



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Bolivia

Country Brief

December 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 is currently implementing 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 1.3 m six months funding needs
USD 80,599 distributed in Cash transfers
901 Families assisted in December

Operational Updates

- In the last quarter of 2019, Bolivia suffered a political and social crisis as a result of the presidential elections and the subsequent Evo Morales' resignation.
- Through an EFSA, WFP will assess the degree of food insecurity and the type of assistance needed by the people affected by the political and social crisis. With the support of the Regional Bureau, the Country Office made the planning process and hired a consulting firm.
- Concerning the REPSOL funded activity, WFP and its local partners are planning the beginning of the school year for 2020.
- WFP finalized the Food Assistance for Asset to increase the production of smallholders in selected municipalities of Chuquisaca and Tarija departments. In December WFP assisted 901 families through cash distribution, reaching a total of 1,604 families and USD 223,641 distributed in cash transfers.
- At the request of the Bolivian Ministry of Rural Development and funded by China, WFP is carrying out a smallholder value-chain assessment. In December, interviews were conducted with private institutions from La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, to characterize the demand of the private market (focused on industry, supermarkets and wholesale distributors). Interviews were as well conducted with smallholder's farmer associations to characterize the supply.
- WFP Regional Bureau for the Latin American region and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) signed an agreement to carry out the Double Burden Study in Bolivia, in 2020.

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 base, targeting non-traditional donors.

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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	4.8 m	1.3 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.

Partnerships

- **Korea:** WFP Seoul is supporting the Bolivia CO to get emergency funding from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from the Republic of Korea.
- **Spain:** WFP Bolivia CO and Madrid LO have been negotiating with AECID to submit a proposal in January 2020.
- In the past months, the Bolivia CO submitted proposals to IFAD and to the Italian Government.

Donors

For 2020, WFP Bolivia has no donor confirmation of funding for its activities.

Donors to WFP Bolivia in 2019 included **European Commission, Vigo county council (Spain), China, Repsol Foundation and Probitas Foundation.**