progress, the country still faces major development challenges, and ranks 108th out of 187 in the 2011 human development index. Inequality and exclusion persist: its Gini coefficient² of 0.57 is one of the highest in Latin America, with rural indigenous people particularly vulnerable to social and economic exclusion.
2. Bolivia has a population of 10.4 million; 51 percent live below the poverty line, rising to 69 percent in rural areas.³ Levels of extreme poverty decreased from 45 percent in 2000 to 38 percent in 2008, but more than 25 percent of the total population and 45 percent of rural households cannot afford a minimum food basket.⁴ Rural indigenous women are particularly vulnerable: 63 percent of rural women live in extreme poverty, while 60 percent of extremely poor people are indigenous and almost two-thirds live in rural areas.⁵
3. Most food-insecure municipalities are in the highlands and Andean valleys, in the departments of Potosí, Cochabamba and Chuquisaca, where the mainly rural and indigenous population depends on subsistence agriculture and experiences food deficits during the lean season. Frequent natural disasters make agriculture an unreliable source of income. Bolivia is in the area influenced by El Niño and La Niña weather phenomena, and droughts and floods have become significantly more intense and frequent since 2006, affecting the livelihoods of more than 700,000 people – mostly subsistence farmers and indigenous people – with losses estimated at US\$1 billion.⁶
4. Price volatility and low incomes hamper access to food for the most vulnerable. Following the significant price spikes of 2008, food prices increased from the second half of 2010 until the first quarter of 2011; they have increased by 48 percent since 2007.⁷ Bolivia imports 60 to 80 percent of its wheat. Government measures to stabilize prices include subsidies; importation and direct sales of staple foods such as rice, maize and sugar; construction of large storage facilities; and control of food prices⁸ and exports.
5. The Government is confident that by 2015 Bolivia will achieve its Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1 target of reducing the prevalence of chronic child malnutrition – stunting – to 19 percent. However, although stunting among children

¹ The official name of the country since 7 April 2009 is Bolivia (Plurinational State of).

² The lower the Gini coefficient, the more equal the distribution, with 0 corresponding to complete equality and 1 to complete inequality.

³ Ministry of Development Planning, Economic and Social Policy Analysis Unit. 2011. Preliminary data for 2009.

⁴ *Ibid.* Extreme poverty is defined as having insufficient income to purchase a minimum food basket.

⁵ United Nations. 2011. Country Common Assessment – Bolivia. New York.

⁶ “Evaluación del impacto acumulado y adicional ocasionado por la Niña en 2008 en Bolivia”. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. 2008.

⁷ National Statistics Institute. 2011. www.ine.gob.bo

⁸ The Law on a Productive Community-Based Agricultural Revolution allows the Government to set ceilings for consumer prices.

under 5 dropped from 32 percent in 2003 to 27 percent in 2008, it is 39 percent in rural areas.⁹ A tripartite food and nutrition assessment for 2009 indicates stunting prevalence of more than 47 percent in the most food-insecure municipalities.¹⁰ Micronutrient deficiencies have also increased, particularly anaemia, affecting 61 percent of children under 5 and 38 percent of women.¹¹

6. Although the education system has made progress, net primary school enrolment rates slipped from 94 to 90 percent between 2001 and 2008; WFP estimates that 51 percent of school-age girls in the most food-insecure municipalities do not attend school. Drop-out rates are also high, with only 25 percent of children completing the primary cycle.¹² A joint survey by WFP and the Ministry of Education found increased coverage of school feeding, from 53 percent in 2003 to 75 percent in 2008, with 294 out of 327 municipalities regularly providing a school meal.
7. In 2009, a new Political Constitution was approved, with major reforms to empower excluded groups, particularly indigenous people. The new Constitution promotes decentralization and social participation, and recognizes the right to food as a fundamental right. The Government is also implementing important social programmes, including conditional cash transfers for the elderly, schoolchildren, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and children under 2. These have been credited with reducing the number of extremely poor people, but need to be made more accessible.
8. In 2011, the Government passed the Law on a Productive Community-Based Agricultural Revolution, which promotes long-term policies to support food security and food sovereignty, including by enhancing agricultural production, particularly from small farmers; establishing food-based safety net programmes, such as school feeding; improving the storage and processing of food; introducing agricultural insurance schemes; and improving disaster risk management and response to food-related emergencies.

PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

9. Design of this country programme (CP) 200381 for 2013–2017 was guided by the WFP country strategy document (2011), a mid-term evaluation of CP 105960 (2008–2012), and consultations with the Government, donors, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other stakeholders. The CP builds on lessons learned from recent WFP activities, including protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 108360, emergency operation (EMOP) 200260 and development interventions.¹³

⁹ National Health and Demographic Survey (NHDS) 2003 and 2008.

¹⁰ WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Economic Policy Analysis Unit. 2009. Impact of the Global Crises on Food and Nutrition Security. La Paz, Bolivia.

¹¹ NHDS. 2008.

¹² The Economic Policy Analysis Unit (2011) attributes the decrease to rural–urban migration. Erroneous district-level data have affected the Ministry of Education's reporting systems.

¹³ Including two joint United Nations MDG programmes – i) strengthening local capacities to implement the Zero Malnutrition Multi-Sectoral Programme, and ii) integration of Andean indigenous farmers into new value chains at the national and international levels – and a European Union-funded project “*Creación de capacidades para el logro de la sostenibilidad en programas de alimentación escolar en Bolivia*”.

10. The previous CP – 105960 (2008–2012) – focused on: i) an integrated nutrition programme for children under 6; ii) food assistance for primary school and street children; and iii) technical assistance in emergency preparedness and response for government institutions.
11. The following lessons emerged from the mid-term evaluation of the 2008–2012 CP:
- The integrated school feeding model successfully promoted the use of traditional foods in school meals and the establishment of local food markets to supply schools. “Productive schools” established gardens and small livestock projects to complement the food rations. The capacity development and training enabled several municipalities to take over the management and implementation of school feeding. The Government’s promotion of school feeding in its new food sovereignty law will help ensure sustainability.
 - The lack of a government policy for early childhood restricted the effectiveness of the pre-school feeding component. Without clear government commitment to assume responsibility for this activity, the evaluation recommended that it should be a lower priority for future WFP support.
 - Technical assistance for improving national and departmental emergency response mechanisms lacked funding and was therefore limited in scope. However, PRRO 108360’s food assistance for recovery activities was an effective tool for risk reduction. More attention is needed to ensure that activities contribute to building resilience.
 - The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system should be improved and better integrated for future WFP activities.
12. In the past five years, WFP has made considerable contributions to Bolivia’s efforts to eradicate undernutrition, including capacity development for the Zero Malnutrition National Programme, technical assistance for food fortification, the development of technical specifications for *Nutribebé* and *Kallpawawa*,¹⁴ and the preparation of a fortified snack for children under 6, in partnership with the private sector. WFP is well-positioned to build on this cooperation to influence improved nutrition policies.
13. A pilot mother-and-child health and nutrition intervention under PRRO 108360 complemented the Government’s cash transfer programme *Bono Juana Azurduy* (BJA)¹⁵ with in-kind food assistance and had a positive impact on PLW’s attendance at health centres and on nutrition status. Bolivia’s decentralized system for basic social services requires the Government to provide municipalities with annual resources for implementing mandatory social, economic and productive programmes. However, many municipalities, particularly those most vulnerable to food insecurity, struggle to implement these programmes. WFP has focused capacity development efforts at the municipal and departmental levels, and now needs to engage more at the national level to promote policy change, which will require enhanced technical and advocacy capacity.

¹⁴ *Nutribebé* is a fortified supplementary food that each municipality – by law – distributes free of charge to mothers with children aged 6–23 months. *Kallpawawa* is a supplementary food for children aged 6–23 months, which is based on local foods and was developed in the municipality of Caripuyo.

¹⁵ Established in May 2009, this programme provides about US\$260 for two years to PLW and children under 2 attending periodic health check-ups. It aims to reduce high rates of undernutrition and infant/maternal mortality.

STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

14. The CP has been designed in consultation with the Government and partners and aims to strengthen local and national capacities to break the inter-generational cycle of hunger. It focuses on three main areas, identified with the Government: i) strengthening of food and nutrition interventions throughout the life cycle, particularly for the most food-insecure populations; ii) disaster risk reduction, humanitarian assistance and climate change adaptation; and iii) promotion of diversified food production, dietary diversity and marketing conditions favourable to small farmers.
15. The CP is aligned with WFP's Strategic Objective 2, 4 and 5¹⁶ and its gender policy.¹⁷
16. Its objectives are to:
- enhance food and nutrition security by improving education, nutrition and health throughout the life cycle (Strategic Objective 4);
 - strengthen communities' resilience by mitigating shocks and adapting to climate change (Strategic Objective 2);
 - link the purchasing power of local food-based programmes to small farmers, to transform food and nutrition assistance into productive investments in local communities (Strategic Objective 5); and
 - strengthen the Government's capacity to design, manage and implement tools, policies and programmes for predicting and reducing hunger (Strategic Objective 5).
17. All components build on past cooperation, existing partnerships with United Nations agencies and NGO partners, and synergies with the Government's social policies and with new laws for nutrition, school feeding and local food production. The CP contributes to outcomes 2, 3 and 4 of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2013–2017 (see Annex II) and to MDGs 1, 2 and 5.¹⁸
18. The CP will be implemented in the departments of Chuquisaca, Cochabamba and Potosí, which contain 80 percent of Bolivia's most food-insecure municipalities, and have the highest prevalence of chronic undernutrition in children under 5,¹⁹ along with a consumer price index for food that is substantially higher than the national index.
19. Target municipalities rely on subsistence agriculture and have limited access to water, high prevalence of undernutrition and low literacy levels; their populations are mainly indigenous people.

¹⁶ Strategic Objectives 2 – Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures; 4 – Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition; and 5 – Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase.

¹⁷ "WFP Gender Policy. Promoting Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women in Addressing Food and Nutrition Challenges" (WFP/EB.1/2009/5-A/Rev.1).

¹⁸ MDGs 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; 2 – Achieve universal primary education; and 5 – Improve maternal health.

¹⁹ Bolivia has nine departments; those with the highest chronic undernutrition among children under 5 are Potosí – 44 percent; Chuquisaca – 36 percent; Oruro – 33 percent; and Cochabamba – 31 percent (NHDS 2008).

20. The focus of the CP is to enable sustainability: target municipalities must demonstrate their willingness to work with WFP on a clear hand-over and exit strategy, which will be detailed in the CP action plan to be signed with the Government. Building on the effective model used in the previous CP, before starting the activities WFP will ensure that: i) each participating municipality incorporates in its annual operating plan the necessary funds to cover operational costs; and ii) municipal contributions increase by 25 percent each year so that by the third year the municipalities directly supply the food . WFP will also support capacity development to ensure institutional sustainability.
21. Starting with 20 municipalities, the CP will gradually expand to 40, funding permitting. It will reach an average of 74,000 people each year – school-age children, PLW and food-insecure families.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES, BY COMPONENT

	Annual	Cumulative total (2013–2017)		
		Men/boys	Women/girls	Total
Component 1 – School feeding	40 000	34 700	32 500	67 200
Component 2 – Nutrition	4 000	-	20 000	20 000
Component 3 – Livelihood development and disaster risk reduction	30 000*	46 500	43 500	90 000
TOTAL	74 000	81 200	96 000	177 200

* Each year, 50 percent will be new participants, replacing the 50 percent who exit.

Component 1: Sustainable and Productive School Feeding

22. Through this component, WFP will: i) increase primary school enrolments and ensure completion; ii) alleviate short-term hunger and prevent micronutrient deficiencies in schoolchildren; and iii) provide technical assistance to link farmers to markets, by using local food products for school feeding.
23. As an incentive for parents to send their children to school, and to improve children's nutrition intake, a breakfast ration will be provided to 40,000 schoolchildren each year, complementing the lunch ration distributed by the municipality. WFP will also provide micronutrient powders (MNPs) to ensure adequate energy and micronutrient intakes.²⁰
24. WFP will reach 6 percent of primary schoolchildren in the departments of Potosí, Chuquisaca and Cochabamba, and 26 percent in the 40 target municipalities within these departments.²¹

²⁰ Since 2010, the Government has distributed a locally produced micronutrient sprinkle, *Chispitas nutricionales*, for children under 2 as part of the national health insurance system for children under 5. Local MNPs typically contain 15 vitamins and minerals: iron, zinc, iodine, copper, selenium, vitamins A, B1, B2, B3, B6, B12, C, D and E, and folic acid.

²¹ Of Bolivia's 2,569,132 schoolchildren, 1,929,250 receive some type of school feeding, ranging from a drink every two days to a full breakfast and lunch every day. The cost of this is financed by municipalities. WFP and the Ministry of Education, Bolivia. 2009. *School Feeding Survey 2008–2009*. La Paz.

25. To facilitate sustainability, the school feeding activity will gradually involve small farmers in supplying municipal schools. WFP will provide technical assistance and capacity development to school boards, farmers and municipal authorities. Through work with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Rural Development and Land, and partners such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), it is expected that by the third year of implementation, municipalities will be providing all school rations and whenever possible, the food used will be procured from local farmers.²² Local production of MNPs through the private sector should also start by the third year of the CP, with MNPs eventually being distributed through the Government's universal health insurance plan, expected to start in 2012 and covering all children up to 18 years of age.

Component 2: Strengthening of Government Nutrition Programmes

26. WFP will improve the nutrition status of PLW in selected communities where more than 45 percent of children under 5 are stunted.¹¹ In coordination with the Ministry of Health and Sports, and building on findings from a PRRO pilot activity, WFP will complement the Government's BJA cash transfer programme with blanket supplementary feeding for 20,000 PLW – 4,000 a year.

27. To complement family meals and provide micronutrients, vegetable oil and Supercereal²³ will be distributed to women attending health centres and receiving nutrition education, with remote health centres prioritized for support. WFP will work with health centres and municipalities to ensure that the BJA programme provides both *Nutribebé* to children aged 6–23 months and the cash incentive to PLW, as planned.

28. Results will be monitored through the national health information system and will inform government nutrition policies about the complementarity of food and cash programmes. WFP will work with national counterparts to develop management capacity, including by strengthening community-based surveillance monitoring systems, training government staff in anthropometry procedures and nutrition education,²⁴ and promoting the production of nutritious foods and local fortification, at reasonable cost.

29. Activities will be planned and implemented with the Ministry of Health, the technical committee of the National Council of Food and Nutrition, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Pan-American Health Organization, departmental services and municipalities.

Component 3: Livelihood Development and Disaster Risk Reduction

30. Through food-for-assets (FFA) activities, WFP will:

- support the development of productive assets to enhance livelihoods and supply local food-based safety net programmes, including through community gardens, small livestock production, productive land reclamation, and small-scale irrigation systems;

²² Even when local food procurement is based on market competition, national policies and laws encourage municipal governments to purchase food for school feeding from within their own territories, to promote food security and sovereignty.

²³ A corn-soya blend fortified with vitamins and minerals.

²⁴ Including training for PLW in using cash transfers to purchase nutritious foods, such as animal protein-based foods, vegetables and fruits.

