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**Executive Board
Third Regular Session**

Rome, 22–26 October 2001

EVALUATION REPORTS

Agenda item 6

For consideration

E

Distribution: GENERAL

WFP/EB.3/2001/6/2*
(English only)

18 September 2001

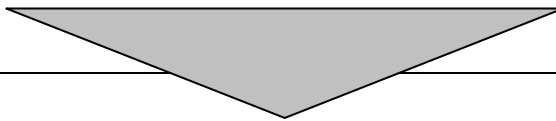
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SUMMARY REPORT OF THE EVALUATION OF COUNTRY PROGRAMME— BOLIVIA (1997–2001)

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Note to the Executive Board



This document is submitted for consideration to the Executive Board.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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Executive Summary

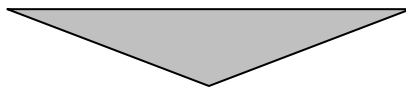
The strategic orientation of the Country Programme (CP) is relevant and in line with the Government of Bolivia's main concerns regarding the human development challenges facing the country. The CP responds adequately to WFP's mandate, aiming to increase the accessibility of food by creating productive assets for the food insecure and by developing human capital in selected areas through health, nutrition and educational activities. This CP was one of the first to apply the country programme approach, and maintains in its conception a continuation of former stand-alone projects in the form of three basic activities and two new supplementary activities, with an integrated system of food distribution. Efforts by the country office have resulted in a greater integration of CP activities than foreseen. However, insufficient attention was paid during the CP's design to the identification of objective-level indicators that would have allowed for the measurement of activity impact and synergy.

The Government's participation in and support of the CP is excellent, and this commitment is evident at the local level. The CP is implemented with international counterparts and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), but there are not enough technical partners. The local purchase of food and non-food items and services has been an important factor in the CP's success. Furthermore, the CP has shown flexibility in responding to emergencies. The national counterpart's internal logistics management of food resources is efficient, but greater technical follow-up is needed for the productive activities.

The use of food aid for creating productive infrastructure assets and for health/nutrition and educational activities is basically in conformity with the objectives of the Enabling Development policy. In order to obtain greater coherence and integration, maintaining the same government commitment and the identical flexibility in the use of resources, the next CP should be more sharply focused along two main strategic lines: rural development/food security and human resources development. Also, it should seek new strategic partnerships to ensure the required technical and financial support.



Draft Decision



The Executive Board notes the recommendations contained in this evaluation report (WFP/EB.3/2001/6/2). The Board notes also the management action taken so far, as indicated in the associated information paper (WFP/EB.3/2001/INF/12), and encourages further action on these recommendations, taking into account views expressed during the discussion.



SCOPE AND METHOD OF THE EVALUATION

1. The main goal of the evaluation was to assess whether the country programme approach constituted a valid tool for planning and implementing of WFP activities in Bolivia. The task of the mission was to evaluate whether more positive results were obtained by using a country programme strategy than by supporting isolated projects with limited linkages.¹ A team of independent consultants² visited Bolivia for three weeks in February 2001, meeting with key stakeholders, visiting select CP activities and conducting debriefing workshops with counterpart staff and partners.
2. The analysis and recommendations in this report are not meant to be an evaluation of the CP's basic or supplementary activities so much as an examination of the extent to which benefits can be obtained from a country programme approach in the design and implementation of the CP. However, taking into account the importance of WFP's new orientation on the function of food aid as recognized in the Enabling Development policy, the CP activities were analysed on the basis of the central thrust of future WFP programming: creating the conditions necessary for food-insecure poor households and communities to make investments that help them in the longer term.

OVERVIEW OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

Analytical Basis

3. Bolivia ranks 114th out of the 174 countries in the Human Development Index (UNDP 2000). The food security and rural development situation of the country is critical. An estimated 63 percent of the population lives in poverty. Of the rural population, 80 percent is poor and 60 percent indigent (defined as not being able to afford the basic food basket). One third of the population lives in extreme or indigent poverty and is to be found mainly in rural and peri-urban areas, with women and children being the most affected. Household access to basic foodstuffs is constrained by the following factors: unemployment, underemployment, the low income of urban dwellers, the low level of agricultural production and productivity, and the limited sources of non-agricultural income in rural areas.

¹ The main purposes of the country programme approach are fourfold:

Integration: WFP's basic country programme activities are consistent with and targeted to the stated strategic priorities of the Government and other United Nations agencies within the UNDAF.

Concentration: Food aid is targeted to the poorest regions and most food insecure households and is used to support the most appropriate activities in a given socio-economic context.

Coherence: The main components of the CP are complementary and linked to one another, while ensuring external linkages to government and donor development activities.

Flexibility: Resources may be shifted among activities within a CP (at present, 10 percent of the total CP budget).

² The team consisted of a team leader (socio-economist, FAO investment centre), an international nutritionist and a national economist.



4. At 1,729 kcal/day, per capita calorie intake in rural areas is well below the daily intake of 2,100 kcal recommended by WFP/FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization).³ Moreover, the quality of nutrition and drinking water needs to be improved, as does access to basic sanitation and an unpolluted environment. Chronic malnutrition affects 18 percent and 36 percent of children under 5 in urban and rural areas, respectively (Common Country Assessment 2000), while major differences exist between departments, with the highest percentage of malnutrition (47.4 percent) in Potosí.
5. According to the vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) unit, 164 of the 314 municipalities have a high degree of food insecurity. VAM takes into account factors such as production, income and expenditure; climatic risks; and socio-economic, gender and ethnic aspects. Women are in a more vulnerable situation, with higher rates of illiteracy (28.5 percent) as compared with men (7 percent) and with a rate of maternal mortality among the highest in Latin America.

Strategic Orientation of the Country Programme

6. The strategic focus of the CP was set out in 1993 in a tripartite study by representatives of donor countries (Canada, the Netherlands and Norway) that recommended three types of activities as the most appropriate for food aid within the Bolivia CP: human resource development projects, food-production projects and income-generating projects in selected areas.
7. The goals associated with this strategic focus were to facilitate: (i) greater access to food for the hungry poor; (ii) a greater capacity to carry out income-generating activities; and (iii) increased human development, particularly for women, children and the indigenous population, by means of better nutrition and adequate access to health and education services.

Activities or Projects

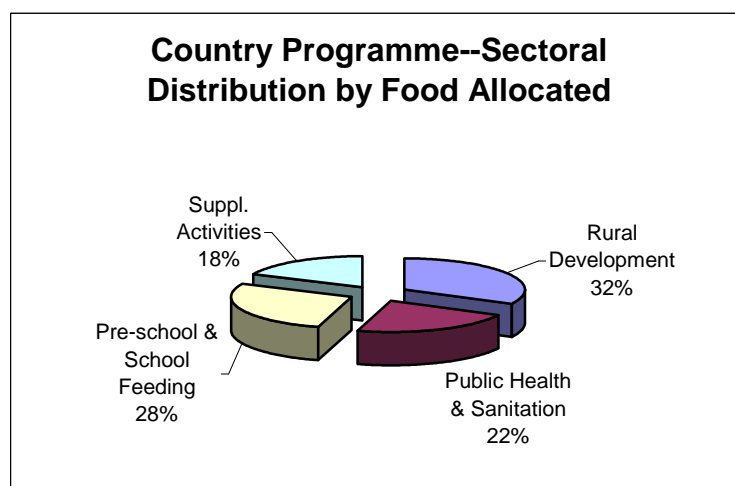
8. The Bolivia CP was presented to the Executive Board in October 1996. Covering a five-year period, WFP commitments total US\$52.1 million, and government commitments total US\$42.1 million.
9. The CP's main beneficiary group comprises the poorest households in the most food insecure areas, targeting particularly women and children, with a geographic concentration in the six departments of the southwest region. The associated guidelines and goals have been translated into a portfolio of three basic activities and two supplementary activities:
 - Basic Activity 1: Integrated and Participatory Rural Development in Depressed, Food Insecure Areas;
 - Basic Activity 2: Public Health and Sanitation Improvements to Reduce the Incidence of Chagas Disease⁴;
 - Basic Activity 3a: Integral Development of Children under 6 in the Poorest Areas;
 - Basic Activity 3b: School Feeding;
 - Supplementary Activity 1: Supply of Micronutrients; and

³ National Agriculture and Livestock Appraisal, Republic of Bolivia, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development (MAGDR), La Paz, Bolivia, 2000, p. 11.

⁴ Chagas disease is an endemic parasitosis that can be fatal and often produces lesions, seriously weakening the intestinal tract and heart.



- Supplementary Activity 2: Assistance to Street Children.



ASSESSMENT OF COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Orientation

10. The formulation of the CP followed a normal procedure, with the drafting of a Country Strategy Outline (CSO) and a Country Programme document, both submitted to the Executive Board.⁵ The WFP office in La Paz received the technical support of consultancies from the office of the Latin America and Caribbean Region (1995, 1996) to implement the country programme approach. The initial strategic orientation set out in 1995 is still relevant and consists of increasing access to food through the creation of productive assets for food-insecure population groups and of developing human resources through health, nutrition and education activities in selected areas. WFP actions address the main development concerns expressed by the Government (most recently at the Jubilee Forum 2000 or in Bolivia's recent Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper), although there is no clear indication regarding the degree of the national counterpart's involvement in the CP's design.

Coherence

11. The CP was drawn up after 32 years of activities in Bolivia, based on WFP support for projects with limited linkages. It was formulated before the establishment of the main CP guidelines—i.e. policies for Resource and Long-term Financing (1999), the Programme Design Manual (2000) and the disaster-prevention policy. WFP's limited experience with the country programme approach when this CP was being formulated naturally influenced the CP's content: The three basic activities are extensions of old projects and are not sufficiently interlinked or strategically focused. The identification of purpose- and goal-level indicators was not sufficiently taken into account to permit measurement of the

⁵ Country Programme—Bolivia (WFP/EB.3/96/7/Add.1), Rome, 21–24 October 1996.



outcome⁶ and synergy of the proposed activities. However, the mission noted WFP and government efforts to link all activities horizontally—borrowing resources among activities, coordinating meetings, establishing an integrated food management system, making joint evaluation visits, employing joint actions among activities, etc.

12. The initial CP document envisaged an institutional framework for the coordination and implementation of the CP that included the Country Programme Advisory Committee (responsible for policy matters), a Technical Coordination Unit and, in each department, a Departmental Technical Coordination Unit. Although the operational process began in 1998, definitive agreements with the Government were concluded only in April 2000, resulting in a supreme decree on the constitution of the CP directorate and the institutionalization of a CP Advisory Board. The envisaged technical units have not been set up as planned in the initial document. In any case, creating new technical entities is currently not as much a priority as is mobilizing existing technical assistance (particularly at the central level) and ensuring the effectiveness of technical cooperation agreements between WFP and the prefectures.

Recommendations

- ✎ In order to attain greater coherence and synergy, the future CP should be more sharply focused along two basic strategic lines of development: (i) **rural development and food security**, through the creation of sustainable assets, with special attention paid to soil degradation, the reclamation of arable land and the management of water resources; and (ii) **human resource development**, through support to health and nutrition activities targeted to children under 6 and women, sanitation, pre-school and primary school education, the supply of micronutrients, and assistance to street children.
- ✎ The Advisory Board of the CP and the Unit for Integrated and Participatory Rural Development in Depressed Areas (DRIPAD) together should undertake the mobilization of technical assistance at the national, departmental and municipal levels in order to guarantee the sustainability of support to productive infrastructure and to assist the Advisory Board in monitoring and appraisal tasks.

Integration

13. Government participation in and support to the CP are excellent. The substantial counterpart financial support is generally disbursed as planned; the food management logistics carried out by the national counterpart, DRIPAD, is efficient; and technical ministries make adequate use of WFP food aid. At the local level (i.e. in municipalities), national commitment is noteworthy. The financial participation of town halls at the municipal level, made possible by the reform of the Law on Popular Participation, significantly complements CP activities and confirms the importance of food aid for the municipalities.
14. The CP is implemented with counterparts from international cooperation agencies, NGOs and United Nations organizations. At present, formal cooperation agreements have

⁶ Outcome is defined as “the likely or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of project outputs” (Development Assistance Committee [DAC] glossary). In general language, it is often also referred to as “impact”—although impact in the technical sense is the longer-term effects or changes produced, which typically occurs beyond the lifetime of a project.



been signed with FAO, UNICEF, the International Committee of the Red Cross and NGOs, such as Project Concern International (PCI) and Food for the Hungry. There are also other types of important partnerships without formal agreements, such as that with Plan International. However, the CP does not have enough technical partners—one of the challenges that must be addressed during the preparation of the new CP in order to improve the appraisal and technical monitoring of activities, especially those related to integrated rural development.

15. With the aim of articulating a joint and coordinated response by United Nations organizations, a Common Country Assessment was initiated in 1999 as a basic instrument of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). It should be finished by September 2001. WFP actively participates in the UNDAF process, in which areas of possible bilateral cooperation with the agencies represented in Bolivia have been identified.

Recommendations

- ✍ In order to harmonize the programming cycles of the United Nations organizations within the UNDAF, the current CP should be extended until December 2002, at the same rate of implementation and with the current activities and necessary resources. The new CP should be started at the beginning of 2003.
- ✍ Efforts should continue to be made to seek out strategic partnerships with technical cooperation bodies in order to improve the technical appraisal and monitoring of activities, in particular within the UNDAF formulation process, which coincides with the preparation of the new CP. These efforts and commitments for partnerships should be established from the start of the new CP.

Targeting

16. The WFP office in La Paz is carrying out VAM, which permits identification of the most needy population groups and the targeting of resources to areas in the interior. This method makes it possible to target the most vulnerable municipalities, but does not provide household-level data to determine "poverty pockets" within a municipality or community, owing to the lack of specific data at the micro level.
17. Targeting within a municipality is done mainly at the request of communities, and is channelled to the municipal authorities and inserted into the Annual Operational Plan. It appears that every community within a municipality would benefit from at least one food-for-work (FFW) project. This finding calls for attention, however, since it indicates a lack of sound criteria for selecting the most needy communities within a municipality.

Recommendation

- ✍ WFP Bolivia should work jointly with municipal leaders to develop simplified and pragmatic analytical and strategic tools that contribute to appropriate targeting of food aid within a municipality. This targeting baseline should be developed around community demand, municipal activities and a prioritization of projects according to a strategic vision of municipal development, within the process of popular participation.



Flexibility

18. As foreseen in the CP document, WFP food products (wheat and meat) are transported at the Programme's expense to the appropriate ports, from which they are forwarded by rail or road to the distribution points in Bolivia for the purchase/sales process. The Government is responsible for landside transport, storage and handling of products in the country. The exchange of food has been approved as a way of facilitating local purchases, and studies of transactions over recent years show that WFP has always obtained a sale price for imported food items (mostly wheat) above their c.i.f. (cost, insurance, freight) cost, with the exception of milk, which is no longer included in the food basket. About 25 percent of the proceeds from the sale of products has been used for the purchase of materials and equipment and for training, monitoring and evaluation. The evaluation mission considers that the provision of cash for non-food items and services has been an important factor in the success of the present CP. In the future, this additional cash will no longer be available, as WFP Bolivia can no longer monetize food aid in accordance with WFP's monetization policy. Moreover, the CP has demonstrated a capacity for flexibility in responding to emergency situations resulting from natural phenomena, and in assisting victims.

Gender

19. WFP Bolivia staff have achieved a good promotion and integration of gender issues in the various CP activities. The frame of reference for the integration of gender issues is the Gender Action Plan (1996–2001), under which WFP undertook to dedicate 60 percent of CP resources to very disadvantaged women and children. The present phase of the CP is built around three main thrusts: (i) the formulation of gender criteria in annual plans and in the monitoring system; (ii) the incorporation of the gender perspective in training modules; and (iii) the promotion of women's participation in community project planning and food management.
20. The high rate of illiteracy among women constrains their greater incorporation in management and decision-making processes. This constraint has been overcome thanks to an agreement with UNICEF for the provision of functional literacy training for women. There are traditional roles in community-level coordination that benefit men to a greater extent. Using gender-specific indicators regarding training for women, and giving women decision-making positions (on parents' committees and school boards), will help to correct this inequality.
21. The important role of the PAN centres (National Programme for Care of Children under 6) should be highlighted, since the centres signify time and cost savings for women, enabling them to undertake economic or training activities.

Monitoring and Accountability

22. No indicators have been identified at the programme goal or purpose level within a logical framework approach. The establishment of CP-level indicators to measure the use of the improved services, and the effects of such services on the beneficiaries, would help determine the appropriateness of the activities undertaken and whether or not the CP objectives were being met.
23. DRIPAD has developed two computerized systems that allow a high degree of monitoring and control, both of the physical progress of its activities and the movement of products in its warehouses. The Monitoring and Evaluation System for Food Distribution (SIMEVDA) allows for the planning and control of food and products entering and leaving the warehouses, as well as the monitoring of food resources allocated to works carried out at the departmental, provincial, municipal and community levels. The Warehouse



Movements System (MOVALM) is a computerized warehouse administrative system that also integrates information at the national, regional and project levels.

24. DRIPAD has an efficient logistical capacity for the management, handling and administration of food. It has an infrastructure and network of warehouses suited to its needs and receives funds from the Government and from prefectures and municipal authorities to cover running costs. Staff stability has largely been achieved within DRIPAD, and political changes and changes of authorities have not, in general, influenced its institutional development or the continuity of its human resources.

Recommendations

- ✎ A logical framework needs to be developed for planning the new CP by means of a participatory process involving government and non-governmental counterparts, so as to identify: the central problem and thus a specific desired outcome; the outputs necessary for achieving that outcome; and the indicators permitting the evaluation of outcomes and eventually of impact.
- ✎ The monitoring systems (SIMEVDA and MOVALM) should be complemented by a monitoring and evaluation system to monitor processes and outcomes of WFP assistance. A baseline that would serve as a benchmark for measuring future outcomes and impact should be developed before the start of the new CP. VAM criteria and indicators could be important inputs, not only for the identification of vulnerability but also for monitoring and evaluating outcomes at the local level.
- ✎ Purchases from farmers in communities and agricultural zones generating surpluses should be strengthened and given priority through Peasants' Economic Organizations and bodies such as the Liaison Committee for Farmers' Economic Organizations. Thus, special emphasis will be placed on areas where the CP is being implemented.

Systems and Procedures

25. WFP Bolivia staff appreciate the process of decentralization and the delegation of authority to the field. As a result of decentralization, CP implementation has become more flexible. However, the now considerable volume of directives and manuals from Headquarters indicates the need for greater harmonization and more efficient access. Also, the need for training in new methods and procedures, in particular in the new WINGS (WFP Information Network and Global System) tool, is an urgent requirement. Fortunately, the WFP country office has sufficient and knowledgeable staff to carry out the administrative and technical tasks necessary to implement the Bolivia CP.

EVALUATION OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF ACTIVITIES TO THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

Basic Activity 1: Integrated and Participatory Rural Development in Depressed, Food-insecure Areas

26. This activity contributes to achieving the overall CP objectives by supporting the construction of productive infrastructure (mainly through the improvement of feeder roads,



soil rehabilitation and training) using FFW. The activity is entrusted to DRIPAD, which is present in the six selected departments with offices and technical teams in prefectures that coordinate and promote local-level activities. Special agreements establish the major commitment and contribution of municipal governments and are incorporated into the municipal budgets.

27. In addition, WFP has entered into associations and partnerships with local institutions (NGOs and others) that complement production-support activities and infrastructure works. Joint actions on various projects have been carried out with organizations such as FAO (post-harvest), PCI and Plan International. Likewise, the establishment of school health units and community drinking-water systems has been carried out as a supplementary activity with Plan International, the Pan-American Health Organization/World Health Organization and Movi Mundi of Italy, among others.
28. However, these actions are not sufficient, an issue that needs to be addressed in the next CP. Support to organization of the communities and groups that participate in FFW activities is provided only during the design and implementation of those works, but not afterward; there is no adequate monitoring of the use, sustainability, outcome or impact of the works created. Although they do not fall under the mandate of DRIPAD, agricultural extension work and the provision of technical advice for productive activities are not ensured. Despite municipal planning efforts (municipal development programmes, Annual Operational Plan), activities in infrastructure support and training are based on demand and are not complemented with a comprehensive focus or vision, or with a strategy that considers a municipality's or region's potential, its constraints and its vocation or development prospects. (See the recommendation made on page 11.)

Basic Activity 2: Public Health and Sanitation Improvements to Reduce the Incidence of Chagas Disease

29. Chagas disease is endemic in Bolivia. The main steps taken to cope with the problem are the reduction of disease-bearing vectors in the homes or living areas of the population at risk (through home improvements) and awareness-raising and training of the population at high risk.
30. This comprehensive focus on treatment, training and home improvements has had a significantly positive impact on children under 15 who have the disease, particularly in Tupiza. In 2000, the FFW activity encouraged about 1,500 families to improve their homes. However, that same year, lack of funds from the Ministry of Housing for materials for home improvements limited efforts to achieve the stated goal of reducing the risk of contracting Chagas. Nevertheless, this activity has positively contributed to the third CP goal of increasing human development by means of providing adequate access to health services.
31. Inclusion of this activity in the forthcoming CP should be appraised in light of the fact that much progress has been made in the fight against Chagas disease. This progress includes the reduction of infestation by vectors to less than 5 percent in 60 municipalities of Tarija, Chuquisaca and Potosí, and that, since 2000, the Southern Cone Initiative, through the National Health Authority, has certified an interruption in vectoral transmission of Chagas disease in Bolivia.



Basic Activity 3a: Integral Development of Children under 6 in the Poorest Areas

32. There are high levels of chronic malnutrition and deficient health and sanitation in poor rural, urban and peri-urban families. Such levels influence the first years of a child's life, and are very difficult to reverse in later years. This situation requires a strategy for education, health and adequate nutrition during pre-school years (age 0–5), and for this reason the Government has given priority to the PAN project, now functioning in the 149 most food insecure municipalities. The Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education do not adequately reach those vulnerable groups under their current regular programming. The PAN project, supported by WFP, responds to this need in a comprehensive and standardized manner, providing initial education, psychomotor development direct feeding, socialization and capacity-building (bilingual), with a focus on gender and the use of WFP food aid as a programme catalyst only. The other achievements of PAN are the participation of parents (particularly women) in the design, management and control of food, and the contributions of communities (monthly payments in cash and food). Indications are that this activity can successfully contribute to the stated CP goal of improving human development for children.
33. However, in order to achieve the desired impact based on comprehensive care of young children, the sectors involved (education and health) must fulfil their commitment to offering complementary services such as nutritional screening, disease treatment and the provision of technical staff, as well as close intersectoral coordination—actions that are at present assumed by PAN.

Recommendation

- ✎ The PAN programme must be continued and monitored in the poorest rural and peri-urban areas, maintaining its comprehensive care of children and promoting the participation of parents, and above all women, in the economic and social activities of the centres and communities. Municipalities can assist in the search for strategic partnerships and the coordination with NGOs or other civil-society actors in order to contribute at the operational level.

Basic Activity 3b: School Feeding

34. In the Potosí department (area of Cotagaita and San Juan del Oro)—an extremely depressed area in terms of natural resources, employment and difficult access to basic services (owing to its isolation)—delivery of food aid was provided to 385 schools. The use of food aid is direct and daily, with the preparation of breakfast and a snack. Training modules in handicrafts and agricultural production (vegetable gardens, smallstock raising) have been incorporated into students' curricula. In addition, the children are supplied with micronutrients, given deworming treatments and vaccinated. This activity has contributed to an increase in the school enrolment and attendance rates for both boys and girls.
35. Parents in the community served on school boards in order to participate in the management and handling of food aid, and were also involved in productive and social activities around the schools via the FFW activity. This has helped solve the problems of access to food and school infrastructure in an area with high levels of migration.



Recommendation

- ✎ The school feeding programme should continue, and can be inserted into the United States' School Feeding Initiative. The monitoring system should apply criteria on the quality of education (professional training of teachers, school infrastructure and sanitation).

Supplementary Activity 1: Supply of Micronutrients

36. There is a high level of commitment from the Government, as well as great will on the part of the Ministry of Health, to fortify basic food items (in particular wheat flour) so as to overcome micronutrient nutritional deficiencies, such as those causing anaemia. National industries and millers concluded an agreement to fortify wheat flour with iron and vitamins and promote it at the national level. WFP complements this national strategy by promoting the programme, supplying raw materials and distributing the fortified flour in its CP.
37. With the fortification of wheat flour, micronutrient intake has generally improved, since flour is consumed daily (in bread, pasta, etc.) and is used in WFP food aid (in the bread produced at PAN centres; in school and family rations and in food-for-work rations). Moreover, the oil included in the food rations is fortified with vitamin A. WFP is researching other mass-consumption products—for example, Andean crop products such as quinoa cocoa and quinoa flakes—with a view to fortifying them, thus giving added value to their production. This activity clearly contributes to the CP goal of improving the nutritional situation of children.

Supplementary Activity 2: Assistance to Street Children

38. The street children (boys and girls) and child worker phenomenon is a serious and rapidly growing problem, primarily in the main cities of the country. WFP has responded by complementing—in terms of food, health, education, production and gender perspectives—existing programmes in the social sector, such as those run by NGOs including Environment, Development, Action (ENDA-Bolivia), with the direct feeding of vulnerable groups in health centre canteens. However, owing to the activity's brief duration (contribution of food products started in December 2000), it is still too early to evaluate its impact and contribution to CP goals.

Recommendation

- ✎ Assistance to Street Children should be continued and strengthened, and criteria and indicators should be identified that will measure the impact of WFP food aid.

APPLICATION OF THE ENABLING DEVELOPMENT POLICY

39. Marginalized regions with high levels of poverty and vulnerability to food insecurity were selected for the CP activities. In order to strengthen the system of information management and analysis, WFP Bolivia established a VAM Unit and is endeavouring to improve the criteria for and efficiency of its targeting.
40. The use of food aid for the creation of sustainable assets is directed fundamentally towards support to productive infrastructure (improvement of local roads, protection of



arable land, land rehabilitation, improvement of irrigation channels and systems and support to livestock-raising) and follows the principles of the Enabling Development policy. In critical situations such as droughts and floods, the CP demonstrated its flexibility in adapting its resources to care for affected families and prevent the total loss of their means of subsistence or the sale of their means of production (tools and cattle).

41. Disaster-prevention and mitigation activities for areas vulnerable to floods also exist within Basic Activity 1, through various protection systems. However, the complexity of natural resources management (river basins affected by mining; erosion and soil degradation; among other aspects) implies the need for additional interventions and institutional policies that go beyond the possibilities of food aid. These same limitations apply regarding environmental pollution, as for example the pollution of the Pilcomayo basin by mining activities.
42. The CP's health/nutrition and education activities are in accordance with the priorities of the Enabling Development policy, insofar as conditions have been created for young children and women to improve their nutritional and health status, in particular through services offered by the PAN centres and by schools. Activities are oriented towards a comprehensive focus on combating and preventing malnutrition with health, education and feeding measures.
43. Regarding partnerships, WFP has established cooperation networks between each of the CP activities and the central Government, the prefectures and municipal governments, and has integrated its actions with those of the national public administration. Collaboration has been established with international cooperation bodies (the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, FAO and UNICEF) and the NGOs PCI, Plan International and ENDA-Bolivia. However, greater emphasis must be placed on identifying opportunities for association and coordination with technical-assistance entities.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CP	Country Programme
CSO	Country Strategy Outline
DRIPAD	Unit for Integrated and Participatory Rural Development in Depressed Areas
ENDA	Environment, Development, Action
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFW	Food for work
MOVALM	Warehouse Movements System
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PAN	National Programme for Care of Children under 6
PCI	Project Concern International
SIMEVDA	Monitoring and Evaluation System for Food Distribution
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund



VAM

Vulnerability analysis and mapping

