



World Food
Programme

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Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

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Overview

Key messages

- In 2025, WFP implemented Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) interventions totaling **USD 1,264,769**. This included **USD 1,016,269** for General Distribution (GD) and **USD 248,500** transferred under Food for Training (FFT) activities.
- The WFP provided direct assistance to **56,395 people** (53 percent female, 47 percent male). The estimated number of persons with disabilities is 3,214 (50 percent female, 50 percent male).

Economic Impact - Increase in the Basic Family Food Basket

In 2025, WFP Bolivia continued to provide food assistance, livelihood support and capacity building to communities and national authorities, addressing challenges to food security and nutrition, and contributing to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

2025 was marked by severe climate crises, political instability, and increasing economic difficulties, which hampered Bolivia's progress toward achieving the SDGs. A combination of forest fires, droughts, and political unrest disrupted food production and logistics, exacerbating food insecurity among vulnerable populations.

Climate-related shocks were a major driver of food insecurity in Bolivia in 2025. Unprecedented wildfires destroyed approximately **206,000 hectares** of forest and over **2 million hectares** of grasslands, causing significant agricultural losses and environmental damage, while droughts further reduced crop yields. Simultaneously, Bolivia's economic crisis worsened due to low foreign exchange reserves, fuel shortages, and inflation. Transportation blockades exacerbated the situation, driving up food prices.

WFP's operations in Bolivia in 2025 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.

According to reports from the National Institute of Statistics (INE), Bolivia ended 2025 with an accumulated inflation rate of **20.40** percent, exceeding the projected annual target of **7.5** percent. In 2024, the accumulated inflation rate was **9.97** percent [1].

The annual inflation rate for 2025 is the highest reported so far this century; the highest recorded was 11.85 percent in 2008.

The basic food basket items that saw a considerable price increase were bread, rice, beef, chicken, milk, and oil. One of the contributing factors was the lack of stability in the dollar exchange rate, fuel shortages and adverse weather conditions affected agricultural production. Heavy rains led to a sharp increase in the prices of key foods like tomatoes and onions, exacerbating the economic crisis, transportation costs, and basic living expenses.

The months with the highest inflation in the Basic Family Basket were January 1.95 percent, June 5.21 percent and May 3.65 percent.

With the aim of strengthening Food Security, Russia in collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP), managed the donation of wheat during 2025, highlighting the delivery to Bolivia in January 2026 of 1,400 tons to the Food Production Support Company EMAPA which belongs to the Ministry of Productive, Rural and Water Development.

This significant contribution, valued at \$2 million, is made possible through the strategic cooperation of the Russian Federation and the World Food Programme (WFP), with the aim of strengthening food security for mothers receiving the Universal Breastfeeding Subsidy throughout the country. This donation is specifically intended to bolster the subsidy's food package, ensuring that mothers without short-term insurance across the nation will have access to highly nutritious products [2].

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.

56,395

Total beneficiaries in 2025



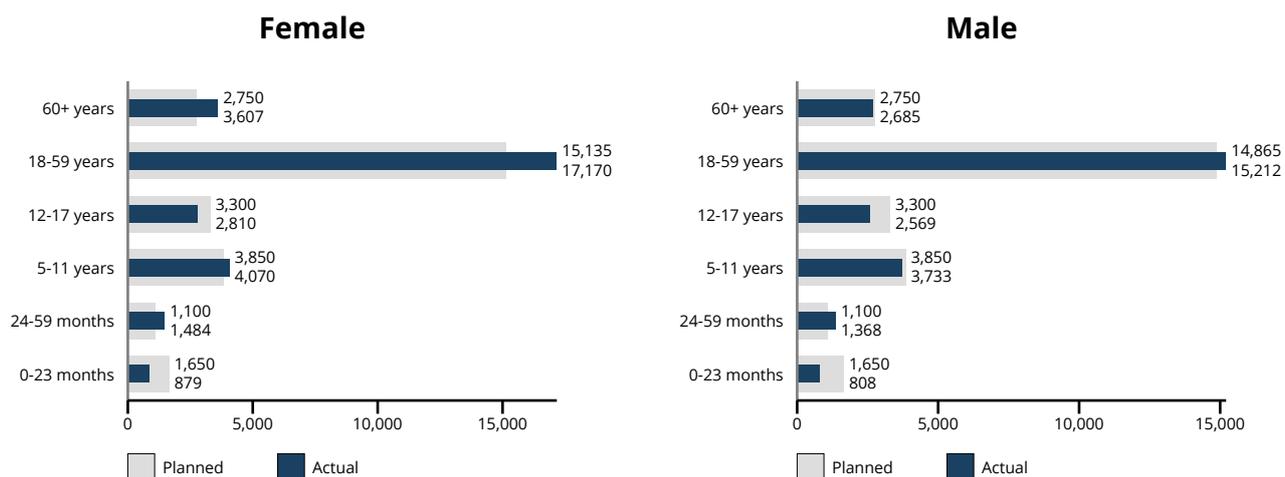
53% female



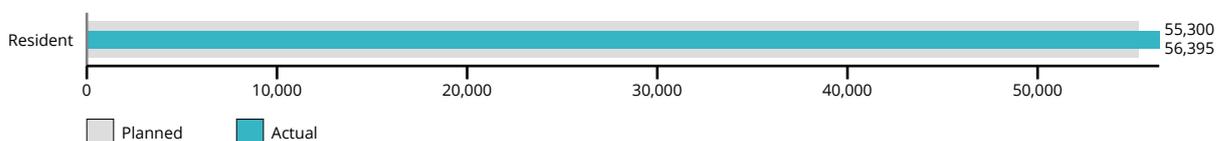
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 3,214 (50% Female, 50% Male)

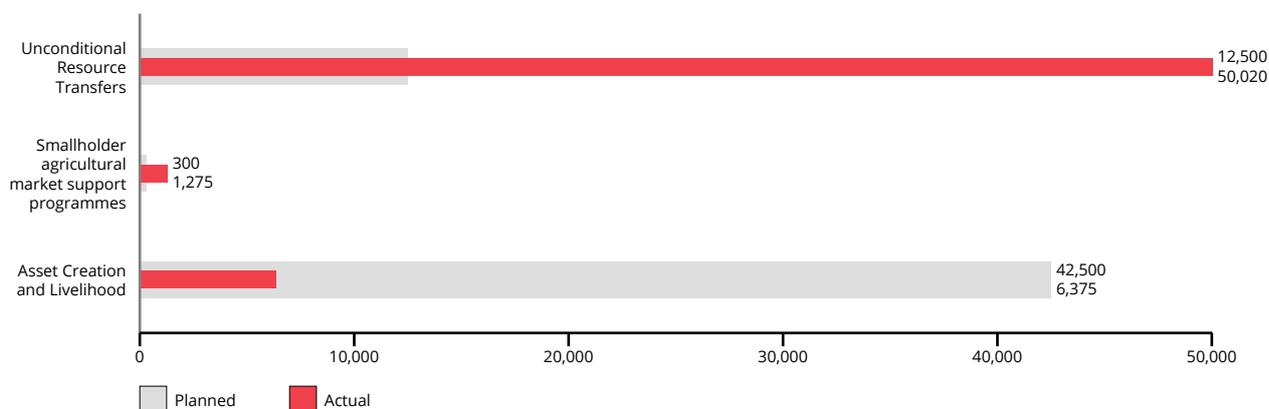
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



