

**Information Note of IR-EMOP Project Document
Delegation of Authority to the Director of Emergencies**

TO: Calum Gardner, Chief, RMBB

DATE: 2 September 2016

THROUGH: Miguel Barreto, RBP

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**IMMEDIATE RESPONSE EMERGENCY OPERATION BOLIVIA 201021:
Assistance to drought-affected populations of the Oruro Department
PROJECT DOCUMENT**

PART 1: INFORMATION NOTE

NATURE OF EMERGENCY:

Location and cause:

1. Bolivia is experiencing one of the most severe droughts in the last 15 years,¹ with 135,000 affected families countrywide.² Because of its critical impact on herding, the main source of livelihood for the rural population, almost all municipalities of the Oruro department have declared a drought emergency.
2. In collaboration with the Government, WFP conducted a rapid drought assessment in May 2016, presented results to the Humanitarian Country Team, and has been regularly updating the assessment findings with government data. By August, the food security situation in Oruro significantly deteriorated. The President of Bolivia issued 12 decrees to mitigate the effects of the drought and allocated USD 35.8 million towards this effort, however these resources will not reach the most vulnerable and remote communities.

Effect:

3. The drought in Oruro has dried up traditional wells and water reservoirs, increased livestock mortality and has led to failure of subsistence farming. Over 22,000 livestock have already died due to lack of water and pasture and a further Up to 70 percent of food production was lost during the last cropping season, for which households have already exhausted their food stocks and savings. In order to buy food, people resort to emergency level coping strategies, such as the premature sale of livestock, the reduction of the number,

¹ Vice Ministry of Civil Defense (VIDECI), 2016.

² OCHA Drought Situation Report, 25 August 2016.

size and quality of meals eaten per day and out-migration in search of casual labor. With a decrease in livestock prices, families cannot generate enough money to secure their basic needs: 40,000 people have become critically food insecure and 204,700 animals have already died or are at risk of dying.

4. Given the drought, the majority of families has an insufficient daily dietary intake of protein, fat and energy: Adults in rural areas consume less than 2,100 calories/day and only 39.8% of the recommended intake of proteins (Source: Oruro Departmental Health Service, 2015). The reduced harvest in April 2016 and high mortality rates among livestock has further reduced access to traditional foods and protein-rich foods

Total numbers affected and in need of emergency food aid:

5. In Oruro, 115,000 people are affected by the drought of which 40,000 people in remote rural areas are in need of emergency food assistance. The WFP supported comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessment (CFSVA 2012) indicated that all but one of the municipalities in Oruro suffer from medium to high levels of food insecurity. WFP is coordinating with the government to ensure coverage of overall needs. While the government is focusing largely on upstream production issues in support of agribusiness, WFP will be assisting the most remote and affected municipalities.

WFP IR EMOP:

Justification for an immediate response, expected impact:

6. The Vice Ministry of Civil Defense (VIDECI) and the Department of Oruro have formally requested WFP to provide life-saving food assistance in form of cash-based transfers to the most vulnerable parts of the population. In order to protect livelihoods, this assistance will be partially provided conditional to the rehabilitation of *vigiñas*, the only source of water for livestock.
7. The objective of this emergency operation is aligned to WFP's Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies. With the emergency food assistance provided and the rehabilitation of water sources for livestock, it is expected that the population will recover in a period of three months when the next rains fully regenerate the *vigiñas*.

Duration of assistance (maximum three months):

8. The project will be implemented from 22 September to 22 December, 2016.

Number of beneficiaries and location:

9. In collaboration with the Government, WFP assistance will target 40,000 people in the 21 most vulnerable municipalities in the western part of the Oruro department of Bolivia. About one third of these people were identified as highly vulnerable, based on existing high rates of chronic malnutrition, limited water availability, high level of land degradation and limited access to markets and basic services.

Food basket composition and ration levels:

10. Given the negative coping strategies to secure food and reduced food consumption, WFP will provide half of the daily food requirements in form of a voucher transfer to be redeemed at nearby local stores for nutritious food products. Unconditional food assistance will be provided to the most vulnerable households for one month, followed by conditional food assistance to all beneficiaries for a period of one and a half month.

Total food aid requirements:

11. WFP will provide food assistance in the form of value-based vouchers of a total value of USD 1,071,331 in two rounds of distributions.

Mode of implementation:

12. About one third of the total beneficiaries identified as highly vulnerable will be assisted through immediate unconditional food assistance for one month. Starting in the second month of the operation, conditional to the participation in asset creation activities critical to the survival of livestock (maintenance of *vigiñas*), and *protecting lives and livelihoods* all targeted beneficiaries will receive food assistance for one and a half months.
13. The Government of Oruro, with technical support from WFP, will register beneficiaries using the SCOPE platform. Vouchers will be distributed by WFP and the Government and redeemed in nearby shops.
14. In addition to the continuous monitoring of project implementation, WFP will carry out a baseline survey using WFP corporate indicators in parallel to the beneficiary registration process. At project end, WFP will carry out a post distribution monitoring exercise to measure outcomes and decide whether further assistance is needed. WFP Bolivia intends to undertake a lessons learned exercise at the end of the intervention to support knowledge-sharing and produce a document for the government to showcase its interventions.

PART 2: EMOP BUDGET

Cost Components			USD
Food Tool	MT	Rate/mt	
enter commodity type			0
enter commodity type			0
enter commodity type			0
enter commodity type			0
enter commodity type			0
enter commodity type			0
enter commodity type			0
Total Food Transfers	0		0
External Transport			0
LTSH			0
ODOC Food			0
Describe ODOC costs here.			
Total Food DOC			\$ 0
Cash and Voucher Tool		% of Trfs	
Total Cash and Vouchers Transfers			1,071,331
C&V Related costs		8.54%	91,474
Describe C&V Related costs here.			
Total C&V DOC			\$ 1,162,805
Capacity Development & Augmentation Tool			
Describe CD&A costs here.			
Total CD&A DOC			\$
Total Direct Operating Costs (DOC)			\$ 1,162,805
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			66,231
Describe DSC costs here.			
Total WFP direct project costs			\$ 1,229,037
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)		7%	86,033
TOTAL WFP COSTS			\$ 1,315,069

PART 3: EMOP APPROVAL

- 1) IRA funding is available to cover EMOP budget

Chief, RMBB: [Name & Signature], Date: --/--/----

- 2) EMOP is approved

Country Director, [Country]: [Name & Signature], Date: --/--/----

or

Regional Director, RB@: [Name & Signature], Date: --/--/----

or

Director of Emergencies: [Name & Signature], Date: --/--/----