

SAVING
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Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

Bolivia started 2020 in socioeconomic and political turmoil after a contested presidential election at the end of 2019 resulted in a transitional government. WFP Bolivia focused on assessing the food security situation and preparing the delivery of assistance to the people affected by conflicts and blockades mostly in urban areas. The COVID-19 pandemic lockdown and mobilization restrictions began in March 2020 and put Bolivians at increased risk of vulnerability, as 70 percent of the population generate their income in the informal sector, especially women. WFP Bolivia adapted very quickly and incorporated food for training (FFT), food assistance for assets (FFA) and general food distribution (GFD) through cash-based transfer mechanisms (CBT). In addition, WFP prioritized new areas and population groups, adjusted the school feeding activities and expanded support to subsistence farmers to ensure food access to the most vulnerable.

Due to nationwide school closures, an attempt by the Government to contain COVID-19, WFP school feeding activities had to adapt from on-site food distributions to take-home-rations. Almost 5,000 school students received daily meals to improve their nutrition and alleviate the burden for families under lockdown restrictions. In addition, support to subsistence farmers increased from 1,400 to more than 10,500 smallholder farmers, through FFA to provide food assistance to rehabilitate community assets, improve farming productivity and renew income generation. This work increased the resilience of their communities, improved crop yields by restoring irrigation channels, installed more than seven hundred water systems (i.e., traditional wells and rain harvesting systems) and other defensive assets (i.e., gabions). These improved assets helped decreased manual labour working hours for households, especially for women, who are traditionally responsible for the livestock and water collection on farms.

WFP Bolivia also coordinated with the Government to identify and assist more than 25,000 people in urban communities affected by lockdown restrictions and quarantines. Beneficiaries included more than 1,600 orphans; Persons with disabilities (PWD); Persons Living with HIV (PLHIV), people with chronic and noncommunicable diseases; among others. Many were unable to attend their scheduled health check-ups, access regular treatments and generate their own income to ensure adequate nutritious food consumption, which would have further deteriorated health conditions without WFP support.

Additionally, WFP continued to strengthen Government capacities on food security and disaster risk reduction and preparedness. In a joint intervention with the Ministry of Rural Development and Land, WFP identified access constraints of smallholder farmers to national supermarket chains and formulated an Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) alongside a food security indicators web platform to support high-level decision making and planning. Access to this platform is through an interface created by the Ministry of Development Planning using food security indicators in the national planning system of the Plurinational State of Bolivia. Also, WFP in partnership with the Ministry of Health, launched a research study that further identifies the relationship between gender, poverty and the double burden of malnutrition, expected to be published in 2021.

In 2020, WFP assisted approximately 41,300 people in six departments through cash-based transfers (i.e., value vouchers and cash) stimulating local economies and further alleviating food insecurity for families. Despite funding constraints at the beginning of 2020, results were achieved thanks to partnerships with the Government, local actors, private donors and non-traditional donors. This helped WFP to go above and beyond the planned activities, expanding interventions in urban areas, where activities were carried out with an emphasis on adopting a gender-sensitive, inclusive approach. The collaboration with national and local authorities and other dedicated partners enhanced WFP's ability to respond to emergencies, improve livelihoods and continue the efforts towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17.



41,314

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,627 (46% Female, 54% Male)

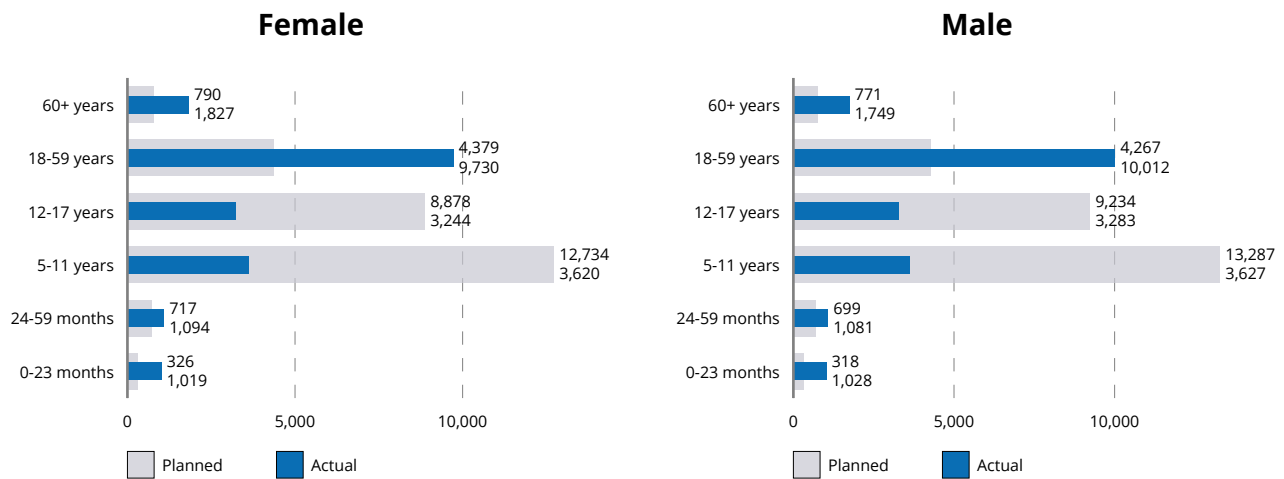


50% female

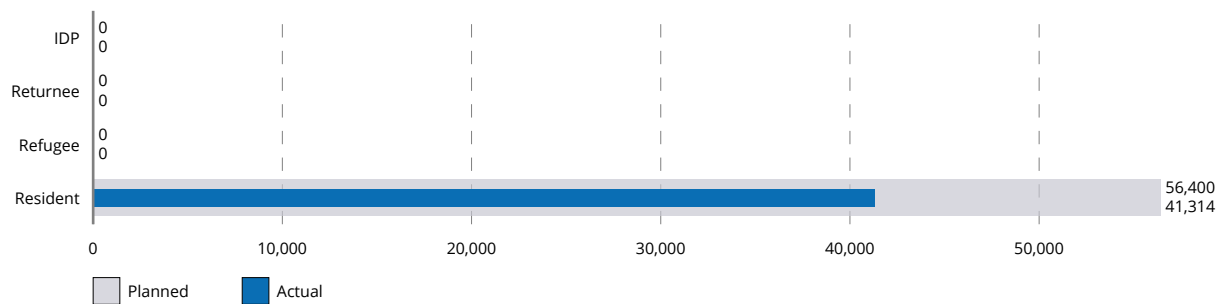


50% male

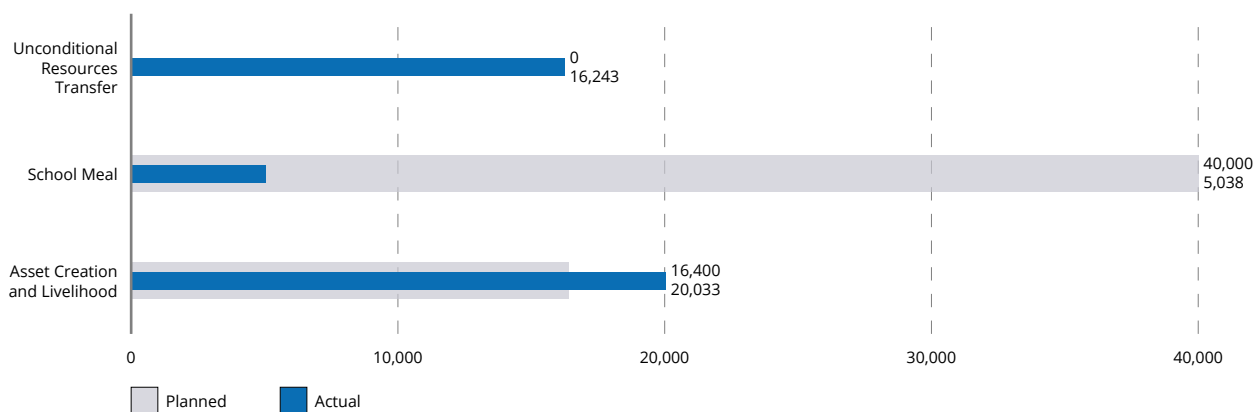
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area

