



World Food
Programme

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Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022

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Overview

Bolivia began 2021 with the inauguration of a new government. In addition, Bolivia saw a moderate recovery from the economic recession caused by the pandemic. WFP continued to assist people with COVID-19, adapted activities to support crisis-affected communities throughout the country, and enhanced the resilience of smallholder farmers and Indigenous people. WFP also expanded upon its capacity strengthening activities, supporting the community-led design of livelihood plans, revitalizing women's smallholder associations, and providing research and technical assistance to the Government to address malnutrition, gender inequality, and poverty. Despite funding constraints, in 2021, WFP assisted 50,661 beneficiaries and took significant steps to position itself as a strong national partner, collaborating with the Government on advocacy for food security and food systems resilience.

In contributing towards the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger), strategic outcome 1 ensures that communities affected by shocks across the country can meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in a time of crisis. WFP prioritized relief efforts for those affected by COVID-19 and multiple natural hazards caused by climate change. At the beginning of 2021, WFP delivered cash and voucher assistance to 4,700 people affected by the pandemic across nine departments in partnership with World Vision.

Moreover, WFP provided conditional cash-based transfers (CBT) to flood victims in La Paz and unconditional CBT distributions in Beni, reaching 1,440 and 4,830 beneficiaries, respectively. WFP also assisted Indigenous communities impacted by natural hazards, delivering CBT to 2,360 people facing a drought near Poopó Lake and 767 affected by a cold front in Potosí. By supporting crisis-affected populations, WFP contributed to their ability to secure food and withstand future shocks.

Also contributing to SDG 2, under strategic outcome 3, WFP ensured smallholder farmers have improved food security and nutrition through enhanced productivity and incomes. To overcome persistent drought and environmental and health risks due to oil and gas drilling, WFP assisted 24,000 Indigenous Guaraní beneficiaries with conditional CBT in Chaco. According to WFP's post-distribution monitoring surveys, the proportion of families reporting moderate or severe food insecurity dropped within six months (July-December 2021), from 37 percent to 13 percent. In Oruro, WFP provided conditional CBT to build 905 water ponds, 196,500 meters of irrigation canals, and plant 3,020 trees. WFP also reconstructed 528 hectares of gardens and other rainwater systems and community market infrastructure. This work strengthened their resilience and ability to withstand drought conditions.

To contribute towards SDG 2, WFP extended specialized support to children aged 6-23 months and women's smallholder associations. WFP established a manufacturing plant expected to produce supplements for 2,000 children aged 6-23 months in Oruro. WFP also revitalized two Indigenous women's smallholder associations, enabling their access to national markets and greater income opportunities.

WFP emphasized capacity strengthening and accountability to populations throughout its activities, contributing to SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Under strategic outcome 3, WFP supported community-led seasonal livelihood planning exercises, in which beneficiaries created seasonal maps which directly contributed to the Government's Comprehensive Plan for Territorial Development. Through strategic outcome 4, WFP conducted the Double Burden of Malnutrition and Gender and Poverty studies, started the update of the Integrated Context Analysis at the community level and launched a comprehensive analysis of school feeding programmes. These studies serve as advocacy tools, providing the Government with useful information on malnutrition, gender inequalities, and vulnerability levels to design effective food security policies. The analysis of school feeding programmes revealed the need for additional training and resources.

WFP's commitment to SDGs and partnerships is evident throughout its operations in 2021. WFP has partnered with the Ministry of Rural Development and Land, the Ministry of Health and Sports, and local and municipal government officials. The United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization were instrumental in delivering COVID-19 assistance, and World Vision remains a prime cooperating partner. In 2021, Germany, through multilateral funds, and the Government of Bolivia (Government Counterpart Cash Contributions), were the main donors. In 2022, WFP plans to expand its civil society partnerships.

50,661

Total beneficiaries in 2021



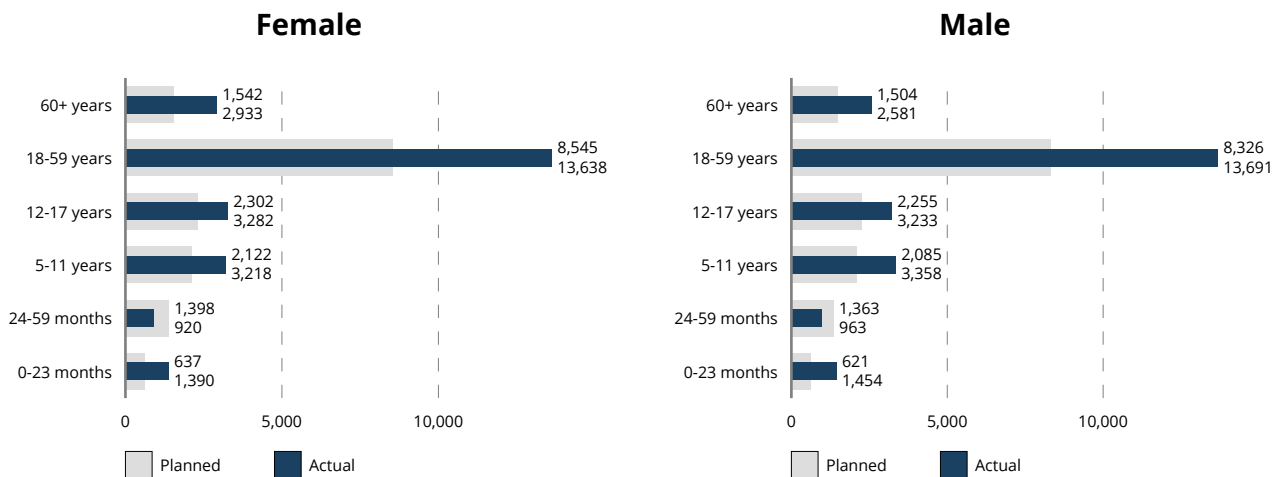
50% female



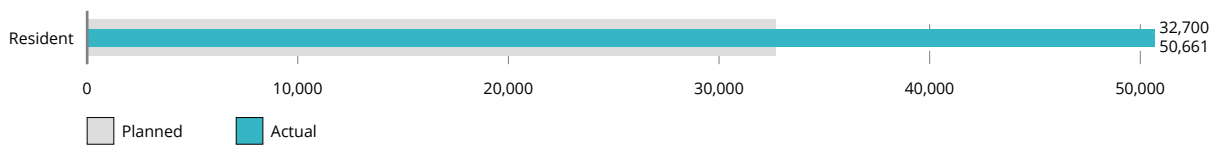
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 2,533 (51% Female, 49% Male)

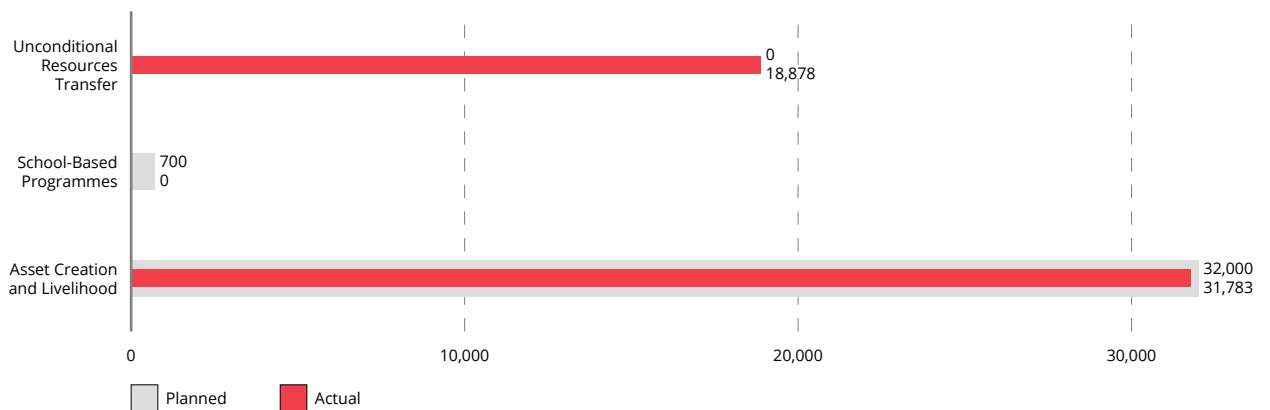
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



41,360

total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021

of 32,000 total planned
(20,700 Female, 20,660 Male)



9,301

total actual Commodity Voucher beneficiaries in 2021

of 700 total planned
(4,803 Female, 4,498 Male)

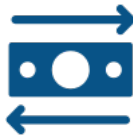


209

total actual Capacity Strengthening beneficiaries in 2021

of 0 total planned
(77 Female, 132 Male)

Total Food and CBT



US\$ 1,038,623

total actual cash transferred in 2021

of \$US 1,256,232 total planned

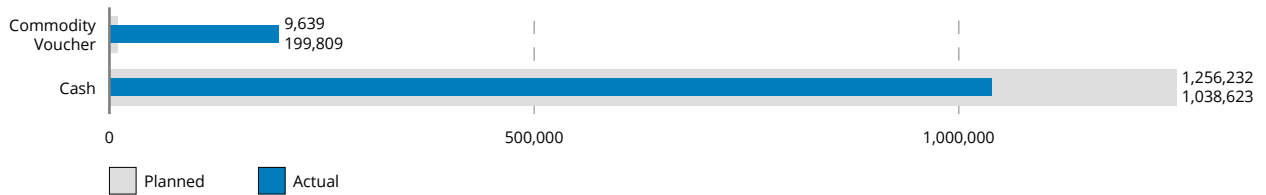


US\$ 199,809

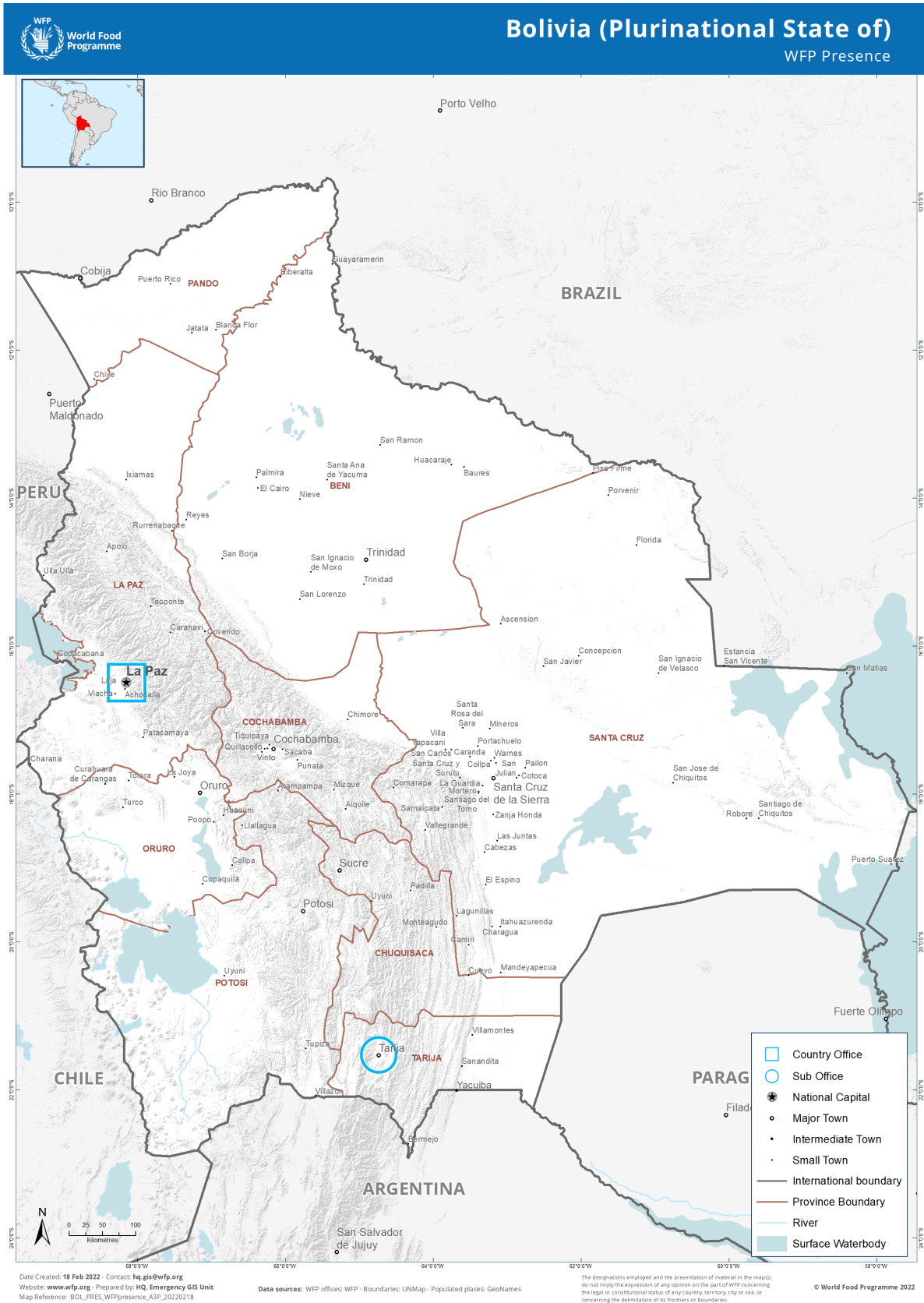
total actual Commodity vouchers transferred in 2021

of \$US 9,639 total planned

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



In 2021, Bolivia experienced continued poverty, food security challenges, political changes, and natural hazards. Bolivia's real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew at a rate of 4 percent from 2014 until COVID-19 hit; afterwards, GDP contracted by 6 percent between 2019 and 2021, not having rebounded yet to pre-pandemic levels. [1][2] Following the new Government's inauguration, policies started to be implemented to prioritize the recovery from this recession. This

context places Bolivia as the second poorest country in South America after Venezuela.

Bolivia achieved slight progress in food security in 2021, reducing the percentage of moderate food insecurity from 42.5 to 41.1 percent and severe food insecurity from 12.7 to 11.7 percent. [3] Food access has improved in the past decade, but Bolivia still shows a moderate level of hunger, according to the 2021 Global Hunger Index. [4] Environmental challenges such as droughts, seasonal flooding, and mining activities negatively impact food security. To tackle these, the Government developed the National Economic Development Plan for 2021-2025, which features the increase of production and import substitution.

WFP launched a series of studies and analyses to strengthen the government's understanding of the food security situation. WFP began the Double Burden of Malnutrition study in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. The study investigates the linkages between health, education, productivity, and the double burden of malnutrition (undernourishment and obesity) to support decision-makers to tackle these dimensions of malnutrition together; results are expected to be published by mid-2022. Furthermore, WFP conducted the Gender and Poverty study exploring the relationship between gender, poverty, and malnutrition to generate knowledge on these interlinking factors.

WFP also utilized the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) to understand the context of food security and climate change risks. The ICA, published in 2020, is part of WFP's Three-Pronged-Approach (3PA), a programming approach to strengthening long-term resilience-building which involves consultative workshops. The 3PA is an analytical process that was used to design and justify national programmatic strategies and beneficiaries targeting. WFP is expanding the ICA at the community level as requested by the Government; this new version will be completed in April 2022 and will feed directly into the National Agricultural Development Plan.

Using these tools and long-term knowledge of the context, WFP focused on emergency support and resilience activities in 2021. Under strategic outcome 1, WFP provided conditional cash-based transfers (CBT) to flood-affected families in Northern La Paz under Food Assistance for Assets activities. These involved rebuilding roads, water systems, small irrigation infrastructure, and productive lands. WFP directed unconditional CBT to poor neighborhoods in Beni, such as Potosí and Indigenous groups near Poopó Lake struggling with adverse weather conditions.

Resilience activities constitute the second pillar of WFP activities in 2021. Bolivia's food system is built on two pillars: the agribusiness sector and smallholder farmers. Bolivia's 29 Indigenous groups remain the most vulnerable to food insecurity overall, with women most affected. Using the ICA, WFP targeted the Chaco region of Santa Cruz and Chuquisaca to execute a resilience project under strategic outcome 3, where most beneficiaries were Guaraní Indigenous people. WFP used the 3PA tools to conduct three Seasonal Livelihood Planning (SLP) and eight Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) workshops with municipal authorities, Indigenous leaders, smallholders' representatives, women's associations, government programmes, non-governmental organizations, and the United Nations. Through conditional CBT, beneficiaries built or rehabilitated safe water systems, small irrigation infrastructure, water harvests systems, productive land, vegetable gardens, fencing and cattle enclosures and even markets where smallholders could sell their products.

