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Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

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Overview

Key messages

- In 2024, **WFP doubled its historical average of Cash-Based Transfer (CBT)** interventions from the previous four years, **distributing 1.7 million USD**. This included CBT through Food for Training (FFT) in the first half of the year and emergency responses via Global Distribution (GD) in the latter months.
- **WFP reached 71,955 people with direct assistance and indirectly benefited over 90,500 individuals** through assets, capacity building, and services, in addition to supporting 4 million people through national policies and programmes.

A challenging year for food security due to climate change

In 2024, WFP Bolivia continued providing food assistance, livelihood support and capacity strengthening to communities and national authorities, addressing challenges to food security and nutrition, contributing to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

2024 was marked by severe climate-related shocks, political instability, and escalating economic difficulties, which hindered Bolivia's progress towards achieving the SDGs. A combination of forest fires, droughts, and political unrest disrupted food production and logistics, aggravating food insecurity for vulnerable populations.

Climate-related shocks were a major driver of food insecurity in Bolivia in 2024. Unprecedented wildfires destroyed approximately 11 million hectares, causing extensive agricultural losses and environmental damage, while droughts further reduced crop yields. Simultaneously, Bolivia's economic crisis deepened due to low foreign reserves, fuel shortages and inflation. Transportation blockades exacerbated the situation, driving up food prices.

WFP's operations in Bolivia in 2024 focused on three strategic outcomes: emergency response, resilience building, and strengthening institutional capacities. These efforts addressed immediate food needs and supported the long-term sustainability of food systems through climate-resilient practices and local partnerships.

Concerning emergency response, WFP rapidly mobilized resources to provide immediate assistance in response to the government's declaration in September 2024. More than 26,000 people, prioritizing women-led households and Indigenous populations, received cash-based transfers (CBT) and early recovery support to meet essential needs.

WFP also collaborated with national and local authorities and other humanitarian actors to boost timely response and effective allocation of resources, as well as to implement early warning systems and preparedness measures to mitigate future disasters' impact.

Regarding resilience building, WFP provided technical and financial support to approximately 46,000 people across 35 municipalities in the Oruro department. Activities included rehabilitating climate-adaptive assets such as irrigation canals, roads, and soil and water conservation projects. These interventions improved local food systems and agricultural productivity and enhanced community resilience to climate shocks. WFP also adopted a food-water-energy nexus, promoting renewable energy solutions, such as solar-powered irrigation systems and sustainable agricultural practices.

Gender-sensitive initiatives focused on empowering rural and Indigenous women by enhancing their access to essential resources, training, and leadership opportunities. These efforts strengthened the livelihoods of households at risk of food and nutrition insecurity, especially those led by women in rural and peri-urban regions.

Regarding institutional capacity strengthening, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Rural Development and Land (MDRyT), the Ministry of Health (MDS), and the National Directorate for Emergency Management (VIDECI) to improve emergency preparedness and response systems. Efforts included reinforcing data analysis capabilities, operational planning, and coordination mechanisms.

WFP also played a key role in strengthening the government's integration of resilience-building strategies into policies and planning, provided technical support to improve agencies' ability to collect and analyse climate-related data, and supported the Government in international forums. These collaborative efforts ensured WFP's alignment with Bolivia's broader development goals. WFP and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs contributed to global climate discussions, such as COP16, advocating for greater investment in biodiversity, climate resilience and sustainable food systems.

A significant milestone in 2024 was the "Food Systems: Indigenous Peoples, Ancestral Knowledge and Natural Flavors" summit. The event brought together 140 participants, including representatives from 32 of Bolivia's 36 Indigenous Nations, to discuss food heritage, local gastronomy, climate change adaptation, agricultural insurance, social protection, and risk management. Indigenous peoples are key WFP partners, and WFP is engaged in fostering traditional knowledge and practices into Government-driven interventions, ensuring cultural appropriateness and context-specific programming. This approach also aligns the effectiveness of food security initiatives with local needs and priorities and community trust and participation.

As part of its institutional capacity strengthening work, the event supported the coordination mechanisms, reinforcing, in turn, institutional effectiveness and accountability with regards to indigenous rights and cultural heritage.

WFP's success in Bolivia relied on collaboration with diverse stakeholders, including government bodies, local organizations, and international partners. Partnerships with the United Nations, NGOs, and local institutions facilitated preparedness and response efforts, resource sharing and knowledge exchange, resulting in more effective, efficient, and aligned interventions.

71,955

Total beneficiaries in 2024



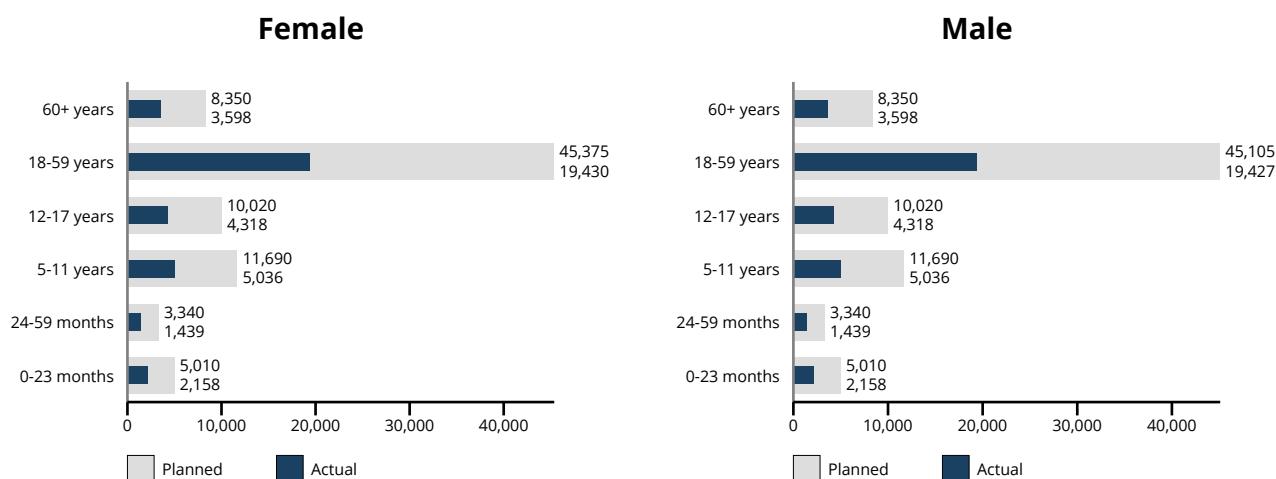
50%
female



50%
male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,120 (52% Female, 48% Male)

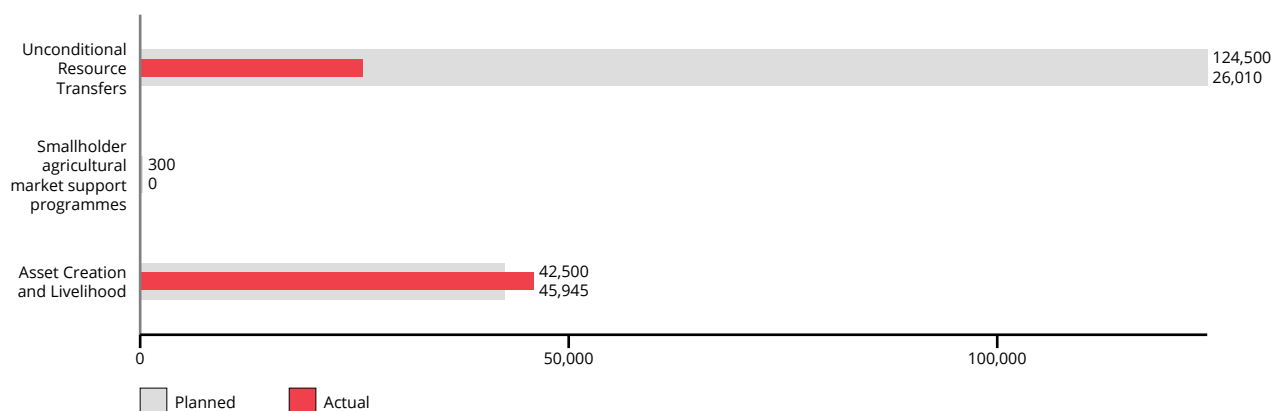
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



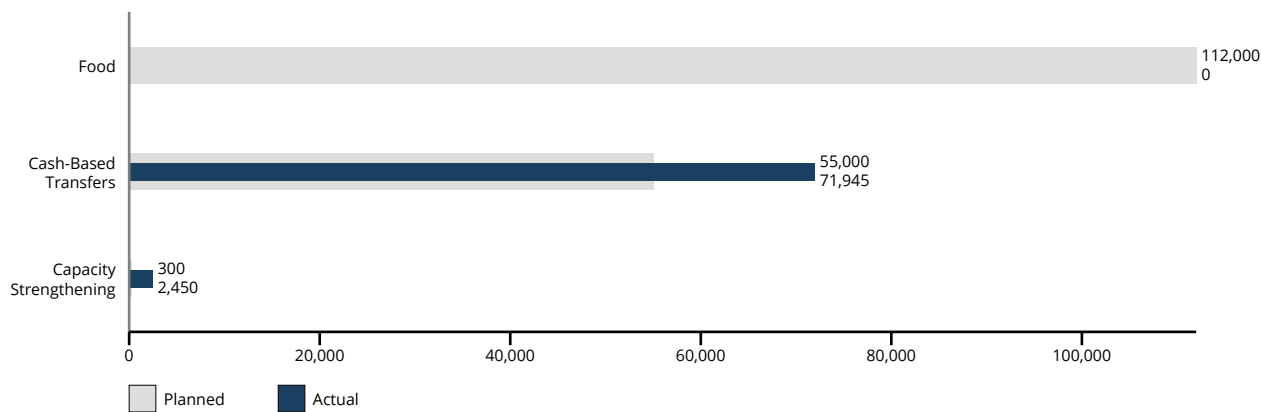
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



