



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Bolivia Country Brief June 2024



CBT distribution in Oruro. ©WFP/Andrés Fonseca

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 vulnerable indigenous populations.



Population: **12.0 m (est. 2022)**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

2023 Human Development Index: **120 out of 193**

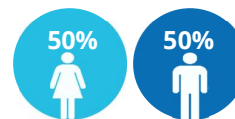
Chronic malnutrition: **16% of children between 6-59 months**

In Numbers

USD 24,558 cash-based transfers made*

USD 2.1 m six-month (July – December 2024) net funding requirements, representing 43 percent of the total

1,165 people assisted*
In JUNE 2024



*Preliminary figures

Operational Updates

- The last week of June, WFP distributed Cash Based Transfers or CBTs, under our Food for Assets or FFA intervention in all municipalities of Oruro Department. This last distribution was dedicated to the few people who was unable to receive it in the three previous distributions for all the municipalities.
- On June 10th WFP visited Viacha government facility for wheat process. That day, government technical staff was inspecting its first of four 10,000-ton silos for its sanitation process required to be ready for receiving grain. Russian wheat donation through WFP will be stored on this site.

Monitoring

- National Census, (carried out in March) data processing is advancing. National Statistics Institute (INE) reported in June that it finished data cleaning for seven of nine Departments, in path for initial basic population data release schedule for August.
- Demographic data will be useful for a better estimation on gender and age breaking for beneficiaries of WFP interventions in Bolivia. Data will also be used to update our Integrated Context Analysis at Communities level ICCOM for Food Insecurity in Bolivia VAM-[ICCOM PMA \(observatorioagro.gob.bo\)](https://observatorioagro.gob.bo).

Challenges

- Inflation rate keeps its rising trend started in January. Food inflation alone, finished June above 5% year to year increase, from about 2% food inflation rate in January. Headline Inflation was 3.84% for June.

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Further information: [WFP Bolivia](https://wfp.org/bolivia)

Country Strategic Plan (2023-2027)

Total Requirement (in USD) as of June 2024	Allocated Contribution (in USD) as of June 2024	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
18.8 m	7.7 m	2.1 m

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.

- On June 26th a coup d'état attempt took the country by surprise. Although it was rapidly controlled, its effects on food prices will continue. Political conflict, coupled with country's current situation: low international monetary reserve levels, local food produce smuggling to neighbouring countries and imported fuel scarcity; all create a complex and challenging second part of the year scenario from the food security point of view.
- The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) stated that El Niño / Southern Oscillation (ENSO) "neutral condition is expected to continue for the next several months, with La Niña favored to emerge during August-October and persist into the Northern Hemisphere winter 2024-25".

Partnership

- With the purpose of responding to the call from WFP Stop Hunger and the School Meals and Social Protection Service, in collaboration with WFP Regional Office, on June 24, a diagnosis of business capabilities was carried out for the S.O.S Women Pando Association, which is dedicated to the production and marketing of food based on Amazonian products for the school breakfast of 13,500 girls and boys in Cobija, capital of Pando Department – Bolivia. A proposal for a joint intervention with S.O.S is under construction.

Donors

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