

# Evaluation of FAO's contribution to the Plurinational State of Bolivia



## CONTEXT

### COUNTRY PROGRAMME PRIORITIES 2018–2021

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Food and nutrition security with sovereignty	Sustainable agri-food systems, community and peasant family farming	Comprehensive and sustainable management of resources	Livelihood resilience

## ABOUT THE EVALUATION



The evaluation covers the work of FAO from 2018-2021

### EVALUATION METHODS

Document review	Interviews	Workshops

### EVALUATION FOCUS

- Assess alignment and relevance to the country's policies and needs
- Outline and validate the most relevant results and factors that contribute to them
- Identify potential courses of action for the next programming cycle

## EVALUATION FINDINGS

The evaluation found that FAO has made contributions across all priority areas.

	FAO's work on food and nutrition security adopted an agroecological approach achieving a balance between social and productive development and protecting natural resources. FAO used a comprehensive approach to the management of natural resources, especially sustainable forest management among vulnerable populations.
	FAO placed emphasis on building an institutional framework to address the issues faced by family farms.
	FAO's work has been relevant, aligning with the national environmental sovereignty agenda, as well as the regional and global sustainability and resilience agenda.
	Capacity building with autonomous municipal governments, indigenous centres and productive associations has been key to FAO's achievements.
	FAO collaborated with government and non-government actors at national, regional and grass roots level, ensuring the continuation of key processes, despite changes of governments and priorities. This resulted in some programme fragmentation and lack of synergies between different interventions.
	Training and awareness-raising activities were used to promote gender approaches. The inclusion of indigenous peoples was taken into consideration in almost all interventions. However, the evaluation team noted that there is room for improvement in this area.

## KEY TAKEAWAYS

### Priorities for the new country programming framework



Promote intersectoral work and synergies between interventions.



Use tools, such as theory of change, to support design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.



Continue strengthening the technical capacities of partners.



Apply gender and inclusion approaches in a more structured way and systematically implement processes such as free and informed prior consultation.



Broaden focus to include policy issues and advocacy.