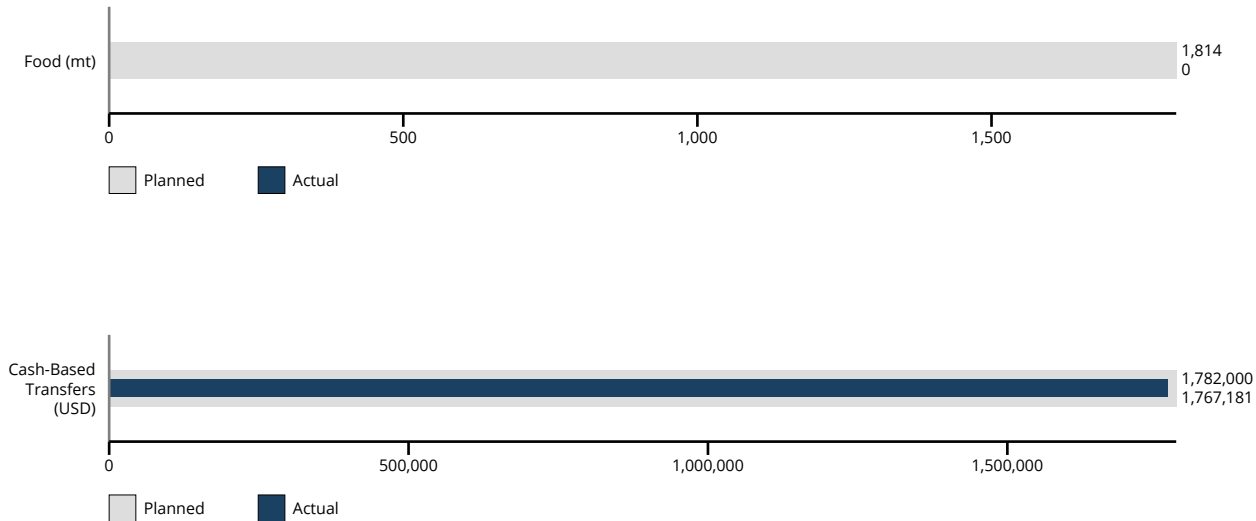
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



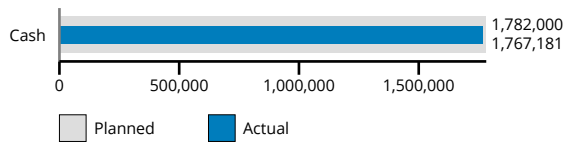
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context

Worst environmental catastrophe in Bolivian history

The Bolivian economy has always relied on the exploitation of natural resources, especially minerals like silver, zinc and gold. However, in 2024, export value decreased by 20 percent, comparing the January to August period of the previous year [1]. Similarly, imports decreased by 14 percent during the same period, and the country's international monetary reserves maintained their downward trend because of a negative trading balance and internal market subsidies, especially to fuel. Consequently, in the unregulated market, the local currency lost a third of its value against the US dollar, which impacted the functioning of the local economy.

Moreover, in 2024, Bolivia faced its biggest environmental crisis in recorded history. From July to October, wildfires ravaged extensive areas, also due to a prolonged drought in the Amazonian basin, affecting food security, especially for the Indigenous population. The national government declared a national disaster in September [2]. At the end of the wildfire season, more than 10 million hectares were affected [3], an area roughly the size of Cuba or Guatemala; 40 municipalities and Indigenous autonomous governments released emergency or disaster declarations due to wildfires and drought, mainly in the eastern Departments: Pando, Beni and Santa Cruz.

During the same period, the Civil Defence Vice Ministry reported that the drought had a significant impact on three departments, Santa Cruz, Beni and Chuquisaca, with 111 municipalities declared in disaster and 17 in emergency. A total of 260,213 families were affected, five times those affected by fires, while 98,697 families reported damage to their livelihoods, nine times more than those affected by the fires. Additionally, 1,096 houses were lost across various locations, and 215,426 hectares of crops were destroyed, five times the losses due to fires [4].

In 2024, WFP operated in an increasingly complex and challenging environment, where socio-political turmoil, economic challenges, and extreme climate-related events intersected, significantly impacting food security and posing critical obstacles to sustainable development. In 2024, food insecurity in Bolivia remained a pressing issue, exacerbated by the compounded effects of climate change, economic instability, and regional disparities. Rural and Indigenous communities continued to be disproportionately affected, with limited access to nutritious food and a heavy reliance on subsistence farming. Droughts, flooding, and wildfires have destroyed crops, particularly in key agricultural regions like Oruro and the Chiquitania area, leading to significant losses in staple crops like rice, corn, quinoa, and potatoes.

These environmental shocks have strained food availability, reducing access to both food production and distribution. In addition, Bolivia faces challenges related to malnutrition, with high rates of stunting among children and micronutrient deficiencies across the country. While urban areas may have more stable access to food, rural populations are especially vulnerable to seasonal shortages and rising food prices. The lack of diversified diets, reliance on basic grains, and limited access to fresh produce contribute to poor nutrition, especially among vulnerable groups such as women and children.

The political landscape in Bolivia in 2024 was marked by instability, exacerbating ongoing economic struggles. Escalating tensions culminated in a coup attempt in June, which triggered widespread civil unrest. Blockades and protests disrupted key transport routes vital for delivering food and other essentials, worsening food insecurity, especially for rural communities.

Bolivia's economic situation in 2024 deteriorated rapidly, driven by a balance of payments crisis and critically low foreign reserves. The scarcity of foreign currency hindered imports of essential goods, particularly food and fuel, driving inflation to 8 percent by December - the highest in a decade. Fuel shortages further disrupted transportation and agriculture, key components of Bolivia's economy. As a result, food prices surged, making essential commodities unaffordable for the poorest households.

The economic crisis entrenched poverty, pushing many families deeper into food insecurity and leaving the Government with limited resources to respond to the growing humanitarian needs. In addition to socio-political and economic challenges, Bolivia experienced severe wildfires and prolonged droughts that had a devastating impact on food security and livelihoods and weakened the capacity of communities to face future shocks, due to damages to soil quality and water resources. While WFP's interventions were critical in alleviating the immediate impacts of these crises, the economic context made it increasingly difficult to implement long-term solutions.

Bolivia has made strides in addressing gender inequality, particularly through legislative reforms and international commitments. However, challenges persist in several areas, including economic empowerment, gender-based violence, and access to education and healthcare. Rural and Indigenous women are disproportionately affected by gender inequality. Cultural norms, limited access to resources, and geographical isolation prevent many from fully benefiting from national development initiatives. Similarly, despite some legal progress, the economic empowerment of women is still hindered by systemic barriers, low-paying jobs, limited access to resources, and deep-rooted stereotypes about women's roles in society. Yet, while Bolivia has strong legal frameworks, access to justice for women—especially in cases of violence—is limited by corruption, inefficiencies, and societal acceptance of certain forms of discrimination and violence.

In response to the multi-faceted crises, WFP played a central role in supporting the government of Bolivia and local communities to address both the immediate and long-term food security challenges in 2024. WFP's response strategy was built around three key pillars: emergency response, resilience building, and strengthening institutional capacities, which were aligned with the broader humanitarian and development objectives of the United Nations in Bolivia.

Risk management

In September 2024, the national declaration of the wildfire and drought emergency in Bolivia confirmed an unprecedented magnitude and impact on local communities, resulting in a dramatic increase in food insecurity and temporary displacement of affected families. The scale and urgency of the crisis exposed significant risks, primarily the misuse of financial resources and overlapping efforts among the many actors providing aid. WFP systematically took steps to mitigate the impact of risks on its operations and ensure effective assistance. WFP strengthened coordination mechanisms, particularly within the United Nations Emergency Team (UNETE) group. This technical WFP-led group facilitated strategic and operational meetings and developed analysis and reports in coordination with the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO), which facilitated operational and financial resource allocation based on the expertise and geographical presence of the responding actors. This proactive approach helped to prevent duplication of efforts, ensuring that resources reached the communities that needed them most.

Given the vast geographical coverage of the crisis and to prevent the misuse of financial resources, WFP adopted a mixed assistance model, combining direct WFP intervention for cash-based transfers (CBT) and field-level interventions with national and international NGOs. It enabled WFP to significantly increase the speed and reach of its assistance. As a result, in 2024, WFP almost doubled its CBT distributions compared to the previous years, minimizing delays, and ensuring timely support for those most affected by the crisis.

Lessons learned

The key lesson learned in 2024 is investing in **emergency preparedness**. It allowed a more agile and efficient emergency response. With the support of the emergency preparedness team from headquarters and the Regional Bureau for Latin America and Caribbean, a preparedness cell was deployed to Bolivia, for supporting WFP on the elaboration of potential emergency scenarios and operational procedures that optimized time reactivity and financial resources to set-up emergency operations. Moving forward, WFP plans to strengthen its emergency preparedness capacity by expanding its partners' network and ensuring the availability of financial resources for larger-scale emergencies.

Similarly, investment in **remote monitoring systems**, such as the Hunger Map and the Asset Impact Monitoring Service (AIMS), proved to be critical in evidence generation on food security, migration patterns, and program impact. These systems allowed WFP to make informed decisions and adjust programs as needed. WFP plans to expand remote monitoring capabilities.

Finally, **technical coordination** was a key factor of WFP's achievements, particularly with ministries such as Defense, Rural Development, and Health, as well as the National Meteorology and Hydrology Service (SENAMHI). WFP will continue strengthening coordination mechanisms at both the national and subnational levels to streamline emergency responses and improve overall effectiveness.

Food and Culture in Bolivia

Cultural Identity: Fundamental Pillar of Food Systems



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To share culture is to share food.

"The lake is our Qochamama (mother water)", says Germán Choque, a respected elder of the Uru Indigenous Nation. "We are fishermen, and we feed ourselves with fish and more than 30 species of birds that used to come to the lake", he states, as his gaze sweeps over the grey space once covered by Lake Poopó. With its incredible ecological diversity, Bolivia offers a unique lens through which to understand food systems, inviting us to discover a perspective deeply rooted in cultural identities, ancestral knowledge, and the biodiversity of the territories. The country is home to 36 Indigenous Nations and Peoples, each with its relationship with food and land, enriching culinary traditions and their connection to nature.

Bolivia's diverse ecosystems have great potential for sustainable food systems; however, small rural farmers, particularly Indigenous women, remain the most vulnerable. Dependent on subsistence agriculture, they face increasing food insecurity, aggravated by the effects of climate change. They often rely on traditional farming practices that are threatened by changes in climate patterns, and biodiversity loss.

In this context, in a spirit of collaboration, WFP has been fostering spaces for dialogue that highlight the food heritage of Indigenous Nations. These spaces recognize that local foods, agricultural practices, and traditional knowledge are crucial for environmental and cultural preservation and strengthening food security. Key regional, national, and international actors involved in gastronomy, climate change, and food production participate in these discussions, with Indigenous representatives taking centre stage. The shared themes of diverse foods, vibrant colours, flavours, and aromas emerge from the experiences of men and women who are responsible for their families' nutrition, while also facing significant challenges in their territories.

As Germán from the Uru Nation expresses pride in basing his diet on local foods like fish, Teodora Alá from the Quechua Nation highlights the importance of her region's traditional diet. "Our diet is rooted in seasonal and festive foods. Some foods, such as Achacana, an edible cactus native to the Andean region that grows in rocky soils at altitudes between 3,400 and 4,100 meters above sea level, are particularly important during drought or frosts. This resilient plant thrives in extreme climates and becomes a vital source of nutrition when potato or vegetable harvests are low," she explains.

In 2024, the First Plurinational Summit: Food Systems, Indigenous Peoples, Ancestral Knowledge, Natural Flavors in Cochabamba brought together over 30 Indigenous Nations and Peoples to discuss local experiences related to food systems and actions taken from the territories to strengthen the resilience of Indigenous communities. The Summit promoted collaboration on urgent issues such as food sustainability, climate change adaptation, and the commercialization of traditional foods. Discussions focused on how identifying local food heritage, bioindicators, climate risk management, and digital tools can help Indigenous communities improve family nutrition and integrate their food products into national and international markets, celebrating local gastronomy and its potential.

Participants shared dishes made with unique ingredients like quinoa, native potatoes, and native fish species, showing how traditional foods can nourish both body and spirit. Dayana Angola from the Afro-Bolivian community notes that her culture, known for its dances, links rhythms with flavours like chocolate, racacha, and coffee, echoing the importance of music. Germán Choque highlighted how Uru melodies sung by children in schools reinforce the connection between the population and fishing activities. Despite the ecological crisis, the community's resilience remains strong, and they are rebuilding their food systems, including fish farming projects supported by WFP.

In 2024, a significant increase in school enrolment was recorded in Uru communities, signalling community revitalization. According to the director of the Puñaca Tinta Educational Unit, many families have returned to the area, supported by WFP initiatives providing access to water for consumption and irrigation. "With water and solar tents, my grandchildren can now eat vegetables at school. After many years, we can eat our ancestral food again: fish, as was our custom, thanks to the fish farms built by WFP," emphasized Germán.

The Summit concluded with the Manifesto on Food Systems and Indigenous Peoples, framed within the Nationally Determined Contributions, setting out principles to promote food security, sustainability, and preservation of traditional knowledge. Looking ahead, the event strengthened the movement to integrate Indigenous food systems into national food policy, highlighting their role in building resilient and sustainable food futures.

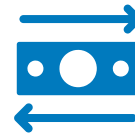
Indigenous communities in Bolivia have always been guardians of the land, protectors of biodiversity, and custodians of valuable ancestral knowledge. By recognizing their contributions to food security and the importance of traditional food systems, Bolivia is making significant strides toward a more inclusive and sustainable food system for all its citizens.

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.



26,010 people received **emergency cash transfers** in response to wildfire



USD 799,694 was transferred to **people affected** by emergencies

Bolivia has long faced significant challenges from climate-driven disasters, particularly droughts, wildfires, and flooding. These recurrent crises have profoundly impacted the livelihoods of vulnerable communities, exacerbating food insecurity and driving displacement, particularly in rural and indigenous areas. The combined effects of climate change and environmental degradation have left many struggling to meet their basic needs, increasing poverty and food insecurity.

In 2024, WFP played a key role in supporting Bolivia's national response to extreme climate-related challenges by employing cutting-edge technology and data-driven strategies, assisting populations affected by wildfires and drought.

Starting in July, wildfires ravaged about 11 million hectares, affecting around 215,000 people. The fires destroyed forests and agricultural lands, causing losses in commodities essential for food security and the economy, such as rice, corn, quinoa, and meat. Additionally, the prolonged drought that intensified throughout 2024 exacerbated water scarcity, severely impacting crop yields and livestock, especially in Oruro. This situation is compounded by estimates indicating that Bolivia lost USD 2 million between 2020 and 2022 due to climate-related extreme events [5]. The long-term consequences of this loss are profound, leading to increased food insecurity, strained livelihoods for thousands of farmers and ranchers, and increased migration as rural families sought better opportunities in urban centres.

Emergency preparedness and data analysis

To enhance WFP Bolivia's operational readiness in the face of emergencies, WFP activated its cross-functional preparedness cell (PREPCELL). This initiative involved collaboration with WFP Headquarters (HQ), the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (RBP), and neighbouring WFP country offices, bringing together expertise in research, monitoring, geospatial analysis, security, climate change, meteorology, and economic analysis. The integrated preparedness approach involved reassessing risks, developing evidence-based scenarios on drought, floods, and landslides, and designing operational response plans in close coordination with the government and partners.

Additionally, WFP drafted a cross-functional contingency plan outlining immediate six-month response measures to be executed with national authorities. Finally, WFP improved its ability to monitor food insecurity in Bolivia with geographic information systems and to provide evidence to support its operations, governmental bodies, and humanitarian actors, e.g. through its Hunger Map platform [6].

Emergency response

The wildfires emergency was officially declared in September 2024, with devastating impacts in the Chiquitania and Amazonian regions. Following the release of internal funding in October, WFP swiftly implemented multi-purpose cash-based transfers (CBTs) to support 26,000 affected people in Santa Cruz, Beni, Pando, and La Paz departments, focusing on assisting women. These transfers enabled vulnerable populations to meet their immediate needs, including food, medical care, and education. The flexibility of CBTs allowed families to make choices that best addressed their specific circumstances.

Through coordination with local actors—including the Directorate for Climate and Disaster Management (VIDECL), the Bolivian Indigenous Confederation (CIRABO), the Indigenous Confederation of the Bolivian East (CIRABO), the Ministry of Rural Development, and the Ministry of Health—WFP ensured a collaborative response to the crisis. Additionally, WFP worked with the Resident Coordinator’s Office (RCO) in Bolivia to align its efforts with broader United Nations initiatives.

Beyond cash assistance, 500 smallholder farming households affected by the worsening drought received essential assets for relief and recovery. WFP distributed water security kits, which included tools for collecting, storing, and managing water more efficiently—ensuring access for both agricultural production and human consumption—along with drought-resistant seeds and key agricultural materials. These interventions helped communities rebuild their livelihoods and strengthen food availability, enhancing resilience to future shocks.

Additionally, WFP piloted an innovative cash-based transfer solution in Oruro called the RescueCard, benefiting approximately 500 people in remote communities. The RescueCard is a reloadable prepaid electronic card, linked to WFP-managed digital wallets via a fintech platform. It enables rapid emergency response by providing immediate digital cash. This solution allows households to access local markets and allocate resources based on their needs and preferences, ensuring swift and dignified assistance. It also promotes financial inclusion and digital literacy while being user-friendly and cost-effective, reducing transaction costs such as time and travel.

Humanitarian coordination

Beyond direct assistance, WFP facilitated the coordinated response of humanitarian actors and led the United Nations Emergency Team (UNETE) coordination group, ensuring a well-organized, efficient, and inclusive response to the wildfires and drought. WFP has contributed to the Humanitarian Group in Bolivia, a collective of United Nations agencies, NGOs, and government partners focused on timely and effective humanitarian interventions. Through this collaboration, WFP helped maximize resources and aligned efforts to alleviate suffering and strengthen resilience.

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	3 - Fully integrates gender

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.

FFA



45,945 people in rural areas received USD **967,486** through **Food Assistance for Assets**

14,779 people in **7** municipalities in the Highlands indirectly benefitted from **drought-response assistance**

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP strengthens long-term resilience by enhancing food production and reinforcing community skills to withstand droughts, wildfires, floods, and other shocks. WFP integrates social, financial, and climate resilience activities to ensure that vulnerable populations, particularly in rural and remote areas, are better equipped to cope with both immediate and future shocks. WFP's approach focuses on empowering communities to manage resources effectively, develop sustainable livelihoods, and adapt to climate change. With its extensive experience, WFP remained a key partner for the Government, local authorities, and communities in strengthening food security, improving livelihoods, and promoting sustainable practices.

Food assistance for assets to face climate change

In 2024, to mitigate the ongoing drought's impact in the Oruro department, WFP bolstered food production and supported livestock preservation in vulnerable Indigenous communities, benefiting 9,200 households (around 46,000 people) across 35 municipalities. Households received cash transfers and participated in creating and improving climate-adaptive and productive assets. The project was developed in close partnership with local municipalities injecting nearly USD 1 million directly into local economies. It led to the rehabilitation of 130 kilometres of irrigation channels, 140 kilometres of roads, and 4,000 water retention ponds, strengthening agricultural systems, increasing food production, and improving community access. These improvements indirectly benefited over 122,000 people, including the 46,000 who received cash-based transfers (CBT), in municipalities experiencing high levels of food insecurity.

Climate resilience and water security

Water security is a pressing concern in many parts of Bolivia, particularly in the Altiplano region, where the combined effects of drought, climate change, and poor water management threaten food production and livestock survival. In 2024, WFP intensified efforts to address water insecurity as a critical driver of food and water scarcity. WFP indirectly benefited over 14,500 people with 146 water tanks in seven municipalities in Chuquisaca, Tarija, and La Paz Departments, providing water for both domestic and agricultural use. The water storage solutions provided by WFP enabled better management of water resources, positively impacting food manipulation practices and nutrition, prevented disruption of agricultural activities and safeguarded livelihoods.

Livelihoods and market access

WFP expanded activities launched in 2022 to strengthen social, financial, and climate resilience in the Oruro department, investing in long-term solutions rooted in the food-water-energy nexus. These initiatives included greenhouses, fish farms, and small-scale livestock production to enhance dietary diversity, improve protein and vitamin intake, and support local food security. The fresh produce also supplied school feeding programmes, ensuring around 1,200 children had access to more diverse and nutritious meals.

To support these efforts, WFP established ten climate-controlled greenhouses equipped with temperature, humidity, and pest management systems, jointly managed by communities, schools, and teachers, who received training and technical support. Additionally, three solar-powered fish farms were set up, with WFP providing 10,000 fish to initiate production alongside technical training. Small-scale livestock farming infrastructure was upgraded, benefiting communities with over 180 chickens and 60 guinea pigs to enhance household nutrition and livelihoods.

To complement asset creation, WFP trained 320 individuals in financial management, market access, and sustainable agricultural practices, equipping them with the skills needed to maximize their resources and income.

These interventions strengthened local food systems, increased access to diverse and nutritious foods, and created economic opportunities for rural and remote communities. By integrating renewable energy into food production, WFP reinforced its commitment to sustainability and resilience in the face of future climate shocks.

Remote monitoring for impact assessment and evidence generation

WFP adopted the satellite Asset Impact Monitoring Service (AIMS) with the support of its headquarters team, enabling real-time monitoring of energy use, soil health, and water availability. It provided valuable insights to improve programming and generated evidence pivotal to enhancing the coordination between local communities and authorities to discuss resilience-building activities and adapt interventions to changing conditions. This data-driven approach allowed WFP to refine its programmes and meet the evolving needs of vulnerable communities.

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	3 - Fully integrates gender

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.



1,500 data collectors were reached for training in the use of relevant national data for planning their work on the 2024 Census



Indigenous Peoples, Ancestral Knowledge, Natural Flavors Summit was held in Cochabamba with more than a hundred participants sharing experiences

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP focuses on strengthening the capacity of local and national institutions to address food insecurity in Bolivia. This is done through coordinated programmes and policies that aim to support the country's most vulnerable groups, including Indigenous communities and marginalized populations. Collaboration between WFP, local authorities, and civil society organizations is vital for enhancing resilient and sustainable food systems, especially amid climate change and socio-economic challenges. WFP also integrates food security and climate change adaptation into public policy.

Under this scope, WFP supported national stakeholders by mobilizing over USD 88,000 invested in equipment, training and technical staff to improve climate-related data collection and analysis, combined with the update of two of the most used platforms at the national government level that use this data, among other information: InfoSPIE and ICCOM. It also collaborated in improving nine policies and programmes, all related to the local food and nutrition security system. Local authorities recognized the added value of the tools and methodologies provided by WFP. This effort and products are explained in the following paragraphs.

Food systems and Indigenous people's rights: strengthening institutional effectiveness and accountability

One of the significant milestones in 2024 was the summit titled "Food Systems: Indigenous Peoples, Ancestral Knowledge, Natural Flavors," held in Cochabamba. This summit brought together 140 leaders and representatives from 32 of Bolivia's 36 Indigenous Nations (80 women and 60 men), government bodies and civil society. The gathering focused on discussing food heritage, local gastronomy, climate change adaptation, agricultural insurance, social protection, and the application of risk management regulations. The discussions were centred on preserving and promoting the valuable ancestral knowledge of Indigenous Peoples while also addressing food insecurity and climate resilience. One of the notable outcomes was the creation of a Manifesto on Food Systems and Indigenous Peoples. This document underscores the importance of promoting Bolivian foods and boosting their domestic and international consumption. The Manifesto is aligned with the country's Nationally Determined Commitments (NDCs) regarding climate change, contributing to Bolivia's climate action plans. It advocates for strengthening food sovereignty, enhancing nutritional outcomes for Bolivian families, reducing vulnerability to food insecurity by connecting cities with Indigenous communities and generating climate action by incorporating traditional knowledge.

Strengthening data analysis, monitoring and programme delivery of national authorities

WFP partnered with the National Statistics Institute (INE) to further enhance Bolivia's capacity for risk management and food security analysis. In 2024, training on the Integrated Context Analysis of Vulnerability to Food Insecurity at the community level (ICCOM) was provided to nine INE Departmental Heads. This training was then cascaded down to 381 coordinators of Census Work Units across 340 municipalities, reaching approximately 1,500 individuals. The goal was to equip local officials with skills to assess food security risks and respond effectively, enabling them to identify vulnerabilities and support their communities during crises.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Rural Development and Lands (MDRyT) to strengthen the agricultural insurance system, helping the INSA Agricultural Insurance Institute, the national organization that provides small-scale farmers with the financial protection they need to recover from climate-related shocks. With support from the European Union, nine manuals were developed for small-scale producers of camelids, vegetables, quinoa, and soybeans. This initiative is key to addressing the increasing frequency of climate-related events like droughts, frosts, and floods.

WFP's efforts to enhance public policy planning were also evident in the Territory Comprehensive Development Plans (PTDIs) conducted in the municipalities of Loreto, Huacaraje, and Puerto Siles in the Department of Beni, with a total population of almost 10,000 inhabitants. PDTIs incorporated food security, risk management, and prevention strategies

into the municipal development plans, and enhanced local governments’ capacities to anticipate and respond to food security challenges, including those exacerbated by climate change.

WFP also strengthened Bolivia’s information platforms, particularly the Information System for Food Security and Emergency Management (InfoSPIE) platform under the Ministry of Planning, which was populated with data from the Integrated Context Analysis of Vulnerability to Food Insecurity in Bolivia (ICCOM). This platform was consolidated as part of the national, departmental, and local planning systems, providing crucial information on food security and climate risks. WFP trained over 10 national government institutions on the InfoSPIE, which provides data and information for planning and decision-making on more than 25,000 communities, benefiting 4 million people through national policies and programmes. The InfoSPIE platform is now a key tool in decision-making processes related to food security, ensuring that information is accessible and actionable at all levels of government and society.

Finally, in collaboration with the European Union, WFP improved data infrastructure and spatial analysis of the National Meteorology and Hydrology Service (SENAMHI). The improved infrastructure allowed for better monitoring of adverse weather events. The provision of equipment and the generation of periodic bulletins provided local governments and communities with the information to take timely action in response to climate hazards. This infrastructure was complemented by reinforcing national emergency preparedness for climate-related events through the sharing and enhancement of internal Emergency Food Security Evaluations, which had been adopted by SENAMHI as part of potential scenarios the country could face in the near future. This ultimately enhanced the benefits of WFP actions for the aforementioned 4 million people.

Fostering media engagement about food security

To deepen the understanding and appreciation of food systems in Bolivia, WFP collaborated with the Foundation for Journalism to develop a specialized course in gastronomic journalism and food systems. This course aimed to equip over 50 journalists from various media outlets, both traditional and digital, with the knowledge and tools necessary to report more effectively on food systems, agricultural issues, and climate change. The curriculum, created in coordination with WFP’s regional bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean and WFP headquarters, integrated expert insights on school feeding, climate policies, food systems, and local gastronomy. By strengthening media coverage of food security and climate change, the course played a vital role in informing the public and influencing policy decisions.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Bolivia faces significant challenges in terms of gender equality, economic inequality, and the social independence of women, particularly in rural and indigenous communities. Women in these areas are often disadvantaged in accessing education, healthcare, and economic opportunities. Economic inequality remains deeply entrenched, with women primarily engaged in low-paying, informal jobs, and having limited access to resources such as land, financial services, and technology. In addition, gender-based violence and restrictive social norms continue to limit women's mobility, participation in decision-making processes, and overall opportunities for social and economic advancement. The latest data shows that in 2023, the female labour force participation rate in Bolivia was estimated at around 42.4 percent, slightly higher than the 42.1 in the previous year. The rate for 2024 is estimated to keep its upward trend, showing relatively stable progress [7].

Despite challenges, Bolivia has made notable progress in advancing gender equality through policy and legal frameworks. For example, laws such as Law 164 on Femicide and Other Forms of Gender-Based Violence, the Gender Parity Law, and the Reproductive Health and Rights Law support the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 5: "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls." Significant strides have been made in combating gender-based violence, increasing women's political representation, promoting economic empowerment, and ensuring gender equality in the workplace, reflecting Bolivia's commitment to advancing women's rights.

However, the implementation of these policies remains uneven, particularly in rural and indigenous communities where traditional gender roles are more deeply entrenched. Achieving full social independence for women is an ongoing process that requires overcoming cultural barriers and addressing institutional weaknesses.

In 2024, the World Food Programme (WFP) integrated strategies that aimed to shift power dynamics and promote gender equality into its interventions in Bolivia.

Under the crisis response area, WFP collaborated closely with partners such as CIRABO (Regional Indigenous Council of Eastern Bolivia) and CIDOB (Indigenous Peoples' Council of Bolivia) to prioritize women-led households in the emergency response. Nearly 500 women-led households received targeted support, which included cash-based transfers (CBTs) in partnership with UN Women. These transfers provided crucial financial assistance, enabling women to mitigate the impact of wildfires on their families and livelihoods. Moreover, WFP implemented gender-sensitive community-based programming, particularly in the municipality of Asunción de Guarayos in the Chiquitania region. Focus group discussions were held to identify the specific challenges women faced in rebuilding their lives after wildfires and developing resilience strategies for their communities.

In the resilience building and human capital area, WFP worked to strengthen the financial resilience of vulnerable women, generating income and improving market access. In the highlands, WFP helped 120 Indigenous women from Uru communities with 45 weaving machines and technical training on manufacturing, marketing, and market access, as well as connecting them to digital platforms to sell their products in both urban and rural areas.

Through these initiatives, WFP addresses women's immediate needs while building resilience and empowerment through partnerships with local organizations and support for women-led households, ensuring women are not left behind. By focusing on market access and income-generating activities, WFP strengthens women's economic independence and helps break the cycle of poverty. Committed to gender equality, WFP ensures that women remain central to both emergency response and development efforts in Bolivia, fostering a more equitable and resilient future.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

The protection situation in Bolivia, particularly for vulnerable communities such as Indigenous peoples, remains complex due to a range of social, political, and environmental challenges. While the country has made significant strides in strengthening legal frameworks for human rights, issues such as land rights, gender-based violence, and discrimination persist. Indigenous groups, especially in rural areas, face significant threats to their territorial integrity and cultural identity. These communities, already dealing with poverty and marginalisation, face serious risks to their livelihoods and cultural heritage. As Bolivia continues to grapple with these issues, the international community and civil society groups have played a critical role in advocating for the protection of Indigenous rights, ensuring that their voices are heard in national debates about land use, development, and human rights.

WFP continued to prioritise protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), ensuring that vulnerable communities' needs, voices, and rights were central to its operations. WFP implemented measures to enhance transparency, responsiveness, and community engagement, such as strengthening its Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM), ensuring that vulnerable populations could safely and easily provide feedback on programme activities, raise concerns, or report complaints.

As part of this effort, WFP shared the CFM hotline with communities and established channels for feedback at cash-based transfer (CBT) distribution points. This initiative ensured that all beneficiaries, particularly those from marginalised and hard-to-reach areas, had direct access to report grievances and receive timely responses. To ensure community safety during emergencies, WFP coordinated with local authorities and other humanitarian actors to set up CBT distribution points that met minimum security standards. This included ensuring that elderly individuals, women with children, and pregnant and lactating women were prioritised in the assistance process. Similarly, WFP identified safe spaces on the ground level for people with disabilities and ensured that all beneficiaries had access to spaces equipped with lighting, sanitation, and clear access routes. Additionally, WFP established dedicated tables at every distribution point where beneficiaries could share complaints and obtain information for dedicated support.

WFP also encouraged communities to be active participants in the planning and implementation of food assistance programmes. For example, in the Asuncion de Guarayos municipalities, 18 communities were involved in needs assessments and activity planning. Dedicated gender-focused groups were organised to reinforce women's transparency regarding needs and opportunities in targeted zones. This participatory approach ensures that community members have a voice in decisions that affect their lives, enhancing ownership of the programmes.

WFP worked closely with its cooperating partners and trained WFP and partners' field staff, local authorities, and community leaders. The training emphasised best practices in gender equality, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and AAP, ensuring that all stakeholders adhered to these critical standards. By integrating these elements into their work, WFP aimed to create an environment of mutual respect and safety, particularly for the most vulnerable populations. Furthermore, WFP is an active member of the PSEA inter-agency group within the UN system in Bolivia, collaborating with other UN agencies to strengthen protection mechanisms across the humanitarian response.

In 2024, WFP strengthened its internal data protection systems to align with global standards and local regulations. In Bolivia, significant steps were taken to bolster the security of beneficiary information, including personal details, household composition, and vulnerability data. These measures ensured that data was collected, stored, and managed in accordance with WFP's Data Protection Policy and international best practices. A comprehensive review of data management processes was also conducted to assess and address potential security risks. These actions were designed to safeguard beneficiary information, ensuring confidentiality and preventing unauthorised access or data breaches.

WFP Bolivia also reinforced its efforts to ensure that beneficiaries were fully informed about how their personal data would be used and protected. Informed consent was obtained from beneficiaries during data collection, ensuring they understood their rights regarding privacy, data access, and the usage of their demographic information.

Overall, WFP Bolivia has made significant progress in reinforcing its Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) framework. By ensuring the availability of accessible feedback mechanisms, enhancing partner and community leader

engagement, and committing to PSEA standards, WFP has strengthened its accountability to the populations it serves. These measures have not only improved the effectiveness of programme implementation but also fostered trust and transparency between WFP and the communities it supports.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

In 2024, WFP Bolivia reinforced its commitment to sustainable development by streamlining environmental and social safeguards. The organization prioritized integrating environmental and social considerations into all phases of its program implementation, ensuring that interventions were effective and aligned with Bolivia's broader sustainability goals.

WFP signed three Field-Level Agreements (FLAs) with local partners in Bolivia for the implementation of key projects and conducted comprehensive environmental and social risk screening for each FLA to assess the potential risks and adverse effects on the environment, local communities, and vulnerable groups. The analyses identified low risks. However, essential safeguards were planned and implemented to mitigate any negative impacts.

Furthermore, WFP worked closely with local authorities and partners to ensure that the projects complied with both national regulations and international best practices for environmental and social safeguards. This collaboration was essential in aligning WFP's activities with Bolivia's commitments to sustainable development and climate resilience, particularly in areas affected by deforestation, biodiversity loss, and environmental degradation.

Finally, in 2024, WFP Bolivia conducted an Integrated Cross-Cutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (I-CARA) as a foundational step to enhance its food systems interventions aimed at reinforcing social, financial, and climate resilience in Amazonia. This exercise was crucial in providing a comprehensive understanding of the complex environment in which WFP operates, factoring in diverse risks and vulnerabilities faced by communities, particularly rural and Indigenous populations. The I-CARA integrated a multi-dimensional analysis, focusing on protection issues, including persons with disability and Indigenous peoples, along with a gender and conflict sensitivity lens within the environmental and social risk framework. This comprehensive approach allowed WFP to identify critical gaps in food security, social protection, and climate resilience while also considering the unique needs and vulnerabilities of different population groups.

The analysis provided valuable insights into the socio-economic, environmental, and cultural dynamics that shape food systems in Bolivia, helping to align WFP's interventions with local realities. By assessing these risks, WFP can better design and implement effective strategies for improving food access, nutrition, and economic opportunities for vulnerable communities. Ultimately, the I-CARA will guide WFP's efforts to develop tailored, sustainable solutions that address both immediate and long-term challenges, boosting resilience to climate shocks and enhancing community capacities to thrive in a changing environment.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In 2024, WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) collaborated on initiatives to promote environmentally friendly practices in their office spaces, though specifics vary by location. Both agencies have committed to sustainability and environmental stewardship in line with the United Nations' broader goals for sustainable development. To conserve water, both agencies implemented systems to reduce consumption, such as low-flow faucets, water-saving devices, and rainwater harvesting. These efforts aim to lower environmental impact and ease pressure on local water resources.

Regarding energy use, both agencies prioritized energy efficiency and sustainable energy solutions. Solar panels were installed in many offices to harness renewable energy, reducing reliance on fossil fuels and lowering greenhouse gas emissions. These initiatives support the United Nations' climate action goals (Sustainable Development Goal 13).

In 2024, WFP implemented climate-adaptive food assistance for assets initiatives, benefiting about 45,000 people. The program helped communities cope with droughts by providing food assistance and promoting resilience-building activities, such as water retention ponds, improved irrigation, sustainable agriculture, and renewable energy solutions like solar-powered fishponds and water pumps.

Collaborating with national institutions like the National Meteorology and Hydrology Service (SENAMHI) and the National Institute of Agricultural Research (INSA), WFP supported Bolivia's capacity to analyze and respond to climate-related risks. This partnership focused on building early warning systems for droughts and other climate shocks, ensuring proactive responses to safeguard food security.

WFP Bolivia's commitment to sustainability was highlighted by its participation in the 16th Conference of the Parties (COP16) in Colombia, where it organized a side event with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to promote the interconnections between food systems and biodiversity. The event emphasized the importance of sustainable practices to protect food systems and the environment.

In 2025, WFP Bolivia plans to scale up interventions in the food-water-energy nexus, incorporating measures on energy waste, water conservation, and sustainable procurement. WFP will also continue to strengthen institutional capacities at the national and local levels to prepare for climate-related shocks.

Overall, WFP Bolivia's 2024 efforts focused on building resilience to climate change and improving food security in vulnerable communities. By integrating renewable energy solutions and collaborating with national institutions, WFP supported Bolivia's long-term resilience.

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

In 2024, WFP continued its unwavering commitment to addressing malnutrition and food insecurity by implementing community-based initiatives, strategic partnerships with local and national actors, and innovative approaches to improve the nutrition of vulnerable populations.

Under strategic Outcome 1, WFP reinforced its coordination with the Ministry of Health in response to Bolivia's wildfire crisis to provide targeted nutritional cash-based support to 127 households (around 635 people) with malnourished children. Namely, the Ministry of Health specifically requested WFP's assistance to support families identified by local health centres as the most affected by the wildfires in 2024. This response was part of the broader effort to address the wildfire crisis and aligned with the Government's strategy to tackle food insecurity and malnutrition among vulnerable populations. The coordination between WFP and the Ministry of Health ensured that the response was tailored to the needs of the most at-risk households, as identified by local health authorities.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP invested in social and behavioural change communication (SBCC). This approach aimed to improve nutrition awareness about fresh food consumption among schoolchildren, particularly in areas severely affected by food insecurity and malnutrition. One of the most innovative initiatives was integrating fresh and nutrient-rich food in schools, thanks to greenhouses and small-scale farms, complemented by learning-by-doing educational activities to promote healthy eating. WFP worked closely with schoolteachers and local authorities to make this initiative successful. Teachers were trained to incorporate nutrition education about diverse diets, hygiene practices, and healthy eating habits into the school curriculum. It was meant to empower the students and positively influence their families' eating habits, promoting healthier choices at home. Local authorities played an essential role by ensuring the sustainability of the education model and the maintenance of the greenhouses and small-scale farms.

Additionally, by focusing on local engagement, WFP was able to create sustainable solutions that addressed immediate nutritional needs and reinforced long-term food security. For example, in the Altiplano region, WFP supported local communities by facilitating the construction of fishponds to reinforce food systems, reintegrate protein-based products, and contribute to dietary diversification.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP continued its efforts to address the double burden of malnutrition, a focused initiative that began in 2022. The double burden refers to the coexistence of undernutrition (such as stunting and wasting) and overnutrition (including obesity and micronutrient deficiencies) within the same population. This complex issue is increasingly affecting Bolivia, where both rural and urban areas face different forms of malnutrition. To address this, WFP, in partnership with the CAF (Development Bank of Latin America), played a leading role in fostering consensus and joint action among national stakeholders and UN agencies on public health nutrition policies, food system reforms, and nutrition-sensitive programming to combat both aspects of malnutrition. The collaboration with CAF and other UN agencies enabled Bolivia to adopt integrated, evidence-based interventions capable of effectively addressing malnutrition in all its forms.

Partnerships

In 2024, WFP Bolivia strengthened its collaborative efforts with government ministries, authorities at the national and sub-national levels, international donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local organizations, United Nations agencies, civil society, academic institutions and private sector entities.

The Government is both a partner and a donor since it is one of WFP's main funding sources. At the national level, WFP continued to expand and strengthen its emergency response and early recovery efforts, partnering with the National Civil Defense Service (VIDECI), the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Rural Development. At the sub-national level, WFP further strengthened its operational coordination with decentralized government structures, particularly VIDEI's technical team.

International government donors, private donors, and internal resources continued to provide relevant funding for operations.

WFP played a pivotal role in positioning Bolivia within global alliances and networks for school feeding by facilitating the participation of the municipal Government of La Paz in the Regional School Meals Forum in Mexico. During the meeting, Bolivia's decentralized business model was showcased, highlighting its connection to local food production and underscoring the importance of a sustainable circular economy. These efforts significantly enhanced Bolivia's standing as a global advocate for sustainable food systems and food security.

WFP Bolivia made significant progress in academic collaboration in 2024, advancing its partnerships with Bolivian universities. Three Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) were agreed upon with Universidad Mayor de San Simón from Cochabamba, Universidad Autónoma del Beni and Universidad Amazónica de Pando, fostering research and dialogue on emergency preparedness, anticipatory action, and rural development. These partnerships are expected to enhance the involvement of academic institutions in developing innovative solutions for improving nutrition, strengthening food systems, and increasing resilience to climate shocks. WFP also engaged with international academic institutions, including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the New York Cornell University.

Focus on localization

WFP focused on enhancing its community engagement, local-level leadership and local partners to optimize programme delivery and design. By leveraging local insights, WFP ensured its operations were community-driven and aligned with local priorities.

In the Altiplano and Amazonian regions, WFP worked with local authorities, Indigenous community leaders, and organizations, including CIRABO (Regional Indigenous Council of Eastern Bolivia), CIDOB (Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Bolivia), and the Indigenous Central of Amazonian Women of Pando (CIMAP). WFP organized community-based participatory workshops to ensure smooth field operations and foster ownership of the results.

WFP also worked towards enlarging its portfolio of local partners through regular mapping and streamlined its engagement with local partners through the United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP), expanding its cooperating partners' network. WFP signed three field-level agreements, established long-term agreements with local private sector companies, and established an internal NGO unit, forming key partnerships with CARITAS, World Vision, and Plan International. WFP introduced a stand-by partner tender system to activate emergency responses within 72 hours.

Additionally, WFP prioritized localization strategies by strengthening partnerships with local associations. This approach enabled WFP to deliver more context-specific solutions and to support local partners and humanitarian actors in expanding their operational capacities and impact.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2024, WFP worked collaboratively within the UN system to address both strategic policy issues and the immediate impacts of climate-related emergencies, such as wildfires.

As the lead agency in the UNETE team, WFP played a central role in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), facilitating a well-coordinated emergency response, aligned with international standards. WFP's involvement in the National

Emergency Coordination Team, led by VIDECI, solidified its position as a critical partner in national emergency response efforts.

In addition to emergency coordination, WFP strengthened partnerships around cash-based transfer (CBT) assistance. In November 2024, WFP facilitated a technical session on CBT solutions for national and international humanitarian and development actors, highlighting best practices.

Finally, WFP started leading the Joint Programme 'Strengthening Sustainable Food Systems in the Bolivian Amazon', focusing on building resilience in food production systems based on traditional agriculture in the Amazon region.

Financial Overview

In 2024, the revised financial requirements for WFP Country Strategic Plan were USD 6.1 million. Overall, these requirements were fully funded by the end of the year. However, despite the allocated funding, only USD 3.5 million (46 percent) of the available resources were used due to various social, economic, and political challenges that worsened during the second half of the year. These challenges significantly impacted operational activities, limiting the ability to fully implement planned interventions.

WFP Bolivia also faced significant challenges in resource mobilization which significantly limited flexibility to carry out operations. Flexible funding is critical for WFP's timely and adaptive responses to the dynamic food security needs, particularly in 2024 Bolivia's complex socio-economic and eco-environment. Therefore, WFP continued its operations with the support of multilateral allocation, including balances from previous years, accounting for 17 percent of the total available resources of the reporting period, as well as advances representing 13 percent of the available resources for the year. These contributions helped to mitigate the impact of funding shortfalls and ensured the continuity of essential activities throughout the year. The country office remains focused on addressing funding gaps and utilizing available resources efficiently to scale up operations in response to the ongoing needs of vulnerable populations.

For emergency activities (Strategic Outcome 1), while funding requirements were fully met with USD 3.1 million, an in-kind contribution of USD 2 million to mitigate rising bread prices was not utilized in 2024 due to supply chain challenges in procuring 1,200 metric tons of wheat. This led to the re-launch of the tendering process in coordination with the Government, resulting in a delayed financial performance of 35 percent. Despite the setback, the country office was able to increase the overall implementation level by more than twice the amount implemented in 2023. A robust internal funding structure, including locally generated funds and advances received at the end of the year, alongside contributions from UN agencies, enabled technical assistance to strengthen national programmes and systems in emergency preparedness as well as responses to wildfires and droughts in the last quarter of 2024 and the first month of 2025.

For resilience activities (Strategic Outcome 2), aimed at improving livelihoods and market access for small farmers, WFP Bolivia implemented 87 percent of the available resources using 2023 balances. The lack of new funding dedicated to resilience-building, combined with the ongoing challenge of mobilizing resources for long-term development activities amidst urgent emergency needs, led to the redirection of balances of multilateral funding to ensure the continuity of field operations. Aligning additional resources remains crucial to support people affected by the socio-economic and climatic crisis and to meet growing needs.

Institutional capacity-strengthening activities (Strategic Outcome 3), which are critical to enhancing Bolivia's food security governance, were funded at 84 percent of their requirements, totalling USD 0.2 million. Key contributions supported partnerships with Bolivian government bodies such as the National Meteorological and Hydrological Service (SENAMHI) and the Ministry of Rural Development and Land (MDRYT), essential for strengthening food assistance and disaster preparedness systems.

As noted, although some funding was not fully utilized in 2024 due to a technical reassessment of the socio-political and operational landscapes, efforts are underway to reallocate resources for optimal outcomes in the coming year. For example, Government Counterpart Cash Contributions (GCCC) from previous years and late 2024 will be redirected to 2025 after coordination to reorient financial resources toward operational activities that address rising food insecurity and nutrition needs. Despite these challenges, the office remained committed to addressing the needs of the most vulnerable populations, although the level of implementation was affected by external factors.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 2,804,967	 390,807	 3,125,397	 1,082,287
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.	 2,804,967	 390,807	 3,125,397	 1,082,287
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to food insecure households exposed to shocks in Bolivia.	 2,638,993	 390,807	 2,816,777	 907,364
Activity 02: Provide technical assistance to local institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including through evidence-based advocacy.	 165,973	 0	 308,619	 174,923
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	 1,951,422	 1,753,880	 1,936,388	 1,679,569
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.	 1,951,422	 1,753,880	 1,936,388	 1,679,569
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.	 1,698,233	 1,591,202	 1,827,302	 1,590,483

Activity 04: Facilitate links between food insecure smallholders, particularly indigenous and women, to sustainable and reliable markets.	 253,190	 162,678	 109,086	 89,086
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 254,577	 289,156	 213,436	 99,982
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.	 254,577	 289,156	 213,436	 99,982
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.	 254,577	 289,156	 213,436	 99,982
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 1,038,864	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 5,010,966	 2,433,843	 6,314,084	 2,861,838
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 744,297	 707,731	 1,167,060	 563,301
Total Direct Costs	 5,755,263	 3,141,574	 7,481,144	 3,425,139

Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	<div><div></div></div> 374,092	<div><div></div></div> 204,202	<div><div></div></div> 56,088	<div><div></div></div> 56,088
Grand Total	<div><div></div></div> 6,129,355	<div><div></div></div> 3,345,776	<div><div></div></div> 7,537,232	<div><div></div></div> 3,481,228

Data Notes

Overview

Due to the effects of wildfires and drought, particularly in the eastern regions, the number of beneficiaries reached through Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) for emergencies in 2024 was nearly double the initially planned figures.

The discrepancy between the number of planned and actual beneficiaries in 2024 is primarily due to the cancellation of the food supply contract at the government's request, as the wheat did not meet the quality standards specified in the tender. As a result, a new tender will be issued in 2025. This issue also affected the actual number of beneficiaries of unconditional resource transfers versus its planning.

Operational context

[1] <https://www.lostiempos.com/actualidad/economia/20241001/exportaciones-bolivianas-caen-20-enero-agosto-2024>

[2] <https://efe.com/mundo/2024-09-30/bolivia-incendios-forestales-desastre/>

[3] https://eldeber.com.bo/pais/los-incendios-ya-consumieron-mas-de-10-millones-de-hectareas-segun-la-fundacion-tierra_387194

[4] http://www.defensacivil.gob.bo/web/uploads/images/doc_20230531_144253.pdf

Strategic outcome 01

[5] <https://correodelsur.com/sociedad/20240527/bolivia-perdio-us-2-054-millones-en-dos-decadas.html>

[6] <https://hungermap.wfp.org/>

Actual values for indicators related to food distribution, such as A.2.1 and A.2.7 are not available because the planned food distribution was not carried out. The food supply contract was cancelled at the government's request because the wheat did not meet the quality standards specified in the tender.

2023 Follow-up Outcome indicators are not present since for that year WFP in Bolivia did not carry out interventions in the area with more than one cycle of unconditional resources transfers. 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 for that year.

Strategic outcome 02

Indicator A.1.5: "Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities" under Activity 3 has no actual values because the training was not delivered. As a result, cash-based transfers were not issued.

Indicator F.1: "Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities" under Activity 4 has no actual values because the activity did not receive sufficient funding to be implemented.

The outcome indicators values related to Activity 4 have not been collected because the Activity was not implemented due to insufficient funding.

Strategic outcome 03

Indicator E.5.1 related to number of people reached through SBCC approaches is zero since the implementation of a planned running race in La Paz city was not possible this year.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[7] <https://www.ceicdata.com/en/bolivia/labour-force/bo-labour-force-female--of-total-labour-force>

Proportion of in decision-making entities is restricted to non-government staff, but in the case of the Oruro intervention, it was coordinated with municipalities. Of the 35 involved, 9 had women as head of the Risk Management Unit, and in the other 26 the Officials in charge were men.

Environmental sustainability

There is no Follow up indicator for 2023, since this indicator was implemented from 2024 on.

Nutrition integration

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 nutrition 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.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	83,515	35,976	43%
	female	83,785	35,979	43%
	total	167,300	71,955	43%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	5,010	2,158	43%
	female	5,010	2,158	43%
	total	10,020	4,316	43%
24-59 months	male	3,340	1,439	43%
	female	3,340	1,439	43%
	total	6,680	2,878	43%
5-11 years	male	11,690	5,036	43%
	female	11,690	5,036	43%
	total	23,380	10,072	43%
12-17 years	male	10,020	4,318	43%
	female	10,020	4,318	43%
	total	20,040	8,636	43%
18-59 years	male	45,105	19,427	43%
	female	45,375	19,430	43%
	total	90,480	38,857	43%
60+ years	male	8,350	3,598	43%
	female	8,350	3,598	43%
	total	16,700	7,196	43%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	167,300	71,955	43%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	42,500	45,945	108%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	300	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	124,500	26,010	20%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Wheat	1,814	0	0%

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	799,694	197%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	1,377,000	967,486	70%

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 food and non-food transfers and/or 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 food and/or cash-based transfers to meet their emergency food and nutrition needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	62,250	13,006
			Male	62,250	13,004
			Total	124,500	26,010
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	62,250	13,006
			Male	62,250	13,004
			Total	124,500	26,010
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,814	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	1,814	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	405,000	799,694
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	10,580,000	327,350

Other Output					
Activity 01: Provide food and non-food transfers and/or 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 food and/or cash-based transfers to meet their emergency food and nutrition needs.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	General Distribution	US\$	124,500	85,158.96

Outcome Results							
Activity 01: Provide food and non-food transfers and/or cash-based transfers to food insecure households exposed to shocks in Bolivia.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: People affected by drought in two municipalities of Oruro department: Challapata and Salinas de Garci Mendoza. CBT with Rescue Card - Location: Oruro - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	0	≤1	≤13	28	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤1	≤6	14	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤1	≤18	19	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	88	≥88	≥83.25	78.38	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	6	≤6	≤9.75	13.51	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	6	≤6	≤7	8.11	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=27	55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=15	30.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=21	43.24	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=15	30	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=27	56.52	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=22	40.54	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	25	≤25	≤15	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.67	≤16.67	≤11	4.35	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18.75	≤18.75	≤12	5.41	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	75	≥75	≥43	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	83.33	≥88.33	≥47	8.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	81.25	≥81.25	≥45	10.81	WFP programme monitoring

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.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Food assistance for asset;	Female	21,250	22,973
		Food assistance for training	Male	21,250	22,972
			Total	42,500	45,945
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	
			Male	1,250	
			Total	2,500	
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	22,973
			Male	20,000	22,972
			Total	40,000	45,945
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,377,000	967,486
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	1,296,000	967,486

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	
			Male	15	
			Total	300	

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
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	23	23

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	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	4,413 146	4,416 146
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.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	139.4	139.4
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.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	128.4	128.4
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.1.3.15: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Food assistance for asset	Number	5,957	5,957
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	3
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	115	115
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	472	472
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	8	8
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	14,799	14,799

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.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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Population from all 35 Municipalities in Oruro Department - Location: Oruro - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	86.5	≥93.25	≥86.5			WFP survey
	Male	88.4	≥94.2	≥88.4			WFP survey
	Overall	87.8	≥93.9	≥87.8			WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	9	≤4.5	≤9			WFP survey
	Male	9	≤4.5	≤9			WFP survey
	Overall	9	≤4.5	≤9			WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.5	≤2.25	≤4.5			WFP survey
	Male	2.6	≤1.3	≤2.6			WFP survey
	Overall	3.2	≤1.6	≤3.2			WFP survey

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	16	15
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	110	110
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.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	700	478
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	6	6
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.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	18	15
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	2	15
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	National data & analytics (CCS)	US\$	14,400	14,397
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) (Overall)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	100	0

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Ministries of National Bolivian Government and other Institutions of that level (SENAMHI, INSA) - Location: Bolivia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: National data & analytics (CCS)							
Amount of annual host government budget for nationally owned programmes and systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs released following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall				270,000		Secondary data
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	≥4	≥2	2		Secondary data
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	≥10	≥9	9		Secondary data
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥4	≥2	2		Secondary data
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥100,000	≥88,000	88,034		Secondary data
Target Group: Ministries of National Bolivian Government and other Institutions of that level (SENAMHI, INSA) - Location: Bolivia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: National data & analytics (CCS)							
Amount of annual host government budget for nationally owned programmes and systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs released following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥800,000	≥200,000			Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Population from all 35 Municipalities in Oruro Department - Location: Oruro - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	0	=50	≥25			Secondary data
	Male	100	=50	≥75			Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	≥100	Not collected		Secondary data

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	55	≥0	≥55	582	53	WFP survey
	Male	75	≥0	≥75	538	73	WFP survey
	Overall	130	≥0	≥130	1,120	126	WFP survey

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Indigenous population in rural areas - Location: Oruro - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	≥98	≥95	92.02		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥98	≥95	97.27		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥98	≥95	94.61		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Población mayormente indígena de la zona rural del departamento, con énfasis en personas de la tercera edad - Location: Oruro - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥95	≥95	97.87		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥95	≥95	98.91		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥95	≥95	98.38		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	≥95	≥95	98.94		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥95	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥95	≥95	99.46		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	No	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	≥138,925	≥35,978	24,118	15,455	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27,592	≥137,575	≥35,977	24,117	15,455	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55,000	≥276,500	≥71,955	48,235	30,910	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Población mayormente indígena de la zona rural del departamento, con énfasis en personas de la tercera edad - Location: Oruro - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	45	≥100	≥80	29.26		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30	≥100	≥80	33.33		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40	≥100	≥80	31.27		WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and non-food transfers and/or cash-based transfers to food insecure households exposed to shocks in Bolivia.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: People affected by emergencies related to wildfires in the eastern part of the country - Location: Bolivia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data

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Bolivia's Uru Nation schools producing their own nutritious food.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

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

Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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 food and non-food transfers and/or 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 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	Non Activity Specific			0	
		Provide technical assistance to local institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including through evidence-based advocacy.	165,973	0	308,619	174,923
		Provide food and non-food transfers and/or cash-based transfers to food insecure households exposed to shocks in Bolivia.	2,638,993	390,807	2,816,777	907,364
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,804,967	390,807	3,125,397	1,082,287

Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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.	Provide cash-based transfers to food insecure smallholders, indigenous communities, and in particular rural women, and access to climate adaptation services, including technical assistance.	1,698,233	1,591,202	1,827,302	1,590,483
		Facilitate links between food insecure smallholders, particularly indigenous and women, to sustainable and reliable markets.	253,190	162,678	109,086	89,086
		Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)		1,951,422	1,753,880	1,936,388
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.	254,577	289,156	213,436	99,982
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			254,577	289,156	213,436	99,982
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,038,864	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	1,038,864	0

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Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
		Total Direct Operational Cost	5,010,966	2,433,843	6,314,084	2,861,838
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	744,297	707,731	1,167,060	563,301
		Total Direct Costs	5,755,263	3,141,574	7,481,144	3,425,139
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	374,092	204,202	56,088	56,088
		Grand Total	6,129,355	3,345,776	7,537,232	3,481,228



Michael Hemling
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

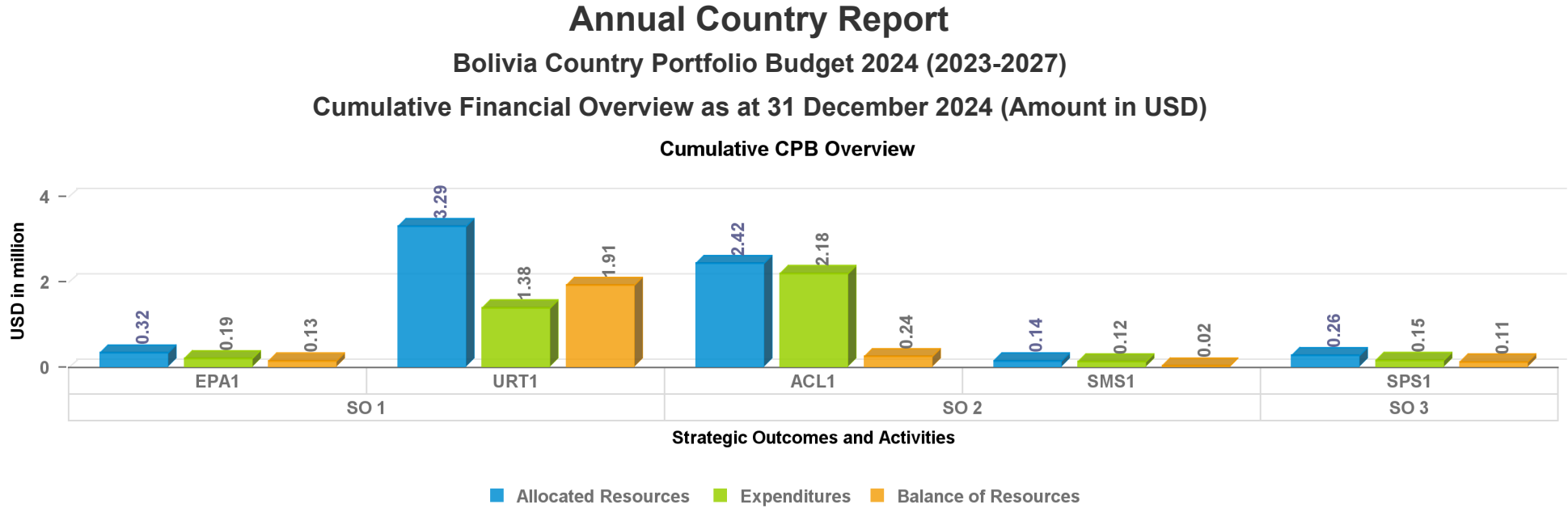
Columns Definition

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



CodeStrategic 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 food and non-food transfers and/or 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 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 food and non-food transfers and/or cash-based transfers to food insecure households exposed to shocks in Bolivia.	3,157,088	2,143,822	1,141,252	3,285,074	1,375,660	1,909,413
		Provide technical assistance to local institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including through evidence-based advocacy.	329,306	324,254	0	324,254	190,558	133,696
		Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)	3,486,394	2,468,076	1,141,252	3,609,328	1,566,218	2,043,109

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Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.3	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.	592,769	137,204	0	137,204	117,204	20,000
		Provide cash-based transfers to food insecure smallholders, indigenous communities, and in particular rural women, and access to climate adaptation services, including technical assistance.	3,456,375	2,418,820	0	2,418,820	2,182,001	236,819
		Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)	4,049,144	2,556,024	0	2,556,024	2,299,204	256,819

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Annual Country Report

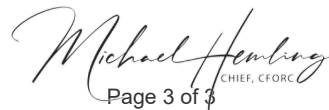
Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	416,209	261,300	0	261,300	147,846	113,453
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			416,209	261,300	0	261,300	147,846	113,453
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,038,864	0	1,038,864	0	1,038,864
Subtotal SDG Target			0	1,038,864	0	1,038,864	0	1,038,864
Total Direct Operational Cost			7,951,746	6,324,263	1,141,252	7,465,515	4,013,269	3,452,246
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,331,784	1,520,325	187,386	1,707,711	1,103,953	603,759
Total Direct Costs			9,283,530	7,844,588	1,328,638	9,173,226	5,117,222	4,056,004
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			603,429	415,364		415,364	415,364	0
Grand Total			9,886,960	8,259,952	1,328,638	9,588,590	5,532,585	4,056,004

This donor financial report is interim

Michael Hemling
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch


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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures