

<p align="center">Evaluation of the EU’s cooperation with BOLIVIA 2007-2013</p> <p align="center">“Fiche Contradictoire”</p>		
<p align="center">Recommendations</p>	<p align="center">Answers from the EU Services</p>	<p align="center">Follow-Up (one year later)</p>
<p align="center">With respect to Strategic Alignment and Instruments used</p>		
<p>1. Ensure work distribution based on the added value that can be provided by the EC and each EU Member State, which should be reflected as joint programming and strategy on part of EU Member States, starting in 2017, completely aligned with the running Government Program and 2025 Patriotic Agenda.</p>	<p>Agreed, division of labour with Member States to be agreed in the framework of 2017-2020 Joint Programming exercise (indicatively to be finalised during 2015)</p>	<p>The Joint Programming document has been finalized at country level and it is now in HQs for formal revision and approval. Full-fledged Joint Programming is expected from 2020.</p>
<p>2. Promote the scaling up and appropriate combination of the project approach and budget support. The project approach requires an existing institutional settlement and for management units to be inserted in this setting to promote sustainable achievements and a nimbler startup. A scaled up combination with subsequent sector budget support offers motivation for successful processes concerning institutional and capacity strengthening and policy innovation. On the other hand, the incorporation of an institutional strengthening and capacity development axis should be promoted as a component of each supported sector policy.</p>	<p>Agreed. This is already an existing practice in Bolivia (e.g. budget support in water and sanitation, alternative development or fight against drugs, support initially started via projects and subsequently moved to budget support). A similar approach is foreseen in the justice sector, which is expected to start with support via project approach and subsequently it will be decided on further support to the sector. As for institutional strengthening, an over-arching technical assistance programme ('Capacity building concerning public policies supported by Sector Reform Contract' - €13.6 m) is</p>	<p>We confirm the intention to start intervention in the Justice sector (based on the June '16 national summit) through project approach to be followed when appropriate by BS. As for combining the two, the recent CSO/LA CfP focused on areas relevant to ongoing BS operations. Finally, as envisaged in the MIP 2014-16 included a significant amount for institutional strengthening.</p>

	envisaged in the framework of the support measures of the new MIP.	
<p>3. Just as sector budget support contributions for Policy dialogue and Budget Support are inserted into existing national strategies and spaces, promote that the development of capacities be inserted in an existing national strategy. If this strategy does not exist, promote and/or support its design. Furthermore, the strengthening of public finance management should be promoted to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of public management. This should be done by means of a sector dialogue that guarantees the sustainability of the modality now under the full application of the fungible and traceable funding principle, as well as the predictability of funds, matching SBS schedules with those of the national budget.</p>	<p>Agreed. The foreseen horizontal technical assistance project would work in this direction.</p>	<p>By promoting a more unified technical assistance programme, the EU will help the government to identify and rationalize its capacity building needs. The PFM improvement plan supported by the EU was successfully completed in 2015. A new plan is under discussion as well as a new PEFA. All these measures are coordinated with the Government in the framework of a continued sector policy dialogue.</p>
<p>4. Pay more attention to quality risks facing projects implemented within an environment in which political criteria prevails over technical implementation criteria. In addition, it will be</p>	<p>Agreed. This will be particularly relevant for the justice sector.</p>	<p>Policy dialogue with justice sector was intensified through new mechanisms of coordination of international donors, improving complementarity of interventions and permitting a stronger common position</p>

<p>convenient to have contingency plans or diverse mechanisms for the early termination of activities.</p>		<p>vis a vis political instances.</p>
<p>5. Promote the measurement of the effects/impacts of the implementation of sector public policies. This task will require dynamic work to strengthen capacities to generate information and monitoring systems appropriate for this purpose. Therefore, we recommend promoting appropriate coordination with the National Institute of Statistics (INE), starting with policy formulation.</p>	<p>Agreed, this should be part of the new horizontal technical assistance programme.</p>	<p>The new Social and Economic Development Plan 2016-20 of the Government of Bolivia presents a set of sector indicators and targets that will ease the measurement of effects/impacts of public policies. Various TA programmes of EU and other donors are supporting the development of monitoring and data collection system and will continue to do so. These measures and programmes have enabled capacity building and further coordination with the INE.</p>
<p>With respect to supported sectors</p>		
<p>6. Suggest that the Government of Bolivia carries out a detailed analysis of experiences gained from the implementation of transfer-payments to productive sectors, from an institutional perspective and the perspective of beneficiaries, to identify good practices and lessons learned. These lessons learned may strengthen the sector support exit strategy, whose definition is still pending by the EUD.</p>	<p>Agreed. The Delegation has launched a mid-term evaluation of the projects managed by PRO-Bolivia in order to measure the impact of the €3m "Grants' Fund" on its beneficiaries. For PROEX, a similar evaluation is foreseen late this year. Finally, a final evaluation for EMPLEOMIN has just concluded. Good practices and lessons learned will be duly followed up by the Delegation.</p>	<p>In addition to the mid-term evaluation, a final evaluation of PRO Bolivia is being tendered. PROEX mid-term evaluation was concluded in 2016 and a final evaluation is foreseen for next year. The Delegation will pay due attention to good practices and lessons learned identified by said evaluations.</p>
<p>7. Perform an exhaustive analysis of the mechanisms behind food security improvement and the forces determining its progress, to be able</p>	<p>Agreed. This could be done in the context of news programmes focusing on food security.</p>	<p>This recommendation was followed in the framework of the formulation of the new Food Security BS programme that was signed in July 2016 and complemented by a</p>

<p>to perform adjustments to intervention models and tools; for example, based on the needs of different geographical regions or types of products. Simultaneously, take advantage of the opportunity to analyze the contribution of the achievements made in food security to the generation of employment or income (poverty reduction).</p>		<p>nutrition specific component (PRO ACT) currently being finalised.</p>
<p>8. Reinforce the development of capacities and institutional strengthening. Specifically, update existing regulations to consolidate new dynamics for the <u>fight against drug trafficking</u> and the comprehensive development with coca. It is recommended to continue the promotion of participation by civil society organizations in the design and implementation of comprehensive development strategic perspectives with coca and the fight against drug trafficking.</p>	<p>Agreed. This is already part of on-going effort in policy dialogue in this sector and should continue in the future. EU already supporting the update of existing regulatory framework (including through indicators in our upcoming budget support programme in this area)</p>	<p>The Delegation confirms that these efforts continue as key part of our intervention in these sectors.</p>
<p>9. Intensify efforts concerning <u>basic sanitation issues</u>, establishing efficient network management and promoting the application of financial mechanisms that ensure service's operation and maintenance. To be able to ensure the quantity and quality of services, the sector has to take into consideration environmental management and the application of comprehensive basin management. Furthermore, it should promote the measurement of the effects/impacts of the implementation of sector public policies on social, environmental, socio- productive and local economic development aspects, because the</p>	<p>Agreed (See reply to recommendation No5).</p>	<p>The EU is supporting the formulation of an Integral Plan by the Ministry of Environment and Water. Moreover, two ongoing programmes (through UNICEF and AECID) are addressing institutional and capacity weaknesses in the area of water and sanitation. In the new MIP 2017-20, currently under approval, greater relevance is given to sanitation. As described in point 5, capacities within the Government to measure of effects/impacts of sector policies are being strengthened through various programmes and TA from the EU and other donors.</p>

<p>purpose of the intervention strategy of the EU with respect to this sector is to promote local development, which will have an impact on poverty mitigation through sustainable practices.</p>		
<p>10. Support the consolidation of the new expanded <u>civil society</u>, without it losing diversity and autonomy. This can be attained by reinforcing and consolidating important achievements made related to cross-cutting issues such as good governance, human rights and the support of civil society. More emphasis should be placed on the justice axis of the future cooperation strategy.</p>	<p>Agreed. The CS roadmap has been drawn up (awaiting the endorsement by EU Member States in La Paz), defining a much larger scope (geographical and by sector of activity) of the relations between EU and CSOs. Cross cutting issues –mainly gender and HHRR- have been up-scaled in our daily work. On the other hand, Delegation's involvement in the Justice sector is steadily progressing, following an increased commitment on the side of the Beneficiary.</p>	<p>The Road Map was presented in March to the public, with significant participation of local and international CSO. The Delegation has taken the lead in the formulation of the new EU HR strategy, soon to be sent to HQ for approval. Following the publication of the new GAP2, the Delegation is launching a gender analysis to be concluded by the end of the year. As the leader of the International Justice Group, the EU has been very active in the running up of the Justice Summit of June 2016.</p>