- strengthen communities' resilience by mitigating shocks and adapting to climate change by creating assets that protect communities' livelihoods – such as water reservoirs, dykes, forestation, water harvesting infrastructure and terraces.
31. Subject to resource availability, up to 90,000 beneficiaries will be assisted during the CP – 30,000 a year.²⁵ WFP and partners, including NGOs and United Nations agencies, will support communities in identifying risks and proposing measures to mitigate these. Beneficiaries and target municipalities will be involved in the selection of assets to be created. FFA activities will be supported according to demand and channeled through local governments, which will contribute resources. Local government staff will be trained in selecting community proposals, based on criteria for determining beneficiaries and activity types.²⁶ Preference will be given to the most vulnerable, including subsistence or landless farmers and households headed by women or elderly people.
32. Based on the evaluation results of a planned pilot cash transfer intervention implemented under PRRO in 2012, WFP will explore the feasibility of using market-based transfers in the CP for asset creation and nutrition interventions.
33. To support the National Strategy to Strengthen the Emergency Preparedness and Response System, WFP will provide the Government with technical assistance in emergency preparedness and response, including exploring the effects of climate change and other crises on food security. This will be implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Rural Development and Land, the Ministry of the Environment and Water, the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence, FAO, IFAD and UNICEF.

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION, BY COMPONENT (g/person/day)

	Component 1 – School feeding	Component 2 –Nutrition	Component 3 – Livelihood development and disaster risk reduction*
Wheat flour	100	-	-
Cereals	-	-	200
Vegetable oil	20	30	30
Iodized salt	3	-	-
Supercereal	-	150	-
Pulses	-	-	50
Micronutrients	1	-	-
TOTAL	124	180	280
Total kcal/day	527	866	1 133
% kcal from protein	8.7	12.5	11.7
% kcal from fat	36.7	40.6	26.7
Number of feeding days per year	180	360	60

* Family ration for five people.

²⁵ Based on averages of 6,000 FFA participants per year and five people per household.

²⁶ WFP and government counterparts have developed guidelines and work norms; ration size and duration depend on the type of work undertaken.

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT (mt)				
	Component 1 – School feeding	Component 2 – Nutrition	Component 3 – Livelihood development and disaster risk reduction	Total
Wheat flour	3 600	-	-	3 600
Cereals	-	-	1 800	1 800
Vegetable oil	720	216	270	1 206
Salt	108	-	-	108
Supercereal	-	1 080	-	1 080
Pulses	-	-	450	450
Micronutrient powder	20	-	-	20
TOTAL	4 448	1 296	2 520	8 264
% of total food	54	16	30	100

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

34. The CP will be coordinated with the Vice Ministry of Planning and External Finance, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Rural Development and Land, the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence and the Ministry of Health, for policy formulation and strategic issues, and with departmental governments and municipalities, for the implementation of activities.
35. The Government encourages local purchases to promote national production. As Bolivia is land-locked, local purchases can shorten the lead-time for food deliveries. In line with WFP policies and following competitive processes, food will be purchased locally emphasizing traditional food habits and products to the extent possible. Until local capacity is developed, MNPs will be procured internationally. Warehouse stocks and food movements will be tracked through WFP's Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System.
36. Logistics costs – transport, storage and handling – will be financed by the government department of Cochabamba and the associations of municipalities in Potosi and Chuquisaca. WFP will ensure that associated costs are incorporated in their annual operating plans.
37. In response to the evaluation findings, WFP will reinforce its M&E systems by strengthening local capacities in monitoring and promoting participatory evaluations with the municipalities. Both process monitoring, to inform real-time programme adjustments, and performance monitoring, to track programme outputs and outcomes, will be used. A new integrated on-line system developed under PRRO 108360 links local monitoring systems and will support the CP. Capacity development for municipalities will cover the project cycle: planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation. A mid-term evaluation of the CP will coincide with the UNDAF mid-term evaluation in June 2015, and a final evaluation will be coordinated with the Government.

38. The CP will promote gender sensitivity and equality. Women's needs, vulnerabilities and strengths will be reflected in the implementation of activities. In line with its gender policy, WFP will ensure that women participate in project planning, implementation and evaluation.

Contextual Risks

39. Natural disasters and food price fluctuations may occur during the CP. Measures will be taken to prepare for these and mitigate their impact, based on a contingency plan.

