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# Plurinational State of Bolivia Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2022

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

2018 was a year of transition for WFP Bolivia. Activities of 2017 were extended to the first half of the year (Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan), laying the ground for the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022 whose implementation began in July 2018. Considering the country's significant progress in terms of economic, social and human development over the last decade which resulted in Bolivia achieving middle-income country status, WFP in coordination with the Government progressively shifted its focus from direct food assistance towards providing indirect assistance in the form of capacity strengthening, technical support, advocacy and communication.

Despite improved human development indicators and reduced economic inequalities in the last decade, the Plurinational State of Bolivia remains the second poorest country in South America with 17 percent (INE, 2017) of its population living in extreme poverty, reaching 35 percent (INE, 2017) in rural areas. It faces persistent food and nutrition-related challenges, including stunting and anaemia (EDSA, 2016) as well as increasing rates of overweight and obesity predominately in urban areas (Ministry of Health, 2017). In addition, there are pockets of extreme vulnerability among indigenous groups and recurring and intensifying extreme weather events exacerbated by climate change.

WFP Bolivia started its activities under the framework of the new CSP with the execution of Strategic Outcome 3 supporting food insecure smallholder farmers in Entre Ríos, department of Tarija, by providing training courses on strategic commercialization and marketing capacities as well as gender equality. Furthermore, WFP collaborated with the local non-governmental organization FAUTAPO and local municipality to link increased smallholder surplus production with the demand generated by local school feeding programmes, assisting nearly 5,000 school-aged children.

With the need to tackle new forms of malnutrition resulting from rapid economic growth and shifting dietary patterns, WFP, under Strategic Outcome 2, took preparatory steps for the launch of an innovative nutritional mass campaign addressing adolescents in the urban and suburban areas of El Alto. In 2018, first nutritional messages were broadcasted on national TV and radio. For Strategic Outcome 4 an institutional framework was developed to design and implement a unique beneficiary registration system for emergency response and to improve early warning systems of the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence (VIDECI) through bio-indicators.

WFP remains a key partner for strengthening emergency preparedness and response capacities of local communities and government institutions. Furthermore, WFP consolidated strategic partnerships with various government ministries at national and decentralized levels, UN agencies, local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society and the

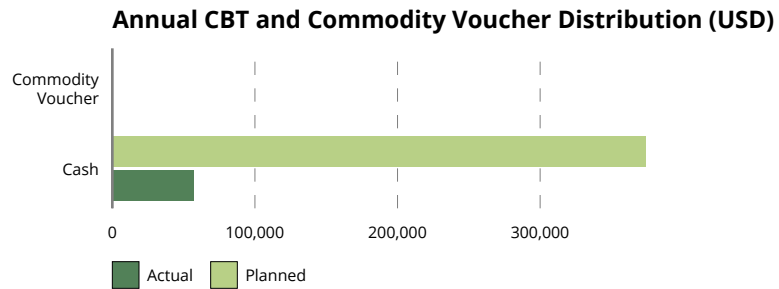
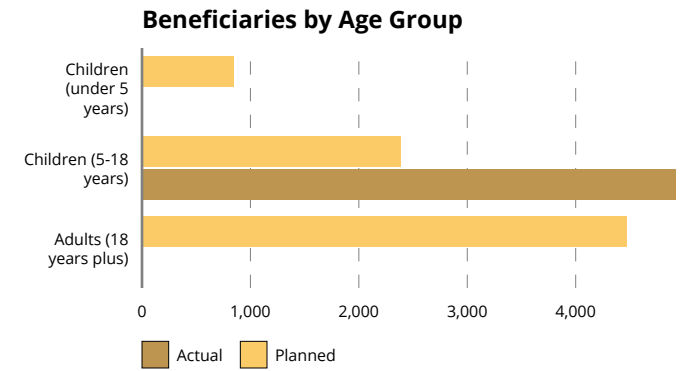
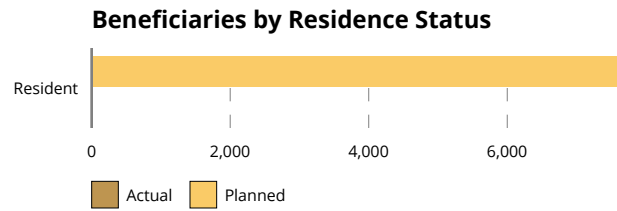
private sector. This enabled WFP to set the basis for an effective and efficient implementation of the CSP. Aligned with governmental priorities and working through national systems, WFP guarantees sustainability of all activities working towards the shared commitment to achieving zero hunger by 2025.



**4,919**  
**total beneficiaries**  
**in 2018**

**48%**  
**female**

**52%**  
**male**



# Context and Operations



Over the past decade, the Plurinational State of Bolivia has made significant progress in economic, social and human development. Fast economic growth due to favourable international raw material prices enabled Bolivia to expand its national social protection programmes and advance strategic investment projects. The proportion of Bolivians living in extreme poverty fell from 38 percent in 2006 to 17 percent in 2017[2] but remains high in rural areas and among vulnerable groups such as indigenous women. Despite its middle-income country status, Bolivia remains one of the poorest countries in Latin America[3] facing persistent social inequalities, substantial food- and nutrition-related challenges, and low agricultural productivity and efficiency.

Referring to the 2018 Global Hunger Index, Bolivia ranks 65 among 119 countries, the highest in South America. High levels of stunting in rural areas and alarming anaemia levels in children and women remain a preoccupation. Anaemia is found among 53.7 percent of children aged 6-59 months and 29.9 percent of women of reproductive age, rising up to 50 percent in pregnant women[4]. Furthermore, the rapid increase in household income combined with insufficient nutrition knowledge has led to drastic dietary changes, causing overweight and obesity, especially in urban areas [5].

Despite governmental efforts, gender inequalities remain a reality for most Bolivian women and girls. Four out of 10 women still live in poverty[6]. With nearly 70 percent of women reporting to have experienced physical violence at least once throughout their lifetime[7], Bolivia has one of the highest rates of gender-based violence in the region. In addition, insufficient family planning, early marriage and pregnancy impede advances towards gender equality.

Within the geographical scope of WFP's intervention, small-scale community-based agriculture prevails characterized by low yields, low levels of mechanisation and, consequently, high vulnerability to adverse climate events. Bolivia is considered to be extremely vulnerable to climate change[8] affecting, in particular, smallholder farmers with low adaption and disaster risk mitigation capabilities. Between 2006 and 2016, dependency on imported foods increased,[9] undermining national food sovereignty and local food security.

Acknowledging the country's evolving situation, WFP shifted its focus in 2018 with the design and implementation of the new Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022 (CSP) from direct food assistance to indirect assistance through capacity strengthening, technical support, advocacy and communications. Thus, WFP will contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17, as well as national development goals defined in the Patriotic Agenda and the Economic and Social Development Plan 2016-2020. Strategic partnerships and close cooperation with government institutions permitted to identify main gaps and challenges Bolivia faces in reaching zero hunger,

eradicating poverty and guaranteeing inclusive and equal development for its population. The alignment of WFP's work with national priorities assures sustainability and an enhanced impact of WFP's interventions targeting the most vulnerable social groups.

In 2018, WFP Bolivia worked, the first semester, under a transitional Country Strategic Plan leading the way towards the new CSP 2018-2022 whose implementation began in July 2018. Under the framework of the new CSP, WFP lays its focus on four Strategic Outcomes concentrating its interventions on municipalities with high and moderate food and nutrition insecurity. Strategic Outcome 1 positions WFP as a key partner in emergency response, providing assistance to communities affected by adverse climate events that impede them to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis. Strategic Outcome 2 aims to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups at risk of malnutrition through innovative food- and nutrition-related communication campaigns, multisectoral policies and state-led programmes. Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP provides capacity strengthening and productive assets to smallholder farmers in targeted and crisis-prone areas to improve productivity and incomes and, thus, guarantee food security and improved nutrition. Moreover, under this Strategic Outcome, WFP collaborates with local government institutions to link the increased smallholder surplus production with the demand generated by the school feeding programme. Strategic Outcome 4 focuses on strengthening the capacities of national and subnational institutions to manage food security policies and programmes.

In 2018, WFP's commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment through all its activities was formalized through the implementation of the WFP Gender Transformation Programme. Under its framework, WFP Bolivia, among other activities, conducted gender-transformative workshops and supported women farmer's associations in the department of Tarija.

Concerning the implementation of the CSP 2018-2022 during the second half of the year, WFP carried out activities under Strategic Outcomes 3 and 4, while activities under Strategic Outcome 2 are yet being developed. WFP is implementing its activities in close collaboration with governmental institutions at national and sub-national level. Furthermore, in 2018 WFP has developed new relationships with China, strengthened those with KOICA and traditional partners like the EU, and emphasized strengthening partnerships with FAO and IFAD and joint resource mobilization with other UN agencies.

# Programme Performance - Resources for Results

The overall funding situation in 2018 remained challenging. In July 2018, the Country Office began the implementation of the new Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022 (CSP). Needs amounted to USD 1.1 million and WFP Bolivia mobilized approximately USD 0.5 million. Nearly USD 390,000 represented new funding for the CSP, and USD 130,000 were carried over from the previous operation. Out of total contributions, 54 percent was multilateral and 46 percent directed. The lack of multi-year funding limits effective planning and implementation, putting a considerable pressure on the office to mobilize resources locally year by year. Since all funding was earmarked to specific outcomes and activities, their resourcing levels differed greatly.

Strategic Outcome 1: There were no emergencies that required the intervention of WFP in the second half of the year; emergencies in Bolivia are most likely to happen during the rainy season from December to February. Strategic Outcome 2 was funded only at 26 percent, causing a delay in launching activities. Activities of Strategic Outcome 3 were covered at 65 percent, using funding carried over from the previous operation. However, only Activity 4 under this outcome was implemented, as funds were earmarked to procurement from smallholders. Strategic Outcome 4 was relatively well resourced.

The new CSP 2018-2022 started only in the second half of the year. Notwithstanding limited time and resources, WFP Bolivia was able to make progress towards its Strategic Outcomes. In 2018, the Country Office initiated activities under Strategic Outcome 2 focusing on behaviour change communication campaigns. WFP, in cooperation with the audio-visual producer “La Casa de la Televisión Inteligente/PICA”, painted a mural on healthy diets in the city of La Paz and launched two nutrition messages on national TV and radio directed to adolescents at risk of malnutrition in the urban and suburban areas of El Alto.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP purchased 12.7 mt of products from smallholder farmer associations to complement the municipal school feeding programme, assisting nearly 5,000 students in the municipality of Entre Ríos, Tarija. In addition, smallholder farmers were trained in management skills and women empowerment.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP conducted an initial capacity diagnosis of early warning and emergency response systems used by the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence (VIDECI) and is currently developing a beneficiary registration system and an early warning system based on bioindicators. In addition, in December 2018 a one-week workshop on early warning and emergency response systems with drones was held to improve humanitarian assistance to shock affected communities, with the participation of UN agencies, government institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from various Latin-American countries.

In an environment with limited resources, WFP Bolivia seeks to maximize opportunities in the following ways. It maintains strong relationships with all donors in the country and works on joint resource mobilisation with other UN agencies , particularly with the Rome-Based Agencies FAO and IFAD. Furthermore, efforts are being made to engage the private sector.



# Programme Performance

## Strategic Outcome 01

Communities affected by a shock across the country are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in time of crisis.

Adverse climate events affect large sections of the Bolivian population every year. Droughts and floods comprise most of its natural hazards; droughts typically occur in the departments of Oruro, Potosi and Chuquisaca and the Chaco region, while floods tend to hit the lowlands in northern La Paz, Beni, Santa Cruz and Pando. In the context of recurring natural disasters, WFP Bolivia reaches out to vulnerable groups including women, men, girls, boys and the elderly in the affected areas. Strategic Outcome 1, enables communities affected by a shock across the country to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis. Activity 1, under this Strategic Outcome provides conditional food assistance to crisis-affected households. Once a disaster hits, emergency food security or nutrition assessments may be conducted to identify the affected population and the most appropriate transfer modality. There were no emergencies in 2018 that required WFP assistance and thus no activities under this Strategic Outcome were not carried out.

## Strategic Outcome 02

Vulnerable groups at risk of malnutrition in all its forms have improved nutritional status by 2022

Social protection programmes in Bolivia have expanded and improved access to food, yet the effects of malnutrition in all its forms, particularly stunting, anaemia and obesity, remain a critical public health issue. Anaemia levels are high: 54 percent of children aged 6-59 months and 30 percent of women of reproductive age are anaemic[1]. Half of all women of reproductive age are obese or overweight[2]. The rapid increase in household income due to national economic development combined with insufficient nutrition knowledge has led to a drastic change in diet with increased consumption of fats and sugar[3]. To deal with the root causes of food and nutrition-related challenges in the country, WFP Bolivia supports the implementation of state-led nutrition communication campaigns to encourage healthy eating attitudes and behaviours, and strengthen the capacity of government institutions to deliver nutrition programmes.

Strategic Outcome 2 targets vulnerable groups at risk of malnutrition in all its forms to improve their nutritional status. To achieve this goal, Activity 2 provides capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the Government for the delivery of innovative nutrition-sensitive nationwide communication campaigns, multisectoral social protection programmes and policies that combat malnutrition. WFP assistance focuses on communication for behaviour change, advocacy for healthy diets and facilitation of related training courses, complementing national programmes. In addition, the campaigns follow a

gender-sensitive approach promoting shared roles and responsibilities. WFP aims to collaborate with national media, government institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGO), academic institutes and universities. Through this Strategic Outcome, population at risk of malnutrition is expected to gain a better understanding of food and nutrition and thus change their nutritional habits.

WFP initiated its behaviour change communication campaign in cooperation with the audio-visual producer “La Casa de la Televisión Inteligente/PICA”. For the World Food Day in October, WFP and FAO in coordination with PICA presented a mural on healthy diets visible from a public cable car line in the city of La Paz. Furthermore, two one-minute video clips were broadcasted on national radio and TV channels directed to adolescents between 10 and 18 years in the urban and suburban areas of El Alto where malnutrition is high. In an innovative approach, the campaign combines actual worries of adolescents with nutritional messages communicating on equal terms and using colloquial expressions and language tailored to this audience.

WFP and PICA are about to produce eight more communicational segments to be broadcasted on traditional and social media. To increase the impact of the campaign in improving nutrition and healthy eating attitudes and behaviours, the campaign’s effects will be assessed through surveys conducted within two focus groups of teenagers in the targeted area. Moreover, starting 2019, WFP will track outcomes and outputs of this activity.

## Strategic Outcome 03

Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition through improved productivity and incomes by 2022 (SDG target 2.3)

Whereas the Plurinational State of Bolivia has made significant progress in terms of economic and social development over the past decade, 17 percent of its population still lives in extreme poverty[1], unable to adequately meet their basic needs, including nutrition, housing, safe water, health, education and information. In rural areas the percentage even goes up to 35 percent[2]. Comprising the majority of rural population, smallholder farmers face low agricultural productivity and high climatic vulnerability as well as limited market access, which results in fluctuating incomes.

In this context, WFP Bolivia, through Strategic Outcome 3, aims to improve food security and nutrition of smallholder farmers by increasing their productivity and income. Strategic Outcome 3 consists of two activities: provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and training to smallholder farmers (Activity 3) and strengthen government institutions to link smallholder surplus production under the Activity 3 with the demand generated by the school feeding programme (Activity 4).





- Through Activity 3, smallholder farmers receive support to increase their productivity as well as to meet the legal requirements and criteria of the school feeding programme in terms of price and quantity of foods.
- Activity 4 includes two sub activities – 1) provide food assistance to school meals beneficiaries and 2) strengthen institutional capacity and systems for local governments to access surplus production from smallholder farmers supported under Activity 3. Moreover, WFP is supporting local farmers to develop business skills to enter into the local procurement system.

Under Activity 4, WFP Bolivia purchased 12.7 mt of nutritious foods including dry peas, peanuts, dried meat (charque) and honey produced locally in the municipality of Entre Ríos, Tarija. This purchase, with a value of USD 57,243, benefitted 103 farmers from two smallholder associations of the area. In addition, 4,919 students of 94 educational units – pre-primary, primary and secondary – in Entre Ríos were provided those locally purchased products to improve their nutritional status and food security. Furthermore, two workshops on commercialisation and production cost analysis targeted smallholder farmers to help improve financial management, marketing capabilities and access to institutional markets. Another workshop was held on nutrition and healthy diets for teachers and parents focusing on the use of local products. Under Activity 3, the country office started identifying smallholder farmers' associations that could benefit from capacity strengthening. The activity will be fully implemented from 2019 onwards.

Throughout the design and implementation of Activity 4, gender was fully integrated, with the Gender and Age Marker monitoring (GaM M) code of 3. Data collected on school meals beneficiaries and smallholders was disaggregated by sex and age. Moreover, interviews were conducted with women and men producers of the targeted associations to gain a better understanding of the different needs and challenges they face as smallholder farmers. Based on this information, a gender-sensitive workshop was held focusing on capacity strengthening based on the immediate needs of women producers including themes such as responding to violence, building confidence and improving communication skills. In 2019, the Country Office will continue to promote gender mainstreaming in its programs, projects and activities.

WFP encountered challenges during the implementation of Strategic Outcome 3 as production capabilities of farmers were lower than expected: there were not enough farmers producing surpluses that could be purchased to complement the school feeding programme. To address this issue, WFP is making efforts to identify further farmers and to strengthen existing associations. In 2019, WFP Bolivia plans to coordinate with governmental institutions such as the Ministry of Rural Development and Land (MDRyT) and the Vice Ministry of Micro and Small

Businesses (VMPE) to provide both smallholder farmers and local governments further capacity building opportunities. Through the implementation of these activities, smallholder farmers will be able to produce local products that are certified and appropriate as to price and quantity, and to sell them to municipalities in a sustainable manner. Meanwhile, the municipalities will strengthen their institutional capacities to manage their school feeding programme, and students will be provided with local foods of high nutritional value.

#### Strategic Outcome 04

National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security policies and programmes by 2022 (SDG target 17.9)

Food insecurity is one of the biggest development concerns for Bolivia. Undernourishment affects 20 percent of its population, which is the second highest in Latin America and the Caribbean[1]. Besides limiting physical and economic access, recurrent natural hazards also have a severe impact on food security. Bolivia is highly vulnerable to adverse climate-related events such as droughts and floods, but also geological events such as earthquakes, both leading to the occurrence of landslides. According to a governmental analysis, approximately 103,000 families are affected by natural hazards each year[2]. Given the current trend of climate change, these climate-related hazards might increase both in frequency and impact. Droughts and floods, which happen most frequently in the country, limit access to safe water and food in the affected communities. Recognizing its climatic vulnerability, the Government of Bolivia prioritises establishing effective disaster risk management mechanisms.

Strategic Outcome 4 focuses on supporting government institutions to improve their management of food security policies and programmes to reduce food insecurity among the most vulnerable communities (Activity 5). This includes the following sub activities: 1) provide technical assistance to the National Food and Nutrition Council (CONAN)[3] to develop a centralized comprehensive food and nutrition monitoring information system as well as multisector food security programmes, and 2) strengthen capacities of the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence (VIDECI) and the Ministry of Rural Development and Land (MDRyT) in disaster preparedness and response. WFP also seeks to support resilience building of local governments by formulating municipal climate change adaptation plans and early warning systems in disaster-prone areas.

Starting August 2018, WFP took preparatory steps under the second sub activity of this Strategic Outcome. In coordination with the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence (VIDECI), an initial diagnosis of their emergency response and early warning systems was conducted to assess institutional capacity gaps and the needs for technical assistance. Based on these results, WFP focused its work on the



following components: 1) contribute to an efficient emergency response through a web-based platform for beneficiary registration, intervention setups, distribution planning, transfers and distribution reporting; 2) increase the capabilities of the Government's early warning systems by improving real time field data collection and reporting tools through an integrated community-based early warning system using bioindicators and mobile technology. To achieve these goals, an agreement between the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence (VIDECI) and WFP was signed, followed by the hiring of two companies to develop the beneficiary registration and early warning systems. In the first trimester of 2019, the systems will be tested and adjusted through pilot activities in focus areas of the Altiplano. The project will conclude with the launch of the systems and their hand-over to the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence (VIDECI) in June of the same year.

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

The Plurinational State of Bolivia ranks 102 out of 160 countries in the 2017 UN Gender Inequality Index [1]. Despite the Government's considerable efforts to address gender gaps, Bolivian women continue to face challenges, including high levels of gender-based violence [2], the highest rates of early pregnancy in the LAC region [3], limited access to advanced secondary education [4] and adequate work opportunities, which affects their economic situation [5]. Despite inequalities, women's contribution to the national economy and sustainable development is fundamental. Female labour force participation is the highest in the region, 62 percent compared to 51 percent in LAC [6]. Women living in rural areas produce between 45 percent and 50 percent of the food consumed in Bolivia [7].

Within the framework of the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022, WFP Bolivia continued to work towards gender equality and women's empowerment. WFP included gender as a core part of its activities, acknowledging the vulnerable situation of women and girls as well as their capabilities as agents of their own empowerment. Under its strategic outcomes, WFP promotes the technical and associative strengthening of female smallholder farmers and their active participation under equal conditions in community-based projects. Likewise, the WFP seeks to enhance school-age children and youth' capacities to improve their nutritional habits.

WFP ensures age and gender analyses supported through the "Gender and Age Marker" (GaM). The document "*Diagnóstico de la Asociación de Productores Entre Ríos*" was made using the GaM guidelines and helped better understand the needs, interests and abilities of different groups of people.

In 2018, the WFP conducted various workshops targeting smallholder associations in the department of Tarija, including one on gender, aiming to strengthen the position of women within these associations. Furthermore, an internal workshop on "Gender Awareness and Gender Sensitization" was organized to guarantee that gender is mainstreamed throughout WFP's portfolio.

WFP Bolivia initiated the Gender Transformation Programme (GTP) emphasizing its commitment to integrating gender equality and women's empowerment in all of WFP's activities. In this process, a gender expert was recruited, and a Gender Core Team was formed, comprised of 11 members from different work areas. In a self-assessment regarding the GTP's 39 benchmarks, the Country Office's situation was evaluated, and reference values were established, enabling the formulation of a comprehensive improvement plan which will ensure WFP's

future progress towards gender equality in Bolivia.

WFP joined the UNDAF Group on Gender and Youth as well as the Inter-Agency Gender Committee (CIAG). In 2018, in cooperation with CIAG, WFP participated in the discussion forum on challenges and opportunities in the empowerment process of women and girls in rural areas, presenting its work on strengthening the links between smallholder women farmers and national social protection programmes.

Building on the work done during the year, WFP is currently developing an internal Gender Strategy which will be implemented in 2019. Furthermore, in 2019, WFP Bolivia aims to apply a holistic gender approach in all its work areas to fulfil all GTP benchmarks.



# Drones for Emergencies

In addition to the planned activities under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP Bolivia launched capacity building activities using drones to strengthen national early warning and emergency response systems. Bolivia is highly vulnerable to adverse climate events with droughts, floods and landslides occurring frequently. Post-crisis assistance is challenging due to limited accessibility of the affected areas and populations as well as insufficient data available to assess the impact of the event. In the effort to improve efficiency and effectiveness of emergency responses, drones are expected to become a crucial tool.

With this aim, WFP in cooperation with the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence (VIDECI) held a workshop in the city of La Paz from 10 to 15 December 2018 involving seven international experts from WFP, the non-governmental organization Hope and the global network Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC). The training comprised 40 senior officials from 16 organizations, including UN agencies, Government, civil and military institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from Bolivia, Peru, El Salvador, Cuba and Panama.

The workshop combined theoretical and practical learning divided into three modules: mapping, coordinating and flying. In field exercises more than 20 drones were deployed to produce high-resolution images and videos, 2D maps and 3D models, digital elevation models and multispectral images to determine the vegetation status. In the department of Oruro 300 hectares were mapped in 30 minutes using 4 drones simultaneously, thus, proving the suitability of this tool in the Bolivian context.

The main advantages of drones are their easy handling, their cost-efficiency and the high-resolution images providing an accuracy of +/- 3 centimetres compared to +/- 30 metres of accuracy of publicly available satellite images. This enables an accurate analysis of crisis situations and a tailored emergency response. The use of drones could also be beneficial in the context of emergency preparedness by creating baseline maps prior to disasters, support climate adaptation, crop-monitoring and mapping for infrastructure development.

In 2019, WFP Bolivia will deepen its strategic partnership with the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence (VIDECI) and explore cooperation with further partners to facilitate the use of drones, incorporate them into early warning and emergency response systems and improve emergency assistance to shock-affected communities, linking this new technology to the current work undertaken with the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence (VIDECI).

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

### Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Morelia Erostequi  
Desertification

### Context and operations

[1] World Bank, 2018

[2] INE, 2017

[3] World Bank, 2017

[4] EDSA, 2016

[5] The rate of overweight and obesity among the Bolivian population changed from 21.1% in 1997 to 42.7% in 2017 (Ministry of Health, 2017).

[6] INE, 2012: Estadísticas con Enfoque de Género: Censos 1976, 1992, 2001 y 2012

[7] INE, 2016: Encuesta de Prevalencia y Características de la Violencia contra las Mujeres

[8] World Bank, 2010: Adaption to climate change – Vulnerability assessment and economic aspects: Plurinational State Bolivia

[9] Instituto Boliviano de Comercio Exterior (IBCE), 2017

### Strategic outcome 02

[1] EDSA, 2016

[2] EDSA. 2016

### Strategic outcome 03

[1] INE, 2017

[2] INE, 2017

### Strategic outcome 04

[1] World Bank, 2016

[2] Ministry of Civil Defence, 2013

[3] CONAN includes various ministries and representatives of the civil society.

### Progress towards gender equality

[1] GII, 2017

[2] With 67.3 percent of women reporting to been exposed at least once throughout their lifetime to physical violence and 92.7 percent to physiological violence (INE, 2016), Bolivia has one of the highest rates of gender-based violence in the region.

[3] Bolivia has with 116 pregnancies out of 1,000 girls aged 15 to 19 years the highest rate of adolescent pregnancy (UNFPA, 2018).



[4] Gender inequalities concerning access to education remain especially high in rural areas (INE, 2012).

[5] Four out of 10 women still live in poverty (INE, 2012).

[6] ONU Women, 2018

[7] INE, 2018

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	3,796	2,558	67.4%
	female	3,904	2,361	60.5%
	total	7,700	4,919	63.9%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	2,202	0	-
	female	2,264	0	-
	total	4,466	0	-
Children (5-18 years)	male	1,178	2,558	217.1%
	female	1,209	2,361	195.3%
	total	2,387	4,919	206.1%
Children (under 5 years)	male	416	0	-
	female	431	0	-
	total	847	0	-

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	7,700	0	-

## Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Communities affected by a shock across the country are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in time of crisis.			

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Cash	287,700	0	-
<b>Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition</b>			
Strategic Outcome: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition through improved productivity and incomes by 2022 (SDG target 2.3)			
Cash	86,310	57,243	66.3%
Commodity Voucher	0	0	-

# Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
<b>Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition</b>				
Strategic Outcome 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition through improved productivity and incomes by 2022 (SDG target 2.3)				
Output A: School-aged children in targeted areas receive nutritious foods purchased from smallholder farmers to meet basic food needs and increase access to education				
Act 04. Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme.				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	94.0	94.0	100.0
Output C: Food-insecure communities benefit from improved capacity of local government authorities to implement food security and resilience building programmes				
Act 04. Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme.				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3.0	3.0	100.0
Output C: Food-insecure farmers receive training to strengthen their livelihoods				
Act 03. Provide FFA and training to subsistence smallholder farmers				
Number of people trained (organizational skills, management and marketing skills)	individual	57.0	57.0	100.0
<b>Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs</b>				
Strategic Outcome 04: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security policies and programmes by 2022 (SDG target 17.9)				
Output M: Vulnerable people benefit from improved capacities of national and subnational social protection programmes to increase their food security				
Act 05. Strengthen capacities of government institutions to reduce the food insecurity of the most vulnerable communities				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	2.0	2.0	100.0



# Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition								
Strategic Outcome 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition through improved productivity and incomes by 2022 (SDG target 2.3)								
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems								
Tarija	SMS: Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme.	Cash	male	-	34.00	≥24.00	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	28.00	≥26.00	-	
			overall	-	62.00	≥50.00	-	
Outcome Indicator: Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems / Value (USD)								
Tarija	SMS: Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme.	Cash	male	-	-	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	-	57242.70	≥25000.00	-	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems / Volume (MT)								
Tarija	SMS: Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme.	Cash	male	-	-	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	-	12.70	≥6	-	

## **World Food Programme**

### **Contact info**

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### **Country director**

Elisabeth Faure

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Desertification

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/bolivia-plurinational-state>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (January 2018 - September 2018)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	School-aged children in municipalities with high levels of vulnerability to food insecurity have access to adequate food throughout the year	Distribute school meals and strengthen the participation of small holders in the food supply to the municipal school meal programmes.	438,711	392,477	0	392,477	392,475	1
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>438,711</b>	<b>392,477</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>392,477</b>	<b>392,475</b>	<b>1</b>
2	Nutritional vulnerable individuals in the targeted areas have access to adequate food to improve their nutritional status by June 2018	Strengthen the capacity of health centres' and Bono Juana Azurduy's staff to improve their capacities to manage and distribute Government food transfers	73,820	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>73,820</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
3	Vulnerable families in targeted areas have increased resilience to climate change by June 2018	Provide conditional transfers to food insecure families in disaster affected and disaster prone areas	464,582	435,473	0	435,473	435,465	8
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>464,582</b>	<b>435,473</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>435,473</b>	<b>435,465</b>	<b>8</b>
		Non Activity Specific	0	187,793	0	187,793	0	187,793
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>187,793</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>187,793</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>187,793</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>977,113</b>	<b>1,015,743</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,015,743</b>	<b>827,941</b>	<b>187,802</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>115,148</b>	<b>102,226</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>102,226</b>	<b>102,225</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>1,092,260</b>	<b>1,117,969</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,117,969</b>	<b>930,166</b>	<b>187,803</b>

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# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (January 2018 - September 2018)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			70,997	63,137		63,137	63,137	0
			1,163,257	1,181,106	0	1,181,106	993,303	187,803

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

### Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

## Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (January 2018 - September 2018)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Bolivia	1,163,257	836,490	984,821
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (July 2018 - December 2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Communities affected by a shock across the country are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in time of crisis.	Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	346,753	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>346,753</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2	Vulnerable groups at risk of malnutrition in all its forms have improved nutritional status by 2022	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the Government for the delivery of innovative nationwide communications campaigns and multisectoral policies and programmes that contribute to eradicating malnutrition.	81,946	17,919	0	17,919	50	17,869
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>81,946</b>	<b>17,919</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,919</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>17,869</b>



# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (July 2018 - December 2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition through improved productivity and incomes by 2022 (SDG target 2.3)	Provide FFA and training to subsistence smallholder farmers	178,304	98,916	0	98,916	98,830	86
		Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme.	86,564	51,960	0	51,960	8,210	43,750
		Non Activity Specific	0	-1,044	0	-1,044	0	-1,044
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>264,868</b>	<b>149,832</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>149,832</b>	<b>107,040</b>	<b>42,793</b>
5	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security policies and programmes by 2022 (SDG target 17.9)	Strengthen capacities of government institutions to reduce the food insecurity of the most vulnerable communities	143,831	234,122	0	234,122	41,342	192,780
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>143,831</b>	<b>234,122</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>234,122</b>	<b>41,342</b>	<b>192,780</b>
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,094,329	0	1,094,329	0	1,094,329
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>1,094,329</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,094,329</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,094,329</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>837,397</b>	<b>1,496,202</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,496,202</b>	<b>148,431</b>	<b>1,347,771</b>

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# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (July 2018 - December 2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			176,648	89,047	0	89,047	80,071	8,975
			1,014,045	1,585,249	0	1,585,249	228,503	1,356,747
			65,913	31,998		31,998	31,998	0
			1,079,958	1,617,247	0	1,617,247	260,500	1,356,747

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

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Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

## Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (July 2018 - December 2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Bolivia	1,079,958	836,490	260,500
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			