



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Bolivia Country Brief November 2019



Operational Context

Bolivia has made significant progress in improving food and nutrition security and 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.

WFP Bolivia has started the implementation of its Country Strategic Plan 2018 – 2022. With this plan, WFP moves away from food assistance and focuses on capacity strengthening, technical support, advocacy, and communications, acting as a facilitator 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 the social development of vulnerable indigenous populations. WFP has been present in Bolivia since 1963.



Population: **11.4 million**

2018 Human Development Index: **118 out of 189**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

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

In Numbers

USD 1 m 6 months funding needs
USD 143,042 distributed in Cash transfers
739 families assisted in November

Operational Updates

- Because of the insecurity generated after the elections (October 20th) and the resignation of the President on November 10th, the Security Management Team (SMT) suspended all national and international missions until November 24th, 2019. WFP had to stop activities, and most of the time, the staff worked from home.
- Due to the road blockades which interrupted the regular supply of food and fuel to the main cities, people could not engage in income-generating activities. WFP decided to start an EFSA with IR-PREP funds, to begin in January 2020.
- Despite the crisis, WFP managed to continue with some intervention as the REPSOL funded activity. A training workshop in local purchases was delivered to the municipality of Entre Ríos.
- WFP was also able to continue with technical assistance to the FFA project to increase the production of smallholders in the selected municipalities of Chuquisaca and Tarija departments which allowed the start of the cash distributions to 739 families of Tarija.
- WFP Bolivia has confirmed funds to carry out the double-burden of malnutrition study.
- At the request of the Bolivian Ministry of Rural Development and funded by China, WFP is carrying out a smallholder value-chain assessment. In November, WFP facilitated a workshop with smallholder from the municipality of Yunchará to collect information from the bean chain of the area. Moreover, WFP technicians gathered and analysed data regarding the private markets of Santa Cruz and Cochabamba.
- Together with the rest of the UN Agencies, WFP Bolivia participated in the International Day for the elimination of violence against women.

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

Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
11.7 m	3.6 m	1 m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Communities affected by shocks can 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 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 the capacities of government institutions to reduce the food insecurity of the most vulnerable communities.

base, targeting non-traditional donors.

Partnerships

- **Korea:** Funding has been submitted to assist women, men, boys and girls affected by the political crisis.
- **IFAD:** A regional proposal for improving food industry-related job opportunities for smallholders and young people, involving Bolivia, Colombia and Honduras, has been submitted.
- **Italy:** A school feeding proposal has been submitted for 2020.
- **Innovation WFP:** A proposal for a pilot experience was presented to the innovation challenge to develop a software to link production to sustainable urban markets.

Donors

Donors to WFP Bolivia in 2019 includes **European Commission, Diputación de Vigo** (in Spanish), **China, Fundación Repsol, Fundación Probitas and WFP support for Immediate Response.**

Challenges

- WFP Bolivia is facing challenges in securing sufficient funding for the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan. The country office is seeking to expand its donor