Programme Risks

40. As WFP transfers responsibility for implementation to the Government, the capacity of institutions becomes critical. The CP integrates capacity development in all activities to ensure proper hand-over and subsequent sustainable implementation. Specific risks and likely impacts on activities have been analysed and documented (see Assumptions and risks in Annex II). The country office will continue to review controls to mitigate these risk factors.

Institutional Risks

41. To enhance the predictability, flexibility and security of resources, and ensure more multi-year partnerships, WFP will focus on diversifying donors, including in the neighbouring countries of Brazil, Argentina and Chile, and new public-private sector partnerships. WFP will seek renewed and increased financial support from the Government, in line with its focus on building a strong partnership that facilitates nationally owned solutions to fight food insecurity.

ANNEX I-A: BUDGET SUMMARY (US\$)				
	Component 1– School feeding	Component 2 – Nutrition	Component 3– Livelihood development and disaster risk reduction	Total
Food (mt) ¹	4 448	1 296	2 520	8 264
Food (US\$)	4 435 263	1 713 096	2 410 200	8 558 559
Total for component	4 435 263	1 713 096	2 410 200	8 558 559
Other direct operational costs				452 500
Total direct operational costs				9 011 059
Direct support costs ²				2 243 358
Indirect support costs ³				787 809
TOTAL WFP COSTS				12 042 226

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
Local staff – national officers	504 585
Local staff – general service	774 000
Local staff – temporary assistance	235 250
Local consultants	75 000
United Nations volunteers	120 000
Staff duty travel	274 523
Subtotal	1 983 358
Recurring expenses	
Utilities	7 200
Office supplies and other consumables	18 000
Communications services	36 000
Equipment repair and maintenance	3 000
Vehicle running cost and maintenance	58 000
Office set-up and repairs	26 000
United Nations organization services	10 000
Subtotal	158 200
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	81 600
Communications equipment	20 200
Subtotal	101 800
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	2 243 358



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions and risks
<p>UNDAF OUTCOMES</p> <p>Outcome 2.3 Food security and nutrition guaranteed through the achievement of the right to food and nutrition as well as access to potable water and basic hygiene</p>	<p>2.3.1. % of households covering their minimum energy needs Goal: 50% increase Baseline (2006): 37%</p> <p>2.3.2. % of households covering their protein requirements Goal: 65% increase Baseline: 58%</p>	<p>1. Food prices do not rise significantly</p> <p>2. There are no extreme natural disasters</p> <p>3. Government's Zero Malnutrition National Programme continues to be operational</p>
<p>Outcome 3.3 Improvement of investments in productive activities that protect the environment and improve the redistribution of income: Productive sustainable systems oriented towards the increment of food security with sovereignty</p>	<p>3.3.1: Number of productive systems incrementing their gross product value and eco-efficiency Goal: 6 productive systems Baseline. 0 – to be assessed at the beginning of 2013, by sector and department</p>	<p>1. Successful pilot experiences are diffused</p> <p>2. Local governments receive financial support</p> <p>3. Capacity is developed</p> <p>Risk: Changes in laws prevent local investments</p>
<p>Outcome 4.3.2. Mitigation and adaptation to climate change: population more resilient to climate change effects</p>	<p>4.3.2.1: % of households in high food-insecure and climate change municipalities with increased resilience to climate change Goal: 6% – 6,000 families Baseline (2011): 105,000 families</p>	<p>1. Government continues to make climate change response a national priority</p> <p>2. Sector policies include climate change</p>
<p>Component 1: Sustainable and productive school feeding</p>		
<p>Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition</p>		
<p>Outcome 1.1 Increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools</p>	<p>➤ Average annual rate of change in numbers of girls and boys enrolled Target: 5% increase</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>Government maintains its support to school feeding programmes</p> <p>Local governments have the political will and resources to provide all school breakfasts and lunches, and incorporate MNP distributions in their nutrition strategies</p> <p>Municipal governments provide resources for schools to establish gardens and productive livestock projects that complement food rations</p> <p>Resources are available</p>
<p>Output 1.1 Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups of children under secure conditions</p>	<p>➤ Number of schools assisted by WFP</p> <p>➤ Numbers of boys and girls receiving food, by category and as % of planned</p> <p>➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type and as % of planned</p>	

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions and risks
Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase		
Outcome 1.2 Increased marketing opportunities at the national and local levels, with cost-effective purchases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Value of food purchased by local governments from local small farmers, as % of total value of food purchased and distributed by local governments for food-based social programmes in CP municipalities Target: 10%	Assumptions Local governments support food-based programmes as a potential driver of local economies Resources are available to support local production initiatives and link them to food-based programmes
Outcome 1.3 Progress made towards nationally owned hunger solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National capacity index Target: 30% of local governments reach national capacity index score >15	Assumptions Local governments have the political will and resources to provide all school breakfasts and lunches, and incorporate MNP distributions in their nutrition strategies
Output 1.3 Municipal capacity development for school feeding management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of people trained in school feeding management ➤ Total value of government counterpart resources at municipal level allocated to school feeding Target: 25% increase each year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of municipalities financing 100% of their programme Target: Ten municipalities by fourth year	
Component 2: Strengthening of government nutrition programmes		
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition		
Outcome 2.1 Improved nutrition status of targeted women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Incidence of low birth weight (<2.5kg) Target: 10% decrease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % of supported pregnant women receiving at least three prenatal check-ups during pregnancy Target 75% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % of supported lactating women receiving a postnatal check-up Target: 75%	Assumptions Government minimizes staff rotation, particularly at health centres BJA safety net continues Nutrition security remains at the top of the Government's social agenda No major crisis affects the nutrition status of the target population



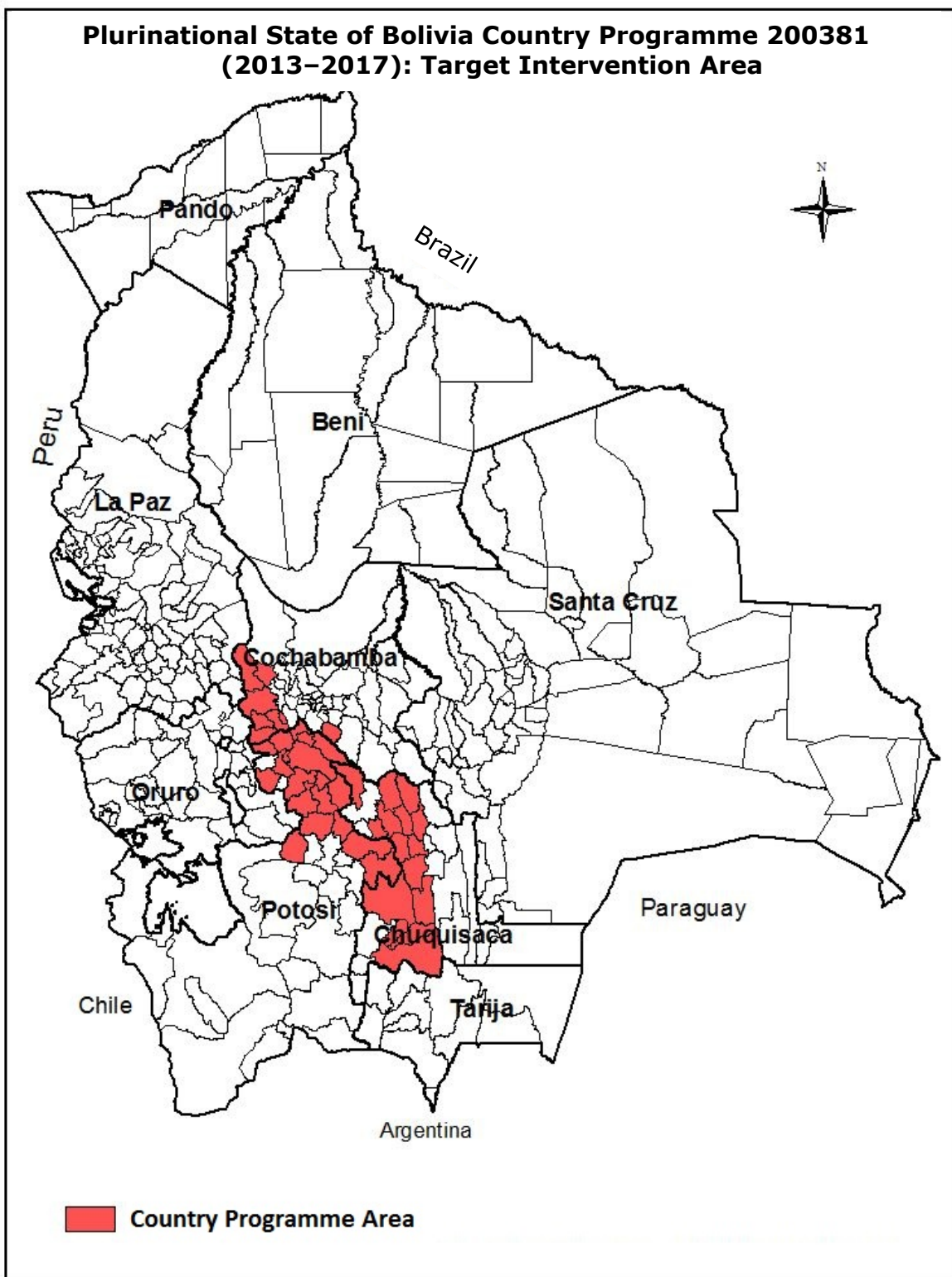
ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions and risks
<p>Output 2.1 Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups of pregnant and lactating women under secure conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Numbers of women receiving food and nutrition training, by category, activity, transfer modality and as % of planned ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type and as percentage of planned ➤ Quantities of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type and as % of planned ➤ Number of health sites assisted 	
<p>Output 2.2 Strengthened government nutrition programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of community-based nutrition surveillance monitoring systems strengthened ➤ Number of government staff trained in anthropometry procedures and nutrition education ➤ Total value of government counterpart resources allocated to nutrition programmes 	
Component 3: Livelihood development and disaster risk reduction		
Strategic Objective 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures		
<p>Outcome 3.1 Hazard risk reduced in targeted communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community asset score <p>Target: Risk reduction and disaster mitigation assets increased in 80% of activities</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>Partners provide non-food items to complement FFA activities and ensure sustainability of the new assets</p> <p>Resources are available to implement risk reduction and climate change mitigation projects for increasing the resilience of food-insecure communities</p> <p>No major disaster or crisis hampers the priorities of target groups</p>
<p>Output 3.1 Disaster mitigation assets built or restored by target communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Risk reduction and disaster mitigation assets created or restored, by type and unit of measure – hectares protected/improved, number of trees planted, dams constructed, etc. 	
<p>Output 3.2 Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups, women and men under secure conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Numbers of women and men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type and as % of planned 	

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions and risks
<p>Outcome 3.2 Early warning systems, contingency plans,¹ food security monitoring systems established and enhanced with WFP capacity development support</p>	<p>➤ Disaster preparedness index Target: Disaster preparedness index ≥8 out of 9 (8–9 is considered high)</p>	<p>Assumptions Government provides clear roles and missions for national entities responsible for implementing disaster preparedness activities</p> <p>Government prioritizes preparedness activities</p>
<p>Output 3.3 Disaster mitigation measures set in place with WFP capacity development support</p>	<p>➤ Numbers of risk reduction and disaster preparedness and mitigation systems set in place, by type – early warning systems, contingency plans, food security monitoring systems, etc.</p>	
<p>Output 3.4 Watershed management assets created</p>	<p>➤ Number of plots planted and maintained</p>	



¹ Refers to government or inter-agency contingency plans

ANNEX III



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

BJA	<i>Bono Juana Azurduy</i> (Government's cash transfer programme)
CP	country programme
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food for assets
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MNP	micronutrient powder
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
NGO	non-governmental organization
NHDS	National Health and Demographic Survey
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund