

SAVING
LIVES

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LIVES



Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022



World Food
Programme

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Summary

Given the Plurinational State of Bolivia's middle-income country status, WFP shifted its focus 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 contributed 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.

WFP strengthened the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence (VIDECI, for its Spanish acronym) emergency response mechanism through the development and installation of a web application [1] that has reduced the time of the initial emergency response by more than half. This application also collects data from natural indicators provided by local indigenous informants. This linkage of ancestral knowledge with early warning systems enhances local agrometeorological services providing reliable guidance for decision-making.

WFP started the implementation of the Gender Transformation Programme, a key strategy through which WFP will achieve its goal of integrating gender equality and women's empowerment into all of its work and activities, to ensure that the different food security and nutrition needs of women, men, girls and boys are addressed.

As a strategic partner of the Government, WFP continued to complement the School Feeding Programme in Entre Ríos and promoted local purchases from smallholders' associations. The approach included strengthening of smallholders' associations to increase their production as well as the school feeding program, improving the planning, the management and the efficient use of municipal resources.

Through an innovative approach to address malnutrition problems among the young urban populations, WFP, together with the Ministry of Health have developed a social and behavioural change communications campaign. This initiative used social media to widely expand its audience. It is expected in a medium term, the experience could be expanded to the national level.

At present and in 2019, Bolivia has been considered to be the South American country most vulnerable to climate change. The southern part of Bolivia was inundated by flowing and mudslides that required WFP intervention at the specific request of the government. WFP provided food assistance for asset creation through cash-based transfers to meet the immediate food needs of the affected populations. The actions of WFP helped to prevent further deterioration of conditions and contributed to rebuild the lives and livelihoods of the affected communities

To strengthen the planning capacities at the national, regional and community levels, WFP implemented the Three-pronged Approach. National ministries, such as the Ministry of Rural Development and Land contributed, together with WFP, contributed in the formulation of an Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) to gather relevant data, that was later used to define the areas where the Seasonal Livelihood Planning took place. Community leaders, NGO, Universities, International Cooperation, United Nations and other stakeholders worked together for a Community-Based Participatory Planning in more than seven communities.

Despite a tense social and political environment triggered by elections in October 2019, WFP successfully accomplished its planned operation in the country.