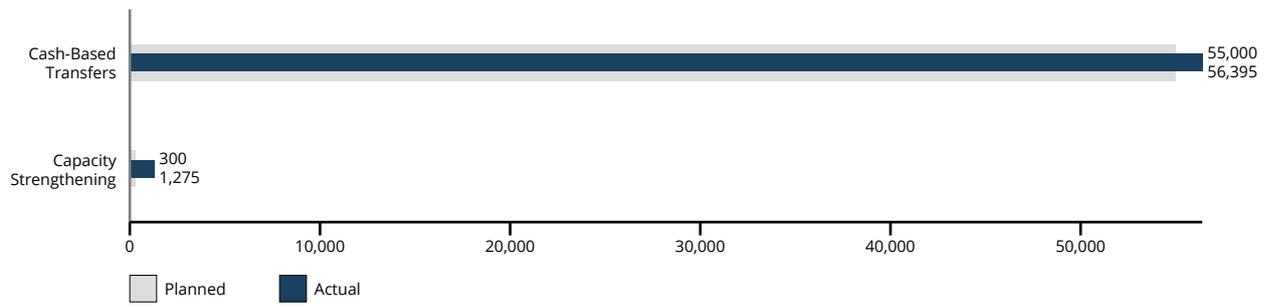
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



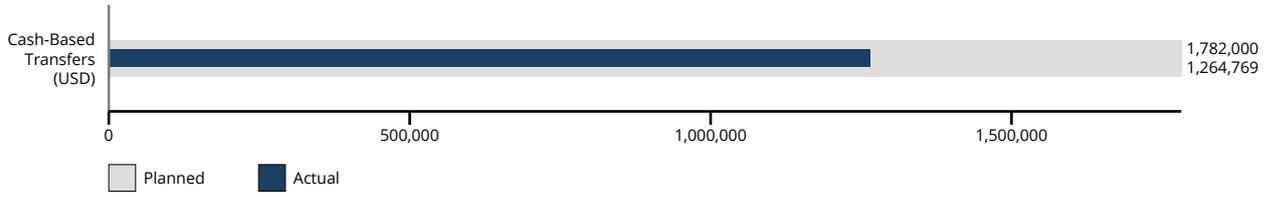
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



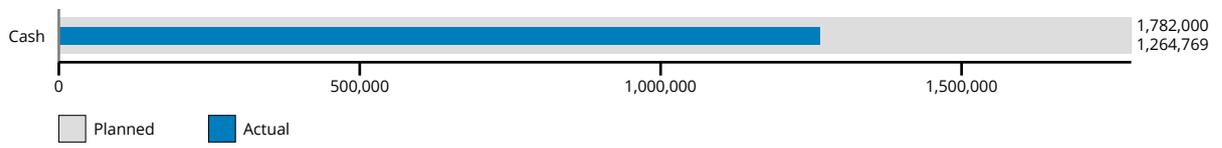
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Bolivia experienced a 2025 marked by an economic crisis that began years earlier, and faced the bicentenary of its independence amid political, social and economic uncertainty.

The economic model under pressure, based on gas exports, is experiencing a sustained decline in volume and value, highlighting an energy trade deficit. The most relevant economic indicators for the 2025 period are: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 3.51 percent, Inflation 20.4 percent, Unemployment 2.9 percent [3].

On October 19, Bolivia elected its new president with 54.56 percent of the vote a historic runoff election. The WFP will promote the following areas of engagement: cooperation, multilateralism, and foreign policy management through technical assistance, development projects and programs, humanitarian assistance, and the empowerment of vulnerable populations.

Bolivia suffers from deep structural weaknesses: informality, inequality, corruption, and institutional fragility. The new administration must confront these with realism, transparency, and a sense of urgency. Economic growth will not be sustainable if it is not accompanied by a substantial improvement in the quality of democracy and in trust in institutions.

Risk management

Joint actions in food safety and risk management

The General Secretariat of the Andean Community and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) signed a new Memorandum of Understanding aimed at promoting joint actions in the areas of food security, nutrition and disaster risk management, strengthening a strategic alliance initiated in 2011.

The agreement establishes a framework for cooperation that will allow the development of coordinated strategies to strengthen disaster risk management, reinforce the resilience of agri-food systems and contribute to the reduction of chronic child malnutrition in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. It will also allow the reactivation and expansion of a strategic relationship that positions the Andean Community as a priority regional bloc in matters of food security and risk management.

Key actions of Risk Management and Agricultural Insurance (INSA)

The National Institute of Agricultural Insurance (INSA) has disbursed Minka Agricultural Insurance claims for the 2024-2025 growing season to 4,889 farming families in the department of Chuquisaca affected by adverse weather events. The insurance payments cover producers in 13 municipalities and 222 communities across the department, encompassing 3,817.4 hectares of farmland, thus ensuring production and the livelihoods of families in rural areas [4].

Lessons learned

Food Systems

Implementation of the National Roadmap to transform food systems, as well as the challenges still faced with a food and nutrition approach. Bolivia promotes an approach that unites inter-institutional coordination, multi-sectoral work, and respect for Mother Earth as central pillars of its actions. The WFP supported management by strengthening technical and operational capacities in the development and implementation of the Roadmap.

Joint Programs

One of the highlights of the WFP's work in the Amazon through the AMAS-1 joint program, with support from the Joint SDG Fund, is that this initiative strengthens the Food Production System based on Traditional Agriculture (SPAAT), and promotes practices that protect biodiversity, foster decent work, respect food sovereignty and reinforce socio-ecological resilience.

Food Intake

Standardization of regulatory, normative and logistical processes in the importation of food into Bolivia.

Country office story



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WFP Bolivia Team

The World Food Programme (WFP) has been operating in Bolivia since 1963, focusing on improving food security, combating malnutrition, and increasing the resilience of vulnerable populations to climate change. Throughout its history, it has supported communities at risk through emergency assistance, strengthening local capacities, and implementing nutrition programs.

The WFP works in conjunction with the Bolivian government and the international community to support the reduction of extreme poverty, aligned with its development strategies, maintaining an active presence in the country, adapting to climate challenges and the food security needs of the Bolivian population.

Key milestones for the WFP in Bolivia: Bolivia's food security agenda for 2026-2030 is framed within the new Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES) 2026-2030, which focuses on import substitution industrialization, sustainability, and food sovereignty.

The following life stories are related to the working methods of the WFP:

"The Amazon is life": Amazonian women strengthen food systems in Bolivia

Amazonian women in Bolivia lead coffee, Brazil nut and açai projects that strengthen food security and the local economy. *"I'm not telling you it will be easy; I'm telling you it will be worth it."* The phrase, engraved on a wooden sign, welcomes visitors to an unusual coffee shop, hidden among the lush vegetation of the Amazon rainforest and passionately run by Jacqueline Álvarez.

Just forty minutes from Cobija, the community of Santa Fe breathes amidst a dense forest and a constant heat that hovers around 35 degrees Celsius (95 degrees Fahrenheit). There, the aroma of coffee and the texture of Brazil nuts blend with the very life of the jungle. With the efforts of dozens of families, Santa Fe has found a way of life in the harvesting and gathering of Amazonian fruits. On its fertile lands, agroforestry systems allow them to cultivate coffee while simultaneously conserving the richness of the forest. *"In our community, what stands out most is the perseverance with which we women work. We have been consistent all this time,"* says Jacqueline, while explaining that in her region

there is a custom of accompanying coffee with chestnuts, a touch that enhances its flavor.

The Don Peki Agro-Integral Tourism and Coffee Route Association brings together 23 members, mostly women who feed their families with the diverse fruits of the forest and the crops they cultivate themselves. *"The Amazon is life, it's where we live, it's that connection. It's everything beautiful we have,"* says Jacqueline, smiling with the certainty of someone who knows that caring for the land is also caring for the future.

The warm and vibrant forest trails lead to the community of Trinchera, where Lirio awaits with the serenity of someone who has learned from every step. Nine years ago, she started Pulpas Trinchera, a business that has grown exponentially: from producing 4 tons of açai pulp in 2016 to 46 tons in 2024. *"We encourage our children to eat açai and other fruits because of the amount of vitamins they contain and so that they appreciate what the region gives us,"* she explains proudly.

The açai berry, a small, dark fruit that grows on the palm trees of the rainforest, is a treasure of flavor and nutrition. Its deep purple pulp offers a unique taste experience: a subtle blend of red berries and dark chocolate, with an earthy touch that evokes the depths of the jungle. Considered a superfood, açai is rich in antioxidants, vitamins, and essential fatty acids, making it a natural source of energy and well-being.

"In our community, we've always talked about conservation. We need to generate income, but do it sustainably, taking advantage of what the forest provides. The added value we give to wild fruits allows us to support our families," says Lirio as she walks through the processing plant, equipped with appropriate technology and managed by community members who receive ongoing training.

Organic certification and the full utilization of the fruit—including the pit and peel—are possible paths to expanding the number of families benefiting from the processing of Amazonian products. *"The Amazon is life; we feed ourselves with what it gives us. We must work sustainably. Nature is wise, it is simple,"* reflects Lirio.

With the hope that in the coming years Amazonian fruits will reach all Bolivian homes and the international market, improving people's nutrition, the women behind ventures like Pulpas Trinchera and Café Don Peki are now leading the way in transformation.

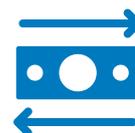
Both initiatives are part of the projects promoted by the WFP in Bolivia, which aim to provide the most vulnerable populations with access to financial services, technical training, and the implementation of technological solutions. Programs such as Ellas Pueden, Innova, and AMAS-1 converge strategically and coordinated manner in the Amazon region with a common mission: to strengthen food systems, promote economic autonomy, and build the resilience of farming families.

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.



50,020 people received emergency cash transfers in response to droughts, fires and floods.



USD 1,016,269 was transferred to **people affected by emergencies**.

SO1

In 2025, Bolivia faced some of the most severe climate-related shocks in recent decades, including large-scale floods and recurrent wildfires. These events disproportionately affected rural and Indigenous communities, damaging livelihoods, disrupting food production, and deepening food insecurity. The combined effects of extreme weather and environmental degradation further limited access to markets, basic services, and income-generating opportunities, leaving thousands of families in need of urgent assistance.

Throughout the year, WFP supported the Government of Bolivia in responding to these crises by deploying advanced analytical tools, strengthening preparedness capacities, and delivering timely, life-saving assistance. Beginning in early 2025, heavy rains caused widespread flooding that affected approximately 50,020 people, destroyed agricultural land, killed livestock, and disrupted access to schools, health services, and markets. Losses in key commodities—such as rice, maize, and meat—had significant implications for household food security and the national economy.

In August 2025, the Government declared a national emergency due to extensive wildfires in the Chiquitania region. The fires severely impacted crop yields and livestock, particularly in Santa Cruz, with long-term consequences for smallholder farmers and Indigenous communities. These shocks further strained livelihoods and contributed to increased migration toward urban and peri-urban areas.

Strengthening Preparedness and Early Warning

To enhance operational readiness and strengthen evidence-based decision-making, WFP continued to operationalize its cross-functional Preparedness Cell (PREPCELL), established in 2024 with support from WFP Headquarters and the Regional Bureau. In close coordination with HQ, WFP further advanced the use of the Advanced Disaster Analysis and Mapping (ADAM) platform to forecast the impact of heavy rainfall, guide the pre-positioning of staff and resources, and share real-time information with the Humanitarian Country Team and national authorities. Through the Hunger Map platform, WFP also monitored daily food security trends, enabling rapid analysis during the floods and supporting targeted response planning.

In 2025, WFP Bolivia additionally launched the rollout of the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI), a participatory tool implemented with local authorities to identify preparedness gaps and strengthen municipal response capacities. Key consultations were held with the municipalities of Cobija (Pando) and Challapata, Salinas, and Huari (Oruro), with the development of tailored capacity-strengthening plans to continue into 2026.

Emergency Response and Life-Saving Assistance

The flood emergency was officially declared in March 2025 under Supreme Decree No. 5358. With support from the Resident Coordinator's Office, WFP, UNICEF, and FAO secured funding from the Rapid Response CERF for the first time in 11 years. WFP led the implementation of unconditional cash transfers (UCTs) across all agencies, including beneficiary selection and the establishment of community feedback mechanisms to strengthen accountability to affected populations.

Complementing CERF activities, WFP deployed internal funding to deliver multi-purpose CBTs in Oruro, prioritizing smallholder farmers, women, and Indigenous households. These transfers enabled families to meet immediate needs—such as food, health care, and education—while preserving dignity and choice.

WFP coordinated closely with national and subnational authorities—including VIDECI, INSA, and departmental governments in Oruro, Santa Cruz, Beni, Pando, and La Paz—to ensure a harmonized and efficient response. In the Chiquitania region, WFP supported the development of the Government’s post-disaster emergency plan and provided direct assistance in 7 municipalities of Santa Cruz. Approximately 580 smallholder farming households received training and water security kits to improve water collection, storage, and management, helping safeguard agricultural production and household consumption during the wildfire emergency.

As part of its disaster risk financing portfolio, WFP piloted the first meso-insurance scheme for the Amazonian municipalities of Cobija and Riberalta. Developed with UNEP, UNDRR, and the Regional Bureau, this parametric insurance model provides financial protection against excessive rainfall and strengthens local preparedness. Over time, WFP will progressively transfer policy ownership to municipal governments to support sustainable, locally managed financial protection systems.

Humanitarian coordination

Beyond direct assistance, WFP continued to play a central role in coordinating humanitarian action. WFP led the United Nations Emergency Team (UNETE) and chaired the Cash-Based Transfers Working Group, ensuring harmonized approaches and efficient use of resources across UN agencies and civil society partners.

WFP also contributed actively to the Humanitarian Country Team, supporting joint analysis, resource mobilization, and coordinated interventions aimed at reducing suffering, strengthening early recovery, and laying the foundation for long-term resilience and food security.

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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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.



Supply of **581 water tanks** and accessories to **3 municipalities** in the Department of Santa Cruz.



6375 people in rural areas received **USD 248,500** through **Food Assistance for Training** in Amazon and Altiplano.

In 2025, WFP Bolivia advanced its long-term resilience agenda by strengthening the capacities of smallholder farmers, improving food production systems, and equipping communities with the skills needed to anticipate and manage climate-driven shocks. Through an integrated package of social, financial, and climate resilience interventions, WFP supported vulnerable rural and Indigenous populations to protect their livelihoods, diversify income sources, and adapt to a rapidly changing environment.

WFP's approach positioned communities—not institutions—as the drivers of resilience. By working hand-in-hand with government counterparts, local authorities, civil society, academia, youth groups, and the private sector, WFP remained a trusted partner in promoting sustainable food systems, strengthening food security and nutrition, and fostering innovation across Bolivia's diverse territories.

Strengthening Food Systems Through Technical, Social, and Financial Resilience

In 2025, WFP deepened its support to food systems development by working directly with smallholder farmer organizations in both the Amazonian lowlands and the Andean highlands. Activities focused on strengthening priority value chains—such as açai, Brazil nut, and cocoa in the Amazon, and quinoa, barley, and potato in the Andean region—selected for their economic potential, cultural relevance, and climate resilience.

Through food assistance for training (FFT), farmers enhanced their knowledge in soil conservation, sustainable production, agroecological practices, and post-harvest management. These sessions were tailored to the specific needs of each value chain, enabling farmers to improve product quality, reduce losses, and strengthen their position in local and regional markets.

To complement technical training, WFP invested in the financial empowerment of the same farmer groups through the first phase of the She Can initiative. This effort prioritized women-led associations and focused on financial education, data literacy, and the development of basic business skills. In partnership with PROMUJER, WFP facilitated access to adapted micro-loans with preferential conditions, enabling farmers—especially women—to apply newly acquired skills, invest in their production, and strengthen household savings mechanisms.

This integrated approach ensured that technical knowledge translated into tangible improvements in production, income generation, and financial autonomy.

In total, 6,375 people received conditional cash-based transfers linked to their engagement in training sessions delivered by WFP, PROMUJER, and municipal and departmental authorities. These transfers helped stabilize household consumption while enabling farmers to dedicate time to capacity-building activities.

Integrating Climate Adaptation and Anticipatory Action

Recognizing the increasing frequency and severity of climate-related shocks, WFP worked with departmental and municipal authorities from the Altiplano region to design a drought anticipatory action plan tailored to quinoa, barley, and potato value chains. The plan identifies climate triggers up to 90 days before expected drought impacts, enabling early dissemination of climate risk messages and the activation of anticipatory cash transfers to reduce losses in food production and livestock.

Once fully operational, the system will allow WFP to support up to 3,500 smallholder farmers engaged in resilience activities, ensuring they receive timely assistance before a shock escalates into a crisis.

Additionally in 2025, WFP completed the analysis of drought-related triggers for the Amazonian departments of Beni and Pando. Final validation of the anticipatory action plans—adapted to Amazonian value chains—is underway with

local authorities and will be formalized in early 2026, ahead of the next drought season.

This work represents a major step toward institutionalizing anticipatory action in Bolivia and reducing the humanitarian and economic impacts of climate shocks.

Driving Innovation for Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Food Systems

To complement its resilience and climate-adaptation efforts, WFP launched an Innovation Challenge designed to identify and scale practical solutions that address the challenges faced by smallholder farmers. The initiative brought together national academia, local NGOs, and technical experts to co-design innovations aligned with WFP’s food systems strategy, ensuring that solutions were rooted in local realities and community priorities. Two high-potential innovations were selected: an AI-supported water management system for quinoa farmers in Salinas (Oruro), developed with PROSUCO, which uses bio-indicators and improved water-storage techniques to help farmers anticipate water scarcity and optimize irrigation; and a technology to transform açai peel into vegetal carbon, developed with the Universidad Católica, which reduces post-harvest losses, decreases reliance on wood in the Amazon, and creates a new income-generating product for local communities. Both innovations were strengthened through a formal bootcamp coordinated with WFP’s Innovation Accelerator in Munich and regional advisors, ensuring technical rigor, a beneficiary-centred approach, and strong potential for sustainability, scalability, and replication across other value chains and regions.

Finally, as part of its broader food systems approach, WFP expanded its support in 2025 to include other key community actors such as schools. WFP launched solar-powered hydroponic gardens—Huertos Smart—designed to grow fresh produce in urban and peri-urban schools while optimizing limited space and promoting sustainable food production. These gardens serve not only as a source of nutritious foods but also as an educational platform, engaging children, teachers, and parents in hands-on learning about nutrition, climate-smart agriculture, and renewable energy. The Huertos Smart systems can be monitored and managed remotely through the *Cerebeleum* application, which is accessible to students and school staff. This feature has proven particularly effective in motivating children, especially girls—to explore science, technology, and innovation while strengthening their understanding of food security and nutrition. Initial pilots were launched in La Paz and later replicated in Pando, where WFP maintains a strong presence through its resilience and food systems activities.

Through its integrated package of technical training, financial inclusion, anticipatory action, and innovation, WFP strengthened the resilience of smallholder farmers and reinforced local food systems across Bolivia. By empowering communities to manage resources sustainably, diversify livelihoods, and anticipate climate risks, WFP contributed to long-term food security and positioned local actors—particularly women—as central drivers of resilience and climate adaptation.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



In July 2025, the **United Nations Food Systems Summit: Time to Take Stock (UNFSS+4)** - Ethiopia was held.



In October 2025, the **First Forum** of the Community of Practice on Financial Mechanisms for Disaster Risk Management in the Andean countries was held.

Ministry of Development Planning (MPD)

The World Food Programme (WFP) managed the Consolidation of the Risk Management Policy and Strategy (PEGREB) in coordination with other funding sources and various institutional actors. Within the framework of the development of Government Institutional Platforms, the Ministry of Rural Development and Lands, together with the WFP, developed the Planning System Information Platform "INFOSPIE," based on the ICCOM Information System. To consolidate INFOSPIE, the technical capacities of the Ministry of Planning staff were strengthened, as well as those of the municipalities and academic institutions in the country's nine departments. These actions strengthened the management of public policies aligned with Food Security.

As part of strengthening environmental strategies, the WFP developed the National Post-Disaster Recovery Plan for forest fires, approved by resolution of the National Council for Disaster Risk Management (CONARADE). Under a sustainable and planned approach, it assisted in the formulation of the National Territorial Planning Plan (PNOT), led by the Territorial Planning Directorate of the Ministry of Development Planning.

Ministry of Rural Development and Lands (MDRyT) / National Institute of Agricultural Insurance (INSA)

Development of an application for real-time forecasting in communities with agricultural insurance as a social protection mechanism. Development and consolidation of the agricultural insurance approach as a social protection mechanism. This development was published in coordination with the Agricultural Insurance Institute (INSA) and the World Food Programme (WFP) under the title "Social Protection Mechanism in Emergencies for Food Security and Statistical Compendium of Agricultural Insurance" as part of the ECHO 2023-2025 project.

Within the scope of the ECHO project, specifically regarding capacity building for risk management and food security, the National Meteorology and Hydrology Service (SENAMHI), in coordination with the World Food Programme (WFP), conducted technical training activities and consolidated Information Systems for Monitoring Hydrological and Meteorological Data for Disaster Risk Management. To further strengthen institutional capacity, the purchase of computer equipment was facilitated to consolidate Information Systems for Hydrological and Meteorological Monitoring. Finally, the "Atlas and Monitoring System of Meteorological, Hydrological, and Climatological Information for Risk Management" was published.

Within the framework of joint programs, through the AMAS Program using the Food Systems Fund (SDG), the WFP supported the Ministry of Rural Development and Lands in the country's representation at the Latin American Meeting on Food Systems held in Santiago, Chile.

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

In Bolivia, this approach is being implemented through an agenda aimed at reversing the structural inequalities faced by women in all their diversity, who continue to encounter persistent barriers to accessing land, water, technology, and financing, especially in rural and indigenous communities. Furthermore, they disproportionately shoulder unpaid care work.

The activities of the urban population by sex - women in the management 2025 are: Average population of non-working age 1,076,508; working age population 3,422,539; economically active population 2,431,476; employed 2,340,471; unemployed 91,005; economically inactive population 991,063 [5].

The figures for the activity of the rural population by sex - average female of non-working age is 507,341; working-age population 1,321,937; economically active population 1,080,311; employed 1,065,135; economically inactive population 243,083 [6].

Bolivia has made progress in gender equality legislation, particularly through projects to protect children orphaned by femicide and adjustments to ensure parity in the selection of high-ranking judicial positions. The "Second Decade of the Afro-Bolivian People" (2025-2034), focused on gender equality and the fight against racism and discrimination, was approved. Within this legal framework, Bolivia seeks to strengthen Law 348 against violence against women.

In 2025, the World Food Programme (WFP) integrated strategies aimed at changing power dynamics and promoting gender equality in its interventions in Bolivia.

