Operational Context

The Bolivian economy has been traditionally based on the exploitation of natural resources, and it was always classified among poor countries until the World Bank raised Bolivia’s classification from a low-income to a lower-middle-income country since 2010. Despite sustained growth, there is still marked inequality between urban, peri-urban, and rural areas, especially among Indigenous Peoples and rural and Indigenous 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 Bolivia will continue supporting national and local governments and its vulnerable populations in emergency responses and 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 has been in Bolivia since 1963, and its current interventions align with the Bolivian Economic and Social Development Plan 2021-2025, which focuses on the social development of Indigenous populations in vulnerable contexts.

In Numbers

USD 1.1 m six-month (February – July 2024) net funding requirements, representing 37 percent of the total

Programmes

- In response to climate related effects, WFP allocated USD 100,000 to collaborate with 8 municipalities in 4 departments of the country, providing assets ensuring access to water.

- On the second week of January, the Post-Fire Recovery Plan was presented in an event organize with the Humanitarian Country Team with the presence of United Nations agencies working in Bolivia and the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence, among others. Within this framework a quick response action plan has been discussed.

Monitoring

- WFP monitoring team started preparing to participate to Preparedness Cell activities in February 2024. WFP employees from the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean and HQ will also join. These activities include technical meetings with the Ministry of Rural Development and Land, the Ministry of Production Development and Plural Economy and the Ministry of Planning and coordination meetings with other United Nations agencies to develop a short to medium document for the response plans to climate-related conditions that could impact food-secure population across the country.

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### Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food. SDG 2.1

**Country Strategic Outcome 1:** Food insecure and vulnerable households affected by shocks in Bolivia benefit from anticipatory action, prevention, emergency preparedness, coordination, and response support to meet their diverse emergency food and nutrition needs and quickly recover.

*Focus area: 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.

### Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition through improved productivity and incomes. SDG 2.3

**Country Strategic Outcome 2:** Food insecure smallholder farmers, indigenous communities, and particularly rural women in Bolivia are more resilient to climatic and other shocks and stresses, including through sustainable livelihoods, consistent incomes, improved productivity, and market access and demand.

*Focus area: Resilience Building.*

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

### Strategic Result 5: Countries strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs. SDG 17.9

**Country Strategic Outcome 3:** Local, regional, and national level institutions have improved capacity, coordination, programme, and policy coherence related to supporting most vulnerable groups in Bolivia by 2027.

*Focus area: Root Causes.*

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

### Challenges

- Raining season has been severely impacting the country with the National Meteorology and Hydrology Service issuing 16 amber and 2 red alerts (Pando and La Paz departments) in January only, all related to heavy rains and river overflows. The Vice Ministry of Civil Defence reported the impact due to rain-related events in January covered 54 communities in 20 municipalities of the country with a total of 2,324 injured and affected families and ten deaths, 161 houses affected and 22 destroyed, in six out of the nine Bolivian departments.

- The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration stated that even if the current El Niño weakens, its impact could persist through the first four months of 2024.

### Donors

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada, China, European Union (DG-ECHO), the Russian Federation, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and Sweden (Ministry for Foreign Affairs, MOFA).