23,580

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

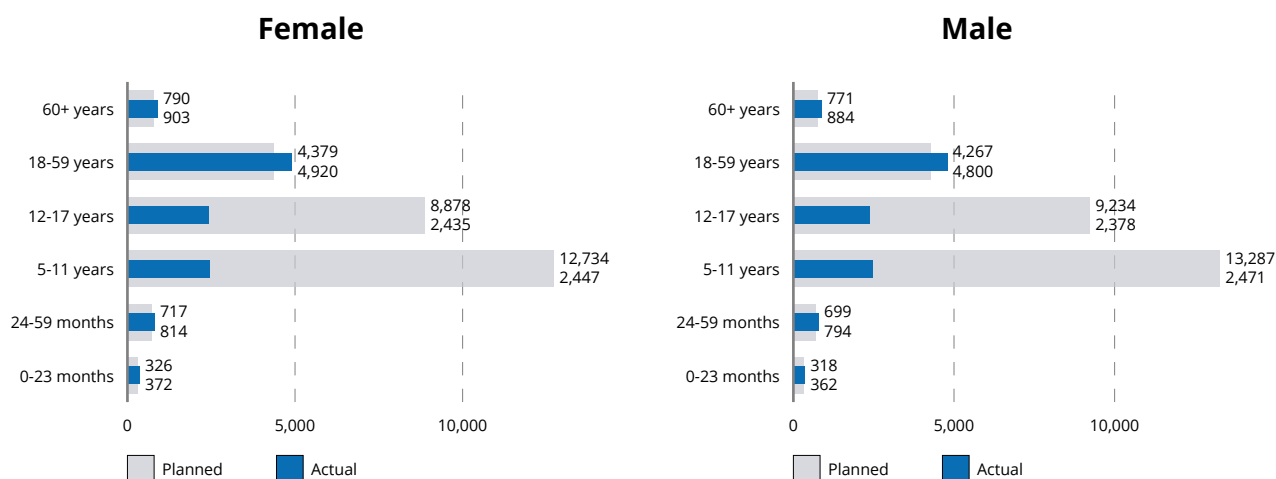


50% female

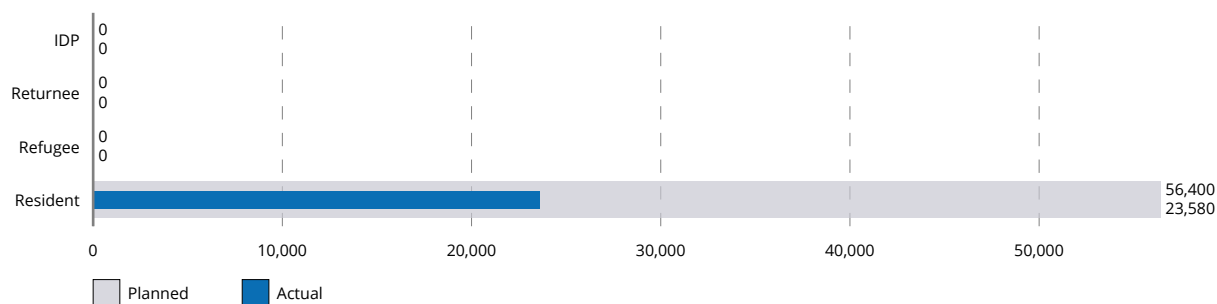


50% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT

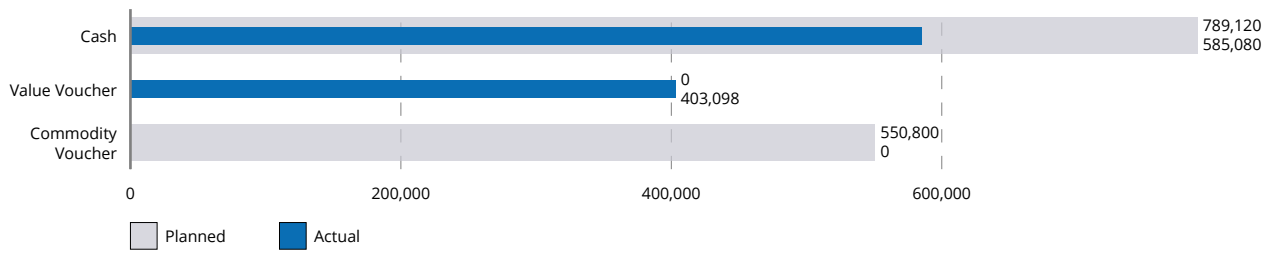


US\$ 988,178

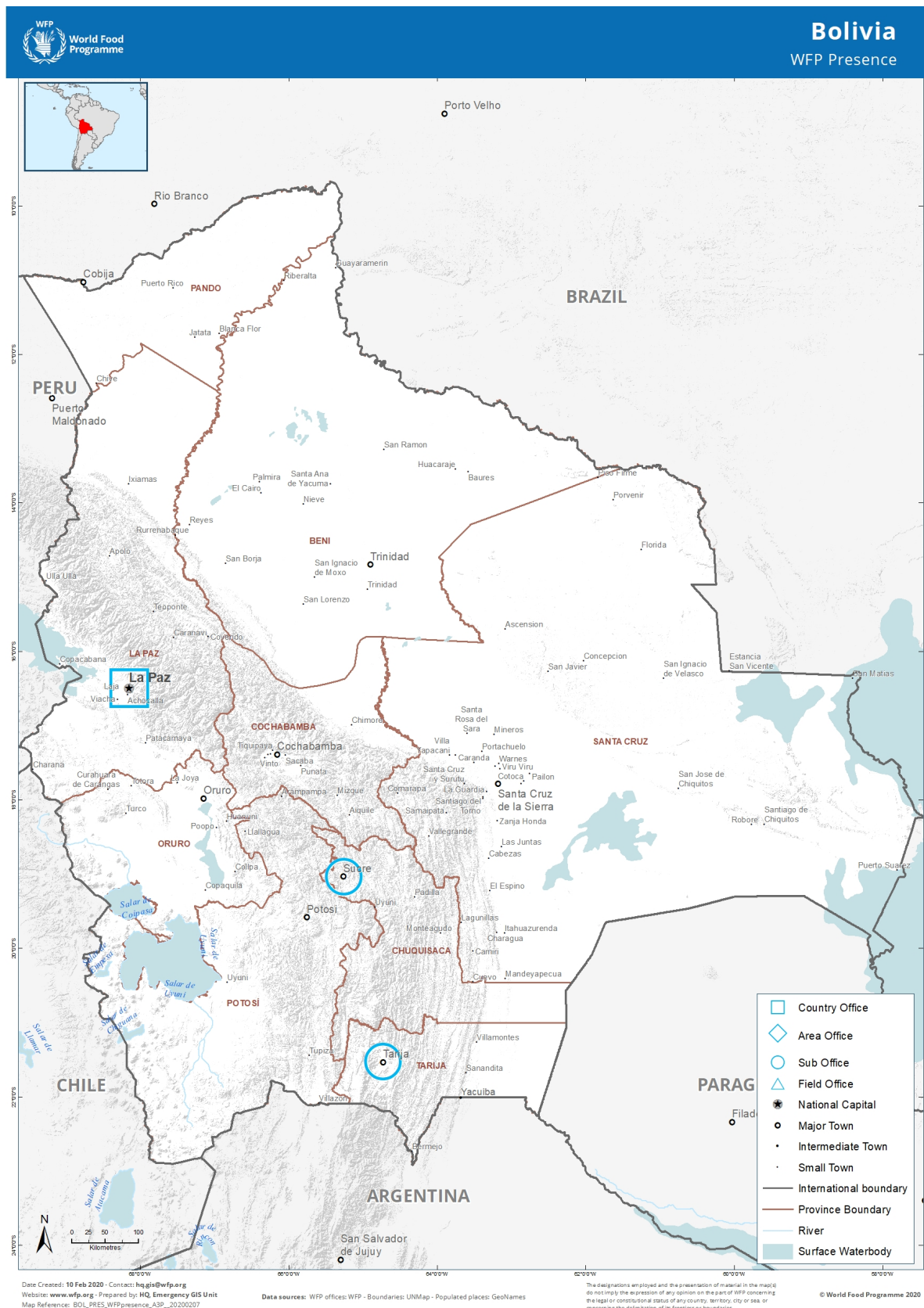
total actual cash transferred in 2019

of \$US 1,339,920 total planned

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



Bolivia is a landlocked, middle-income, multi-ethnic country with a population of over 11 million citizens. Between 2004 and 2014, it made significant progress in economic, social and human development. Moreover, Bolivia expanded its national social protection programmes and advanced strategic investment projects. Due to a less favourable international context and a reduction in gas exports, GDP growth declined from 6.8 percent in 2013 to 4.2 percent in 2018. [1] The proportion of Bolivians living in extreme poverty fell from 38 percent in 2005 to 15 percent in 2018 [2] but, remains high in rural areas and among vulnerable groups such as indigenous women. Despite its economic growth, Bolivia remains one of the poorest countries in Latin America [3] facing persistent social inequalities, food and nutrition-related challenges, and low agricultural productivity and efficiency.



Bolivia ranks 63 among 119 countries in the Global Hunger Index. [4] This is the highest score in South America. Elevated levels of stunting in rural areas and alarming anaemia levels in children and women remain a major concern. The prevalence of anaemia among children aged 6-23 months and 24-59 months is 53.7 percent and 29.9 percent in women of reproductive age, rising to 50 percent in pregnant women. [5] 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.

Despite governmental efforts to reduce gender inequalities, this is still a challenge for most Bolivian women and girls. Four out of ten women still live in poverty [6]. With nearly 70 percent of women reporting to have experienced physical violence at least once, Bolivia has one of the highest rates of gender-based violence in the region and the third-highest number of femicides per capita – 2.3 per every 100,000 women [7]. Insufficient family planning, early marriage and teenage pregnancy also impede advances towards gender equality.

WFP Bolivia has committed itself to gender equality and women's empowerment in all its activities through the implementation of WFP's Gender Transformation Programme (GTP). Under the GTP implementation framework, WFP conducted gender-transformative workshops and supported women and youth participation in all the activities promoted by the country office.

During the past decade, dependence on imported foods increased [8], undermining national food sovereignty and local food security. This, combined with the country's extreme vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, has particularly affected smallholder farmers with low adaptation and disaster risk mitigation capabilities. [9] Therefore, WFP's intervention focused on geographic areas with small-scale community-based agriculture characterised by low yields, low levels of mechanisation and, consequently, high vulnerability to adverse climate events.

Overall, WFP's intervention contributes to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17, as well as national development goals defined in the government's Patriotic Agenda and the Economic and Social Development Plan 2016-2020. Strategic partnerships and close cooperation with government institutions allowed to identify main gaps and challenges to achieve zero hunger. WFP's alignment with national priorities ensures sustainability and an enhanced impact of WFP's interventions targeting the most vulnerable population.

Under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP focused on four Strategic Outcomes. Through Strategic Outcome 1, WFP furthered positioned itself as a key government partner in emergency response. Assistance was provided to communities affected by adverse climate events like the major floods that occurred in mid-2019 and hindered the capacity of the most vulnerable rural populations to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis. Strategic Outcome 2 aimed 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 provided 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, WFP collaborated with local governments to link the increased smallholder surplus production with the demand generated by the school feeding programme. Strategic Outcome 4 focused on strengthening the capacities of national and subnational institutions to manage food security policies and programmes.

Notwithstanding the funding challenges and the end-of-year tense social and political context, [10] WFP managed to carry out activities in all its four Strategic Outcomes. Furthermore, in 2019, WFP reinforced the relationship with the Republic of Korea and other traditional donors and tried to strengthen its alliance with other donors like the People's Republic of China and the governments of Canada and Spain (including the private sector). Joint UN proposals were developed together with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to broaden the donor base and tackle the continuous funding shortages that limit the operation.

