

WFP Bolivia Country Brief October 2018



SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES

Operational Context

Bolivia has made significant progress in improving food and nutrition security and in reducing extreme poverty. However, sustaining progress, particularly in the most vulnerable areas, depends on the future of the country's oil and gas revenues, which in recent years have dramatically decreased. Despite the progress, poverty and malnutrition levels remain amongst the highest in the region.

As of July 2018, WFP Bolivia has started to implement its Country Strategic Plan 2018 – 2022, currently executing 3 of the 4 Strategic Outcomes and planning of all necessary activities for a head start on 2019. With this plan, WFP moves away from food assistance and focuses on capacity strengthening, technical support, advocacy and communications, playing more of a facilitator role in support of the Government and adapting to the country's needs. WFP's programmes are in line with the Five-Year National Development Plan 2020 that focuses on social development of vulnerable indigenous populations.

WFP has been present in Bolivia since 1963.



Population: 11.4 million

2016 Human Development Index: 118 out of 188

Income Level: Lower middle

Chronic malnutrition: 16% of children between 6-59 months

In Numbers

USD 11.7m total requirements

5,022 people assisted in OCTOBER 2018





Operational Updates

- As part of WFP's support to smallholder farmers and the school meals programme of the municipality of Entre Ríos (Tarija department) with funding from Repsol, WFP carried out a purchase of 12,6 mt of produce from local smallholder farmers to provide 4,919 schoolchildren from 94 schools with nutritious and locally produced school meals until April 2019.
- On World Food Day, WFP and FAO inaugurated a mural in one of the most crowded places in the city centre for the promotion of a better nutrition.
- In the framework of WFP's capacity strengthening activities to the Government, WFP signed an agreement with the Viceministry of Civil Defence (VIDECI). WFP will work with VIDECI for the implementation of an ECHO-funded beneficiary registry and a bio-indicator system for better prevention of and rapid response mechanisms in emergencies.
- On the occasion of the International Day of the Girl Child and the Day of the Bolivian Woman, WFP organized advocacy events with the UN Country Team in the cities of Cochabamba, La Paz and Sucre and held a presentation on working with female smallholders as providers for food-based social protection programmes.

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Further information: www1.wfp.org/countries/bolivia-plurinational-state

WFP Country Strategy



Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)		
Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
11.7 m	1.6	-0.81 m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Communities affected by shocks are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis.

Focus area: crisis response

Activities:

 Provide Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to crisis affected households.

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 2: Vulnerable groups at risk of malnutrition in all its forms have improved nutritional status by 2022.

Focus area: root causes

Activities:

 Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the Government for the delivery of innovative nationwide communications campaigns and multisectoral policies and programmes that contribute to eradicating malnutrition.

Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition through improved productivity and incomes

Strategic Outcome 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition through improved productivity and incomes by 2022. *Focus area:* resilience building

Activities:

- Provide FFA and training to subsistence smallholder farmers.
- Strengthen government institutions in order to link smallholder surplus production under activity 3 with the demand generated by the school meals programme.

Strategic Result 4: Developing countries have strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 4: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security policies and programmes by 2022.

Focus area: root causes

Activities:

 Strengthen capacities of government institutions to reduce the food insecurity of the most vulnerable communities.

Monitoring

• WFP is carrying out the field part of the decentralized evaluation of its 2013 – 2017 Country Programme.

Challenges

- One challenge is securing sufficient funding for the implementation of the CSP, especially for 2019. The country office is working to expand its donor base targeting non-traditional donors and UN joint initiatives.
- As the presidential political campaign is about to start, there is a risk that the Government will experience higher turnover rate and international cooperation is instrumentalized as part of the campaign.

Partnerships

- China: WFP met with the Chinese Ambassador in La Paz to discuss collaboration opportunities. A proposal for SO3 of the CSP will be presented.
- Rome-based agency collaboration: WFP is engaging with FAO for the development of joint proposals and joint resource mobilization efforts. A proposal has been drafted together with FAO to scale up the successful nutritional supplement Kallpawawa to neighbouring municipalities.

Donors

Repsol Foundation: Is supporting school meals in the Municipality of Entre Ríos, Tarija department until end of 2018.

Probitas Foundation: Is supporting the strengthening of smallholder farmers' associations in the Municipality of Entre Ríos, Tarija department, until mid-2019.

ECHO: Is supporting the creation of a beneficiary registration and bio-indicators system in the Ministry of Civil Defense until mid-2019.

Vigo: WFP is being supported by the Spanish city of Vigo for the production and broadcast of audio-visual material targeted to urban youth for the promotion of healthy eating habits until March 2019.