



World Food Programme

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LIVES

# WFP Bolivia

## Country Brief

### January 2023



## Operational Context

WFP has been in Bolivia since 1963, working to strengthen resilience, improve the nutritional status of people in food insecurity, strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers and the government, to improve food security and nutrition.

The Bolivian economy has been traditionally based on the exploitation of natural resources. However, it was always classified among poor countries until the World Bank raised Bolivia's classification from a low-income country to a lower-middle-income country in 2010.

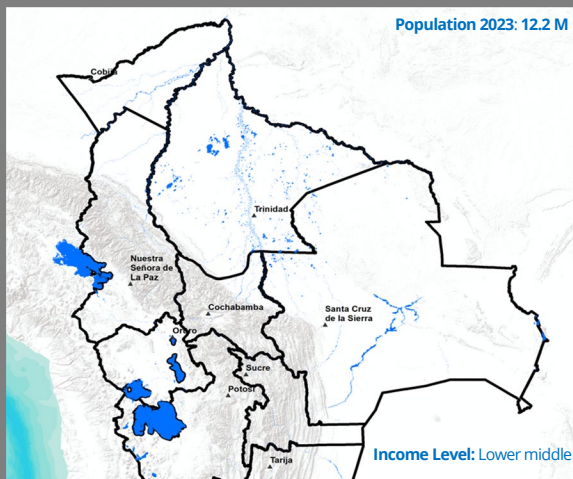
In the third quarter of 2022, the Bolivian economy expanded by 4.29%, compared to a 4.48% rise in the previous period. The government recently cut its growth projection to 4.8% in 2023, down from a previous estimate of 5.1%.

Despite sustained growth, there is still marked inequality between urban, peri-urban, and rural areas, especially among indigenous groups and women who have historically been relegated. To date, these groups remain living in highly vulnerable areas with food insecurity, have very low incomes, are subsistence producers, and do not have access to markets that allow them to maintain adequate nutrition or develop their economic activities.

During the implementation of its current CSP 2023-2027, WFP will continue supporting national and local governments and vulnerable populations, not only in emergency responses but also in strengthening their capacities to make them more resilient, especially to the effects of climate change. WFP will also provide technical support to link smallholders to markets. WFP's interventions are in line with the Bolivian Economic and Social Development Plan 2021-2025, which focuses on the social development of vulnerable indigenous populations.

Area: 1,098,581 Km<sup>2</sup>

Population 2023: 12.2 M



Incidence of extreme poverty 2021: 11.1%  
Human Development Index 2021: 0.692

Chronic malnutrition 2020: 16% of children between 6-59.

## In Numbers

**USD 1.3 m** six-months (February 2023 – July 2023) net funding requirements, representing 61 percent of total

## Operational Updates

- WFP supported the Uru Indigenous communities of Vilañeque and Llapallapani as part of the income-generating activities in Muratu. WFP installed 3 fish hatcheries and provided 450 metres of plumbing and 4 water storage tanks with the aim of assisting the breeding, hatching and rearing of fish through the early stages of life.
- WFP installed 19.2 km of water pipelines to serve as potable water sources for 116 households in three Uru Chipaya communities, including Wistrullani, Arransaya and Manasaya.
- WFP started the construction of nine solar tents (greenhouse-type family garden) to support food local production and diversify school meals in two schools in the communities of Vilañeque and Puñaca Tinta María.

## Monitoring

- WFP conducted 26 interviews and 350 surveys as part of a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the needs and expectations of the migrant populations in the cities of La Paz, El Alto, Oruro, Desaguadero, and Pisiga. WFP collected the data to continue improving the planning and design phases of the programme activities implemented as part of the migration response in the region.

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## Country Strategic Plan (2023-2027)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
18.8 m	3.7 m	1.3 m

**Country strategic plan outcome 1:** Food-insecure and vulnerable households affected by shocks in Bolivia benefit from anticipatory action, emergency preparedness, coordination and response that meet their diverse emergency food and nutrition needs and support rapid recovery

**Strategic Outcome 1:** This CSP outcome contributes to WFP strategic outcome 1 (People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs).

**Focus area:** This CSP outcome is focused on crisis response.

### Activities:

- Provide cash-based transfers to food-insecure households exposed to shocks in Bolivia.
- Provide technical assistance to local institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including through evidence-based advocacy.

**Country strategic plan outcome 2:** Food-insecure smallholder farmers and indigenous communities in Bolivia – particularly rural women – are more resilient to climate and other shocks and stresses, including through sustainable livelihoods, consistent incomes, improved productivity and market access and demand

**Strategic Outcome 2:** This CSP outcome contributes to WFP strategic outcome 3 (People have improved and sustainable livelihoods).

**Focus area:** This CSP outcome is focused on resilience building.

### Activities:

- Provide cash-based transfers to food-insecure smallholders and indigenous communities, particularly rural women, and access to climate adaptation services including technical assistance.
- Facilitate links between food-insecure smallholders – particularly indigenous and women smallholders – and sustainable and reliable markets.

**Country strategic plan outcome 3:** Local, regional, and national institutions have improved capacity, coordination, and programme and policy coherence related to support for the most vulnerable groups in Bolivia by 2027

**Strategic Outcome 3:** This CSP outcome contributes to WFP strategic outcome 4 (National programmes and systems are strengthened).

**Focus area:** This CSP outcome is focused on root causes

### Activities:

- Develop and implement a sustained strategy with national institutions to address food insecurity in a holistic and gender-transformative manner for the most vulnerable communities, based on advocacy, communications, and improved coordination at the local, regional, and national levels.

## Challenges

- There are reports of people affected by a dengue outbreak in the departments of Santa Cruz, Beni, Pando, Cochabamba and the north of La Paz.
- Economic concerns will linger in 2023, including inflation and high food and fuel prices, which are tied to developments in the global economy, the conflict in Ukraine and supply chain disruptions.
- Climate-related events, including drought, floods and frost, have caused severe losses and damage to livestock and crops, affecting Bolivian communities' food security and nutrition.

## Donors

German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO).