



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Bolivia Country Brief May 2025



Older women who received CBT (Municipality of Oruro) © WFP

Operational Context

The shortage of fuel (diesel) seriously threatens the short-term food supply, as well as future production; the lack of diesel halts agricultural work. The backbone of the Bolivian agroindustry is experiencing its worst crisis in 3 decades due to the drought. In 2024, there were losses in exports of USD 650 million (at least 800 thousand tons were not produced), while the summer campaign of 2025 is at risk due to the lack of fuel (CAO). This situation could affect the production of meat, milk, chicken, pork, and oil.

According to the IDB, food insecurity increases from 25.7% to 59.3% in urban households in Bolivia. In the political context, the government must prioritize the distribution of diesel to the productive sector, ensure legal security, free exports, and public policies that promote competitiveness, and combat reverse smuggling (Tons of food are diverted to other countries).

The Economic Growth Rate creates inflationary problems and financial conditions; Bolivia's economic activity is under unfavourable circumstances, with a growth of 2.14% (January - September 2024), compared to the same period of the previous management.

GINI Index for Monthly Per Capita Income (2005-2023): Bolivia 0.43 (urban area 0.40 – rural area 0.47). Extreme Poverty Indicators (2023): Extreme poverty incidence 11.9%, extreme poverty gap 2.5%, total population 12,226,641 people, population in extreme poverty 1,453,589 people.



Population: **12.7 m (projection 2025)**

2023 Human Development Index: **108 out of 193 (IDH: 0.733)**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **23% (last recent value)**

In Numbers

64,000 USD /month (May 2025), an amount that were assisted for a CBT to 644 families, representing 3220 people (50.75% men and 49.25% women). Each family received USD 100 (It covers approximately 75% of the Basic Minimum Food Basket in Bolivia).

Operational Updates

- The Legislative Assembly of Oruro declared a departmental disaster in at least 15 municipalities due to the floods that have been recorded in this region, as result of intense rain that affected most of the department. It damaged the harvest and the houses. The municipalities that were affected are: Antequera, Choquecota, La Rivera, Chipaya, Huanuni, El Choro, Toledo, Carangas, Poopo, Todos Santos, Caracollo, Oruro, Challapata, Belén de Andamarca, and Escara.
- WFP intervention in Oruro: In response to the floods in the department of Oruro, assisted in coordination with the provincial government and INSA (National Agricultural Insurance Institute) to 644 families, representing 3,220 people (with an average of 5 people per household), by giving a total amount of approximately \$64,400, \$100 for each family.
- During the month of May, the required activation and coordination processes were carried out with the relevant authorities and government bodies.
- During the month of May, CO Bolivia made strategic approaches with the government institutions at the national and subnational levels, within the framework of Outcome 1 of the CSP, focusing on improving coordination with the main institutions and joining efforts to provide better effective humanitarian responses.

Contact info: wfp.lapaz@wfp.org

Country Director: Alejandro López-Chicheri

Further information: [WFP Bolivia](#)

Country Strategic Plan (2023-2027)

Total Requirement (in USD) May 2025	Assigned Contribution (in USD) May 2025	Amount of difference that will be compensated with an additional distribution in June (in USD)
80,000	64,400	15,600

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:

- During the month of May, CO Bolivia made strategic approaches with the government institutions at the national and subnational levels, within the framework of Outcome 1 of the CSP, focusing on improving coordination with the main institutions and joining efforts to provide better effective humanitarian responses.
- In the framework of **Activity 2**, the WFP, in coordination with INSA BOLIVIA and with the support of ECHO Latam, presented the 9 manuals of Agricultural and Catastrophic Insurance as a mechanism of Social Protection aimed at producers in situations of high vulnerability.

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:

- In the framework of **Activity 4**, the Joint Program was socialized "Strengthening Sustainable Food Systems in the Bolivian Amazon to Live Well in Harmony with Mother Earth (AMAS-1)" was launched, an initiative aimed at strengthening Food Production Systems based on traditional agriculture in the Amazon region, promoting resilience, sustainability, and equity in rural and indigenous communities.

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.

Activities:

- Relevant public events were held, such as the donation of equipment to SENAMHI and Socialization the Information Platform of the State's Integrated Planning System INFO-SPIE.

Monitoring

- During the Distribution, interviews were conducted with families according to the survey formulated in MODA, 38.78% of those surveyed were women and 61.22% were men, and 42.86% were aged 60 and older.
- Training and socialization of the Information Platform of the Integrated State Planning System INFO-SPIE articulated with the platform of ICCOM and management approach linked to SENAMHI's climate monitoring systems, reaching 771 participants (58.37% men and 41.63% women) in the 9 departments of the country.

Partnerships

- With the aim of strengthening the positioning of the WFP in Bolivia and consolidate ties with potential donors, key bilateral meetings were held - Embassy of Japan (Advances in financing mechanisms), Embassy United Kingdom (advances of the intervention supported by the CERF) and French Embassy (Common interests were identified for possible strategic actions, especially in the area of nutrition in collaboration with the Ministry of Health).
- Work was done with the Ministry of Rural Development and Land in the preparation of a Conceptual Note for a possible debt swap with the Government of Spain, aimed at strengthening the National Agroecology Strategy.
- The academic collaboration was consolidated through the signing of an MOU with the Amazonian University of Pando, expanding the territorial and technical scope of the WFP.

Challenges

- Execute and follow up on the Action Plan consolidated in the MTR Workshop, recommendations, and opportunities for improvement from the Oversight.
- The WFP will provide assistance to 3,100 families from various municipalities in Beni (affected by floods) through cash transfers of USD 100 per family.
- The AMAS-1, program aims to strengthen the productive and organizational capacities of small producers, with a special emphasis on indigenous women and youth, improving access to local, national, and international markets for Amazonian products.

Donors

With funding from the CERF, a multisectoral intervention was launched in response to the floods in the department of Beni.