

# Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

## BOLIVIA

### Country Programme - Bolivia (2013-2017)

Project Number	200381
Project Category	Country Programme

Project Approval Date	13 Nov 2012
Planned Start Date	01 Jan 2013
Actual Start Date	27 Feb 2013
Project End Date	31 Dec 2017
Financial Closure Date	n.a.

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	250,075
Cash--based Transfer and Related Costs	715,444
Direct Support Costs	2,279,358
Food and Related Costs	8,719,254
Indirect Support Costs	837,489
<b>Total Approved Budget</b>	<b>12,801,619</b>

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	7,978
Planned Commodities in 2015	1,489
Actual Commodities in 2015	588

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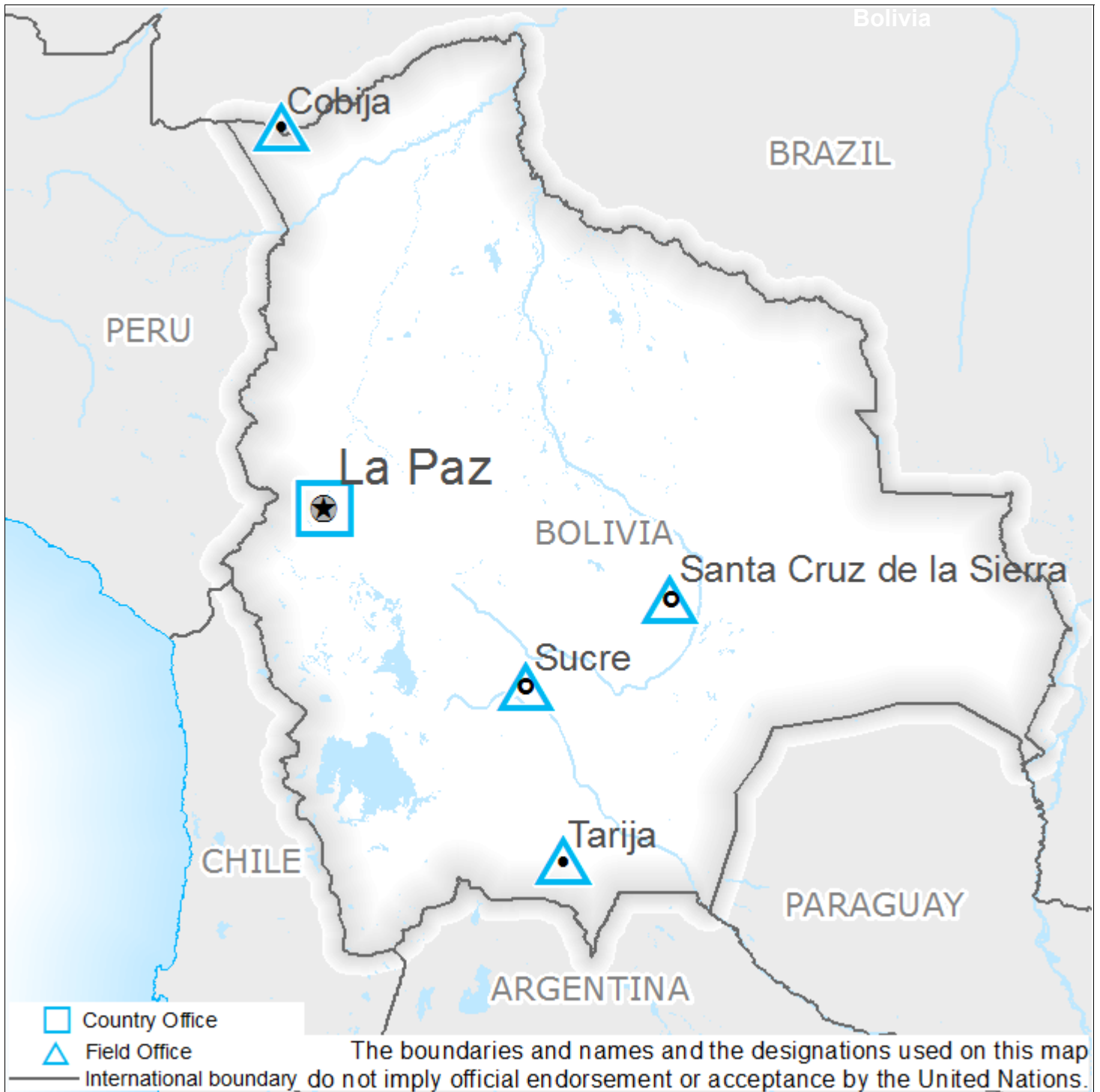
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## Country Overview



## COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Despite the encouraging progress on the social and macroeconomic front, the Plurinational State of Bolivia still faces major development challenges. Although the economy grew at an average of 5.3 percent in the last 5 years (World Bank, 2015), Bolivia ranks 119th out of 188 countries in the 2015 Human Development Index.

According to the latest census, Bolivia has a population of a little more than 10 million, of which 39 percent live below the poverty line (UDAPE 2015). The population living in poverty reaches 58 percent in rural areas. While national levels of "extreme" poverty were cut by half over the last 10 years (from 34 percent in 2004 to 17 percent in 2014), 36 percent of rural households still cannot afford a minimum food basket (UDAPE, 2015). The Gini Index of income inequality fell from 0.60 to 0.46 in the same period, while for rural areas it is still at 0.54 (World Bank, 2014). Rural indigenous people, particularly women, are especially vulnerable to social and economic exclusion.

According to the National Health and Nutrition Survey (ESNUT, 2014), the overall stunting prevalence among children under 5 years dropped from 27 percent in 2008 to 18 percent in 2015, but remained at 25 percent in rural areas. The level of undernourishment in Bolivia (15.9 percent) is the highest in South America and the third highest in the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region after Haiti, Guatemala and Nicaragua (SOFI, 2015). On the Global Hunger Index, Bolivia stands at a moderate level with a score of 16.9, the highest in the LAC region after Haiti and Guatemala. The prevalence of stunting at sub-national levels reaches up to 47 percent in the most food insecure municipalities (WFP VAM, 2009). The level of micronutrient deficiencies, particularly anemia, is one of the highest in the region, affecting 61 percent of children under 5 and 38 percent of women (ENDSA 2008). The government officially declared the achievement of MDG1, to which all WFP activities had directly contributed.

The gross primary school enrollment rate was 93.1 percent in 2015, with a net enrollment rate of 82.2 percent. While the total dropout rate in Bolivia is only 2.9 percent (UDAPE, 2015), in the most food-insecure municipalities only 25 percent of children complete the primary cycle (WFP VAM, 2009). Universal primary education coverage remains a challenge, especially among disadvantaged groups. In 2010, the effective transition rate from primary to lower secondary was 94 percent and the gross enrolment rate for secondary education was 77 percent (World Bank, 2014).

Bolivia is located in El Nino/La Nina area of influence, which results in extreme weather patterns with droughts and floods becoming more intense and frequent since 2006. These climatic events affect the livelihoods of hundreds of thousands of people, mostly subsistence farmers and indigenous people who depend on agriculture for their main source of income and food. Major climatic events of the past two years, including the drought of 2013 and the floods in 2014, affected more than 370,000 people (Viceministry of Civil Defense, 2013 and 2014). El Nino phenomenon has impacted Bolivia since February 2015, and was categorized as "strong" in the last quarter of the year. In July 2015, floods in the northern region of the Santa Cruz department generated large agricultural and infrastructure losses affecting more than 35,000 people (Ministry of Rural Development and Land, 2015).

Bolivia heavily relies on imports to meet its food requirements, and imports around 70 percent of the national consumption of wheat and wheat flour (ANAPO, 2015). Government measures to stabilize food prices include subsidies, importation and direct sales of staple foods, construction of large storage facilities and control of food prices and exports.

## SUMMARY OF WFP ASSISTANCE

In 2012, WFP formulated the Country Strategy Document in consultation with the government. The strategy identified three main objectives of WFP support in the country: i) strengthening of food and nutrition interventions throughout the life cycle, particularly for the most food-insecure populations; ii) humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation; and iii) promotion of diversified food production, dietary diversity and marketing conditions favorable to smallholder farmers.

Aligned to the Country Strategy, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2013-2017, and government development strategies, WFP developed its country programme 200381 (2013-2017) in close coordination with the government. The country programme (CP) was designed to strengthen local and national capacities to break the inter-generational cycle of hunger in the areas of school feeding, nutrition, livelihood development and disaster risk reduction.

WFP supported the Bolivian Government in its efforts to achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1, 2, 3, and 5. All WFP activities directly contributed to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger (MDG1); support to the National School Feeding Programme to promote universal primary education (MDG2); promotion of education access for girls, gender equality and women empowerment (MDG3); and assistance to pregnant and lactating women to improve maternal health (MDG5).

The CP supported key government social protection strategies such as the Complementary School Feeding Law to enhance education and the local economy, and the Bono Juana Azurduy programme to support the health and nutrition of pregnant women and infants. WFP's programme also contributes to the recently approved national Five-Year Development Plan 2020 that emphasizes the need for the social development of vulnerable populations. In 2015, WFP not only supported local farmers associations to add value to their production, but also incentivized local governments to purchase from local producers. It also successfully implemented for the first time cash transfers to enhance the development of livelihoods.

Starting September 2015, in addition to its development programmes, WFP assisted 15,000 food insecure people through an Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP 200902) in 5 municipalities of the Department of Santa Cruz. The government officially requested WFP support to assist the victims of floods. For the first time, cash transfers were made in an immediate relief operation in Bolivia in the form of general cash distribution and cash for assets.

In order to improve the preparedness and response capacity of WFP and the government for the effects of El Niño in 2015/2016, WFP implemented an Immediate Response-Preparedness project to support contingency planning, warehousing and humanitarian supplies' management.