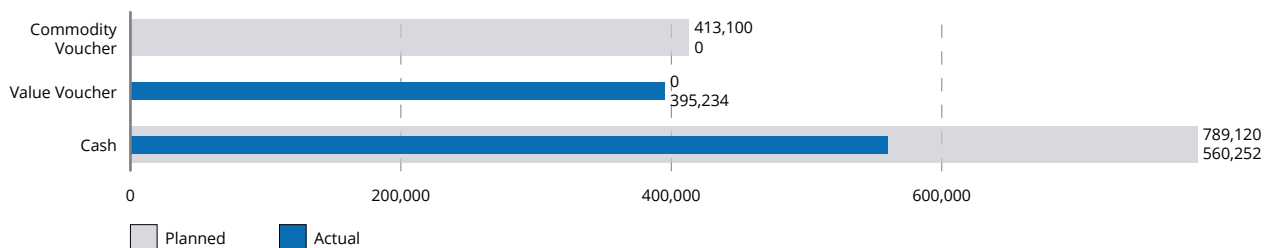


Total Food and CBT

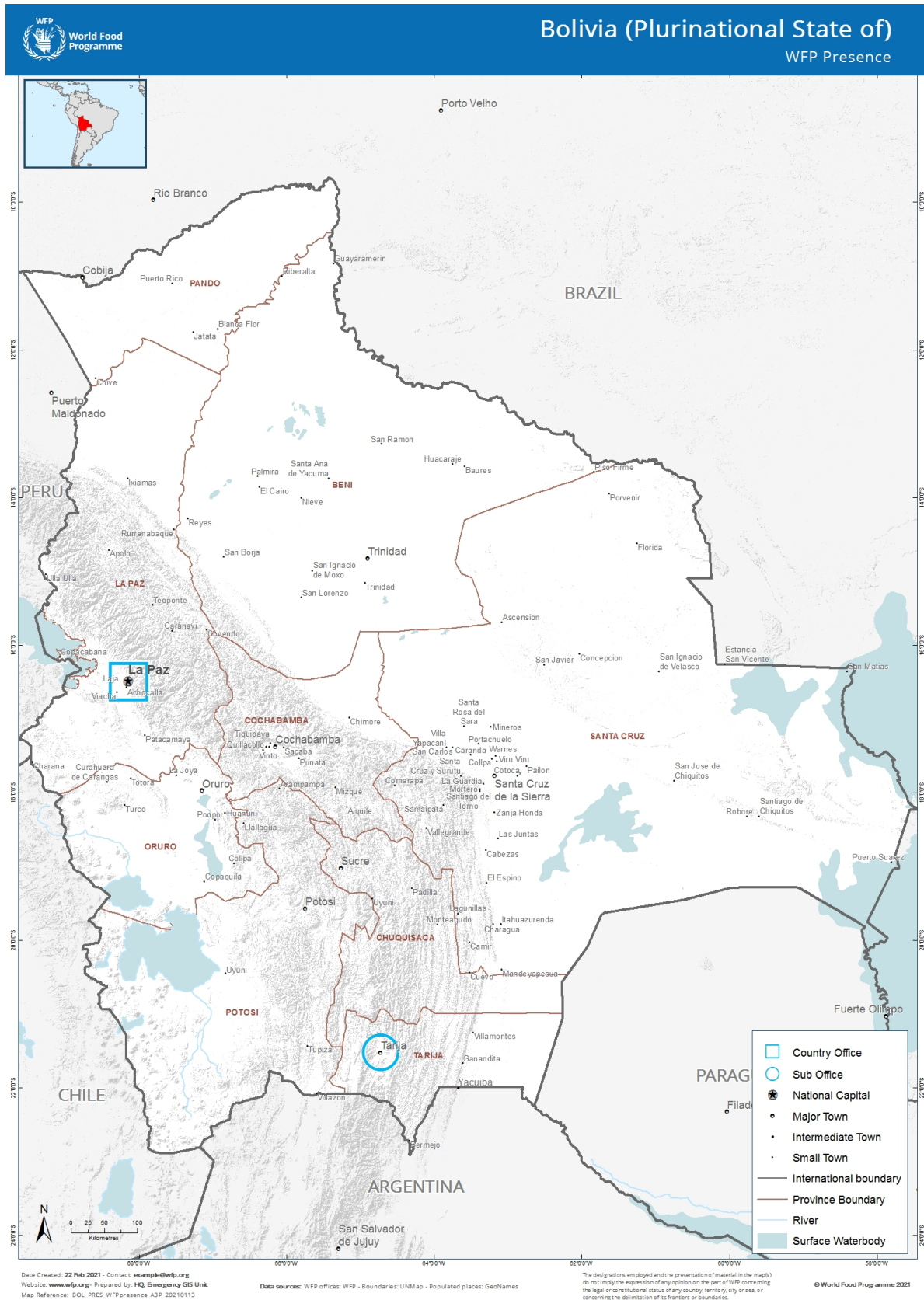


US\$ 955,486
total actual cash transferred in 2020
of \$US 1,202,220 total planned

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



At the end of 2019, an abrupt resignation of the President and installation of a transitional Government caused much unrest, blockades and protests in Bolivia. The political crisis affected communities' food access and availability. In February 2020, WFP Bolivia carried out an Emergency Food Security Evaluation (EFSA) and Cash-Based-Transfer (CBT) assessment, including a rapid gender, protection, communication assessment and drafted a Concept of Operations (CONOPS) with the assistance of the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (RBP).



With the outbreak of the pandemic in March 2020, WFP adjusted the EFSA (i.e., rural and urban primary data) and the CONOPS scenarios to the new challenges to adapt the interventions in the country. Three vulnerable groups were prioritized: (i) smallholder farmers that could not access markets to sell their products and buy staple food due to the road blockades, (ii) indigenous people affected by the lockdowns and climate-related events and (iii) vulnerable groups living in urban areas who could not access food, generate income or get medical treatments.

All WFP's operations had to adjust to the unprecedented COVID-19 context. WFP focused on the crisis response and resilience-building focus areas, in order to provide food assistance to shock affected families as well as improving and creating resilience for smallholder farmers under the Strategic Outcome 4 through the strengthening of the Government capabilities in food security information systems and smallholders access to private markets.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, the reprioritization to assist food-insecure people at risk of becoming severely food insecure included activities with urban and peri-urban population and indigenous people isolated in rural communities. Food insecure people both in urban and rural areas received assistance through conditional and unconditional cash-based transfers.

In the rural areas, WFP supported indigenous persons in Uru Murato with unconditional food assistance, in the Department of Oruro. Prior to the pandemic, many lost their main livelihood - fishing - as the Poopó lake dried up due to years of climate change and mining activities. These communities were not able to sell handicrafts in urban areas, which is their main source of income, especially for women, further protracting the crisis situation.

WFP, UNICEF and WHO in partnership with the Ministry of Health, supported the COVID-19 national response. As well, through collaborative agreements with municipal service providers, WFP provided rations to COVID-19 patients in isolation centres and through cooperating partners, provided take-home rations to self-isolated patients in rural areas.

Strategic Outcome 2 aims to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations. WFP delivered nutrition messages and sensitization materials for all interventions, along with the Government and local partners. WFP and the Ministry of Health agreed to develop a study on the double burden of malnutrition, to be published in early 2021.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP provided FFA to smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in exchange for assets construction or rehabilitation to strengthen their resilience, improve their food security and generate income.

Guaraní Indigenous communities of the Tarija Department were affected not only by COVID-19 restrictions but also by a long drought that affected crops and livestock. FFA activities assisted in the rehabilitation and construction of agricultural plots, small irrigation systems, drainage channels, water harvesting systems and new fencing. All interventions were coordinated with the municipal and local indigenous authorities and indigenous organizations. WFP and local municipal authorities also supported the associations of vegetable producers in peri-urban areas in the city of Sucre. By the end of the intervention, they were able to sell their products to local markets and thus, slowly recover more sources of income for their families.

Finally, WFP, through a local partner and the Government, distributed take-home rations to approximately 5,000 students of the Entre Rios Municipality to ensure nutritious food consumption for children. WFP's assistance was the sole and only distribution to school-aged children, as the municipality did not distribute rations due to the closure of schools during the pandemic.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP continued to capacity strengthen the Ministries of Rural Development and Land and Ministry of Development Planning to generate evidence-based information, such as the one produced by the Integrated Context Analysis, which identified the food insecure areas at the municipal level. The design and implementation of a web platform for food security indicators for decision-making of plans and actions allowed this information to be fed by the Integrated State Planning System of the Ministry of Development Planning.

COVID-19 Response

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic created unprecedented challenges to WFP operations. The food security of urban vulnerable people had rapidly deteriorated because of income reduction due to the Government extended lockdown regulations. Restriction to mobility and extremely overwhelmed health system at full capacity, negatively affected people requiring medical treatments. Finally, many Bolivians who lived in neighbouring countries such as Chile, Argentina and Brazil, returned to Bolivia forcing the Government to set up COVID-19 isolation centres along the borders.

WFP rapidly developed capacities and procedures to act in urban settings, where the country office had not previously worked. Also, monitoring and beneficiary registration requirements were adjusted to reduce face-to-face data collections through remote tools or occasionally suspended data collection as a prevention measure.

WFP expertise in delivering food assistance and relief through FFA, its comparative advantage in the field, the expertise of its staff and an expanded network of local partners, was highly appreciated by the Government. As a result, the country office regained the status of a partner of choice for an emergency as well as development interventions with



local and national authorities.

Risk Management

At the beginning of 2020, the lack of funding for operations was an identified major risk but was mitigated by a re-direction of available funds allocated for the emergency response to COVID-19 and resilience-building activities. Further risks were programmatic, as WFP embarked on working in new urban areas, targeting new beneficiaries, and a new partnership with a large retailer (Ketal S.A, a supermarket chain) for the provision of assistance. Thus, new SOPs were developed to assure that internal WFP policies and procedures were maintained. Mitigated risks and lessons learned in 2020 will serve to plan the activities for 2021, including previous climate-related risks such as drought, floods and hail. The impact of COVID-19 on the livelihoods of the vulnerable population will remain, so WFP will continue to consider urban and rural interventions to support them.



Partnerships

WFP's credibility and expertise in the implementation of projects and programmes have positioned the organization as a development partner of choice in Bolivia. As a result, WFP became one of the main emergency response agencies with an allocation of USD 500,000 from the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility of the World Bank to support the Government in the COVID-19 national response together with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO). This trilateral engagement positioned WFP as a technical assistance provider for the response. In 2020 another joint programme was launched with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and UNICEF for the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF). The objective is to strengthen the capacity of the most vulnerable communities affected by COVID-19 and other crises to ensure their food and water security. WFP's value add is the Food for Asset (FFA) and Food for Training (FFT) interventions, whereby beneficiaries receive training and economic incentives to build or rehabilitate their livelihood assets.

In 2020, the Repsol Foundation secured funds to distribute take-home rations to nearly 5,000 children during the pandemic. The first agreement was signed in 2015, proving that stable funding through multi-year contributions enable better results to achieve long-term development objectives. In addition, partnerships with local stakeholders enabled WFP to deliver food assistance and capacity strengthening and training to more than 45,000 people in 2020. Furthermore, WFP undertook a donor mapping exercise in 2020 to engage and expand their interest in and visualize WFP operations, with an emphasis on private actors. However, due to the COVID-19 crisis, the private sector redirected its own resources to internal affairs.

In 2020, WFP worked in close coordination with the Ministry of Rural Development and Lands (MDRyT), the Ministry of Planning (MPD), the Ministry of Health (MH) and the Vice-Ministry of Civil Defence (VIDECI). WFP strengthened the Government capacities by formulating an Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) with the MDRyT, integrating the information into the Government planning systems. WFP and the MH committed technical resources and advocated for the development of a "Double Burden of Malnutrition" (DBM) Study. VIDECI and WFP coordinated the delivery of food assistance for Bolivian returnees in border camps and shelters and provided food rations to almost 1,700 people during the mandatory lockdown.

WFP has laid a solid foundation to achieve objectives with good coordination and negotiations with cooperating partners and donors. Strategic partnerships with the donors have allowed for increased flexibility to ensure adaptive management in implementation. Local cooperating partners have significantly contributed to the achievement of WFP objectives (e.g., World Vision, Save the Children). Their added value lies in their extensive presence in the country, enabling WFP to effectively reach beneficiaries in remote rural municipalities. In most interventions that took place in 2020, the cooperating partners supported WFP in the preparation and delivery of food assistance through CBT, as well as the supervision, coordination and technical inspection of field activities.

Flexibility and constant adaptation were key in order to respond to the emergencies in 2020. New relationships with the private sector in Bolivia resulted in their willingness to collaborate with WFP, however, COVID-19 led to financial limitations and non-engagement but laid strong foundations for future collaborations. In 2021, WFP will resume the strategy to re-engage the private sector. WFP also realizes the importance of relationship-building with the new government technical staff to enable the ongoing performance of activities despite political instabilities. All these lessons learned will help the development of the interventions for 2021.























CSP Financial Overview

In 2020, WFP Bolivia worked with significant challenges in the implementation of planned activities due to restrictions established by the Government in response to the pandemic. The lockdown lasted six months with different phases, including the closure of schools as well as market activities restrictions. The country office continued its efforts to obtain resources from different donors to ensure the required funding for operations. Despite the financial constraints in 2020, the country office obtained 71 percent of the resources planned in its Needs Based Plan (NBP). Most funds from the donor community were directed to activities related to COVID-19 response. The country office was also successful in financing regular operations and securing the Government cash contribution. Vulnerable populations were supported through the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities in both urban and rural areas to improve their productive capacity and food security. This also improved their financial capacity to cope with the negative effects of the lockdowns. Therefore, due to adaptations with COVID-19, Strategic Outcome 1 had received resources beyond the planned amount in the Needs-Based Plan.

In 2020, the emergency operations were entirely focused on people that contracted COVID-19 and contain the virus. Approximately USD 1 million from multilateral contributions, USD 500,000 from the World Bank and USD 600,000 for direct cash-based transfers to beneficiaries was fulfilled in coordination with national and local authorities under Strategic Outcome 1. Strategic Outcome 2 did not manage to receive the necessary funds, due to changes in priorities of donors to finance nutrition-related activities, mainly because of the global and national emergency context.

Strategic Outcome 3, received resources to support smallholder farmers, providing them with assistance to improve their food production and to support children through school feeding activities. However, contributions only covered 58 percent of the USD 1 million that was originally planned for this year in the CSP. In Strategic Outcome 4, some activities performed with very limited funding, considering the transition period in the Government and the consequent turnover of authorities and technical staff. The country office prioritized some strategic partnerships, (i.e., the ICA and the DBM) and continued supporting and strengthening the Government in those key areas for food security assessment and planning purposes.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Communities affected by a shock across the country are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in time of crisis.	 761,879	 1,098,998	 1,656,737	 1,032,781
02: Vulnerable groups at risk of malnutrition in all its forms have improved nutritional status by 2022	 181,850	 0	 5,158	 0
03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition through improved productivity and incomes by 2022 (SDG target 2.3)	 1,080,097	 1,763,082	 684,890	 521,064
04: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security policies and programmes by 2022 (SDG target 17.9)	 178,432	 90,505	 24,674	 15,462
Total:	 2,202,258	 2,952,585	 2,371,459	 1,569,307

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

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.



Strategic Outcome 1 focused on the assistance to communities affected by a shock so that they will be able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis. Most of the response to the socio-political crisis of late 2019 and the COVID-19 crisis were addressed through this outcome [1]. WFP prioritized the attention to vulnerable groups differently affected in their income generation and food security due to the lockdowns imposed in the first quarter of 2020. With support from RBP, the country office established the best modalities to assist beneficiaries through the CONOPS.

Just before the CONOPS was to be implemented, the Government issued a rigid lockdown at the end of March 2020 in attempt to contain the spread of COVID-19, changing the situation not only for the regular activities of WFP Bolivia but also for the Government and donor priorities. The lockdown aggravated the situation of those affected by the previous socio-political crisis, endangering their ability to regularly obtain food and required medicines. In close coordination with the Ministry of Health, WFP prioritized the assistance to highly vulnerable groups, such as people living with HIV (PLHIV) and through the Social Management Unit of the Presidency Ministry, WFP assisted groups with chronic diseases (i.e. cancer and hemodialysis) and other urban vulnerable groups such as people with visual disabilities, homeless, elderly, orphans, and indigenous people in remote rural areas[2].

In coordination with the national, departmental and municipal governments, other technical entities and civil society, WFP provided food assistance through cash-based transfers (CBT) to the most vulnerable groups. This assistance ensured PLHIV and chronic diseases patients to have access to nutritious food to continue their corresponding treatments and decrease interruptions during the strict lockdowns. The beneficiaries received a value voucher that allowed them to retrieve products in a supermarket chain. A list of selected food and hygienic products and a basic nutrition guide were delivered so that they could better decide which products to purchase. Beneficiaries appreciated the option to use the e-voucher as it allowed them to regularly access fresh products. The CONOPS stated that it was suitable to use both cash and/or value vouchers in urban or rural areas of La Paz, due to the easy access to financial service providers and retailers. However, the country office used only the value voucher modality as a suitable Financial Service Provider (FSP) was available at the time.

For the group of PLHIV, food-for-training (FFT) was provided to strengthen their knowledge in nutritional aspects. The voucher distributions were done by WFP staff and the voucher redemption was done in a local supermarket chain (Ketal S.A.) where the beneficiaries were served in compliance with all the required biosafety measures to contain COVID-19. It is important to highlight the involvement of the National Network of PLHIV (REDBOL, in Spanish Acronym), who helped to obtain adequate and rapid targeting in order to avoid the risks of face-to-face contact with people with low immune systems. Additionally, the network helped in involving PLHIV in training activities virtually and developed web tools and dissemination of the training materials. The training sessions were systematized and delivered to the associations of PLHIV, which further disseminated the materials in other cities.

The lockdown restrictions not only affected the urban areas but also left entire communities isolated from markets, such as the Uru Murato indigenous of the Oruro Department. They could not sell their handicrafts and thus experienced income reduction and increased levels of food insecurity. CBT assistance was delivered to families through a cooperating partner to ensure that they would stay in their communities during the first few months of the pandemic and would not leave in search of alternative sources of income.

WFP also assisted urban dwellers in the outskirts of Oruro whose primary livelihood is the informal market. Targeted families were classified as extremely poor and food insecure. These families were provided with FFA in order to plant trees in communal areas and clean their streets. The assistance included the provision of biosecurity materials to decrease their exposure to the virus.

In response to the pandemic, the Government installed isolation centres for Bolivian returnees in the main border entries with Chile, Argentina and Brazil. WFP, in coordination with the Government and through cooperating partners, supported with a food basket and related non-food items to assist people through the mandatory 14-day quarantine at the isolation centres before entering the country. Three centres in different departments were supported through CBT: Yacuiba (Tarija), Puerto Suárez (Santa Cruz) and Pisiga (Oruro).

Subsequently, in coordination with the Ministry of Health and the local governments, similar support was provided to COVID-19 patients admitted in isolation centres established in the cities of La Paz, Oruro, Sucre and Tupiza. For the centre of Oruro, non-food items such as kitchen utensils, plates, cutlery, pots, and stoves were also provided to facilitate the preparation and provision of food securely. A Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) was established by WFP and the cooperating partners. In general, Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) portrayed positive comments about the assistance and its timing for beneficiaries.

Gender and age were fully integrated into the implementation of activities contributing to Strategic Outcome 1 as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 4. WFP delivered food assistance to the elderly, indigenous peoples and youth. The country office also worked PLHIV and transgender people. Groups received training sessions with information on nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, human rights and gender-based violence, which was so well received that the country office synthesized the contents and published training manuals that will be delivered in 2021 to all the LGBTI community in Bolivia.

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



The Strategic Outcome 2 activities provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the Government to deliver innovative nationwide communication campaigns, multi-sectoral policies and programmes that contribute to eradicating malnutrition. During 2020, the transitional Government faced funding constraints leading to a reduction of funds allocation to nutrition communication campaigns.

However, nutrition constitutes a fundamental part of the CSP, hence a nutrition-sensitive approach was mainstreamed in all activities. The rations provided through CBT in Strategic Outcome 1 and Strategic Outcome 3 were calculated following the recommendations of WHO and cultural nutritional habits. Moreover, WFP provided information sheets to beneficiaries in all distributions and health and nutrition messages were developed and broadcasted using radio and social media. The messages and information shared with the beneficiaries were designed with specific food and nutrition topics (e.g. how to strengthen their immune system, vitamin/mineral sources, how to choose nutritious food).

In coordination with RBP and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), WFP started the implementation of the Double Burden Study (DBS). The study aims at estimating the effects on health, education and productivity of the double burden of malnutrition (i.e., undernourishment and overweight) and the associated costs, to support decision-makers to tackle both two dimensions of malnutrition. An agreement signed between WFP and the Ministry of Health stated roles and responsibilities to implement the related activities and hire a national consultant.

To complement the results of DBS, WFP started a study to establish the relation between gender, poverty and malnutrition. Their causes, interconnections and consequences of gender inequalities and how they may be addressed to sustainable changes. The study is pivotal for WFP to deepen this complex connection.

WFP in coordination with RBP started the implementation of web surveys to analyse the association of factors related to the mitigation of the COVID-19 pandemic effects with the quality of the diet in the population during the pandemic. This initiative was supported by the Minister of Health of the transition government and it needs to be presented and agreed upon with the new authorities.

Even with the health and political crisis and the continuous changes in political officials, WFP was able to carry out several crucial activities and studies. Additionally, with extra-budgetary resources, WFP supported a nutritional campaign with the Municipality of La Paz, concerning good eating habits in the COVID-19 context.

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	N/A

Strategic outcome 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition through improved productivity and incomes by 2022 (SDG target 2.3)



WFP's intervention consisted of improving food security and nutrition among smallholders by increasing food production, their income, and their resilience to adverse shocks. This Outcome also focused on the support of the school feeding programme[1].

Activity 3: Provide FFA and training to subsistence smallholder farmers

Four interventions in three different departments were developed under this activity. The first one supported the production of vegetable gardens in peri-urban areas of the Municipality of Sucre, Department of Chuquisaca. Smallholder associations composed mainly of farmers who migrated from the rural areas of Chuquisaca and Potosí. More than 300 farmers and their families benefitted. The assets built included the rehabilitation of family greenhouses, water harvesting and small irrigation systems to improve their products which were sold in markets and through an e-market platform developed by the municipality. The main conditionality was to fully rehabilitate their greenhouses.

The results of the intervention were successful as the families, mostly female-headed (72 percent), were able to recover their livelihoods lost due to the COVID-19 restrictions and thus, generate the required income to fulfil their most basic needs. For this intervention, WFP distributed cash in two payments of 425 Bolivianos (approximately USD 60), using the modality of direct in-hand cash transfers, as no financial provider was available at the time.

In the second intervention that took place in the Oruro Department, the beneficiaries were 950 rural smallholders, among them elderly and people with disabilities. Due to drought and high winds, these communities lost their traditional wells and irrigation channels. Through the FFA activities, the beneficiaries were able to rehabilitate their wells and irrigation channels as well as prepare the land for the next planting season that took place on October-November 2020, with the first rains. The beneficiaries were compensated with a one-month family food basket, provided by the cooperating partner through a value voucher.

The third intervention benefitted 500 rural smallholders from 13 indigenous communities (Guaranies) of the municipality of Entre Ríos in the Department of Tarija, who due to the mobility restrictions due to COVID-19, were unable to sell their products. The situation required rehabilitation of subsistence farms and thus, the FFA activities were mainly focused on cleaning and preparation of agricultural plots. As the Gran Chaco is characterized to being a very dry region prone to droughts, the activities focused on the installation of water tanks and communal vegetable gardens. Beneficiaries received a one-month family food basket provided by a cooperating partner, through a value voucher.

The most recent intervention was directly executed by WFP in close coordination with the Municipality of Zudañez in the Department of Chuquisaca. WFP assisted approximately 400 rural smallholders who lost 80 percent of their production due to heavy rains. The beneficiaries rehabilitated and cleaned irrigation channels, performed water boreholes maintenance, cleaned and prepared agricultural plots, and constructed protection ditches and gabions as defensive walls for their arable lands. Beneficiaries received the equivalent of a one-month family ration in cash, which was retrieved from a local bank in Sucre.

The last three interventions were implemented during November and December 2020. Smallholder farmers began preparation of their land for the next agricultural year during this time. As regular activities and incomes were negatively affected this year, almost all communities served had to look for temporary jobs to support their families, neglecting their productive assets. The FFA activities allowed them to have enough food for their families and the possibility to focus efforts to adequately rehabilitate their assets. Thus, they can start the coming year with increased resilience.

WFP subscribed agreements with the Departmental Government of Oruro, with the participating municipalities of the departments of Chuquisaca and Tarija and with the Guaraní Representative at the Plurinational Assembly. In each case, participating smallholders received not only cash-based transfers but also non-food items, such as farming tools, water tanks and barbed wire, to complement and improve the asset creation or rehabilitation. The assets were selected through a participatory approach. Committees were formed by women and men of the same community or association, respecting the indigenous principle of parity “chacha-warmi”[2], to monitor and validate the work progress of the rehabilitated assets.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of Activity 3, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code 3. Through the rehabilitation of traditional wells, wigiñas (water ponds) and irrigation canals, WFP contributed to improving the use of time in unpaid care work of women and girls of eleven indigenous communities in Oruro, since by gender norms they are responsible for collecting water for domestic use and grazing animals.

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

Given the difficulties presented by the COVID-19 pandemic and the suspension of all activities in schools at the national level, WFP coordinated with the Municipality of Entre Ríos (department of Tarija) to distribute take-home-rations to school students [3]. Due to the limited number of organized producers' associations and the difficulties to coordinate with them the supply with the lockdown, WFP could not buy products from these associations. Instead, WFP, through its cooperating partner, purchased wheat flour from the State Food Production Support Company (EMAPA, for its Spanish acronym), which buys the products from small to medium smallholders at a national level. Dried peas were purchased from local producers and together with the wheat flour, were delivered to the municipality for the first semester of 2020, so that the municipality could complete the ration for the children and deliver them as take-home rations. Following the activity plan established in the CSP, WFP’s school feeding support is complementary to the ration distributed by the Municipality and thus only two products were distributed the first semester.

During the second semester of 2020, WFP together with the cooperating partner and the municipality of Entre Ríos, defined the ration to be purchased from local retailers to promote the local economic development. The ration was composed of wheat flour, beans, fortified vegetable oil, iodized salt and honey purchased from a local smallholder association. In the first semester, the ration was complementary to the local government distribution, while in the second-semester WFP provided a full ration as the municipality was not able to distribute their regular ration due to lack of funds. The products were purchased wholesale and permitted important savings, allowing them to complete the ration distribution.

Despite an overall WFP Gender and Age Marker code of 2, a post-implementation gender analysis was integrated with this CSP activity. Due to the pandemic, the Bolivian Government closed the school year in August 2020. To protect the students' health and further restrictive measures of the pandemic, no training sessions or other activities were planned.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide FFA and training to subsistence smallholder farmers	3
Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme	2

Strategic outcome 04: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security policies and programmes by 2022 (SDG target 17.9)



Following the Government's request for technical assistance, WFP efforts were focused on responding to the demand with two interventions: a) facilitating access to private markets to smallholders through the MDRyT and b) supporting the MDRyT and the MPD in the development of the methodology and calculation of official Food Security Indicators. The first intervention started in 2019 and was finalized in 2020. WFP, in coordination with MDRyT, developed a Value Chain Assessment in selected rural areas to identify the constraints smallholders face to access big supermarket chains. The results gave substantial inputs for policy and decision-makers about the most efficient and effective way of strengthening smallholder trading and marketing capacities to reach the private market, notably in urban areas.

The assessment focused on potential staple food commodities from the local valleys and highlands (i.e., maize, beans, quinoa, apples, potatoes, tomatoes and onions) and was developed with primary data collected from fourteen municipalities of four departments (La Paz, Oruro, Chuquisaca and Tarija). The study gathered information through over three hundred interviews and ten participatory workshops among local technical authorities, women and men smallholders, wholesalers, private sector, indigenous leaders and women organisations.

The assessments also included an analysis section that identified the role of women in the value chain, strengths and weaknesses that must be addressed to ensure that both women and men smallholders have their trading and marketing capacities strengthened. This information supported the Government in reducing the gender gaps and inequalities linked to all the process of the value chain, so their policies and budget are not only efficient and effective but also inclusive and equitable.

The Value Chain Assessment concluded in September 2020 and provided significant insights into the context of each value chain:

- Mapping of the key chain actors and trading channels.
- Identification of financial and information flows.
- Profile of key chain actors and business relations.
- Analysis of the production and distribution structure of costs, volume and value of production, productive yields, prices and preferences of the private markets.
- Analysis of gaps/constraints in the regulatory environment and physical infrastructure.

For the second intervention, financed with extra-budgetary resources, WFP developed a web platform for food security data visualization and analysis. Information was collected from many programmes and departments of MDRyT and MPD. WFP supported the developed analytic models to improve the capacity of interpretation of food security. Food security and vulnerability maps, addressing food availability, access, and use, were developed, as well as results using different geospatial layers.

The platform is integrated into the Integrated State Planning System (INFO-SPIE) managed by the MPD, therefore it informs the Bolivian Government to better formulate policies and plan efficiently and effectively the allocation of public

resources. As a by-product, the food security indicators allow an improved targeting of WFP Bolivia's activities and a reliable source of information on food security at the disaggregated level.

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

The socio-political crisis occurred in late 2019 and the effects of the pandemic have slowed down Bolivia's progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment. The country still has high rates of gender-based violence and significant disparities, such as the difference in the distribution of unpaid care and domestic work. According to the National Statistics Institute, Bolivian women spend four times the amount of time on home and child care, attending to the elderly and sick people, then men. The lockdown also specifically affected women, as the rates of domestic violence increased by more than 30 percent. In addition, most women were unable to generate income, considering that eight out of ten women work in the informal sector and need to earn daily money for basic needs.

One of the most affected population groups were people living with HIV (PLHIV), including transgender people. In February 2020, WFP held workshops with women's focus groups to assess how the crisis affected the livelihoods, income, and food security of people living with HIV. Through the FFT mechanism, WFP delivered food assistance and capacity-strengthening using virtual training programmes in diverse topics such as nutrition, food security, prevention, sexual and reproductive health, and human rights. Training sessions were given in partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UN Women.

To better understand the different impacts that crises have on people, the CONOPS was complemented by a rapid gender, protection, and communication assessment. The analysis contributed to identify changes in gender relations and roles, the burden of unpaid work, access to education and job opportunities, among others. This information and other qualitative data collected helped to better understand food insecurity from a gender perspective in WFP programmes [1] [2].

For the country office, gender equality and women's empowerment mean that women, men, girls and boys must enjoy equal rights, resources and opportunities. In this regard, WFP delivered food-assistance to indigenous peoples (Guaranies, the Uru Murato) and smallholders whose livelihoods were affected in addition to the restrictions imposed by the pandemic by droughts and floods. Through the rehabilitation of traditional wells and irrigation canals, the WFP contributed to improving the use of time in unpaid care work of women and girls of 11 indigenous communities in Oruro, since by customary law they are responsible for water collection for domestic use and animal grazing.

WFP Bolivia achieved the certification of the WFP's internal Gender Transformation Programme, after having worked on strengthening local staff capacities and incorporating the gender perspective into its daily work.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In February 2020, to better understand how women, men, boys and girls have been differently affected by the crisis, the country office carried out a rapid gender, protection, and communication assessment. This assessment was an informative, qualitative, preparatory analysis to inform the design of CBT interventions and to inform the CONOPS. As a result of the focus groups consultations, it was possible to better understand how to generate trust among the participants, their concerns about emerging risks for women and men, perceptions and concerns regarding personal data privacy. As part of the assessments to inform CONOPS, in February 2020 the country office conducted an assessment on transfer modalities selection. In this regard, the consulted focus groups agreed that bank transfers are the best option for women and men in urban and rural areas because this transfer modality allows them to choose and buy the products they need. Given that more than 90 percent of the Bolivian population has an identity card, they can carry out this type of operation without any difficulty in banks and financial institutions.

WFP established measures to protect beneficiaries of food assistance modalities. These measures included securing people's access to protection and confidentiality of personal data, and the strengthening of the complaints and feedback mechanism to report complaints or information requests. To ensure confidentiality and proper consent for the use of personal data, WFP provided beneficiaries with informed consent forms, enhancing our accountability towards those we serve. Beneficiaries' personal information of all interventions that were implemented directly by the country office or by its cooperating partners and were carried out in the strictest confidentiality as per WFP policies and procedures [1].

In the case of the cash-based transfers implemented in the cities of La Paz and El Alto, WFP provided value vouchers, allowing them to choose and buy their food and other products in local supermarkets. The e-vouchers did not have any personal data nor identification of the status of the beneficiaries and the supermarket did not ask the customers for personal identification documents or additional information.

Regarding the health and safety care of those we serve, all activities implemented in times of COVID-19 restrictions were carried out in compliance with national regulations and biosafety protocols. To mitigate the risks related to COVID-19, the country office applied specific protocols such as scheduling distributions on different days to prevent crowds, ensuring social distance, delivering distributions outdoors with a limited number of people and providing beneficiaries biosafety items. Besides, all beneficiaries received a list of allowed products (food and cleaning) that could be redeemable at supermarkets and distribution points, and an information sheet with nutritional advice.

To further strengthen the two-way communication, WFP set up a helpline to receive complaints, questions and feedback from beneficiaries. People could access the helpline through phone calls and WhatsApp. For the operation implemented in the department of La Paz, an email address was enabled for the same purpose. The phone line with access to WhatsApp registered a significant amount of information requests, especially during the operations in La Paz and El Alto. During 2020 operations, no critical issues that directly undermine or threaten beneficiaries' safety and dignity were registered.

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

The Ministry of Rural Development and Land requested WFP to assess community livelihood effects of the forest fires which occurred in the last quarter of 2019 in the Chiquitanía. WFP carried out an Emergency Food Security Assessment and results were shared with the Government and the humanitarian community in the country. In July of 2020, the Government asked WFP to help with the reforestation of these areas through FFA and rehabilitate the water wells and forest ecosystems. WFP in collaboration with other agencies (FAO, UNICEF, UNOCD) developed project proposals to rehabilitate the production capacities and livelihoods of the Chiquitanía region to be carried out in 2021. Those interventions will require a previous social and environmental screening as most of the activities will be carried out in very fragile ecosystems inhabited by indigenous people.

Additionally, this year Bolivia experienced localized floods, drought and hail affecting smallholder farmers who rely on seasonal planting. According to the latest Seasonal Livelihood Planning, in some of the affected municipalities, the events took place at the final harvest stages of the year. Thus, any intervention had to tackle the most pressing problem to rapidly rehabilitate their cropping lands. WFP responded rapidly through FFA activities towards resilience building, ranging from cleaning of drainage channels and wells to restoring small irrigation systems and building gabions to protect the lands of the next rainy season.

Most of the activities in 2020, were directed mainly towards COVID-19 emergency response in urban areas, with limitations to integrate a proper social and environmental risk screening. However, the type of interventions done in urban areas entails limited environmental risks. Finally, WFP promoted green production in Sucre city where subsistence farmers grow vegetable for sell at the local market. The production is pesticide-free and irrigation of the greenhouses was improved by rain harvesting systems at the household level which also facilitates access to clean water for the assisted families who live in slums.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Note to WFP contributions to the SDGs:

1. Prevalence of undernourishment. Source: Red de Soluciones para el Desarrollo Sostenible de Bolivia, 2018. <https://www.sdsnbolivia.org/indices-y-tableros-de-ods-para-bolivia/>

Strategic outcome 01

1. WFP operations were adjusted to emergency food assistance for vulnerable population in the short term (one to three months.) Therefore, no target value for the end of the CSP (2022) under the indicator "Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index" has been established.

2. Due to the pandemic, mobility was restricted to carry out regular monitoring activities. Because of the need for rapid deploy of interventions, the baseline data for the indicator "Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index" was not collected. Post Distribution Monitoring has been done to estimate the food security situation of assisted people.

3. Beneficiaries assisted through Food For Training (FFT) and General Distribution (GD) were not planned in CSP 2018-2022, therefore planned value is zero. Those vulnerable groups have been included due to the pandemic.

Strategic outcome 03

1. Due to funding restrictions and required rapid adjustments of the operations with the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP may alter its presence in the current areas of assistance. Therefore, the CO did not establish target values for the end of the CSP (2022).

2. In Andean culture there is the "chacha-warmi" (meaning "man-woman"). Genders are based on the principle of duality and the complementary nature of gender roles in marriage and in the social, economic and political life of the communities. It also prescribes the participation of men and women as equal community authorities.

3. The original plan was to provide On-Site distribution for the school feeding programme. Due to COVID-19, the distribution was done through take-home rations due to lockdown restrictions on group gatherings.

Progress towards gender equality

1. WFP operations were adjusted to emergency food assistance for vulnerable population in the short term (one to three months). Therefore, no target value for the end of the CSP (2022) has been established.

2. Indicators for COVID-19 affected populations in Oruro urban areas and the Uru Murato indigenous peoples in Oruro rural area have no follow-up values to report. Due to the pandemic, mobility was restricted to carry out regular monitoring activities, and first data collection serves as baseline, according to WFP procedures. Due to the short duration of those interventions, no second data collection was done.


Protection and accountability to affected populations

1. WFP operations were adjusted to emergency food assistance for vulnerable population in the short term (one to three months). Therefore, no target value for the end of the CSP (2022) has been established.

2. Indicators for COVID-19 affected population in Oruro urban areas and the Uru Murato indigenous peoples in Oruro rural area have no follow-up value. Due to the pandemic, mobility was restricted to carry out regular monitoring activities, and first data collection serves as baseline, according to WFP procedures. Due to the short duration of those interventions, no second data collection was done.

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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			20.2	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	12,843	12,485	25,328	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	20,535	20,779	41,314	
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	956	1,195	2,151	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	5,384	5,234	10,588	
						Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			423	

 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		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			

Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number		Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	2
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Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	28,576	20,780	73%
	female	27,824	20,534	74%
	total	56,400	41,314	73%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	318	1,028	323%
	female	326	1,019	313%
	total	644	2,047	318%
24-59 months	male	699	1,081	155%
	female	717	1,094	153%
	total	1,416	2,175	154%
5-11 years	male	13,287	3,627	27%
	female	12,734	3,620	28%
	total	26,021	7,247	28%
12-17 years	male	9,234	3,283	36%
	female	8,878	3,244	37%
	total	18,112	6,527	36%
18-59 years	male	4,267	10,012	235%
	female	4,379	9,730	222%
	total	8,646	19,742	228%
60+ years	male	771	1,749	227%
	female	790	1,827	231%
	total	1,561	3,576	229%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	56,400	41,314	73%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	16,400	20,033	122%
School Meal	40,000	5,038	12%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	0	16,243	-

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	616,500	204,267	33%
Value Voucher	0	395,234	-
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Cash	172,620	355,984	206%
Commodity Voucher	413,100	0	0%

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	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category D: Assets created						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	7,596 7,404 15,000	4,393 4,305 8,698
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male Total	 0	359 388 747
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	 0	8,091 8,152 16,243
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	616,500	599,502
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Targeted beneficiaries are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in the event of a shock through conditional CBT	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)		Food assistance for training	individual	1,000	590
A: Targeted beneficiaries are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in the event of a shock through conditional CBT	A.1.17: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)		Food assistance for training	training session	2	4
	A.7*: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes					
A: Targeted beneficiaries are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in the event of a shock through conditional CBT	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		Food assistance for asset	retailer	3	4
A: Targeted beneficiaries are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in the event of a shock through conditional CBT	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		Food assistance for training	retailer	1	1
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
D: Targeted beneficiaries are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in the event of a shock through conditional CBT	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Food assistance for asset	Number	6	6
D: Targeted beneficiaries are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in the event of a shock through conditional CBT	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	2,000	2,140

Outcome Results									
Activity 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
COVID-19 affected population - Uru Murato indigenous rural communities; ORURO;									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	General Distribution	Overall			<19	8.11			WFP programme monitoring
COVID-19 affected population in urban area; ORURO;									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Food assistance for asset	Overall			≤19	12			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	86			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	97			WFP programme monitoring
Population affected by emergencies; ENTRE RÍOS;									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	14		<14	7.4	3.3		WFP survey

Output Results

Activity 03: Provide FFA and training to subsistence smallholder farmers

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category D: Assets created

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	709 691 1,400	5,234 5,354 10,588
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	172,620	255,458
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Food-insecure farming households in targeted areas receive FFA in order to meet their basic food needs	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&f arming;/IGA)		Food assistance for asset	individual	300	309
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Food-insecure farmers receive training to strengthen their livelihoods	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	3	6
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
D: Food-insecure farmers use the productive assets created through FFA activities to improve their resilience	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	50	63.63
D: Food-insecure farmers use the productive assets created through FFA activities to improve their resilience	D.1.126: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehabilitated/maintained (8000-15000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	500	596
D: Food-insecure farmers use the productive assets created through FFA activities to improve their resilience	D.1.127: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	60	68
D: Food-insecure farmers use the productive assets created through FFA activities to improve their resilience	D.1.137: Number of wells or shallow wells rehabilitated for domestic use		Food assistance for asset	Number	34	33

D: Food-insecure farmers use the productive assets created through FFA activities to improve their resilience	D.1.152: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	2,500	2,615
D: Food-insecure farmers use the productive assets created through FFA activities to improve their resilience	D.1.17: Hectares (ha) of land cleared		Food assistance for asset	Ha	400	423.5
D: Food-insecure farmers use the productive assets created through FFA activities to improve their resilience	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	300	309
D: Food-insecure farmers use the productive assets created through FFA activities to improve their resilience	D.1.90: Number of roof catchments constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	55	55
D: Food-insecure farmers use the productive assets created through FFA activities to improve their resilience	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,000	1,120

Activity 04: Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	2,458 2,580 5,038
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	19,520 20,480 40,000	
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	413,100	100,527
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: School-aged children in targeted areas receive nutritious foods purchased from smallholder farmers to meet basic food needs and increase access to education	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	school	94	96
	A.8*: Number of rations provided					
A: School-aged children in targeted areas receive nutritious foods purchased from smallholder farmers to meet basic food needs and increase access to education	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	ration	906,840	1,115,892
	F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained					
F: Food-insecure communities benefit from improved capacity of local government authorities to implement food security and resilience building programmes	F.1.5: Number of cooperatives societies supported		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	farmer group	2	1
F: Food-insecure communities benefit from improved capacity of local government authorities to implement food security and resilience building programmes	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	20	22

F: Food-insecure communities benefit from improved capacity of local government authorities to implement food security and resilience building programmes	F.1.9: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	farmer group	2	1
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Outcome Results

Activity 04: Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Small farmers' associations; ENTRE RÍOS;									
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0		=4,139	4,139	33,794.88	57,242.7	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0		≥1	1.01	2.26	12.7	WFP programme monitoring
Small holders farmers - 1; ENTRE RÍOS; Capacity Strengthening									
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	0		>10	9	8	28	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0		>10	13	14	34	
		Overall	0		>20	22	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
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Output Results

Activity 05: Strengthen capacities of government institutions to reduce the food insecurity of the most vulnerable communities

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Vulnerable people benefit from improved capacities of national and subnational social protection programmes to increase their food security	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	0	16
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Vulnerable people benefit from improved capacities of national and subnational social protection programmes to increase their food security	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1
	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)					
C: Vulnerable people benefit from improved capacities of national and subnational social protection programmes to increase their food security	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	3
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
K: Vulnerable people benefit from improved capacities of national and subnational social protection programmes to increase their food security	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	2	2

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Strengthen capacities of government institutions to reduce the food insecurity of the most vulnerable communities

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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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)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	3	2	WFP programme monitoring
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Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
COVID-19 affected population in urban area; ORURO	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	51		≥50		
				Overall	22		≤23		
				Overall	27		≥27		
COVID 19 affected population - Uru Murato indigenous rural communities; ORURO	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	26		≤25		
				Overall	24		≤25		
				Overall	50		≥50		
people with HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable groups; Bolivia	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	43		≤40	37	
				Overall	34		≤35	37	
				Overall	23		≥25	26	
School feeding beneficiaries' households; ENTRE RÍOS	Act 04: Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme.	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Decisions made by women	Overall	25		≤25	25	
				Overall	25		≤25	8	

		Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	50	≥50	67
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Protection 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
COVID-19 affected population in urban area; ORURO	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	99		≥100		
COVID 19 affected population - Uru Murato indigenous rural communities; ORURO	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	General Distribution	Overall	92		≥92		
People with HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable groups - COVID19; Bolivia	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	General Distribution	Overall	92		≥92	95	
School feeding beneficiaries` households; ENTRE RÍOS	Act 04: Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme.	School feeding (alternative take-home meals)	Overall	85		≥90	99	

Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
COVID-19 affected population in urban area; ORURO	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	82		≥82		
COVID 19 affected population - Uru Murato indigenous rural communities; ORURO	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	General Distribution	Overall	84		≥84		
People with HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable groups - COVID-19; Bolivia	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	General Distribution	Overall	0		≥80	85	
Population affected by emergencies; ENTRE RÍOS	Act 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0		≥80	100	75.80
School feeding beneficiaries` households; ENTRE RÍOS	Act 04: Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme.	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Overall	85		≥85	97	

World Food Programme

Contact info

Ana Maria Salhuana

Anamaria.Salhuana@wfp.org

Cover page photo © WFP/ Morelia Eróstegui

WFP-assisted person from an indigenous Uru Murato community

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

Financial Section

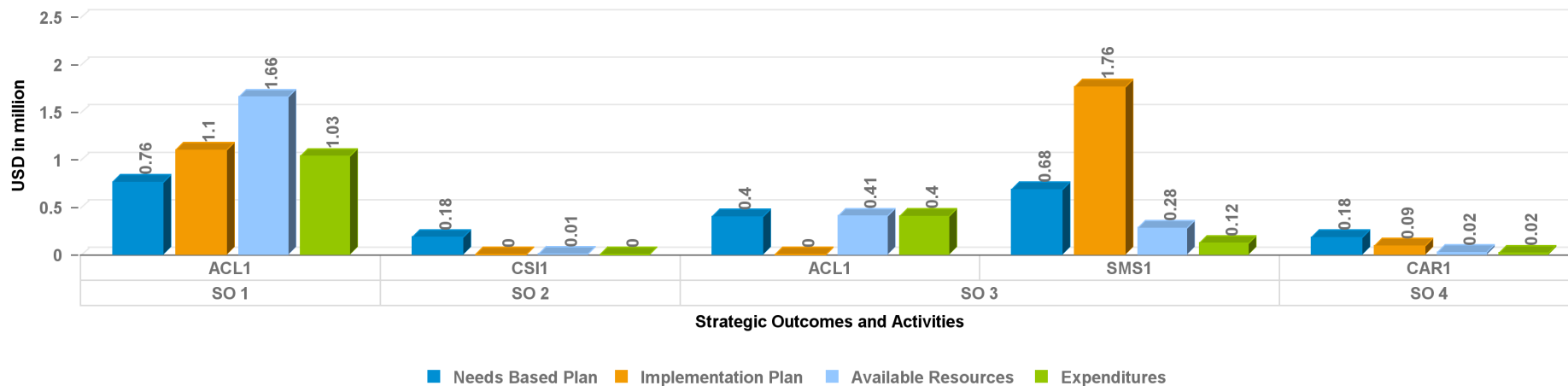
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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.

Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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.	761,880	1,098,999	1,656,737	1,032,781
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			761,880	1,098,999	1,656,737	1,032,781
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.	181,851	0	5,158	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			181,851	0	5,158	0

Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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	396,576	0	405,081	402,002
		Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme.	683,521	1,763,082	279,810	119,063
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			1,080,097	1,763,082	684,891	521,065
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	178,432	90,505	24,675	15,462
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			178,432	90,505	24,675	15,462
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,336,563	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,336,563	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,202,260	2,952,586	3,708,024	1,569,308
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			417,010	534,790	605,246	233,249
Total Direct Costs			2,619,270	3,487,376	4,313,271	1,802,557
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			170,253	226,679	105,855	105,855

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Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Grand Total			2,789,523	3,714,055	4,419,126	1,908,412



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

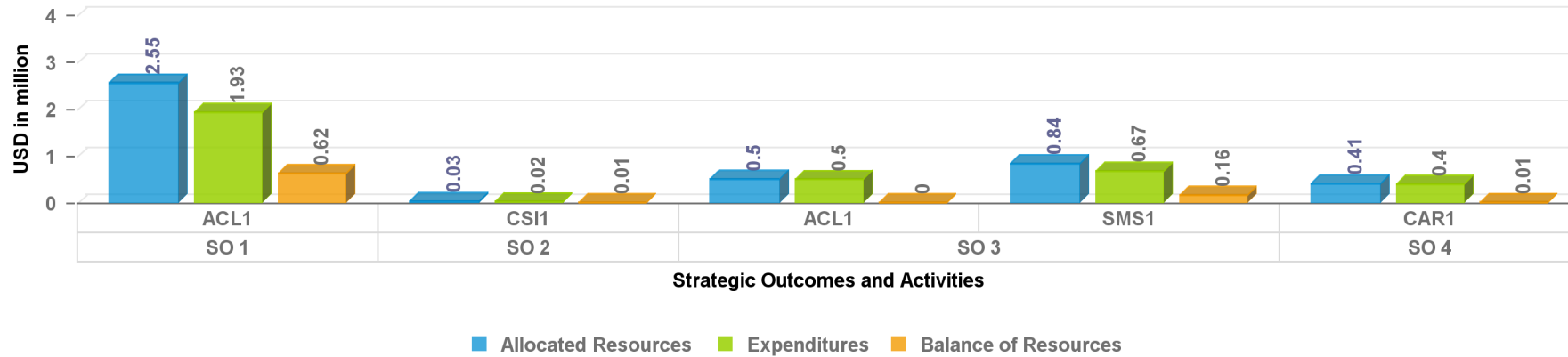
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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
CS11	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 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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.	1,869,425	2,553,691	0	2,553,691	1,929,735	623,956
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,869,425	2,553,691	0	2,553,691	1,929,735	623,956
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.	410,074	27,919	0	27,919	22,760	5,158
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			410,074	27,919	0	27,919	22,760	5,158

Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	914,556	503,911	0	503,911	500,832	3,079
		Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme.	1,586,520	835,574	0	835,574	674,827	160,747
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			2,501,075	1,339,485	0	1,339,485	1,175,659	163,826
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	403,795	405,584	0	405,584	396,372	9,212
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			403,795	405,584	0	405,584	396,372	9,212
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,336,563	0	1,336,563	0	1,336,563
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,336,563	0	1,336,563	0	1,336,563

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Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Operational Cost	5,184,369	5,663,242	0	5,663,242	3,524,526	2,138,716
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	952,948	1,112,464	0	1,112,464	740,466	371,998
		Total Direct Costs	6,137,317	6,775,706	0	6,775,706	4,264,992	2,510,714
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	398,926	316,522		316,522	316,522	0
		Grand Total	6,536,243	7,092,229	0	7,092,229	4,581,514	2,510,714



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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