



World Food
Programme

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Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP reached over 30,000 people with direct assistance and indirectly benefitted 4 million people through national policies and programmes.
- WFP primarily targeted women as agents of change for natural resources and food. They produce, protect, reproduce, transport, sell and manage these resources, which resulted in a transformative shift for their communities.
- WFP operations aligned with the Government's priorities, such as strengthening systems and generating data and evidence for decision making.

First Year of the New Country Strategic Plan (2023-2027)

In 2023, WFP implemented the first year of the new country strategic plan (CSP) 2023-2027, contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). The new CSP covers three strategic outcomes: assistance for crisis-affected populations through cash-based transfers (CBT), support to smallholder farmers and people in vulnerable conditions by building resilience, and capacity strengthening of national and subnational institutions.

Through strategic outcome 1, WFP reached over 17,000 food-insecure people (50 percent women) through CBT in the urban areas of La Paz and El Alto as well as four rural municipalities and one Indigenous community in the department of Pando.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP implemented activities in the Uru nation territory in the highlands of the Oruro department. Despite limited resources, WFP mobilized internal funds to build water assets in 22 municipalities, reaching over 12,500 people with CBT. Moreover, WFP assisted Indigenous Guaraní handicraftsmen and women in the Entre Ríos and Tarija municipalities by installing satellite Internet connections in rural communities and organizing an e-commerce training facilitated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China to enhance the marketing and sale of handicraft products.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP utilized a multi-year grant from the European Union to provide technical assistance to the Government, strengthening national programmes and systems for emergency preparedness and responsive social protection systems.

Additionally, WFP conducted nutrition-based training for 100 professionals working with people living with HIV/AIDS in Santa Cruz, which accounted for over 50 percent of positive cases across the country. Educational material was delivered in 122 urban and rural establishments to continue sharing comprehensive care information. Under the same strategic outcome, WFP implemented the "Ancestral Knowledge, Natural Flavors" initiative, a communication campaign for social change started in 2023. As part of this endeavour, WFP entered into two inter-institutional agreements: one focused on dissemination with the College of Nutritionists and Dietitians of Bolivia and another for dissemination and knowledge management with the Simón I. Patiño University Foundation.

Overall, WFP integrated a gender approach across its interventions, contributing to SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and complying with WFP's Gender Policy. WFP dedicated efforts to enhance women's economic empowerment by delivering CBT alongside activities in rural areas to diversify household income sources and promote economic independence. These initiatives included organizing training sessions on associative mechanisms and skills for producing and marketing handicrafts.

In 2023, WFP invested in resource mobilization, positioning and donor relations, yielding positive outcomes from the European Union and the Russian Federation, mainly in multi-year projects. During the last week of December, WFP received a grant from the Russian Federation, earmarked for collaboration with the Government in 2024 to mitigate increases in food prices.

30,643

Total beneficiaries in 2023



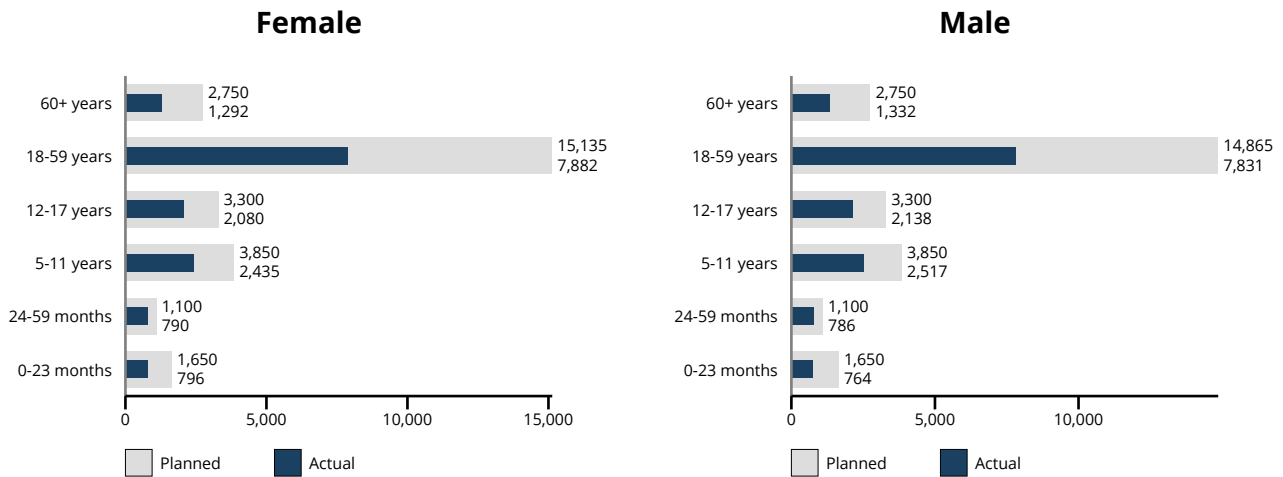
50% female



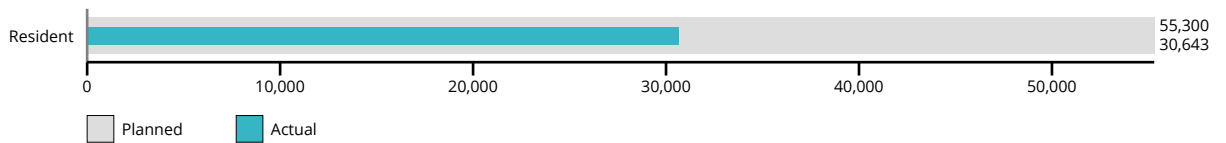
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 126 (51% Female, 49% Male)

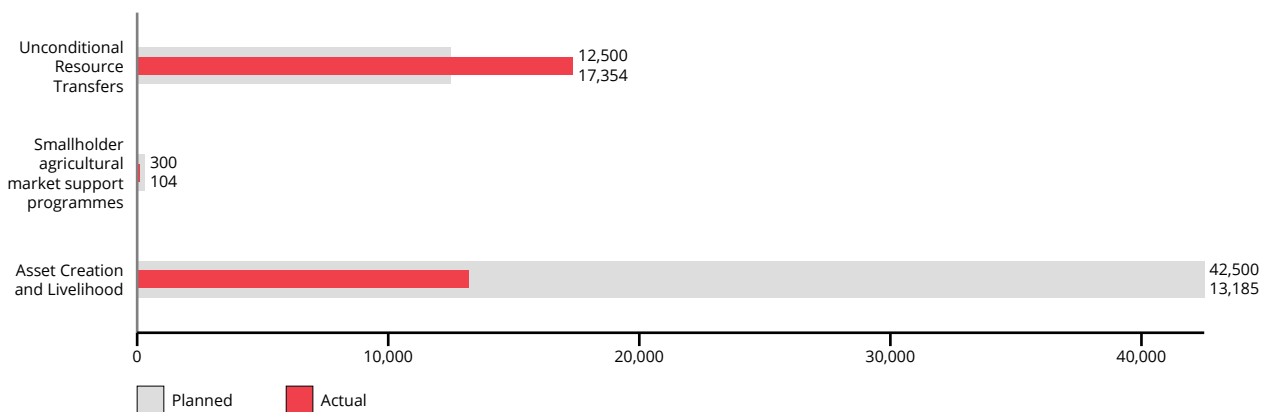
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



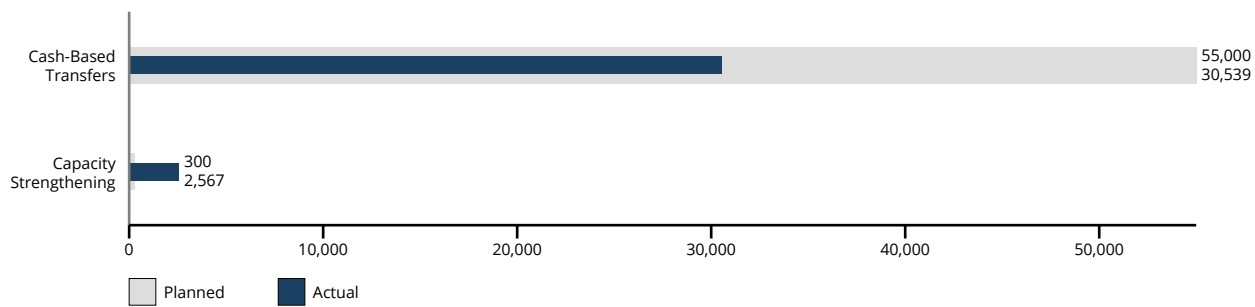
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



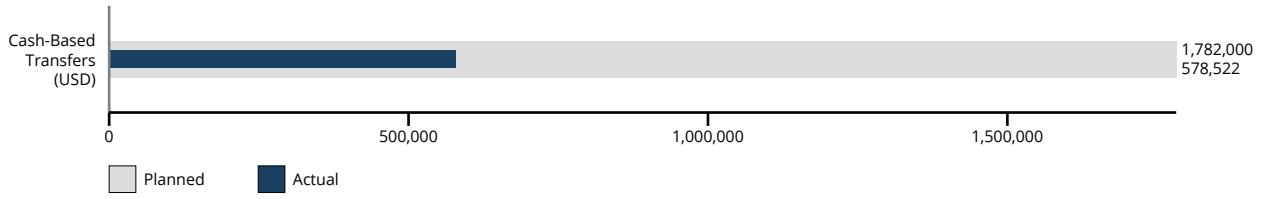
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



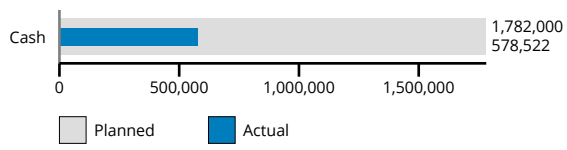
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Indigenous-recognized nations and languages.

Traditionally, the Bolivian economy has relied on the exploitation of natural resources. In 2010, the World Bank reclassified Bolivia as a lower-middle-income country from its previous low-income status. According to government data, economic growth rates declined from 3.1 percent in 2022 to 2.6 percent in 2023 [4]. On the other hand, the unemployment rate has fluctuated over the years, peaking at 10.8 percent in 2020 and estimated to be 3.6 percent in the third quarter of 2023.

In 2023, the increase in international gas prices led to a decline in the country's international monetary reserves, which play a crucial role in maintaining low inflation rates [5], as well as low internal prices for the gas that Bolivia mainly imports. Consequently, during the first quarter of 2023, the country faced an economic crisis with a temporary shortage of dollars, impacting the local economy's functioning.

Bolivia faced an environmental crisis exacerbated by natural hazards, particularly intensified in the latter half of the year due to the El Niño phenomenon. This led to drought and frost in the highlands and floods in the Amazon region, resulting in severe losses and damage to livestock and crops, thereby affecting food security and nutrition across Bolivia. In September, 336 municipalities and Indigenous autonomous governments released emergency declarations for drought, while the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration reported a growing 75-85 percent likelihood of the El Niño phenomenon affecting the region.

These conditions severely impacted food availability, access and use, thus undermining food security and nutrition. Therefore, WFP supported local governments and food-insecure populations with emergency assistance and capacity-strengthening activities to enhance resilience and preparedness. In the first semester, WFP implemented two cash-based transfer (CBT) operations in El Alto and La Paz in response to soaring food prices. Additionally, between June and July, WFP extended CBT to support people in vulnerable conditions in four municipalities of Pando and the Indigenous communities in Pando and Beni, which were affected by floods. However, escalating food prices resulting from the Ukraine crisis and the El Niño phenomenon eroded the purchasing power of the planned CBT amount.

In the second half of 2023, WFP enhanced information sharing and preparedness activities with the Government, especially with the Ministry of Planning for Development, alongside United Nations agencies and humanitarian entities. Towards the year's end, WFP, in collaboration with the World Bank and Helvetas, introduced the Risk Management and National Strategy Policy, set for 2024 implementation upon government endorsement.

From late September, wildfires, spurred by drought and agriculture burn-offs, ravaged 3.5 million hectares across 61 municipalities, affecting over 2,700 households in Bolivia.

Risk management

In 2023, WFP faced risks akin to the previous year, including reduced funding and escalating climate-related events. Insufficient funding was a significant challenge, especially for strategic outcome 2 focused on building resilience among smallholder farmers, Indigenous communities and rural women. Having anticipated this risk, WFP mobilized internal funding to address emergency needs that covered interventions in the Beni and Pando departments

Lessons learned

In the last decade, Bolivia established many legal instruments for social protection to support the food security of populations in vulnerable conditions. However, better technical and procedural tools were needed to allow the Government to operationalize actions in the territory. Therefore, WFP's role evolved from direct assistance to support government efforts and capacities.

The adverse effects of extreme weather events increased vulnerability to food insecurity; such events have become more intense and negatively affecting food production systems, prices and livelihoods. WFP has not been able to access sufficient financial resources essential to face emergencies.

Knitting sustainability

Indigenous and rural women nourish food systems in Bolivia



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Eggs from WFP-funded chicken houses in the Uru community

Indigenous and rural women in Bolivia play a key role in food production and diversity. Whether they produce, transport, sell or cook food, women are an essential part of the food systems extending from the Altiplano to the Amazonian plains.

As one of the countries with the largest biodiversity in the world, Bolivia has great potential to provide varied and nutrient-rich diets with the support of an emerging gastronomic movement interested in local products. However, rural producers -especially Indigenous women- are among the populations in the most vulnerable contention across the country. Since they depend on subsistence agriculture, they are easily affected by the impact of extreme-weather events, which compromise their food security.

In the Bolivian plateau, Indigenous Uru women have pulled their community back from the brink. Known as *qhas qot zoñi* (humans of water), the Uru people lived on the fish and waterfowl they found in Lake Poopó, until it dried up.

"Our husbands could no longer fish due to the drought in Lake Poopó, so we [women] resorted to handicrafts and arts," explains Adela Choque as she energetically weaves some purple, blue and green straws. "We now work with *chillawa* (reed) to provide food for our families".

WFP has upskilled Uru women, so that they sell their crafts in nearby markets. Their colorful bags, hats and carpets have become an immediate and unexpected climate solution, while efforts now focus on water harnessing systems and fishing ponds. Moreover, the multicolored fabric of the handcrafted pieces carries the colors and symbols that represent their cultural identity.

The diversification of livelihoods among the Uru communities is key to their survival after Lake Poopó. Their source of water and food for centuries disappeared due to the climate crisis and human intervention. Establishing new livelihood

opportunities and adapting them to their world vision is critical to ensure appropriation and sustainability.

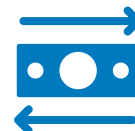
WFP has also supported Uru communities in accessing drinking water. "Since we have drinking water, there are no more stomach diseases and our children are healthy," says Erasmo Suna, from the community of Puñaca Tinta María, highlighting that now he can dedicate more time to craft making instead of transporting water from one community to another, like before WFP intervention.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Food insecure and vulnerable households affected by shocks in Bolivia benefit from anticipatory action, prevention, emergency preparedness, coordination and response support to meet their diverse emergency food and nutrition needs and quickly recover.



17,354 children, men and women affected by an emergency received cash-based transfers.



USD 363,937 was transferred to people affected by emergencies.

Strategic outcome 1 focuses on food-insecure households impacted by shocks, emphasizing anticipatory action, emergency preparedness, coordination and response to address emergency food and nutrition needs and support rapid recovery.

The new country strategic plan (CSP) 2023-2027 [1] targeted 12,500 people annually. However, in 2023, the country experienced a surge in crises which led WFP to assist 17,000 people in coordination with local authorities. With funding from the European Union and complementing efforts under the strategic outcome 3, WFP, the World Bank and the non-governmental organization Helvetas partnered with the Ministry of Planning for Development to devise the Risk Management and National Strategy Policy, which is expected to be implemented in 2024 after endorsement by the Government [2].

Based on a comprehensive study of gender, protection and communication issues carried out within the framework of the 2020 concept of operations [3], WFP prioritized urban and rural populations, with a particular emphasis on Indigenous communities and women headed households or with children aged 24-59 months and with people with disabilities. Therefore, WFP assisted over 1,600 food-insecure households (83 percent led by women) in La Paz y El Alto to face the prices increase and limited access to essential items because of the Ukraine crisis. Furthermore, heavy rains caused severe floods in the eastern part of the country, especially the Amazonian region, affecting urban and rural areas, particularly Indigenous populations and their fragile livelihoods. WFP assisted more than 9,200 people affected by floods, including 126 people with disabilities, in coordination with UNICEF, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Deputy Ministry of Civil Defence and the Bolivian Red Cross which secured to prevent duplications in assistance. The CBT operation was delivered with the financial provider Western Union, ensuring wide financial system coverage in rural and urban areas. The transfer's value was defined in 2019 based on the gap between family income and the amount required to cover a basic basket [4]. With support from local authorities and civil society organizations, WFP completed a census of all assisted households which allowed for differentiated CBT values according to each family size and vulnerability criteria, optimizing the use of resources.

Activities in La Paz and El Alto involved field-level agreements (FLAs) with the non-governmental organization (NGO) Caritas, supporting urban and peri-urban populations. Germany unspent balances from the previous CSP 2018-2023 were used in La Paz y El Alto operations, while WFP internal immediate response allocation resources were mobilized for flood emergencies, in collaboration with the affected municipalities. Despite donor outreach, securing resources became challenging, with over half a million affected people in the second half of 2023.

The distributions in the north of the country were conducted through Memorandums of Understanding, signed with affected municipalities. WFP data collection, though not fully complete, revealed a total of 126 people with disabilities, 73 men and 63 women for the eastern/Amazonian region intervention. This highlighted the intersectionality of poverty, isolation and disability. Activity 2 focused on technical assistance to local institutions to enhance emergency preparedness and response, employing evidence-based advocacy. However, WFP partially implemented the activity due to a lack of funding. Recognizing the imperative to address unfolding crises, WFP strategically focused on reinforcing fundraising efforts for the next year.

Throughout 2023, WFP prioritized the coordination and collaboration mechanisms with the Government, especially the Ministry of Planning for Development and international partners. Therefore, WFP developed a Risk Management and National Strategy Policy in a joint effort with the World Bank and the NGO Helvetas, which is expected to be implemented in 2024 after endorsement by the Government.

Finally, WFP led the United Nations Emergency Team and the Humanitarian Country Team to monitor the impacts of climate events and foster coordinated efforts among partners. In the second half of 2023, WFP received resources from the European Union, planned to be implemented for these activities in 2024.

Looking forward to 2024 and considering the challenging operational context, WFP planned to introduce the in-kind food assistance modality to implement the donation from the Russian Federation.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide cash-based transfers to food insecure households exposed to shocks in Bolivia	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide technical assistance to local institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including through evidence-based advocacy	N/A

Strategic outcome 02: Food insecure smallholder farmers, indigenous communities, and particularly rural women in Bolivia are more resilient to climatic and other shocks and stresses, including through sustainable livelihoods, consistent incomes, improved productivity, and market access and demand.



WFP improved **29 km** of drinking **water supply line** for highland communities affected by severe drought.



12,315 people in rural areas received **USD 202,576** through Food Assistance for Assets.

The strategic outcome 2 focuses on building resilience for food-insecure smallholder farmers, particularly rural women and Indigenous communities, fostering their capacity to face climate-related and other shocks and stressors while improving sustainable livelihoods, incomes, productivity and market access. Due to the insufficient availability of resources, WFP targeted households led by women, prioritizing those with children aged 24-59 months, the elderly and people with disabilities.

Under this strategic outcome, WFP improved resilience through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Food Assistance for Training (FFT) and enhanced the integration of smallholder farmers into markets by leveraging surpluses to boost households' income and food security. Therefore, WFP planned to reach 42,500 people in 2023. However, due to funding constraints, WFP assisted 13,185 FFT and FFA people in 2023 [1] in 22 municipalities in the Oruro department. Building upon 2022 achievements, WFP supported the transition from the traditional livelihoods linked to hunting and fishery to more stable agricultural and productive activities. Participatory planning processes [3] involving authorities' representatives, men and women, were conducted to define short- and medium-term needs and goals, resulting in a set of assets built with community participation. Partnerships with the departmental government of Oruro and local Indigenous authorities were crucial for the implementation [2].

Activities with the Indigenous Uru nation covered a spectrum of initiatives, from water provision through pipelines to photovoltaic pumps to ease water extraction and improve women's time management on care work activities. Moreover, the training on water matrix management and repair was inclusive, benefiting individuals of all genders aged 18 and above, as well as the elderly, without discrimination. Access to technical training, particularly for Indigenous women, emerged as a crucial indicator guiding WFP's efforts towards promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. Emphasizing the active participation of women in such training endeavours helped them to assume leadership in water management, particularly during periods of seasonal migration of men. In addition, WFP secured water supply, fish farms, solar greenhouses [5], guinea pig breeding areas and chicken coops [6], designed for economic diversification and income generation [7]. In addition to supporting Uru Indigenous women in producing handicrafts and increasing their participation in fairs in other departments, WFP also provided training in digital literacy and facilitated access to digital banking. Investments in branding and marketing and knitting machines were delivered to provide families with increased income opportunities. Comprehensive training was also provided in bakery, animal husbandry, entrepreneurship and climate change adaptation. Leveraging the success achieved with the Indigenous Uru nation in 2023, WFP plans to expand its operations to other Indigenous groups across the Amazonian regions for the following years.

Flexible internal funds and other contributions financed the strategic outcome's activities. Likewise, WFP received funding from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, but due to delays, these activities have been rescheduled for 2024. This integrated approach underscores WFP's commitment to addressing immediate needs, fostering sustainable livelihoods and enhancing resilience in vulnerable communities.

Similarly, WFP continued its work with the Guaraní Indigenous people in Entre Ríos and Tarija municipalities, where WFP has been present since 2019 with different initiatives. WFP supported more than 100 smallholder farmers and women in market linkage and livelihood improvement, fortifying local food systems and increasing the marketability of artisans' products. Women residing in remote rural areas received support to boost sales and generate income. Coordination with a Guaraní representative and local leaders facilitated assistance, including providing satellite Internet access for e-commerce and comprehensive training by national and international experts. The products of these artisans have since been featured in virtual markets, opening new opportunities for sale [8]. This project received support from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China through South-South and Triangular Cooperation in collaboration with the WFP Centre of Excellence in China.

The role of WFP in connecting ventures to various traditional and non-traditional markets was crucial. WFP efforts mainly focused on women-led ventures, given that women faced limited opportunities to generate income and perform other time-competing activities, such as caregiving responsibilities for children and the elderly. The supported ventures in Oruro and Tarija departments involved products crafted by women using raw materials available from their communities. The participation of craftswomen in international fairs held in the country's main cities provided them with significant learning experiences. These events highlighted the need for additional skills, such as financial education, cost management and entrepreneurship.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide cash-based transfers to food insecure smallholders, indigenous communities, and in particular rural women, and access to climate adaptation services, including technical assistance	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Facilitate links between food insecure smallholders, particularly indigenous and women, to sustainable and reliable markets	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 03: Local, regional, and national-level institutions have improved capacity, coordination, programme, and policy coherence related to supporting most vulnerable groups in Bolivia by 2027.



WFP supported the Government in improving **data infrastructure and institutional capacities**, indirectly reaching over **4 million** people.



164 healthcare professionals trained on nutrition topics to better assist **people living with HIV/AIDS**.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP focuses on national institutions' ability to manage programmes and policies targeting people in vulnerable conditions [1]. In 2023, WFP worked on nutrition, emergency preparedness and spatial and geostatic analysis to strengthen decision making on food security.

Thanks to UNAIDS funds, WFP delivered nutritional training to over 160 professionals who work with people living with HIV/AIDS in the Santa Cruz department, which accounts for over 50 percent of the positive cases in the country. This hybrid training was completed by 90 percent of the enrolled participants who have been prepared to assist their patients with comprehensive care and counselling for better treatment adherence. Based on the positive preliminary results, WFP planned to expand training to healthcare personnel in other departmental capital cities in 2024.

Additionally, WFP designed and launched the "Ancestral Knowledge, Natural Flavors" initiative based on communication for social change using the Bolivian food heritage and gastronomy. The initiative enhanced the urban-rural linkages and promoted the culture and economy of Indigenous Autonomous Governments and Indigenous people, based on the traceability of healthy local food products, food education, environmental conservation and resilience to climate change. Finally, WFP promoted an exchange of knowledge and training with specialists and chefs from urban and rural areas which helped Indigenous women, men and youth recover native and ancestral products and ingredients to document their food heritage, to contribute to the "Ancestral Knowledge and Natural Flavors" initiative in 2024. In 2023, nine strategic axes of this initiative were defined, and two inter-institutional agreements were developed focusing on dissemination aspects with the College of Nutritionists and Dietitians of Bolivia and knowledge management with the Simón I. Patiño University Foundation.

Regarding spatial and geostatic analysis for decision making, WFP, with the support of the European Union, improved data infrastructure and institutional capacities of the Government, including the Ministry of Rural Development and Land, the Ministry of Production Development and Plural Economy and the Ministry of Planning for Development. These activities included migrating integrated context analysis of food security at the community level (ICCOM, for its Spanish acronym) into the InfoSPIE, a government-owned information platform and system [2]. InfoSPIE is utilized at the national, departmental and local levels as part of the state planning system operated by the Ministry of Planning for Development and the business intelligence platform operated by the Ministry of Rural Development and Land. ICCOM was integrated into InfoSPIE in 2023 to provide information on more than 25,000 communities, indirectly reaching 4 million people through national policies and programmes. Incorporating data from the national census and the agriculture and livestock census, this platform provides valuable tools for decision making in food security and nutrition, agribusiness, disaster preparedness and risk reduction for the broader humanitarian and development network.

Finally, regarding emergency preparedness and coordination, WFP, the World Bank and the non-governmental organization Helvetas presented the Risk Management and National Strategy Policy to the Ministry of Planning for Development. The policy is anticipated to be implemented in 2024 following endorsement by the Government. Additionally, WFP provided training to 47 employees (32 percent women) from the aforementioned institutions and Bolivia's National Meteorological Institution, a pivotal partner for upcoming activities in 2024.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Develop and implement a sustained strategy with national institutions to address food insecurity in a holistic and gender-transformative manner among the most vulnerable communities, based on advocacy, communications, and improved coordination at local, regional, and national levels</p>	<p>0 - Does not integrate gender or age</p>

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Over the past decade, Bolivia has made significant strides in advancing women's rights, particularly in achieving equal representation and fostering active political participation [1]. Despite this progress, disparities persist especially concerning women's financial autonomy since women continue to encounter barriers compared to men. According to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean [2], a 19 percent financial autonomy gap exists between rural women and men, which rises to 28 percent in urban areas. This disparity reflects gender norms, especially for burden of household and caregiving duties placed upon women. This situation worsened when considering rural and Indigenous women, who bore the full responsibility for household chores, family care and managing the land and animals since most of their partners migrated.

To promote the financial autonomy of rural women, WFP worked with Indigenous craftswomen from the Uru communities in Oruro and the Guaraní communities in Tarija to foster their integration into national formal markets, empowering them to generate income that bolsters their food security. As a result, 112 women from three Uru communities and 68 women and five men from Guaraní communities underwent training to enhance their technical, productive and e-commerce skills. These productive units established commercial agreements to sell their products in physical stores and the online platform "Wayna Entrepreneurs Market" [3] in La Paz. Likewise, for 2024 WFP expects the official product launch for Uru and Guaraní craftswomen, alongside signing commercial agreements with other local businesses.

Throughout this process, a significant gap, identified among Indigenous craftswomen from the Uru communities- was the need for financial literacy and digital banking technologies. As part of the 16 days of activism for gender-based violence campaign, WFP, in collaboration with experts from Banco Sol, conducted four trainings for 50 women and two men from the Uru communities, where participants learned how to use digital banking and QR code generation to explore alternative payment methods for their products and enhance control over their incomes.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China funded the training for Guaraní craftswomen, equipping handicraft production units with a satellite antenna to facilitate online connectivity. Leveraging the assistance from WFP's Centre of Excellence in China, an e-commerce expert from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China conducted two trainings for 71 women and five men, sharing insights from China's rural farmers' experiences in online product selling and promotion to encourage women to recognize digital platforms and social networks as potential avenues for showcasing their products in international markets.

The financial autonomy gap was significant among men in rural populations, especially Indigenous communities. For example, the vanishing of the Poopó Lake had a negative impact on the men from Uru communities, who relied on fishing as their main livelihood. In pursuit of an alternative income source, these communities identified bread production as crucial to generating income and providing food for their families. During the first quarter of 2023, 174 residents from the Uru communities (116 women and 58 men) participated in industrial bakery training courses, utilizing traditional ingredients such as quinoa and *cañahua* flour, which are highly nutritious ancestral grains. As an early achievement, participants started the commercial sale of bread within their communities, thus contributing to revitalizing their economic situation.

Moreover, to enhance the food security of girls and boys in Uru communities and bolster their resilience through alternative initiatives, WFP conducted training across eight schools. These sessions focused on cultivating vegetables and greens in solar greenhouses and enhancing their skills in small animal husbandry. Throughout 2023, students and teachers harvested these products enriching school meals with diverse and fresh foods not commonly found in the highland region.

Finally, WFP directed its emergency response efforts towards urban areas in La Paz and El Alto, affected by the rise in food prices caused by the Ukraine crisis as well as rural and urban areas in the northern Amazon region affected by floods. Assistance was prioritized for households led by women, the elderly and persons with disabilities. This

prioritization was informed by a gender, communication and protection study conducted by WFP earlier in 2019, which identified these groups as being in the most vulnerable conditions during crises and emergencies. Women were the primary caregivers, responsible for protecting children, the elderly and sick family members. As a result, they were more confined to their homes than men and faced challenges evacuating during emergencies. This was especially true after emergencies, when men often migrated for job opportunities while women remained at home, caring for their families. Consequently, women, along with the elderly and people with disabilities, were given priority. WFP assisted 8,125 women and men in La Paz and El Alto and 9,229 women and men in the northern Amazon.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

In Bolivia, the Constitution recognizes 36 Indigenous nations which represents 41 percent of the population across urban and rural areas. While the Bolivian economy experienced consistent growth in recent years and the standard of living improved, the country's rural population did not equally benefit from this development. Consequently, rural poverty remained a prevailing challenge, with 55 percent of the rural population enduring conditions of moderate poverty and 33 percent grappling with extreme poverty [1].

Due to this situation, WFP's work primarily focused on serving the rural population while also assisting individuals in vulnerable situations in urban areas. In this context WFP ensured that Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) principles and practices were mainstreamed and integrated in operations to ensure the safety, dignity, participation and empowerment of assisted communities. In this regard, WFP strove to enhance accountability by providing communities with clear and accessible information about activity goals, prioritization targeting, timing and feedback mechanisms. Utilizing diverse communication channels, including posters, leaflets, WhatsApp and employing local languages, WFP ensured effective communication, fostering inclusivity and understanding among the assisted populations.

WFP conducted a gender, communication and protection study in 2019 [2], in which women-headed households, people with disabilities and the elderly were identified as a priority population. In 2023, 53 percent of the assisted population comprised women, with the remaining 47 being men assuming the role of heads of households. When considering the Indigenous population, the proportions were 61 percent women and 39 percent men [3]. Furthermore, the study, in collaboration with communities, indicated that the most suitable community feedback mechanism (CFM) for the people to submit complaints or request information was a telephone line with access to WhatsApp. This was the most accessible and widely used social network in Bolivia, incurring no additional costs for individuals. WFP's protection focal point managed the CFM line.

For example, regarding Oruro's activities, WFP's technical team explained the objectives and process of cash-based transfers (CBT) redemption to the population and their authorities. During these meetings, accessible distribution and redemption locations were agreed upon and communicated to all. In communities like Uru Chipaya, where the elderly speak the Chipaya language, local authorities play a crucial role in ensuring the proper understanding of the objectives, activities and necessary steps to follow. The mobilization of Uru communities from rural areas to Oruro city was secured.

During group sessions, communities decided that the safest way to reach distribution points and redeem CBT was in groups, allowing individuals with greater vulnerability to receive support from neighbours and authorities.

In the department of Pando, the process followed a similar approach; nevertheless, unlike Oruro, Indigenous communities were situated in very remote areas, leading to extended travel times. Consequently, an agreement was reached with communities and authorities to broaden the targeting scope beyond exclusively focusing on women, the elderly and individuals with disabilities. This adjustment safeguarded the safety and health of all individuals involved.

Distributions in La Paz and El Alto were coordinated with cooperating partners. As part of this process, partners underwent training to assist in the organization of the distribution, prioritizing pregnant women and girls, parents with children, the elderly and people with disabilities. It was also considered the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) as well as the availability of safe, confidential and suitable channels of communication and reporting. Partners provided support in filling out informed consent forms for the elderly and those with disabilities and disseminating information on the prevention of PSEA.

For all these activities, WFP designed and distributed leaflets considering local contexts, local languages and literacy levels. For instance, in the Guaraní zone, the Guaraní representatives' national deputy supported WFP in explaining the objectives and scope of the conducted activity in the local language. However, in the case of Pando, due to limits in the understanding of leaflets, WFP planned to develop culturally adapted content for the Amazonian region and train staff to ensure that the Guaraní people know their rights in 2024. The measures taken and mentioned above prevented

incidents related to individuals' safety and dignity.

Finally, the CFM received 186 calls, 53 percent from women and 47 percent from men. Among them, 46 calls sought information about the requirements to participate in the activity and the distributions of CBT; 55 calls requested assistance to redeem their benefits at banks; six calls complained about personal data errors; and 10 calls provided positive feedback. WFP maintained close and constant communication with people through field employees covering distribution locations and two CFM operators handling calls.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Bolivia occupies only 0.2 percent of the global surface while hosting remarkable biodiversity accounting for 40 percent of the world's species. The country stands globally among the leading countries in plant, bird, mammal and freshwater fish species diversity. This biodiversity has historically sustained rural communities, particularly Indigenous people, in food cultivation. However, recent decades witnessed declining water reservoirs due to extreme weather, poor water management, soil pollution and forest overexploitation, negatively impacting agriculture, food security and community sustainability. In Oruro, droughts resulted in the complete drying of Lake Poopó and reduced flow of River Lauca, threatening the traditional livelihoods of the Indigenous Uru nation. This has led to men migrating for employment, leaving women to manage household responsibilities for lands and animals.

To promote sustainable water management and enhance resilience in the Uru Chipaya communities, WFP repurposed a disused government-built well into an agricultural water-use system. This effort enabled efficient water management, enhanced agricultural productivity and rehabilitated productive land for improved environmental sustainability.

Additionally, the project benefitted women, the primary water users, as the resource was more easily accessible, eliminating the need for extensive travel. To address the impact of droughts and strong winds on soil degradation and crop growth, WFP constructed nine pilot solar tents with drip irrigation systems. These tents helped optimize water management, conserve heat and mitigate the potential adverse effects of strong winds on agricultural production.

In the Uru Murato community of Puñaca Tinta María, WFP implemented a water distribution system. This system provided clean water to the community, irrigated solar tents with drip irrigation systems and contributed to rehabilitating land for cultivation, thereby enhancing food security for local populations. Subsequently, in two Uru Murato communities, WFP extended its efforts by constructing infrastructure for three pilot fish farms. Equipped with incubation, fattening and horizontal growth tanks, these facilities harness surplus spring water for sustainable supply, aligning with responsible water resource management practices.

WFP signed two field-level agreements, while all other activities were implemented directly with the benefited population via FFA (as reflected in the reported indicator). In addition, in line with the corporate environmental and social safeguards framework, the country office assessed resilience-building activities in Oruro. Consequently, construction and asset rehabilitation had no environmental impact, given the vegetation-free areas where activities occurred, except for the rapid recovery of wild straw. These assessments highlighted the need for perimeter fences around fish farm structures to prevent accidents. They underscored the importance of conducting a thorough water residuals analysis for efficient resource reutilization in community agriculture. WFP plans to carry out both complementary activities in 2024.

Finally, WFP plans to work with the Uru Murato communities on waste management to mitigate water pollution in fish farms and maintain a healthy environment. This activity will involve implementing effective waste management, raising community awareness about preserving their direct environment, as well as promoting sustainable measures for community health and overall water quality conservation.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP has not yet implemented environmental management systems but plans for its integration in 2024. In Bolivia, WFP occupies a floor in the UNICEF building. Therefore, in 2023, WFP followed common United Nations guidance concerning environmentally friendly working premises, like waste separation, no use of air conditioning systems, LED illumination when possible and solar panels in common areas. With the new office arrangements in the same building, WFP will engage with WFP's Rome-based environmental team in 2024 for guidance and technical support to implement environment-related projects in WFP facilities and operations in the areas of energy, water, waste, sustainable procurement and/or training and awareness.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

The report on the social and economic impact of the double burden of malnutrition in Bolivia [1], published by WFP and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, highlighted the socioeconomic cost of incremental overweight and obesity prevalence, in a context in which stunting and wasting persisted. This analysis concluded that, by 2019, the cost of the double burden of malnutrition implied a Gross Domestic Product loss equivalent to 2.9 percent annually. In this context, a double challenge in implementing public food and nutrition policies and food security was noted. In 2023, the updated analysis was submitted to the Ministry of Health, including observations and revisions of the same institution. WFP planned to strengthen this programmatic area to contribute to the prevention and eradication of malnutrition in all its forms by 2024.

Partnerships

In 2023, WFP was a partner of choice for the Government in achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Likewise, WFP strengthened its relationship with various partners, signing agreements with the Government, local governments, Indigenous authorities, United Nations agencies, donors, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and academia. This diversity of collaboration amplified the impact of WFP's actions and reinforced the shared commitment to fight hunger, promote health and well-being and foster sustainable development for all Bolivians.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP signed an agreement with two local civil society organizations (Cáritas El Alto and Cáritas La Paz) to implement and monitor cash-based transfers (CBT) activities. Likewise, WFP signed agreements with the municipal governments of Cobija, San Pedro, Santos Mercado, Ingavi and the Central Indígena de la Región Amazónica de Bolivia, an indigenous organization of the Pando department, to provide CBT to households affected by floods. Under strategic outcome 2, WFP extended its interinstitutional agreement with the departmental government of Oruro to continue support the resilience of the Uru nation. Regarding strategic outcome 3, WFP coordinated with the Government, specifically with the ministries of Rural Development and Lands, Development Planning, Health and Sports, as well as Productive Development and Plural Economy. These collaborations led to the Action Plan for the Food System National Pathway, the National Risk Management Strategy, the preparation of a concept note to design the Multisector Strategy for the Prevention of Malnutrition and the context analysis of food security at the community level.

Focus on localization

In 2023, WFP signed memorandums of understanding with several government partners and two local non-governmental organizations for resilience and emergency, increasing the percentage of local associates compared to international ones. WFP supported the Ministry of Planning for Development in designing its risk management policy and strategy, which is expected to improve its multisectoral leadership and response capacity to address humanitarian needs in the future. During 2023, no potential cooperating partners were identified through the United Nations Partner Portal. However, starting in 2024, WFP plans to include various partners and new collaboration opportunities will be identified with private sector partners.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP led and co-led the development of joint proposals in collaboration with several United Nations agencies, such as FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the International Labor Organization (ILO), the International Organization for Migration as well as the Pan American Health Organization and UNICEF to address challenges related to food security, the climate crisis, biodiversity and pandemic prevention. Although some of these proposals were not successful, they made it possible to initiate interesting processes with other agencies whose mandates are related to WFP goals. These collaborations included calls for proposals from the World Bank Pandemic Fund, European Union's Humanitarian Implementation Plan 2024, the International Climate Initiative and the Complex Risk Analysis Fund.

In addition, WFP initiated the process of the Action Plan of the Food System National Pathway with several ministries and United Nations agencies, while co-led the biannual Results Group 4 Work Plan of the United Nations Food Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework with FAO and ILO. These documents became the basis for a joint proposal for the next call of Sustainable Development Goal Fund's Window on Food Systems.

Financial Overview

WFP's new country strategic plan (CSP) 2023-2027 requires an annual average of USD 3.8 million to implement its activities and achieve results. In 2023, WFP started activities with balances from the previous CSP, received under multilateral contributions from Bolivia, Canada, Germany, Sweden and a direct contribution from China. In addition, WFP received USD 1.1 million from the Advanced Financing Facility, the European Union and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In December, WFP received a USD 2 million grant from the Russian Federation that will be used in 2024 to mitigate the impact of the food price increases.

In 2023, WFP implemented 51 percent of the 2023 needs-plan and allocated a part of the funds for 2024, ensuring the sustainability of resilience focus activities. Moreover, some contributions were received in the second half of 2023 and will be implemented in 2024. Funding differences between strategic outcomes and activities were notable. Finally, WFP could not secure funds for stand-alone nutrition and capacity-strengthening activities.

In 2023, WFP received USD 414,000 for strategic outcome 1 from the Immediate Response Account and an additional USD 100,000 for preparedness activities. Additionally, during the first quarter of 2023, WFP responded to the food insecurity of people in vulnerable situations through an intervention funded with the 2022 balance of the multilateral contribution received from Germany.

In the second half of 2023, WFP obtained over USD 500,700 from the European Union. This multi-year grant was allocated for technical assistance under strategic outcome 1 to strengthen national programs and systems in emergency preparedness and to develop responsive social protection systems under strategic outcome 3.









The available resources from multilateral contributions for the resilience of smallholder farmers, under strategic outcome 2, received from Germany, were used to implement the resilience project to support the Uru nation. At the end of 2023, WFP received a contribution from the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints to sustain this project in 2024.

On the other hand, activities related to market linkages for smallholder farmers, under strategic outcome 2, were partially implemented due to limited resources in 2022 and therefore implemented in 2023, thanks to the cooperation of China via South-South and Triangular Cooperation. Thanks to this funding, 29 percent of the requirements for 2023 for smallholder farmers were implemented.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	681,427	196,332	646,808	483,931
SO01: Food insecure and vulnerable households affected by shocks in Bolivia benefit from anticipatory action, prevention, emergency preparedness, coordination and response support to meet their diverse emergency food and nutrition needs and quickly recover.	681,427	196,332	646,808	483,931
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to food insecure households exposed to shocks in Bolivia.	518,095	196,332	481,412	468,296
Activity 02: Provide technical assistance to local institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including through evidence-based advocacy.	163,332	0	165,396	15,634
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	2,097,721	2,054,072	2,518,472	619,635
SO02: Food insecure smallholder farmers, indigenous communities, and particularly rural women in Bolivia are more resilient to climatic and other shocks and stresses, including through sustainable livelihoods, consistent incomes, improved productivity, and market access and demand.	2,097,721	2,054,072	2,518,472	619,635
Activity 03: Provide cash-based transfers to food insecure smallholders, indigenous communities, and in particular rural women, and access to climate adaptation services, including technical assistance.	1,758,142	1,821,642	2,486,370	591,517

Activity 04: Facilitate links between food insecure smallholders, particularly indigenous and women, to sustainable and reliable markets.	339,579	232,430	32,101	28,117
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	161,631	0	387,613	47,864
SO03: Local, regional, and national-level institutions have improved capacity, coordination, programme, and policy coherence related to supporting most vulnerable groups in Bolivia by 2027.	161,631	0	387,613	47,864
Activity 05: Develop and implement a sustained strategy with national institutions to address food insecurity in a holistic and gender-transformative manner among the most vulnerable communities, based on advocacy, communications, and improved coordination at local, regional, and national levels.	161,631	0	387,613	47,864
Non-SDG Target	0	0	2,512,626	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	2,940,780	2,250,405	6,065,521	1,151,430
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	587,486	587,486	814,974	539,469
Total Direct Costs	3,528,267	2,837,892	6,880,495	1,690,899

Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 229,337	 184,462	 225,400	 225,400
Grand Total	 3,757,604	 3,022,355	 7,105,896	 1,916,300

Data Notes

Operational context

- [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] <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/67990-economic-survey-latin-america-and-caribbean-2023-financing-sustainable-transition>
- [5] https://www.bcb.gob.bo/?q=indicadores_inflacion

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] During the country strategic plan 2023-2027 formulation, WFP gathered historical data on its assistance to populations in crisis and the resources allocated for assistance over the past decade.
- [2] The European Union financed the strategy, which is expected to receive government approval during the second half of 2024. The strategy will enhance state coordination for more effective crisis management across the country.
- [3] Gender, Protection and Communication Assessment for CBT, CIESMORI Consultancy, February 2020.
- [4] The country strategic plan 2023-2027 transfer value is USD 0.81 per person per day.

Similar to previous years, WFP had very short-term emergency interventions due to the type of grants received. Under this premise, the outcome indicators on food security, nutrition and coping strategies were not collected. However, WFP paid attention to process indicators that allowed for more efficient operations and immediate feedback and adaptive management of its field operations.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] The transfer value established for the country strategic plan (CSP) 2023-2027 remains consistent with the one utilized in the previous CSP. This value was calculated considering the incomes of both urban and rural families, aiming to bridge the existing gap and ensure they can cover the expenses associated with a basic food basket.
- [2] The authorities of the Oruro departmental government and the Indigenous community leaders supported the implementation of the activities, providing relevant historical information and accompanying all consultations and implementation processes. They offered assistance through their technical teams and provided the support of heavy equipment to contribute to food-for-work activities.
- [3] WFP conducted the integrated context analysis at the community level in 2022. With this data and to define activities and prioritize them based on available resources, community-based participatory planning was carried out. This process involved participation from departmental and municipal authorities, but primarily local authorities (both men and women together and separately). The process addressed the specific needs of each group, reaching a consensus in each of the communities, resulting in a set of assets designed and built with community ownership and participation.
- [4] Rehabilitation of other tanks provided by other institutions that were not in operation, installation of intermediate tanks, and all the engineering required for proper flow and supply without altering the source and provision to other communities.
- [5] Four solar greenhouses in community schools and nine communal greenhouses. Irrigation systems were installed in these new infrastructures and additional eight for other infrastructures already constructed that were not operational due to a lack of water supply. Additionally, tool kits, seeds, fertilizers were delivered to facilitate to start the production process.
- [6] These spaces will be used as learning spaces not only for students in schools but also for people in the community, as the productive processes involve a learning process in management and administration to ensure success in entrepreneurship.
- [7] These assets will be used as learning areas not only for students in schools but also for individuals in the community, as productive processes involve a learning curve in management and administration to ensure success in entrepreneurship.

Due to the short duration of the operations, WFP did not collect information for outcome indicators.

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] Several populations in Bolivia are considered vulnerable due to various social, economic, geographical, and climatic factors, including Indigenous/rural population (poverty, limited access to basic services, lack of economic opportunities, and discrimination); women (facing inequalities in terms of access to education, employment, and participation in decision-making); children (poverty, malnutrition, and limited access to health and education services); the elderly (poverty, lack of access to adequate health services, and lack of economic security) and people with disabilities (facing barriers in terms of accessibility and full participation in society).
- [2] Ministry of Planning for Development: <https://pentaho.observatorioagro.gob.bo/> for MDRyT and <https://infospie.bits.bo/>

Due to the short duration of the operations, WFP did not collect information for outcome indicators.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Quarterly Bulletin No15, UN Women, 2020 <https://bolivia.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-10/15to%20BOLET%C3%8DN%20ONU%20MUJERES.pdf>

[2] <https://oig.cepal.org/es/paises/6/profile>

[3] <https://www.waynamercados.com/>

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Instituto Nacional de Estadística. <https://www.ine.gob.bo/index.php/estadisticas-economicas/encuestas-de-hogares/>

[2] WFP anticipates updating this study in 2024 to determine the validity of the information to be updated and/or adapted.

[3] This information was obtained using proxies on the available data.

Nutrition integration

[1] The study was presented in 2023 to Ministry of Health and Sports for its approval.

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	27,515	15,368	56%
	female	27,785	15,275	55%
	total	55,300	30,643	55%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,650	764	46%
	female	1,650	796	48%
	total	3,300	1,560	47%
24-59 months	male	1,100	786	71%
	female	1,100	790	72%
	total	2,200	1,576	72%
5-11 years	male	3,850	2,517	65%
	female	3,850	2,435	63%
	total	7,700	4,952	64%
12-17 years	male	3,300	2,138	65%
	female	3,300	2,080	63%
	total	6,600	4,218	64%
18-59 years	male	14,865	7,831	53%
	female	15,135	7,882	52%
	total	30,000	15,713	52%
60+ years	male	2,750	1,332	48%
	female	2,750	1,292	47%
	total	5,500	2,624	48%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	55,300	30,643	55%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	42,500	13,185	31%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	300	104	34%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	12,500	17,354	138%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	405,000	363,937	90%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	1,377,000	214,585	16%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure and vulnerable households affected by shocks in Bolivia benefit from anticipatory action, prevention, emergency preparedness, coordination and response support to meet their diverse emergency food and nutrition needs and quickly recover.					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide cash-based transfers to food insecure households exposed to shocks in Bolivia.						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: Food insecure households affected by shocks in Bolivia receive cash-based transfers to meet their emergency food and nutrition needs.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	6,250	8,583	
			Male	6,250	8,771	
			Total	12,500	17,354	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	405,000	363,937	

Outcome Results						
Activity 01: Provide cash-based transfers to food insecure households exposed to shocks in Bolivia.						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Cobija - Location: Pando - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Cobija - Location: Pando - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		≥90	≥90	0	Secondary data
	Male		≥81	≥81	0	Secondary data
	Overall	50	≥83	≥83	0	Secondary data
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		=9	=9	0	Secondary data
	Male		=18	=18	0	Secondary data
	Overall	25	=16	=16	0	Secondary data
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		≤1	≤1	0	Secondary data
	Male		≤1	≤1	0	Secondary data
	Overall	25	≤1	≤1	0	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 02: Food insecure smallholder farmers, indigenous communities, and particularly rural women in Bolivia are more resilient to climatic and other shocks and stresses, including through sustainable livelihoods, consistent incomes, improved productivity, and market access and demand.	Resilience Building
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Output Results

Activity 03: Provide cash-based transfers to food insecure smallholders, indigenous communities, and in particular rural women, and access to climate adaptation services, including technical assistance.

Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 03: Food insecure smallholder farmers, indigenous communities, particularly rural women in Bolivia have improved access to resilient and sustainable livelihoods, including through improved adaptive capacities, improved productivity, and marketability.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	1,250	436
			Male	1,250	434
			Total	2,500	870
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	20,000	6,156
			Male	20,000	6,159
			Total	40,000	12,315
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,377,000	214,584
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	1,296,000	202,576

Activity 04: Facilitate links between food insecure smallholders, particularly indigenous and women, to sustainable and reliable markets.

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 04: Smallholder farmers have improved linkages to sustainable and consistent markets for their products.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	285	100
			Male	15	4
			Total	300	104

Other Output

Activity 03: Provide cash-based transfers to food insecure smallholders, indigenous communities, and in particular rural women, and access to climate adaptation services, including technical assistance.

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 03: Food insecure smallholder farmers, indigenous communities, particularly rural women in Bolivia have improved access to resilient and sustainable livelihoods, including through improved adaptive capacities, improved productivity, and marketability.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	21	21
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number Number Number	150 18	19 1,141
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number Number	1	2
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.5: Kilometers (km) of drinking water supply line constructed/rehabilitated/maintained.	Food assistance for asset	Number	28	28.6
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.8: Number of fishponds constructed/rehabilitated/maintained	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	3	0
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	50	

Activity 04: Facilitate links between food insecure smallholders, particularly indigenous and women, to sustainable and reliable markets.

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 04: Smallholder farmers have improved linkages to sustainable and consistent markets for their products.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number		100
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number		4
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	1

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide cash-based transfers to food insecure smallholders, indigenous communities, and in particular rural women, and access to climate adaptation services, including technical assistance.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Population from some Municipalities in Oruro Department and Uru Indigenous Population - Location: Bolivia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: Local, regional, and national-level institutions have improved capacity, coordination, programme, and policy coherence related to supporting most vulnerable groups in Bolivia by 2027.					Root Causes	
Other Output						
Activity 05: Develop and implement a sustained strategy with national institutions to address food insecurity in a holistic and gender-transformative manner among the most vulnerable communities, based on advocacy, communications, and improved coordination at local, regional, and national levels.						
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs						
CSP Output 05: National and regional-level institutions have improved capacity, coordination, and programme and policy coherence to improve food security, and support rural livelihoods among the most vulnerable communities, including through a gender-transformative and climate-sensitive approach.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	3	18	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	0	164	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	1	2	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number		1	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	0	3	
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	100	3,350	

Outcome Results						
Activity 05: Develop and implement a sustained strategy with national institutions to address food insecurity in a holistic and gender-transformative manner among the most vulnerable communities, based on advocacy, communications, and improved coordination at local, regional, and national levels.						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Ministries - Location: Bolivia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Administration Services						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥4		0	WFP programme monitoring

Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0			0	Secondary data
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Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	50	≥75		51.69	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	75	≥75	≥75	74	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	5	≤5	≤5	6	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	20	≥20	≥20	20	WFP survey

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide cash-based transfers to food insecure households exposed to shocks in Bolivia.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Emergency Response - Location: Pando - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	50	≥75	≥50	51.69	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	75		≥75	74	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	5		≥5	6	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	20		≥20	20	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0		≥0	53	WFP survey
	Male	0		≥0	73	WFP survey
	Overall	0		≥0	126	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	90	≥95	≥95	100	Secondary data
	Male	90	≥95	≥95	100	Secondary data
	Overall	90	≥59	≥95	100	Secondary data
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	90	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	90		≥95	99.45	WFP survey
	Male	90		≥95	100	WFP survey
	Overall	90		≥95	99.72	WFP survey

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide cash-based transfers to food insecure households exposed to shocks in Bolivia.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Emergency Response - Location: Pando - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	90		≥95	100	WFP survey
	Male	90		≥95	100	WFP survey
	Overall	90		≥95	100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	90	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	90	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	90		≥95	99.45	WFP survey
	Male	90		≥95	100	WFP survey
	Overall	90		≥95	99.72	WFP survey

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	No	No	Secondary data
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	27,408	≥138925	≥21,427	15,455	WFP
	Male	27,592	≥137575	≥21,612	15,455	programme monitoring
	Overall	55,000	≥276500	≥43,039	30,910	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	50	≥100	≥50	43.17	WFP
	Male	50	≥100	≥50	31.43	programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≥100	≥50	37.43	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide cash-based transfers to food insecure households exposed to shocks in Bolivia.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Emergency Response - Location: Pando - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	50	≥100	≥50		Secondary data
	Male	50	≥100	≥50		Secondary data
	Overall	50	≥100	≥50		Secondary data
Target Group: Emergency Response - Location: Pando - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female				43.17	WFP survey
	Male				31.43	WFP survey
	Overall				37.43	WFP survey

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Indigenous Uru woman working on traditional craft

World Food Programme

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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 2023 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Food insecure and vulnerable households affected by shocks in Bolivia benefit from anticipatory action, prevention, emergency preparedness, coordination and response support to meet their diverse emergency food and nutrition needs and quickly recover.
SO 2		Food insecure smallholder farmers, indigenous communities, and particularly rural women in Bolivia are more resilient to climatic and other shocks and stresses, including through sustainable livelihoods, consistent incomes, improved productivity, and market access and demand.
SO 3		Local, regional, and national-level institutions have improved capacity, coordination, programme, and policy coherence related to supporting most vulnerable groups in Bolivia by 2027.
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	EPA1	Provide technical assistance to local institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including through evidence-based advocacy.
SO 1	URT1	Provide cash-based transfers to food insecure households exposed to shocks in Bolivia.
SO 2	ACL1	Provide cash-based transfers to food insecure smallholders, indigenous communities, and in particular rural women, and access to climate adaptation services, including technical assistance.
SO 2	SMS1	Facilitate links between food insecure smallholders, particularly indigenous and women, to sustainable and reliable markets.
SO 3	SPS1	Develop and implement a sustained strategy with national institutions to address food insecurity in a holistic and gender-transformative manner among the most vulnerable communities, based on advocacy, communications, and improved coordination at local, regional, and national levels.

Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,512,626	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	2,512,626	0
2.1	Food insecure and vulnerable households affected by shocks in Bolivia benefit from anticipatory action, prevention, emergency preparedness, coordination and response support to meet their diverse emergency food and nutrition needs and quickly recover.	Provide cash-based transfers to food insecure households exposed to shocks in Bolivia.	518,095	196,333	481,412	468,296
		Provide technical assistance to local institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including through evidence-based advocacy.	163,332	0	165,396	15,635
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			681,427	196,333	646,808	483,931

Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.3	Food insecure smallholder farmers, indigenous communities, and particularly rural women in Bolivia are more resilient to climatic and other shocks and stresses, including through sustainable livelihoods, consistent incomes, improved productivity, and market access and demand.	Facilitate links between food insecure smallholders, particularly indigenous and women, to sustainable and reliable markets.	339,579	232,431	32,102	28,118
		Provide cash-based transfers to food insecure smallholders, indigenous communities, and in particular rural women, and access to climate adaptation services, including technical assistance.	1,758,142	1,821,642	2,486,371	591,518
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			2,097,722	2,054,073	2,518,473	619,636
17.9	Local, regional, and national-level institutions have improved capacity, coordination, programme, and policy coherence related to supporting most vulnerable groups in Bolivia by 2027.	Develop and implement a sustained strategy with national institutions to address food insecurity in a holistic and gender-transformative manner among the most vulnerable communities, based on advocacy, communications, and improved coordination at local, regional, and national levels.	161,631	0	387,614	47,864
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			161,631	0	387,614	47,864
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,940,781	2,250,405	6,065,521	1,151,431
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			587,487	587,487	814,975	539,469

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Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			3,528,268	2,837,892	6,880,496	1,690,900
			229,337	184,463	225,400	225,400
			3,757,605	3,022,355	7,105,896	1,916,300



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 2023 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Food insecure and vulnerable households affected by shocks in Bolivia benefit from anticipatory action, prevention, emergency preparedness, coordination and response support to meet their diverse emergency food and nutrition needs and quickly recover.	
SO 2	Food insecure smallholder farmers, indigenous communities, and particularly rural women in Bolivia are more resilient to climatic and other shocks and stresses, including through sustainable livelihoods, consistent incomes, improved productivity, and market access and demand.	
SO 3	Local, regional, and national-level institutions have improved capacity, coordination, programme, and policy coherence related to supporting most vulnerable groups in Bolivia by 2027.	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	EPA1	Provide technical assistance to local institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including through evidence-based advocacy.
SO 1	URT1	Provide cash-based transfers to food insecure households exposed to shocks in Bolivia.
SO 2	ACL1	Provide cash-based transfers to food insecure smallholders, indigenous communities, and in particular rural women, and access to climate adaptation services, including technical assistance.
SO 2	SMS1	Facilitate links between food insecure smallholders, particularly indigenous and women, to sustainable and reliable markets.
SO 3	SPS1	Develop and implement a sustained strategy with national institutions to address food insecurity in a holistic and gender-transformative manner among the most vulnerable communities, based on advocacy, communications, and improved coordination at local, regional, and national levels.

Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Food insecure and vulnerable households affected by shocks in Bolivia benefit from anticipatory action, prevention, emergency preparedness, coordination and response support to meet their diverse emergency food and nutrition needs and quickly recover.	Provide cash-based transfers to food insecure households exposed to shocks in Bolivia.	518,095	170,068	311,344	481,412	468,296	13,116
		Provide technical assistance to local institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including through evidence-based advocacy.	163,332	165,396	0	165,396	15,635	149,761
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			681,427	335,464	311,344	646,808	483,931	162,877
2.3	Food insecure smallholder farmers, indigenous communities, and particularly rural women in Bolivia are more resilient to climatic and other shocks and stresses, including through sustainable livelihoods, consistent incomes, improved productivity, and market access and demand.	Facilitate links between food insecure smallholders, particularly indigenous and women, to sustainable and reliable markets.	339,579	32,102	0	32,102	28,118	3,984
		Provide cash-based transfers to food insecure smallholders, indigenous communities, and in particular rural women, and access to climate adaptation services, including technical assistance.	1,758,142	2,486,371	0	2,486,371	591,518	1,894,853
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			2,097,722	2,518,473	0	2,518,473	619,636	1,898,837

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Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	Local, regional, and national-level institutions have improved capacity, coordination, programme, and policy coherence related to supporting most vulnerable groups in Bolivia by 2027.	Develop and implement a sustained strategy with national institutions to address food insecurity in a holistic and gender-transformative manner among the most vulnerable communities, based on advocacy, communications, and improved coordination at local, regional, and national levels.	161,631	387,614	0	387,614	47,864	339,750
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			161,631	387,614	0	387,614	47,864	339,750
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,512,626	0	2,512,626	0	2,512,626
Subtotal SDG Target			0	2,512,626	0	2,512,626	0	2,512,626
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,940,781	5,754,177	311,344	6,065,521	1,151,431	4,914,090
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			587,487	738,863	77,294	816,157	540,651	275,505
Total Direct Costs			3,528,268	6,493,040	388,638	6,881,678	1,692,082	5,189,596
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			229,337	359,275		359,275	359,275	0
Grand Total			3,757,605	6,852,315	388,638	7,240,953	2,051,358	5,189,596

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