CSP financial overview

Despite its alignment with the National Development Strategy and considerable resource mobilization efforts, WFP Bolivia still faced significant challenges in securing enough funding for the implementation of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP). To tackle this situation, WFP relentlessly worked on strengthening its alliances with government and non-government partners and sought non-traditional donors, private sector and other funds. Several proposals were prepared in coordination with other UN agencies to leverage their strengths and increase their potential to address changing donor's interests linked to a changing political context in the country.

In 2019, WFP managed to mobilize approximately 20 percent of its estimated required budget. Funding mainly came from carry-over from 2018, The People's Republic of China, Government Counterpart Cash Contributions (GCCC), multilateral funding and private donations.

The emergency operation under Strategic Outcome 1 received enough funding to secure WFP's response upon the Government's request. Strategic Outcome 2 was the least funded, posing significant limitations to the implementation of the planned activities. Funding for Strategic Outcome 3 came from multilateral funding for resilience and private donors who supported smallholders' activities, specifically the expansion of market opportunities with a clear opportunity window for school feeding and other food-based social protection programmes. As for Strategic Outcome 4, the funding secured allowed the commencement of a specialized study on productive value chains as well as specialized technical support for national, regional and municipal institutions in food security, disaster risk management and emergency preparedness and response.

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.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$760,792	\$0	\$2,139,252	\$896,954

Adverse climate events affect Bolivia every year. The most common natural hazards include droughts and floods that adversely affect the agricultural sector. WFP's assistance under this Strategic Outcome focuses on providing immediate emergency response to these events. As they are unpredictable in nature, no specific budget was allocated in 2019 due to overall funding restriction at country level.

In February 2019, the Government declared a state of emergency in more than 80 municipalities due to heavy rains, floods and landslides. Upon the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence (VIDECI, for its Spanish acronym) request, WFP provided assistance to affected families from six municipalities of the departments of Tarija (Yacuiba and Villamontes and Entre Ríos) and Chuquisaca (Huacareta, Huacaya and Padilla). The process started with data collection for an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) carried out in coordination with government authorities. Results showed that 98 percent of the families from the affected areas required food assistance due to the losses of their crops, cattle and productive assets.

Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) was deemed as the best option for intervention. Its implementation was directly coordinated with VIDECI. In addition, WFP implemented the Seasonal Livelihoods Programming, [1] which was an innovative and participatory planning tool that involved communities in the decision-making of the community assets that required urgent rehabilitation. As a result, over 3,330 food insecure families from six municipal governments were selected to participate in the programme, where municipalities contributed with local materials and technical assistance.

Cash-based transfers were provided during three months through two different distribution models: immediate cash and electronic vouchers. The selection of these models was based on context analysis, market assessment, IT assessment and the availability of Financial Service Providers (FSP) and retailers willing to work with WFP. Data collection was adapted to be gender sensitive and considered the different economic and geographical contexts of each municipality.

Unrestricted cash benefited vulnerable households from Yacuiba and Villamontes, while electronics vouchers were delivered in Entre Ríos, Huacareta, Padilla and Huacaya. Both distribution models had an established value of USD 123 per household that could be used to buy food and other basic needs items. Although all modalities were well-accepted, the participants preferred the multi-purpose cash which allowed them to invest a part of it in productive activities.

In addition, Post-Distribution Monitoring surveys showed that beneficiaries fully supported the intervention and did not have specific complaints about the process. This is particularly relevant, considering that the assisted population had no previous experience with these type of distributions models and the design and implementation phases were successful in linking beneficiaries as part of the decision-making processes. An important change in consumption patterns was noted as people improved their access to available fresh foods which positively impacted the quantity and quality of the protein products consumed.

Assets created or rehabilitated were relevant to promote the resilience to new shocks and to improve the production of local foods. Participants worked to rehabilitate and/or create community assets related to agricultural land rehabilitation (1,188 hectares). Eighteen kilometres of roads destroyed by the landslides were also rehabilitated. Seven kilometres were protected with live fencing, 350 linear meters of protection dykes were constructed, and 50 hives were distributed. All these assets aimed at rehabilitating livelihoods and creating income-generating activities.

With this intervention, WFP Bolivia had the opportunity to enhance and reinforce the food security, livelihoods and opportunities for the development of over 3,330 households. The assistance was greatly appreciated. Affected people were able to recover from the consequences of the floods more rapidly and the rehabilitated land allowed some families to plant, harvest and sell again.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide food assistance for assets (FFA) to crisis-affected households	4

Strategic outcome 02

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$146,278	\$190,949	\$27,869	\$22,711

Over the past decade, the Plurinational State of Bolivia has made a significant progress in economic development. Although a positive impact on the reduction of chronic malnutrition has been noted, increasing overweight and obesity statistics among all socio-economic categories, remain a critical public health issue. The effects of malnutrition in all its forms, creates a double burden for families, communities and the country. According to the latest Health and Demography Survey (EDSA, 2016), 57.7 percent of women between 15-59 years are overweight or obese. In contract, statistics show that only 10.1 percent are reported for girls and boys between 0 and 59 months.

In an effort to contribute to raise awareness about adequate healthy habits in Bolivia, WFP, together with the Food and Nutrition Unit of the Ministry of Health in Bolivia and with the support of the Council of Vigo (Spain), developed a mass communication campaign related to healthy habits. Videos were constructed to reach the young and other vulnerable population. More specifically women and adolescents were targeted with said education in El Alto city in La Paz. The audio-visual producer was *La Casa de la Televisión Inteligente* (The House of Intelligent Television) through its *Programas Inteligentes para Adolescentes* (Smart Programs for Teenagers). The producer has facilitated, developed and disseminated specific educational products for adolescents for more than seven years – a testament to their understanding of the age demographic, their interests and concerns, in addition to having the technical knowledge which enabled the development of products.

As part of the process, focus groups –Youth Editorial Boards– were established and contributed to each message, video, communication piece. The groups were composed of about 30 members from 12 to 22 years of age. The first note prepared was aired in January 18, and from that moment forward, 2 to 3 different pieces were released on a weekly basis until the end of February.

To measure the impact of the campaign, a survey took place to inquire the young people's knowledge related to nutrition and healthy eating behaviours, access to information and perceptions about costs and accessibility to different types of food. Overall, the results showed that young people are aware of the benefits of healthy eating habits and consider it important to be well informed. Their perception about economic access to food was directly related to the frequent consumption of dairy and meat products (as an example), and considered to be the most expensive. The wider consumption of carbohydrates is related to a more accessible price and easily available in the surroundings of schools. Finally, when consulted about their main sources of information related to food and nutrition, the school and their homes were the first options (with 24 percent and 18 percent respectively), television (17 percent) and internet (15 percent). This confirmed that complementing the mainstream media campaign with specific content for social media platforms like Facebook was an effective strategy to reach a broader audience.

In total, based on the Social Networks statistics, more than 368,000 people were reached, 54 percent men and 46 women aged 13 to 85 years. Social media engagement ranged from 600 to 10,000 active participation from the targeted audience.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
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	4

Strategic outcome 03

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,156,111	\$241,814	\$611,213	\$547,555



Through this Strategic Outcome, WFP aimed to improve food security and nutrition among smallholder farmers by increasing their productivity and income. WFP's intervention consisted on providing Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and training to subsistence smallholder farmers, while also strengthening government institutions to work towards the linkage of smallholders' surplus with the demand generated by the school feeding programme.

As this Strategic Outcome covers two different activities, a first group of smallholder's farmers received support to provide added value to their products through the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) modality (Activity 3). This aimed at rehabilitating and improving the generation of agricultural surplus through the implementation of asset creation activities. This directly responded to WFP's commitment towards the strengthening of resilience and adaptation to climate change measures. As this entails a long-term improvement that relies on the regular agricultural calendar, the first results are expected by mid-2020.

WFP also worked with a second group of smallholder farmers from the municipality of Entre Ríos that were linked to the market created by the school feeding programme (Activity 4). Their selection was based on their capacities, product availability and nutritional contribution to the regular school feeding ration.

Activity 3: Provide FFA and training to subsistence smallholder farmers

In coordination with the Ministry of Rural Development and Land (MDRyT, for its Spanish acronym), WFP implemented the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) [1] to identify the major food-insecure areas to guide its intervention. This was aligned to national and local priorities and allowed the prioritization of activities and characterization of beneficiaries. The process involved consultations with a wide range of stakeholders including smallholders, women, universities, international cooperation, government programmes and NGOs. This allowed identifying the most appropriate type of resilient interventions where communities directly identified the most productive assets that could contribute to the generation of a surplus to be sold to potential food-based social protection programmes, especially municipal school feeding.

Through this intervention, WFP Bolivia supported 955 smallholder men and 685 smallholder women, head of households, reaching a total of 6,654 individuals from six municipalities of the departments of Chuquisaca and Tarija (Zudáñez, Villa Serrano, Monteagudo, Villa Vaca Guzmán, Padcaya and Yunchará).

WFP subscribed agreements with the six participating municipalities to ensure the commitment of all the involved stakeholders. These agreements set out the contribution of the intervening parties – WFP and municipalities – as well as the number of participating families. Local committees were formed to follow up the community work, validating and supervising the implementation of the assets selected by each community. Whereas the selected assets included soil conservation and management, horticultural production, fruit trees, efficient use of water, micro-irrigation, among others, the main crops identified for a potential market surplus were maize, vegetables and fruits. The municipalities considered these products as complementary to the current list of products distributed through the municipal school feeding programmes. To ensure the quality of the constructed or rehabilitated assets, WFP hired local agronomists for the duration of the intervention.

The whole process lasted approximately six months. In addition to a cash-based transfer, participating families received technical assistance and training in agricultural production and a package of non-food items like appropriate farming tools, water tanks, seeds and others to improve productivity, prevent animals from entering the plots, promote rational use of water through small irrigation systems, among others. The transfer value aimed at partially covering the families' requirements while its members dedicated time and work to improve their lands for the planting season that began in October-November. It was calculated through the consideration of the nutrient gap, the accepted work norms in the country, the minimum daily wage paid in the rural area and transport costs to and from the closest financial service provider.

Activity 4: Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme

Considering that the support provided to the first group of smallholder farmers assisted under Activity 3 did not yet generate a market surplus, WFP supported the purchase of locally produced foods from a second group of smallholder farmers from two organizations. These products included dry peas and dried meat to complement the municipal school feeding program of the Entre Ríos municipality that benefited 5,019 pre-primary, primary and secondary students (49.8 percent girls and 50.2 percent boys) from 94 schools.

As resources were only confirmed by mid-year, the actual number of farmers reached was lower than the planned figures. Local purchases were delayed and thus, only one purchase cycle could be done in 2019. The project will finish in June 2020, allowing for more farmers to be reached through another local purchase. Overall, 58 smallholders were

supported with training, equipment and local purchases procedures, norms and regulations.

Two additional smallholder associations were supported with small equipment and training to improve their products through transformation, providing added value. As a result, they are now able to enter any market with certified products, like honey in sachets and maize and its derivatives, like api (maize drink) and maize flour.

Under capacity strengthening, three workshops on marketing regulations and local purchases were organized. Smallholder farmers and civil servants of the municipality were trained on formal procedures and regulations of School Feeding and other social protection programmes. These workshops were delivered in coordination with national technical partners, such as the Ministry of Rural Development and Land (MDRyT, for its Spanish acronym) and the Vice Ministry of Micro and Small Businesses (VMPE, for its Spanish acronym), thus assuring technical follow-up by government institutions.

A significant challenge was the limited number of organized producers' associations for other local products such as peanuts and beans. To address this issue, WFP jointly with Entre Ríos Municipality will identify potential producers that can be strengthened, and their products included in the Municipal School Feeding Programme. Additionally, WFP is supporting local farmers to provide added value to their products and develop business skills to be able to participate in the central government's local procurement system.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme	4
Provide FFA and training to subsistence smallholder farmers	4

Strategic outcome 04

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$81,532	\$386,150	\$364,242	\$339,568

This Strategic Outcome focused on supporting government institutions to improve their management of food security policies and programmes through two specific interventions: a) strengthening the early warning and response capacities of the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence (VIDECI, for its Spanish acronym), and b) facilitating access to private markets for smallholders through the Ministry of Rural Development and Land (MDRyT, for its Spanish acronym).

Upon VIDECE's request, WFP supported the development of an android based software called RIDA that aimed at producing pre-defined potential beneficiaries lists from the municipal and national official registry system. Through online data analysis of local events, valuable information for decision-making was uploaded into VIDECE's emergency information system allowing government authorities to respond faster to local emergencies. As it is an online system, all stakeholders can access a live update of the emergency. Information includes the inventory of available items to respond to the emergency and geographic coordinates that accurately position the location of the events. Funding from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) allowed this initiative to develop and proceed with its installation in all the municipalities of Bolivia.

WFP also developed an innovative early-warning system called SIN-B that rescues ancestral and indigenous knowledge related to climate change. Fed by local indigenous informants that still use and manage natural indicators, this system predicts weather conditions. Data uploaded by these informants is based on observations of the land, vegetation, animal or insect ethology which are later verified through the mainstream early warning system that produces weather forecasts based on scientific data such as satellite imagery. This information was used to elaborate weekly weather forecasts for the general audience. Although the system was originally planned for 14 municipalities, savings in software development allowed that the actual implementation reached over 130 municipalities. This benefited 1,007 municipal and departmental users from public and private organizations.

Both RIDA and SIN-B systems were incorporated as part of the VIDECE's corporate systems, and their use was enforced as mandatory for all Municipal Disaster Risk Management Units. This was formalized through a Ministerial Resolution.

