



BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF) RAPID RESPONSE

2025

CERF-BOL-25-RR-1465

Anna Marttinen-Pont
Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

PART I - ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

1. Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:		
1.1 Please indicate when the After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.	12 Nov 2025	
1.2 Please indicate who participated in the After-Action Review (AAR)		
<p>For OCHA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fernando Lopez - Associate Humanitarian Affairs Officer • Meylene Chiari - Programme Associate <p>For RCO Bolivia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anna Martinen-Pont - RC • Vanessa Montaña - Data Management and Results Monitoring Officer <p>For WFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alessandro Valori - Head of Programme <p>For FAO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oscar Mendoza - Agricultural Resilience, Risk Management and Emergency Specialist FAOBO • Miguel Estrada - Field Monitoring and Information Management Specialist FAOBO • Sergio Ledezma - Programme Associate FAOBO <p>For UNICEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gregor von Medeazza - Deputy Representative • Alejandro Lujan - WASH Officer 		
1.3 Please confirm that the report on the use of CERF funds was discussed with the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team (HCT/UNCT).	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
1.4 Please confirm that the final version of this report was shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

2. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

2.1 Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

The strategic prioritization of the CERF Rapid Response allocation in Bolivia was guided by the need to address rapidly escalating humanitarian risks through a timely, coordinated, and multisectoral response. This prioritization took place in a context marked by economic instability, logistical constraints, and institutional pressures, where delayed action would have resulted in a significant deterioration of living conditions for the most vulnerable populations. Priority was therefore given to a complementary package of interventions addressing interconnected risks to food security, public health, water access, and livelihoods in flood-affected Indigenous and rural areas. Rather than isolated sectoral actions, the response sought coherence across sectors, particularly in hard-to-reach locations where state response capacity was limited and humanitarian needs were most acute.

The allocation built on the operational presence, technical expertise, and implementation capacity of participating agencies. This enabled joint planning, harmonized targeting, and coordinated engagement with national and subnational counterparts, strengthening the effectiveness and adaptability of the response as conditions evolved.

By combining rapid delivery with coordination, learning, and evidence-informed adjustments, the strategic choices underpinning this allocation reinforced preparedness for future emergencies. They also demonstrated the value of a coordinated UN response that leverages both effective country-level coordination and strong agency implementation capacities in the face of recurrent climate-induced crises. At the policy level the CERF funds positioned the RC and the HCT with the department of Civil Defense to allow for policy and coordination support and to improve standards also in other annual emergencies such as drought, earthquakes and forest fires. As a result the membership of the HCT increased to include key disaster preparedness actors and national authorities.

2.2 CERF's Added Value:

CERF funding provided critical early financing at a moment when humanitarian needs were intensifying rapidly, and alternative funding sources could not be mobilized with sufficient speed. In a volatile macroeconomic context marked by inflation, fuel shortages, and rising operational costs, this timely support enabled the continuity of response and reduced the risk of delays that could have exacerbated food insecurity, health threats, and protection risks.

CERF enabled a coordinated multisectoral response. The allocation allowed agencies to align cash-based assistance, WASH, food security, and animal health interventions within a shared operational framework, facilitating synchronized targeting, joint delivery arrangements, and common accountability mechanisms. This reduced fragmentation and improved efficiency, particularly in remote and underserved communities. CERF resources strengthened country-level coordination by supporting inter-agency collaboration and engagement with national and subnational authorities. Improved information sharing, the use of official data and sectoral assessments, and real-time adjustments based on evidence strengthened decision-making throughout implementation.

At the policy level the CERF funds positioned the RC and the HCT with the Government and catalyzed and broadened the UNs support to the department of Civil Defense and with the Ministry of Defense both in terms of coordination, operations and contingency planning. It also provided NGOs access to key government stakeholders which has improved coordination and the quality of the response. In a highly constrained environment, the allocation helped sustain operational momentum while generating practical lessons on logistics, coordination, financial risk management, and data use. These lessons will directly inform future emergency responses, reinforcing CERF's role not only as a rapid financing mechanism, but as a strategic enabler of more effective and resilient humanitarian action.

2.2.1 Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to people in need?
Yes
CERF funding enabled agencies to initiate humanitarian assistance immediately after approval, using existing operational capacities and established implementation arrangements. According to agency reports, WFP was able to rapidly deliver cash-based transfers to flood-affected households, UNICEF expedited the procurement and distribution of WASH supplies, and FAO deployed emergency veterinary interventions in flood-affected areas. These actions were implemented despite significant logistical challenges, including fuel shortages and access constraints to remote communities, indicating that CERF funding directly supported the timely delivery of assistance during the acute phase of the emergency.
2.2.2 Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?
Yes
CERF resources supported interventions explicitly identified as time-critical in the context of flooding, including food assistance, access to safe drinking water and hygiene supplies, and the prevention of zoonotic disease outbreaks. FAO implemented emergency livestock vaccination activities to mitigate immediate public health risks associated with prolonged flooding. UNICEF addressed urgent WASH needs in communities where access to safe water had been disrupted, while WFP provided cash assistance to meet immediate food needs during a period of livelihood disruption and rising prices. Agency reporting confirms that these interventions were implemented within a critical timeframe to prevent further deterioration of humanitarian conditions.
2.2.3 Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?
Yes
CERF funding facilitated coordinated planning and implementation among participating agencies. Agencies aligned beneficiary targeting, coordinated delivery modalities, and engaged jointly with national and subnational authorities. UNICEF and WFP implemented complementary WASH and cash-based interventions through coordinated arrangements, while FAO worked in close coordination with SENASAG and relevant government counterparts for the delivery of animal health interventions. This coordination also included the clear definition of areas of intervention with other HCT actors, contributing to greater efficiency and optimized outreach. As a result, coordination reduced duplication, improved coverage, and strengthened the overall coherence of the humanitarian response, as reflected in agency reporting and the After-Action Review.
2.2.4 Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?
Partially
While CERF funding did not directly lead to the mobilization of significant additional external resources during the implementation period, it enabled agencies to complement and sustain the response through the reprogramming of internal resources and alignment with existing funding streams. UNICEF co-financed WASH activities to extend coverage, while FAO and WFP integrated CERF-funded actions within ongoing operational and technical cooperation frameworks. In a context of limited humanitarian financing, CERF played an important role in maintaining continuity of assistance and supporting a credible, coordinated response.
2.2.5 Provide any other examples of added value of this CERF allocation.
Yes
An important added value of the CERF allocation was its role in opening new operational and institutional entry points, particularly for UNICEF. Through CERF-funded WASH interventions, UNICEF established presence and working relationships in flood-affected localities where it had not previously implemented humanitarian or development programming. This humanitarian engagement facilitated coordination with local authorities and communities, creating opportunities to link emergency WASH actions with longer-term service delivery, behavior change, and institutional strengthening initiatives. More broadly, the allocation generated concrete lessons across agencies on logistics management under fuel constraints, procurement in inflationary contexts, and the importance of data triangulation using official sources and sectoral assessments. These lessons are already informing internal planning and preparedness efforts, reinforcing CERF's added value as a catalyst for both effective emergency response and improved readiness for future climate-related shocks.
2.3. Quality Programming:

Protection

Protection considerations were integrated across sectors through risk mitigation and safe delivery approaches rather than stand-alone protection activities. Agencies implemented assistance in public, daytime settings and coordinated with local authorities and community leaders to ensure safe access to services. Gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation measures were mainstreamed, including the use of mixed teams, clear information on entitlements, and the selection of distribution sites agreed with communities.

In the Food Security-Agriculture component, FAO coordinated closely with SENASAG and community authorities to ensure safe livestock vaccination processes, reducing health and protection risks associated with zoonotic disease transmission in flood-affected areas.

Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

The allocation supported collective accountability mechanisms across agencies. Community-level engagement was conducted through consultations with local authorities, Indigenous leaders, and community assemblies to inform targeting, scheduling, and delivery modalities. WFP's Community Feedback Mechanism was used to receive and manage feedback related to cash assistance, with referral pathways for WASH and food security issues coordinated with UNICEF and FAO.

Information on assistance, eligibility criteria, and delivery modalities was shared with communities to support transparency and two-way communication, as documented in agency reports and reflected in the After-Action Review.

People with Disabilities

The needs of people with disabilities were considered through inclusive design and implementation measures. UNICEF prioritized households with members with disabilities as part of WASH targeting criteria and ensured the distribution of hygiene kits and water filters was accessible. Vaccination and distribution points were selected to facilitate access for people with reduced mobility, and community-based approaches were used to identify and support households with specific needs. These measures were implemented without dedicated budget lines but were integrated across activities to promote inclusive access to assistance.

Gender

Gender considerations were integrated across sectors based on documented vulnerabilities. Targeting criteria prioritized women-led households and families with children, particularly in cash-based assistance and WASH interventions. UNICEF distributed hygiene kits that included menstrual hygiene items, addressing specific needs of women and girls. FAO and WFP reported balanced participation across women, men, girls, and boys in reached populations.

While no specific activities were designed for LGBTQI people, assistance was delivered based on vulnerability criteria and humanitarian principles, without discrimination.

Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Cash and voucher assistance was a core component of the allocation. WFP implemented multipurpose cash-based transfers to enable households to meet immediate food needs during a period of disrupted livelihoods and rising prices. The transfer value was aligned with national expenditure benchmarks and coordinated through existing cash working group mechanisms to avoid duplication. CVA was selected as an appropriate modality due to market functionality and was implemented alongside in-kind and service-based interventions to ensure a complementary response.

2.5 Allocation Overview (US\$)

Total amount required for the humanitarian response	24,100,000.00
CERF	999,997.28
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	0.00
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	0.00
Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)	999,997.28

2.6 CERF Emergency Funding by Project and Sector/Cluster (US\$)			
Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount (US \$)
FAO	CERF-BOL-25-RR-FAO-35534	Food Security - Agriculture	150,000.00
UNICEF	CERF-BOL-25-RR-CEF-35536	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	399,997.19
WFP	CERF-BOL-25-RR-WFP-35537	Food Security - Food Assistance	450,000.09
Total			999,997.28

2.7 Breakdown of CERF Funds by Type of Implementation Modality (US\$)		
Partner Type	Budget in US \$	Expenditure in US \$
National NGO	74,157.00	76,479.00
Total	74,157.00	76,479.00

2.8 Cash					
CVA Type	Sector/Cluster	Planned People Targeted	People Reached	Total Planned transfer amount (in \$US)	Total Amount transferred (in \$US)
Sector-specific unconditional cash transfers	Food Security - Food Assistance	15,500	24,190	310,000.00	323,005.00
Total		15,500	24,190	310,000.00	323,005.00

3. OPERATIONAL PRIORITIZATION:

3.1 Overview of the Humanitarian Situation:

Since November 2024, humanitarian conditions in communities across Bolivia have deteriorated as a result of the impact of hydrological events affecting multiple regions of the country. Landslides, river overflows, and mudflows have disproportionately impacted vulnerable families and Indigenous populations in municipalities of the Amazon region, also affected by the 2024 forest fires, degrading vegetation cover and reducing the soil's ability to absorb water. As of 22 April 2025, cumulative figures reported by the Vice Ministry of Civil Defense indicate 58 deaths, over 576,840 people affected, 9,789 homes damaged, and 8,265 communities impacted since November 2024. As of April 2025, more than 60% of the total damage had occurred during the preceding six weeks, driven by widespread river flooding in three regions of the country. On 26 March 2025 the national government declared a state of emergency. This brought the number of municipalities declared in a state of disaster from 40 on 12 March 2025, to 135 on 10 April 2025 and 194 on 22 April 2025, representing an increase of 385%. Hydrological alerts forecasted increasing rising river levels, and further flooding.

The crisis was exacerbated by Bolivia's fragile economic context, marked by rising inflation, fuel shortages, and declining state revenues and campaigning for Presidential elections. These conditions place additional pressure on the already limited capacity of local governments to respond effectively to emergencies. The national government has mobilized humanitarian aid, assisted 17,903 families and distributed 289 tons of supplies. However, the rapid increase in affected populations overwhelmed by disaster declarations has outpaced the current response capacity of the Government.

Food insecurity has significantly worsened. Over 687,000 hectares of crops affected threaten food availability and disrupt winter and summer planting cycles. The loss of at least 161,000 livestock and over two million animals at risk severely impacts rural livelihoods due to the dependence on animal husbandry. The floods have increased the risk of zoonotic disease transmission in some Amazonian communities (where the region's physiography and natural conditions impede rapid water drainage), including clostridiosis and rabies, due to prolonged flooding and intensified human-animal interaction. Clostridiosis proliferates in flooded environments where injured animals coexist in close proximity to humans. Rabies risk is heightened by the displacement of hematophagous bats, which may transmit the virus to livestock and, subsequently, to humans. Public health and human lives are especially at risk, as the country lacks adequate stocks of antigens to effectively contain an outbreak in these regions.

Priority humanitarian needs also include access to WASH services, particularly in schools and health centers, to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases.

3.2 Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

This CERF allocation assisted 29,509 people through a coordinated humanitarian response focused on Food Security and WASH, with particular attention to Indigenous Peoples and support to the most critically affected municipalities, including the Indigenous Originary Peasant Territory - Multiethnic Indigenous Territory (TIOC-TIM) in Beni.

WFP, UNICEF, and FAO implemented a multisectoral response. WFP provided cash-based transfers (CBT) of USD 100 per household to 4,838 vulnerable families to address urgent food and nutrition needs. UNICEF installed communal water tanks, distributed hygiene kits (including menstrual hygiene items) and water filters, and carry out hygiene promotion activities, targeting 14,304 people. Indigenous households, particularly women-led families, to ensure assistance reaches those most impacted by prolonged flooding were prioritized.

To reduce public health risks and safeguard critical livelihoods, FAO vaccinated 37,376 cattle in flood-affected areas to prevent outbreaks of zoonotic diseases like clostridiosis and rabies, directly benefiting 5,319 people and reaching additional indirect beneficiaries. FAO's intervention was structured around two complementary result areas: (i) an emergency animal health response aimed at reducing sanitary and zoonotic disease risks, and (ii) the protection of livestock-based livelihoods of flood-affected households. Although the PRODOC prioritized vaccination against brucellosis, rabies, and bovine tuberculosis, the inclusion of clostridiosis in the report responds to a territorial sanitary risk analysis and does not represent a deviation from the project's objectives, but rather an operational contextualization to ensure the effectiveness of the planned actions. These efforts are crucial to protect both animal and human health, especially for Indigenous communities that rely on livestock for protein access, in a context of crop loss, malnutrition, and increased disease exposure. Livestock are often managed collectively, reinforcing their role in community survival.

This response was vital for Indigenous groups such as the Chanichana, Moxeño, Ese Eja, Tsimane, and Tacana, whose subsistence strategies have been severely disrupted and who now face critical conditions. The region's geography hinders water drainage, causing floods to last up to four months beyond the rainy season. This results in limited access to food and safe water, while the risk of zoonotic transmission increases due to closer human-animal contact, injured animals, and the displacement of hematophagous bats, which may spread rabies. The scarcity of vaccines further deepens the vulnerability of these populations.

This CERF implementation complemented ongoing humanitarian efforts and addresses key response gaps in areas where state capacity is limited or absent. In Beni, FAO and WFP have a solid operational presence, with pre-positioned teams and partnerships with local actors and Indigenous organizations. These partnerships, combined with technical expertise and field experience, enable a rapid, context-sensitive, life-saving response that supported both survival and Indigenous rights, aligned with humanitarian principles and local needs. While UNICEF lacks direct presence in Beni, activities were implemented through Caritas Bolivia, in close coordination with FAO and WFP, ensuring field presence and compliance with UNICEF due diligence standards. Community engagement was ensured through coordination with local authorities and producer associations, who supported beneficiary identification and provided feedback during implementation.

3.3 People Indirectly Reached:

In addition to the people directly assisted, the CERF allocation also generated indirect benefits at community level. UNICEF's WASH interventions improved access to safe water and hygiene in shared spaces, including community water points and schools. While not all users of these facilities were registered beneficiaries, improved water safety and hygiene conditions reduced public health risks for a wider number of households in the surrounding communities.

Hygiene promotion activities, particularly those delivered through schools, also reached beyond the immediate target group. Key messages were shared with children and subsequently taken back to households, contributing to broader awareness of hygiene practices among families and caregivers.

FAO's livestock vaccination campaign produced indirect benefits across rural and Indigenous communities where livestock are managed collectively. By reducing the risk of zoonotic disease, the intervention helped protect shared livelihoods and public health, including for households that were not directly targeted.

Finally, cash-based assistance implemented by WFP had indirect effects on local markets in flood-affected municipalities. By sustaining household purchasing power during the emergency, the intervention supported small traders and service providers operating in already fragile local economies.

3.4 People Directly Reached:

Figures reported in Tables 4, 5 and 6 are based on consolidated agency reporting and reflect individuals who directly received assistance through CERF-funded activities. Each participating agency applied its own sector-specific monitoring tools and beneficiary registration systems, with disaggregation by sex, age and, where available, disability status. Data was subsequently validated and consolidated at country level to ensure consistency across sectors.

To avoid double counting, individuals receiving assistance from more than one sector were counted only once in the overall total. Where households benefited from multiple interventions, the primary sector of assistance was used for reporting purposes, in line with CERF guidance. As a result, sectoral totals should not be added together to derive the overall number of people directly reached.

All people directly assisted fall under the category "Other", as the response targeted flood-affected communities rather than displaced populations, refugees or returnees. The number of people with disabilities reached reflects cases identified and reported by agencies during implementation and is included within the overall beneficiary figures.

Deviations between planned and reached figures are primarily due to operational efficiencies, expanded access to affected communities, and the ability of agencies to scale up activities beyond initial targets where needs and resources allowed.

Table 4: Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Sector/Cluster*

Sector/Cluster	Planned					Reached				
	Women (≥ 18)	Girls (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Boys (< 18)	Total	Women (≥ 18)	Girls (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Boys (< 18)	Total
Food Security - Food Assistance	3,960	3,350	4,650	3,540	15,500	6,402	5,513	6,173	6,102	24,190

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	3,580	3,024	4,200	3,196	14,000	3,522	3,321	3,748	3,713	14,304
Food Security - Agriculture	1,276	1,081	1,502	1,141	5,000	1,357	1,150	1,598	1,214	5,319
Total	8,816	7,455	10,352	7,877	34,500	11,281	9,984	11,519	11,029	43,813

Table 5: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Category

Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women (≥ 18)	Girls (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Boys (< 18)	Total	Women (≥ 18)	Girls (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Boys (< 18)	Total
Host Communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally Displaced People	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3,960	3,350	4,650	3,540	15,500	7,759	6,663	7,771	7,316	29,509
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding	3,960	3,350	4,650	3,540	15,500	7,759	6,663	7,771	7,316	29,509

Table 6: Total Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total

Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women (≥ 18)	Girls (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Boys (< 18)	Total	Women (≥ 18)	Girls (< 18)	Men (≥ 18)	Boys (< 18)	Total
Number of people with disabilities (PwD)	150	17	181	21	369	279	100	344	107	830

Sub-IP

Partner Type	\$	%	Partner Tags	\$	%
International NGO	0	0	WLO	\$0.00	0%
National NGO	\$74,157.00	7%	RLO	\$0.00	0%
Others / Government	0	0	YLO	\$0.00	0%
Private Contractor	0	0	OPD	\$0.00	0%
Red Cross/Red Crescent Society	0	0	Total	0.00	0%
UN and IOM	0	0			
Total	74,157.00	7%			

4. Annex: CERF Funds Disbursed to Implementing Partners

Cluster/ Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Type	Partner Type	Funds Transferred in USD	Date of First Payment to Implementing Partner*	Start Date of CERF-Funded Activities by Implementing Partner*	Comments/ Remarks	
		Extended Name	Partner Acronym					
CERF Project Code: CERF-BOL-25-RR-CEF-35536								
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	Pastoral Social Caritas Bolivia	CARITAS Boliviana	National Partners	31,657.00	13-Jul-2025	27-Jun-2025	
CERF Project Code: CERF-BOL-25-RR-WFP-35537								
Food Security - Food Assistance	WFP	Pastoral Social Caritas Bolivia	CARITAS Boliviana	National Partners	42,500.00	16-May-2025	16-May-2025	WFP formalized its partnership with Caritas Boliviana through a Letter of Interest (LOI) signed on 16 May 2025, marking the official launch and coordination of CERF-related activities with the cooperating partner. The LOI established the framework for validating financial expenditures and ensured proper documentation and accountability for all actions implemented under the CERF-funded operation. Importantly, the LOI enabled both WFP

								and Caritas to initiate activities immediately, ensuring a timely response for affected populations and allowing the cooperating partner to begin charging eligible costs from the date of signature.
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PART II - PROJECT OVERVIEW

Project Proposal: CERF-BOL-25-RR-FAO-35534	
Allocation Code:	CERF Rapid Response: Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Apr 2025 (Floods)
Project Code:	CERF-BOL-25-RR-FAO-35534
Emergency Type:	Climate / natural disaster - Flood
Project Sector/Cluster:	Food Security - Agriculture
Organization:	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

1. Project Overview	
1.1 Project Title	Integrated Emergency Support for Livelihoods and Health in Vulnerable Communities of Beni
1.2 Start Date	07-May-2025
1.3 End Date	06-Nov-2025
1.4 Extended End Date	
1.5 Project Duration	6 months

1.6 Project Revision				
Revision Name	Revision Project	Date Revision Submitted	Date Revision Approved	Revision Status

1.7 Funding Summary	
1.7.1 Total Funds Required for Organization's Response	3,500,000.00
1.7.2 Funds Received for Organization's Response	0.00
1.7.3 Total Funds Requested from CERF for this Proposal	150,000.00

<p>1.8 Project Results Summary</p>	<p>The project significantly exceeded its targets by vaccinating 37,376 heads of livestock (106.8% of the target) and reaching 5,319 people (106.4%), with a balanced distribution by gender and age (only a 0.06% variation). The intervention prioritized four key territories, with the Multiethnic Indigenous Territory standing out, where 15,896 animals were attended. These results were achieved through an adaptive operational strategy that combined technical expertise with local knowledge, involving all community authorities and SENASAG technical staff in the implementation. As a result, the project strengthened local sanitary security, reducing the risk of zoonotic disease transmission and improving livestock productivity for families. The intervention generated multiplier effects, including herd immunity that indirectly benefits families in the intervention area, while also supporting community-based preventive health. The model demonstrated sustainability by institutionalizing local governance structures and transferring capacities to SENASAG technical staff, laying the groundwork for future public health and livestock development interventions.</p>
<p>1.9 Changes And Amendments</p>	<p>The project did not require formal modifications to its original design; however, it recorded significant positive deviations in its outcome indicators. Achievements exceeding 106% in animal vaccination and population coverage were driven by higher-than-anticipated community receptiveness, particularly in the Multiethnic Indigenous Territory, where participation surpassed expectations. These overachievements are attributed to two key factors: first, the exceptional commitment of communities, which spontaneously expanded coverage; second, the flexible operational strategy allowed the team to capitalize on this opportunity without the need for budgetary adjustments. No unspent balances were recorded, as resources were optimized to absorb the increased operational demand. The only significant deviation was temporal in nature: activities were completed two weeks ahead of schedule due to improved efficiency in mass vaccination processes. These changes did not affect the project's scope but demonstrated the adaptive capacity of the implementation team in response to favorable community dynamics, resulting in an overall overachievement of targets without requiring formal revisions to the project document</p>
<p>2. Project Objective</p>	
<p>2.1 Project Objective</p>	

Protect the health and livelihoods of vulnerable livestock-dependent households in prioritized municipalities of Beni through the emergency vaccination of 35,000 cattle, preventing the spread of zoonotic diseases (brucellosis, rabies, bovine tuberculosis), reducing health risks, safeguarding food security, and qualifying as a life-saving humanitarian action

Logical Framework

Logical Framework details for Food Security - Agriculture

3. Outcomes and outputs

Outcome 1

Improved food security, and resilience of vulnerable households in prioritized municipalities of Beni through emergency livestock vaccination

Comment on progress in achieving project outcome :

During the reporting period, the zoonotic disease vaccination program in the department of Beni not only met but significantly exceeded its primary objective. The initiative successfully vaccinated 37,376 heads of livestock, surpassing the initial target of 35,000 and achieving a 106.79% completion rate. This outcome was characterized by broad and equitable geographic coverage. The vaccination campaign was strategically implemented across four key areas, with the Multiethnic Indigenous Territory (TIOC) leading with 15,896 animals vaccinated, followed by the municipalities of Reyes (9,348), Loreto (7,406), and San Javier (4,726). This distribution ensured a wide and inclusive impact across both rural communities and indigenous territories. The results achieved go beyond numerical success, generating significant and tangible impacts. By exceeding the vaccination target, the program directly strengthened local sanitary security by reducing the risk of zoonotic disease transmission. In addition, it laid the groundwork for improved household production levels, promoting greater economic and food stability for the beneficiary communities. These outcomes validate the effectiveness of the strategy and highlight the fundamental role of community participation in achieving a successful public health intervention.

	Indicators Targets		Indicators Achievements	
	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Outcome Indicator 1.1(Custom)				
Number of animals vaccinated against priority zoonotic and production-limiting diseases in targeted households or communities. Unit: Animals	35,000	Women: 0 Girls: 0 Men: 0 Boys: 0	37,376	Women: 0 Girls: 0 Men: 0 Boys: 0

Reporting on Achievements:

Output 1.1

Description

Cattle vaccinated in high-risk areas, including community-managed herds and livestock near populated zones.

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

The comprehensive animal health program implemented in the department of Beni concluded with notable success, substantially exceeding the target set for the indicator of animals receiving sanitary interventions. The goal of treating 35,000 heads of livestock was surpassed, reaching a total of 37,376 animals vaccinated, dewormed, and/or treated. This result, representing an achievement of 106.79%, demonstrates the effective implementation of sanitary campaigns aimed at improving livestock health conditions in the region. The delivery of these veterinary services was carried out comprehensively across the four prioritized municipalities and the indigenous territory. The intervention achieved the highest coverage in the Multiethnic Indigenous Territory (TIOC), with 15,896 heads of livestock attended, followed by the municipalities of Reyes (9,348), Loreto (7,406), and San Javier (4,726 animals). This deployment ensured that a significant number of producers and communities benefited from the actions, guaranteeing mass sanitary protection and a direct impact on local production. Furthermore, as part of the actions aimed at strengthening animal health and productive resilience in high-risk areas of the department of Beni, a total of 5,319 people benefited from the distribution of livestock inputs, including animal feed, live animals, veterinary kits, and productive packages.

4. Indicators

			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	Type	Indicator	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Indicator 1.1.1	Standard	(Global) Ag.2 - Number of animals vaccinated, dewormed and/or treated Unit: Animals	35,000	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0	37,376	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0

Comments on Reached:

Indicator 1.1.2	Standard	(Global) Ag.3 - Number of people receiving livestock inputs (animal feed/live animals/kits/packages) Unit: People	5,000	Women: 1276 Men:1502 Girls:1081 Boys:1141	5,319	Women: 1357 Men:1598 Girls: 1150 Boys: 1214
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Comments on Reached:

5. People Targeted

5. People Directly Reached

PROJECT DETAIL

Categories		Women (>=18)	Girls (<18)	Men (>=18)	Boys (<18)	Total
Internally Displaced People	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Internally Displaced People	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Host Communities	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Host Communities	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Other	Targeted	1,276	1,081	1,502	1,141	5,000
Other	Reached	1,357	1,150	1,598	1,214	5,319
Total People directly Targeted						
	Targeted	1,276	1,081	1,502	1,141	5,000

	Percentage of Female 47 %		Percentage of Male 53 %		Percentage of Child 44 %	
	Reached	1,357	1,150	1,598	1,214	5,319
	Percentage of Female 47 %		Percentage of Male 53 %		Percentage of Child 44 %	

Persons with disabilities						
	Targeted	49	5	58	7	119
	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage of PWD against Total Targeted 0%						

Directly Targeted by Sector/Cluster

Cluster	Category	Women (>=18)	Girls (<18)	Men (>=18)	Boys (<18)	Total
Food Security - Agriculture	Internally Displaced People - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Internally Displaced People - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Refugees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Refugees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Returnees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Returnees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Host Communities - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Host Communities - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Other - Targeted	1,276	1,081	1,502	1,141	5,000
	Other - Reached	1,357	1,150	1,598	1,214	5,319
Total People directly Targeted						
	Targeted	1,276	1,081	1,502	1,141	5,000
		Percentage of Female 47 %		Percentage of Male 53 %		Percentage of Child 44 %
	Reached	1,357	1,150	1,598	1,214	5,319
		Percentage of Female 47 %		Percentage of Male 53 %		Percentage of Child 44 %
Persons with Disabilities						
	Targeted	49	5	58	7	119
	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage of PWD against Project Total 0%						

5.1 Comments for People Targeted *

The program significantly exceeded its target for population coverage, reaching 5,319 individuals compared to the planned 5,000, representing an execution rate of 106.36%. This overachievement was evenly distributed across all demographic groups: women (106.35%), girls (106.38%), men (106.41%), and boys (106.39%). The almost identical performance across categories—with a minimal variation of only 0.06% between groups—demonstrates an inclusive and equitable implementation. This outcome reflects both the program’s operational effectiveness and the high level of community participation, achieving a broad impact that benefits all segments of the beneficiary population equally.

6. People Indirectly Reached

6.1 Estimate on people indirectly reached

Targeted	5,000	Reached	5,319
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6.2 People indirectly reached by the project

Although the project was directly targeted at livestock owners whose animals were vaccinated, its impact indirectly benefited a significantly larger population within communities across the department of Beni. The main indirect beneficiaries include:

- **Livestock-owning family members:** The reduction in zoonotic disease risk directly protects the health of all household members, particularly children, older persons, and pregnant women, who are often more vulnerable to animal-borne diseases. This helps safeguard family well-being and reduces potential health-related costs.
- **The broader community:** By increasing the number of immunized animals, the project reduced the overall prevalence of zoonotic pathogens in the region. This generated a “herd immunity” effect, indirectly protecting individuals who do not own livestock but may be exposed through environmental or other pathways. This effect is critical for public health security.
- **Local markets and consumers:** Healthier livestock translates into a more stable and safer supply of animal-source foods (meat and dairy products) in local markets. Consumers benefit indirectly from a reduced risk of food-borne diseases and improved food safety.
- **Participants in awareness-raising activities:** Community sensitization and training components on zoonotic diseases and good livestock practices reached individuals beyond the direct beneficiaries. These awareness-raising activities established a knowledge base that will promote sustainable preventive health practices even after project completion.

Overall, it is estimated that the number of people indirectly reached is several times greater than the 5,319 direct beneficiaries, significantly amplifying the health and economic benefits of the project across the entire department.

7. Locations						
	Targeted			Reached		
People per Sector	Food Security - Agriculture					
Beni	100	%	5,000	100	%	5,319
	100	%	5,000	100	%	5,319

Comments on People Reached

The zoonotic disease vaccination project in the department of Beni demonstrated outstanding performance in terms of population reach and health coverage. A total of 5,319 people benefited directly, exceeding the planned target of 5,000 people (106.36%). This result evidences efficient implementation and strong community acceptance of the intervention. Population coverage was distributed equitably among women, girls, men, and boys, with minimal variation between groups (0.06%), reflecting an inclusive approach consistent with the principles of equity and equality. The intervention also had a strong territorial focus, prioritizing rural and Indigenous areas, with particular emphasis on the Multiethnic Indigenous Territory, as well as the municipalities of Reyes, Loreto, and San Javier. Beyond direct beneficiaries, the project generated amplified indirect benefits for the general population of the department, including reduced risk of zoonotic disease transmission, protection of family health, improved safety of animal-source products, and strengthened community capacities through awareness-raising campaigns. These results contribute directly to public health, food security, and the stability of local livelihoods.

Comments on Budget

The budget allocated to the project demonstrated a high level of efficiency and effectiveness, reflected in the achievement of physical and coverage indicators without compromising equity criteria or the quality of the intervention. With the available resources, the project not only met but exceeded the planned targets in both the number of people benefited and the number of animals vaccinated (37,376 head of livestock compared to a target of 35,000; 106.79%).

Adequate operational planning and resource optimization made it possible to expand geographic coverage to dispersed and hard-to-reach areas, maximizing the impact of the invested budget. Likewise, strong community participation and the involvement of local leaders helped reduce indirect operational costs and enhanced the sustainability of the actions.

In cost-benefit terms, the allocated budget generated significant returns in public health, livestock productivity, and the prevention of sanitary risks, positioning this intervention as a replicable model for future animal health and productive development initiatives in other regions of the country.

	Targeted			Reached		
Budget per Sector	Food Security - Agriculture					
Beni	100	%	150,000.00	100	%	150,000.00
	100	%	150,000.00	100	%	150,000.00

Programming and Implementation

8. Effective Programming

8.1 Effective programming *

The project achieved significant progress in the principles of effective programming through the following actions:

Localization: Priority was given to hiring local staff and establishing partnerships with municipal authorities and Indigenous leaders, especially in the Multiethnic Indigenous Territory, where 15,896 head of livestock were vaccinated.

Protection and prevention of gender-based violence (GBV): All activities were carried out in public spaces during daytime hours, with mixed vaccination teams trained in codes of conduct. Safe routes were established for both staff and beneficiaries.

Participation and accountability: Community feedback mechanisms were implemented through local assemblies, achieving balanced participation of 2,811 men and 2,507 women in decision-making related to vaccination logistics.

Gender equality: Female participation reached 47% of total beneficiaries, with particularly strong representation in San Ignacio (1,118 women) and Reyes (597 women). Vaccination points were located with consideration of women's caregiving responsibilities.

Inclusion of persons with disabilities: Access for people with reduced mobility was prioritized through the selection of easily accessible vaccination sites, and personalized assistance was provided to families with members with disabilities.

Implementation demonstrated that integrating these approaches into conventional operational strategies can generate inclusive and equitable results without requiring significant additional investments.

8.2 Protection Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Protection Budget Percent	Protection Budget Value	Protection People Targeted
Food Security - Agriculture	150,000.00	Targeted	0.00	0.00	0
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0

8.3. Comment on the Protection Budget Value

For the Food Security - Agriculture project (US\$ 150,000), the protection mainstreaming was integrated throughout implementation (without a separate earmarked budget), including: (i) strong localization through coordination with municipal and Indigenous authorities and SENASAG technical staff; (ii) safe delivery modalities (daytime, public locations, clear community agreements on sites/routes); (iii) AAP/participation via community assemblies and feedback to define vaccination schedules and access points. These measures contributed to equitable reach and safe access but were not reported as "targeted protection" expenditure.

8.4 Protection from GBV Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		GBV Budget Percent	GBV Budget Value	GBV People Targeted
Food Security - Agriculture	150,000.00	Targeted			
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0

8.5. Comment on the Protection from GBV Budget Value

The project did not include targeted GBV-specific protection interventions. Nevertheless, GBV risk mitigation was applied through mainstreaming measures embedded in delivery: activities conducted in safe, public, daytime settings; community-agreed schedules and locations to reduce exposure to risk. These actions helped reduce potential safety risks during implementation, but they were not budgeted or tracked as dedicated GBV protection activities.

8.6. Gender Equality Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Gender Equality Budget Percent	Gender Equality Budget Value	Gender Equality People Targeted
Food Security - Agriculture	150,000.00	Targeted		0.00	
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0

8.7. Comment on the Gender Equality Budget Value

Although no specific percentage of the total budget was formally allocated as a separate line item for “gender equality,” our gender mainstreaming approach was central to the design and implementation of the project. Rather than segregating gender-related activities, gender-sensitive approaches were integrated across all budget components to ensure equitable benefits for all members of the community.

The project adopted a dual strategy: first, to ensure equal access to vaccination services and information for both women and men livestock owners; and second, to actively promote women’s participation in community mobilization and decision-making processes. Budgetary resources were strategically allocated to support these objectives through gender-balanced field teams, community awareness materials that challenged traditional roles in livestock management, and the placement of vaccination points at times and locations accessible to all caregivers.

The results demonstrate the effectiveness of this approach. The near-perfect balance in gender participation (2,811 men compared to 2,507 women, with similarly balanced age distributions) and equitable geographic coverage across all municipalities indicate successful gender mainstreaming. The significant participation of women, especially in the Multiethnic Indigenous Territory and the municipality of San Javier, highlights how an integrated budget allocation for gender equality can generate substantial returns without the need for separate budget lines.

For future projects, it is recommended to formalize this approach by explicitly allocating budget resources for gender-focused activities, while maintaining the integrated mainstreaming strategy that has proven highly effective in ensuring equitable benefits across all demographic groups.

8.8. Disability Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Persons with Disabilities Budget Percentage	Persons with Disabilities Budget Value
Food Security - Agriculture	150,000.00	Targeted		0.00
		Reached	0.00	0.00

8.9. Comment on Disability Budget Value and People Reached

Although this project did not include a specific budget line for disability-focused interventions, the programme maintained a strong commitment to inclusive implementation through integrated approaches. Our strategy focused on ensuring that all activities, including vaccination campaigns and awareness-raising sessions, were designed according to principles of universal accessibility.

The project employed community mobilization approaches that actively involved local leaders and health personnel in identifying and assisting persons with disabilities. Vaccination points were established in centralized and accessible locations, and field teams received guidance on providing equitable assistance to all beneficiaries, including people with different abilities.

This inclusive approach enabled the meaningful participation of persons with disabilities within the total of 5,319 beneficiaries reached. The near-perfect demographic balance achieved across all population groups (with less than 0.06% variation between gender and age categories) suggests the successful inclusion of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, within the project’s reach.

Looking ahead, it is recommended to explicitly allocate budget resources for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in future phases, in order to strengthen this approach through targeted outreach actions, specialized training for field staff, and partnerships with organizations of persons with disabilities to ensure even more comprehensive inclusion.

9. Funding

Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:	0.00
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International NGO								0.00	0 %
National NGO								0.00	0 %
WLO		RLO		YLO		OPD			
0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %		
Others / Government								0.00	0 %
Private Contractor								0.00	0 %
Red Cross/Red Crescent Society								0.00	0 %
UN and IOM								0.00	0 %

10. Sub-Implementing Partners							
Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US \$	Expenditure in US \$	Date of First Payment to Implementing Partner	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities	Activities	Comment (mandatory if 15% variance)
No Sub-Partners were added in this project							
Total							
Latest Financial Report Expenditure							
Comment: Briefly describe the reason for invalid date inputs							

11. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)					
11.1 Cash					
CVA Type	Cluster/Sector	Planned People Targeted	People Reached	Total planned transfer amount	Total amount transferred info
No CVA types were added in this project.					
11.2 CVA Total People Reached		Targeted		Reached	
11.3 Comments on the Reached people" (mandatory if variance is more than 15%)					

Project Proposal: CERF-BOL-25-RR-CEF-35536	
Allocation Code:	CERF Rapid Response: Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Apr 2025 (Floods)
Project Code:	CERF-BOL-25-RR-CEF-35536
Emergency Type:	Climate / natural disaster - Flood
Project Sector/Cluster:	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
Organization:	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

1. Project Overview	
1.1 Project Title	Distribution of critical lifesaving WASH supplies and risk communication messages to ensure access to safe drinking water and hygiene for flood-affected families in the Beni department.
1.2 Start Date	07-May-2025
1.3 End Date	06-Nov-2025
1.4 Extended End Date	
1.5 Project Duration	6 months

1.6 Project Revision				
Revision Name	Revision Project	Date Revision Submitted	Date Revision Approved	Revision Status
Revision 2	Revision without CERF HQ approval	04-Aug-2025		Revision Withdrawn
Revision 3	Revision without CERF HQ approval	04-Aug-2025	04-Aug-2025	Approved - Project form updated

1.7 Funding Summary	
1.7.1 Total Funds Required for Organization's Response	14,000,000.00
1.7.2 Funds Received for Organization's Response	24,000.00
1.7.3 Total Funds Requested from CERF for this Proposal	399,997.19

1.8 Project Results Summary

The project successfully delivered essential lifesaving WASH assistance to flood-affected communities in the department of Beni. UNICEF provided **2,780 family hygiene kits, 2,800 ceramic candle water filters, and 10 communal safe water distribution systems**, reaching **14,304 people across 113 rural communities** in the municipalities of Loreto, San Ignacio de Moxos, Reyes, San Javier, and the GAIOC TIM. Implementation was carried out in coordination with Caritas Bolivia, VIDECI, municipal authorities, and humanitarian partners, ensuring strong operational alignment. Complementarity with WFP's cash-based interventions enhanced households' ability to meet essential needs during the emergency. Training for local authorities and community members strengthened knowledge on safe water handling and filter maintenance, supporting the sustained use of WASH supplies. **Hygiene promotion activities** further reinforced key practices, directly reaching **9,898 children**—4,747 girls and 5,151 boys—through participatory community engagement and school-based events in 121 schools.

The project achieved its intended outcome by enabling 14,304 people, including 7,035 children, to access safe water and essential hygiene supplies in flood-affected communities. Beneficiary verification and Sphere-aligned WASH parameters confirmed full achievement of the planned target of 14,000 people. Improved access to safe drinking water, strengthened hygiene behaviors, and enhanced local capacities helped reduce the risk of waterborne diseases during the emergency. Overall, the project delivered a timely, coordinated, and high-quality humanitarian response that reinforced community resilience and aligned fully with UNICEF's humanitarian action principles and the CERF mandate for rapid, lifesaving support.

<p>1.9 Changes And Amendments</p>	<p>During implementation, the project required minor adjustments to the estimated number of people reached. The original target of 14,000 people was based on statistical projections available during the proposal stage. Once activities began, field verification and the application of Sphere-aligned WASH parameters allowed UNICEF to calculate the actual number of direct beneficiaries with greater precision. This process resulted in a final figure of 14,304 people, including 7,035 children. The slight variation from the planned target reflects normal refinement of estimates once detailed demographic and system-capacity information became available at community level.</p> <p>A technical adjustment was also necessary in relation to one communal water distribution system in San Ignacio de Moxos. While municipal authorities initially anticipated a broader population coverage, UNICEF applied standardized criteria to determine the realistic number of people directly benefiting from the system, ensuring accurate alignment with WASH sector guidance. These adjustments did not change the scope, nature, or objectives of the intervention.</p> <p>No formal revisions, reprogramming, no-cost extensions, or changes to the budget were required. The project was implemented within the approved budget envelope, and no significant unspent balance resulted from the adjustments. Any minor savings were due to efficiencies in procurement and logistics rather than delays or reductions in planned activities. Overall, the changes reflect the project's technical rigor and its ability to adapt to local context while ensuring accurate reporting and full achievement of the planned lifesaving results.</p>
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2. Project Objective

2.1 Project Objective

Provide lifesaving hygiene and cleaning supplies and communal safe water storage in the flooded municipalities to ensure access to water and hygiene for 14,000 people.

Logical Framework

Logical Framework details for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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3. Outcomes and outputs				
Outcome 1				
Outcome: 14,000 people, including 7,800 children affected by floods, have access to safe water and hygiene supplies in communities.				
Comment on progress in achieving project outcome :				
The project achieved its outcome by ensuring timely access to safe water, hygiene supplies, and hygiene promotion for flood-affected communities in Beni. Against the planned target of 14,000 people, the intervention reached 14,304 individuals, including 7,035 children. This final figure reflects refined beneficiary calculations based on field data and Sphere-aligned WASH parameters, confirming full alignment with the intended outcome. Through the provision of hygiene kits, domestic water filters, and the installation of community water systems, households strengthened their ability to meet essential water and hygiene needs during the emergency. Hygiene promotion activities further reinforced safe practices. Participatory approaches—including school-based hygiene fairs across 121 schools—engaged children, caregivers, and community members with co-designed messages that supported the adoption of key hygiene behaviors. Overall, the project successfully improved access to safe water and hygiene supplies for flood-affected populations and contributed to enhanced protection against waterborne diseases. The results demonstrate strong achievement of the outcome and reinforced community resilience in the most affected areas of Beni.				
	Indicators Targets		Indicators Achievements	
	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Outcome Indicator 1.1(Standard)				
(Global) WS.20 - Percentage of people with improved knowledge that demonstrate safe hygiene practices that have received hygiene promotion and/or distribution of hygiene items/materials Unit: Percentage	100	Women: 0 Girls: 0 Men: 0 Boys: 0	141	Women: 0 Girls: 0 Men: 0 Boys: 0
Reporting on Achievements:				
In UNICEF’s case, the significant overachievement of the target—from 7,020 people to 9,898 people receiving key WASH messages—can be attributed to the family size in Bolivia. According to the National Institute of Statistics (INE), an average family consists of 5 members; however, in the eastern region where the project was implemented, large families of 8 to 12 members were commonly found.				
Outcome Indicator 1.2(Standard)				
(Global) FS.2 - Percentage of households who report being able to meet the basic needs of their households according to their priorities Unit: Percentage	100	Women: 0 Girls: 0 Men: 0 Boys: 0	100	Women: 0 Girls: 0 Men: 0 Boys: 0
Reporting on Achievements:				
The project reached 14,304 people, fully in line with the planned target of 14,000. The slight variation observed resulted from routine technical adjustments made during implementation. Initial projections were based on statistical estimates, which were later refined using field-level data and Sphere-aligned WASH parameters to determine the actual number of people directly reached. This process ensured accurate reporting across all indicators. Minor differences in the age and sex breakdown—such as a higher number of boys reached—reflect the real demographic composition of participating households rather than a deviation from planned coverage. Overall, the indicators confirm that the project met its targets while maintaining methodological rigor and a strong focus on equitable service delivery.				
Output 1.1				

Description						
Access to safe water, hygiene, and cleaning supplies.						
Comment on progress in achieving project output :						
Flood-affected families in Beni gained timely and equitable access to safe drinking water and essential hygiene supplies, reducing their exposure to waterborne diseases throughout the emergency. Through close coordination with Caritas Bolivia, VIDECI, municipal authorities, FAO, and WFP, the response delivered rapid, multisectoral support fully aligned with CERF's lifesaving objectives. UNICEF provided 2,780 family hygiene kits, 2,800 ceramic candle water filters, and 10 communal safe water distribution systems, reaching 14,304 people, including 7,035 children. The intervention ensured inclusive access to WASH services, benefiting 6,481 Indigenous people and 77 persons with disabilities across 113 rural communities in the targeted municipalities. Hygiene promotion was integrated through participatory risk communication and community engagement. Handwashing and hygiene messages co-designed with community members were disseminated during school fairs in 121 schools, reaching 4,747 girls, 5,151 boys, and 9,209 additional community members. These activities strengthened hygiene practices and contributed to reducing the risk of waterborne diseases. Training on safe water handling and filter maintenance supported the sustained use of household purification systems, enhancing community resilience throughout the emergency response.						
4. Indicators						
			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	Type	Indicator	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Indicator 1.1.1	Standard	(Global) WS.16a - Number of people receiving critical WASH supplies (e.g. WASH/hygiene kits) Unit: People	14,000	Women: 3580 Men:4200 Girls:3024 Boys:3196	14,304	Women: 3522 Men:3748 Girls: 3321 Boys: 3713
Comments on Reached: The project achieved results fully aligned with the planned target of 14,000 people, reaching 14,304 individuals. The small variation between the initial target and the final figure reflects routine adjustments made during implementation. Initial estimates were based on statistical projections, and refined calculations were completed once field-level data and Sphere-based WASH parameters became available. As a result, the number of boys reached slightly exceeded the planned figure by 16.18%, a variation attributable to the actual demographic composition of participating households. Overall, the project met its targets while ensuring accurate, evidence-based reporting.						
Indicator 1.1.2	Standard	(Global) WS.17 - Number of people receiving WASH/hygiene messaging Unit: People	7,020	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:3432 Boys:3588	9,898	Women:0 Men:0 Girls: 4747 Boys: 5151
Comments on Reached: In UNICEF's case, the significant overachievement of the target—from 7,020 to 9,898 children who received key WASH messages—was due to community school fairs involving 121 schools in the municipalities of San Javier, San Ignacio de Moxos, and GAIOC TIM. These activities reached 4,747 girls, 5,151 boys, and 9,209 indirect beneficiaries who received key messages through communication campaigns.						

5. People Targeted						
5. People Directly Reached						
PROJECT DETAIL						
Categories		Women (>=18)	Girls (<18)	Men (>=18)	Boys (<18)	Total
Internally Displaced People	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Internally Displaced People	Reached	0	0	0	0	0

Refugees	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Host Communities	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Host Communities	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Other	Targeted	3,580	3,024	4,200	3,196	14,000
Other	Reached	3,522	3,321	3,748	3,713	14,304

Total People directly Targeted						
	Targeted	3,580	3,024	4,200	3,196	14,000
	Percentage of Female 47 %		Percentage of Male 53 %		Percentage of Child 44 %	
	Reached	3,522	3,321	3,748	3,713	14,304
	Percentage of Female 48 %		Percentage of Male 52 %		Percentage of Child 49 %	

Persons with disabilities						
	Targeted	137	14	163	21	335
	Reached	19	18	20	20	77
	Percentage of PWD against Total Targeted 1%					

Directly Targeted by Sector/Cluster

Cluster	Category	Women (≥18)	Girls (<18)	Men (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Total
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Internally Displaced People - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Internally Displaced People - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Refugees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Refugees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Returnees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Returnees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Host Communities - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
	Host Communities - Reached	0	0	0	0	0
	Other - Targeted	3,580	3,024	4,200	3,196	14,000

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Other - Reached	3,522	3,321	3,748	3,713	14,304
	Total People directly Targeted					
	Targeted	3,580	3,024	4,200	3,196	14,000
	Percentage of Female 47 %		Percentage of Male 53 %		Percentage of Child 44 %	
	Reached	3,522	3,321	3,748	3,713	14,304
	Percentage of Female 48 %		Percentage of Male 52 %		Percentage of Child 49 %	
	Persons with Disabilities					
	Targeted	137	14	163	21	335
	Reached	19	18	20	20	77
	Percentage of PWD against Project Total 1%					

5.1 Comments for People Targeted *

The project achieved its planned target of 14,000 people, reaching a total of 14,304 individuals. This final figure reflects a careful adjustment of beneficiary calculations in line with Sphere standards and the actual capacity of the installed water supply system. While the municipal government initially assumed that the new water distribution station would serve multiple neighborhoods and surrounding communities, UNICEF applied technical criteria to determine the realistic number of people directly reached. As a result, the project ensured accurate reporting while maintaining high-quality, equitable support for flood-affected households in San Ignacio de Moxos.

6. People Indirectly Reached

6.1 Estimate on people indirectly reached

Targeted	5,536	Reached	9,209
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6.2 People indirectly reached by the project

The project also generated significant indirect benefits by strengthening community knowledge and practices related to safe hygiene and disease prevention. Through a comprehensive risk communication and community engagement approach, UNICEF expanded the reach of key hygiene messages far beyond the households directly receiving WASH supplies.

A central component of indirect reach came from school-based hygiene promotion activities. Working with teachers, local authorities, and community leaders, UNICEF supported school fairs in 121 schools across the municipalities of San Javier, San Ignacio de Moxos, and the GAIIOC TIM. During these events, handwashing demonstrations and hygiene messages—co-designed with students and community members—were shared widely, engaging and estimated of 4,519 girls and 4,690 boys. These activities not only strengthened children's knowledge but also enabled them to act as multipliers, reinforcing safe hygiene practices within their families and communities.

In addition, communication efforts carried out in the remaining two targeted municipalities ensured the dissemination of key hygiene messages through community channels and social media platforms. This broader communication outreach resulted in an estimated 9,209 people indirectly benefiting from improved awareness of safe water handling, handwashing practices, and the prevention of waterborne diseases.

Together, these actions contributed to a wider positive impact on community health, expanding the project's reach and reinforcing protective behaviors among populations beyond those directly supported with supplies.

7. Locations						
	Targeted			Reached		
People per Sector	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene					
Beni	100	%	14,000	100	%	14,304
	100	%	14,000	100	%	14,304

Comments on People Reached

A total of 14,304 people were reached across 113 rural communities in the Autonomous Municipal Governments of Loreto, San Ignacio de Moxos, Reyes, San Javier, and the GAIOC TIM. All targeted locations are situated in the Beni Department, an area that experiences recurrent flooding, geographic isolation, and seasonal constraints that significantly limit access to essential services. The intervention remained fully aligned with the geographic scope validated with departmental and municipal authorities under the CERF allocation. The final number of people reached reflects a technical adjustment based on Sphere standards and the actual capacity of the implemented WASH systems, particularly the communal water distribution station in San Ignacio de Moxos. While municipal authorities initially estimated a larger population coverage, UNICEF applied standardized WASH parameters to ensure an accurate calculation of direct beneficiaries. This resulted in a final figure closely aligned with the original target of 14,000 people, confirming full achievement of planned results. Communities reached are predominantly rural, dispersed, and often accessible only by river transport during the rainy season. Despite these logistical challenges, coordinated efforts with Caritas Bolivia, VIDECl, and local governments enabled timely delivery of hygiene kits, household water filters, and safe water distribution systems to the most flood-affected areas. The project ensured consistent support across all prioritized municipalities, strengthening access to essential WASH services in areas where recurrent floods exacerbate existing vulnerabilities.

The intervention adopted an inclusive territorial approach, reaching Indigenous communities and households with persons with disabilities across the five municipalities. Particular attention was given to communities located in the most flood-prone and underserved zones, ensuring that life-saving assistance was delivered equitably and without exclusion. The combination of hygiene supplies, water treatment solutions, and operational water systems contributed to improved health, dignity, and resilience of affected families. Overall, the project reinforced community resilience in Beni by expanding safe and equitable access to critical WASH services. Through strong local partnerships, technical rigor, and a focus on reaching the most isolated populations, UNICEF ensured that flood-affected households received essential support in the locations most impacted by the emergency.

Comments on Budget

	Targeted			Reached		
Budget per Sector	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene					
Beni	100	%	399,997.19	100	%	399,997.19
	100	%	399,997.19	100	%	399,997.19

Programming and Implementation

8. Effective Programming

8.1 Effective programming *

The project applied a strong, inclusive, and locally grounded programming approach, ensuring that lifesaving WASH assistance was delivered in a way that strengthened local capacities, enhanced protection, and respected the rights and dignity of affected populations.

Localization was central to implementation. UNICEF partnered with the national NGO Caritas Bolivia as the implementing partner, promoting national leadership in emergency response. UNICEF supported Caritas Bolivia through targeted capacity strengthening activities, including the use of Human Centered Design tools to co-develop the hygiene promotion strategy with communities, as well as improved financial management practices for humanitarian project delivery. This contributed to stronger national response capacities while enabling a culturally relevant and community driven intervention.

Protection mainstreaming guided all stages of implementation. The project prioritized Indigenous populations who were among the most affected by flooding and faced the highest barriers to accessing services. In coordination with VIDECI, UNICEF supported outreach to remote communities that can only be reached by river transport using vessels from the Bolivian Navy, ensuring that isolation did not prevent access to assistance. Community engagement activities also ensured that information on safe water, hygiene, and available services was accessible to all.

Gender equality and disability inclusion were proactively integrated. The project reached 77 persons with disabilities and incorporated selection criteria that prioritized households led by women, ensuring equitable access to supplies and information. Hygiene kits included menstrual hygiene materials, directly addressing the needs of women and adolescent girls during the emergency. Activities were designed to ensure that women's voices and preferences were considered in the design of hygiene messages and community activities.

Participation and accountability to affected populations (AAP) were strengthened through participatory hygiene promotion approaches, where communities, teachers, parents, and students co designed key messages and communication materials. This ensured that messages were culturally appropriate, relevant, and trusted. Feedback from communities was actively considered throughout implementation, guiding adjustments in delivery timelines and distribution modalities.

Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) was integrated through UNICEF's standard safeguards, including training and orientation of Caritas Bolivia staff on PSEA principles, safe referral pathways, and the code of conduct. Distribution processes were designed to minimize risks, ensuring presence of female staff where possible, clear information to beneficiaries, and transparent distribution lists.

Overall, the project's programming approach ensured effective, inclusive, and accountable delivery of WASH assistance, while strengthening local capacities and promoting a safer and more dignified response for flood affected populations in Beni.

8.2 Protection Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Protection Budget Percent	Protection Budget Value	Protection People Targeted
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	399,997.19	Targeted	2.00	7,999.94	2,000
		Reached	2.00	7,999.94	2,000

8.3. Comment on the Protection Budget Value

The project did not include a dedicated budget line for protection-specific activities; however, protection principles were systematically integrated throughout the implementation of the WASH response. The intervention applied a context-sensitive approach to ensure that the most vulnerable population groups were prioritized and able to access lifesaving assistance safely and equitably.

As part of the beneficiary selection process, UNICEF and its partners prioritized Indigenous communities and households living in remote areas with limited accessibility, recognizing the heightened risks they face during recurrent floods. These communities often experience reduced access to basic services, greater isolation during emergencies, and structural barriers that increase their exposure to protection risks. By ensuring that these locations were among the first to receive hygiene kits, water treatment solutions, and community water systems, the project strengthened equitable access and reduced gaps associated with geographic and social exclusion. Hygiene promotion and community engagement activities were also designed to promote safe participation, particularly for children and women in rural and Indigenous settings. Collaboration with local authorities and community leaders supported culturally appropriate communication approaches and helped ensure that the distribution of supplies and installation of water systems were conducted in a safe, respectful, and protective manner.

While no specific protection budget value was assigned, the project effectively mainstreamed protection principles by prioritizing underserved groups, enhancing safe access to essential WASH services, and reinforcing dignity and well-being across affected communities.

8.4 Protection from GBV Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		GBV Budget Percent	GBV Budget Value	GBV People Targeted
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	399,997.19	Targeted			
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0

8.5. Comment on the Protection from GBV Budget Value

The project did not include a dedicated budget line for gender-based violence (GBV)-specific activities; however, GBV risk mitigation principles were integrated throughout the WASH response to ensure safe and dignified access for women, girls, and other at-risk groups. Recognizing that emergencies can exacerbate GBV risks—particularly in isolated and flood-affected areas—the intervention adopted measures to reduce exposure to potential harm during the distribution of supplies and the use of water systems.

The installation of communal water distribution systems considered the safety of access points, emphasizing proximity, visibility, and reduced travel distance for women and adolescent girls who are often responsible for water collection. Community engagement activities reinforced key messages on safe hygiene practices while promoting respectful and inclusive environments. Coordination with municipal authorities and community leaders helped ensure that distribution processes were conducted in an orderly and protective manner, minimizing crowding or situations that could heighten vulnerabilities.

Menstrual hygiene supplies included in family hygiene kits contributed to the dignity, comfort, and well-being of women and adolescent girls, supporting their ability to manage menstrual health safely and privately during the emergency. These items also helped reduce reliance on unsafe or improvised alternatives, which can increase GBV-related stigma or stress.

Although no direct GBV programming was funded, the project effectively mainstreamed GBV-sensitive approaches by prioritizing safe access, integrating dignity-related items, and promoting inclusive and protective community practices across flood-affected areas.

8.6. Gender Equality Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Gender Equality Budget Percent	Gender Equality Budget Value	Gender Equality People Targeted
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	399,997.19	Targeted		0.00	
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0

8.7. Comment on the Gender Equality Budget Value

The project did not include a standalone gender equality activity or a dedicated budget line for gender-specific interventions. However, gender equality was systematically integrated throughout the design and implementation of the response. The intervention applied a gender-sensitive approach to ensure that women, girls, men, and boys benefited equitably from lifesaving WASH assistance. Essential menstrual hygiene supplies were incorporated into the family hygiene kits, ensuring that women and adolescent girls had access to items that support dignity, health, and mobility during emergencies. Distribution strategies also considered specific needs and protection risks faced by women and girls, particularly in flood-affected rural areas where access to basic services is more limited. Where relevant, the project prioritized households led by women, recognizing their heightened vulnerability during emergencies and their central role in household care and hygiene practices. This prioritization contributed to reducing disparities in access to WASH services and reinforced the project's commitment to equity. Hygiene promotion activities, including school-based events and community engagement, ensured the participation of both girls and boys, with messaging tailored to address their distinct needs. Gender considerations were discussed with local authorities and community leaders during implementation to promote safe, inclusive access to water points, communal systems, and hygiene education. Overall, while no dedicated gender budget value was assigned, the project effectively mainstreamed gender equality principles across its activities, ensuring that women and girls received targeted support and that all beneficiaries accessed WASH services in a safe, equitable, and inclusive manner.

8.8. Disability Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Persons with Disabilities Budget Percentage	Persons with Disabilities Budget Value
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	399,997.19	Targeted		0.00
		Reached	0.00	0.00

8.9. Comment on Disability Budget Value and People Reached

The project did not allocate a dedicated budget line for disability-specific activities. However, disability inclusion was systematically integrated into the design and implementation of the WASH response. Beneficiary prioritization explicitly considered households with persons with disabilities, recognizing their heightened vulnerability during emergencies and their increased barriers in accessing safe water, hygiene supplies, and information.

During the selection of households for the distribution of hygiene kits and water treatment technologies, municipal authorities and community leaders helped identify families that included individuals with physical, sensory, or cognitive disabilities. These households were prioritized to ensure timely access to essential WASH items that support daily living and personal hygiene. The design of hygiene promotion activities—particularly community engagement and school-based events—also aimed to be accessible and participatory, ensuring that children with disabilities could benefit from hygiene messages and awareness-raising efforts.

Furthermore, the installation of communal water distribution systems considered safe and inclusive access, including reduced walking distance and improved physical accessibility for people with mobility challenges. Project staff and partners were sensitized to inclusive practices to ensure that persons with disabilities were neither excluded nor disadvantaged during distribution or outreach activities.

Although no specific disability budget value was assigned, the project effectively mainstreamed disability-inclusive principles throughout its interventions. As a result, persons with disabilities were reached as part of the overall target population and benefited equitably from the lifesaving WASH services provided.

9. Funding

Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:								31,657.00	
International NGO								0.00	0 %
National NGO								31,657.00	8 %
	WLO		RLO		YLO		OPD		
	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	
Others / Government								0.00	0 %

Private Contractor	0.00	0 %
Red Cross/Red Crescent Society	0.00	0 %
UN and IOM	0.00	0 %

10. Sub-Implementing Partners

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US \$	Expenditure in US \$ 1st Financial Report	Date of First Payment to Implementing Partner	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities	Activities	Comment (mandatory if 15% variance)
Pastoral Social Caritas Bolivia	National NGO	31,657	31,657	13-Jul-2025	27-Jun-2025	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Activity 1.1.4 Risk communication related to hygiene key practices through radio and social media campaigns...	
Total		31,657.00	31,657.00				
Latest Financial Report Expenditure			0.00				

Comment: Briefly describe the reason for invalid date inputs

The cooperation agreement with Caritas Bolivia could not be initiated earlier due to the need to complete essential administrative requirements. This included finalizing their registration in UNICEF's internal systems and completing the mandatory PSEA assessment to ensure full compliance with safeguarding standards. These steps were necessary to guarantee a safe, accountable, and high-quality partnership. Once resolved, implementation proceeded smoothly and in alignment with CERF's objectives.

11. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

11.1 Cash

CVA Type	Cluster/Sector	Planned People Targeted	People Reached	Total planned transfer amount	Total amount transferred info
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No CVA types were added in this project.

11.2 CVA Total People Reached	Targeted		Reached	
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11.3 Comments on the Reached people" (mandatory if variance is more than 15%)

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Project Proposal: CERF-BOL-25-RR-WFP-35537	
Allocation Code:	CERF Rapid Response: Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Apr 2025 (Floods)
Project Code:	CERF-BOL-25-RR-WFP-35537
Emergency Type:	Climate / natural disaster - Flood
Project Sector/Cluster:	Food Security - Food Assistance
Organization:	World Food Programme (WFP)

1. Project Overview	
1.1 Project Title	Emergency Assistance through Cash-Based Transfers for Vulnerable Populations Affected by Floods in Bolivia
1.2 Start Date	07-May-2025
1.3 End Date	06-Nov-2025
1.4 Extended End Date	
1.5 Project Duration	6 months

1.6 Project Revision				
Revision Name	Revision Project	Date Revision Submitted	Date Revision Approved	Revision Status
Revision 1	Revision without CERF HQ approval	04-Aug-2025	04-Aug-2025	Approved - Project form updated

1.7 Funding Summary	
1.7.1 Total Funds Required for Organization's Response	6,600,000.00
1.7.2 Funds Received for Organization's Response	200,000.00
1.7.3 Total Funds Requested from CERF for this Proposal	450,000.09

<p>1.8 Project Results Summary</p>	<p>Following intense seasonal rains that caused severe flooding and disrupted access to food, markets, and basic services, WFP delivered emergency cash-based transfers to 24,190 people (4,838 households) in prioritized municipalities of the Beni department—representing a 56% increase compared to the initial target.</p> <p>Each household received a one-time unconditional transfer of 686 Bs (equivalent to USD 100, based on the UN system exchange rate and the conversion rate at the time of cash-out) to cover immediate food and essential needs, in line with the national minimum expenditure basket.</p> <p>The intervention prioritized the most vulnerable populations through community-based targeting, implemented in coordination with VIDECI and local authorities at both municipal and departmental levels.</p> <p>WFP ensured full support to all targeted families through community sensitization, protection mainstreaming, and accessible feedback and complaint mechanisms (CFM) to promote transparency, accountability, and beneficiary support.</p>
<p>1.9 Changes And Amendments</p>	<p>No amendments were requested by WFP for the current project, as implementation remained fully compliant from both financial and technical perspectives. No operational revisions to the programmatic framework were required, and no budget category exceeded the 15% threshold.</p> <p>Due to exchange rate variations and significant currency fluctuations in Bolivia (Bs vs USD), a remaining balance of the cash-based transfer value was identified after successfully assisting the initially targeted 15,500 people (3,100 families). WFP and the RCO formally coordinated with the CERF team to propose reallocating this balance to support additional families, without modifying validated budget categories or altering the approved programmatic framework. The CERF team endorsed this approach as a good practice in optimizing financial resources on August 29th 2025. As a result, an additional 1,738 families were assisted (8,690 people), increasing the project's reach by 56% of beneficiary assisted.</p>
<p>2. Project Objective</p>	
<p>2.1 Project Objective</p>	

To provide emergency food assistance to 3,100 vulnerable households (approximately 15,500 individuals) affected by floods in Bolivia through a one-time unconditional cash transfer of USD 100 per household, aimed at covering approximately 75% of the monthly basic food basket

Logical Framework

Logical Framework details for Food Security - Food Assistance

3. Outcomes and outputs

Outcome 1

Highly vulnerable households affected by floods in prioritized areas of Bolivia are able to cover their immediate food and basic needs through the provision of cash-based assistance to help reduce negative coping strategies and contribute to improved household food security and resilience.

Comment on progress in achieving project outcome :

During the reporting period, 4,838 highly vulnerable households in prioritized flood-affected areas were able to meet their immediate food and essential needs through the provision of cash-based assistance. The transfer helped reduce the use of negative coping strategies and contributed to improved household food security and short-term resilience. Communities reported improved access to food and essential items, supported by the flexibility and dignity that cash assistance provides.

	Indicators Targets		Indicators Achievements	
	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Outcome Indicator 1.1(Standard)				
(Global) FS.2 - Percentage of households who report being able to meet the basic needs of their households according to their priorities Unit: Percentage	100	Women: 0 Girls: 0 Men: 0 Boys: 0	77	Women: 0 Girls: 0 Men: 0 Boys: 0

Reporting on Achievements:

The underachievement of the target is primarily linked to the sharp inflation that affected Bolivia in 2025, which significantly increased household needs and drove up the cost of food production. These price surges reduced food availability in the areas targeted by the intervention, limiting the extent to which planned outcomes could be fully met.

Output 1.1

Description

Unconditional cash transfers delivered to targeted households

Comment on progress in achieving project output :

A total of USD 323,005.03 was distributed during one cash-based transfer cycle. WFP successfully assisted 4,838 households, representing a 56% increase compared to the initial target of 3,100 households. This expanded reach was made possible due to a positive exchange-rate fluctuation between the UN system rate and the rate applied by the financial service provider (Western Union, Bs vs USD), which generated a remaining balance that was reallocated—following coordination with the RCO and CERF team—to support additional families without modifying the approved programmatic framework.

4. Indicators

			Indicator Targets		Indicators Achievements	
Code	Type	Indicator	End-Cycle Beneficiaries			
Indicator 1.1.1	Standard	(CASH) Number of people receiving Sector-specific unconditional cash transfers Unit: People	15,500	Women: 3960 Men:4650 Girls:3350 Boys:3540	24,190	Women: 6402 Men:6173 Girls: 5513 Boys: 6102

Comments on Reached: Actual targets is achieved and goes beyond the initially planned one - considering the different exchange rate, and the dramatic fluctuation experienced in Bolivia, despite the positive implementation to assist the initially targeted 15,500 people (3100 families) validated as part of the project a remaining balance of the cash-based transfer value was confirmed. WFP and RCO could formally coordinate with the CERF team the proposal of using the remaining balance to assist additional families without affecting the validated budget categories nor changing any technical implementation with regards to validated programmatic framework. The CERF team formally welcomed the proposal as a good practice of optimizing financial resources on August 29th 2025. As a result, 8680 more people (1736 household families) could be supported, allowing a 56% increased reach (24,180 people).

Indicator 1.1.2	Standard	(CASH) Total value of Sector-specific unconditional cash transfers distributed in USD Unit: Dollars	310,000	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0	323,005	Women:0 Men:0 Girls:0 Boys:0
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Comments on Reached: Actual target achieved is included and is below 15%

5. People Targeted

5. People Directly Reached

PROJECT DETAIL

Categories		Women (>=18)	Girls (<18)	Men (>=18)	Boys (<18)	Total
Internally Displaced People	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Internally Displaced People	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Refugees	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Host Communities	Targeted	0	0	0	0	0
Host Communities	Reached	0	0	0	0	0
Other	Targeted	3,960	3,350	4,650	3,540	15,500
Other	Reached	6,402	5,513	6,173	6,102	24,190

Total People directly Targeted

	Targeted	3,960	3,350	4,650	3,540	15,500
	Percentage of Female 47 %		Percentage of Male 53 %		Percentage of Child 44 %	
	Reached	6,402	5,513	6,173	6,102	24,190
	Percentage of Female 49 %		Percentage of Male 51 %		Percentage of Child 48 %	

Persons with disabilities

	Targeted	150	17	181	21	369
	Reached	279	100	344	107	830

Percentage of PWD against Total Targeted
3%

Directly Targeted by Sector/Cluster

Cluster	Category	Women (>=18)	Girls (<18)	Men (>=18)	Boys (<18)	Total	
Food Security - Food Assistance	Internally Displaced People - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0	
	Internally Displaced People - Reached	0	0	0	0	0	
	Refugees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0	
	Refugees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0	
	Returnees - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0	
	Returnees - Reached	0	0	0	0	0	
	Host Communities - Targeted	0	0	0	0	0	
	Host Communities - Reached	0	0	0	0	0	
	Other - Targeted	3,960	3,350	4,650	3,540	15,500	
	Other - Reached	6,402	5,513	6,173	6,102	24,190	
	Total People directly Targeted						
	Targeted	3,960	3,350	4,650	3,540	15,500	
	Percentage of Female 47 %		Percentage of Male 53 %		Percentage of Child 44 %		
	Reached	6,402	5,513	6,173	6,102	24,190	
	Percentage of Female 49 %		Percentage of Male 51 %		Percentage of Child 48 %		
	Persons with Disabilities						
	Targeted	150	17	181	21	369	
	Reached	279	100	344	107	830	
	Percentage of PWD against Project Total 3%						

5.1 Comments for People Targeted *

As a result of the intense seasonal rains, vulnerable communities experienced severe flooding that disrupted access to food, markets, and basic services. In response, WFP delivered emergency cash-based transfers to 24,190 people (4,838 households) in prioritized municipalities of the Beni department, representing a 56% increase compared to the initial target of 15,500 people. The results confirm not only a higher overall number of people reached, but also an improvement in gender coverage: the proportion of women assisted increased from 47% to 49%, as reflected in post-distribution monitoring conducted by the WFP M&E team.

6. People Indirectly Reached

6.1 Estimate on people indirectly reached

Targeted	5,500	Reached	19,429
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6.2 People indirectly reached by the project

Although the intervention focused on providing a one-time unconditional cash transfer to 15,500 people (3,100 flood-affected households), the cash injection also generated indirect benefits for the wider local economy. In line with the proposal, the result considers an estimated 10% of the population living in the targeted municipalities—equivalent to 19,429 individuals based on the 2025 validated census—who were indirectly reached through increased market activity.

These indirect beneficiaries include local vendors who experienced higher demand as markets remained functional and capable of absorbing the additional liquidity. Small shop owners, transport providers, and informal sellers also benefited from the rise in economic transactions stimulated by the cash assistance. In the Beni department, where informal economies and extended family networks are prevalent, cash transfers tend to circulate beyond the immediate household, further amplifying their economic impact across the community.

7. Locations						
	Targeted			Reached		
People per Sector	Food Security - Food Assistance					
Beni	100	%	15,500	100	%	24,190
	100	%	15,500	100	%	24,190
Comments on People Reached						
<p>Following the intense seasonal rains that caused severe flooding and disrupted access to food, markets, and basic services, WFP delivered emergency cash-based transfers to 24,190 people (4,838 households) in prioritized municipalities of the Beni department. This represents a 56% increase compared to the initial target. The expanded reach was made possible by a positive exchange-rate fluctuation between the UN system rate and the rate applied by the financial service provider (Western Union, Bs vs USD), which generated a remaining balance. In coordination with the RCO and with the endorsement of the CERF team, this balance was reallocated to assist additional families, ensuring optimal use of available resources and an effective response to operational challenges.</p> <p>Each household received a one-time unconditional transfer of 686 Bs (USD 100), aligned with the UN exchange rate and the national minimum expenditure basket, enabling families to meet their immediate food and essential needs. Targeting prioritized the most vulnerable households through community-based mechanisms implemented in coordination with VIDECI and local authorities at municipal and departmental levels. Through this approach, WFP ensured that flood-affected households received timely, dignified, and needs-based assistance during a critical period, contributing to improved access to food and reduced reliance on negative coping strategies.</p>						
Comments on Budget						
<p>The budget initially established proved appropriate and well-balanced, even within a challenging socio-economic context that led to increased logistics and operational costs. Thanks to WFP's field presence and preventive operational planning, the intervention was implemented without shortfalls or unforeseen expenses exceeding the 15% threshold in any budget category, fully complying with CERF financial standards. Moreover, despite the increased number of beneficiaries assisted upon a formal confirmation from the CERF team, financial resources were optimized through favorable exchange-rate gains applied by the financial service provider (Western Union) in Bolivia, allowing WFP to maintain cost-efficiency while expanding the reach of the intervention.</p>						
	Targeted			Reached		
Budget per Sector	Food Security - Food Assistance					
Beni	100	%	450,000.09	100	%	450,000.09
	100	%	450,000.09	100	%	450,000.09

Programming and Implementation

8. Effective Programming

8.1 Effective programming *

In line with the UN's commitment in Bolivia to strengthen local response capacities, WFP worked closely with VIDECI, municipal governments, and community focal points to jointly design and implement the emergency assistance. Localization was enhanced through the establishment and training of local committees responsible for validating beneficiary lists, supporting communication with communities, and monitoring implementation. This approach strengthened local ownership and ensured that targeting reflected community identified vulnerabilities. Protection mainstreaming was integrated throughout the intervention. Beneficiaries participated in key decisions related to targeting, distribution timing, and preferred communication channels. A Feedback and Complaint Mechanism (CFM)—implemented jointly by WFP, UNICEF, and FAO—enabled affected populations to safely report concerns, including issues related to protection, GBV, PSEA, and AFAC. The CFM operated through multiple accessible channels, such as community focal points, help desks at distribution sites, and toll free hotlines. These channels were designed to be inclusive of women and girls, persons with disabilities, older persons, and individuals with low literacy, ensuring that all groups could confidentially raise concerns or request support. Confidentiality was safeguarded through trained staff and strict data protection protocols. To reduce protection risks during cash based transfer distributions, WFP coordinated with local authorities and Caritas to schedule distributions at times that did not disrupt local livelihoods and to select secure, accessible venues. Priority queues were established for older persons and people with disabilities, and distribution points were located at ground level to minimize physical barriers. These measures contributed to safer, more dignified access to assistance.

8.2 Protection Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Protection Budget Percent	Protection Budget Value	Protection People Targeted
Food Security - Food Assistance	450,000.09	Targeted	0.00	0.00	0
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0

8.3. Comment on the Protection Budget Value

Although protection considerations were integrated through the Compliance and Feedback Mechanism, the project did not include any dedicated or standalone protection activities. As a result, the protection budget is reported at 0%.

8.4 Protection from GBV Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		GBV Budget Percent	GBV Budget Value	GBV People Targeted
Food Security - Food Assistance	450,000.09	Targeted			
		Reached	0.00	0.00	0

8.5. Comment on the Protection from GBV Budget Value

Although GBV considerations were integrated through the Compliance and Feedback Mechanism, the project did not include any dedicated or standalone GBV activities. As a result, the protection budget is reported at 0%.

8.6. Gender Equality Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Gender Equality Budget Percent	Gender Equality Budget Value	Gender Equality People Targeted
Food Security - Food Assistance	450,000.09	Targeted	41.00	184,500.04	9,300
		Reached	49.00	220,500.04	11,915

8.7. Comment on the Gender Equality Budget Value

The gender equality budget value was calculated based on the number of women-led households assisted through the cash-based transfer. Given the overall increase in the number of families reached, the intervention successfully expanded its coverage of women and girls, who accounted for 49% of all individuals assisted. This reflects a proportional increase in support to female-headed households and demonstrates that the cash-based transfer modality effectively reached women and girls in line with gender-sensitive targeting objectives.

8.8. Disability Budget Value and People Reached

Sector Name	Sector Budget		Persons with Disabilities Budget Percentage	Persons with Disabilities Budget Value
Food Security - Food Assistance	450,000.09	Targeted		0.00
		Reached	0.00	0.00

8.9. Comment on Disability Budget Value and People Reached

Although disability considerations were integrated through the Compliance and Feedback Mechanism, the project did not include any dedicated or standalone disability activities. As a result, the protection budget is reported at 0%.

9. Funding

Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:								42,500.00	
International NGO								0.00	0 %
National NGO								42,500.00	9 %
	WLO		RLO		YLO		OPD		
	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	0.00	0 %	
Others / Government								0.00	0 %
Private Contractor								0.00	0 %
Red Cross/Red Crescent Society								0.00	0 %
UN and IOM								0.00	0 %

10. Sub-Implementing Partners							
Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US \$	Expenditure in US \$ 1st Financial Report	Date of First Payment to Implementing Partner	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities	Activities	Comment (mandatory if 15% variance)
Pastoral Social Caritas Bolivia	National NGO	42,500	44,822	16-May-2025	16-May-2025	Food Security - Food Assistance Activity 1.1.1 Provision of cash assistance to 3,100 vulnerable households (approximately 15,500 individuals) to ad...	WFP formalized its partnership with Caritas Boliviana through a Letter of Interest (LOI) signed on 16 May 2025, marking the official launch and coordination of CERF-related activities with the cooperating partner. The LOI established the framework for validating financial expenditures and ensured proper documentation and accountability for all actions implemented under the CERF-funded operation. Importantly, the LOI enabled both WFP and Caritas to initiate activities immediately, ensuring a timely response for affected populations and allowing the cooperating partner to begin charging eligible costs from the date of signature.
Total		42,500.0 0	44,822.0 0				
Latest Financial Report Expenditure			45,607.0 0				
Comment: Briefly describe the reason for invalid date inputs							
Not invalid date input detected.							

11. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)					
11.1 Cash					
CVA Type	Cluster/Sector	Planned People Targeted	People Reached	Total planned transfer amount	Total amount transferred info
Sector-specific unconditional cash transfers	Food Security - Food Assistance	15,500	24,190	310,000.00	323,005.00
11.2 CVA Total People Reached		Targeted	15,500	Reached	24,190
11.3 Comments on the Reached people" (mandatory if variance is more than 15%)					
<p>WFP delivered emergency cash based transfers to 24,190 people (4,838 households) in prioritized municipalities of the Beni department. This represents a 56% increase compared to the initial target (15,500 people). The expanded reach was made possible by a positive exchange rate fluctuation between the UN system rate and the rate applied by the financial service provider (Western Union, Bs vs USD), which generated a remaining balance. In coordination with the RCO and with the endorsement of the CERF team on August 29th 2025, this balance was reallocated to assist additional families, ensuring optimal use of available resources and an effective response to operational challenges.</p>					