WFP identified another Indigenous group the Uru Chipaya requiring assistance in the department of Oruro. The effects of climate change and mining pollution since 2015 have contributed to drying up Poopó Lake, severely impacting livelihoods. Through conditional CBT, the Uru Chipaya rehabilitated their traditional wells to collect rainwater during the rainy season. These water reservoirs allow them to plow their land and water livestock, reinforcing their risk preventive practices and improving their resilience to future drought.

Also, in the Oruro department under strategic outcome 3, WFP tackled food insecurity by simultaneously supporting the local production of food supplements for children and women's associations. WFP supported a manufacturing plant to produce nutritional supplements for children aged 6-23 months. At the same time, WFP collaborated with two Indigenous women's smallholder associations, providing them vouchers and connecting them to new sales channels for their nutritional products, superfood quinoa energy bars, and baked goods. With WFP's assistance, they increased their production capacity to 10,000 quinoa bars and 1,600 baked goods per day. In addition, they could access new markets; one association worked with the Oruros' departmental government and sold 800 packages of quinoa bars in 2021; while the second signed a commercial contract with the national brewing company to sell 6,000 baked goods for their staff and agreed with the Uyuni's municipal government to sell over 30,000 products to 16 schools in 2022.

WFP conducted capacity-strengthening activities under both strategic outcomes 3 and 4. Under strategic outcome 3, WFP led SLP and CBPP exercises to produce seasonal livelihood calendars and identify and find solutions to community problems, prioritizing food security and nutrition concerns. Local government officials integrated these plans into their Comprehensive Plan for Territorial Development. Under strategic outcome 4, WFP conducted the abovementioned studies, which are the first of their kind in the region and support advocacy on malnutrition and gender policies.

WFP continues to provide food distributions to people with COVID-19 under strategic outcome 1. Alongside World Vision and the Ministry of Health and Sports, WFP supported people with COVID-19 in isolation and recovery and

outpatient treatment centres throughout nine departments of Bolivia. COVID-19 disproportionately affected healthcare workers, those working in the informal sector, and people living with HIV (PLHIV). WFP assisted PLHIV in Cochabamba, Beni, and La Paz, providing nutritional training in exchange for food rations. The combination of training and food support allowed them to complete their medication and apply nutritional knowledge to their daily lives.

Risk Management

In 2021, WFP faced risks related to funding, programmatic shifts, and continuing challenges related to COVID-19. WFP identified funding as a major challenge, which became evident in the under-funding of strategic outcomes 1 and 4. Having anticipated this risk, WFP sought an official exemption from the Government in 2020 to utilize partial Government Counterpart Cash Contributions funding to cover programmatic costs. In addition, WFP Bolivia sought multilateral funding for resilience activities and emergencies response under strategic outcomes 1 and 3.

As expected in 2020, Bolivia continued in 2021 to face health and economic challenges related to the pandemic and climate-related shocks. WFP utilized multi-year funds from 2020 to support people with COVID-19 and took steps to mitigate the spread of the virus by scheduling distributions to avoid crowds and enforcing social distancing throughout projects. To address both the pandemic and climate-related risks such as drought, flooding and cold fronts, WFP conducted interventions in urban and rural areas and adapt livelihoods activities according to the context.

Partnerships

WFP continued to benefit from strong partnerships across the development spectrum in Bolivia, including the Government, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society. The country office had also resumed its strategy to re-engage the private sector. Partnership engagement was essential across many of WFP's key activities in 2021: building resilience, nutrition, support to smallholder farmers, and institutional strengthening. WFP's main comparative advantages include accountability, effectiveness, and experience in delivering assistance and implementing programmes in food-insecure areas of Bolivia. WFP has more than 50 years of experience working in the country, which means partners benefit from its in-depth country experience and knowledge.

WFP's strong relationship with the Government enabled the implementation of the country strategic plan. In this regard, WFP coordinated closely with the Ministry of Rural Development and Land, the Ministry of Health and Sports, and the Ministry of Defence. Additionally, partnerships with municipal and departmental governments were essential to deliver assistance in rural and urban areas, and local governments contributed with funding, human resources, and other support. WFP relied on its partnership with the Ministry of Health and Sports to reach 4,700 beneficiaries with food baskets as part of the COVID-19 response.

WFP is seen by the Government as the partner-of-choice when it comes to capacity strengthening activities given the high staff turnover in the Bolivian public sector and the organization's corporate memory on issues related to emergencies, early warning, and experience in the most vulnerable regions. For example, WFP's coordination alongside the National Advisory Committee composed of delegates from all ministries with links to food and nutrition was essential for translating the study on the Double Burden of Malnutrition into policy planning.

WFP was also able to build upon its partnerships with international cooperation agencies in Bolivia. In coordination with the Government, WFP continued to execute a joint programme with the United Nations and the World Health Organization funded by the World Bank to support the national crisis response to COVID-19, implemented during the period 2020-2021. WFP also participated alongside Bolivia, Argentina, and Paraguay in a planning process for a new resilience intervention in the Grand Chaco region in partnership with UN-Women and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

Similarly, WFP continued to collaborate with World Vision to deliver COVID-19 assistance in the rural and urban areas and explore opportunities to work with other international NGOs in response to emerging climate crises through the Cooperating Partners Committee, engaging with civil society organizations and universities aligned to WFP priorities. WFP engaged in discussions on partnerships to conduct joint activities, build access to knowledge, share experience, strengthen capacities and enhance operational results. In terms of international NGOs, World Vision was the only cooperating partner that collaborated with WFP Bolivia in 2021.

Aiming to explore potential partnerships to further strengthen its interventions, WFP launched a mapping exercise of civil society organizations working on food security and supporting smallholder farmers and companies with strong corporate social responsibility programmes.

Recent years have seen a shift in donor priorities globally towards Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Eastern Europe, and other regions, which has resulted in drastically reduced funding to Bolivia. Nevertheless, WFP's emphasis on a results-based approach is appreciated in the donor community and has allowed for a high degree of continuity and adaptability in implementation. In 2021, WFP received funding from private donors and continued to utilize funds received in late 2020 from the Government of Bolivia, through the World Bank, and Germany via multilateral funds. WFP was able to positively respond to donor requirements in financial, administrative, and technical areas. WFP's flexibility allowed it to achieve core objectives and meet the needs of the national and subnational governments, as WFP's main counterparts.

CSP Financial Overview

Amid political changes and economic recession due to the pandemic, WFP continued its efforts to obtain resources from diverse donors to ensure the funding required to implement the country strategic plan (CSP). In 2021, most of the funding support received came from the Government and multilateral funds. In 2022, WFP aims to generate funding for new projects supporting the economic empowerment of Indigenous women and capacity strengthening for smallholder farmers, paving the way to the new CSP.

The country office total expenditures were 75 percent of the NBP. WFP used these resources to assist communities under strategic outcomes 1 and 3. Despite a reduction in available resources for crisis response, WFP Bolivia received USD 730,000 to assist vulnerable communities under strategic outcome 1, which represents 95 percent of resources planned in the NBP. These funds allowed WFP to support beneficiaries in rural and urban crisis-affected areas through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to strengthen their capacity to produce and ensure food security. The country office continued to assist people with COVID-19 due to a government (source funding World Bank) contribution received in 2020. Lastly, WFP successfully secured a small grant to support people living with HIV under strategic outcome 1.

The majority of expenditures in 2021 across strategic outcomes were directed towards FFA activities, in line with the NBP of USD 1.4 million. Due to the continuing global and national emergency and changing donor priorities, WFP has not managed to secure the necessary funds for strategic outcome 2 targeting vulnerable groups at risk of malnutrition since the beginning of the CSP.





Strategic outcome 3 was well funded in comparison with other areas in 2021, USD 1.2 million with an allocation from multilateral funds. In addition, WFP continued executing a multi-year grant from the private sector in Japan received in 2020 to establish a plant to produce a supplement for children aged 6-23 months, making it possible to meet 99 percent of the NBP. Also, WFP Bolivia partnered with the SODEXO's Stop Hunger Foundation. This partnership allowed for the country office to contribute to the Women's Empowerment Project, supporting two associations of Indigenous women smallholders in the department of Oruro. As a result, the country office successfully supported these women's smallholder associations, strengthening their food production activities, food security, and their families.

Regarding strategic outcome 4, WFP used multilateral funds to support and strengthen government capacities to manage food security policies and programmes. Despite efforts to secure funding from donors to develop the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), external funding was not possible under this strategic outcome. Nevertheless, by launching studies such as the Double Burden of Malnutrition Study, the analysis of school feeding programmes and the ICA, WFP contributed to government decision-making around malnutrition with extensive data and strengthened their understanding of the food security situation in the country for policy-making purposes.

Available resources exceeded the NBP in 2021 due to Immediate Response for Preparedness funding received at the end of 2021 and a new funding partnership with the Government. In 2020, WFP signed an agreement with the Government to use a portion of Government Counterpart Cash Contributions (GCCC) funding for programmatic costs rather than strictly operational costs. The country office remained with a high level of available resources because funding expiring at the end of 2021 were prioritized over GCCC funding.

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. | 762,989.0 | 610,039.0 | 727,612.0 | 628,113.0 |
| 02: Vulnerable groups at risk of malnutrition in all its forms have improved nutritional status by 2022 | 43,786.0 | 0.0 | 5,158.0 | 0.0 |
| 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition through improved productivity and incomes by 2022 (SDG target 2.3) | 1,189,605.0 | 497,984.0 | 1,174,672.0 | 1,053,829.0 |
| 04: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security policies and programmes by 2022 (SDG target 17.9) | 82,189.0 | 0.0 | 9,214.0 | 0.0 |
| Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,371,345.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | 2,078,569.0 | 1,108,023.0 | 3,288,001.0 | 1,681,942.0 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | 624,280.0 | 289,158.0 | 819,761.0 | 482,188.0 |
| Total Direct Costs | 2,702,849.0 | 1,397,181.0 | 4,107,762.0 | 2,164,130.0 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | 175,685.0 | 90,817.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Grand Total |  2,878,535.0 |  1,487,998.0 |  4,107,762.0 |  2,164,130.0 |
|--------------------|--|--|--|--|

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.



6,270 beneficiaries in La Paz and Beni received **cash-based transfers** to recover from flooding



3,127 beneficiaries in Potosí and Poopó Lake received **cash-based transfers** to recover from a cold front and drought

Strategic outcome 1 ensures communities affected by shocks across the country can meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis.

Under this outcome, through activity 1, WFP carried out Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities and unconditional distributions and voucher transfers to support the creation or restoration of productive assets. As a result, beneficiaries struggling to recover from shocks, including COVID-19, floods, droughts, and cold spells, could purchase food, domestic assets, and agricultural inputs to build their resilience to shocks.

In 2021, strategic outcome 1 was resourced at 95 percent of the needs-based plan of USD 2.8 million. Due to the high level of funding, the coordination with cooperating partners such as World Vision and local government, and the use of a combination of modalities, WFP surpassed its initial plan to support 15,000 beneficiaries and reached over 20,000 people, 5,469 more than planned.

WFP's main activity under strategic outcome 1 was supporting people with COVID-19, continuing assistance from 2020. In 2021, WFP expanded its provision of both conditional and unconditional cash-based transfers (CBT) to nine Bolivian departments. More than 4,700 beneficiaries received food baskets at the local level through health centres and municipal authorities, and men and women benefitted equally. Additionally, in response to flooding in La Paz and Beni, WFP immediately conducted an emergency food security assessment which found that 85 percent of the population of La Paz was severely food insecure. This assessment also revealed that banks in the area worked with Western Union, the financial company through which the transfers would be made to the beneficiaries. WFP provided Food Assistance for Asset (FFA) for Northern La Paz and general food distribution for Beni, reaching 1,440 and 4,830 beneficiaries, respectively (50 percent women). CBT in Beni allowed households, 52 percent headed by women, to purchase food and essential domestic and agricultural assets; and, in La Paz, a total of 6,270 beneficiaries received a monthly ration through conditional CBT of USD 124 (BOB 850) to rehabilitate water systems, land, roads and schools. [1]

Continuing its flexible support, WFP provided unconditional CBT to the Potosí Indigenous group to alleviate the devastating effect of snowfall on crops. This intervention supported 767 beneficiaries, of which 382 were women. After the Potosí Lake dried up, Indigenous communities could no longer rely on fishing, handicrafts, or subsistence agriculture to meet their essential food needs. In response, WFP targeted unconditional CBT to 2,360 beneficiaries in this area, including 1,175 women. Assets created or restored under strategic outcome 1 exceeded initial plans in every category, from land cleared to rehabilitated roads.

Overall, the largest number of beneficiaries of strategic outcome 1 (54 percent) ranged between 18 to 59 years old, and the smallest (11 percent) were over 60 years of age. Beneficiaries aged 6-59 months comprised 10 percent while children aged 5-11 years, 14 percent.

WFP conducted a post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise involving interviews with 342 beneficiaries with an average age of 39, comprising 57 percent women and 43 percent men. Results of the PDM demonstrated tangible improvements in the food security of households assisted in La Paz: 89 percent has achieved food security versus 14 percent before WFP assistance and 11 percent had marginal food insecurity versus 60 percent at the onset of the emergency. The PDM also indicated there were no households with severe food insecurity versus 26 percent before the intervention. Furthermore, the number of households utilizing coping strategies was reduced from 97 to 55 percent following the intervention. According to interviews with beneficiaries who participated in FFA activities, 82 percent

claimed that the assets generated significant benefits for the household, improving their livelihoods and strengthening their resilience to future shocks.

WFP’s strong partnerships with the United Nations Children’s Fund, the Ministry of Health and Sports and local municipal governments were essential to delivering CBT to people with COVID-19 and those impacted by natural hazards under strategic outcome 1. In addition, WFP relied on World Vision as a cooperating partner to distribute vouchers to people with COVID-19. WFP also began engaging in the Cooperating Partners Committee. This group organizes joint activities among universities, civil society organizations and international non-governmental organizations to address natural hazards brought about by climate change. Through the Cooperating Partners Committee, WFP aims to strengthen further its capacity to address these shocks.

During the COVID-19 intervention, WFP learned to coordinate effectively with new actors such as health authorities and other national and international partners. Coordination, especially through World Vision, increased the efficiency of food procurement and the assemblage of basic food baskets to be distributed to all departments of Bolivia. The Minister of Health expressed interest in replicating the experience with WFP to other health areas following the same model and asked the World Bank for an extension of the project.

Gender was integrated into the implementation of emergency response activities, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker score of 3. Beneficiaries in La Paz and Beni were composed of about 50 percent women in each location, with female-headed households accounting for 46 percent of families in La Paz and 52 percent of families in Beni (637 households led by women and 923 led by men). This result was achieved thanks to a prioritization of targeted beneficiaries based on previous gender analyses that revealed that during emergencies, women's, elderly's, and Indigenous peoples' income generation are affected by varied factors such as the difficulty of getting a paid job and discrimination related to social and cultural norms.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|--|---------------------|
| Provide food assistance for assets (FFA) to crisis-affected households | 3 |

Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable groups at risk of malnutrition in all its forms have improved nutritional status by 2022



150 people living with HIV receiving training on **nutrition, human rights, and sexual and reproductive health**



WFP promoted the use of **natural and local** products in supplements for **children aged 6-23 months**

Strategic outcome 2 aims to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups at risk of malnutrition in all its forms by 2022.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP had planned to 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. Nevertheless, there were no funds to implement planned activities.

While there were no direct outputs and outcomes associated with strategic outcome 2 as planned activities were not carried out, WFP's nutrition-related activities strengthened nutritional knowledge and access. More specifically, under strategic outcome 1, WFP trained 150 people living with HIV and family members and health personnel in the departments of Cochabamba, Beni, and La Paz on healthy eating habits and nutrition guidance with HIV considerations. Furthermore, in consultation with nutritionists, WFP ensured that cash-based transfers were adequate to complement the nutritional needs of beneficiaries.

WFP engaged with partners throughout its strategic outcomes to support nutritional needs for vulnerable populations. WFP coordinated with the Ministry of Health and Sports and World Vision to design food baskets delivered to people with COVID-19, taking into account nutrition and cultural preferences.

WFP's inability to secure funding for communication campaigns around nutrition resulted in new adaptive actions to mainstream nutrition. WFP concluded that nutrition should be a cross-cutting theme across all strategic outcomes. WFP is seeking new partnerships and funding opportunities to strengthen nutrition elements throughout the country strategic plan to strengthen its technical nutritional support in 2022. For this purpose, WFP conducted a mapping exercise of civil society organizations that promote local and natural food products and feature strong social responsibility programmes targeting nutrition and food security.

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)



905 water ponds, 196,500 meters of irrigation canals, and 209 wells constructed through Food Assistance for Assets in Oruro



Beneficiaries engaged in **consultative workshops** to develop **seasonal livelihood maps**



36 **Indigenous women** producer groups secured **new markets** to sell their quinoa-based products

Strategic outcome 3 seeks to improve smallholder farmers' food security and nutrition through improved productivity and incomes. Smallholder farmers remain key beneficiaries, contributing significantly to Bolivia's food production system. Yet, they are also among the most vulnerable populations in the country, located in rural areas where poverty is high at 30 percent.

Livelihoods and asset creation comprise most of WFP's programming and funding, with strategic outcome 3 receiving in 2021 USD 1.2 million, a 72 percent increase from 2020. Overall, available resources accounted for 99 percent of resources allocated in the needs-based plan. Due to adequate funding, participatory and adaptive planning and long-term experience delivering livelihoods and capacity-strengthening activities, WFP established more assets than planned.

Activity 3: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and training to subsistence smallholder farmers

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP carried out FFA programmes in the Chaco and Oruro departments, which face extreme drought conditions.

To develop a shared understanding of the local context and capture livelihood roles, hardships, risks, and opportunities as well as beneficiaries' needs, preferences and interests, WFP conducted an Integrated Context Analysis at the national level, Seasonal Livelihood Planning workshops at the regional level, and Community-Based Participatory Planning at the community level. Considering the vulnerability of the Indigenous Guaraní community in Chaco and the Uru Chipaya Indigenous smallholder farmers in Oruro, WFP provided conditional cash-based transfers to increase their capacity to withstand drought, deforestation, and health and environmental contamination brought about by oil and gas drilling. As a result, WFP assisted 30,192 beneficiaries in Chaco and Oruro with FFA. In Chaco, WFP constructed 528 hectares of agricultural gardens, irrigation systems, and community market infrastructure to promote local trade. While in Oruro, WFP supported, restored, and built 905 traditional wells and 196,500 linear meters of irrigation canals. By rehabilitating water reservoirs and systems, WFP improved living conditions for women and girls, who are primarily responsible for collecting water for consumption and other family activities.

For activity 3, WFP conducted post-distribution monitoring on the project site in Chaco. Those reporting high levels of food insecurity diminished from 9 to 2 percent. Similarly, families reporting food secure conditions increased from 55 to 60 percent. The food consumption score improved from 66 to 74 percent, while families reporting poor food consumption decreased. The percentage of families reporting moderate to severe levels of food insecurity fell from 37 to 13 post-intervention. [1]

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

Under activity 4, WFP could not deliver commodity voucher transfers as planned; instead, WFP adapted to the context to provide capacity strengthening within FFA activities. WFP supported a manufacturing plant to produce nutritional supplements for children aged 6-23 months to expand production to meet school feeding programme demand. The supplement was designed according to national guidelines for nutritional products and is formulated with nutritious, local ingredients such as quinoa. While school feeding programmes are not generating sufficient demand due to COVID-19 interruptions, the plant has the capacity to provide food for the entire population of children aged 6-23 months in the department (17,000). Under activity 4, the manufacturing plant will produce 2,000 rations to support children with chronic malnutrition in Oruro.

WFP also targeted two struggling women's smallholder associations (Ucumasi and Huari) in Oruro, which were negatively impacted by the pandemic. These two associations were composed of 36 primarily Indigenous women. WFP

revitalized both enterprises, launching capacity strengthening activities and repairing and purchasing equipment. As a result of WFP support, both women’s smallholder associations in Oruro found new markets for their products and signed commercial agreements with the national brewing company and school feeding programmes. Their production capacity is now at 10,000 superfood quinoa energy bars a day for the first group, and 1,600 baked goods a day for the second. One association sold 800 packages of quinoa bars through the Oruro’s departmental government in 2021; and the second association agreed to sell over 30,000 baked goods to 16 schools (1,200 per week) through the Uyuni’s municipal government, as well as 6,000 products to the national brewing company (50 daily rations) from March to September 2022.

WFP coordinated with government officials throughout the Three-Pronged Approach exercises, integrating contextual and seasonal information into their programming plans. In addition, WFP supported the municipal government to install the manufacturing plant. This activity aligns with and supports national development goals, as the provision of adequate complementary food free of charge for children aged 6-23 months is highlighted in the national policy established to eradicate child malnutrition. WFP also engaged actively with the private sector and the departmental government, establishing agreements in 2021 with plans to continue selling the women’s association products into 2022.

Through strategic outcome 3, WFP took an innovative approach to participatory planning and economic recovery activities. By engaging in community-level workshops for seasonal planning and branching out to new markets to support women smallholders, both the Government and local markets benefitted directly.

WFP handed over to departmental and local authorities in Chaco and Oruro the responsibility to maintain the constructed and restored assets. In addition, WFP began planning to connect the women’s associations of Chaco to new markets in 2022, such as retailers, coffee shops, fair trade shows, among others.

Gender and age were fully integrated into the implementation of all activities, reflected by the Gender and Age Mark score of 4. Through technical training, 42 Indigenous women from two smallholders’ associations from Oruro have improved their capacities for food transformation, commercialization, and access to new markets. One of these associations is led by senior women, and the other is composed of young women between 18 and 24 years old. These results have contributed to improving their financial autonomy through income generation, empowerment, social recognition as productive individuals, and change conditioning factors such as unequal sociocultural norms.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|---|---------------------|
| Provide FFA and training to subsistence smallholder farmers | 4 |
| Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme | 4 |

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



WFP conducted a study on the **Double Burden of Malnutrition** to support policy-making



WFP launched a survey on **school feeding programmes** across Bolivia to assess efficiency and effectiveness

Strategic outcome 4 aims to strengthen the capacities of national and subnational institutions to manage food security policies and programmes. WFP continued to provide technical assistance to the Government by generating knowledge on the country context, malnutrition, gender, and school feeding programmes. This evidence-driven analysis complemented WFP's programmatic activities. It allowed the Government to design policies and programmes that consider the needs of the most vulnerable groups in Bolivia in the long term.

In 2021, WFP continued conducting the Double Burden of Malnutrition study, with technical support from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). The study investigates the impact of undernourishment and obesity on health, education, and productivity to inform decision-makers' understanding and policies on malnutrition. To complement this, WFP started another study the Gender and Poverty study which explores the interlinkages between gender, poverty, and malnutrition. Under strategic outcome 4, WFP also analysed school feeding programmes in Bolivia. Lastly, following a request made by the Ministry of Rural Development and Land, WFP enhanced the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) to include analyses at the community level.

While strategic outcome 4 was under-resourced, WFP focused on research and analysis activities with a long-term impact. WFP initiated new knowledge-generating activities and reviews of existing programmes to ensure that limited funding would nevertheless result in significant outcomes. WFP also closely aligned its detailed analyses with government policy planning to integrate and ensure the sustainability of results.

In December 2021, WFP and ECLAC finalized the analysis and data processing from the Double Burden of Malnutrition study and presented the study's objectives and preliminary results to the Ministry of Health and Sports and subsequently to the members of the National Advisory Committee (CAN). The CAN comprises delegates from all the ministries with links to food and nutrition and from the public and private sector, non-governmental organizations, academic, and individual experts. The ECLAC team supported with inferences and calculations to complement information gaps and complete the analysis.

WFP continued the Gender and Poverty study using a mixed methodology to complement this research to evaluate the nature and impacts of gender inequalities, poverty, and malnutrition across Bolivia. The study includes a literature review and primary data collection administered to 860 women and 720 men in various urban and rural contexts. WFP designed and surveyed 1,000 people to collect demographic and food security data, using tested tools like WFP's Gender Equality and Food Security measure, a globally applicable instrument examining the correlation between empowerment and food security.

Lastly, WFP analyzed school feeding programmes and ICA tool to strengthen programme implementation and contextual knowledge. WFP carried out surveys to school feeding focal points from various municipalities to gather information on successes, weaknesses, and gaps in school feeding implementation. In response to official requests, WFP signed a framework agreement for collaboration with the Ministry of Rural Development and Land to expand ICA analysis to the community level. This includes providing a server to house databases and analysis related to food security indicators.

Activities undertaken in strategic outcome 4 are investments in future policy and programming in Bolivia, and therefore produced outcomes in 2021, which will also extend into 2022. WFP's presentation to the CAN on initial findings from the Double Burden of Malnutrition study fed directly into official government guidance, connecting the study indicators to official national data and information on malnutrition. WFP and partners also presented findings from this study before the Ministry of Health and Sports to use results for designing and implementing policies. The expected impact of both the Double Burden of Malnutrition study and the Gender and Poverty study is to support the Government in improving the population's nutritional status, reducing the costs associated with malnutrition, and adapting policies to reflect the connections between gender and poverty in Bolivia.

The outcome of the analysis of school feeding programmes in 2021 was to generate a roadmap that will help national authorities improve the functioning of school feeding programmes and lobby for resource allocation to these technical areas. One key conclusion was the need to strengthen the capacities of the technicians responsible for the school feeding programs in each municipality. Further training is needed on current regulations and the technical and financial processes to access products from local producers. Results also revealed a lack of human and physical resources, such as technical guidance on designing menus for schoolchildren and adequate food services to ensure the quantity, quality, standardization, and a suitable balance of nutrients.

In addition, the expanded ICA at the community level has begun to feed the necessary analysis and data on food insecurity into the national agricultural development plan to prioritize food security policies and programmes.

To analyse school feeding programmes, WFP coordinated with local municipalities to conduct the surveys and collaborated with the United Nations Children’s Fund and the Ministry of Education to produce brochures on the safe return to school.

One significant lesson learned emerged from the analysis of school feeding programmes. WFP recognized that many focal points had only recently been appointed due to government staffing changes. Therefore, many did not have the required knowledge, institutional memory, or sufficient supporting documentation to provide baseline information on outcomes from previous years. The pandemic also affected the operation of these programmes and focal point participation in the study. To partially remedy this problem, WFP and the La Paz municipality produced a brochure to outline the plan for a safe return to classes in 2022, together with the United Nations Children’s Fund and the Ministry of Education. Moving forward, WFP will improve survey targeting to take all staffing and COVID-19 related changes into account.

Gender and age were fully integrated into the implementation of this strategic outcome, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker score of 4. The progress achieved by the Gender and Double Burden of Malnutrition study will provide information to identify the interlinkages between gender inequalities and the double burden. The obtained data would provide inputs for public decision-makers and stakeholders to promote measures to reduce the double burden and support sustainable changes

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 | 4 |

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Bolivia's Constitution guarantees gender equality and women's participation in social, economic, and political life; however, inequalities remain. In Bolivia, time spent on unpaid domestic chores is 23 percent for women, compared to 12 percent for men. [1] According to the World Economic Forum's Gender Gap Report for 2021, Bolivia's rank fell 19 places since 2020. The effects of climate change and COVID-19 have exacerbated gender inequalities and endangered women's livelihoods.

In 2021, WFP Bolivia focused on increasing women's and Indigenous peoples' participation and empowerment across its activities. WFP continued to support crisis-affected and vulnerable groups in 2021, assisting 65 women and 85 men living with HIV. WFP delivered food assistance and capacity-strengthening trainings, which covered nutrition, food security, human rights, and sexual and reproductive health. Crisis-affected groups were targeted through all Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programmes under strategic outcome 1. WFP conducted surveys to determine the role of women in decision-making. In Chaco, the proportion of households in which decisions were made jointly with women and men increased 20 percent from baseline in 2021.

WFP also strengthened the resiliency of food-insecure farming and Indigenous communities in the Chaco and Oruro regions through FFA. In Chaco, both women and men actively participated in Community-Based Participatory Planning workshops, from which 73 percent of working committees were composed of women and men in equal parts. A challenge moving forward would be to ensure equal participation in all committees. One activity prioritized by women was to reconstruct or rehab community gardens. The activity raised awareness of the importance of gardening to improve food security and increase women's income generation.

In Oruro, 743 women and 1012 men from rural areas worked in FFA projects and received cash-based transfers. This was the first time most women went to a bank and received a money transfer. Through the rehabilitation of wells, WFP reduced the time spent on unpaid care work for women and girls (by customary law, they are responsible for water collection). For these activities, WFP conducted another survey on gender and decision-making approaches, and had similar results the proportion of households conducting joint decisions increased by 19 percent.

To enhance women's economic empowerment, WFP implemented the project "School feeding with a women's economic empowerment approach" in the Indigenous communities of Huari and Ucumasi. The project aimed to reactivate the production of two women's smallholder associations, whose production and sales of superfood quinoa energy bars and baked goods were affected by the pandemic. As a result, all 36 women received training on internal organization, marketing, negotiation, administration, financial accounting, and distribution of products in the context of the pandemic.

WFP also continues analysing the results of the Double Burden of Malnutrition and Gender and Poverty studies, exploring the causes, interconnections and consequences of gender inequalities, poverty, and malnutrition at the individual, group, and state levels. Results will be published in 2022 to improve evidence-based policymaking.

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

Protection remains a priority for WFP operations in Bolivia, from delivering emergency assistance to crisis-affected populations to engaging in Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and capacity-strengthening among smallholders' associations, including those led by women. In 2021, WFP Bolivia assisted beneficiaries in emergencies through strategic outcome 1, targeting those most vulnerable to climate-related shocks, such as floods and drought and those most affected by COVID-19. WFP also contributed to the resilience of vulnerable groups through strategic outcome 3.

When delivering food assistance to crisis-affected populations, WFP implemented measures to protect beneficiaries, secure their access to protection mechanisms and ensure their data is confidential. During each cash-based transfer, WFP staff were present outside the financial institution to ensure beneficiaries received their transfer smoothly, considering the special needs of pregnant and lactating women and girls and the elderly. Regarding the COVID-19 situation, WFP carried out all activities according to national regulations and biosafety protocols. Field teams mitigated risks related to COVID-19 by scheduling distributions to prevent crowds and maintaining social distance.

Using tools developed in 2020, WFP utilized the Community and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) to allow beneficiaries to submit complaints or request information. Beneficiaries received consent forms to protect the confidentiality of their data and secure their consent for data collected, thus enhancing WFP's accountability to beneficiaries. All beneficiaries' personal information gathered by WFP or cooperating partners were collected and processed with strict confidentiality, following WFP established legal, ethical, and operational standards. Following operations, no institution, counterpart, or cooperating partner has access to beneficiaries' personal information. This information is stored in a protected site with access restricted only to the protection focal point.

WFP ensured that the Informed Consent forms were delivered to the beneficiaries appropriately and effectively throughout FFA activities. The form was customized, taking into consideration the local context, informed by the communication and language needs of the community. This design was implemented to confirm that beneficiaries could understand the use of their personal information and their rights in that regard. The form highlighted the hotline number for the CFM. After a prior assessment, it was decided that having a WhatsApp line was a practical solution to allow beneficiaries to reach the office, to report any problems collecting their incentives and register any complaints. According to the gender, communication and protection assessment conducted in 2020, this platform is the most used in Bolivia and is practical as it does not entail any additional cost for beneficiaries to use a WhatsApp line. WFP protection staff managed responses to the CFM line.

In accordance with WFP's Guide to Personal Data Protection and Privacy, before collecting data, WFP took the following steps:

- trained the project teams to collect and manage data in accordance with official guidance; and
- determined the Standard Operating Procedures and functions of project staff to manage the data received.

During data collection, the representatives of each community or municipality coordinated with the local government to collect the forms and WFP took the following steps:

- explained the content of the consent forms to the beneficiaries, considering that many have reading or writing challenges and their various capacities (disabilities, advanced age, etc.); and
- distributed the consent forms encouraging the use of the WhatsApp number for consultation, questions and feedback about the project or the management of personal data.

Beneficiaries were able to contact the protection focal point at any time, and all questions and concerns were compiled into a daily log. Country office protection focal points immediately followed up on any question or concern, and only once the case received a solution would it be closed and registered in the log. Throughout all 2021 operations, no critical issues that directly undermined or threatened beneficiaries' safety and dignity were registered by the CFM, the cooperating partners or WFP staff in charge of the projects.

The work done by the country office is transparent and recognized by both beneficiaries and local authorities. WFP has extensive experience in the country, especially in rural areas. Because of this, people and authorities entrust the delivery of their data to project staff. Together with local authorities, WFP has established a culture of careful management of confidential data throughout all projects.

Environment

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

Food security and environmental issues are highly interconnected in Bolivia, as most Bolivians rely on the agricultural sector for their livelihoods. However, 85 percent of farmers rely on agriculture at a subsistence level, and 40 percent of the population cannot earn enough to cover their basic food needs. [1] In recent years, Bolivia has struggled with natural hazards caused by climate change such as droughts, flooding, soil erosion and water contamination, which further strain agricultural productivity and weaken food systems. The departments of Oruro, Potosí, and Chaco typically suffer from drought, while La Paz, Beni, Santa Cruz, and Pando experience seasonal flooding.

WFP Bolivia has taken steps to tackle environmental and food security challenges by supporting communities vulnerable to shocks and strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers. Projects implemented in 2021 considered environmental risks and opportunities, both in design and implementation. At the onset of WFP Bolivia's country strategic plan in 2018, the Government expressed a preference for Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities through cash-based transfers to avoid dependency and stimulate the economy. WFP committed to conducting environmental screening to ensure that these activities are designed with environmental sustainability in mind and prevent or mitigate potential environmental risks. Most projects were executed through Memorandums of Understanding with local governments, in which they managed oversight of activities and their environmental impact. WFP conducted a post-factum screening of the Memorandums of Understanding and found that none required further risk management measures.

Through implementing emergency and resilience projects, WFP strived to protect both environmental and social sustainability. To support beneficiaries suffering from flooding in Northern La Paz, WFP rehabilitated water systems and agricultural plots where water was receding. These restorations allowed beneficiaries access to safe water for consumption, prevented further erosion and ensured more stable water flows. Throughout the implementation of FFA activities, the country office consciously avoided any activity that may entail deforestation to clear agricultural or livestock grazing land, most of which were related to water systems, including water harvest systems and the use of traditional wells. These activities were also socially sustainable as they were identified and selected by the communities themselves through participatory approaches.

WFP also integrated environmental considerations in its capacity-strengthening activities, including formulating an Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) at the community level. The ICA was conducted together with the Agro-Environment Observatory of the Ministry of Rural Development and Land, where in addition to food security indicators, the Government added environmental indicators in line with the Mother Earth Law to ensure that ministry plans will consider the conservation and sustainability of the agricultural and grazing lands.

As WFP's Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF) guidelines were published in September 2021, when most activities were being implemented, no screening took place in the reporting period. Therefore, the environmental indicator is zero. WFP Bolivia is taking the ESSF into account for 2022 activity planning.

Support to Indigenous people

WFP has been working with the Guaraní Indigenous people in the Chaco region for more than 15 years, delivering emergency response to supporting school feeding and resilience projects, and assisting people with COVID-19. As part of WFP's objective to expand resilience support to the most vulnerable segments of Bolivian society, in 2021, the country office initiated new livelihoods projects for two Indigenous Guaraní communities in Tentaguasu and Yuati in the Tarija department of Chaco.

Droughts due to climate change have severely affected the livelihoods of the Guaraní in both Tentaguasu and Yuati, requiring innovative approaches to support their food security. In Tentaguasu, the Guaraní previously relied on fishing activities in the Pilcomayo River as their main source of income. However, in recent years drought has drastically reduced the supply of fish. Guaraní women began producing handicrafts out of palm leaves to help alleviate the economic strain on their families and community. In Yuati, drought has dried up water reserves in their agricultural lands previously used for irrigation. The Guaraní in these communities produce various products such as earrings, jewelry boxes, handbags, individual bags, etc.

COVID-19 lockdowns have caused additional challenges for both communities to access markets to sell their products. WFP intervened to assist the Guaraní first with brochures to market their products and subsequently purchased 215 items to be sold in the WFP store in headquarters. As a result, 60 families from both communities have received payments for their handicrafts through this new international market. As proceeds come directly to the Guaraní, this project supports the local economy. It strengthens the food security of these Indigenous communities, allowing them to overcome and adapt to the shock of climate change-related drought. WFP plans to continue marketing Guaraní products and connecting these communities to new international markets.

Data Notes

Overview

SDG values for national results are not available.

Context and Operations

[1] World Bank 2021: <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/834841638456985493/pdf/Bolivia-Systematic-Country-Diagnostic-Update-Rebalancing-Inclusive-and-Sustainable-Growth-to-Continue-Reducing-Poverty-in-Bolivia.pdf>

[2] ECLAC and PAHO. 2021. The prolongation of the health crisis and its impact on health, the economy and social development.

[3] Data from WFP remote assessments in 2020 and 2021

[4] Global Hunger Index, 2021. <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/bolivia.html>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] CBT was estimated as USD 95 (BOB 650) for food assistance and USD 29 (BOB 200) for hygiene materials and other needs.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] The Food and Agricultural organization of the United Nations named 2013 the "International Quinoa Year" to recognize the crop's high nutrient content.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] WFP considered seasonality when conducting these evaluations.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] UN-Women, <https://data.unwomen.org/country/bolivia-plurinational-state-of>, 2021.

Environment

[1] FAO in Emergencies, <https://www.fao.org/emergencies/countries/detail/en/c/161507>, 2021.

The cross-cutting indicator "Proportion of FLAs, MOUs, CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk is in the logframe but no activity has been screened.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

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 | % | | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response | Number | 10,354 | 10,115 | 20,469 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security | Number | 25,381 | 25,280 | 50,661 | 0 |
| 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 | 15,018 | 15,174 | 30,192 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) | Ha | | | 600.5 | |

|  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 | | 1 | | |

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|---------|--------|----------------------|
| Total Beneficiaries | male | 16,154 | 25,280 | 156% |
| | female | 16,546 | 25,381 | 153% |
| | total | 32,700 | 50,661 | 155% |
| By Age Group | | | | |
| 0-23 months | male | 621 | 1,454 | 234% |
| | female | 637 | 1,390 | 218% |
| | total | 1,258 | 2,844 | 226% |
| 24-59 months | male | 1,363 | 963 | 71% |
| | female | 1,398 | 920 | 66% |
| | total | 2,761 | 1,883 | 68% |
| 5-11 years | male | 2,085 | 3,358 | 161% |
| | female | 2,122 | 3,218 | 152% |
| | total | 4,207 | 6,576 | 156% |
| 12-17 years | male | 2,255 | 3,233 | 143% |
| | female | 2,302 | 3,282 | 143% |
| | total | 4,557 | 6,515 | 143% |
| 18-59 years | male | 8,326 | 13,691 | 164% |
| | female | 8,545 | 13,638 | 160% |
| | total | 16,871 | 27,329 | 162% |
| 60+ years | male | 1,504 | 2,581 | 172% |
| | female | 1,542 | 2,933 | 190% |
| | total | 3,046 | 5,514 | 181% |

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

| Residence Status | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|---------|--------|----------------------|
| Resident | 32,700 | 50,661 | 155% |

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

| Programme Area | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|----------------------|
| Asset Creation and Livelihood | 32,000 | 31,783 | 99% |
| School-Based Programmes | 700 | 0 | 0% |
| Unconditional Resources Transfer | 0 | 18,878 | - |

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 | 282,667 | 46% |
| Commodity Voucher | 0 | 199,809 | - |

| Modality | Planned Distribution (CBT) | Actual Distribution (CBT) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition | | | |
| Cash | 639,732 | 755,956 | 118% |
| Commodity Voucher | 9,639 | 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. | | | | | |
| Detailed Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | Food assistance for asset | Female | 7,596 | 719 |
| | | | Male | 7,404 | 721 |
| | | | Total | 15,000 | 1,440 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | Food assistance for training | Female | 0 | 71 |
| | | | Male | 0 | 80 |
| | | | Total | 0 | 151 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | General Distribution | Female | 0 | 4,863 |
| | | | Male | 0 | 4,714 |
| | | | Total | 0 | 9,577 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers | All | General Distribution | Female | 0 | 4,803 |
| | | | Male | 0 | 4,498 |
| | | | Total | 0 | 9,301 |
| A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 616,500 | 282,667 |
| A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers | | | US\$ | 0 | 199,809 |

| Output Results | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|---------|--------|
| Activity 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households. | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| D: Targeted beneficiaries are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in the event of a shock through conditional CBT | | | | |
| Food assistance for asset | | | | |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.110: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed | meter | 3 | 3.3 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.17: Hectares (ha) of land cleared | Ha | 50 | 72.5 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated | Km | 30 | 35 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities | Number | 30 | 34 |

| Outcome Results | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Activity 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households. | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Population affected by emergencies - 2021 - Location: LA PAZ - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base | Overall | 0 | >75 | >70 | 82 | | | WFP survey |

| Strategic Outcome 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition through improved productivity and incomes by 2022 (SDG target 2.3) | | | | Resilience Building | |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Output Results | | | | | |
| Activity 03: Provide FFA and training to subsistence smallholder farmers | | | | | |
| Detailed Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers | All | Food assistance for asset | Female | 0 | 77 |
| | | | Male | 0 | 132 |
| | | | Total | 0 | 209 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | Food assistance for asset | Female | 8,609 | 15,049 |
| | | | Male | 8,391 | 15,143 |
| | | | Total | 17,000 | 30,192 |
| A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 639,732 | 755,956 |
| Activity 04: Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme. | | | | | |
| Detailed Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers | All | School feeding (on-site) | Female | 342 | 0 |
| | | | Male | 358 | 0 |
| | | | Total | 700 | 0 |
| A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers | | | US\$ | 9,639 | 0 |

| Output Results | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|---------|---------|--|
| Activity 03: Provide FFA and training to subsistence smallholder farmers | | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| D: Food-insecure farmers use the productive assets created through FFA activities to improve their resilience | | | | | |
| Food assistance for asset | | | | | |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated | Km | 207 | 196.5 | |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.125: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt) | Number | 920 | 905 | |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.137: Number of wells or shallow wells rehabilitated for domestic use | Number | 210 | 209 | |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.141: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems rehabilitated | m3 | 561,990 | 510,900 | |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.154: Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.) | Number | 483 | 483 | |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created | Ha | 580.8 | 528 | |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided | Number | 3,100 | 3,020 | |

| Outcome Results | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|
| Activity 03: Provide FFA and training to subsistence smallholder farmers | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |

| Target Group: Resilience Building - Location: Bolivia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|------|-----|-----|------|--|--|------------|
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 62.2 | >63 | >63 | 84.3 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 67.5 | >68 | >68 | 69.2 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 66.2 | >67 | >67 | 73.6 | | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 7.4 | <7 | <7 | 8.8 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 16 | <16 | <16 | 14.9 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 13.5 | <13 | <13 | 13.1 | | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 30.4 | <30 | <30 | 6.9 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 16.5 | <16 | <16 | 15.9 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 20.3 | <20 | <20 | 13.3 | | | WFP survey |

| Outcome Results | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Activity 05: Strengthen capacities of government institutions to reduce the food insecurity of the most vulnerable communities | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Ministries - Location: Bolivia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | | | | | |
| Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new) | Overall | 0 | ≥2 | ≥2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | WFP programme monitoring |

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

| Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Activity 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households. | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Population affected by emergencies - Location: Bolivia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 70 | ≥84 | >70 | 84 | | | WFP survey |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men | Overall | 14 | ≤5 | <14 | 4 | | | WFP survey |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women | Overall | 16 | ≤37 | <16 | 12 | | | WFP survey |
| Activity 03: Provide FFA and training to subsistence smallholder farmers | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Resilience building - Location: Bolivia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - - | Overall | 42 | ≥60 | >50 | 42 | | | WFP survey |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 40 | >50 | >50 | 47.5 | | | WFP survey |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men | Overall | 42 | <25 | <25 | 37.5 | | | WFP survey |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women | Overall | 18 | <25 | <25 | 15 | | | WFP survey |

Protection indicators

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

Activity 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.

| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Target Group: Population affected by emergencies - Location: Bolivia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges - | Female | 100 | ≥99 | >95 | 100 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 100 | ≥99 | >95 | 100 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 100 | ≥99 | >95 | 100 | | | WFP survey |

Activity 03: Provide FFA and training to subsistence smallholder farmers

| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Target Group: Resilience building - Location: Bolivia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges - | Female | 100 | ≥94 | >95 | 79.1 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 100 | ≥94 | >95 | 79.1 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 100 | ≥94 | >95 | 79.1 | | | WFP survey |

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

Activity 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.

| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Target Group: Population affected by emergencies - Location: Bolivia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - - | Female | 0 | ≥96 | >70 | 98 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≥96 | >70 | 98 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥96 | >70 | 98 | | | WFP survey |

Activity 03: Provide FFA and training to subsistence smallholder farmers

| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Target Group: Resilience building - Location: Bolivia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - - | Female | 0 | ≥99 | >70 | 100 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≥99 | >70 | 99 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥99 | >70 | 99.5 | | | WFP survey |

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Guarani indigenous girls

World Food Programme

<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 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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 |
| 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 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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. | 762,989 | 610,039 | 727,612 | 628,113 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 762,989 | 610,039 | 727,612 | 628,113 |
| 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. | 43,786 | 0 | 5,158 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 43,786 | 0 | 5,158 | 0 |

Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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 | 1,073,385 | 343,464 | 1,039,280 | 977,602 |
| | | Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme. | 116,219 | 154,520 | 135,392 | 76,227 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3) | | | 1,189,605 | 497,984 | 1,174,672 | 1,053,829 |
| 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 | 82,189 | 0 | 9,214 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 82,189 | 0 | 9,214 | 0 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 1,371,345 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 0 | 1,371,345 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 2,078,569 | 1,108,023 | 3,288,001 | 1,681,942 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 624,280 | 289,158 | 819,761 | 482,188 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 2,702,850 | 1,397,181 | 4,107,762 | 2,164,130 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 175,685 | 90,817 | 0 | 0 |

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Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Grand Total | | | 2,878,535 | 1,487,998 | 4,107,762 | 2,164,130 |



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

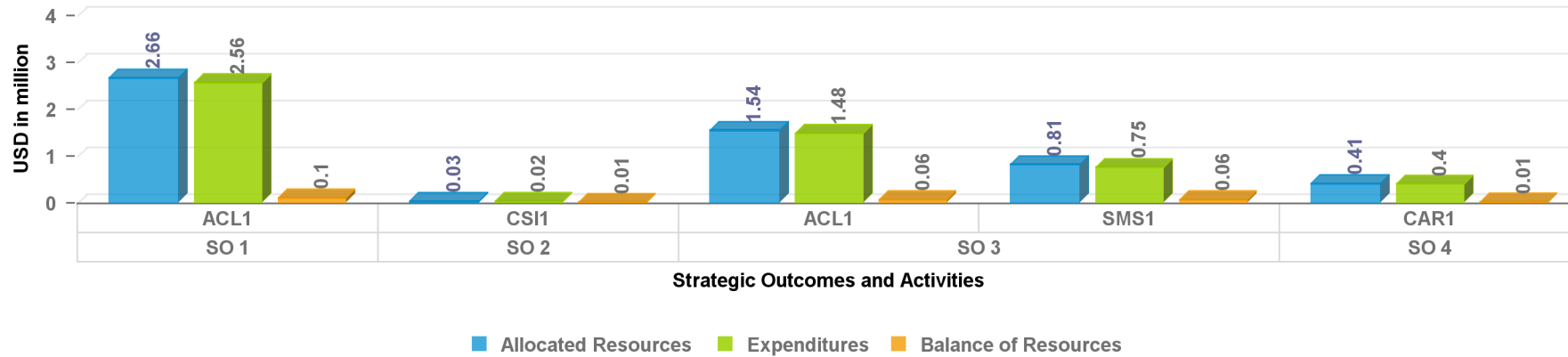
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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. | 2,632,414 | 2,657,347 | 0 | 2,657,347 | 2,557,848 | 99,499 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 2,632,414 | 2,657,347 | 0 | 2,657,347 | 2,557,848 | 99,499 |
| 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. | 453,861 | 27,919 | 0 | 27,919 | 22,760 | 5,158 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 453,861 | 27,919 | 0 | 27,919 | 22,760 | 5,158 |

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Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 | 1,987,941 | 1,540,112 | 0 | 1,540,112 | 1,478,434 | 61,678 |
| | | Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme. | 1,702,739 | 810,219 | 0 | 810,219 | 751,055 | 59,165 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3) | | | 3,690,680 | 2,350,331 | 0 | 2,350,331 | 2,229,488 | 120,843 |
| 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 | 485,984 | 405,585 | 0 | 405,585 | 396,372 | 9,214 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 485,984 | 405,585 | 0 | 405,585 | 396,372 | 9,214 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 1,371,345 | 0 | 1,371,345 | 0 | 1,371,345 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 1,371,345 | 0 | 1,371,345 | 0 | 1,371,345 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 7,262,939 | 6,812,527 | 0 | 6,812,527 | 5,206,468 | 1,606,059 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 1,577,228 | 1,560,227 | 0 | 1,560,227 | 1,222,654 | 337,573 |

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Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Total Direct Costs | | | 8,840,167 | 8,372,754 | 0 | 8,372,754 | 6,429,122 | 1,943,632 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 574,611 | 316,522 | | 316,522 | 316,522 | 0 |
| Grand Total | | | 9,414,777 | 8,689,276 | 0 | 8,689,276 | 6,745,644 | 1,943,632 |

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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