In the area of emergency crisis response, the WFP assisted vulnerable female-led households in the municipalities of San Borja and Reyes in the department of Beni using its own funds, and in the municipalities of Loreto, San Ignacio de Moxos, San Javier, TIOC-TIM, Reyes, and Trinidad in the department of Beni using CERF funds. Both assistance efforts were carried out through the Caritas FLA.

The World Food Programme (WFP) addresses the immediate needs of women, fostering their resilience and empowerment through partnerships with local organizations and support for women-led households. This ensures that women heads of households can promote sustainable livelihoods through their work. In doing so, the WFP strengthens women's economic independence and helps break the cycle of poverty. Committed to gender equality, the WFP ensures that women remain central to both emergency response and development initiatives in Bolivia, promoting 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

In Bolivia, the constitutional recognition of so-called "enhanced rights" for vulnerable groups represents a significant normative advance grounded in the constitutional framework, which incorporates not only the Political Constitution of the State (CPE) but also the international human rights treaties ratified by the country. However, this framework of guarantees coexists with a structural deficit in the interpretation and concrete application of these guarantees by the Plurinational Constitutional Court (TCP). Despite the progressive rhetoric of the CPE, jurisprudential practices persist that weaken the binding force of fundamental rights in contexts of structural inequality. Promoting gender equality in Bolivian law is a priority, as is the duty to provide enhanced protection to certain sectors such as women, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, and older adults. This duty is hampered by a series of hermeneutical, procedural, and structural obstacles.

The World Food Programme (WFP) prioritizes the protection and accountability of affected populations, ensuring that the needs, voices, and rights of vulnerable communities are central to its operations. The WFP implemented mechanisms to improve transparency, responsiveness, and community engagement, such as strengthening its Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM), ensuring that vulnerable populations could provide feedback on program activities, raise concerns, or file complaints safely and accessibly. These feedback and support mechanisms are managed through indicators: Effective Response to Beneficiary Requests > 90 percent.

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.

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

In 2025, 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 unauthorized 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, the relationship between partners and community leaders was improved. WFP intervention processes for assessing Beneficiary Satisfaction Levels were conducted through telephone surveys (MoDa) and field visits (Hybrid).

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)

According to the Legal Basis, Bolivia, based on its guiding principles with an emphasis on mainstreaming climate justice, expressly seeks the obligation to ensure that carbon projects include socio-environmental safeguards and mechanisms for the equitable distribution of benefits, which aligns directly with the principle of integral development that benefits all stakeholders, especially the most vulnerable, including Indigenous Peoples.

With reference to the Socio-environmental Safeguards reinforced in Law No. 300, which mandates that carbon projects not only reduce GHG emissions, but also protect biodiversity and respect territorial and cultural rights, ensuring free, prior and informed consultation.

Finally, in 2025, the World Food Programme (WFP) in Bolivia conducted the I-CARA Social and Environmental Risk Analysis (Comprehensive Context Analysis and Risk Assessment). This tool allows us to evaluate vulnerability and risks in communities, considering socioeconomic factors, health, nutrition, and exposure to climate threats. For the Bolivian Altiplano, a specific study was carried out in the department of Oruro to identify conditions of poverty, food insecurity, health and climate risks, as well as other critical indicators that guide the planning of interventions and resilience strategies in the most vulnerable communities of the municipalities of Poopó, Challapata, Santiago de Huari, and Salinas de Garci Mendoza. The tool was validated through a participatory workshop with representatives from the four municipalities involved, where the preliminary findings of the analysis (maps, risk matrices, and conclusions) were presented. During the sessions, group dynamics were used to compare the information with local experience, identify potential omissions, and adjust recommendations. Equitable participation of women, youth, and authorities was promoted, ensuring an open dialogue. It was guaranteed that the results reflected the realities and priorities of the communities.

The results of the tool were presented in December 2025, documenting the development and the Risk Management Matrix where the Risk Level (Probability *Impact) is identified.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In an effort to strengthen food security and nutrition education in schools, the La Paz Municipal Government and the World Food Programme (WFP) have inaugurated seven SMART Gardens in schools throughout the municipality, directly benefiting more than 550 children and their families. These urban gardens, four newly implemented and three being strengthened, are located in the Sur, Periférica, Cotahuma, and San Antonio districts. They not only produce fresh, healthy food but also teach young children the value of sustainability, teamwork, and respect for nature.

Equipped with cutting-edge technology, the gardens have an estimated production capacity of between 500 and 700 plants, depending on the growing cycle. Each garden covers approximately 63 square meters, built on a wooden base and agricultural film, incorporating a state-of-the-art automated hydroponic system. Ventilation and aeration systems are in place to maintain optimal temperature and humidity levels. Thanks to these systems, water savings of up to 90 percent are achieved, demonstrating that it is possible to produce fresh and healthy food in various urban environments. During the implementation process, which lasted approximately four months, the children participated in hands-on workshops on cultivation, nutrition, and the environment. Today, they themselves harvest lettuce, celery, chard, parsley, oregano, spearmint, and mint, learning how these foods can improve their health and that of their families.

On the other hand, the Amazon, which spans several countries, is a unique ecosystem as rich in biodiversity and potential as it is vulnerable to weather disturbances. Infrastructural limitations, including difficult access to markets, exacerbate these problems, meaning that farmers who could thrive barely survive. The World Food Programme (WFP)

works hand in hand with local communities to find solutions that combine modern technology with ancestral knowledge and practices, making them sustainable and culturally appropriate in a territory largely populated by Indigenous Peoples.

To protect Amazonian farming and fishing communities from the impact of climate-related disasters, the WFP and its partners across the region are working on a range of resilience initiatives, including climate-related insurance that would allow local municipalities to receive payments in the event of adverse events.

Nutrition integration

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

The 2023 Demographic and Health Survey (EDSA) in Bolivia presents indicators of health behavior in the Bolivian population, based on determining factors such as: fertility trends, infant and child mortality, contraception, maternal and child health and the nutritional status of children under six years of age, as well as important aspects of health care for women, girls, boys and men.

The sample for the 2023 EDSA consisted of 19,040 households nationwide. Sixteen households were visited in each randomly selected city block or community. Information was collected using four questionnaires: Household Questionnaire, Women's Questionnaire, Men's Questionnaire, and Early Childhood Questionnaire.

The results of EDSA 2023 were presented in April 2025. Trends in Child Nutrition are: **a) Chronic Malnutrition (height for age) - Severe stunting 3.3; Moderate stunting 13.8. b) Acute malnutrition (weight for height) - Severe emaciation 0.9; Moderate wasting 2.3; Acute overweight 9.1** [7].

The 2023 EDSA provides updated, reliable and representative data on demographic and health aspects, fundamental for the design, monitoring and evaluation of public policies.

On the other hand, regarding nutrition, the Russian Federation and the World Food Programme (WFP) delivered 1,400 tons of wheat to Bolivia, which will be processed into 87,000 bags at the Viacha Cereal Storage and Processing Plant, with the aim of strengthening food security and supporting social programs for breastfeeding subsidies to guarantee the nutrition of mothers and children [8].

Partnerships

Partnership Section

In 2025, WFP Bolivia adopted a holistic, whole-of-society approach to partnerships—deepening collaboration with national and subnational authorities, international donors, United Nations (UN) agencies, non-governmental and local organizations, civil society, academia, and the private sector. This approach strengthened policy dialogue, enhanced operational coordination, and enabled context-specific, locally led solutions across humanitarian response and food systems strengthening.

Strategic Coordination with Government

WFP significantly reinforced coordination with key institutional counterparts, including the national disaster management authority (VIDECI), the Ministry of Rural Development, the Agricultural Insurance Institute (INSA), the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Education. Collaboration extended to departmental and municipal authorities, particularly for emergency response to floods, wildfires, and rising food insecurity. Despite the change of National Government in November 2025, WFP maintained constructive engagement and continuity of operations through close coordination with counterparts at all levels.

Regional and Global Advocacy for Food Systems

WFP played a pivotal role in positioning Bolivia within global and regional alliances on food systems. In partnership with the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, WFP facilitated Bolivia's participation in the pre-meeting in Chile and the formal Food Systems Summit event in Ethiopia, ensuring national representation and policy visibility. Building on its cross-cutting work in solar-powered, remotely monitored hydroponic school gardens, WFP also supported the Municipal Government of La Paz to participate in the Regional School Meals Forum in Honduras. Bolivia's decentralized school feeding business model was showcased, highlighting linkages with local food production, and underscoring the importance of circular economy approaches and national market development. In close collaboration with the WFP Regional Bureau in Panama, WFP supported the Mayor of Cobija to elevate the Amazon region's challenges and opportunities, including work with WFP Bolivia on shock-responsive meso-insurance solutions validated for emergency response. These efforts strengthened Bolivia's standing as an advocate for sustainable food systems, innovative disaster risk financing, and food security.

Focus on Localization

Localization and Community Engagement

WFP prioritized localization to improve programme design and delivery—deepening engagement with local authorities, Indigenous leaders, and community-based organizations in the Altiplano and Amazon regions. Through community-based participatory workshops, WFP employed a beneficiary-centred approach across activity definition, design, and delivery, including analyses of social, environmental, strategic, and operational risks in Beni, Northern La Paz, Santa Cruz, and Oruro.

To reinforce local operational capacity, WFP signed several field-level agreements and established long-term agreements with local private sector actors. WFP also forged or strengthened partnerships with Caritas, Cruz Verde, PROSUCO, Pro Mujer, and the Universidad Católica. These collaborations enabled more context-specific solutions, while scaling emergency response and enhancing social, financial, and climate resilience for affected communities.

Together, these achievements reflect WFP Bolivia's comprehensive and forward-looking approach to partnership and coordination in 2025—strengthening government leadership in climate preparedness, advancing systems change through active participation in regional and global food systems platforms, and enhancing humanitarian effectiveness through improved inter-agency collaboration and accountability. By deepening localization and investing in the capacities of community actors, WFP ensured greater ownership and sustainability of its interventions, while pioneering innovative risk-financing solutions such as shock-responsive meso-insurance that offer scalable, cost-effective protection for vulnerable populations.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Humanitarian Leadership and Inter-Agency Coordination

WFP continued to serve as a key actor within the UN system, leading the UN Emergency Country Team (UNETE) and co-leading the UN Food Systems Group. WFP also supported the Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) Working Group under the same technical platform, fostering coherence across UN agencies, civil society, and government institutions. In 2025, Bolivia received its first CERF allocation in 11 years to respond to flooding in the Amazon. WFP helped position the country context by sharing key analytics (including ADAM crisis analysis), serving as the technical focal point for beneficiary targeting, and establishing community feedback mechanisms for the consortium with UNICEF and FAO. In parallel, WFP continued to lead the Joint Programme "Strengthening Sustainable Food Systems in the Bolivian Amazon" implemented with FAO, IFAD and ILO, to build resilience in food production systems rooted in traditional agriculture.

Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP Bolivia operated in a context marked by persistent political and social instability, rising operational costs. Despite these challenges, the Country Office (CO) successfully mobilized sufficient resources to fully cover the annual financial requirements of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2023-2027). The financial performance of the year reflects both strong donor engagement and the CO's strategic use of multilateral and flexible funding to sustain and expand operations and respond flexibly to emerging needs.

The Country Portfolio Needs amounted to USD 3.8 million. This year, the CO started activities with carryover from multilateral contributions; however, WFP Bolivia secured available resources USD 10.69 million, significantly exceeding the annual requirements and enabling multiyear nature of several activities and providing strong financial position for 2026. Total expenditure for the year reached USD 4.1 million, having executed 39 percent of available resources.

The year 2025 marked a shift in donor behavior compared to previous years. WFP Bolivia received increased support from multilateral donors, thematic funds, and emergency mechanisms and multilateral funds (many of which arrived in the second half of the year) demonstrating renewed confidence in the CO's capacity to deliver results. Flexible, non-earmarked contributions also played a critical role, allowing the CO to allocate resources strategically across activities and respond to emerging needs.

The political and economic instability inherited from 2023 led to rising operational costs, particularly in logistics and supply chain. However, these pressures were partially mitigated by the availability of complementary funding streams and the implementation of efficiency measures adopted by the CO. WFP Bolivia remained focused on addressing funding gaps and maximizing the impact of available resources to scale up operations where needs were most acute.

Under Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1), WFP Bolivia received approximately USD 885 thousands from CERF and multilateral sources. These funds enabled the CO to deliver assistance across the Altiplano and eastern regions of the country, supporting households affected by droughts, floods, and wildfires.

Financially, SO1 constituted the largest share of available resources, having executed 42 percent of available resources, due to funding received at the end of the year. The significant carryover will support continued emergency response in 2026 and will sustain institutional preparedness and coordination efforts.

A major achievement in 2025 was the completion of a USD 1.3 million wheat purchase, following supply chain obstacles in the previous year. This wheat will be handed over to the Government of Bolivia to help mitigate the growing food security crisis, reinforcing WFP's role as a strategic partner to national authorities.

Under Strategic Outcome 2 (SO2), aimed at improving livelihoods and market access for small farmers. Funding came from SDG allocations, Bolivia Government, and directed and multilateral contributions, the majority of which were multiyear in nature, totaling USD 2.4 million. By the end of the year, 23 percent of the resources were executed reflecting gradual implementation.

The long-term nature of resilience programming, where activities such as market linkages, climate adaptation services, and capacity strengthening require longer implementation timelines ensure continuity and impact. The SDG fund enabled WFP to expand assistance into the Amazon region through cash transfers, training, and production pilots. These initiatives generated evidence that helped secure additional funding for agricultural projects, including contributions from the Government of Bolivia for the following year.

Under Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3), WFP Bolivia allocated approximately USD 193 thousands in multilateral funds to support government capacity strengthening. Activities included the integration of digital platforms, development of new tools and materials, and enhanced coordination mechanisms with an implementation of 66 percent.

The carryover reflects strategic financial stewardship and ensures continuity of institutional strengthening efforts in 2026.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	663,913	2,302,822	5,829,578	2,593,321
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.	663,913	2,302,822	5,829,578	2,593,321
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to food insecure households exposed to shocks in Bolivia.	496,911	2,004,150	5,525,658	2,380,070
Activity 02: Provide technical assistance to local institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including through evidence-based advocacy.	167,002	298,672	303,920	213,251
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	1,921,450	1,082,417	2,363,658	555,416
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.	1,921,450	1,082,417	2,363,658	555,416
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.	1,686,588	761,152	1,544,258	502,473

Activity 04: Facilitate links between food insecure smallholders, particularly indigenous and women, to sustainable and reliable markets.	234,862	321,266	396,865	52,942
Non-activity specific	0	0	422,535	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	371,017	165,115	193,447	134,623
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.	371,017	165,115	193,447	134,623
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.	371,017	165,115	193,447	134,623
Non-SDG Target	0	0	899,211	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	2,956,380	3,550,354	9,285,893	3,283,360
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	605,881	622,356	999,382	458,004

Total Direct Costs	 3,562,261	 4,172,710	 10,285,275	 3,741,364
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 231,547	 271,226	 405,578	 405,578
Grand Total	 3,793,808	 4,443,936	 10,690,853	 4,146,942

Data Notes

Overview

Overview

[1] [https://www.swissinfo.ch/spa/bolivia-cerr%C3%B3-2025-con-una-inflaci%C3%B3n-acumulada-que-super%C3%B3-el-20-%25/90733932#:~:text=%2D%20El%20estatal%20Instituto%20Nacional%20de,Arce%20\(2020%2D2025\)](https://www.swissinfo.ch/spa/bolivia-cerr%C3%B3-2025-con-una-inflaci%C3%B3n-acumulada-que-super%C3%B3-el-20-%25/90733932#:~:text=%2D%20El%20estatal%20Instituto%20Nacional%20de,Arce%20(2020%2D2025))

[2] <https://bolivia.un.org/es/308305-gesti%C3%B3n-gubernamental-garantiza-m%C3%A1s-de-1400-toneladas-de-trigo-para-fortalecer-el-subsidio>

Operational context

[3] <https://fundacion-milenio.org/indicadores-economicos/>

[4] https://eldeber.com.bo/economia/seguro-agrario-indemniza-cerca-5-mil-familias-chuquisaca-afectadas-eventos-climaticos_1770654365

Strategic outcome 02

The actual values of the indicators related to food assistance for asset (FFA), such as A.1.6 and A.3.4, are not available because there was no implementation of this modality in the 2025 management, the food assistance for training (FFT) modality was prioritized.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[5] <https://www.ine.gob.bo/index.php/estadisticas-sociales/bolivia-area-urbana-poblacion-por-mes-segun-condicion-de-actividad-y-sexo/>

[6] <https://www.ine.gob.bo/index.php/estadisticas-sociales/bolivia-area-rural-poblacion-por-mes-segun-condicion-de-actividad-y-sexo/>

Nutrition integration

[7] <https://anda.ine.gob.bo/index.php/catalog/119>

[8] <https://www.instagram.com/reel/DtgKvcjgkB/>

Similar to previous years, WFP had very short-term emergency interventions due to the type of grants received. Under this premise, the nutrition integration indicators were not collected.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	27,515	26,375	96%
	female	27,785	30,020	108%
	total	55,300	56,395	102%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,650	808	49%
	female	1,650	879	53%
	total	3,300	1,687	51%
24-59 months	male	1,100	1,368	124%
	female	1,100	1,484	135%
	total	2,200	2,852	130%
5-11 years	male	3,850	3,733	97%
	female	3,850	4,070	106%
	total	7,700	7,803	101%
12-17 years	male	3,300	2,569	78%
	female	3,300	2,810	85%
	total	6,600	5,379	82%
18-59 years	male	14,865	15,212	102%
	female	15,135	17,170	113%
	total	30,000	32,382	108%
60+ years	male	2,750	2,685	98%
	female	2,750	3,607	131%
	total	5,500	6,292	114%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	55,300	56,395	102%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	42,500	6,375	15%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	300	1,275	425%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	12,500	50,020	400%

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	1,016,269	251%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	1,377,000	248,500	18%

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
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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	6,250	25,630
			Male	6,250	24,390
			Total	12,500	50,020
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	6,250	25,630
			Male	6,250	24,390
			Total	12,500	50,020
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	405,000	1,016,269
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	500,000	1,000,400

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\$	104,004	22,883

Activity 02: Provide technical assistance to local institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including through evidence-based advocacy.

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 02: Food insecure households affected by shocks in Bolivia benefit from improved emergency preparedness, coordination, response, and shock-responsive assistance at national, departmental, and municipal levels.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	1	1

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	89	≥86	≥82	82		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87	≥90	≥86	80		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	88	≥88	≥84	81	78.38	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	5	≤8	≤10	10		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	≤6	≤10	7		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≤6	≤10	8.5	13.51	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6	≤6	≤8	8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6	≤4	≤4	13		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≤6	≤6	10.5	8.11	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	0	≤1	≤14	30	28	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤1	≤10	19	14	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤1	≤24	20	19	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=15	45	30	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=28	52	56.52	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=21.5	48.5	40.54	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=28	34	55	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=17	33	30.43	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=22.5	33.5	43.24	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	25	≤25	≤15	12	5	WFP survey
	Male	16.67	≤16.67	≤15	8	4.35	WFP survey
	Overall	18.75	≤18.75	≤15	10	5.41	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	75	≥75	≥42	9	10	WFP survey
	Male	83.33	≥88.33	≥40	7	8.7	WFP survey
	Overall	81.25	≥81.25	≥41	8	10.81	WFP survey
Target Group: URT_LORETO_URT - Location: LORETO - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	22	≥20	=22	22		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20	≥15	=20	20		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21	≥17.5	=21	21		WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15	≥10	=12	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15	≥10	=10	15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15	≥10	=11	14	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5	≥5	=3	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	≥5	=4	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≥5	=3.5	3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	16	≥30	=18	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20	≥35	=20	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18	≥32.5	=19	22	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	10	≥17	=10	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≥17	=10	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≥17	=10	10	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5	≥2	=3	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	≥2	=3	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	≥2	=3	3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	≥8	=18	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15	≥8	=20	14	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14.5	≥8	=19	15	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	10	≥6	=10	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≥6	=10	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≥6	=10	8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3	≥2	=4	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	≥2	=3	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.5	≥2	=3.5	4	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	4,390
		Food assistance for training	Male	21,250	1,985
		Total		42,500	6,375
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	4,390
			Male	1,250	1,985
		Total		2,500	6,375
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	
			Male	20,000	
		Total		40,000	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,377,000	248,500
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	1,296,000	

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	Female	285	878
		support Activities	Male	15	397
		Total		300	1,275

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	10	1

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	10	10
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	581	581
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	84	84
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.13: Total number of people covered by (meso) insurance schemes	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	18,924	18,928
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.5: Total USD value of premiums paid under (meso) insurance schemes	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	US\$	50,000	50,000
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.4: Total sum insured through (meso) insurance schemes	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	US\$	1,000,000	1,000,000
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	%	50	50
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	14,000	0

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.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	35	30

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Suministro de Bienes NFI - **Location:** Santa Cruz - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices

3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	86.5	≥93.25	≥86	87	WFP survey
	Male	88.4	≥94.2	≥88	86	WFP survey
	Overall	87.8	≥93.9	≥87	86.5	WFP survey
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	9	≤4.5	≤9	8	WFP survey
	Male	9	≤4.5	≤9	10	WFP survey
	Overall	9	≤4.5	≤9	9	WFP survey
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.6	≤2.25	≤5	5	WFP survey
	Male	2.6	≤1.3	≤3	4	WFP survey
	Overall	3.2	≤1.6	≤4	4.5	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.17: Number of national southern solutions contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)	C.17.g.1: Number of national southern policy frameworks contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	2	2	
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.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	800	771	
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	26	771	
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.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	3	1	
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.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	2	2	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	150	148	
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	6	2	

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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)							
5.4.70: 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	≥250,000	232,750	270,000	Secondary data
5.4.75: 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	≥4	4	2	Secondary data
5.4.79: 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	2	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 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Emergency response - Location: Beni - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	20	≥50	=25	18		WFP survey
	Male	80	≥50	=75	82		WFP survey
	Overall	100	≥100	=100	100		WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	55	≥0	=55	100	582	WFP survey
	Male	75	≥0	=65	75	538	WFP survey
	Overall	130	≥0	=120	175	1,120	WFP survey

