



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Bolivia Country Brief August 2022



Operational Context

In the last decade, Bolivia made significant progress on improving food and nutrition security and reducing extreme poverty. Given the notable socioeconomic improvement, the country accomplished a middle-income status. However, poverty and malnutrition levels remain amongst the highest in the region.

The COVID-19 pandemic followed after a severe political crisis in 2019, adding significant pressures to a fragile institutional setting and political imbalances. Both situations impacted on the socioeconomic situation and food security of Bolivians, especially on those who work on the informal market, smallholder farmers and indigenous communities with precarious sources of income.

WFP Bolivia is currently implementing its Country Strategic Plan 2018 – 2022. Adapting to the country's needs and considering yearly natural disasters, WFP is consolidating its value added as the partner of choice for both emergency response and capacity strengthening, technical support, advocacy, and communications, acting as a facilitator in support of the Government. WFP's interventions are in line with the Five-Year National Development Plan 2020 that focuses on social development of vulnerable indigenous populations. WFP has been 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**

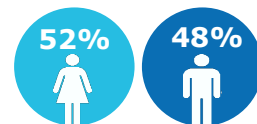
In Numbers

USD 98,502 delivered as cash-based transfers

USD 2.2 m six months (September – February 2023) net funding requirements, representing 62% of total

1,257 people assisted in August 2022

*Preliminary figures



Operational Updates

- To create climate smart livelihoods and engage in inclusive economic activities within the context of the pandemic and the climate crisis, WFP is providing humanitarian assistance through its resilience programming to the Uru Indigenous communities. WFP assistance includes productive asset creation, such as the construction of greenhouses, water ponds and animal farms for schools allowing children to learn and strengthen their capacities while accessing better food and nutrition. In August, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the departmental government of Oruro and will contribute USD 650,000 to construct and rehabilitate water collection infrastructure benefiting 550 families.
- Within its resilience programming assistance to the Indigenous communities living in the municipality of Entre Rios, WFP delivered cash-based transfers to 524 Guaraní Indigenous families affected by the floods and the landslide of February 2022.
- To celebrate World Breastfeeding Week, from 1 to 7 August 2022, WFP promoted breastfeeding among Indigenous mothers at the maternal and child health hospital of Los Andes in the city of El Alto.

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Further information: www.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)
11.8 m	11.7 m	2.2 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.

Monitoring

- WFP visited community kitchens and shelters in La Paz and El Alto to carry out a needs assessment.

Challenges

- Due to climate change, Lake Poopó in Bolivia, the country's second-largest lake and a source of water supply for the Uru Indigenous people, has been steadily drying up, making livelihood recovery activities even more necessary.

Partnerships

- As part of WFP's Bolivia, partnership with the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, the Country Office Director participated in the webinar "Indigenous youth of Abya Yala at the forefront in the promotion of their economic, political and cultural rights" and encouraged Indigenous youth to apply to job opportunities in WFP Bolivia and other United Nations agencies.

Donors

Germany, Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC), and the Emerging Donor Matching Fund (EDMF).