CONCLUSIONS

COUNTRY CONTEXT

- Population: 11.6 million
- Poverty rate: 37.2%
- Under-5 chronic malnutrition: 16%
- Exposed to climate risks
- Income losses as result of COVID-19

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN focused on four strategic outcomes

USD million

- CSP budget: 11.6

EVALUATION covers WFP activities implemented between 2018 and September 2021

- Evidence to inform the development of the new Country Strategic Plan in Bolivia

CONCLUSIONS

1. DEVELOP A PACKAGE OF ASSISTANCE THAT BETTER REFLECTS WFP SPECIFIC ADDED VALUE AND DEVELOP A BALANCED APPROACH TO ASSISTANCE FOR EACH STRATEGIC OUTCOME

2. MAXIMIZE OPPORTUNITIES TO CONSOLIDATE WFP'S STRATEGIC POSITIONING IN THE AREAS OF RESILIENCE, CAPACITY STRENGTHENING AND GENDER

3. PREPARE A PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY THAT CLARIFIES RESPONSIBILITIES, AREAS OF ACTION AND ADDITIONAL VALUE OF EACH STAKEHOLDER, AND COORDINATION AND SYNCHRONIZATION OF WORK PLANS

4. DEVELOP MORE PRECISE AND INTERCONNECTED FUNDING AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

5. DEVELOP A STRATEGY FOR HUMAN RESOURCE NEEDS AND INTERNAL CAPACITY BUILDING

6. CAPITALIZE ON WFP RECOGNIZED EXPERTISE IN GEOGRAPHICAL AND HOUSEHOLD SELECTION TO IMPROVE AND institutionalize current tools

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Focus on four strategic outcomes:
  1. Improved food and nutrition for vulnerable groups by 2022
  2. Improved food security and nutrition for smallholders through improved productivity and incomes by 2022
  3. Strengthened capacity of national and subnational institutions to manage food security policies and programmes by 2022
  4. Improved nutrition for vulnerable groups by 2022

- Strategies and actions:
  1. Develop a partnership strategy that clearly defines responsibilities, areas of action and added value of each stakeholder, and coordination and synchronization of work plans
  2. Maximize opportunities to consolidate WFP's strategic positioning in the areas of resilience, capacity strengthening and gender
  3. Prepare a partnership strategy that clearly defines responsibilities, areas of action and added value of each stakeholder, and coordination and synchronization of work plans
  4. Develop a package of assistance that better reflects WFP specific added value and develop a balanced approach to assistance for each strategic outcome
  5. Develop a strategy for human resource needs and internal capacity building
  6. Capitalize on WFP recognized expertise in geographical and household selection to improve and institutionalize current tools

- Stakeholder interviews and focus groups with 146 stakeholders
- Gender sensitive
- In-country mission
- Hybrid approach due to COVID-19

- EVIDENCE TO INFORM THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN IN BOLIVIA

- CSP designed to meet basic needs of the most vulnerable through emergency response and resilience-building activities, while significant operationalisation obstacles continue to delay the implementation of a clear long-term strategy

- Focus of the CSP:
  - Scope and quality of contributions in emergency response and capacity strengthening is greater than in resilience, nutrition and cross-cutting objectives

- Partnerships:
  - Joining forces with strategic partners to provide comprehensive support is necessary to achieve sectoral results

- Strategic positioning and partnerships:
  - CSP designed to meet basic needs of the most vulnerable through emergency response and resilience-building activities, while significant operationalisation obstacles continue to delay the implementation of a clear long-term strategy

- Funding and advocacy:
  - Mobilizing predictable and flexible funds was a major challenge. WFP had to constantly prioritize activities, resulting in short and scattered interventions

- Efficiency:
  - Efficient use of limited resources and capacities, but geographical dispersion did not favour synergies and economies of scale

- Participatory vulnerability analysis and targeting:
  - The short-term nature of WFP action had not yet led to community ownership; limitations in the monitoring system were observed