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Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022

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Overview

Bolivia is a landlocked country affected by the growing effects of climate change and recurring extreme climate-related events, food insecurity and malnutrition, compounded with socioeconomic inequality. Nationally, 52 percent of the population lives in food insecurity [1], predominantly affecting those in rural areas, where the Gini coefficient is 0.48 [2]. Additionally, Bolivia scored 0.734 in the gender gap index, showing that women are 27 percent less likely than men to have equal opportunities [3]. Forty-two percent of the population is Indigenous, with 36 Indigenous-recognized nations and 36 official languages. In 2022, Bolivia experienced volatile food prices mainly due to the Ukraine crisis and related increases in energy prices, inflation costs, the pandemic's residual effects and political disturbances, including roadblocks that impacted food production and distribution.

In 2022, WFP implemented the last year of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP), launched in 2019. Contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), the CSP covered four strategic outcomes: food assistance for crisis-affected populations, nutrition-sensitive interventions, support to smallholder farmers facing climate shocks, and capacity strengthening of national and subnational institutions.

WFP reached 31,325 food-insecure people (50 percent women) through activities implemented in rural and urban areas, responding to immediate and protected crises and strengthening resilience, especially in climate change adaptation and access to water for human consumption and agriculture. WFP fully resourced the 2022 requirements. However, the capacity-strengthening strategic outcomes on nutrition, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation did not receive funds in 2022 and were mainstreamed in emergency and resilience activities.

To contribute to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), WFP provided emergency assistance to 3,814 people. The Indigenous Guaraní people affected by floods in the department of Tarija received unconditional and conditional cash-based transfers to rehabilitate assets and improve resilience, linking crisis response to livelihood rehabilitation and income generation. Furthermore, WFP provided food assistance and training to 61 people living with HIV, increasing their knowledge of nutrition and health practices.

WFP, jointly with the departmental government of Oruro, continued strengthening the resilience of Indigenous communities in the highlands and assisted 4,000 Aymara, Quechua and Uru subsistence smallholder farmers by rehabilitating and building more than 3,000 small water infrastructures, providing training and strengthening the link between producers and the markets in the closest cities. WFP partnered with the local gastronomic non-governmental organization (NGO) *M'anqa*.

Contributing to SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Health and Sports, the Ministry of Rural Development and Land and the Ministry of Planning, local governments, and local NGOs. As a result, in 2022, WFP engaged with the Government in capacity needs mapping exercises of food supply chains [4], conducted the Double Burden of Malnutrition study [5] and the Integrated Context Analysis [6], supporting evidence-based policymaking and programme design.

WFP integrated a gender approach across the interventions, contributing to SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and complying with WFP's Gender Policy. WFP prioritized women as the recipients of cash-based transfers, mainstreamed nutrition messages to shift unequal gender norms and practices and implemented activities for women and girls in rural areas to diversify household incomes and promote economic independence, e.g., through training on associative mechanisms and handcraft production and selling.

Partnerships were crucial throughout the year. WFP worked closely with national, local and Indigenous governments, donors, NGOs, and academia. Immediate and multiyear funding and partners' local expertise enabled WFP to continue changing lives and saving lives in Bolivia. In 2023, WFP will strengthen existing partnerships and build new ones, pursuing the goal of leaving no one behind. In 2023, WFP will begin Bolivia's new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027, approved by the Executive Board in November 2022. In continuity and building on gains, WFP's actions will focus on crisis response, resilience building, linkages with food systems for smallholders, particularly rural women, and institutional capacity strengthening.

31,325

Total beneficiaries in 2022



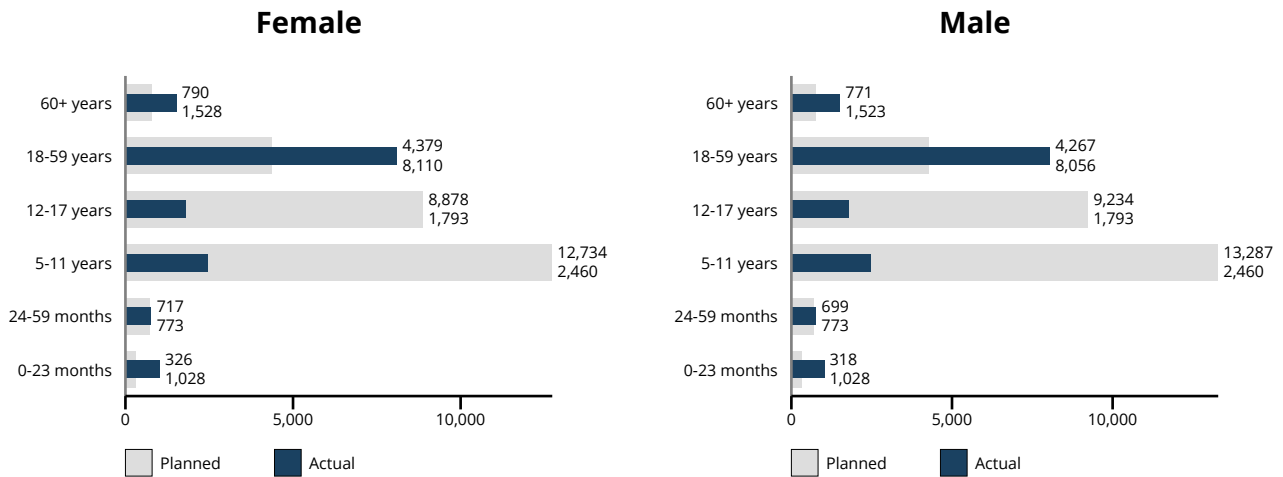
50% female



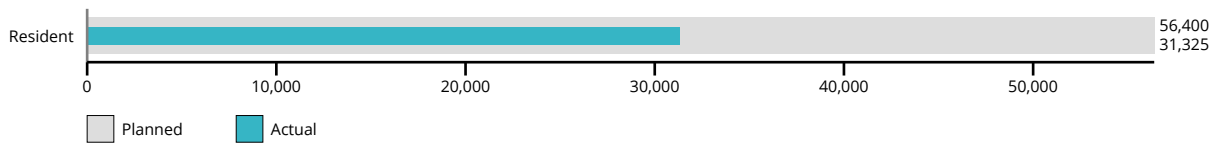
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 5,023 (50% Female, 50% Male)

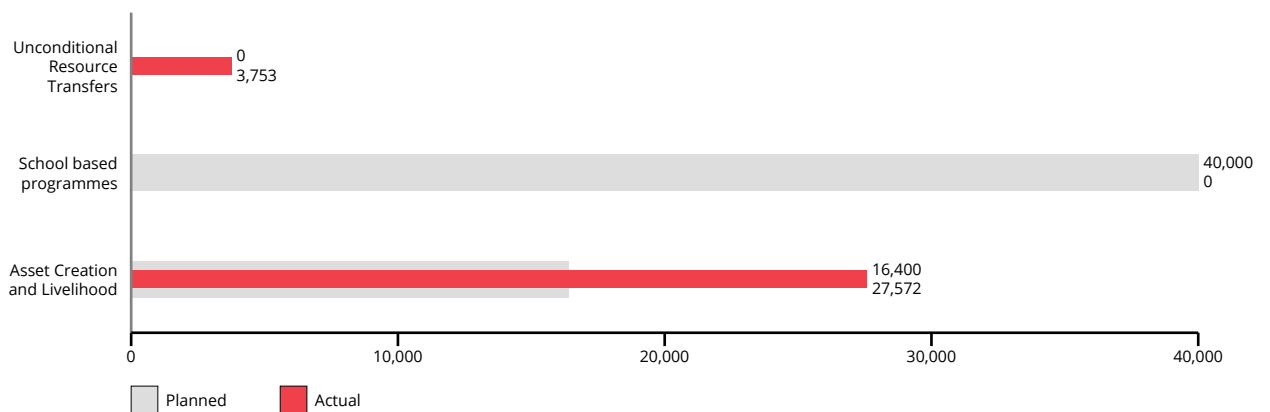
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



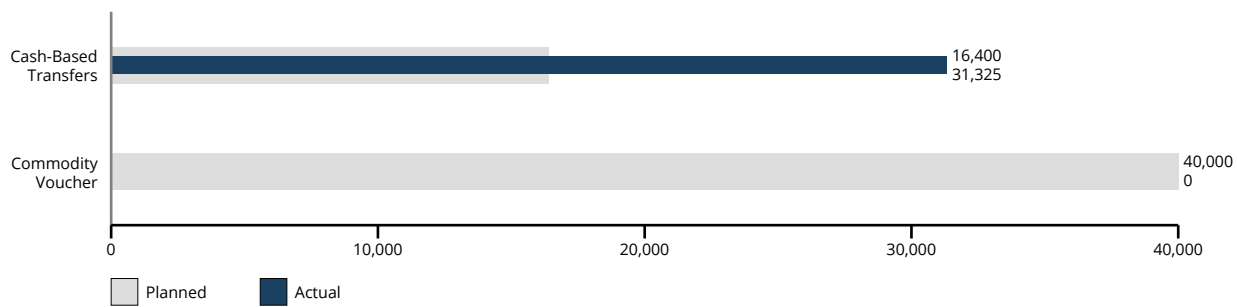
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



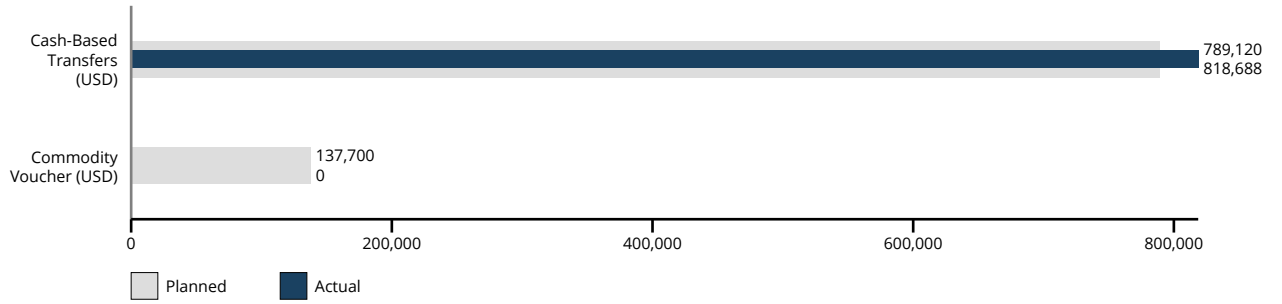
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



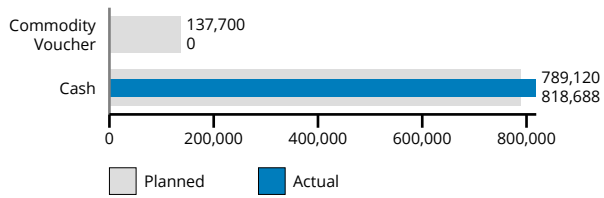
Beneficiaries by Modality



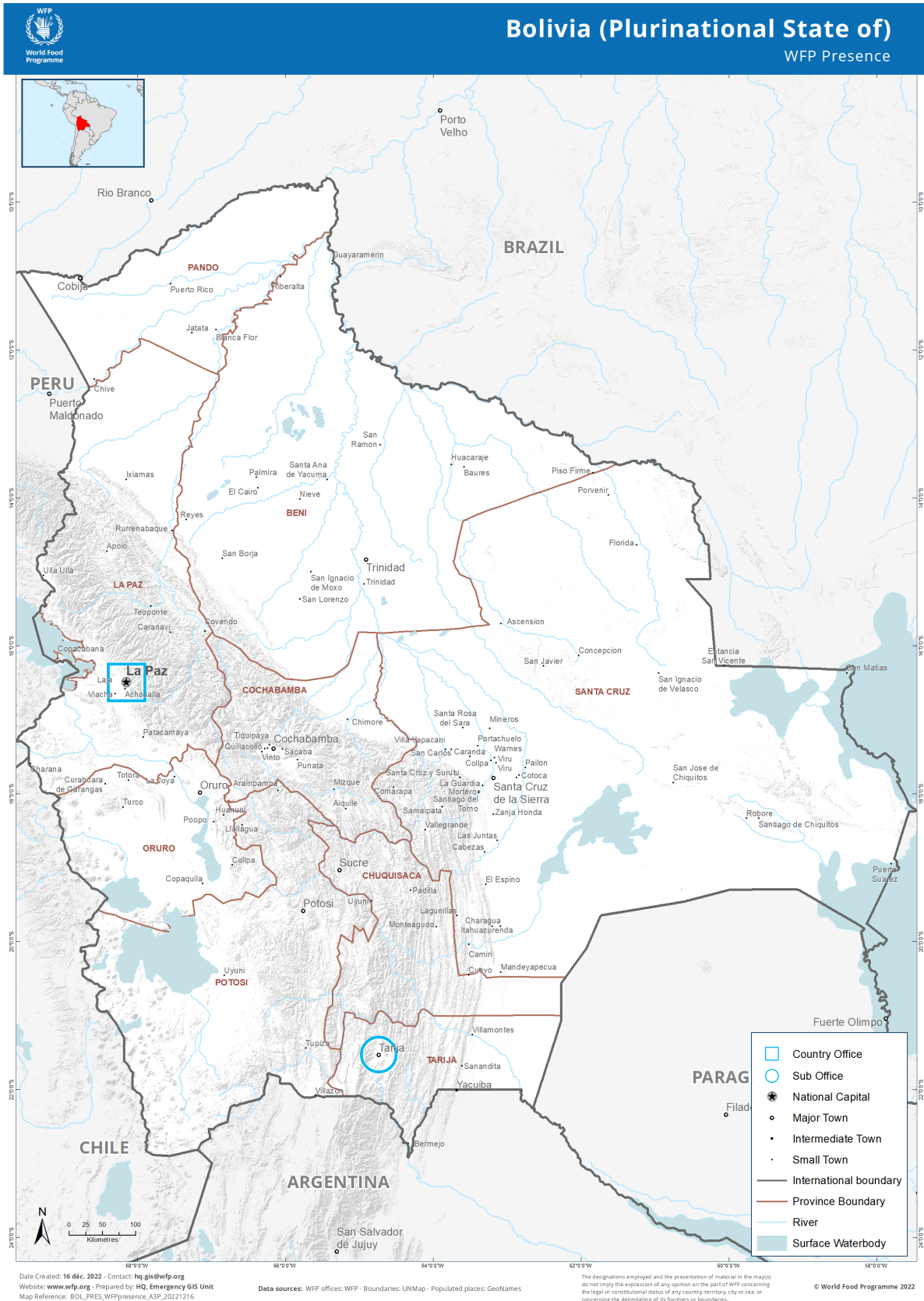
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



In 2022, Bolivia continued experiencing the effects of the pandemic, an increase in food insecurity and climate change. The Government adopted measures to reactivate the economy and to support the most vulnerable population through cash-based transfers. Government initiatives included credit to micro and small entrepreneurs and public investment in infrastructure. As a result, the Bolivian economy expanded by 4.3 percent compared to 2021 during the third quarter.

According to remote surveys conducted by WFP [1], from 2021 to 2022, the number of food-insecure people increased by 200,000, totalling 6.3 million. Of those food-insecure, 25 percent faced severe food insecurity, an increase of 4 percentage points from 2021.

Food insecurity in the country is worsened by prevalent slow and rapid onset emergencies. Bolivia is the country most affected by extreme weather-related events in South America and the tenth country worldwide for climatic risk, according to the Global Climate Risk Index 2021 [2]. Sixty percent of the population lives in areas prone to floods and droughts. Since livelihoods in these areas primarily depend on natural resources and agricultural production, which are affected by climatic variability, communities' food security and nutrition are fragile. In 2022, extreme climate-related events such as floods and severe droughts affected 95 percent of municipalities in Bolivia [3].

Most households rely on the informal economy as a source of income. Being one of the countries with a higher Gender Inequality Index (0.418) [4], women and girls, mainly Indigenous, face barriers to accessing productive and financial resources and have fewer opportunities to shape their lives and decisions compared to men. Amongst working women, 80 percent are in the informal sector [5].

In this context, WFP delivered life-saving assistance and continued to build the resilience of vulnerable communities, especially Indigenous ones.

Under emergency response activities (strategic outcome 1), WFP, in close coordination with local institutions and the Government, provided life-saving food assistance through cash-based transfers to 3,813 people. Beneficiaries were primarily from the Indigenous Guaraní community in the Chaco region (where the driest forest in South America is located) and people living with HIV in the urban and peri-urban area of Santa Cruz (the second largest city of Bolivia). Additionally, WFP integrated food security in analytical tools for targeting at the community level, which will be further presented under strategic outcome 4.

Under the nutrition pillar (strategic outcome 2), WFP could not mobilize financial resources and therefore did not implement stand-alone nutrition activities. However, WFP integrated nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-focused messages and components in emergency and preparedness interventions, resilience activities, capacity strengthening and assessments.

Under the resilience building focus area (strategic outcome 3), WFP and its partners strengthened Indigenous communities' resilience in Oruro's remote rural areas by delivering productive assets and conducting trainings targeted at smallholder farmers in 25 communities vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition. Despite limited and short-term funding, WFP has been continuously assisting communities in this Indigenous region since 2020. In 2022, WFP support included trainings and asset creation and rehabilitation activities: mostly water ponds, rain harvesting, and irrigation systems. Activities also generated environmental benefits by reducing erosion, restoring water banks and helping restore the Lake Poopó ecosystem. Additionally, WFP contributed to women's empowerment and gender equality through increased access to formal markets to sell agricultural produce and handicrafts.

Working towards SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals), WFP strengthened the capacities of national institutions (strategic outcome 4) to support populations with regard to their food security, nutrition and associated essential needs, especially through resilience initiatives and emergency preparedness and response [6]. In line with national strategies to enhance sustainable food productive systems and ensure the right to healthy food, WFP finalized three assessments that inform the design and implementation of joint interventions with the Government in nutrition, food systems, rural development and preparedness. Further, WFP trained government personnel, contributing to sustainability of national policies and actions. These assessments also provided inputs for the new CSP 2023-2027.

The Government was involved in the Integrated Context Analysis, providing relevant inputs to adapt WFP's methodology based on the Three-Pronged Approach [7]. It included a community-level analytical lens with valuable spatialized data from the Agroecological Observatory of the Ministry of Rural Development and Land. As a result, the Ministry of Planning adopted the methodology and the analysis is now accessible through the Government portal.

Finally, WFP is the technical focal point of the United Nations regional Inter-agency Food Systems Task Force for Latin America and the Caribbean, which provides technical support to 16 countries in the region. In 2022, WFP supported the Government in updating and implementing its national roadmap on food systems, in line with the commitments of the 2021 Food Systems Summit and the 2030 Agenda.

Risk Management

In 2022, WFP faced risks related to reduced funding, extreme climate-related events and supply chain disruption due to road blockages.

Insufficient funding was as a significant challenge for strategic outcomes 1, 2 and 4 during 2022. Having anticipated this risk, WFP obtained an exemption from the Government to partially use the Government Counterpart Cash Contributions to cover programmatic costs.

Persistent climate risks included drought, rainfall deficits, flooding and landslides, which, compounded with structural poverty and inequality, increased the number of beneficiaries in need of food assistance. As a result, WFP mobilized internal funding to address emergency needs and elaborated evidence and recommendations on disaster preparedness, presented in the Integrated Context Analysis.

The polarized socio-political context deteriorated, and towards the end of 2022, the governor of the department of Santa Cruz was arrested. It led to a massive strike that affected the main roads, increasing food and commodity prices and impacting transport and distribution. As a mitigation measure, WFP broadened its list of suppliers nationally to diversify providers and avoid breaks in implementing activities. Eventually, WFP enhanced price monitoring in local markets of the nine department capitals as an early warning mechanism on prices and availability of food and commodities.

Partnerships

WFP contributed to Bolivia's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 2 and SDG 17, thanks to its partnerships with the Government of Bolivia, local governments at the department and municipal levels, Indigenous authorities, United Nations agencies [1], donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and academia.

Partnerships with the governments of Bolivia and Germany and the access to flexible multilateral funding enabled WFP to achieve results in 2022: provide food assistance to crisis-affected populations, resilience building, support smallholder farmers and institutional capacity strengthening.

WFP coordinated closely with the Government of Bolivia, namely with the Ministry of Rural Development and Land, the Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Health and Sports and the Ministry of Production Development and Plural Economy. This collaboration also allowed the delivery of three assessments that provided recommendations to the Government on programme and policies to address malnutrition and food systems.

In addition, in 2022, WFP signed agreements with the San Andrés University in La Paz and the Private Technological University in Santa Cruz to perform assessments and support data collection and analysis.

WFP continued to collaborate with two local civil society organizations. In the rural area of the Chaco, WFP signed a field-level agreement with the Foundation for the Education for Development (FAUTAPO) to deliver cash-based transfers to beneficiaries at the distribution sites in communities. FAUTAPO also provided Guaraní Indigenous communities with technical assistance to rehabilitate flood-affected assets. In Oruro, the gastronomic institution *Manq'a* provided training to young Indigenous Uru women and men in association mechanisms and marketing as part of WFP's resilience interventions. This partnership was essential to generate better life opportunities for low-income youth in Bolivia.

WFP's emphasis on a results-based approach has enabled a high degree of adaptability in implementation. In 2022, WFP received funding from the governments of Bolivia and Germany via multilateral funds and WFP internal funding.

Predictable and flexible funding is critical to improving humanitarian and development actions in Bolivia. In 2022, WFP had a limited capacity to fully deploy the planned activities due to earmarked and short-term financial resources. As a result, WFP enhanced its partnership unit by hiring new staff to strengthen engagement with existing and new partners, including with foundations and the private sector. WFP will continue advocating for multiyear contributions in the new CSP starting in January 2023.

CSP Financial Overview

In 2022, WFP completed the last year of its five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP), with 82 percent of its 2018-2022 requirements of USD 11 million funded through direct contributions from donors, multilateral fund allocations and internal funds.

In 2022, WFP implemented 83 percent of the planned needs of USD 2.3 million. Moreover, available resources in 2022 reached USD 2.9 million, which represents 125 percent of the annual requirements and is slightly lower than the 2022 implementation plan.

However, there were notable funding differences between strategic outcomes and activities and WFP could not secure funds for stand-alone nutrition, school feeding and capacity-strengthening activities.

The crisis response (strategic outcome 1) was heavily underfunded: WFP resourced only 37 percent of the annual requirements. Consequently, WFP had to scale down the geographic coverage and the number of targeted beneficiaries.





































WFP could not secure funds to improve nutrition (strategic outcome 2). However, thanks to an integrated approach to crisis response and resilience, WFP mainstreamed nutrition-sensitive actions in activities funded under the other three strategic outcomes.

















WFP received full funding for the resilience and livelihood activities (strategic outcome 3), thanks to a contribution from the Government of Germany [1]. Fifty-three percent of the available resources were used in food assistance for assets and training. The remaining funds will be carried over to 2023, with most already committed for cash-based transfers and asset-building and rehabilitation.

Overall, WFP spent 66 percent of the resources received in 2022. The balance will be transferred to the new CSP 2023-2027.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	764,120	0	284,643	275,496
SO01: Communities affected by a shock across the country are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in time of crisis.	764,120	0	284,643	275,496
Activity 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.	764,120	0	283,259	275,496
Non-activity specific	0	0	1,383	0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	171,406	0	0	0
SO02: Vulnerable groups at risk of malnutrition in all its forms have improved nutritional status by 2022	171,406	0	0	0
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the Government for the delivery of innovative nationwide communications campaigns and multisectoral policies and programmes that contribute to eradicating malnutrition.	171,406	0	0	0
SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	688,072	2,421,008	1,837,158	1,008,838

SO03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition through improved productivity and incomes by 2022 (SDG target 2.3)	 688,072	 2,421,008	 1,837,158	 1,008,838
Activity 03: Provide FFA and training to subsistence smallholder farmers	 342,501	 2,421,008	 1,837,019	 1,008,838
Activity 04: Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme.	 345,570	 0	 139	 0
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 0	 0
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	 148,160	 82,000	 1	 0
SO04: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security policies and programmes by 2022 (SDG target 17.9)	 148,160	 82,000	 1	 0
Activity 05: Strengthen capacities of government institutions to reduce the food insecurity of the most vulnerable communities	 148,160	 82,000	 1	 0
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 85,730	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 1,771,759	 2,503,008	 2,121,803	 1,284,334

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 431,695	 431,695	 727,208	 661,738
Total Direct Costs	 2,203,455	 2,934,703	 2,849,011	 1,946,073
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 143,224	 190,755	 10,276	 10,276
Grand Total	 2,346,679	 3,125,459	 2,945,018	 1,956,349

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.



3,814 beneficiaries (50% women) from Indigenous Guaraní communities in Tarija and Santa Cruz received **cash-based transfers** to recover from flooding



36 km of drinking water supply lines were rehabilitated as part of WFP's Food Assistance for Asset activities



61 people living with HIV received cash-based transfers as part of WFP's support to the **Ministry of Health and Sports** HIV programme

WFP, through strategic outcome 1, ensures shock affected communities throughout the country can meet basic food and nutrition needs in times of crisis.

Under this outcome, WFP provided assistance in 2022 through unconditional cash transfers, Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities to create and restore productive assets, and Food Assistance for Training to promote nutrition and health practices.

In 2022, strategic outcome 1 received 37 percent of the required funding, representing a significant decrease compared to 95 percent received in 2021. Therefore, WFP was not able to assist the planned 15,000 beneficiaries. However, despite the reduced level of funding, thanks to internal funding mechanisms [1], WFP assisted 3,813 people in the Tarija and Santa Cruz departments.

In the first quarter of 2022, the Guaraní Indigenous community was affected by floods which led to massive losses of crops, livestock and productive assets. To ensure the most affected received food assistance, the municipal government and WFP conducted the damage and needs assessment and the rapid emergency food security assessment (EFSA), respectively. Upon request of the municipal Government and the Indigenous authority, WFP prioritized 520 most vulnerable households out of the 680 affected.

WFP used a combination of unconditional and conditional cash-based transfers (CBT). The first distribution cycle was unconditional and for immediate recovery from the floods; it allowed people (50 percent women) to meet their food and essential needs. Each household received a transfer of USD 51, corresponding to a 15-day ration for a five-person household. However, during the second cycle, WFP for the first time delivered CBT according to the actual size of each household as part of FFA activities; US 1.4 per person per day for 30 days. This measure led to more efficient use of resources and was perceived positively by beneficiaries and Indigenous authorities who considered it equitable and fair. In addition, WFP supported Guaraní crisis-affected communities in rehabilitating 35 km of drinking water supply line and 882 ha of land for crops affected or lost because of the flood. The local expertise and knowledge of the Guaraní language of field technicians (50 percent women) from the Foundation for the Education for Development (FAUTAPO, for its Spanish acronym), was essential during the rehabilitation activities which involved Indigenous authorities.

In 2022, WFP also supported the Ministry of Health and Sports to deliver its national programme for people living with HIV (PLWHIV), who according to national data, were at a greater risk of malnutrition following the pandemic. WFP delivered CBT to 61 PLWHIV (60 percent women). The cash transfers allowed beneficiaries to meet essential needs and adhere to their treatment for one month. In addition, the Ministry leveraged the delivery of cash transfers to conduct face-to-face and virtual training sessions with nutritionists who facilitated and encouraged attendance. The training focused on healthy practices in nutrition and were complemented with printed and audio-visual materials produced by WFP.

Gender and age were integrated into the emergency response activities, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker score of 4. Beneficiaries in Tarija and Santa Cruz comprised about 50 percent of women. The rapid EFSA had a module for gender assessment in Entre Rios, which revealed that the elderly and Indigenous women's early recovery are affected by varied factors, such as the difficulty of getting a paid job and discrimination related to social and cultural

norms. In addition, WFP and FAUTAPO supported Indigenous women and girls to produce handicrafts and identify markets to sell their products. This activity allowed women to generate income and increase their self-sufficiency.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food assistance for assets (FFA) to crisis-affected households	4

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



Nutrition-sensitive activities mainstreamed across strategic outcomes **1, 3 and 4**



New partnerships and **funding opportunities** are required to **strengthen nutrition interventions**

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP improves the nutrition of groups at risk of stunting, anaemia and obesity.

In 2022, WFP planned to strengthen government capacities to design and implement a national social and behaviour change communication strategy and multi-sectoral policies and programmes to improve health and nutrition practices. However, WFP could not raise funds to implement the planned activities. Thus, there were no direct outputs and outcomes associated with strategic outcome 2. Nevertheless, WFP mainstreamed nutrition-sensitive activities across strategic outcomes 1, 3 and 4, since nutrition is a pillar of the country strategic plan and WFP's mission.

WFP is seeking new partnerships and funding opportunities to strengthen nutrition interventions. In the new CSP 2023-2027, nutrition will be a cross-cutting theme across all strategic outcomes: crisis response, resilience, food systems and capacity strengthening.

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)



27,578 beneficiaries from the **Aymara, Quechua and Uru Indigenous communities** benefited from training and assets established and rehabilitated



WFP supported drought-affected communities by constructing and restoring **3,489 small community water ponds** for irrigation and livestock



WFP increased **154** Indigenous Uru **women's financial self-sufficiency** through trainings in handicraft production and business skills

Food security and environmental issues are highly interconnected in Bolivia, as most Bolivians rely on agriculture for their livelihoods. Smallholder farmers contribute significantly to Bolivia's food production system, yet they are also among the most vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition, especially Indigenous people in rural areas where 30 percent live in poverty [1]. Thus, WFP and partners, through strategic outcome 3, improves smallholder farmers' productivity and incomes and consequently their food security and nutrition through training, asset creation rehabilitation and linking smallholder farmers to the school meals programme.

Thanks to funding from the Government of Germany, the strategic outcome was fully funded. These funds corresponded to a multi-year contribution for 2022-2023; WFP executed 53 percent of the available resources for 2022 and carried over the remaining funds to 2023.

As a result of sufficient funding, participatory planning based on the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA), and WFP's expertise in livelihoods and capacity-strengthening activities, WFP established more community assets than planned and reached 27,578 people (50 percent women) through food assistance for assets (FFA) and training (FFT) to Aymara, Quechua and Uru subsistence smallholder farmers. However, WFP could not connect beneficiaries to the school feeding programme since crop yields were just enough for their household consumption.

WFP provided conditional cash-based transfers to more than 5,600 households in 25 Indigenous municipalities of the department of Oruro to increase their capacity to enhance their productive assets and livelihoods to withstand drought, deforestation and health and environmental contamination. More than 90 percent of beneficiaries were Uru. The Uru nation's culture and production are based on agriculture, fishery and handicrafts. Those activities depend on lake Poopó, which disappeared in the last decade due to water overuse and the contamination of mining, oil and gas drilling, and the reduction of rainfall in highlands due to climate change.

WFP assisted 27,375 people with conditional cash-based transfers to rehabilitate assets. Each household received a transfer of USD 123. As a result of the intervention, WFP constructed and restored 3,489 small community water ponds for irrigation and livestock, rehabilitated 262 shallow wells and provided 23 photovoltaic water pumps. Since women and girls are primarily responsible for collecting water for consumption and other family activities, by rehabilitating water reservoirs and systems, WFP reduced their labour burden and improved their living conditions. The rehabilitation also generated benefits for surrounding ecosystems, preventing further erosion, ensuring more stable water flows and restoring ecosystem services.

WFP and Indigenous people defined the FFA and FFT activities after a participatory analysis and prioritization process. Additionally, social multiplier effects of the intervention were the reduction of migration caused by limited work opportunities and more equitable redistribution of productive and reproductive work.

During the second half of the year, WFP also assisted 203 Indigenous people (76 percent women) with cash-based transfers conditional on the attendance of training sessions. The training activities were specific to the Uru Indigenous community and supported youth vocational and technical training through handicraft production, selling and association mechanisms for business. WFP and its partner *M'anqa* supported the artisan groups in better structuring their associations and linking with markets in Oruro and La Paz cities. Each participant received a transfer of USD 32 per day of attendance; the training cycle was comprised of three one-day sessions.

Gender and age were integrated into the emergency response activities, as reflected by a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. On average, activities counted with the equal participation of women and men. However, recognizing the barriers faced specifically by women, training activities were tailored to support women smallholder farmers, who made up 76 percent of beneficiaries. In addition, WFP and *M'anqa* assisted Indigenous women and girls in producing handicrafts,

formalized and enhanced their associations, and assisted in market scoping. Uru women increased their role in community governance by participating in community planning meetings and by organizing handicraft groups.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme	N/A

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



95 technicians at the national level were **trained** by WFP to apply the Integrated Context Analysis at the community level



WFP conducted **3 studies** supporting the understanding of the country's context, logistics, food systems and gender and malnutrition dynamics

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP strengthens the capacities of national and sub-national institutions to manage food security policies and programmes.

Through three assessments and analysis, WFP strengthened institutional capacities of state entities including the Ministry of Health and Sports (MSyD, for its Spanish acronym), the Ministry of Rural Development and Land (MDRyT, for its Spanish acronym), Ministry of Planning (MPD, for its Spanish acronym) and the Ministry of Production Development and Plural Economy (MDPyEP, for its Spanish acronym). WFP's extensive assessment and analytical capabilities enhanced the understanding of the country's context, logistics, food systems, and gender and malnutrition dynamics.

WFP with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean finalized a Double Burden of Malnutrition Study [1]. The study, which was started in 2021 in collaboration with MSyD, found that 3 percent of Bolivia's Gross Domestic Product is lost annually due to malnutrition effects on health outcomes, productivity losses and lack of educational attainment. These results will allow authorities delivering social protection to advocate for the inclusion or expansion of budget lines for social protection in the national budget, thus expanding the coverage and inclusiveness of social protection programmes.

Additionally, WFP finalized the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), launched in September 2022, upon request of MDRyT and MPD. Through the ICA, WFP bolstered government capacities to design, plan and implement emergency preparedness, risk reduction, resilience building and productive safety nets.

The ICA provides key information on more than 25,000 communities and integrates data from the national and agriculture and livestock census. WFP encouraged national ownership of the study to ensure it can be replicated as needed. Further, the geostatistical maps and data, products of the ICA, were uploaded to the Government portal and made accessible to the public. WFP retains the lessons that collaboration with the Government and database sharing are crucial to elaborate good analysis and provide valuable tools for decision-making in food security, nutrition, agribusiness, and disaster preparedness and risk reduction for the broader humanitarian and development network.

Furthermore, because of the success of the ICA, MPD adopted the methodology as an input for planning at the community level by using the geospatial analysis and its lens: degradation of natural resources and soils, desertification, crops and seasonality, and climate-related events can be superimposed to improve research and informed decision making. To complement these efforts, WFP trained 95 technicians at the national level to use ICA at the community level.

In parallel, in August 2022, WFP and MDPyEP conducted a Supply Chain Gap Assessment of the two largest state-owned agribusiness enterprises in Bolivia [2]. To ensure uptake and further use of the methodologies used, WFP trained 84 technical personnel (35 percent women) from Tarija, Santa Cruz and La Paz departments. The assessment identified gaps and bottlenecks in planning, purchasing, storage, transportation, reporting, and information management and recommended solutions.

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	3

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

According to the World Economic Forum's Gender Gap Report for 2021, Bolivia has dropped 19 positions since 2020 [1]. Disparities and pockets of poverty remain significant barriers to equal opportunities for women and girls in Bolivia, especially Indigenous, affecting their food, nutrition and economic security. Gendered social norms within the household and in the labour market, food habits and the progressive substitution of healthy meals with highly processed foods restrict women and girls' access, consumption and utilization of food within households, negatively affecting their nutritional status. The 26 percent gap in labour market participation between men and women is primarily explained by gendered social norms that view domestic and unpaid care work as the responsibility of women. Partly linked to a limited access to stable sources of income, four in ten women in the country live in poverty. In addition, women have limited access to assets, education, and land tenure.

To contribute towards gender equality, the Government has launched women's empowerment programmes increasing women's participation in political and economic decision-making spaces. Aligned with national priorities, in 2022, WFP focused on increasing women's participation and empowerment across its activities, with Indigenous women in particular.

WFP worked to ensure an equal voice in decision making for Guaraní women in the emergency response in the Gran Chaco region by promoting equal participation in work committees. As a result, the Indigenous communities prioritized projects such as home garden rehabilitation and producing and selling handicrafts made from raw materials collected during waste clearing. This allowed women to generate income and diversify household diets using harvested vegetables.

WFP supported 154 Uru women in organizing and marketing of women's artisan associations, thus boosting their financial autonomy. Access to an independent source of income resulted in a positive shift in relations between women and men, as documented in testimonies and qualitative data collected through focus group discussions. However, working with masculinities from an indigenous perspective remains challenging, and patriarchal social norms still undermine women's financial self-sufficiency and participation in decision making, formal education and technical training.

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

WFP uses a Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) to allow beneficiaries to submit complaints or request information. Following community feedback, WFP established a WhatsApp business account to make it easier for beneficiaries to report problems and register complaints. According to the gender, communication and protection assessment conducted in 2020, this platform is the most used in Bolivia; it is accessible to everyone and does not entail any additional cost to beneficiaries. Additionally, a hotline was also provided as an alternative to WhatsApp. The WFP protection focal point administered the CFM line and WFP addressed all cases. Throughout the 2022 operations, no issues that directly undermined or threatened beneficiary safety and dignity were registered through WFP's CFM, cooperating partners or WFP staff in the field.

All beneficiaries' personal information gathered by WFP was collected and processed with strict confidentiality, following WFP's legal, ethical and operational standards in data protection.

To facilitate continued accountability of its programmes, WFP and Indigenous authorities organized meetings before each distribution, providing critical information about the response, such as the length of assistance and how communities could ask questions and voice their concerns regarding implementation and distributions.

When delivering food assistance to crisis-affected populations, WFP implemented measures to protect beneficiaries, secured access to protection mechanisms and ensured their data was kept confidential. WFP staff was present outside the financial institution during each cash-based transfer to ensure beneficiaries received their transfer smoothly, considering the special needs of pregnant and lactating women and girls, the elderly and people with disabilities. Regarding COVID-19, WFP continued conducting all its activities according to national regulations and biosafety protocols. In addition, field teams mitigated risks related to COVID-19: they prevented crowds and maintained social distancing by scheduling distributions and organizing queues. Cooperating partners were informed of WFP's protection standards before distributions and were required to provide information to beneficiaries as part of their field agreements. All written and verbal communication was presented in Spanish and native languages.

Environment

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

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.

WFP 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 2022, both in crisis response and resilience, considered environmental risks and opportunities in the design and implementation. WFP also prioritized water access for production and human consumption in asset building and rehabilitation activities in the Chaco and the Lake Poopó regions in the Oruro highlands. These activities were socially sustainable as the benefited Indigenous communities identified and selected them through participatory approaches.

Finally, WFP adopted measures to align operations with its corporate Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework guidelines, published in September 2021. WFP installed low-cost energy-saving devices and reduced printing and paper use by increasing the digitalization of its work. However, no monitoring occurred during the reporting period.

Data Notes

Overview

- [1] WFP remote survey 2022. <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/5a97a239d68f4579ab2a30e28fb5be90>
- [2] https://www.udape.gob.bo/portales_html/dossierweb2022/htms/doss0706.html
- [3] <https://www.statista.com/statistics/803494/latin-america-gender-gap-index-country/>
- [4] Supply Chain Gap Assessment final report was submitted to the Government.
- [5] Double Burden of Malnutrition Study is in the graphic design phase and will be published in the first half of 2023.
- [6] <https://iccom.observatorioagro.gob.bo/ica/#/>

Context and Operations

- [1] WFP remote surveys.
- [2] Global Climate Risk Index 2021: https://reliefweb.int/report/world/global-climate-risk-index-2021?gclid=CjwKCAIAu5agBhBzEiwAdiR5tKW1ZV7vJP47LqUp_xCyEhkmN-IgCEwWxx_zpf2B6skHedAKfB9MqBoCLKwQAvD_BwE
- [3] See data note no. 2.
- [4] <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII>
- [5] <https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/country-profiles/>
- [6] According to negotiations with the indigenous authorities, WFP assisted the entire population of the benefited vulnerable communities. Therefore, inhabitants are both direct beneficiaries, i.e., by receiving cash-based transfers and training, and indirect beneficiaries, by having access to assets, knowledge and capacity delivered to their communities, for instance, the rehabilitated water systems.
- [7] 3PA is an innovative programming approach developed by WFP to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of programmes in resilience building, safety nets, disaster-risk reduction, and preparedness. For more information: https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000023753/download/?_ga=2.249092679.1537541526.1677437840-671146658.1659459314

Partnerships

- [1] WFP coordinated with Food and Agriculture Organization, International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Health Organization, UNICEF and UN Women to design joint programmes.

CSP Financial Overview

- [1] Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany and the German Federal Foreign Office.

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] Immediate response request (IRR), Immediate Response Account for Preparedness (IR-PREP).
- [2] In 2022, WFP only monitored outputs. Thus, the 2022 follow-up values for outcome results are 0. This was due to short-term initiatives and inadequate funding for field missions.

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] https://api-cepalstat.cepal.org/cepalstat/api/v1/indicator/3289/data?_en&format=excel=0
- [2] In 2022, WFP only monitored outputs. Thus, the 2022 follow-up values for outcome results are 0. This was due to short-term initiatives and inadequate funding for field missions.
- [3] The indicator "Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems" is zero since small-scale subsistence farmers' crop yields were just enough for their household consumption.

Strategic outcome 04

- [1] The Double Burden of Malnutrition Study is in the graphic design phase and will be published in the first half of 2023.
- [2] The supply chain gap assessment focused on the Food Production Support Company (EMAPA, for its Spanish acronym) and the Bolivian Agricultural Production Company (B-AGRO, for its Spanish acronym). EMAPA and B-AGRO are responsible for producing and distributing food. Additionally, the companies provide technical support and stable purchasing markets to smallholder farmers nationwide.

Progress towards gender equality

- [1] https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2021.pdf
- [2] In 2022, WFP only monitored outputs. Thus, the 2022 follow-up values for outcome results are 0. This was due to short-term initiatives and inadequate funding for field missions.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] In 2022, WFP only monitored outputs. Thus, the 2022 follow-up values for outcome results are 0. This was due to short-term initiatives and inadequate funding for field missions.

Environment

In 2022, WFP only monitored outputs. Thus, the 2022 follow-up values for outcome results are 0. This was due to short-term initiatives and inadequate funding for field missions.

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						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) to improve their food security	Number	15,727	15,665	31,391	
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	15,691	15,640	31,330	
						Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			220.1	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal :					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		3		

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	28,576	15,633	55%
	female	27,824	15,692	56%
	total	56,400	31,325	56%
By Age Group				

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
0-23 months	male	318	1,028	323%
	female	326	1,028	315%
	total	644	2,056	319%
24-59 months	male	699	773	111%
	female	717	773	108%
	total	1,416	1,546	109%
5-11 years	male	13,287	2,460	19%
	female	12,734	2,460	19%
	total	26,021	4,920	19%
12-17 years	male	9,234	1,793	19%
	female	8,878	1,793	20%
	total	18,112	3,586	20%
18-59 years	male	4,267	8,056	189%
	female	4,379	8,110	185%
	total	8,646	16,166	187%
60+ years	male	771	1,523	198%
	female	790	1,528	193%
	total	1,561	3,051	195%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	56,400	31,325	56%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	16,400	27,572	168%
School based programmes	40,000	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	0	3,753	-

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	616,500	125,496	20%
Strategic result 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	172,620	693,192	402%
Commodity Voucher	137,700	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	25
			Male	7,404	36
			Total	15,000	61
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	0	1,875
			Male	0	1,878
			Total	0	3,753
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	616,500	125,496

Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A: 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					
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	Individual	200	61	
General Distribution					
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.18: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	Individual	257	322	
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	Individual	515	501	
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	20	20	
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.117: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line rehabilitated	Km	36	35.5	
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	210	220.1	
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	50	41.5	
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	10	10	

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.83: Number of goats houses constructed	Number	6	6
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.8: Hectares (ha) of land under crops	Ha	600	662

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: COVID-19 affected population in urban area - Location: Oruro - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	0		86	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	0		97	WFP programme monitoring
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	>75	0	82		WFP programme monitoring

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 cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	709	13,688	
			Male	691	13,687	
			Total	1,400	27,375	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	0	154	
			Male	0	49	
			Total	0	203	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	172,620	693,192	
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	19,520	0	
			Male	20,480	0	
			Total	40,000	0	
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	137,700	0	

Output Results				
Activity 03: Provide FFA and training to subsistence smallholder farmers				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Food-insecure farmers receive training to strengthen their livelihoods				
Food assistance for asset				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	200	203
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	1,700	1,768
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	3,000	2,904
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.126: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehabilitated/maintained (8000-15000 cbmt)	Number	600	585
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.128: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (>5000 cbmt)	Number	1	1
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	260	262
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	20	23
Activity 04: Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Food-insecure communities benefit from improved capacity of local government authorities to implement food security and resilience building programmes				
Food assistance for asset				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	6	6
F: Food-insecure communities benefit from improved capacity of local government authorities to implement food security and resilience building programmes				
Food assistance for asset				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.69: Number of planned targeted villages	village	7	7

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Provide FFA and training to subsistence smallholder farmers								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Indigenous people - Location: Oruro - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	79	>79	>79	82		Secondary data
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	0	84.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	67.5	>68	>68	0	69.2	
	Overall	66.2	>67	>67	0	73.6	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7.4	<7	<7	0	8.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16	<16	<16	0	14.9	
	Overall	13.5	<13	<13	0	13.1	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	30.4	<30	<30	0	6.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.5	<16	<16	0	15.9	
	Overall	20.3	<20	<20	0	13.3	

Strategic Outcome 04: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security policies and programmes by 2022 (SDG target 17.9)					- Root Causes		
Output Results							
Activity 05: Strengthen capacities of government institutions to reduce the food insecurity of the most vulnerable communities							
Output indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
K: Vulnerable people benefit from improved capacities of national and subnational social protection programmes to increase their food security							
Institutional capacity strengthening activities							
K.1: Number of partners supported		K.1.1: Number of partners supported			partner	3	4
M: Vulnerable people benefit from improved capacities of national and subnational social protection programmes to increase their food security							
Institutional capacity strengthening activities							
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported			unit	1	1

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	3	WFP programme monitoring
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Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Population affected by emergencies - Location: Bolivia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
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	≥84	0	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	≤5	0	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	≤37	0	12		WFP survey
Activity 03: Provide FFA and training to subsistence smallholder farmers								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥60	0	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	0	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	0	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	0	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Population affected by emergencies - Location: Bolivia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Female	100	=95	=95	79.1			Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	100	=95	=95	79.1			
	Overall	100	=95	=95	79.1			
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	≥99	0	100		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	100	≥99	≥99	0	100		
	Overall	100	≥99	≥99	0	100		
Activity 03: Provide FFA and training to subsistence smallholder farmers								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥94	0	79.1		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	100	≥94	≥94	0	79.1		
	Overall	100	≥94	≥94	0	79.1		

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥96	0	98		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥96	≥96	0	98		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥96	≥96	0	98		WFP survey

Activity 03: Provide FFA and training to subsistence smallholder farmers

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥99	0	100		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥99	≥99	0	99		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥99	≥99	0	99.5		WFP survey

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Population - Location: Bolivia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Library

Indigenous woman making handicrafts as a new livelihood, after the loss of Poopó Lake,

World Food Programme

Contact info

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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 2022 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



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

Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	764,121	0	283,260	275,496
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,384	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			764,121	0	284,643	275,496
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.	171,406	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			171,406	0	0	0

Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	342,502	2,421,009	1,837,020	1,008,839
		Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme.	345,571	0	139	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			688,072	2,421,009	1,837,159	1,008,839
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	148,160	82,000	1	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			148,160	82,000	1	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	85,731	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	85,731	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,771,760	2,503,009	2,207,534	1,284,335
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			431,696	431,695	727,209	661,739
Total Direct Costs			2,203,455	2,934,704	2,934,743	1,946,073
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			143,225	190,756	10,276	10,276

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Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Grand Total			2,346,680	3,125,459	2,945,019	1,956,349



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

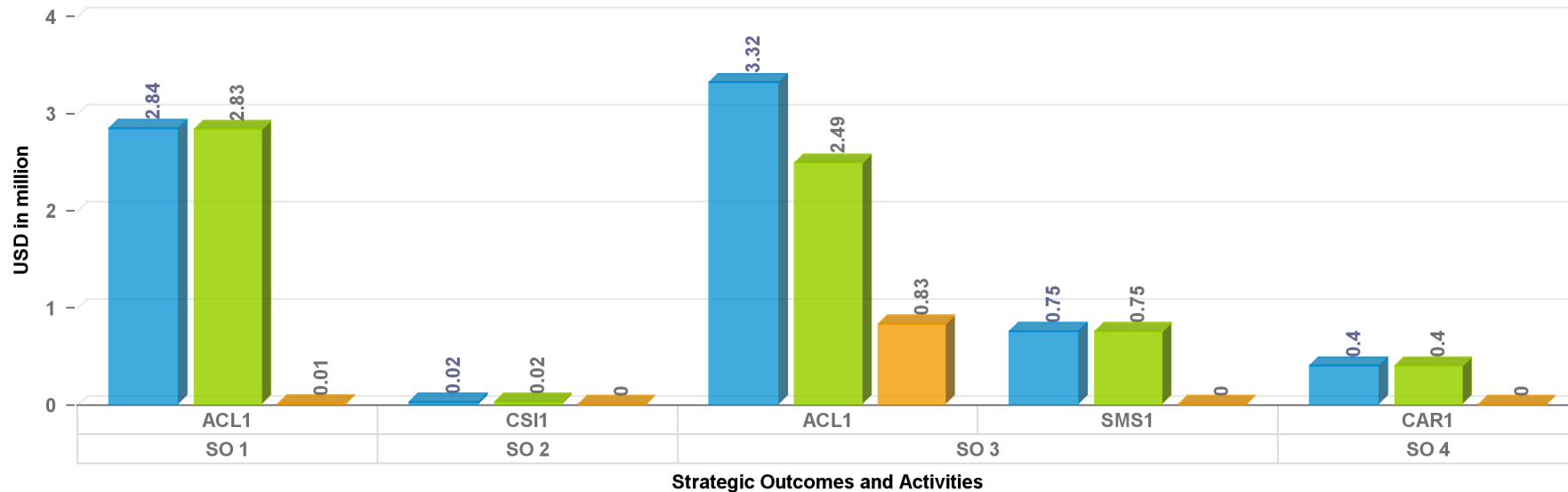
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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

Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	3,396,535	2,841,108	0	2,841,108	2,833,344	7,763
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,384	0	1,384	0	1,384
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			3,396,535	2,842,491	0	2,842,491	2,833,344	9,147
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.	625,267	22,760	0	22,760	22,760	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			625,267	22,760	0	22,760	22,760	0

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Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	2,330,442	3,315,453	0	3,315,453	2,487,272	828,181
		Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme.	2,048,310	751,194	0	751,194	751,055	139
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			4,378,752	4,066,647	0	4,066,647	3,238,327	828,320
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	634,144	396,373	0	396,373	396,372	1
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			634,144	396,373	0	396,373	396,372	1

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Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	85,731	0	85,731	0	85,731
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	85,731	0	85,731	0	85,731
Total Direct Operational Cost			9,034,698	7,414,002	0	7,414,002	6,490,803	923,199
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,008,924	1,949,863	0	1,949,863	1,884,393	65,470
Total Direct Costs			11,043,622	9,363,865	0	9,363,865	8,375,195	988,669
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			717,835	326,798		326,798	326,798	0
Grand Total			11,761,457	9,690,663	0	9,690,663	8,701,994	988,669

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