Trust Fund 200797 "Sustainable food assistance to vulnerable people in the departments of Chuquisaca, Tarija and Pando" started in 2015. WFP is providing vouchers for the participation in community asset creation and training activities and technical assistance and capacity building activities in support of local governments and partners.

In 2015, WFP Bolivia has experienced a severe shortfall of contributions that led to a significant reduction in the number of beneficiaries assisted and rations distributed under specific activities. By the end of 2015, WFP managed to secure two contributions for school feeding that will allow the continuation of operations for at least two more years.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Number of children below 5 years of age	1,871	1,805	3,676
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	27,703	26,761	54,464
Number of adults	10,828	14,368	25,196
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	40,402	42,934	83,336
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	81,444	82,973	164,417
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	92,539	92,479	185,018

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	358	101	22	95	12	588
Total food distributed in 2015	358	101	22	95	12	588
Total food distributed in 2014	2,185	252	12	371	95	2,915
Total food distributed in 2013	1,368	130		55	16	1,569

# Operational SPR

## OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANCE

The country programme (CP) 2013-2017 has been designed in consultation with the Government of Bolivia. It is in line with the Country Strategy Document (2012), the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF, 2013-2017), Bolivia's National Development Plan, the new Political Constitution, and the Food Security and Sovereignty Law 144.

The CP was approved by the Executive Board in 2012 and is in line with Strategic Objective 3 and 4 of the WFP Strategic Plan for 2014-2017. The overall objective of the CP is to strengthen local and national capacities in order to break the intergenerational cycle of hunger. Specifically, WFP aims to enhance food and nutrition security by improving education, nutrition and health throughout the life cycle; to strengthen communities' resilience by mitigating shocks and adapting to climate change; to link the demand of local food-based assistance programmes to small farmers, thereby transforming food and nutrition assistance into productive investments in local communities; and to strengthen government capacity to design, manage and implement tools, policies and programmes for assessing and reducing hunger.

The CP has three components:

1. A sustainable and productive school feeding programme, with the specific objectives of increasing primary school enrolment and ensuring completion; alleviating short-term hunger and preventing micronutrient deficiencies among schoolchildren; and providing technical assistance to connecting farmers to markets by the use of local food products for school feeding. (WFP Strategic Objective 4)
2. Support government nutrition programmes to prevent stunting and reduce low birth weight through the provision of nutrition education and complementary food distributions to pregnant and lactating women. (WFP Strategic Objective 4)
3. Livelihoods development and disaster risk reduction to strengthen communities' resilience. Conditional food assistance linked to asset creation activities will mitigate shocks, support adaptation to climate change and improve household food security. (WFP Strategic Objective 3)

All components include capacity development and augmentation activities to support the government in managing national food-based safety nets and to strengthen the implementation of food security and sovereignty policies. Components were built upon past cooperation, partnerships with United Nations agencies and NGOs in order to support government social policies and legal framework applying to nutrition, school feeding and local food production.

## RESULTS

### Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

The CP targeted municipalities in the departments of Chuquisaca, Tarija and Pando that had been identified as the most vulnerable to food insecurity in the Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM) of 2012. A high proportion of municipalities were classified as food insecure in these departments: 73.3 percent in Pando, 62.1 percent in Chuquisaca and 27.3 percent in Tarija. Food insecurity in these areas is a result of limited food availability, followed by insufficient access to food and problems related to utilization. The population in the targeted area is mainly of indigenous origin, relies on subsistence agriculture, has limited access to water, high prevalence of undernutrition and low primary school enrollment levels. In order to achieve CP objectives, components were implemented using an integrated approach.

The CP was implemented in 16 municipalities, but reached only 88 percent of planned beneficiaries with 40 percent of planned commodities due to limited funds. Targeted beneficiaries included school age children, pregnant and lactating women, and vulnerable households.

Under component 1, WFP contributed to school meals in rural public primary and secondary schools as an incentive for parents to send their children to school. WFP provided wheat flour, vegetable oil and iodized salt and micronutrient powders (MNP) for schools for breakfast, while municipalities complemented this ration with locally purchased products for lunch. On account of limited resources, the actual number of children and teachers who received school meals was lower than planned, this is also reflected in the low proportion of commodities distributed. However, thanks to a one-time contribution, WFP could purchase and distribute MNPs to 21,305 additional children in schools assisted by municipalities and thus exceeded the total planned number of beneficiaries under this activity.

Under Component 2, WFP supplemented the conditional cash transfer programme of the government, Bono Juana Azurduy. Conditional to the regular attendance of health services, the government transfers cash to pregnant women and mothers of children under 2 in order to reduce maternal and infant mortality and chronic undernutrition in children under 2. WFP supplemented this cash transfer by providing Super Cereal and vegetable oil to pregnant and lactating women. Due to a delay in the local production of the Super Cereal, almost all planned distributions took place at the end of the year, with the last cycle to be distributed early 2016.

