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**Executive Board
Second Regular Session**

Rome, 22–26 October 2007

DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

Agenda item 7

For consideration



Distribution: GENERAL

WFP/EB.2/2007/7/1

13 September 2007

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMME BOLIVIA 10596.0 (2008–2012)



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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for consideration.

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.

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* Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Bureau



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bolivia is one of the poorest countries in Latin America: of its 9.5 million population, two thirds overall – 80 percent in rural areas – live below the poverty line. Over the last ten years, stunting in children under 5 has remained at 27 percent nationally and 37 percent in rural areas, exceeding 40 percent in the most food-insecure municipalities, according to the 2005 WFP consumption and nutrition survey.

This draft country programme uses a participatory approach involving the Government, civil society, United Nations agencies and cooperating partners. Its components are in accordance with the National Development Plan and United Nations Development Assistance Framework outcomes. Three components include varying levels of direct food assistance and technical assistance: component 1 will be part of the government's Zero Malnutrition National Programme and the National Programme for the Integrated Care of Children under 6, focusing on food-based interventions for children aged 2–5, with support for children under 2 limited to technical assistance; component 2 will provide food assistance for primary schoolchildren and street children; and component 3 will provide Government institutions with technical assistance in emergency preparedness and response.

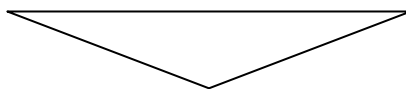
The first year will be a transitional year; WFP will then move out of municipalities with moderate food insecurity to concentrate on those with the highest. Handover of activities to the Government will follow institutional strengthening and capacity-building at the municipal level, to ensure that those in need continue to receive assistance through government resources.

The intended outcomes are related to WFP Strategic Objectives 3, 4 and 5. The country programme will contribute to Millennium Development Goals 1, 2 and 4.

Activities will focus on government capacity-building and development, to support the handover; the pace of transition will depend on the government's success in taking over direct food assistance programmes.

It is expected that slightly more than US\$10 million in multilateral resources will be available to provide 17,534 mt of food for 125,000 beneficiaries. WFP will seek funding beyond multilateral pledges to meet the additional requirements of US\$7 million, to implement WFP's components in the United Nations joint programme and to help the Government enhance its disaster response capacity.

DRAFT DECISION*



The Board endorses draft country programme Bolivia 10596.0 (2008–2012) (WFP/EB.2/2007/7/1), for which the food requirement is 17,534 mt at a cost of US\$9.2 million, covering all basic operational costs, and authorizes the Secretariat to formulate a country programme, taking into account the observations of the Board. WFP will seek additional funding beyond multilateral pledges to meet the requirements of US\$7 million to implement WFP's components in the United Nations joint programme and to help the Government enhance its disaster response capacity.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document (document WFP/EB.2/2007/15) issued at the end of the session.



SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. Bolivia is one of the poorest countries in Latin America: 64 percent of its total population of 9.5 million live below the poverty line, rising to 80 percent in rural areas. Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) is US\$987. Bolivia's Gini coefficient of 0.6 ranks it as the second most inequitable country in Latin America in terms of income distribution.
2. According to the 2007 United Nations Report on the Progress of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Bolivia, MDG 1, the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, can be accomplished by 2015 only if the Zero Malnutrition National Programme (ZMNP), which is prioritized in the National Development Plan (NDP), is fully implemented and financed.
3. Bolivia continues to face significant deficits in national cereal production: it imports 85 percent of the wheat consumed, which is a basic commodity in the food basket. In 2003, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) graduated Bolivia from the low-income, food-deficit country category, mainly because agro-industry in the eastern lowlands exports significant volumes of soybeans as animal feed. To reduce dependency on imports, the Government will support small farmers, encouraging them to grow local foods.
4. Access is the main cause of food insecurity in Bolivia. The income of 40 percent of the total population – 59 percent in rural areas – is insufficient to meet basic food needs.¹ According to a 2005 vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) report, this figure increases to 72 percent for households in the most food-insecure municipalities in VAM categories 4 and 5,² where 63 percent of households cannot provide the minimum caloric intake. The largely rural and indigenous population in these municipalities depends heavily on subsistence agriculture; during lean seasons people experience food deficits, and frequent natural disasters make agriculture an unreliable source of income. These factors affect the nutritional status of children, causing serious levels of chronic malnutrition.
5. Over the past ten years, malnutrition has remained at alarming levels: stunting among children under 5 is 27 percent nationally, 37 percent in rural areas³ and – according to WFP's 2005 consumption and nutrition survey – more than 40 percent in the most food-insecure municipalities.
6. Micronutrient deficiencies are another cause of concern: iron, iodine and vitamin A requirements are not covered in the normal diet of much of the population; anaemia among children under 5 is 51 percent nationally and 56 percent in rural areas. In food-insecure municipalities, 80 percent of households have vitamin A deficiencies, with dangerous consequences for immune systems, vision and growth.
7. The Government has passed laws mandating the fortification of wheat flour with iron, folic acid and B-complex vitamins, and vegetable oil with vitamin A; fortification of salt with iodine is mandatory. The Ministry of Health, supported by the World Health Organization (WHO), distributes sprinkles containing a blend of essential micronutrients to all children aged 6 to 24 months.

¹ National Institute of Statistics, 2003.

² VAM classification of municipalities: 5 = most vulnerable to food insecurity; 1 = least vulnerable to food insecurity.

³ National Demographic and Health Survey, 2003.



8. Reduction of child malnutrition requires a multisectoral approach and political commitment. The ZMNP is designed to enhance the capabilities of families, communities and municipalities to provide health services, care and an adequate diet for children. The United Nations joint programme, led by WFP, will provide technical assistance for the ZMNP.
9. Unemployment and poverty in and around towns are reflected in the increasing numbers of street children: official estimates indicate that 170,000 children live in the streets of La Paz, El Alto, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. Street children are mainly indigenous, extremely poor and have little education and no access to medical care. No public policy addresses their needs. The Government will include street children in its Social Protection Strategy to be launched in 2008 with support from the World Bank. In the meantime, the Government has requested WFP to continue its food assistance for this extremely vulnerable group, at least during 2008.
10. The 2007 United Nations Report on the Progress of MDGs forecasts that MDG 2 Target 3, achieve universal primary education, will not be reached. The proportion of children completing primary education to grade eight decreased from 86 percent in 2004 to 77 percent in 2005.⁴ In rural schools, the gender gap in primary school completion is 44 percent for girls compared with 54 percent for boys. In the most food-insecure municipalities, 51 percent of school-age girls do not attend school.⁵
11. Widespread economic crisis explains the drop-out rate among primary schoolchildren, particularly older ones:⁶ parents are forced to take children out of school to help with household and farm work. In the most food-insecure communities, whole families have to migrate temporarily to find work in towns and on large farms. The NDP and the United Nations are proposing programmes such as infrastructure improvement and school feeding to increase attendance and retention rates, particularly in rural areas.
12. Under the Popular Participation Law, municipalities must provide school feeding to children at school and of preschool age. According to a Ministry of Education study, supported by WFP, in the past eight years, municipalities have implemented school feeding with different objectives, approaches and coverage. Despite these efforts, 53 percent of school-aged children – 1 million children aged 4 to 14 – did not receive a school breakfast. Areas that did not provide school feeding, mainly because of lacking resources, included highly food-insecure municipalities in VAM categories 4 and 5, where 263,000 children live. The Government is drafting a School Feeding Law, which is expected to be approved by the beginning of 2008, to promote and regulate this service.
13. In recent years, natural disasters and conflict have increased considerably, exacerbating hunger and malnutrition. The 2005 VAM study showed that 70 percent of households in food-insecure municipalities have very low capacity to respond to disasters and emergencies. In 2007, a United Nations Disaster Assistance and Coordination (UNDAC) mission assessed the Government's capacity to respond to major emergencies and recommended actions to improve emergency preparedness and response, particularly in institutional capacity-building.

⁴ National Education Information System, Ministry of Education and Culture, 2004.

⁵ VAM, 2003.

⁶ Participatory Vulnerability Profile, 2003.



14. The NDP, launched in July 2006, proposes four development strategies – economic, socio-communitarian, international and social – to address the major goal of promoting well-being, with a community approach. It stresses policies aimed at eradicating malnutrition, increasing local production of indigenous foods, improving education and reducing the impact of natural disasters.
15. As stated in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the United Nations system will contribute to the NDP implementation, emphasizing social and economic strategies: the first encompasses food security, “food sovereignty”,⁷ nutrition policy and emergency preparedness and response; the second prioritizes local economic development, for example, using school feeding and other food-aid interventions to generate demand for food from small-scale farmers. The Government used VAM to target intervention areas, especially for the ZMNP, whose first phase will concentrate on VAM category 5 municipalities.

PREVIOUS COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

16. The 2003–2007 country programme (CP) focused assistance on the most vulnerable municipalities. By the end of the CP, targeting had been fine-tuned to the community level. With the Government, WFP carried out a mid-term self-evaluation in 2006 to: (i) assess the achievement of the CP objectives; and (ii) propose strategies to adapt the 2003–2007 CP to the new government’s strategies and pave the way for the 2008–2012 CP.
17. The mid-term evaluation concluded that the CP had been carried out as planned and had accomplished its objectives of seeking partnerships with United Nations agencies, particularly in human development and emergencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
18. Regarding human development, the CP focused on children, supporting three government programmes aimed at the 6 months to 6 years, 7 to 14 years and 15 to 18 years age groups. WFP and other donors supported the National Programme for the Integral Care of Children under 6 (PAN), which changed during its implementation, losing the support of some external assistance partners. Lack of clear government policy for the under-6 age group resulted in reduced programme coverage.
19. During the programme, PAN support for children under 3 was considerably reduced. The main lesson learned was that PAN should be part of an integrated child care policy at all levels of government, supported by a strong budget allocation.
20. Sustainability of nurseries in towns was achieved in the short term: 50 percent of recurrent costs were paid by parents and 50 percent by municipalities.
21. According to the mid-term evaluation, the success of the school feeding programme triggered voluntary contributions from the municipalities, increasing the programme’s sustainability. Major outcomes were increased net enrolment, from 89 percent in 2003 to 94 percent in 2005, improved performance, and more regular attendance. Parallel projects supported school gardens, nutritional training, improved meal diversification and community involvement.

⁷ The government’s Food Sovereignty Strategy aims to increase the production of traditional foods to meet the country’s internal demand.



22. Children aged 6 to 18 years living or working in the streets received food assistance through community shelters. The mid-term evaluation found that partners were generally unable to target beneficiaries appropriately.
23. The street children programme will become part of national policy, ensuring its sustainability within a social protection network. The shelters will continue to require WFP food support in 2008 during this transition.
24. WFP supported the Government in formulating and enacting regulations for the fortification of vegetable oil with vitamin A, and helped the Ministry of Health to develop information, training and educational strategies to promote healthy food habits. Such technical assistance has extremely high cost/benefit ratios, so will form a critical part of future WFP programmes in Bolivia.
25. The Government and the international community recognize WFP's immediate-response capacity in emergencies; a major reason for this was the use of ongoing CP programme mechanisms to assist in emergencies. The lesson learned from WFP's involvement in emergencies was the need to strengthen government capacity to respond quickly at the central and local levels.

COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGIC FOCUS

26. In line with the NDP and in collaboration with partners, the CP will focus on the eradication of malnutrition, increased access to education, and emergency preparedness and response capacities. WFP will help the Government to improve and consolidate its main food-based assistance programmes, providing technical assistance to ensure sustainability.
27. The CP will gradually transfer responsibility for implementing PAN and school feeding in VAM category 3 and 4 municipalities to the government, concentrating its own interventions on VAM category 5 municipalities. The handover strategy is based on enhancing local government capacity to manage food-based programmes. Beneficiary numbers and the level of resources will not change however. The handover strategy will be reassessed periodically and the programme adjusted according to the Government's capacity to take over direct food assistance.
28. The CP takes the UNDAF outcome matrix into consideration, and is in line with the NDP. It will contribute to MDG 1 – eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; MDG 2 – achieve universal primary education; MDG 3 – promote gender equality and empower women; and MDG 4, reduce child mortality. The CP contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 3 – support the improved nutrition and health status of children; 4 – support access to education and reduce gender disparity in access to education and skills training; and 5 – strengthen the capacities of countries and regions to establish and manage food assistance programmes. The CP has three objectives:
 - contribute to the reduction of child malnutrition;
 - improve enrolment, attendance and capacity to concentrate and learn among primary schoolchildren and street children; and
 - enhance emergency preparedness and response capacities.
29. Activities will be implemented to strengthen government capacity to manage food-based programmes, involving all three immediate objectives to support a gradual handover of



activities. The pace of the handover will depend on the government's capacity to assume the management and financing of food assistance programmes.

30. The CP will be implemented in the 52 municipalities prioritized by the ZMNP and the United Nations joint programme, of which 40 are in VAM category 5, and 12 in VAM category 4. Such municipalities exist in all departments, but most are in Potosí, Cochabamba and Chuquisaca.
31. WFP's planned contribution to this CP is US\$10.5 million for the food assistance component over the five years. Non-food-related activities, including emergency preparedness, response capacity-building and the United Nations joint programme to support the ZMNP, will require US\$7 million between 2008 and 2012. The country office has mobilized resources in the past and is confident that it will continue to do so at the same level. WFP has drafted a resource mobilization strategy for its food and non-food programmes, including resources from the government.

Component 1: Integrated Programme for Children aged 2 to 5 (Strategic Objectives 3 and 5)

32. This component aims to improve the nutritional status of 45,000 children between 2 and 5 years of age attending nurseries in rural areas, through on-site food assistance. As in previous years, municipalities and parents will complement WFP rations with fresh food. The table below shows the ration composition.

PRE SCHOOL FEEDING RATION COMPOSITION		
Type of food	Ration (g/person/day)	Nutritional content (kcal)
Vegetable oil, with vitamin A	20	177
Wheat flour, with iron, folic acid and B-complex vitamins	80	280
Lentils	15	51
Maize flour	9	32
Rice	25	90
Iodized salt	3	0
Total	152	630

33. The main government criteria for admission to the nurseries are the household's poverty level and the mother's formal education level. This component will be carried out under the ZMNP, with technical assistance from the United Nations joint programme. Food assistance for children aged 6 to 24 months will be provided by the government's fortified complementary food (FCF) programme as part of the ZMNP.
34. WFP will enhance the government's technical capacity through the United Nations joint programme, in partnership with FAO, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), WHO and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to develop: (i) nutritional training, promotion of healthy food habits and pre- and post-natal care for mothers; (ii) logistics and supply chain management for FCF for children under 2; (iii) a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for FCF consumption; (iv) introduction of a new model of nutritional care and surveillance centres, known as integrated nutritional units (INUs); and (v) promotion of



local food production. All these will require additional resources, which will be co-funded by the Government and donors under the ZMNP.

Component 2: Support for the National School Feeding Programme (Strategic Objectives 4 and 5)

35. This component aims to enable 80,000 school-age children of 6 to 14 years in the 52 most food-insecure municipalities to attend school continuously and improve their ability to concentrate and assimilate information, through alleviating short-term hunger.
36. School feeding will consist of one meal in selected municipalities. The handover of VAM category 3 and 4 municipalities will start in 2009, increase by 25 percent a year as municipalities increase their contributions to school feeding programmes and reach 100 percent by the end of 2012.
37. Through the school feeding programme, the NDP – in coordination with FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), the European Union and NGOs such as Project Concern International (PCI), the Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA), Intervida and the *Asociación de Instituciones de Promoción y Educación* (AIPE, Association of Development and Educational Institutions) – will promote the use of traditional foods and the establishment of local food markets. WFP will advocate for the establishment of gardens and small livestock development projects in schools. Most of these complementary activities will be carried out by the sustainable school feeding project funded by the European Union.
38. Food will be procured locally by the municipalities, with technical assistance from WFP, and will provide one meal to complement the WFP dry ration. This will help create municipal-level capacities for procuring food for the school feeding programme, which includes essential capacity development and training components to enable local governments to manage and implement the programme.
39. Component 2 includes support for street children. WFP will help improve their education by supporting public shelters and boarding institutions that run education programmes for child workers and street children. Implementing partners, mainly NGOs, will provide training, health care and psychological support. In coordination with UNICEF, WFP will continue to develop training of trainers to address HIV/AIDS prevention among street children.
40. Food assistance for street children will continue from the previous CP throughout 2008, with transfer to the government project funded by the World Bank by early 2009. In 2008, WFP will work with beneficiary institutions, UNICEF and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to support the transition to a national programme and ensure the sustainability of food interventions through the social protection network. WFP will enhance partners' capacities to improve targeting to ensure that only children aged 6 to 18 years are assisted.
41. As with component 1, this component of the CP will strengthen municipalities' capacity to take over the administration, logistics, M&E, nutrition and hygiene of school feeding programmes, in coordination with the Ministry of Education and decentralized institutions.



Component 3: Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacities (Strategic Objective 5)

42. Component 3 aims to enhance capacity in risk management in national, regional and local institutions, focusing on preparedness and response to reduce the impact of natural disasters on livelihoods, especially for the rural poor, and to contribute to a long-term solution to malnutrition. Partners in this programme will be UNDP, UNICEF, WHO/the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), FAO and the NGOs Oxfam, Save the Children, the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), Caritas, World Vision, ADRA and the Bolivian Red Cross.
43. Among the expected outcomes are the establishment of a national response system with national and regional contingency plans and logistics networks, and improved capacity in the management of emergency food assistance for young children, impact evaluation, emergency needs assessment, project formulation and integrated programmes for early response. This activity will not be funded through WFP multilateral contributions, so WFP, the Government and the United Nations agencies involved will mobilize resources from bilateral donors and grants.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

44. This CP was drafted using a participatory approach whereby government counterparts, NGOs, civil society, United Nations agencies and bilateral and multilateral donors contributed their views on WFP's role in the NDP.
45. The Government has assumed ownership of the CP. The technical secretariat of the National Council for Food and Nutrition (CONAN) will act as the principal WFP counterpart until a government institution has been decided; the Government will make this decision before the CP starts.
46. The component summaries describe the M&E modules and handover strategies, which will be included in the CP action plans to be signed by the Government and WFP. The M&E plans, in-line with results-based management principles, include a baseline survey for subsequent assessment of CP achievements. The current M&E system will be updated to accommodate new CP components such as capacity-building. This system will enable WFP to record lessons learned, and will also be used in advocacy. The country office will mobilize resources to fund the baseline survey and the M&E system.
47. Food will be purchased locally, as far as possible on a delivered duty unpaid (DDU) basis. Lentils are likely to be the only imported food, arriving through ports in Peru or Chile. The implementing authorities for each component will assume the costs of transport and delivery from extended delivery points to beneficiaries. Warehouse stocks and food movements will be tracked through the Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System (COMPAS).
48. Subject to government decision, the Integrated Rural Development Participatory Project (DRIPAD), a decentralized unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, will be the central point for all food handling and management and for warehouse control.
49. To obtain timely and accurate information for deciding policy, WFP will continue to assist the Government in developing and updating VAM, incorporating new indicators and providing information about changes in food insecurity and vulnerability.



50. The CP will be subject to a mid-term evaluation, coinciding with the UNDAF mid-term evaluation and carried out with UNDP, UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). A final evaluation will be conducted in coordination with the Government and the regional bureau.



ANNEX I-A

BENEFICIARY COVERAGE BY COMPONENT				
Component	Food (mt)	Component share of total (%)	Number of beneficiaries, men/women/total (CP period)	% of women beneficiaries (CP period)
Component 1: Integrated programme for children aged 2–5	6 158	35	Boys: 22 880 Girls: 28 600 Sub-total: 51 480	55
Component 2: Support for the national school feeding programme	11 376	65	Boys : 67 000 Girls: 67 000 Sub-total: 134 000	50
Total	17 534	100	185 480	

ANNEX I-B

FOOD TYPE AND RATION SIZE				
Component	Type of food	Ration (g/person/ day)	Energy content (kcal)	% kcal from protein
Component 1: Integrated programme for children aged 2 to 5	Vegetable oil	20	177	0
	Wheat flour	80	280	13
	Lentils	15	51	24
	Maize flour	9	32	10
	Rice	25	90	8
	Iodized salt	3	0	0
Total		152	630	
Component 2: Support for the national school feeding programme	Vegetable oil	20	177	0
	Wheat flour	100	350	13
	Maize flour	15	53	10
	Rice	20	72	8
	Iodized salt	3	0	0
Total		158	652	





ANNEX II: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX

Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions	Resources required
<p>UNDAF outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduced level of malnutrition among children under 5 – with emphasis on children under 2 – and pregnant and lactating women, through complementary feeding, attention to prevalent diseases, nutrition education, mobilization and promotion of food sovereignty; 2. Among excluded and marginalized population, development of individual and community capacities that promote social inclusion, full exercise of rights and improved quality of life; 3. Enhanced institutional and community capacities in risk management and response to disasters and emergencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Under-5 chronic malnutrition rate; ➤ Reduction of prevalent diseases linked to malnutrition; ➤ Number of VAM category 5 municipalities attended; ➤ Malnutrition prevalence in pregnant women; ➤ At least 20% reduction in number of people with unsatisfied basic needs; ➤ 40% reduction of municipalities with low human development index; ➤ Indigenous child mortality reduced from 62/1,000 to 50/1,000; ➤ 20% reduction in maternal mortality in departments with rates higher than the national average; ➤ 30% reduction in unwanted pregnancies; ➤ Number of sector development plans and municipal and departmental annual operative plans that include vulnerability reduction objectives; ➤ Number of institutions and communities that have emergency preparedness programmes and mitigation and response measures. 		

ANNEX II: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX			
Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions	Resources required
Component 1 – Integrated Programme for children aged 2–5			
Outcomes			
1.1 Reduced level of malnutrition among vulnerable children under 6.	➤ Prevalence of malnutrition among targeted children under 6, assessed using height, weight and age, disaggregated by gender.	Government issues guidelines on time for full implementation of the ZMNP.	WFP: US\$10 million for food and non-food aid.
1.2 Increased nutritional knowledge and integrated care for children under 6 and for mothers of vulnerable children under 6.	➤ Percentage of trained mothers who have implemented measures – types and numbers to be defined – to improve nutritional and integrated care in their households.	Strategies and policies reoriented to support children under 6.	Government: US\$11 million for operational costs of nurseries and implementation of the ZMNP.
1.3 Increased government capacity to identify food needs, develop strategies and implement the ZMNP.	➤ Implementation level of the ZMNP in terms of budget increases and implementation rates.	All partners in the joint programme work under the ZMNP.	
Outputs			
1.1.1 Timely provision of food in sufficient quantity for children aged 2–5.	➤ Actual beneficiaries receiving WFP food assistance as percentage of planned beneficiaries, by age group and gender. ➤ Actual tonnage of food distributed as percentage of planned distributions, by food type.	Hydrocarbon tax resources given to municipalities and used to provide FCF for all children aged 6 to 24 months.	
1.2.1 Training courses for women developed and implemented.	➤ Number of women trained. ➤ Number of materials produced.	The ZMNP fully implemented.	
1.3.1 Capacity-building assistance for entities involved in the ZMNP.	➤ Number of technical services and cooperation areas where capacity-building was provided.		





ANNEX II: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX			
Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions	Resources required
Component 2 – Support for the national school feeding programme			
Outcomes			
<p>2.1 Increased enrolment and improved attendance and capacity to concentrate and learn among boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools.</p> <p>2.2 Increased government capacity to identify food needs, develop strategies and carry out school feeding programmes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Absolute enrolment: numbers of boys and girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools. ➤ Net enrolment: percentages of primary school-age boys and girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools. ➤ Attendance rate: percentages of boys and girls attending classes in WFP-assisted primary schools and street children’s centres. ➤ Teachers’ perceptions of children’s ability to concentrate and learn in school as a result of school feeding. ➤ Percentage of municipalities financing school feeding, by level and type. 	<p>Parliament promulgates a school feeding law that mandates municipalities to include the costs of school feeding in their annual planning.</p>	<p>WFP: US\$6 million for food and non-food aid.</p> <p>Government: US\$7 million for gradual assumption of the school feeding programme.</p>
Outputs			
<p>2.1.1 Timely provision of food in sufficient quantity for children aged 6–14.</p> <p>2.2.1 Provision of capacity-building assistance for national and regional entities involved in school feeding programmes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Actual beneficiaries receiving WFP food assistance as percentage of planned beneficiaries, by age group and gender. ➤ Actual tonnage of food distributed as percentage of planned distributions, by food type. ➤ Number of technical services and cooperation areas where capacity-building was provided. 		

ANNEX II: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX			
Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions	Resources required
Component 3 – Strengthening emergency preparedness and response capacities			
Outcome 3.1 Increased Government capacity to respond to emergencies.	➤ Number of entities that received capacity-building.	Resources mobilized on time. Institutional stability of the Government. Effective partnership between WFP and UNDP, UNICEF and WHO/PAHO.	WFP: US\$506,928.
Output 3.1.1 Provision of capacity-building assistance to national entities involved in emergency management.	➤ Number of training courses provided.		



ANNEX III

BUDGET PLAN BY COMPONENT (US\$)			
	Component 1	Component 2	Total
Food (mt)	6 158	11 376	17 534
Food (value)	3 137 134	5 754 960	8 892 094
External transport	60 901	0	60 901
Total landside transport, storage and handling	61 793	41 858	103 651
Landside transport, storage and handling (cost per mt)	10.04	3.68	
Other direct operational costs	76 090	56 890	132 980
Total direct operational costs	3 335 917	5 853 708	9 189 626
Direct support costs ¹			652 168
Indirect support costs ²			688 925
Total WFP costs			10 530 719
Government contribution, over and above project budget	11 000 000	6 849 257	17 849 257

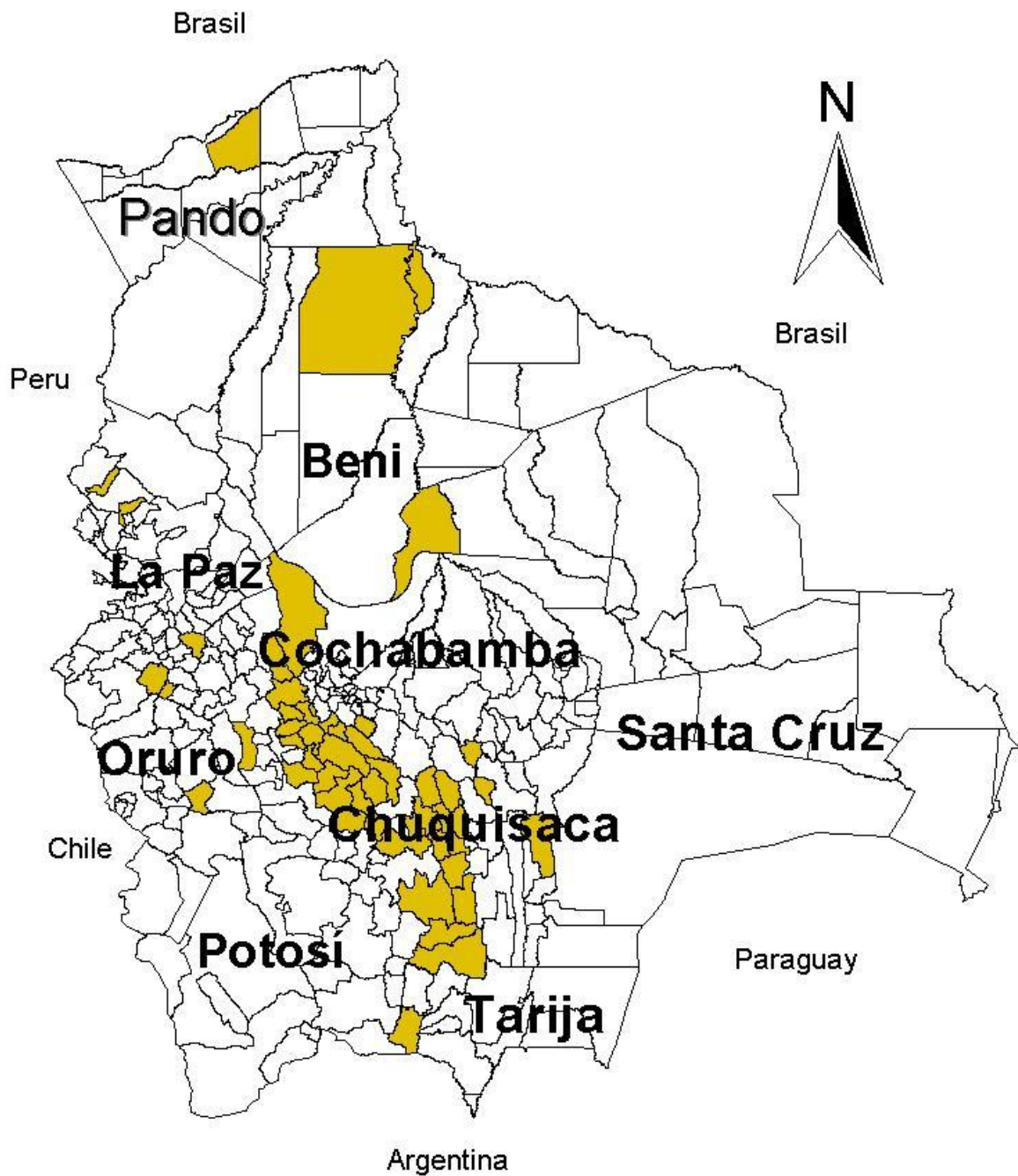
¹ Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

² The indirect support costs rate may be amended by the Board during the project.



ANNEX IV

Bolivia Country Programme 10596.0 (2008–2012): Target Intervention Area



 CP area (52 Municipalities: 40 VAM 5; 12 VAM 4)

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

ADRA	Adventist Development Relief Agency
AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AIPE	<i>Asociación de Instituciones de Promoción y Educación</i> (Association of Development and Educational Institutions)
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
COMPAS	Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System
CONAN	National Council for Food and Nutrition
CP	country programme
DDU	delivered duty unpaid
DRIPAD	Integrated Rural Development Participatory Project
DSC	direct support costs
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCF	fortified complementary food
GDP	gross domestic product
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
INU	integrated nutritional unit
ISC	indirect support costs
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	non-governmental organization
ODOC	other direct operational costs
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PAN	National Programme for the Integrated Care of Children under 6
PCI	Project Concern International
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assistance and Coordination
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping
WHO	World Health Organization
ZMNP	Zero Malnutrition National Programme