Protection 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Emergency Response - Location: Beni - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	90	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	90	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
Target Group: Emergency response - Location: Beni - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	90	=100	≥95	100		WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	≥95	100		WFP survey
	Overall	90	=100	≥95	100		WFP survey
Target Group: URT1 GD 2025 - Location: RIBERALTA - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97	=100	≥100	100		WFP survey
	Male	93	=100	≥100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	95	=100	≥100	100		WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Secondary data
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Secondary data
CC.2.5: 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	≥29,889	18,901	24,118	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27,592	≥137,575	≥26,506	18,901	24,117	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55,000	≥276,500	≥56,395	37,802	48,235	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Emergency response - Location: Beni - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	90	=100	≥80	42.5		WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	≥80	43.24		WFP survey
	Overall	90	=100	≥80	42.86		WFP survey

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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							
CC.4.1: 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	100	Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP Bolivia/Divha Gantier

A Bolivian woman from the Amazon region, that leads a cocoa project to strengthen the local economy and food security.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

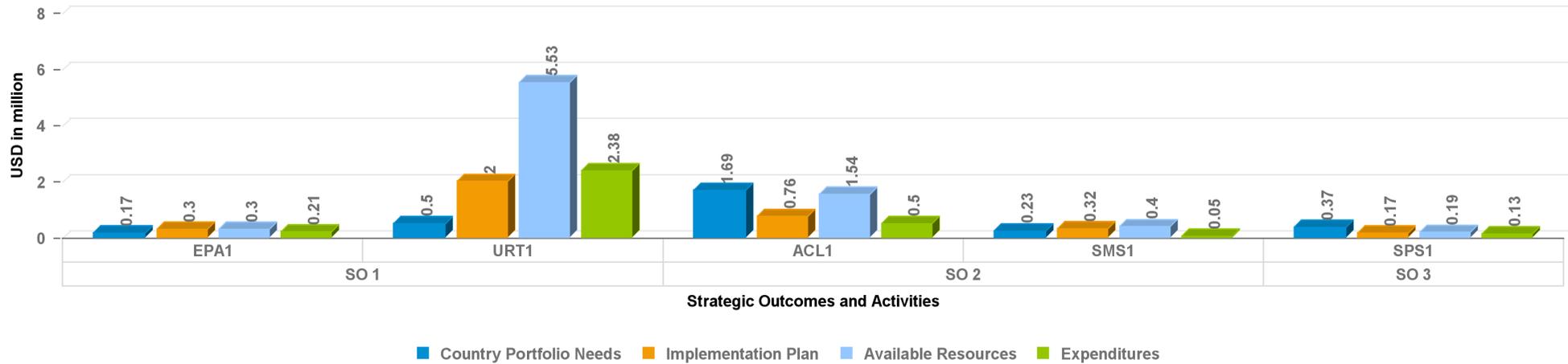
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (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 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			663,913	2,302,822	0	2,593,321
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.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	422,535	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			1,921,450	1,082,417	422,535	555,416

Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	Provide technical assistance to local institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including through evidence-based advocacy.	167,002	298,673	303,920	213,251
		Provide food and non-food transfers and/or cash-based transfers to food insecure households exposed to shocks in Bolivia.	496,911	2,004,150	5,525,658	2,380,070
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			663,913	2,302,822	5,829,578	2,593,321

Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	1,686,588	761,152	1,544,258	502,473
		Facilitate links between food insecure smallholders, particularly indigenous and women, to sustainable and reliable markets.	234,862	321,266	396,865	52,942
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			1,921,450	1,082,417	1,941,123	555,416
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.	371,017	165,115	193,447	134,623
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			371,017	165,115	193,447	134,623
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	899,211	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	899,211	0

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Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			2,956,380	3,550,354	9,285,893	3,283,360
			605,881	622,356	999,382	458,004
			3,562,261	4,172,710	10,285,275	3,741,364
			231,547	271,226	405,578	405,578
			3,793,808	4,443,936	10,690,853	4,146,942



Michael Hemling

Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, available resources, and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

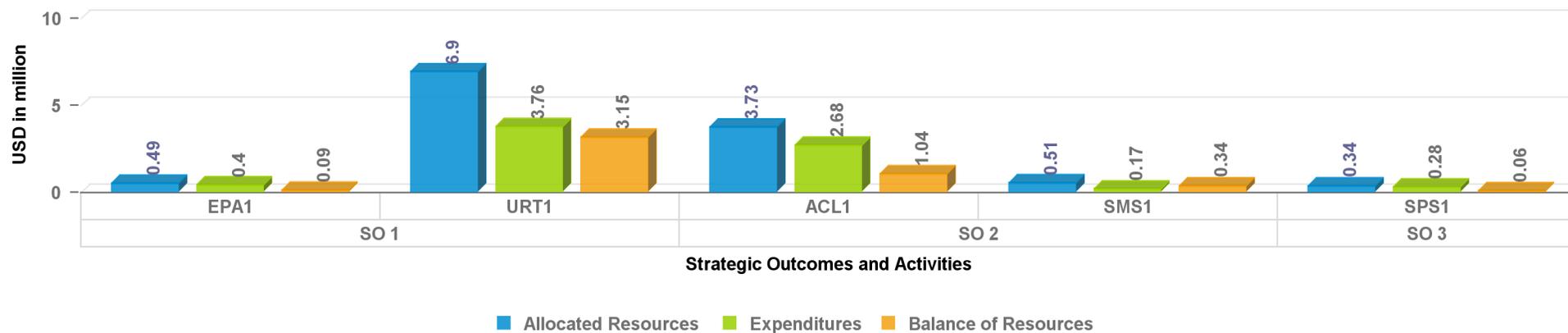
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Food insecure and vulnerable households affected by shocks in Bolivia benefit from anticipatory action, prevention, emergency preparedness, coordination and response support to meet their diverse emergency food and nutrition needs and quickly recover.	
SO 2	Food insecure smallholder farmers, indigenous communities, and particularly rural women in Bolivia are more resilient to climatic and other shocks and stresses, including through sustainable livelihoods, consistent incomes, improved productivity, and market access and demand.	
SO 3	Local, regional, and national-level institutions have improved capacity, coordination, programme, and policy coherence related to supporting most vulnerable groups in Bolivia by 2027.	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	EPA1	Provide technical assistance to local institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including through evidence-based advocacy.
SO 1	URT1	Provide 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.

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Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	3,653,999	5,803,146	1,098,173	6,901,318	3,755,730	3,145,588
		Provide technical assistance to local institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including through evidence-based advocacy.	496,307	494,478	0	494,478	403,809	90,669
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			4,150,307	6,297,623	1,098,173	7,395,796	4,159,539	3,236,257
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.	827,630	514,069	0	514,069	170,146	343,922
		Provide cash-based transfers to food insecure smallholders, indigenous communities, and in particular rural women, and access to climate adaptation services, including technical assistance.	5,142,963	3,726,258	0	3,726,258	2,684,474	1,041,785

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Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	Non Activity Specific	0	422,535	0	422,535	0	422,535
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			5,970,593	4,662,862	0	4,662,862	2,854,620	1,808,242
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.	787,226	341,293	0	341,293	282,470	58,823
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			787,226	341,293	0	341,293	282,470	58,823
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	899,211	0	899,211	0	899,211
Subtotal SDG Target			0	899,211	0	899,211	0	899,211
Total Direct Operational Cost			10,908,126	12,200,989	1,098,173	13,299,162	7,296,629	6,002,533

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Annual Country Report

Bolivia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			1,937,665	1,922,869	180,465	2,103,334	1,561,957	541,378
			12,845,791	14,123,858	1,278,638	15,402,496	8,858,586	6,543,911
			834,976	820,942		820,942	820,942	0
			13,680,768	14,944,800	1,278,638	16,223,438	9,679,528	6,543,911

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Henning, Chief, CFORC

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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