Under component 3, WFP provided food assistance as an incentive for vulnerable families to participate in asset creation activities to reduce disaster risk and strengthen livelihoods. Once geographic areas were identified, beneficiary households were selected through community-based targeting. Beneficiary families received either a food basket composed of cereal, pulses and vegetable oil or a cash-based transfer. One in-kind distribution took place at the beginning of the year, followed by a distribution of commodity vouchers and cash transfers. Paper vouchers were redeemed at select stores against a predetermined list of commodities designed to ensure a balanced diet, including cereals, dairy, fish, meat, eggs, fresh vegetables, fruits and salt. The introduction of vouchers in this programme was based on beneficiary preference and experiences made in the previous implementation regarding the positive impact of market-based transfers on the dietary diversity of assisted households. Cash transfers were introduced at two project sites only, as a pilot scheme to test its feasibility. The two sites were selected based on sectoral assessments conducted by WFP. In addition to direct beneficiaries, cash-based transfers benefitted various actors of the local economy: the transport sector, the retailers, smallholders who sold their produce to retailers, as well as participating women's associations.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>ACT1 - School Feeding</b>									
Number of adults	0	0	0	823	1,116	1,939	-	-	-
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	20,672	19,328	40,000	25,100	23,515	48,615	121.4%	121.7%	121.5%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	20,672	19,328	40,000	25,923	24,631	50,554	125.4%	127.4%	126.4%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	20,672	19,328	40,000	17,263	17,045	34,308	83.5%	88.2%	85.8%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	20,672	19,328	40,000	44,409	42,948	87,357	214.8%	222.2%	218.4%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									
<b>ACT2 - Nutrition</b>									
Number of adults		4,000	4,000		2,941	2,941		73.5%	73.5%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015		4,000	4,000		2,941	2,941		73.5%	73.5%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014		4,000	4,000		3,606	3,606		90.2%	90.2%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	0	4,000	4,000	1,387	3,327	4,714	-	83.2%	117.9%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									
<b>ACT3 - Livelihood Disaster Risk Reduction</b>									
Number of adults	8,820	9,090	17,910	5,680	5,828	11,508	64.4%	64.1%	64.3%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	4,500	4,350	8,850	2,887	2,784	5,671	64.2%	64.0%	64.1%
Number of children below 5 years of age	1,650	1,590	3,240	1,054	1,017	2,071	63.9%	64.0%	63.9%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	14,970	15,030	30,000	9,621	9,629	19,250	64.3%	64.1%	64.2%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	15,504	14,496	30,000	6,929	6,956	13,885	44.7%	48.0%	46.3%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	15,504	14,496	30,000	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>ACT1 - School Feeding</b>									
Children receiving school meals	20,672	19,328	40,000	25,100	23,515	48,615	121.4%	121.7%	121.5%
<b>ACT2 - Nutrition</b>									
Pregnant and lactating women given food under micronutrient supplementation (stand-alone activity)		4,000	4,000		2,941	2,941		73.5%	73.5%
<b>ACT3 - Livelihood Disaster Risk Reduction</b>									
Participants in Food For Training	600	600	1,200	55	25	80	9.2%	4.2%	6.7%
Participants in Food For Assets	2,400	2,400	4,800	1,918	1,916	3,834	79.9%	79.8%	79.9%
Cash-Based Transfer Beneficiaries	5,425	5,075	10,500	4,357	4,373	8,730	80.3%	86.2%	83.1%



## Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>ACT1 - School Feeding</b>			
Iodised Salt	22	9	40.1%
Micronutrition Powder	4	3	76.0%
Vegetable Oil	144	68	47.1%
Wheat Flour	720	317	44.1%
<b>Sum</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>44.6%</b>
<b>ACT2 - Nutrition</b>			
Corn-soya Blend (csb)	216	95	44.0%
Vegetable Oil	43	23	53.1%
<b>Sum</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>45.5%</b>
<b>ACT3 - Livelihood Disaster Risk Reduction</b>			
Beans	61	22	36.5%
Rice	63	41	64.3%
Vegetable Oil	36	10	28.7%
Wheat Flour	180	0	-
<b>Sum</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>21.5%</b>
<b>Total for 2015</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>39.5%</b>
<b>Total reported in 2014 SPR</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>51.6%</b>
<b>Total reported in 2013 SPR</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>53.7%</b>

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution (USD)	Actual Distribution (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	210,000	89,916	42.8%
Vouchers	171,000	106,451.34	62.3%
<b>Total for 2015</b>	<b>381,000</b>	<b>196,367.42</b>	<b>51.5%</b>

## 'Story Worth Telling'

Three women are waiting with their children in the central square of Riberalta to receive their checks. They are Mercedes Fernandez, Elvira Tibubay Inuma, and Sandra Mamani Tibubay. The three belong to the farmers' community of Santa Crucito in the department of Pando. The Santa Crucito community participated in cash for asset creation activities. Today, women are receiving their entitlements of BOB 500 (approximately USD 70). Dona Elvira, the most talkative of the three, is also the current president of the community and the one most willing to tell her opinion about the project:

"As the president of the community, I would personally like to thank the World Food Programme and its donors for the support provided. It has been of great help for our community. It allowed us to grow food crops, such as yucca, corn, rice, plantain, and more. We will also be able to eat more fruits and vegetables, which are very expensive here. To tell you the truth, I have never been in a bank before, and it was a very interesting experience. Both WFP and the bank staff made it really easy for us to cash our checks. The money will allow us to provide better food to our children, among many other things, and improve our families' and our kids' wellbeing. Whatever it takes, we will be here, ready to work and make the best of it."

When asked what was the advantage of receiving cash instead of food, Dona Elvira said "well, with the cash, each and every one of us can buy a little more. We can choose what food we want to buy. Some of us needed money for little emergencies, and could afford both medicines and food. While receiving food in the past was of great help, cash gives us more freedom to decide what to buy. I look at our people now, and they are happy".

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP Bolivia seeks to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women. The goals of the CP can only be achieved if women, men, girls, and boys are equal in terms of opportunities, access to resources and services, and participation in decisions. Gender considerations have been integrated in the course of the planning, design, implementation, and monitoring of all three components of the CP.

School feeding in Bolivia has contributed to gender equality and women's empowerment by promoting the education of girls in remote indigenous communities, supporting primary school completion for both boys and girls and raising the proportion of female leaders in parents associations. The proportion of women deciding over the use of food assistance as well as the share of women holding leadership positions in project management committees, remain above the target. Women actively participated in the creation of committees and influenced the choice of assets to be created under the interventions. The committees enhanced the economic role of women and, thereby, their empowerment within the community.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
	<i>Target Val</i>			
<b>ACT1 - School Feeding</b>				
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
Base value: Dec-2014, PDM process monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM process monitoring, Programme monitoring.	<b>50</b>	<b>47</b>		<b>43</b>
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
Base value: Dec-2014, PDM process monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM process monitoring, Programme monitoring.	<b>80</b>	<b>73</b>		<b>82</b>
<b>ACT3 - Livelihood Disaster Risk Reduction</b>				
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Process monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	<b>50</b>	<b>46</b>		<b>53</b>
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Process monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	<b>25</b>	<b>48</b>		<b>34</b>
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Process monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>13</b>
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
Base value: Dec-2014, PDM Process monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM Process monitoring, Programme monitoring.	<b>50</b>	<b>74</b>		<b>52</b>
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
Base value: Dec-2014, PDM Process monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM Process monitoring, Programme monitoring.	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP accountability towards beneficiaries and the government demands consultation with, and participation of, affected people. This has ensured more appropriate and effective assistance. In all activities carried out under the CP, government partners informed participants and the municipal authorities regarding the type and quantity of commodities provided. Timely communication of this information allowed cooperating partners to address issues appropriately in the event of complaint.

Communities and beneficiaries were well informed about all interventions. For the asset creation activity, beneficiaries were specifically trained on the use of vouchers. In 2015, specific trainings on food, cash, and voucher transfers were held for all project management committees.

In 2015, WFP measured two protection indicators through Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM). None of the beneficiaries of component 2 experienced safety problems travelling to or from WFP programme sites. Only one person assisted under component 3 reported a safety incident. In all CBT interventions, beneficiaries were specifically trained on the use of cash and vouchers, and WFP staff monitored all cash distributions at the bank to ensure that participants were treated fairly and without discrimination.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
<b>ACT1 - School Feeding</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM process monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	<b>90</b>	<b>58</b>		<b>90</b>
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM process monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	<b>90</b>	<b>58</b>		<b>90</b>
<b>ACT2 - Nutrition</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
Base value: Nov-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	<b>90</b>	<b>70</b>		
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites</b>				
Base value: Nov-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>		
<b>ACT3 - Livelihood Disaster Risk Reduction</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
Base value: Nov-2015, PDM Process monitoring, Programme monitoring.	<b>90</b>	<b>78</b>		
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites</b>				
Base value: Nov-2015, PDM Process monitoring, Programme monitoring.	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>		
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
Base value: Nov-2015, PDM Process monitoring, Programme monitoring.	<b>90</b>	<b>63</b>		
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites</b>				
Base value: Nov-2015, PDM Process monitoring, Programme monitoring.	<b>100</b>	<b>98</b>		

## Outputs

In 2015, WFP Bolivia began the roll-out of its on-line project monitoring information system, starting with component 1 in Chuquisaca.

The CP was implemented in 16 municipalities overall, whereas school meals were provided in 13 municipalities. One municipality was able to fully take over the financing of its school feeding programme in 2015. WFP planned its food assistance on a basis of 180 days, which is 20 less than the regular academic calendar year, factoring in local holidays and administrative matters. The productive school feeding model ensured that children coming to school from far outlying areas could start the day with a healthy breakfast, concentrate in class in the morning, and then have a nutritious lunch. This could be realized where municipalities earmarked resources for the local purchase of complementary food commodities, which is the result of WFP's continuous lobbying and assistance. Prior to the WFP complementary ration, the limited resources of municipalities did not allow for the provision of two meals. In Chuquisaca, almost USD 450,000 was spent by the municipalities to purchase local nutritious products from smallholder farmers in order to boost local economic development. WFP's contribution to the municipal programme also enabled a more diversified diet with fresh products and different menus adapted to local habits. The linkage of smallholder production to the local purchase of produce for the school meals programmes was introduced in the recent national school feeding law: this approach was gradually implemented in 2015. Based on a three-year contribution, 80 fuel efficient stoves were constructed in the Chuquisaca department.

In addition to direct food assistance to pregnant and lactating women, WFP provided training on the use of specialized nutritious food and nutrition awareness-raising sessions. Nutrition-specific activities of component 2 also focused on capacity building of government staff involved in the Bono Juana Azurduy programme.

Based on sectoral assessments and beneficiary preferences, WFP distributed food, vouchers and cash as an incentive for participation in asset creation activities. Through participatory methods, both male and female participants identified agricultural and disaster risk reduction related assets, such as gabions, drainage channels, vegetable gardens, and the preparation of land for agricultural production. In communities where beneficiaries received cash-based transfers, women dominated the process of identifying assets and voiced their preference for agricultural land rehabilitation and community vegetable gardens. These assets were preferred as they allow for crop and vegetable production for household consumption. Interventions were supported with seeds, irrigation materials and equipment by the municipality, which was crucial for making these interventions sustainable.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>ACT1 - School Feeding</b>				
<b>SO 4: School Feeding</b>				
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	97	97.0%
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	556	846	152.2%
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	Individual	20,672	25,100	121.4%
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	Individual	40,000	48,615	121.5%
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	Individual	19,328	23,515	121.7%
Number of teachers assisted by WFP	Individual	0	1,939	-
Quantity of fuel efficiency stoves distributed	stove	85	85	100.0%
<b>ACT2 - Nutrition</b>				
<b>SO 4: Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Nutrition: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	individual	1,940	1,940	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO 4: Nutrition: Standalone Micronutrient Supplementation</b>				
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	Individual	2,059	2,059	100.0%
Number of feeding days	day	300	210	70.0%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	138	132	95.7%
Number of instances in which nutrition and health messages were provided	Instance	57	57	100.0%
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	Individual	4,000	2,941	73.5%
Proportion of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	75	75.0%
<b>ACT3 - Livelihood Disaster Risk Reduction</b>				
<b>SO 3: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness and Response</b>				
Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning	individual	22	22	100.0%
Number of government staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	individual	43	43	100.0%
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	individual	30	30	100.0%
<b>SO 3: Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
FFA: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	individual	45	45	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	150	150	100.0%
<b>SO 3: FFA</b>				
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	Individual	4,080	3,710	90.9%
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers	Individual	5,020	5,020	100.0%
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	Individual	528	493	93.4%
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	Individual	1,292	1,253	97.0%
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	210,000	89,916	42.8%
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	171,000	106,451	62.3%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	15	12	80.0%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	9	9	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	356	356	100.0%
<b>SO 4: Nutrition: Standalone Micronutrient Supplementation</b>				
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	km	25	22	88.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	km	3	3	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals Construction of 6 greenhouses, 15 vegetable gardens, 10 cattle sheds, 6 rural houses, and 1 warehouse.	Asset	39	38	97.4%
Number of bridges constructed	bridge	8	8	100.0%
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	1	1	100.0%
Number of new nurseries established	nursery	2	2	100.0%
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	12	12	100.0%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	425,000	425,000	100.0%
Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	80	80	100.0%
<b>SO 3: FFT</b>				
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation) Flood simulation carried out in cooperation with local government agencies	Individual	80	80	100.0%

## Outcomes

In November 2015, WFP Bolivia carried out Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) supported by a special fund to improve outcome measurement using GRASP, a mobile application for monitoring that improved cost-and time-efficiency, data quality and cross-country comparability. A representative sample of almost 400 households and 65 communities was interviewed.

In schools assisted through component 1, the drop-out rates remained above the project's end target with a slight increase for girls. The average annual rate of change in the number of boys and girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools continued to improve in comparison to the base value, with a lower increase for girls than boys. After a significant rise in enrollment for both sexes in 2014, as a result of the extension of school feeding programme to new schools, there has been a slight decrease in 2015. This year, there was no further follow-up on the progress made in school feeding using the System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER), since the Ministry of Education preferred to rely on methodologies developed by the government.

The coverage of the component 2 remained stable, and is determined by the number of pregnant and lactating women attended under the government's Bono Juana Azurduy (BJA) safety net programme to reduce infant and maternal malnutrition. According to authorities, the distribution of food commodities in addition to the cash transfer has increased the coverage of the BJA programme. Food distribution was complemented with training of beneficiaries on nutrition, health and hygiene which also contributed to the outcomes of the programme.

For component 3, the 2015 follow-up survey allowed WFP to measure project outcomes using key food security indicators such as the food consumption score, dietary diversity, food expenditure share, and coping strategies. The survey collected information that allowed to construct the Food Security Index (FSI), the final output of the Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), to describe the prevalence of food insecurity in the targeted population. The 2015 follow-up assessment reflects a clear improvement in the food consumption of targeted households. Compared to 2014, the overall proportion of households with a poor food consumption was cut by half and more households attained borderline or acceptable food consumption. The subgroup of male-headed households continued to show a higher prevalence of poor food consumption. While there was a slight improvement in dietary diversity compared to 2014, most beneficiary households are still characterized by medium diversity, as measured by the diet diversity score (DDS). Beneficiary expenditure devoted to food continues to be high: low household incomes have left families with limited resources to satisfy their other basic needs such as education, health, transportation and clothing. As families' high level of economic vulnerability also limits their capacities to cope with crises and disasters, asset creation activities strengthened livelihoods and increase and diversify household incomes. The resilience of communities was measured using the Community Asset Score, the slight decrease since 2014 can be attributed to the effect of localized floods. The number and severity of coping strategies related to asset depletion was reduced among assisted households, and has already met the project end target.

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
<b>ACT1 - School Feeding</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Drop-out rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b> Base value: Dec-2014, Ministry of Education, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ministry of Education, Secondary data.	4	4.09		3.97
<b>Drop-out rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b> Base value: Dec-2014, Ministry of Education, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ministry of Education, Secondary data.	3.5	3.53		3.86
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b> Base value: Dec-2013, Ministry of Education, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Ministry of Education, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ministry of Education, Secondary data.	5	-0.7	8.4	2.04
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b> Base value: Dec-2013, Ministry of Education, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Ministry of Education, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ministry of Education, Secondary data.	5	-2.31	10.38	-1.98
<b>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</b> Base value: Apr-2014, SABER workshop, Programme monitoring.	3	2.2		

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
<b>ACT2 - Nutrition</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	97	97		97
<b>ACT3 - Livelihood Disaster Risk Reduction</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>CAS: Community Asset Score (average)</b>				
Base value: Nov-2014, Focus Group with 61 communities surveyed, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Focus Group with 61 communities surveyed, Programme monitoring.	6	5.8		5.52
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
Base value: Nov-2014, Focus Group with 61 communities surveyed, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Focus Group with 61 communities surveyed, Programme monitoring.	80	0		38.5
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	6	6.41		5
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
Base value: Nov-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	4	4.65		
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	5.5	5.37		5.5
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	5.5	5.37		5.6
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	5.5	5.37		5.5
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	77	47		58.5
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	75.5	47		60
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	80	48.3		58.3
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	20	39		35
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	23	45.8		36
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	16	31.9		34.5
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	3	14		6.5
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	1.5	7.2		4
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	4	19.8		7.2
<b>Proportion of beneficiary household expenditures devoted to food (%)</b>				
Base value: Nov-2015, PDM Outcome monitoring, Programme monitoring.	28	70		



## Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

WFP continued the work of previous years, strengthening local capacities by working closely with municipalities and communities in the three targeted departments. Under component 1, it was a pre-requisite for WFP distributions that municipalities would continuously provide school lunches to complement the WFP ration. This required that municipalities budget own resources for school feeding activities, paving a way for a medium and long-term sustainability of the programme. With the objective of enhancing market access for smallholder farmers through the structured demand of the school feeding programme, WFP provided technical assistance to municipalities and farmers. Assistance included sensitization regarding national norms for local purchases, the preference of smallholder farmers, and the identification of potential products for school feeding. As a result of these efforts, the Association of Municipalities Supporting School Feeding in Chuquisaca (MAECH) purchased local products on behalf of the municipalities for a total value of USD 450,000.

In this sense, the model applied in the Department of Chuquisaca was a particular success. Some municipalities in Chuquisaca that had previously been covered by WFP graduated from WFP assistance because the model proved sustainable without continued WFP support. In 2015, one municipality graduated from WFP's assistance.

Component 2 focused on capacity strengthening of government staff involved in the Bono Juana Azurduy programme to improve the design and implementation of nutrition interventions and food assistance. Enhanced government capacity will allow for a smooth handover of this activity in 2016, when WFP will gradually withdraw its support in light of limited donor funding received for this activity. The phase out-strategy of this programme, currently delivered through government health centers, also included the training of community health workers on the handling, storage, and distribution of food. Both health workers and project beneficiaries participated in awareness raising session on health and nutrition and the preparation of meals using Super Cereal.

In order to ensure the sustainability of assets created under component 3 of the country programme, WFP introduced local level participatory planning processes and provided training to municipalities and beneficiaries on the use and maintenance of assets.

## INPUTS

### Resource Inputs

2015 contributions were confirmed by end of 2014. For component 1, most contributions were received from private donors. For component 2, the contribution was from multilateral donors and for component 3, from an indigenous organization and a bilateral contribution. Commodity loans were necessary to ensure continued implementation of activities in the context of funding shortfalls.

As no resources were received by year end, components 2 and 3 will be suspended until resources become available, affecting both the food security of populations and WFP credibility in the country.

Donor	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Italy		30	30
MULTILATERAL		126	95
Private Donors		285	277
<b>Total:</b>		<b>441</b>	<b>402</b>

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

### Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

All commodities were purchased locally, except for 3 mt of imported micronutrient powders, as this produce is unavailable locally.

Commodity	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Iodised Salt	7	0	0	
Rice	11	0	0	
Vegetable Oil	65	0	0	
Wheat Flour	319	0	0	
<b>Sum:</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

## Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Food transport costs were covered by each participating municipality, and food delivery by the respective government counterparts under each component. The procurement process for MNP that started in 2014 experienced unforeseen delays related to customs regulations and procedures and thus distributions to schools were made in 2015. Under component 2, the Super Cereal supplier failed to deliver a suitable product and, therefore, the last planned distribution was postponed until 2016.

The current closing stocks for component 1 will allow for a timely start of 2016 distributions in the Chuquisaca department, and for a final distribution cycle in the three targeted departments of component 2. Loans of vegetable oil and wheat flour were created between activities to cover the planned food basket, and food was rotated to ensure its quality.

## Post-Delivery Losses

Post-delivery losses were registered in Pando, where conditions of the storage provided by the departmental government counterpart were inadequate. While WFP invested a considerable amount of time to train counterpart staff in warehouse and commodity management, yet there are still some challenges, such as high staff turnover and insufficient resources invested by the Pando government counterpart for warehouse management.

## MANAGEMENT

### Partnerships

The main cooperating partner of WFP Bolivia are government entities that ensure intersectoral coordination at the national level and implement the three components of the CP at municipal level.

School feeding activities were implemented either by single or associated municipalities. WFP also partnered with the private sector, which provided resources for school feeding commodities and the construction of fuel efficient stoves in Chuquisaca department, and the purchase of MNPs for all departments. Catholic Relief Services (CRS) partnered with WFP to strengthen local smallholder associations to sell their produce to the school feeding programme.

For the implementation of nutrition activities, WFP collaborated with the government's Bono Juana Azurduy (BJA) programme. Conditional on the regular attendance to health check-ups, the government provided cash transfers to pregnant women and mothers of children under 2 with the objective of reducing maternal and infant mortality and chronic undernutrition in children under 2. In order to increase the coverage of the programme in the most vulnerable communities, WFP supplemented the cash transfer by providing Super Cereal, vegetable oil, and nutrition training to beneficiaries of the programme.

Main partners for the implementation of asset creation activities were departmental and municipal governments, particularly their risk management units. These institutions supported programme management, food distribution, and monitoring of activities.

WFP signed agreements with departmental authorities for the allocation of own resources for the storage and handling of commodities. Some departments could not allocate necessary funds, which in turn put a severe strain on human and financial resources.

Partnerships	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
<b>Total</b>	5	1		3

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target <i>Target Val</i>	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
<b>ACT1 - School Feeding</b>				
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	15	15		15
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	100	100		100
<b>ACT2 - Nutrition</b>				
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	16	16		16
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	100	100		100
<b>ACT3 - Livelihood Disaster Risk Reduction</b>				
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)</b>				
Base value: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	100,000	100,000		
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	9	9		13
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	100	100		100

## Lessons Learned

WFP's productive school feeding model proved to be highly successful in informing government policies and the design of a sustainable national school feeding programme with linkages to local economic development. This approach was introduced into the school feeding law approved in late 2014.

The introduction of CBT in asset creation activities raised the proportion of female participants, increased their decision-making power at household level, and led to their empowerment in their communities. A positive gender dynamic was witnessed in the targeted rural areas, including those with a high proportion of indigenous communities, with men recognizing the important role of women in ensuring household food security.

The PDM survey has shown the multiple advantages of using cash transfers compared to vouchers and in-kind distribution of commodities. WFP will further explore whether better outcomes could be achieved using this form of transfer in view of scaling up this approach for various purposes in coordination with the government and other agencies.

As departmental governments could not always fulfill their obligations as per agreements made, WFP considers to sign formal annual agreements or operational plans with detailed budgets, in order to make sure all parties meet their commitments.

## OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

## Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Italy	ITA-C-00155-02	Rice		11	11
Italy	ITA-C-00155-02	Vegetable Oil		7	7
Italy	ITA-C-00155-02	Wheat Flour		12	12
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend		31	
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil		31	31
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Flour		64	64
Private Donors	WPD-C-02097-01	Iodised Salt		6	6
Private Donors	WPD-C-02097-01	Vegetable Oil		23	23
Private Donors	WPD-C-02097-01	Wheat Flour		160	160
Private Donors	WPD-C-02730-02	Iodised Salt		1	1
Private Donors	WPD-C-02730-02	Vegetable Oil		5	5
Private Donors	WPD-C-03057-01	Wheat Flour		38	38
Private Donors	WPD-C-03217-01	Vegetable Oil		8	
Private Donors	WPD-C-03217-01	Wheat Flour		46	46
<b>Total:</b>				<b>441</b>	<b>402</b>