



WFP Bolivia

Country Brief

November 2024

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



Journalists training in food systems reportage

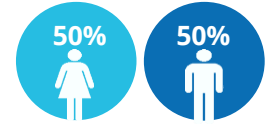
WFP

In Numbers

USD 48,615 cash-based transfers made*

USD 3.8 m six-month (December 2024 – April 2025) net funding requirements, representing 95 percent of the total

1,815 people assisted*
In NOVEMBER 2024



*Preliminary figures

Operational Updates

- To support the assistance of around 25,000 beneficiaries as part of its response to the wildfires, WFP signed three level agreements with Caritas, World Vision and Plan International.
- WFP continued supporting vulnerable communities in the Challapata and Salinas municipalities through the rescue card doing a top-up to mitigate food insecurity risks and the impact of increasing drought in the zones.
- leveraging on the UN2UN agreement signed in October between WFP and UNWOMEN, WFP provided CBT support service delivering CBT to 289 women-led households (1,445 people) with indigenous communities from the Beni department.
- WFP finalised the Community-Based Participatory Planning process in the Guarayos community in coordination with local authorities, community leaders and more than 126 people (of whom 50 % of women attending the workshops).
- Driven by its strong role in promoting sustainable food systems, WFP, in close coordination with the GIZ and the Ministry of Rural Development, organized regional workshops in a Chiquitania and Amazonia to support the initial draft of the national policy for Agroecology.
- Driven by its strong interest to identify and mitigate operational and socio-cultural risks in Amazonia, WFP finalised the Integrated cross cutting context analysis and risk assessment (ICARA) analysis in the Pando department with the purpose to get a holistic understanding of gender and protection challenges and reinforce its accountability to affected populations.

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: **11.3 m (2024)**

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

Income Level: **Lower middle**

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

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Country Strategic Plan (2023-2027)

Total Requirement (in USD) as of November 2024	Allocated Contribution (in USD) as of November 2024	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
18.8 m	7.8 m	3.8 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 food and non-food transfers and/or 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.

Monitoring

- WFP Monitoring and Evaluation unit carried out our Distribution Monitoring in Riberalta city as part of our Quality Assurance policies when we distribute cash in emergency. Data collection was done to our standard procedures.
- WFP's monitoring data shows that the number of people facing insufficient food consumption raised to 1.2 million people by end of November, an increase of 26 percent since mid-October.

Challenges

- This month local food prices in Bolivia had been impacted by a scarcity of diesel, road blockades on the countryside, and street mobilizations in urban areas. These factors disrupted markets, contributing to the increased food prices, particularly in the three major cities. La Paz is the department with the most significant price increases.
- Inflation rate climbed to 9.5% for November, the highest in 17 years, with an increase of 1.6% more than the previous month alone.
- Raining season kicked off early this year with its effects already striking the country. First figures from Vice ministry of Civil Defence VIDECL, stated on November 30th 9 deaths, with 200 families affected in seven departments of the country. About 30 people have been moved to shelters in La Paz city.

Donors

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada, Cargill, European Union (DG-ECHO), Russia, Sweden (Ministry for Foreign Affairs, MOFA), and UN Women.