WFP, in an effort to facilitate access to private markets for smallholders, started conducting an agricultural production chain study to assess the gaps and critical factors that hinder smallholders' access to private markets in the cities of La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. The study aimed to identify and analyse the structure of costs, productive yields, volume and value of production, prices and preferences of the private markets, among others. The methodology was developed following a World's Bank methodology for productive chains. A specialized consultancy with the support of specialized staff from the Nicaragua country office supported the process.

Until December 2019, the study mostly focused on data collection related to the available markets and overall coordination with the 14 participating municipalities from La Paz, Oruro, Chuquisaca and Tarija. The study collected information through over 350 interviews among local technical authorities, smallholders, wholesalers and private sector. The products analysed as part of the study included vegetables, apples, corn, beans and quinoa. The process, including workshops with key stakeholders, will finalize in 2020.

It is expected that these efforts will contribute to the development of accurate strategies and programs for the sustainable articulation of smallholders with private markets. This information could be potentially used by the MDRyT for policymaking, by private stakeholders for incorporating smallholders into their marketing strategies. In addition, WFP and other interested institutions can rely on this data to update its programmes to better address the needs of this group.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Strengthen capacities of government institutions to reduce the food insecurity of the most vulnerable communities	N/A

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

In compliance with the implementation of the Gender Transformation Programme, WFP supported gender capacity building and awareness-raising activities to allow staff to better integrate and mainstream gender into activities, programmes, and projects.

A successful example was implemented as part of WFP's response to the national emergency caused by floods in over 80 municipalities in February 2019. After the national emergency declared by the Government, WFP immediately proceeded with an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) to better understand the most urgent needs of the affected population and define the most appropriate response. Quantitative and qualitative data collection instruments were adapted to make them gender sensitive. A total of 1,379 women and 1,944 men participants received cash-based transfers. For the first time, indigenous women from the municipality of Crevaux in Tarija were able to access a financial institution as they were chosen by their communities to be the recipients of WFP's cash-based transfer assistance. This promoted their empowerment and was a decisive step towards the acknowledgement of the vital role that women have for their communities.

For the first time in Bolivia, a food and nutrition project targeted adolescents exclusively. With WFP's support, a pilot communication campaign for adolescents of El Alto to raise awareness about healthy eating habits and the importance of having a diverse diet was implemented. Boys and girls aged 12 to 18 years participated in the identification and design of appropriate content to develop communications material for this specific target audience. Both female and male role models participated in the campaign to transmit a strong message: nutrition is everyone's priority, men and women alike. Other powerful messages aimed at breaking beauty stereotypes related to weight, emphasizing health over standard beauty canons imposed by society.

WFP also used its Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) methodology to include a gender-responsive approach that guaranteed that the needs of men and women alike were effectively accounted into the design of the most appropriate intervention. Through this analysis, it was possible to identify that in the region of Chuquisaca women represented a high percentage of smallholder producers. In many cases, they were organized in producers' associations. WFP's intervention ensured equal participation of men and women in the works related to the improvement of irrigation systems.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

During the emergency intervention held in the municipalities affected by the floods, there were no incidents reported regarding family safety and wellness, as reported by Post-Distribution Monitoring. The Country Office evaluated the risk and schedule for the beneficiaries to access the financial services and retailer's locations, assuring that no harm or danger would be experienced by the beneficiaries and their families. Banners with the most common food products and their respective prices were published in each store as a price control mechanism. This information allowed beneficiaries to easily select the items based on the purchasing power of the voucher.

In addition, to ensure the authorized participation of adolescents of El Alto in the Youth Editorial Boards, the Country Office requested official written confirmation from their parents or guardians. The reports or any related documentation did not mention the participant's names to protect their identity.

Concerning the implementation of the Three-Pronged Approach methodology, authorization from all participants was requested to publish the issues discussed in the final reports. This created a safe and trustworthy space in which all participants were able to freely express their opinions.

To gather information for the smallholders' value chain study (apple, corn, beans and quinoa) some workshops were held in accessible locations for the participants. To ensure their participation, WFP provided them a stipend for transportation, food and lodging, when required. As in other activities, the participants' identity was protected.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

During the Post-Distribution Monitoring of the cash-based transfer, both women and men confirmed they were duly informed about the intervention. Data analysis suggested reinforcing the socialization and messaging of the intervention to the beneficiaries before and during the process of implementation, particularly to women and elderly, making sure that cultural challenges were taken into consideration.



It is important to mention that in previous interventions, WFP implemented a telephone hotline as a complaint & feedback mechanism. However, the mechanism did not work because beneficiaries preferred to communicate directly with their local authorities or WFP field staff. WFP ensured that they or their leaders understood the procedures, as well as explained them the independent communication channels that they could use to express any concerns or problems. WFP guaranteed the confidentiality and privacy of all the information.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Bolivia's socio-economic and development plan or Agenda 2025 proposes an integral sustainable development model recognising the rights of mother earth. Bolivia recognizes that the economic and social benefits of development will be lost unless they are based on the sustainable use of natural resources and protection of ecosystem services.

It recognises that environmental degradation leads to declining agricultural productivity with impacts on food sovereignty and food and nutrition security, particularly for the 32 indigenous groups that inhabit Bolivia. These people are prone to the impacts of environmental degradation as they occupy the most degraded land for agricultural activities. They will face a worse situation with the impacts of climate change, natural hazards and water scarcity.

Bolivia is subject to seasonal flooding, drought, hail and landslides. The occurrence of such phenomena, their duration and strength, are regularly compounded by "El Niño" or "La Niña", which appear approximately every three years, compounding negative direct impacts on agricultural GDP and employment.

The country's vulnerability to food insecurity will increase by 22 per cent by 2050 if no adaptation measures are adopted. Extreme weather events, like longer droughts or intense floods are more frequent, affecting agricultural production. Natural disasters affected, on average over 89,000 families each year between 2002 and 2015.

Bolivia is characterised by very low agricultural productivity levels due in part to the soil erosion, low vegetative cover, absence of state technical assistance and agricultural services, low coverage of irrigation, and constant increase of land partitions which trigger the number of smallholders who can only dedicate themselves to subsistence agriculture.

Most of the food insecure families are concentrated in areas outlined by the above situation, particularly in municipalities of Cochabamba, Northern Potosí, Chuquisaca and northern Tarija. One of every two inhabitants of Potosí and Chuquisaca live in high food insecure communities.

To respond to this situation and alleviate the environmental pressure, WFP has assisted vulnerable smallholders of Chuquisaca and Tarija to improve their productivity through the rehabilitation of degraded land through technical assistance, crops improvement by certified seed planting, land management and small irrigation systems.

In school feeding activities, WFP worked with local authorities, teachers and parents to introduce vegetable gardens with small irrigation systems so that the scarcely available land is not further degraded. WFP has promoted the installation of garbage recycling systems, water harvesting, energy-saving stoves in order to reduce the dependency on fuelwood. In implementing environmental education, the next generations' environmental values and benefits unfold a vision of a stable and healthy environment.

WFP works in areas characterised by being degraded and with limited productive capacities. In these areas there is low vegetative cover and given that cooking is still done with fuelwood, the pressure and competition for it is on high demand by both the households and the schools. Provision of energy solutions at school level is highly appreciated by the community. WFP has also invested greater efforts to contribute to the enhancement of early warning systems based on natural and bioindicators.

Summary

[1] <http://rida.defensacivil.gob.bo/> (under construction)

[2] The 3PA is an innovative multi-level programming tool that was developed to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of programmes in resilience building, safety nets, disaster-risk reduction, and preparedness. The Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) is the first of its three processes. The other two processes include the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and the Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP).

Context and operations

[1] World Bank, 2019.

[2] National Statistics Institute (INE, for its Spanish acronym), 2018.

[3] World Bank, 2019.

[4] <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/bolivia.html>

[5] Demography and Health Survey (EDSA, for its Spanish acronym), 2016.

[6] Gender Statistics from the National Statistics Institute (INE, for its Spanish acronym), 2016.

[7] Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2018

[8] Bolivian Trade Institute (IBCE, for its Spanish acronym), 2018

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

[10] The last quarter was marked by a social and political conflict derived from the Presidential elections in late October and the resignation of the president. As a result of this situation, WFP stopped their operations in October and November but resumed distributions as soon as the situation permitted.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The SLP is a planning tool applied at the subnational level, bringing together local needs and experiences so that multi-sectoral programmes and interventions can be coordinated, planned, and delivered.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] The 3PA is an innovative multi-level programming tool that was developed to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of programmes in resilience building, safety nets, disaster-risk reduction, and preparedness. The Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) is the first of its three processes. The other two processes include the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and the Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP).

[2] The planned number of beneficiaries was calculated for 280 families doing a variety of assets for 60 days to allow smallholders to produce surpluses that could be sold to food based social protection programmes, whereas the actual figures are for 1,640 families doing one asset for 20 days work to improve their resilience to shocks.


[3] The planned number of beneficiaries corresponded to the number of schoolchildren in the departments of La Paz, including El Alto, Oruro and Potosí for 180 school days, whereas the actual figures correspond to the number of schoolchildren for one municipality in one department (Tarija) for 90 days.


Progress towards gender equality

[1] The 3PA is an innovative multi-level programming tool that was developed to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of programmes in resilience building, safety nets, disaster-risk reduction, and preparedness. The Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) is the first of its three processes. The other two processes include the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and the Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP).

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Female	Male			Overall		Female		Male
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	2.8	3.3	3.1	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	11,891	11,689	23,580	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	6,030	5,877	11,907	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$				Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	703	976	1,679	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%				Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			442	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development										
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Overall					Overall			
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$				Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$			339,568	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	28,576	11,689	41%
	female	27,824	11,891	43%
	total	56,400	23,580	42%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	318	362	114%
	female	326	372	114%
	total	644	734	114%
24-59 months	male	699	794	114%
	female	717	814	114%
	total	1,416	1,608	114%
5-11 years	male	13,287	2,471	19%
	female	12,734	2,447	19%
	total	26,021	4,918	19%
12-17 years	male	9,234	2,378	26%
	female	8,878	2,435	27%
	total	18,112	4,813	27%
18-59 years	male	4,267	4,800	112%
	female	4,379	4,920	112%
	total	8,646	9,720	112%
60+ years	male	771	884	115%
	female	790	903	114%
	total	1,561	1,787	114%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	56,400	23,580	42%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Value Voucher	0	403,098	-
Cash	616,500	348,078	56%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Commodity Voucher	550,800	0	0%
Cash	172,620	237,002	137%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

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.							- Crisis Response - Nutrition Sensitive	
Activity 01	Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual				
Output A, D	Targeted beneficiaries are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in the event of a shock through conditional CBT									
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	7,596	6,030				
				Male	7,404	5,877				
				Total	15,000	11,907				
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	616,500	751,176				
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers									
	Number of project participants (female)		Food assistance for asset	individual	1,392	1,379				
	Number of project participants (male)		Food assistance for asset	individual	1,988	1,944				
A.3	Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries									
	Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries		Food assistance for asset	US\$	354,846	348,078				
A.7	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes									
	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		Food assistance for asset	retailer	15	14				
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure									
	Hectares (ha) of land cleared		Food assistance for asset	Ha	1,205	1,188				
	Number of hives distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	50	50				
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	18	18				
	Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed		Food assistance for asset	meter	370	350				

	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Food assistance for asset	Number	485	484		
	Kilometres (km) of live fencing created		Food assistance for asset	Km	7	7		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Population affected by emergencies; ENTRE RÍOS; Value Voucher								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)								
	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female	15.40		<15.40	2.10	
			Male	12.80		<12.80	4.70	
			Overall	14		<14	3.30	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition								
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female	7			44.10	
			Male	11			34.60	
			Overall	9		>9	40	
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female	32			91.20	
			Male	51.40			88.50	
			Overall	42		>42	93.30	
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female	39			91.20	
			Male	28			100	
			Overall	32		>32	95	
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female	13			0	
			Male	8			7.70	
			Overall	10		<10	3.30	
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female	4			0	
			Male	4.20			0	
			Overall	4		<4	0	

Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	4 7 5		<5	0 0 0
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	80 81 80			55.90 57.70 56.70
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	64 44.40 54			8.80 11.50 6.70
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	57 65 63			8.80 0 5

Population affected by emergencies; HUACARETA; Value Voucher

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)

	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	26.40 24.30 25.20		<26.40 <24.30 <25.20	0.28 0.38 0.30
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Food Consumption Score – Nutrition

Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	1.60 13 7.90		>7.90	36.10 26.40 31.60
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	33.90 54.50 45.30		>33.90 >54.50 >45.30	90.20 88.70 89.50

Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	21 28.60 25		>25	80.30 81.10 80.70
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	12.90 6.50 9.40		<9.40	1.60 0 0.90
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	1.60 0 0.70		<0.70	0 0 0
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	3.20 7.80 6		<6	0 0 0
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	85.50 80.50 82.70			62.30 73.60 67.50
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	64.50 45.50 54		≤64.50 ≤45 ≤54	9.80 11.30 10.50
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	75.80 63.60 69			18.90 19.30 19.70

Population affected by emergencies; PADILLA; Value Voucher

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)

	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	11.10 15.80 14.60		<11.10 <15.80 <14.60	0 0 0
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	17.60 3.80 7.20		>7.20	0 0 0
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	70.60 73.10 72.50		≥72.50	100 84.20 89.30
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	76.50 88.50 85.50		≥85.50	100 73.70 78.60
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	17.60 17.30 17.40		<17.40	0 5.30 3.60
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	0 0 0		=0	0 0 0
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	0 0 0		=0	0 0 0

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	64.70 78.80 75.40			100 94.70 96.40
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	29.40 26.90 27.50			0 15.80 10.70
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	23.50 11.50 14.50			0 26.30 21.40

Population affected by emergencies; YACUIBA; Cash

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)

	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	17.50 19.60 18.90	<17.50 <19.60 <18.90		15.30 14 14.60
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Food Consumption Score – Nutrition

Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	10.60 6 7.60		>7.60	80.20 79.80 80
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	36 19 25		>36 >19 >25	96.30 94.70 95.40
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	21 9.50 14		>14	58 63 60.60

Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	21.30 20.20 20.60		<20.60	0 0 0
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	13 15.50 15		<15	0 0 0
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	28 28.60 28		<28	1 1 1.10
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	68.10 73.80 71.80			19.80 20.20 20
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	51 65.50 60		≤51 ≤65.50 ≤60	3.70 5.30 4.60
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	51 61.90 58			41 36 38.30
Population Affected by the Emergency; ENTRE RÍOS; Value Voucher							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	35.70 51.40 44		≥44	88.20 96.20 91.70

Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	53.60 33.30 43		≤43	11.80 3.80 8.30
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	10.70 15.30 13		<13	0 0 0

Population Affected by the Emergency; HUACARETA; Value Voucher

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	25.80 34 30.20		>30.20	91.90 75.50 80.70
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	45.20 45 45.30		<45.30	8.10 22.60 18.40
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	29 21 24.50		<24.50	0 1.90 0.90

Population Affected by the Emergency; PADILLA; Value Voucher

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	70.60 86.50 82.60		≥82	100 73.70 82.10
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	29.40 13.50 17.40		≤17	0 26.30 17.90

Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	0 0 0		=0	0 0 0
Population Affected by the Emergency; YACUIBA; Cash							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	23 10 15		≥15	79 76.60 77.70
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	27 27 27		≤27	16 20.20 18.30
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	50 63 58		<58	5 3.20 4

Strategic Outcome 02	Vulnerable groups at risk of malnutrition in all its forms have improved nutritional status by 2022	- Root Causes						
Activity 02	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.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output E*	Vulnerable individuals benefit from a nutrition campaign to change their nutrition habits							
E*.5	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media							
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	360,000	368,700		

Strategic Outcome 03	Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition through improved productivity and incomes by 2022 (SDG target 2.3)	- Resilience Building						
Activity 03	Provide FFA and training to subsistence smallholder farmers	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Food-insecure farming households in targeted areas receive FFA in order to meet their basic food needs							

Output C	Food-insecure farmers receive training to strengthen their livelihoods							
Output D	Food-insecure farmers use the productive assets created through FFA activities to improve their resilience							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	709 691 1,400	3,363 3,291 6,654		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	172,620	203,207		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for asset	individual	750	748		
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Food assistance for asset	individual	370	286		
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							
	Hectares (ha) of land cleared		Food assistance for asset	Ha	450	442		
	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Food assistance for asset	Number	447	527		
Activity 04	Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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							
Output C, F	Food-insecure communities benefit from improved capacity of local government authorities to implement food security and resilience building programmes							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female Male Total	19,520 20,480 40,000	2,498 2,521 5,019		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	550,800	33,795		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							

	Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	5,019	5,019	
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted						
	Number of schools assisted by WFP		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	school	94	94	
A.8	Number of rations provided						
	Number of rations provided		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	ration	225,885	225,885	
C.2	Number of capacity development activities provided						
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	training session	2		
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	training session		3	
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	training session	1		
F.1	Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained						
	Number of cooperatives societies supported		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	farmer group	4	4	
	Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	20	22	
	Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	40	58	

	Number of government counterparts trained		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	10	11		
	Average value of cash transferred by WFP assisted schools or communities to smallholder farmers (value per SHF)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	US\$	33,918	33,795		
	Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	farmer group	2	2		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

Small farmers' associations; ENTRE RÍOS

Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

Value (USD)	Act 04: Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme.	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	≥30000	33,794.88	57,242.70
Volume (MT)	Act 04: Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme.	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	≥2.20	2.26	12.70

Small holders farmers - 1; ENTRE RÍOS; Capacity Strengthening

Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems

	Act 04: Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme.	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	0	>37	8	28
			Male	0	>33	14	34
			Overall	0	>70	22	62

Strategic Outcome 04	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security policies and programmes by 2022 (SDG target 17.9)	- Root Causes						
Activity 05	Strengthen capacities of government institutions to reduce the food insecurity of the most vulnerable communities	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C, K, M	Vulnerable people benefit from improved capacities of national and subnational social protection programmes to increase their food security							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							

	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	665	1,007		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	training session	20	22		
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of tools or products developed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	unit	3	2		
K.1	Number of partners supported							
	Number of partners supported		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	partner	2	3		
M.1	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported							
	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	unit	2	2		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Ministries; Bolivia; Capacity Strengthening								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 05: Strengthen capacities of government institutions to reduce the food insecurity of the most vulnerable communities	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall		0	≥2		2

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity									
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value	
Population affected by emergencies; ENTRE RÍOS; Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	0 0 0		≥90 ≥90 ≥90	100 96.20 98.30		
Population affected by emergencies; HUACARETA; Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	0 0 0		≥90 ≥90 ≥90	100 98.10 99.10		
Population affected by emergencies; PADILLA; Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	0 0 0		≥90 ≥90 ≥90	100 100 100		
Population affected by emergencies; YACUIBA; Cash	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	0 0 0		≥90 ≥90 ≥90	98.80 96.80 97.70		

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Population affected by the emergency; ENTRE RÍOS; Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset		Overall				44	
Population affected by the emergency; HUACARETA; Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset		Overall				46	
Population affected by the emergency; PADILLA; Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset		Overall				28	
Population affected by the emergency; YACUIBA; Cash	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset		Overall				50	

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Population affected by the emergency; ENTRE RÍOS; Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	0			34	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	0		18		
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0		48		
Population affected by the emergency; HUACARETA; Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	0			25	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	0		10		
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0		65		
Population affected by the emergency; PADILLA; Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	0			7	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	0		25		
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0		68		
Population affected by the emergency; YACUIBA; Cash	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	0			23	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	0		27		
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0		50		

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Population affected by the emergency; ENTRE RÍOS; Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset		Female Male Overall				35,240.11 72,199.25 107,439.36	
Population affected by the emergency; HUACARETA; Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset		Female Male Overall				63,603.47 116,570.19 180,173.66	
Population affected by the emergency; HUACAYA; Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset		Female Male Overall				34,515.20 48,408.10 82,923.30	
Population affected by the emergency; PADILLA; Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset		Female Male Overall				6,295.23 26,266.28 32,561.51	
Population affected by the emergency; VILLAMONTES; Cash	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset		Female Male Overall				5,562.25 13,442.09 19,004.34	
Population affected by the emergency; YACUIBA; Cash	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset		Female Male Overall				165,589.38 163,484.43 329,073.81	

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Population affected by emergencies; ENTRE RÍOS; Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	0 0 0		>80 >80 >80	71.30 81.70 75.80	
Population affected by emergencies; HUACARETA; Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	0 0 0		>80 >80 >80	80.70 91 85.50	

Population affected by emergencies; PADILLA; Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female	0		>80	63.90
			Male	0		>80	76.30
			Overall	0		>80	72.30
Population affected by emergencies; YACUIBA; Cash	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Female	0		>80	44.10
			Male	0		>80	56.40
			Overall	0		>80	50.70

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Couple using WFP SMARTCARD in Huacareta

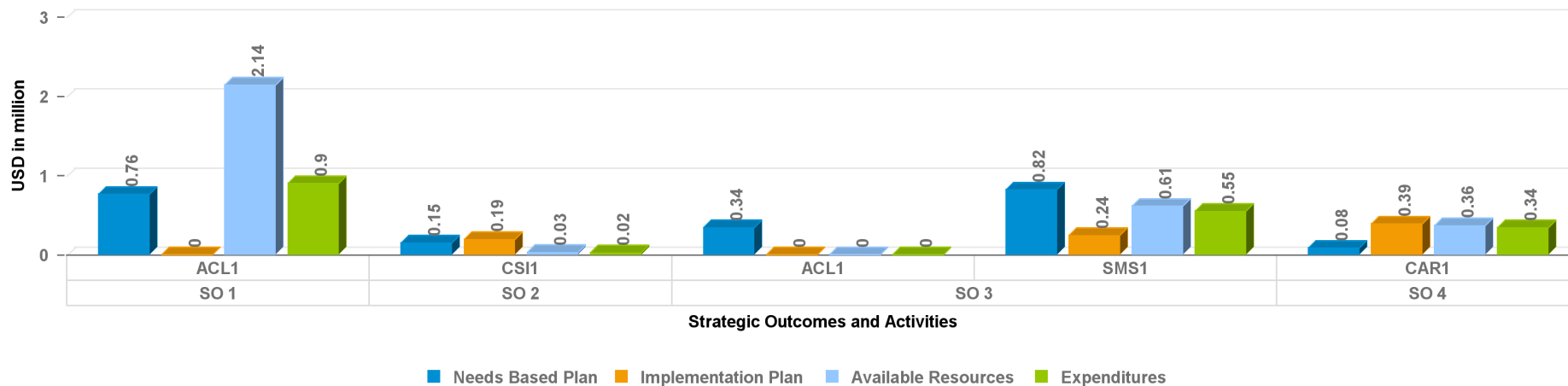
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/bolivia-plurinational-state>

Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Communities affected by a shock across the country are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in time of crisis.
SO 2	Vulnerable groups at risk of malnutrition in all its forms have improved nutritional status by 2022
SO 3	Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition through improved productivity and incomes by 2022 (SDG target 2.3)
SO 4	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security policies and programmes by 2022 (SDG target 17.9)
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide FFA and training to subsistence smallholder farmers
ACL1	Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.
CAR1	Strengthen capacities of government institutions to reduce the food insecurity of the most vulnerable communities
CSI1	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.
SMS1	Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme.

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Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	760,792	0	2,139,252	896,954
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			760,792	0	2,139,252	896,954
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.	146,278	190,949	27,869	22,711
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			146,278	190,949	27,869	22,711

Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	339,676	0	79	0
		Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme.	816,435	241,814	611,134	547,555
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			1,156,111	241,814	611,213	547,555
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	81,532	386,150	364,242	339,568
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			81,532	386,150	364,242	339,568
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,108,737	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,108,737	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,144,712	818,913	4,251,313	1,806,787
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			359,290	130,429	789,847	427,146
Total Direct Costs			2,504,002	949,342	5,041,160	2,233,933
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			162,760	61,707	178,670	178,670

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Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Grand Total			2,666,763	1,011,049	5,219,830	2,412,603



Brian Ah Poe
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

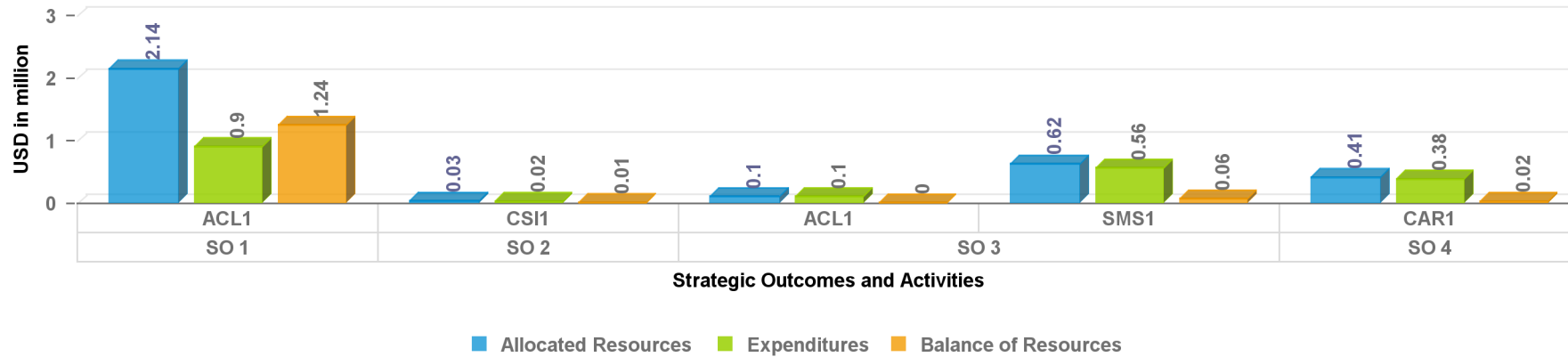
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Communities affected by a shock across the country are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in time of crisis.
SO 2	Vulnerable groups at risk of malnutrition in all its forms have improved nutritional status by 2022
SO 3	Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition through improved productivity and incomes by 2022 (SDG target 2.3)
SO 4	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security policies and programmes by 2022 (SDG target 17.9)
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide FFA and training to subsistence smallholder farmers
ACL1	Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.
CAR1	Strengthen capacities of government institutions to reduce the food insecurity of the most vulnerable communities
CS1	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.
SMS1	Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme.

Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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.	1,107,545	1,615,574	523,678	2,139,252	896,954	1,242,298
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,107,545	1,615,574	523,678	2,139,252	896,954	1,242,298
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.	228,224	27,919	0	27,919	22,760	5,158
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			228,224	27,919	0	27,919	22,760	5,158

Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	517,979	98,909	0	98,909	98,830	79
		Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme.	902,999	619,343	0	619,343	555,764	63,579
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			1,420,978	718,252	0	718,252	654,595	63,658
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	225,363	405,584	0	405,584	380,909	24,675
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			225,363	405,584	0	405,584	380,909	24,675
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,108,737	0	1,108,737	0	1,108,737
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,108,737	0	1,108,737	0	1,108,737

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Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			2,982,109	3,876,066	523,678	4,399,744	1,955,218	2,444,526
			535,938	811,742	58,177	869,919	507,218	362,701
			3,518,047	4,687,808	581,855	5,269,663	2,462,435	2,807,227
			228,673	210,668		210,668	210,668	0
			3,746,720	4,898,475	581,855	5,480,330	2,673,103	2,807,227

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures