A migrant indigenous family outside their new urban home. One of the daughters, Delia (age 3), has microcephaly and suffers from cerebral palsy ©UNICEF Bolivia/Alanes/2016
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1. Introduction

UNICEF Bolivia is preparing a new Country Programme Document (CPD) for the period 2018-2022 with the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (GoB) and in close collaboration with strategic partners at both national and subnational levels, including civil society organisations (CSOs), donors and the private sector. Based on an analysis of the current situation of children in Bolivia, this CPD will adopt a new strategic focus. The overarching goal is to support the GoB to narrow inequality gaps, with special consideration of indigenous peoples, and to position children and adolescents as a cornerstone to Bolivia’s sustainable development.

The preparation process for the new CPD has provided a timely opportunity to reassess the situation of Bolivian children and adolescents, applying an equity perspective, and to re-evaluate UNICEF’s comparative advantage within the new global and national strategic frameworks, including: the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); UNICEF’s 2018-2021 Strategic Plan (SP) and Gender Action Plan (GAP); the newly adopted national framework Patriotic Agenda (AP) 2025; the Social and Economic Development Plan (PDES) 2016-2020; and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2018-2022.

Through combining the four Programme Strategy Notes (PSN) of the new Country Programme (CP) into one document, the UNICEF Bolivia Country Office (BCO) demonstrates how a more integrated approach to programming has been adopted. The document shows the linkages between the different outcomes and articulates how the outputs jointly contribute to more strategic and sustainable results for children and adolescents.

The document is the product of a highly participative process, both internally and externally, taking into consideration the external environment and trends that affect the lives of children in Bolivia, both present and future. Several fora for dialogue and exchange with key experts in areas such as decentralisation, urbanisation, indigenous peoples, climate change, socio-political and economic trends, violence against children and public investment for children have been organised.

This process has also been complemented by a stocktaking of the current CP; a gender programmatic review; a national survey on Bolivian children’s and adolescents’ expectation related to their wellbeing and livelihood; a brand barometer that evaluated the current state of UNICEF’s brand in the country and how it is perceived by the general public; a mapping exercise of current interventions and demonstrative models, including their geographical reach; external surveys about UNICEF’s added value and future role, and; a mapping exercise of the Bolivian private sector for financial and non-financial engagement with UNICEF, among other documents.

This document is structured into three main parts:

- **Part 1 (sections 2 to 5):** An overall introduction to the individual PSN outlining the strategic thinking and rational for the formulation of the programme. It includes: a brief description of the situation of children and adolescents in Bolivia, including emerging trends; the international and national development framework; key lessons learned from the current country programme; and the overall strategy and logic that links the different programme components.

- **Part 2 (section 6):** The individual Programme Strategic Notes for the four programme components.

- **Part 3 (section 7):** Common assumptions and risks taken into consideration for the next CPD.

2. The Situation of Children in Bolivia

Bolivia is one of the world’s most geographically remote, culturally and diverse countries. It has the highest share of indigenous peoples in the Americas, with 42 per cent of the country’s 10 million population forming more than 37 indigenous nations. The country has experienced an extraordinary economic performance during the last ten years. As a result of favourable international context coupled with prudent macroeconomic management and the nationalization of the extractive sector, Bolivia’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew at an average rate of 5 per cent between 2006 and 2015, reaching its peak in 2013 at 6.8 per cent in 2013, and stabilising to 4.9 per cent again in 2015. This significant economic growth has resulted in Bolivia becoming a low-middle-income country (LMIC) in 2015.
In parallel, significant progress has been made on social issues. Between 2006 and 2015 extreme poverty fell by 21 per cent (from 37.7 per cent to 16.8 per cent), which is equal to a decrease of 1.7 million people. This was accompanied by a reduction in the inequality gap between the richest and the poorest. Between 2000 and 2015 Bolivia’s Gini index also fell from 0.62 to 0.47. Furthermore, multidimensional child poverty declined from 71 per cent in 2000 to 43 per cent in 2013. Bolivia also successfully achieved the Millennium Development Goals relating to increasing access to water and reducing malnutrition. In addition, Bolivia nationalized its natural resources production and established redistributive policies in favour of children (Bono Juancito Pinto for education) and future mothers (Bono Juana Azurduy).

Despite the fact that the country has had the highest reduction of inequality in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region, as it is going to be described in the next section, stark economic and social inequalities still persist. Additionally, many of the economic benefits that Bolivia has been experiencing during the ten years of governance of President Morales are unlikely to be sustained in the short and medium term. The decline in raw material and gas prices is reflected in more modest estimated growth rates (3 per cent) and a significant deterioration in fiscal accounts. The Government budget for 2017 is expected to suffer a three per cent reduction from 2016, and the Government has substantially increased public debt – rising by 10 percentage points of GDP in the past two years. At the same time, traditional donors are investing less in Bolivia and directing their international aid to economically weaker countries, which, in combination with reduced national spending, will have a negative impact on investments in social services.

Furthermore, despite some of the aforementioned economic and fiscal improvements in recent years, Bolivian public institutions remain fragile in key areas such as human resources; civil service; effective and transparent institutional, fiscal and budgetary management and implementation of statistics; and results monitoring systems. Official data about the situation of children in Bolivia is very limited and numerous issues concerning children remain statistically invisible, including early child development, quality of education, violence against children (VAC), child labour, and adolescents in conflict with the law. Meanwhile, the progress displayed by the few national-level indicators that are monitored hide persistent disparities and risks that affect the lives of children and adolescents in the country – including inequalities in access to health services and social protection, particularly protection from all forms of violence. Some of these disparities only become visible when data is disaggregated by geographic area, gender, ethnicity, disabilities and chronic diseases and economic quintile. Among Bolivia’s ethnic groups, the Amazonian indigenous peoples suffer the highest levels of poverty and economic and social exclusion. Poor indigenous girls living in rural areas are among the most vulnerable and lack access to many services. Yet, the country still has significant challenges in producing disaggregated information, which can help the development of evidence-based policies.

Bolivia has also been experiencing a rapid urbanization process and important demographic transformations, affecting the lives of children; in 2012, 67 per cent of the national population lived in urban areas compared to 41 per cent in 1976. Of these, currently 2.5 million children live in urban areas, which represents 66% of the whole child population in the whole country (3.8 million). At present, the four biggest cities of Bolivia (La Paz-El Alto, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz) with their respective 16 municipalities, are home to almost half of the population (46 per cent). The migration from rural to the urban areas led to a rapid urbanization process that has resulted in unplanned settlements with poor infrastructure, land degradation and pollution, increased pressure on fresh water supplies, and increased insecurity and vulnerability to all forms of violence. As a result, the largest number of children who do not have their rights fulfilled and lack access to social services are represented by children from rural
families that have migrated to urban areas. At the same time, rural municipalities start to become depopulated, leading to less government funds for essential services, creating a negative reinforcing situation that increases even more the socio-economic risk for children and adolescents living in the rural areas - historically known as the poorest areas in Bolivia. Consequently, it is crucial for UNICEF to support the National and subnational governments to address the needs of both urban and rural areas through an enhanced focus on sustainable cities and communities.

A further emerging issue which presents a challenge for the future of children and adolescents is climate change, and consequently recurrent natural disasters. Bolivia is one of the most affected countries by ‘natural’ disasters such as drought and flooding. All predictions show that climate change is likely to increase the frequency, severity and unpredictability of these extreme weather events, aggravating even more the situation of children in rural and urban areas. The climate change induced disasters have inflicted increasing stress on natural resources and livelihoods; between 2002 and 2012, 84 per cent of the municipalities of Bolivia were affected by flooding and 67 per cent by drought. In addition, decades of worsening drought and the extreme 2014-2016 El Niño, led to the declaration of a national state of emergency by the President at the end of November 2016. The city of La Paz, with a population of about 800,000 people, suffered from severe water rationing and its water reserves almost dried out. It is likely that the impact of droughts will continue to get worse and the effects of global warming increasingly impact the living conditions and opportunities of children and communities, especially the poorest and most vulnerable.

3. The Global Agenda and National Priorities: SDG’s, PA 2025 and PDES 2016-2020

UNICEF’s 2018-2022 CP is being formulated as part of the overall frameworks of the SDGs and the 2018-2021 UNICEF’s SP and GAP. The idea is not only to set common grounds with the global agendas, but also to be able to contribute to achieve global goals, and to help Bolivia to advance towards internalizing the SDG principles.

The national framework for Bolivia’s socio-economic future is set by the Patriotic Agenda (“Agenda Patriótica”) or Agenda 2025, which outlines the Government’s long term vision for the development of the country. The Agenda is constituted by 13 key pillars. For each of the pillars, the Agenda presents prioritized challenges and sets a few – loose – targets to be achieved. However, the Agenda is an inspirational plan and does not offer details on how it should be implemented. For this purpose, the Government utilise different planning instruments combined in the Integral State Planning System (SPIE), including the recently released 2016-2020 Social and Economic Development Plan (PDES), as well as sectoral, multisectoral and territorial (departmental and municipal) development plans.

The PDES establishes 68 goals and 340 results to achieve the concept of “Living Well” for the population. This is an ambitious plan which lays out an integrated system for planning at central and sub-national levels linked to the allocation of resources. The plan presents the results for each of the pillars in the Agenda 2025, and set a series of actions to be developed in the coming years. Within this plan, the Government aims to maintain an average growth rate of 5 per cent per year between 2016 and 2020, allowing it to reduce extreme poverty from 17 per cent to 10 per cent. To this end, the plan proposes an extensive public investment programme funded in part by savings accumulated during the economic boom, part by Bolivian Central Bank (CB) loans, and part by external financing.

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3 Vivir Bien (Living Well) is proposed as a new model for development based on Bolivia’s indigenous process of change: “El Vivir Bien es vivir en igualdad y en justicia. Donde no haya ni explotados ni explotadores, donde no haya ni excluidos ni quienes excluyen, donde no haya ni marginados ni marginadores. El Vivir Bien es vivir en comunidad, en colectividad, en reciprocidad, en solidaridad, y, especialmente, en complementariedad” (Ministerio de Planificación - Bolivia)
It is important to highlight that the PDES includes several results related to specific challenges, both direct and indirect, for children, adolescents and women. For example, the plans envisages to increase coverage for Early Childhood Development services, to strengthen the role of Defenders of Children and Adolescents, to eradicate labour exploitation of children and adolescents, increase secondary school retention, and reduce malnutrition among children younger than 5 years of age, among others. The BCO has already initiated preliminary work in support of the GoB to ensure consistency in the achievement of these results, in line with SDGs, for this period of transition to the new CP.

4. Lessons learned

Based on the dialogue with different stakeholders and internal reflection, the following lessons learned were identified to support the strategic orientation of the 2018-2022 programme of cooperation:

i. Results could have been more substantial if an interlinked and integrated approach to programming was applied in better defined geographical areas, targeting fewer critical issues that affect children. The new CP will, therefore: i) use a strengthened cross-sectoral approach to programming to support the combination of the traditional programmatic silos that characterised the current CP and the work with the Government, and; ii) reduce the geographic scope for programme interventions to a limited number of departments and municipalities. Both, will allow UNICEF to maximize the dialogue among programmatic areas, the use of resources and, consequently, increase results for children.

ii. Subnational levels (Departments and Municipalities) have been constituted as valuable spaces for the formulation, monitoring, implementation and evaluation of action plans with budget allocations for children. Nonetheless, at the same time, these lack capacity to fully adapt and implement national policies that could maximize results for children. In this sense, the current CP has demonstrated the importance of accompanying the decentralisation process, understanding that subnational government institutions at departmental and municipal levels are key actors for leveraging of resources to make real changes for children. To strengthen and build their capacities to effectively fulfil their role within the decentralisation process will therefore be at the heart of the new CP. This will be done through three main approaches: i. strengthening the planning process within the new national development framework; ii. accompanying the Government in implementing established public policies and legal framework as well as iii. Developing a scalable model for integrated early childhood development (IECD) in urban and rural contexts.

iii. The recurrent natural disasters, the intensification of climate change and the persisting capacity gaps in the Government to respond to this situation in a more systemic way, urge the need to develop a more strategic approach to mitigate and prevent the impacts of shocks and stresses on children and their families. The new CP will therefore strengthen and mainstream risk-informed programming throughout the programme by strengthening national and subnational systems and positioning climate change and children as a core issue within the national development agenda.

5. The New programme of cooperation 2018-2022

UNICEF can help Bolivia to address pending challenges for children and adolescents, which are rooted in an unfinished agenda framed by persistent inequalities. Additionally, there is a need to sustain recent social improvements, and for institutional strengthening and capacity-building at the national and subnational levels to facilitate the implementation of the legal framework and public policies for children and adolescents. Based on an analysis of the situation of children, UNICEF Bolivia’s overarching goal for the new CP will be to support the GoB to narrow inequality gaps, with special consideration of indigenous peoples, and to position children and adolescents as a cornerstone to Bolivia’s sustainable development.

Considering the challenging socio-, economic and political context of the country, the critical fundraising environment, as well as the lessons learned of the current CP, UNICEF Bolivia needs to sharpen its programmatic focus and maximise resources to be able to contribute to more strategic results for children with equity. This has resulted in the selection of fewer results (6 outcomes are being reduced to 4 and 23 outputs to 15) to enhance focus in line with the new UNICEF SP and GAP as well as the
adoption of an integrated approach to programming to respond to the needs of children, putting a specific focus on the earliest years and adolescence, promoting gender equality.

The proposed structure for the CP consists of four Outcomes, as illustrated in Figure 1. The first Outcome focuses on supporting the GoB in scaling up IECD, promoting a holistic and cross-sectoral approach to programming. Outcome two focuses on the quality of education, learning and secondary school retention for boys and girls. This outcome also addresses cross-sectoral issues such as VAC; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in schools; and climate change adaptation. Outcomes three and four are cross-sectoral by essence, combining mainstreamed and targeted approaches. As a result, they support the achievement of a range of results under the other Outcomes, but also contribute to the CP with their targeted strategies and results within their specific Outcome areas. Outcome three focuses on prevention and response to VAC, and, outcome four is centred on social inclusion and governance to position children at the core of the development agenda.

Together, the four have a combined impact on furthering the achievement of child rights in the country, linking downstream interventions with upstream policy dialogue. The abbreviated titles have been used below, but each individual PSN narrative (section 6) and the results framework (Annex 2) provide full results statements. Even though the CP does not formally follow a life-cycle approach, it is clear from Figure 1 that this approach was considered during the development of the new CPD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0-5 years</th>
<th>6-11 years</th>
<th>12-17 years</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 1:</strong> Every child survives and thrives: “Equal opportunities, integral care and protection in the beginning of life to “Live Well”.</td>
<td><strong>Outcome 2:</strong> Every child learns and develops its’ life project: “My life – my present and my future”.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 3:</strong> Every child is protected from violence, abuse and exploitation: “Making the end of violence a reality for all children and adolescents”.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 4:</strong> Every child has a fair chance in life: “Reducing socio-economic and climate change risks on children through strengthened governance and partnerships”.</td>
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Important cross-cutting issues such as gender, cultural diversity, equity, climate change, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and humanitarian action are both mainstreamed and targeted throughout specific strategies in the four programme components. In terms of promotion of gender equality, the CP will spearhead four gender flagship areas:

i. Changing gender stereotypes in parenting and early childhood development (Outcome 1, Output 1.5);

ii. Empowering adolescent girls and change of gender patterns in secondary education through participation and life skills promotion (Outcome 2, Output 2.4);

iii. Preventing and responding to gender based violence with a focus on sexual violence, including in emergency situations and commercial sexual exploitation (Outcome 3, Output 3.2);

iv. Monitoring and analysis of gender trends across different socio-economic spectrums (Outcome 4, Output 4.1).

A diverse group of indigenous nations live in the areas where the new CP is going to put its focus. Hence, diversity is also considered throughout UNICEF’s support. The new CP reflects the specificities of the indigenous cultures and languages, especially in programme component two (2) through intercultural, intracultural and pluri-lingual education, but also in the other programme components by supporting culturally appropriate services and knowledge.

Each programme component has embedded the idea that their planning interventions should be flexible and adaptable enough to quickly respond to different types of emergencies. It is important to highlight that, Bolivia is not only vulnerable to climate change emergencies that are related to its geographic
position; but also to economic shocks caused by the international market situation that, depending on their strength, could disrupt the country’s economy, increasing poverty and socio-economic vulnerabilities, and negatively impact on government’s capacity to alleviate the situation for the most vulnerable populations. Therefore, UNICEF Bolivia will both support the strengthening of capacities and systems in an operative manner through its three first programme Outcomes, mainly through the outputs related to supply/services and demand, and, through Outcome four, at strategic policy level through enhancing the Government’s capacities in climate and disaster risk analysis and adaptation.

For the 2018-2022 CP, UNICEF will continue to provide support at national level in terms of improving child rights monitoring, advocacy and strengthening public policies and financing, to take cost-effective interventions to scale. At the sub-national level, based on the inputs of different stakeholders and internal analysis, UNICEF Bolivia has decided to sharpen the geographic coverage to foster cross-sectoral collaboration and partnerships.

Based on a set of criteria, programme interventions will be concentrated to four departments: La Paz, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba and Pando. In each department, support will be provided both to departmental governments as well as to a total of eight urban and rural municipalities, two in each department. The idea is to concentrate efforts in few municipalities to maximize the results for children. One demonstrative model for IECD will be designed, implemented and monitoring for scaling up in two municipalities, one urban and one rural. The combined strategies that are going to be used are depicted in Section 6.

As outlined in Figure 2 below, UNICEF Bolivia’s strategic programme approach, including the structure of the results framework, will combine vertical interventions (pertaining to promoting an enabling environment, improving the supply and creating demand) and horizontal reach (referring to the different governmental levels) in its planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting functions, focusing on a set of key change strategies to achieve the desired results.

1. Vertical level

The vertical level is based on the analysis of determinants and essential conditions that impede children from benefiting from basic social services and interventions, and practices that promote children’s rights relate to an enabling environment, supply and services and the demand. UNICEF’s programmatic intervention will therefore be structured according to the three areas below:

Enabling environment: a strong focus will be put on evidence based upstream policy advocacy to improve public policies, financing, systems and decentralised programmes to establish an enabling environment for children in both rural and urban settings.

Supply and services: UNICEF will address persistent inequities and sustain recent social improvements through institutional strengthening and capacity-building to ensure that public policies are

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4 Criteria include: key social indicators, disparities, geographic and ethnic diversity, the LAC Amazon Strategy, urban and rural settings, political will and commitments to make sustainable change for children, results achieved in the current CP as well as subnational capacities.
put into practice and that quality basic social services are delivered to children in both rural and urban areas.

**Demand:** The CP will promote positive behaviours and demand for quality basic services and build support for UNICEF’s cause by creating a movement for children. This will be done by enhancing communication and advocacy, boosting UNICEF’s brand and multi-stakeholder partnerships, strengthening the role of the private sector in respecting and promoting children’s rights, as well as supporting children and adolescents as agents of change around the four results areas.

**ii. Horizontal level**

The horizontal approach, displayed in Figure 2, refers to the different levels of intervention, which correspond to the country's administrative organization: national and subnational, this one subdivided into department and municipal levels.

**At the national level,** in order to ensure a sharper equity-focus and more effective results for children, UNICEF will work with national counterparts to introduce new policies in specific areas - such as designing a policy for IECD - and/or to adapt existing laws and policies to conform with international standards, considering, in a comprehensive manner, the cost implications of implementation. UNICEF will also support the central GoB to better coordinate and strengthen intersectoral interventions. Child rights monitoring and advocacy will also be strengthened on key emerging issues, such as climate change vulnerability and adaptation, the impact of the extractive industry on child rights, and innovative solutions in urban settings.

**At the sub-national level,** UNICEF Bolivia will maximise programmatic impact by creating synergies and converging sectoral interventions in the four selected departments, including selected rural and urban municipalities. Capacity and commitment of both department and municipal authorities will be strengthened to sustain and scale-up successful models, as well as the need to enhance national monitoring and evaluation frameworks at the local level to track progress on key child indicators.

The combination of the horizontal and vertical level interventions set the framework on how UNICEF’s next CP will be designed, implemented, monitored and evaluated. The national and departmental level interventions will focus more on influencing public policies, budget allocation and situation monitoring. At department and municipal levels, UNICEF will also work with public managers to follow up on the implementation of national public policies, fostering opportunities and creating spaces to improve capacity building to better understand, adapt, plan, implement and monitor national policies into the local realities. As much as possible, at all administrative levels, key interventions from the different programmatic areas (next section) will happen using combined strategies. For example, the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey being planned for Programme Outcome 1 will also capture elements related to other programme components, helping in the monitoring of the overall results and contributions of the CP.

Among the four proposed programme components, programme component 1 has a different approach in its intervention at subnational level. As it is going to be detailed in the next section, a demonstrative model will be structured under this component to integrate key interventions from health, nutrition, WASH, early learning, child protection and social inclusion. The idea for this **municipal integrated demonstrative model of intervention** for IECD is to focus the implementation in a well-defined geographical area where the combined actions of different programmatic sectors can generate short to medium term results for children, positively impacting their life conditions, increasing their resilience, and, consequently, reducing their socio-economic vulnerabilities. In concentrating the efforts, UNICEF aims to better monitor the progress of the interventions, creating a costed scalable IECD model that can be adapted and replicated to different contexts in the country.

*Figure 2: UNICEF in Bolivia Strategic Programme Approach*
6. Programme Components Individual Strategic Notes

6.1 Programme Component 1: Every child survives and thrives: “Equal opportunities, integral care and protection in the beginning of life to “Live Well”.

6.1.1 Introduction

The first programme component focuses on contributing to guaranteeing proper ECD conditions for all children under five years (U5 years) in Bolivia, in line with the SDGs and the PDES. UNICEF is committed to supporting the GoB in creating a multi-sectoral and holistic approach to ECD integrating interventions in health, nutrition, WASH, education, child protection and social inclusion.

Sustainable changes in the situation of children in relation to the survival and thrive agenda will only be possible if Bolivia i) has an integrated policy framework for ECD; ii) optimizes investments in this life cycle; iii) provides quality services; and iv) ensures the adequate institutional human resources, at the same time as parents and caregivers have the knowledge and resources they need to provide care and respond to the needs of girls and boys in their earliest years.

Based on an analysis of the conditions required to identify and address bottlenecks and barriers to the scaling up of integrated ECD interventions, UNICEF Bolivia will focus on: (i) developing and supporting the implementation of integrated public policies and institutional frameworks that enable provision of ECD services at scale; (ii) improving the access to and quality of social services provided to the most disadvantaged children by strengthening institutional capacities and support multi-sectoral programming; and by (iii) promoting healthy behaviours and generating demand for quality social services at community level, by empowering and raising the awareness of parents and care-givers so that they can provide adequate care for young children. At national level, the main governmental counterparts for the programme component will be the Ministry of Health (MoH), the Ministry of Education (MoE), the Ministry of the Environment and Water, the Ministry of Justice and the National Food and Nutrition Council. At subnational levels, UNICEF will work with the Departmental and Municipal Governments, including the municipal secretariats of human development.

UNICEF will continue to work at central level, but activities will be focused to the subnational level to enable the development of pathways for implementation of IECD services at scale. The inter-sectoral
linkages of this programme component with the other components can be summarized as: i) with the Component 2, output 2.2, and 2.4 addressing WASH in schools and life skills promotion among adolescents focusing on MHM and prevention of adolescent pregnancies; ii) with the component 3, output 3.2 and 3.3 related to the coordination with protection systems and the prevention VAC and, iii) with the component 4, output 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 regarding the financing in IECD, DRR and climate change adaptation and social mobilization.

The programme component is linked to the national development plan and contributes primarily to the achievement of SDGs 1, 3, 6 and 10, but also to SDGs 2, 5, 16 and 17.

6.1.2 Prioritised issue and areas

Multiple scientific studies show that the brain develops faster during the first three years of a human’s life. Therefore, the early years are crucial for the motor, cognitive, emotional and social development required for a child to achieve its full potential. Bolivia still faces several challenges that directly and indirectly affect children’s development from birth up to five years of age. The country presents one of the highest rates of maternal and child mortality in the region, critical levels of different forms of malnutrition, insufficient access to safe water and sanitation, lack of knowledge about adequate cognitive stimulus, low access to early childhood education, and low birth registration levels. Combined, these deficiencies have substantial negative effects on the early development of boys and girls in the country.

In 2011, the Maternal mortality rate (MMR) in Bolivia was estimated to 160/100,000 live births, which is an improvement compared to 1989 (416/100,000). Yet, Bolivia has the third highest MMR in the region, after Haiti and Guyana; more than twice as high as the average for the region (68/100,000). Estimates for 2015 indicate under-five mortality rate (U5MR) to 56/1000 live births; infant mortality rate (IMR) at 44/1000 and neonatal mortality rate (NNMR) at 27/1000. Poor care during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum are major causes of maternal and child mortality.

Poor nutritional status of the mothers also contributes to higher levels of mortality. It has been forecasted that an increasing number of the Bolivian population are suffering a double burden in terms of nutrition – a combination of under-nutrition and overweight. According to last national health and demographic survey, 49.7 per cent of women aged 15-49 years are suffering overweight and 8.1 per cent of children under three years.

While the prevalence of chronic malnutrition in children under three years, measured as low height for age, had a significant drop in recent years, from 32.3 per cent in 2003 to 18.5 per cent in 2012, the progress has been uneven and persistent inequities remain. Chronic malnutrition in children under three in rural areas (25.9 per cent) was 11 percentage points higher than that in urban areas (14.6 per cent); there is a gap in chronic malnutrition of 31 percentage points between the department with the lower rate (Santa Cruz 11.2 per cent), and the one with the higher (Potosi 42.5 per cent); a gap of 26 percentage points was recorded in chronic malnutrition in the poorest quintile compared to the richest one; and the children of Quechua and Aymara mothers have levels of chronic malnutrition of 26.3 per cent and 23.5 per cent, respectively, which are almost twice as high as the national average of children of non-indigenous mothers (13.1 per cent).

Similar disparities related to income quintile, area of residence (rural vs. urban, department), and ethnic groups are found in data about mortality rates. For instance, 68 per cent of maternal deaths occur...
among indigenous women (mainly Quechua and Aymara), particularly in remote rural and marginal peri-
urban areas. Neonatal mortality for families in the poorest quintile was more than double the national aver-
age, 41/1000 to 18/1000 live births\textsuperscript{10}. The protective environment for a child starts with his and her right to have an identity recognised by the government through an official birth certificate. The lack of a birth certificate has extensive and potentially life-long harmful effects on children’s safety and wellbeing as it limits the child’s possibilities to access health and education services, increase their vulnerability to violence and abuse, and strip them of protection from trafficking, child labour and child marriage. Although Bolivia has made important progress in terms of birth registration in the last ten years, there are still around 180,000 unregistered children U5 years\textsuperscript{11}. The gaps are mainly among children living in rural areas – characterized by dispersed populations and mostly indigenous – and children and adolescents in vulnerable situations such as those living and/or working in the streets or in conflict with the law.

The rights to survive and to have an identity are complemented with the opportunities for early stimulation and cognitive, social and emotional development of the child; at home, in day-care centres and care institutions and/or in preschool education. While ECD services constitute an important prerequisite for child health, appropriate care at home is essential for the full cognitive development of young children. Analysis shows that parents and families have limited information about key care practices and therefore do not fully value ECD. According to a survey from 2015\textsuperscript{12}, conducted in 13 municipalities, only 30 per cent of the mothers and 15 per cent of the fathers declared to be involved in activities that stimulate the development of their child (such as singing, telling stories, or reading). In addition, 71 per cent of women and 68 per cent of men reported they agree with at least one reason that justifies corporal punishment among boys and girls\textsuperscript{13}. This, together with the lack of stimulation, may have severe impacts on children’s wellbeing, development and school performance and learning.

Bolivia has no official data on children under three years enrolled in day-care or preschool service, nor about the quality of the care provided by those institutions. However, there existing services are generally private and concentrated in urban areas. There is also a lacking awareness about the importance of catering to Bolivia’s cultural or linguistic diversity. As for children between four and five, only 50 per cent were enrolled in formal education services in 2012\textsuperscript{14}. The health sector has also an important role in monitoring and stimulating the development given that it is the entry point to services during the first two years of life. Further, about 1,730 children under 6 are in institutional care because of domestic violence, parent’s alcoholism or neglect\textsuperscript{15}. They have the right to receive the same stimulation to fully develop their capacities.

Continuous, affordable and safe access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services is fundamental for children’s health, development and security. When forced to rely on unsafe water, they are at risk of deadly diseases and severe malnutrition. Unsafe water and sanitation are also linked to stunted growth, which causes irreversible physical and cognitive damage and impacts children’s performance in school.\textsuperscript{16} In Bolivia approximately 30 per cent of the children suffered from diarrhoea,

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{10} Estudio Nacional de Mortalidad maternal 2011, Ministerio de Salud, 2016
\item \textsuperscript{11} Estimates based on Censo Nacional de Población y Vivienda 2012
\item \textsuperscript{12} Encuestas Municipales de Desarrollo Infantil 2014-2015, UNICEF. Data from five municipalities from the Department of Chuquisaca.
\item \textsuperscript{13} ENDSA 2008
\item \textsuperscript{14} Características Educativas de Bolivia, Censos 1976, 1992, 2001 y 2012, Instituto Nacional de Estadística
\item \textsuperscript{15} National Study on Institutionalized Children (Ministry of Justice, 2014)
\item \textsuperscript{16} https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF_Thirsting_for_a_Future_REPORT.pdf
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
with 7.3 per cent having had blood in their stool\textsuperscript{17}. Access to safe water and sanitation is also fundamental to enable health centres to provide quality care.

Bolivia has reached the MDG target for drinking water for urban areas (92 per cent), but not for rural areas (66 per cent). Further, sanitation in rural areas is critical and the country was far from reaching the MDG target on sanitation. In 2015, Bolivia had the highest rate of open defecation in the region (44 per cent) for rural areas. In addition, another 20 per cent of the rural population uses other unimproved sanitation facilities raising to 66 per cent the population not having access to improved sanitation. Two thirds of health care centres use a septic tank, but only 26 per cent are connected to a sewage system and almost a fifth (19 per cent) lack access to piped water\textsuperscript{18}. No data is available for pre-school and early child care centres.

Finally, there is a growing recognition that global climate changes increasingly reduce water availability in the highlands and exacerbate the water shortage in the arid and semi-arid valleys. In areas with a high vulnerability to flooding the climate change induced alterations of the hydrological cycle has led to extended and more severe periods of flooding. Due to the high rates of extreme poverty in rural areas (33 per cent vs. 9 per cent in urban areas), the resilience capacity of the rural population to shocks is minimal. This increases the risk that social, economic and climate related emergencies deepen poverty levels, and increases migration to urban areas. The lack of ECD services during emergency situations is also a critical concern in order to provide adequate care and response to the needs of the youngest population. Of the four departments where the CP will be implemented, three suffer from severe droughts, La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz (Chaco region), while Pando is afflicted by flooding.

Based on extensive consultation with key stakeholders and partners, and a review of previous programme outcomes and literature, the main barriers and bottlenecks that impede access to inclusive and quality ECD services can be summarized as the following.

\textbf{Enabling environment.} Bolivia does not have a normative framework and an integrated policy for ECD. Moreover, analysis has shown diverse gaps in inter-sectoral coordination, and lack of appropriate mechanisms for a holistic approach to the young child. In some cases, despite relative clarity of institutional roles, sector policies and programmes implemented by national, department and local governments lack appropriate communication, coordination and monitoring mechanisms, which hinder coherent strategies and strategic financing to close the remaining gaps. For example, one of the main barriers identified as impeding universal and timely access to birth registration is the weak coordination and articulation between state bodies and entities related to the civil register, especially between health services, municipalities and social services. Similar situation happens related to different aspects of WASH, health and education.

\textbf{Supply.} One of the main bottlenecks include the general absence of services and specialised human resources related to ECD across the country. For example, poor care during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum are major causes of maternal and child mortality. These are largely attributed to a lack of equipment in maternal and child care health institutions; difficulties to access to health care in remote and dispersed communities; lack of specialised technical capacities among health staff; poor implementation of existing policies; and lacking monitoring and follow-up of care services to women of childbearing age, pregnant women and new-borns. Another example in the WASH sector: the WASH BAT 2015 revealed that much of the current situation in the Bolivian WASH sector – especially the gap between rural and urban – is explained by lacking management capacities and weak sector coordination.

\textsuperscript{17} ENDSA 2008
\textsuperscript{18} UDAPE, análisis de progresos en el acceso a fuentes mejoradas de agua y a instalaciones mejoradas de saneamiento, Oct 2016
mechanisms, especially at the local government and community levels. In terms of early childhood educational services, the ones that are available are generally private, concentrated in urban areas and do not take into consideration cultural or linguistic diversity. Further, there is poor access to birth registration services in dispersed, hard-to-reach and vulnerable communities; and a lack of investment in the civil register system allowing for the sustainability of services.

**Demand.** Major barriers and bottlenecks to access to quality ECD services include: i) insufficient demand for registration, especially among indigenous peoples; ii) families have limited information about key care practices and therefore do not fully value ECD; iii) cultural acceptance of open defecation and low demand for sanitation solutions, particularly in rural areas, in combination with prohibitive costs to gain access to sanitation services; and iv) lack of knowledge about the benefits of water treatment in the home and about appropriate and affordable techniques.

By addressing crucial bottlenecks and barriers, this component will contribute to finding pathways to the provision of resilient, integrated and culturally appropriate IECD services at scale, helping young children to survive and thrive. UNICEF will support the GoB in i. implementing existing sectoral policies and programmes and ii. developing and implementing an integrated multi-sectoral policy and institutional framework that adequately respond to the full range of needs of young children, with special attention to children below three.

**6.1.3 Theory of Change**

The vision of change of Component 1 is to, **by 2022, children under five years, especially the most disadvantaged, benefit from integrated early childhood development services, care and institutional mechanisms, including in emergency situations.**

To achieve this the following conditions of change have been identified: (i) the supportive environment of policies, cross-sectoral coordination and financing to take IECD at scale improved; (ii) the delivery of quality social services to the most disadvantaged children improved (multi-sectoral programming linking integrated child and maternal health care, adequate nutrition practices, sustainable WASH services, early education and stimulation and violence prevention); and (iii) the positive behaviours strengthened and demand for quality IECD services increased among parents and care-givers; and (see Figure 3).

In this line, the ToC for this programme component implies that:

- **if** the country develops and implements an integrated policy and institutional framework that generates cooperation among sectors and efficiently allocates resources for implementing ECD at scale,
- **if** basic social services (child and maternal health, nutrition, WASH, education and child protection) are strengthened, accessible, appropriate, of quality, and integrated;
- **if** parents and caregivers are empowered, aware and engaged in the early development of their children, demanding quality ECD services; and

Then children below five will have improved their chances to survive and thrive.

This ToC will be facilitated through five outputs that correspond to the priorities identified above and build on existing national policies and lessons learned from the previous CPD. Activities will be implemented at both national and subnational level, with emphasis on the latter.
Figure 3: Framework to accelerate integrated ECD through a multi-sectoral approach (adapted from The Lancet, 2017; 389: 103-18)
Figure 4: Results Structure and Framework for Programme Component 1

UNICEF Outcome 1: By 2022, children under five years, especially the most disadvantaged, benefit from integrated early childhood development services, care and institutional mechanisms, including in emergency situations.

National Development Plan Priority – (Patriotic Agenda 2025 and Economic and Social Development Plan 2016-2020): Pillars 1, 2, 3, 8 and 12

UNDAF Outcome Areas: 1: Inclusive social development for the development of an integral human being; 2: Integral development and plural economy; and 4: inter- and intra-culturalism, des-colonialization and des-patriarchalisation.

UNICEF Outcome 1: By 2022, children under five years, especially the most disadvantaged, benefit from integrated early childhood development services, care and institutional mechanisms, including in emergency situations.

Enabling environment

Output 1.1: The Government has increased capacity to design and implement an integrated early childhood development policy and institutional framework to take interventions to scale, including in emergency situations.

Output 1.2: Integrated Health Services’ Networks in selected departments and municipalities deliver quality and integrated maternal and child health, nutrition and birth registration services, including in emergency situations.

Output 1.3: National and subnational capacities in selected departments and municipalities are strengthened to develop and monitor integrated and resilient water, sanitation and hygiene services, including in emergency situations.

Output 1.4: Education institutions in selected departments and municipalities provide quality early learning opportunities to children under five years of age, including in emergency situations.

Output 1.5: Parents, caregivers and community representatives in selected municipalities have knowledge and skills to care for, respond and manage the needs of children under five years, including in emergency situations.

Policy and system strengthening integrated child and maternal health, nutrition, birth registration, WASH and education services.

Foster cross-sectoral and multi-sectoral programming that responds to the needs of young children.

Generate, promote learning and the use of evidence.

Inputs: office staff, consultants, financial resources (RR, ORR, ORE), equipment, material, technical assistance, vehicles etc

Strengthen gender-informed programming to support gender equality in parenting and child care.

Promote behaviours, demand for services and changes in social norms that contribute to adequate care and protection for young children.

Create innovations

Strengthen gender-informed programming to support gender equality in parenting and child care.

UNICEF Outcome 1: By 2022, children under five years, especially the most disadvantaged, benefit from integrated early childhood development services, care and institutional mechanisms, including in emergency situations.
This output focuses on achieving the enabling environment necessary to provide the institutional framework that will facilitate the other results. For this purpose UNICEF will support: i) the development and implementation of IECD policy to scale up programmes at different levels; ii) the establishment of coordination mechanisms and governance structures that ensure cross-sectoral and multi-sectoral programming that responds to the needs of young children as a whole; and the iii) the political prioritisation of IECD services and securing of adequate financing. To these ends, UNICEF’s main strategies will:

i. **Generate knowledge, promote learning and the use of evidence and data on integrated ECD.** UNICEF will work with the Ministry of Planning (MoP), the National Institute for Statistics and the Social and Economic Policy Analysis Unit (known for its acronym in Spanish UDAPE) to support data collection and analysis on the importance of IECD, with a special focus on the data requirements for national and subnational development plans including SDG monitoring. This work will also include an analysis of public financing and spending for ECD. The objective is to work with GoB to develop an allocation model that allows for an analysis of past expenditures versus results, and can guide the development of public policies and future allocation of funds by using poverty and inequality indicators.

ii. **Effective policy dialogue and advocacy** for increased recognition of the importance of IECD to reach the national development goals. UNICEF will advocate and provide technical assistance, using a solid evidence base, for the development and implementation of an IECD policy. This output will also support to the establishment of coordination mechanisms and governance structures that ensure cross-sectoral programming that responds to all needs of young children.

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**Output 1.1:** The Government has increased capacity to design and implement an integrated early childhood development policy and institutional framework to take interventions to scale, including in emergency situations.

The main focus of UNICEF’s interventions under this output will be on strengthening the role of the health and nutrition sectors as an entry point to scaling up maternal, new-born and child health services. Given the sector’s close contact with women and children during the crucial period from conception throughout early childhood, it is key to strengthen its capacities in delivering integrated child and maternal services and to increase the collaboration with other sectors such as WASH, education and child protection. The prevention of violence, neglect, abandonment and the promotion of birth registration within the health system will be an essential element to improve the care for and response to the needs of young children. Interventions will focus on addressing the capacity gaps among health care professional and within government institutions. To these ends, UNICEF will:

i. **Strengthen policies and institutions** to improve the delivery of integrated child and maternal health, nutrition and birth registration services. Focus will be on strengthening of the capacities of the MoH at national and subnational levels to implement the Accelerated Plan to Reduce Maternal and Neonatal Mortality and the Multi-sectoral Plan for Food and Nutrition. Technical assistance will be provided for the development and integration of interventions for ECD in the existing maternal and child health package throughout the health system, emphasising the role at the local level of the Integrated Functional Health Services’ Networks. Emergency preparedness, response and recovery will be emphasized to strengthen the national partners’ capacities to respond to shocks and emergency situations, including coordination mechanisms such as the emergency sector groups (clusters). The promotion of birth registration will also be enhanced in health centres to ensure that children have an identity and can benefit from social protection services.

ii. **Foster cross-sectoral and multi-sectoral programming** that responds to all of the needs of young children, especially children below five years of age. It is expected that the interventions of UNICEF will facilitate coordination and identification of synergies between different stakeholders.
and sectors – primarily health, education, justice and the civil register system. Coordination at the national and subnational levels will enable the development of a holistic response to the needs of young children. Key interventions will include: (i) establishment of effective multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms; (ii) development of health and education protocols and training packages for maternal and neonatal care staff about ECD, including early detection of and support to children with disabilities and prevention of the abandonment of children in line with international standards; and (iii) support to the implementation of protocols to prevent and respond to VAC, including adequate referral mechanisms.

iii. **Generate and promote the use of evidence and data in policy and planning.** At the national level, UNICEF will provide technical support to the generation and dissemination of evidence produced by the Maternal and Neonatal Mortality Observatory, in coordination with the MoH, the Research Centre of the National University of San Andres (CIDES-UMSA) and in coordination with other UN agencies such as WHO and UNFPA. In the four departments, UNICEF will provide technical support to the implementation of the tool for diagnosis and improvement of the Integrated Functional Health Networks (REFISS), promoted by WHO and the MoH. At the municipal level, a baseline for ECD will be established and the integrated ECD model implemented and monitored. Local level surveys and studies to increase the availability of data about enablers and barriers to sustainable provision of services will be conducted to guide the development of pathways for implementation of ECD at scale.

iv. **Build strategic partnerships, especially between the public and private sectors,** to leverage resources for integrated child and maternal health and nutrition. UNICEF will foster its partnership with the MoH, MoE and Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and build strategic alliances with academia and the private sector. This will be done by creating spaces for dialogue and by developing innovations that strengthens the delivery of quality integral services to improve maternal and child health and nutrition and increase birth registration among the most vulnerable.

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**Output 1.3:** National and subnational capacities in selected departments are strengthened to develop and monitor integrated and resilient water, sanitation and hygiene services, including in emergency situations.

Bolivia has developed a comprehensive framework of policies and regulations relating to WASH, nevertheless, its implementation is far from optimal, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas, because of critical capacity gaps and lack of effective coordination between different governmental levels and entities. Although the GoB has made important achievements in access to water, there are still important challenges in terms of ending open defecation in rural areas, sustaining the current rate of water and sanitation coverage and providing safe drinking water. In addition, climate change is putting an additional stress on delivering and sustaining health and well-being related outcomes.

As a result, UNICEF will focus its activities on i) support improved access to sanitation services and reduced open defecation, ii) promote safe and sustainable WASH services in health centres and ECD centres, iii) improve capacities for monitoring and implementation of WASH policies, iv) strengthen institutional capacities related to DRR, resilience and climate change in WASH services. To these ends, UNICEF will:

i. **Support the integration of WASH interventions with other sector programmes** (e.g. nutrition, health, disaster risk reduction/resiliency, and education). Under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment and Water (MoEW) and in collaboration with the MoH and the MoE, UNICEF will: (i) contribute to the IECD model through technical assistance to departmental and municipal governments to reduce open defecation in rural areas; (ii) strengthen awareness among technical staff at department and municipal level about the importance of resilient and sustainable WASH services to ensure healthy ECD, and their capacities to apply an integrated approach in planning and projects: (iii) develop mechanisms to share lessons learned from UNICEF’s and other actors’ rural WASH projects with national and sub-national governments.

ii. **Strengthen national and subnational capacities** to improve the delivery of sustainable, resilient, inclusive and gender sensitive WASH services. Under the leadership of the MoEW and in
collaboration with decentralized services, UNICEF will: (i) support the development and implementation of a national strategy to end open defecation; (ii) provide technical assistance to scale-up integrated rural sanitation models in two municipalities, applying a gender and intercultural approach, and promote good health practices and MHM; (iii) strengthen institutional capacities to reduce, prevent and mitigate climate change impacts and risks, with a focus on subnational level; (iv) improve institutional capacities to monitor WASH services, in line with the SDGs.

iii. Generate, promote learning and the use of evidence and data for planning and programming. The objective is to guarantee that the country has baseline information allowing for the monitoring of WASH services at different levels and count with rigorous evidence on key sector challenges (including ending open defecation in rural areas) as it strives to achieve the national development goals and the SDGs. The strategy include the conduction of studies focused on understanding the causes, barriers and bottlenecks to sustainable and inclusive WASH services in different settings, and the impacts of climate change on the water availability and quality. Further, UNICEF will position itself as an “honest broker” of the sector to enable it to facilitate learning, harmonization and scale-up of what is working in projects financed by the government as well as other development partners. This will be done through the development of partnership and collaboration with academia, research organizations, partners and consultants.

iv. Build strategic multi-stakeholder partnerships to leverage resources and create innovations in the WASH sector. UNICEF will consider a number of possible approaches, such as cooperating with companies to promote effective management of water use on site while continuing to implement innovative conservation measures; advocating for public-private partnerships to find solutions to support the right to sustainable WASH service for vulnerable populations. In addition UNICEF will establish alliances with stakeholders to upstream innovations at central level.

v. Effective policy dialogue and advocacy for increased recognition of the importance of reaching the “last mile”/hardest to reach groups. Equity is a central tenet of UNICEF’s mandate and it is reflected in the national and Global Strategic Plans. Equity needs to be clearly defined in the national strategies and policies so that it can be rigorously monitored and evaluated in national and subnational sector plans. This strategy goes hand in hand with the strategy to build evidence. Activities include collecting and consolidating data on the full cost of providing sustainable WASH services to the hardest to reach communities and social groups, as the basis for an evidence and human rights based argument on why it is appropriate to have higher costs in this context. This will be used to develop a sustainable financing plan and a strong evidence based advocacy programme aimed at GoB and other stakeholders.

Output 1.4: Education institutions in selected departments and municipalities provide quality early learning opportunities to children under five years of age, including in emergency situations.

This output focuses on actions that increase young children’s access to learning opportunities in public early childhood education (ECE) services. Emphasis will be given to improving access and the quality of the services by applying an inclusive approach to early learning and development. To these ends, UNICEF will:

i. Strengthen national and subnational capacities to improve the delivery of inclusive, gender sensitive and inter-and intracultural ECE services, including in emergency situations. UNICEF will provide technical assistance to: i) the design of learning materials, teaching tools, guidelines and methodologies to implement and evaluate learning environments in ECE services; ii) the strengthening of capacities of human resources working in ECE services and ECD with a focus on neuroscience; iii) the development of cost-effective high impact models for inclusive early learning; and iv) the strengthening of the capacities to ensure inclusive ECE services in emergency situations.

ii. Foster cross-sectoral and multi-sectoral programming that responds to all needs of young children, especially children below three years and those with disabilities. UNICEF will act as a broker between the MoE, MoH and the MoJ in the development of key contents for an integrated
training package and tools for ECD, applying a gender and inter-intracultural approach to programming. In addition, special attention will be given to prevention of violence and corporal punishment and to the needs of children with disabilities, promoting a protective and inclusive environment in which young children can develop their full potential. This strategy will be implemented foremost at subnational level through the municipal integrated model, but also include activities at national level.

iii. Generate, promote learning and the use of evidence and data for improved planning and programming. UNICEF will work with the MoE to support data collection and analysis related to ECE services. Research and surveys will be conducted to measure the quality of ECE services and identify possible causes to school absence and exclusion with the aim of developing joint strategies to improve the cognitive development of young children.

iv. Build strategic multi-stakeholder partnerships to leverage resources and create innovative approaches to early learning, especially with the private sector. The objective is to find innovative solutions to improve early learning and the access of young children to ECE services. UNICEF will build on the experience of working with the banking sector to fund innovative ECE initiatives and to strengthen companies’ business policies and practices to place ECD rights as a cornerstone of their business model.

This output shifts the lens from working with duty bears (services) to working with rights holders – families and communities. By promoting positive behaviours and healthy practices that contribute to child survival and development, it is not only possible to change their perceptions about the needs of mothers and young children, but also about gender patterns in parenting. UNICEF’s contribution will include two key strategies:

i. Promote positive behaviours, generate demand for quality services and stimulate changes in social norms to improve the care and protection of young children. For that, a strong Communication for Development (C4D) component will be developed and implemented advocating for the benefits of an integral ECD approach and nurturing care of young children. This will be combined with capacity building focusing on adolescents, parents and care-givers. Content generated by the other three outputs will be adapted into trainings for partners, so that they can work with the communities in delivering the content.

ii. Strengthen gender-informed programming to support gender equality in parenting and child care. Traditional gender roles in parenting can be limiting not only for a child’s development but also for the parents in terms of unequal child rearing responsibilities. In this sense, UNICEF will support the development of gender-equal approaches for child-raising to avoid that gender roles impact negatively on children’s development through the perpetuation of harmful gender stereotypes.

6.1.4 Aligning Results and Required Resources

This section provides an overview of the alignment between the planned results in Outcome 1 and the estimates of resources (RR and ORR) needed to achieve each of the five outputs. The estimations have been made based on the identified strategies to be implemented under each output as well as from historical information from the current (Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2013-2017).

The indicative budget of the new CPD totals **USD 43,425,000**. The following table details the composition of this amount by funding source:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>RR</th>
<th>ORR</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Country Programme Budget Ceiling</td>
<td>8,425,000</td>
<td>35,000,000</td>
<td>43,425,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In this context, the resources allocated to Outcome 1, represent 30 per cent of the total indicative budget, considering the financing of five outputs.

*Figure 5: Weight of Outcome 1 in relation to the total budget*

The following table details the indicative budget for Outcome 1 by output and funding source:

*Table 1: Indicative budget for outcome 1, per funding source.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome 1</th>
<th>By 2022, children under five years, especially the most disadvantaged, benefit from integrated early childhood development services, care and institutional mechanisms, including in emergency situations.</th>
<th>RR 2,106,250</th>
<th>OR 10,850,000</th>
<th>Total 12,956,250</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output 1.1</td>
<td>The Government has increased capacity to design and implement an integrated early childhood development policy and institutional framework to take interventions to scale, including in emergency situations.</td>
<td>315,938</td>
<td>1,627,499</td>
<td>1,943,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 1.2</td>
<td>Integrated Health Services’ Networks in selected departments deliver quality and integrated maternal and child health, nutrition and birth registration services, including in emergency situations.</td>
<td>456,354</td>
<td>2,350,833</td>
<td>2,807,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 1.3</td>
<td>National and subnational capacities in selected departments are strengthened to develop and monitor integrated and resilient water, sanitation and hygiene services, including in emergency situations.</td>
<td>456,354</td>
<td>2,350,834</td>
<td>2,807,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 1.4</td>
<td>Education institutions in selected departments and municipalities provide quality early learning opportunities to children under five years of age, including in emergency situations.</td>
<td>456,354</td>
<td>2,350,834</td>
<td>2,807,188</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parents, caregivers and community representatives in selected municipalities have knowledge and skills to care for, respond and manage the needs of children under five years, including in emergency situations.

| Output 1.5 | | |
|------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| RR | OR | Total |
| 421,250 | 2,170,000 | 2,591,250 |

### 6.1.5 Monitoring Achievement of Outputs and UNICEF’s Contribution to the Outcome

Monitoring happens at two different levels. First, UNICEF’s contribution towards the achievements of the outcome will utilize a mix of national and sub-national data sets that collect administrative and survey based data. For that, one of UNICEF’s central strategy in this programme component, as well as in others, is to strengthen the current monitoring systems that exist in the country so information can be made available at timely manner and with the necessary disaggregation by gender, area, socio-economic status and others, allowing for the monitoring of changes in the situation, and possible contributions towards results.

The second level of monitoring focuses more on how UNICEF’s key interventions in the development of national upstream approaches and in the development of the municipal demonstrative model for IECD are generating the intended results for its specific population. In this case, the monitoring function must be more detailed and specific. For each of the two municipalities where the IECD model is going to be implemented, there is a need of a baseline that captures the current situation. The baseline must go beyond a collection of indicators, and clearly identify the barriers and bottlenecks related to the full development of an IECD approach in the municipality. These will include, for example:

- An evaluation of the selected Integrated Health Services Networks to establish a baseline with MoH and PAHO-WHO.
- Baseline indicators to be develop on Maternal and Neonatal mortality, nutritional status of children under five and birth registration.
- A baseline will be established for the Parenting Skills Programme.
- The development of baseline indicators related to a KAP study on the C4D strategy will also be established.

In the elaboration of content and implementation tools and approaches for its municipal demonstrative model, UNICEF will develop monitoring guidelines to help implementation partners to be able to track the activities and possible contributions towards local level results. Monitoring has to integrate qualitative indicators, what will demand the development of different skills among those institutions who will partner with UNICEF to implement this model. Mid-term evaluations will also be carried out to consolidate experiences and make adjustments, for example, regarding the early learning and education interventions at subnational level, in relation to the IECD model. Furthermore, to ensure the monitoring of maternal and neonatal mortality indicators, UNICEF will consolidate its alliance with the Maternal and Neonatal Mortality Observatory, an institution under the jurisdiction of the Universidad Mayor de San Andres.

Moreover, as the objective is to measure UNICEF’s contribution to local changes, it would be necessary to select similar municipalities where the IECD model is not going to be implemented to be used as comparison group. Towards the end of the CP, UNICEF expects to have enough data to allow for evaluations of the IECD model to changes in local reality, and best practices guides will be disseminated among partners at the subnational level. A knowledge, attitude, and practice study will also be carried out in order to evaluate the results.

Finally, the Social and Economic Policy Analysis Unit (UDAPE) and the National Statistical Institute (INE) of Bolivia will also support the monitoring of the CPD indicators to ensure that they are aligned with the PDES 2016-2020, the 2025 Patriotic Agenda and the SDGs.
6.2 Programme Component 2: Every child learns and develops their life potential: “My life – my present and my future”.

6.2.1 Introduction

UNICEF in Bolivia is committed to supporting the GoB to guarantee that children and adolescents, especially the most vulnerable, have the opportunity to gain access to a quality education, improve their learning outcomes and can continue their education to the end of secondary level, in a flexible, innovative, inclusive and safe learning environment. A strong focus is put on the empowerment of children and adolescents as agents of change to improve their own cognitive and socio-emotional skills and competencies to change gender roles and to place them as central actors for Bolivia’s development.

Quality education is seen not only as academic learning, but also a way to develop children’s and adolescents’ life skills, social and cultural identity and to empowerment. Even though the main focus of this component is on adolescents and secondary education, the improvements that UNICEF will support will generate spinoffs that will benefit children in pre-primary and primary education.

To achieve this goal, UNICEF will work with the GoB, under the leadership of the MoE, OPCE, autonomous governments, UN agencies, CSOs, indigenous organizations, academia and private sector, to implement effective educational strategies and innovations that respond to the educational needs of adolescents, particularly those from vulnerable groups in the selected municipalities in the departments of La Paz, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba and Pando.

The inter-sectoral linkages of this programme component with the other components can be summarized as: i) with the Component 1, output 1.3 that addresses early learning and school readiness and output 1.5 focusing on parenting skills; ii) with the component 3, output 3.2 related to the coordination with protection systems and the prevention of child labour and, iii) with the component 4, output 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 regarding the financing in education, DRR and climate change adaptation and social mobilization.

This Programme Component was developed in consultation with the MoE and relevant stakeholders. It is directly linked with SDGs 4, 5, 6, and 10. It falls under the broader UNDAF and will directly contribute to the results of Area 1 “Inclusive social development for an integral human being.” The interventions contributes to the implementation of the Education Law 070 and national and local education policies, focusing on Intra- and Inter-cultural and Pluri-lingual Education (IIPE), and to other key sector policies.

6.2.2 Prioritised issues and areas

This programme component focuses on two key areas: (i) the limited access to secondary education, in combination with a high number of school dropouts; and (ii) the low quality of education. Their causes, barriers and bottlenecks are all closely interconnected. Addressing them demand strategies that are not limited to education, but integrate adolescent health, nutrition, WASH, child protection and social inclusion.

Since 2001, school enrolment has increased for the three different levels of education (initial\textsuperscript{19}, primary and secondary). The gross enrolment rate for primary education is around 97 per cent, while net enrolment is estimated to be 88 per cent for primary education and 75 per cent for secondary education\textsuperscript{20}. Among children between ages of four and five, 53 per cent are enrolled in the formal education system\textsuperscript{21}.

While access to primary education is almost universal, some children in remote rural areas and a large group of adolescent girls and boys do not advance into secondary education or drop out of school before

\textsuperscript{19} Pre-primary \\
\textsuperscript{20} UNICEF SOWC 2016 \\
\textsuperscript{21} Características Educativas de Bolivia, Censos 1976, 1992, 2001 y 2012, Instituto Nacional de Estadística
finishing their formal studies. It is estimated that around 151,000 adolescents are out of school, and four out of ten adolescents who start secondary education do not finish\textsuperscript{22}. Access to school varies depending on the family’s economic status and where they live (urban or rural setting). For instance, in 2012\textsuperscript{23}, 18 per cent of adolescents between 12 and 17 years of age living in rural areas were dropping out of school, in comparison to 8 per cent in urban areas. Moreover, among marginalized populations, indigenous girls between 12 and 17 years of age living in poor families are those who had the highest probability of not attending school. In 2013, these girls had a 67 per cent of chance of being enrolled in the formal education system – 27 percentage points lower than non-indigenous boys living in the richest families in urban centres.\textsuperscript{24}

The lack of quality in education is another issue that UNICEF will address in this programme component. While access to school is important, quality education is critical to ensure adequate learning outcomes for children and adolescents and prepare them for the future. This is particularly important to measure the results of the education reform and the implementation of the new intra-, intercultural and pluri-lingual education (EIIP) model. Currently, Bolivia does not have any strong method to measure quality of education at primary and secondary levels.

One of the most pressing issues today in Bolivia is gender inequality and the high prevalence of gender based violence (GBV), placing the country as the second highest in Latin America, in combination with elevated rates of teenage pregnancy: 18 per cent, with great disparities between departments (36 per cent in Pando). Despite the fact that girls tend to complete school in a greater extent than their male peers (1.2 per cent difference in primary education and 5.3 per cent difference in secondary education), this does not necessarily lead to better opportunities later in life. For example, men earn 47 per cent more than women for the same work regardless of whether both have the same educational background.\textsuperscript{25}

Violence in schools is still a reality in the country, affecting boys and girls of all ages. Adolescents are usually victims of fights, bullying and intimidation by peers in combination with the use of corporal punishment as a common and accepted disciplinary method. Further, they are exposed to the use of alcohol and drugs, and do not have the necessary institutional support to be prepared to face these issues. One of the worst forms of violence that mainly affects girls is sexual violence and abuse perpetrated by other students and teachers, or a member of their family and community. Data from \textsuperscript{26}2008\textsuperscript{26}, indicates that around two per cent of boys and girls between 10 and 14 years, and five per cent of adolescents between 15 and 19 had been forced to have sexual relations with their peers. Despite having severe implications on children and adolescents, data and analyses on VAC in schools are scarce and incomplete.

Children’s involvement in economic activities is an important cause of school dropouts, and it affects mainly the boys. Often children and adolescent need to engage in some type of economic activity to help their families financially and to afford the indirect costs of education. At times, children also go to work as a way to avoid a violent home environment. Data on child labour is old; in 2008\textsuperscript{27}, it was estimated that 850,000 children in Bolivia (28 per cent of the Bolivian population between 5 and 17 years) were involved in different economic activities; 397,000 (17 per cent) in the cities and 452,000 (65 per cent) in rural areas. An estimated 491,000 children are between 5 and 13 years, indicating that the chances for this population to start and finish their secondary education was very low. Children are involved in a

\textsuperscript{22} Estimated based on 2012 Census
\textsuperscript{23} Características Educativas de Bolivia, Censos 1976, 1992, 2001 y 2012, Instituto Nacional de Estadística
\textsuperscript{24} UNICEF Bolivia, Children’ Situation Analysis, 2016.
\textsuperscript{25} UN Bolivia, Igualdad de género, Donde nos encontramos hoy?, 2015
\textsuperscript{26} ENDSA 2008
\textsuperscript{27} National Child Labour survey (2008)
variety of economic activities – some of them labelled as worst forms of child labour according to the Child and Adolescent Code; the mining sector, agriculture (such as sugar cane plantations or Brazil nut harvest), household work as maids and gardeners, and the informal labour market in the cities.

UNICEF acknowledges that it cannot by itself eliminate child labour, thus the objective is to better understand the underlying dynamics to be able to address them and to inform partners on how to tackle this issue. Part of the theory being explored by UNICEF is the assumption that some adolescents drop out of school due to lack of quality and opportunity to continue their education. In this sense, if adolescents have alternative forms of secondary education, and if they have access to improved quality of education, then they would increase their chances to have better jobs in the future, keeping their willingness to stay in school. Indeed, international evidence shows that improved quality of education increases the probability that adolescents stay in school and are better prepared for their adult life.

An element that improves learning and increases the propensity of adolescents to stay in school is the availability of a safe, protective and inclusive environment, i.e. access to adequate and accessible infrastructure and a sound learning environment that facilitates the development of their life skills. For example, the availability of adequate and gender sensitive WASH facilities, especially the possibility to exert MHM with dignity, not only influence students to stay in school, but also impact on the health status of children, and therefore their learning achievements. It is widely reported that girls will not go to school when they have their period because of the lack of adequate toilets at school. In the same way, the provision of adequate support and educational opportunities for children with disabilities, will facilitate their attendance at schools. Currently this group remains largely excluded from the educational system. Similarly, an adapted curricula needs to be developed for adolescent in conflict with the law and that are deprived of their liberty, to facilitate that they can finish primary and secondary studies.

Emergency situations, particularly those related to climate change, disrupts education and delays initial access, impacting negatively on education through higher drop-outs and lower completion rates. Scientific findings clearly indicate that a changing climate has – and will continue to have – a significant impact on education. Despite the progress in preparedness and response to emergencies in the sector it is necessary to reinforce capacities and coordination mechanisms to increase resilience, improve climate change adaptation and mitigation, and strengthened risk informed planning.

Similar to programme component 1, based on the analysis of diverse evidence and stakeholders’ consultations, the main barriers and bottlenecks that keep adolescents' out of school and/or impede their access to secondary quality education can be summarized as:

**Enabling environment.** The main barriers include: i) a lack of information on different causes and bottlenecks related to exclusion, absence, dropouts (like those associated to child labour), and violence; ii) absence of a system to monitor and improve the quality of education, and of clear standards of quality in the national education model; iii) lack of tools or parameters to measure the quality of EIIP, learning outcomes and students’ or teachers’ performance; iv) poor efficiency in government investments in the educational sector at national and sub-national levels. Even though Bolivia is the country with the second highest percentage of government spending in education in Latin America, results lag behind. Another important barrier is v) the limited coordination between the MoE and other stakeholders especially at subnational level, and, vi) weak capacity of the OPCE, the main institution in charge of overseeing the quality of education.

**Supply side.** Main bottlenecks include: i) the absence of secondary education services in remote and dispersed rural areas, mainly in the Amazon region; ii) the lack of flexible modalities in secondary education, mainly in the larger cities, that helps adolescents to prepare for the labour market and not only for the university; iii) the lack of teachers to cover the demand; iv) teachers do not have a solid educational background, presenting gaps in terms of content and teaching and disciplinary methodologies, specially to attend excluded population (i.e. children with disabilities and adolescents in conflict with the law); v) monolingual and monocultural education services remain dominant; vi) the lack of support and guidance to teachers in implementing the educational reform; vii) the absence of a comprehensive curriculum that includes life skills and puberty education, such as HIV education, MHM, good nutritional practices, and prevention of violence and early pregnancy; viii) inadequate and inaccessible facilities and infrastructure that do not cater to the needs of e.g. children with disabilities and for safe MHM, and; ix) the lack of practical links between curricula and job market demands.
**Demand side.** Major bottlenecks include: i) little or no demand for quality education in most families, especially the poorest ones. A social construct for the most vulnerable families – especially those in which the parents have no or little education – creates the impression that having access to education is enough. As a result, the parents do not have knowledge about the importance of quality education and, consequently, they do not demand higher standards of education for their children. Moreover, it is known that adolescents who drop out of secondary school often do not see the link between what they were learning and the skills they need to find a decent job. Furthermore, ii) the indirect costs of secondary education are difficult to cover for the poorest families; iii) lack of opportunities and channels for children and adolescents to express their opinion and to make their voices heard; iv) prevalence of adolescent pregnancy and GBV; v) early age labour and exploitation; vi) internal migration and displacement; vii) sociocultural beliefs and practices relating to the relevance of secondary education, girls education, and children with disabilities.

### 6.2.3 Theory of Change

UNICEF's vision of change for this second programme component is that, by 2022, children and adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged, have increased access to flexible learning modalities, and are able to complete their formal education with quality, including in emergency situations. To achieve this UNICEF will contribute to the improvement of access and quality of education, and to creating incentives for adolescents to stay in school and finish their formal education, including promoting a safe and healthy environment free from VAC, especially sexual violence. While the focus is on secondary education, UNICEF believes that the same mechanisms and methodologies can improve quality in pre-primary and primary education.

The theory of change for this programme component implies that:

- if the country is able to monitor and evaluate quality of education, and the educational institutions have the capacity to design and implement policies and standards;
- if adolescents, particularly the most disadvantaged, have access to quality, pertinent and life-relevant education opportunities;
- if the education system implements mechanisms to prevent VAC and exclusion;
- if families and children themselves take on the roles as agents of change and participate in decision-making processes regarding education management;

Then adolescents will be able to conclude their secondary education with adequate learning outcomes that will promote their development and help them to reach their full potential.

This ToC is based on the development and implementation of a systematic approach to the critical barriers that hamper a healthy development of adolescents, such as malnutrition, disabilities, GBV, adolescent pregnancy, child labour, inadequate WASH services and practices, and lack of opportunities for participation.

By improving the quality of education and fostering learning for life, by working with behaviour change, and by promoting values such as resilience, gender equality, self-care and social cohesion, through the education system, this programme component contributes to the prevention of violence, reduction of intergenerational poverty and services preparedness for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. A core element of this approach is to nurture the idea that adolescents can and should be empowered as agents of change.

Different vulnerable groups are the focus of this programme component who need special attention and tailored measures to access and remain in school. These are girls and boys who:

- live in dispersed
rural areas; ii) have migrated from rural areas and are living in marginalised urban areas; iii) are from indigenous peoples; iv) have disabilities; v) are pregnant; and vi) are working or are at risk of working.

The ToC for this programme component will be facilitated through four outputs that correspond to the priorities identified above, building on national policies and responding to the lessons learned from the previous CP. A combination of strategies will be employed in order to: strengthen political commitment, accountability and national capacities to implement public policies applying an equity-based approach, to reach the most disadvantaged. At the subnational level UNICEF will contribute to the implementation of innovative, integrated high impact interventions that tackle bottlenecks, provide feedback on policies and can be scaled up. All this will be aligned with the national priorities and the existing legal framework on education.
UNICEF Outcome 2: By 2022, children and adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged, have increased access to, learning and completion of quality education services, including in emergency situations.

Output 2.1: National and subnational institutions responsible for education, have improved capacity to use data systems, monitor and support quality education.

Output 2.2: The education system, particularly in the selected areas, have increased capacity to plan, implement and monitor innovative and flexible learning modalities for adolescents, including in emergency situations.

Output 2.3: The education system, particularly in the selected areas, have increased capacity for preventing, detecting, reporting and referring cases of violence.

Output 2.4: Families, community representatives, children and adolescents engage in education management committees, and influence the design and delivery of quality education services in selected municipalities/school districts.

Enabling environment

Promote South-South cooperation

Effective policy dialogue and advocacy for increased recognition of the importance of quality education and improved learning outcomes for adolescents.

Build strategic partnerships, especially between the public and private sectors, and leverage of resources.

Supply

Policy and system strengthening

Generate, promote learning and the use of evidence and data

Foster cross-sectoral and multi-sectoral programming that supports DRR, WASH in schools and the prevention, detection, reporting and referral of VAC

Demand

Promote behaviours, demand for services and changes in social norms among parents and communities in accordance with the national education law

Empower young people and adolescents as agents of change for quality education.

Inputs: office staff, consultants, financial resources (RR, ORR, ORE), equipment, material, technical assistance, vehicles etc.


UNICEF Outcome 2: By 2022, children and adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged, have increased access to, learning and completion of quality education services, including in emergency situations.

National Development Plan Priority – (Patriotic Agenda 2025 and Economic and Social Development Plan 2016-2020): Pillars 1 3, 4 and 12
In order to improve quality of education, and to ensure a proper assessment of it, Bolivia needs to enhance the monitoring system that integrates diverse data and permits different analysis, allowing users to monitor the situation, its barriers and bottlenecks, and, consequently, allowing for proper planning and implementation using available evidence. Additionally is important to analyse if municipalities have appropriate funding for education, and if disaster risk reduction tools are in place in schools. To these ends, UNICEF will implement the following strategies:

i. **Generate, systematize and promote the use of evidence and data** on the quality of education, resource allocation and public expenditures in the education sector, as well as disaster risk preparedness and response in educational settings. UNICEF will contribute to strengthening the education system by mapping the current situation, and by providing technical assistance for government at different administrative levels to collect data on management, quality education and learning outcomes, and to identify gaps, causes of low or high performance, and factors associated with learning outcomes.

Likewise, at the national level, support will be given to the generation of information about learning and educational quality within the framework of Bolivia's participation in the Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (LLECE). UNICEF will work in partnership with the MoE, OPCE, UNESCO, the private sector and other stakeholders, aiming to guarantee that the country has the capacity to implement the work plan signed with the LLECE and the Education Law in terms of quality assessment.

In addition, UNICEF will work with national and particularly with sub-national stakeholders to develop and implement quality standards that can be used to monitor education outcomes across different populations, providing the necessary evidence to support changes in the system related to school infrastructure, including availability of water and sanitation at schools, as well as other supplies. Therefore, data generated in this strategy will be used as input for the next strategy aiming to increase in the availability of proper WASH facilities and other basic infrastructures in schools.

ii. **Effective policy dialogue and advocacy** for increased recognition of the importance of quality education and improved learning outcomes for adolescents. Part of this strategy will be implemented using UNICEF's budget monitoring tool, which allows for tracking government spending on education at different administrative levels. Additionally to this monitoring tool, UNICEF will advocate for the use of tools to evaluate the impact and efficiency of government expenditure on education, particularly linking the use of monetary resources to indicators related to the quality of education. For disaster risk reduction, UNICEF will work with local governments to map how prepared schools and students are to respond to climate change related emergencies. Capacity building in disaster risk reduction (DDR) for the education sector will be part of the key interventions focusing on coordination, preparedness and response capacities of the education system, including the effective delivery of services during emergencies.

iii. **Promote South-South cooperation** with other countries to share experiences, foster innovation and exchange good practices related to the development and implementation of systems to monitor the quality of education. Bolivia’s education model is unique in terms of intra-, intercultural, multilingual and participatory approaches, but there is a gap in the implementation of the model and a limited national capacity for quality assessment. Therefore, it is necessary to identify good practices and models that can inspire and guide the implementation of the Bolivian model.

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**Output 2.1:** National and subnational institutions responsible for education, have improved capacity to use data systems, monitor and support quality education.
Bolivia has a legal framework that defines the competencies, roles and responsibilities of the various institutions and of families and communities in safeguarding the right to education and violence prevention within the education system. Yet, the country still faces challenges in coordinating, implementing and managing policies and, consequently, guaranteeing quality and inclusive education for all children and adolescents. This output responds to different bottlenecks identified on the enabling environment and supply side, necessary to address the quality of education and learning outcomes of children and adolescents. To these ends, UNICEF will implement the following two change strategies:

i. **Strengthen national and subnational capacities in the education system, focusing on improving service delivery** to the most disadvantaged boys and girls, through the development of management, planning, monitoring and evaluation capacities in professionals of the MoE at national and subnational levels, and autonomous governments. Based on the analysis of different causes, barriers and bottlenecks, adolescents’ specific interests, and different dimensions of adolescents’ exclusion from secondary education, UNICEF, in partnership with academia and CSOs, will provide technical assistance to the MoE in designing and implementing alternative and flexible secondary education modalities in line with the educational reform and the EIIP approach. These modalities will comprise five basic components: curricula, adolescents’ participation, teacher training, management and monitoring of results. These focused experiences will be developed to improve the skills of education staff, adolescents, authorities of indigenous associations, and departmental and municipal authorities, among others. A baseline will be established to measure the change in institutional practice and change in access, quality education and the learning outcomes.

To complement this strategy, UNICEF will contribute on improving the curriculum of secondary education and increase the availability of educational materials. The integration of cross-cutting themes (gender, inclusion, MHM, violence and HIV prevention, nutritional education, adolescent pregnancy, inclusion and climate change) in the education curriculum will be carried out in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education and other UN agencies. Consultation with the private sector is also important in order to create a relevant curriculum that responds to current and future market demands. At the same time, UNICEF will provide technical assistance to develop the content of materials and tools to be used to improve teachers’ knowledge of how to promote life skills and meaningful learning for adolescents. The curricular adaptation and the capacity building for teachers will address the specific needs of vulnerable groups identified (children and adolescents from remote rural areas, marginalised urban areas, indigenous peoples, children and youth with disabilities, pregnant, working or at risk of working).

ii. **Generate evidence and data** for improved planning, management, monitoring of quality standards, and for advocacy and development/improvement of policies to strengthen the education system and solutions to create equal opportunities to education for adolescents. The availability of general educational data is still lacking in the country; therefore, the idea is to provide technical assistance to strengthen current educational data systems, thus increasing the quality, frequency, dissemination and use of data in planning process.
Similarly, as mentioned, the country does not have enough information on different causes and bottlenecks related to exclusion, absence, dropouts, and violence in secondary education. In response to this, partnerships will be establish together with the MoE and other key actors, especially academia, indigenous associations and the private sector, to conduct studies and analysis on: i) exclusion in secondary education, including its relation with child labour; ii) the impact on VAC on students’ behaviour and learning outcomes; and iii) the risks associated with teenage pregnancy and its impacts on adolescents. This evidence and data will be the base for the design of flexible secondary modalities for excluded groups.

**Output 2.3:** The education system in the selected municipalities, have increased capacity for preventing, detecting, reporting and referring cases of violence.

The educational system is key to prevent, detect and address VAC. The school is an environment where children and adolescents should be able to feel safe, and where child protection issues can be incorporated as part of the curriculum or in out-of-class activities. Teachers and school staff are those who in their daily contact with the children and adolescents should be able to detect if students are exposed to violence. They should also be able to properly discipline children without using corporal punishment, to move forward with reporting, and to make sure that there are mechanisms in place to prevent and support children and adolescents.

This output is complemented by the interventions under the third programme component. While the focus of this output is on prevention and strengthening of skills and behaviour change, the third component focuses on the mechanisms needed to respond adequately to violence and abuse. The promotion of cross-sectoral programming will mainly be implemented at subnational level, especially in the selected municipalities.

In order for the overall education system to be ready to prevent and address VAC, UNICEF will support three complementary strategies:

i. **Strengthen the education system by developing appropriate content on VAC in the national and regionalised curricula.** In addition, education professionals’ capacities will be strengthened through the design and implementation of training packages and processes that include information on sexual harassment involving male adolescents; alternative non-violent discipline skills and tools for teachers and school staff; conflict resolution based on dialogue and peace culture. Content for staff, teachers and students will be disseminated using new media and technologies, aiming to rapidly reach the target groups.

ii. **Foster cross-sectoral and multi-sectoral programming that support the prevention, detection and referral of VAC.** This strategy is key to achieve the expected change since the protection of children involves a multitude of actors and sectors. UNICEF will coordinate actions between the MoE, MoH and the MoJ not only to develop and promote mechanisms and early warning protocols that bring content to schools, but also to increase the coordination between the schools, the protection services and other stakeholders that are part of the system of prevention and response to VAC.

iii. **Leverage resources for children through advocacy, and improvement of coordination mechanisms.** UNICEF will act as a broker at all administrative levels, trying to engage government and non-governmental organizations, including private businesses, so that solutions for the issues of VAC can be seen as cross-sectoral. The modelling of these mechanisms will be part of the implementation of innovative modalities in the intervention areas.

iv. **Generate knowledge and promote learning and use of evidence and data.** In partnership with academia and civil society partners, including grassroots organizations, UNICEF will support the generation of evidence on the incidence of violence and exclusion in the education system. The objective is to strengthen data collection at national and subnational level in order to address the causes, bottlenecks and barriers related to these issues. Results from this strategy will be used to monitor the overall situation of VAC in education and the exclusion from the school settings, and to provide inputs for policies, strategies and advocacy at all governmental levels.
The empowerment and participation of adolescents as rights holders and agents of change, including respect for their opinions and views, is a key condition for generating mobilization and demand for access, quality and greater investment in education. This output, when approached effectively, has a twofold impact: firstly, adolescents participate as agents of change influencing public opinion, public policies and decision-making processes at different levels; and secondly, during the participation process they develop positive values and life skills, challenge gender stereotypes, and gain new knowledge and practices, leading to their empowerment in society. The strategies that contribute to this output are:

i. **Promote positive behaviours, generate demand for quality services and support changes in social norms among parents and communities** in accordance with the national education law, beyond the school and embedding communities. UNICEF will support the development of methodologies to train other rights-holders to better understand: i) the different education policies; ii) the information regarding the performance of education system and quality standards; iii) their roles and responsibilities in the system; iv) the importance of participation and of monitoring the quality of education; and v) the importance of identifying and tracking government spending in education to improve the learning outcomes of children and adolescents.

ii. **Empower young people and adolescents as agents of change**, with special attention to teenage girls and boys, to challenge gender roles and stereotypes. The idea is to go beyond organizing meetings for adolescents; rather the focus is on providing methodologies and tools to school management committees, NGOs and grassroots organizations\(^{28}\) so that they can build the capacities of adolescents about their role in society, making sure they understand the importance and the responsibility of being part of decision-making processes. While the starting point will be to empower the students within the school setting, the final objective is to empower adolescents and young people to participate in diverse platforms/fora and decision-making process — at home, in the school and in their communities. It will also be critical to work with parents so they can understand the benefits of bringing adolescents into the decision-making processes and open up spaces for their opinions without any type of discrimination.

iii. **Effective policy dialogue and advocacy** for increased recognition of the importance of quality education and improved learning outcomes for adolescents. UNICEF will advocate for positioning adolescents and the right to quality education in the public debate and political agenda. A strong focus will be put on C4D in order to foster a change in how the Bolivian society perceives adolescents. It will be complementary to the above mentioned strategies and link up to the overarching communication and advocacy strategy of the CPD creating a movement for children and adolescents. Radio as well as social media will be important channels to reach both urban and rural populations integrating an intra- and intercultural approach to communication.

### 6.2.4 Aligning Results and Required Resources

This section provides an overview of the alignment between the planned results in Outcome 2 and the estimates of resources (RR and ORR) needed to achieve each of the five outputs. The estimations have

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28 Grassroots organizations like CEPO and Education and Socio communitarian Councils (CESC) at community, municipal and departmental level.
been made based on the identified strategies to be implemented under each output as well as from historical information from the current CPAP 2013-2017.

The indicative budget of the new CPD totals **USD 43,425,000**. The following table details the composition of this amount by funding source:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Country Programme Budget Ceiling</th>
<th>RR</th>
<th>ORR</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8,425,000</td>
<td>35,000,000</td>
<td>43,425,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this context, the resources allocated to Outcome 2, represent 15 per cent of the total indicative budget, considering the financing of five outputs.

![Figure 7: Weight of Outcome 2 to the total budget](image)

The following table details the indicative budget for Outcome 2 by output and funding source:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome 2</th>
<th>By 2022, children and adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged, have increased access to, learning and completion of quality education services, including in emergency situations.</th>
<th>RR 1,263,750 OR 5,250,000 Total 6,513,750</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.1</td>
<td>National and subnational institutions responsible for education, have improved capacity to use data systems, monitor and support quality education.</td>
<td>RR 189,563 OR 787,500 Total 977,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.2</td>
<td>The education system, particularly in the selected areas, have increased capacity to plan, implement and monitor innovative and flexible learning modalities for adolescents, including in emergency situations.</td>
<td>RR 410,719 OR 1,706,250 Total 2,116,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.3</td>
<td>The education system, particularly in the selected municipalities, have increased capacity for preventing, detecting, reporting and referring cases of violence.</td>
<td>RR 410,719 OR 1,706,250 Total 2,116,969</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.2.5 Monitoring Achievement of Outputs and UNICEF's Contribution to the Outcome

During the previous cycle, UNICEF worked to reinforce the understanding of the situation through studies, surveys, MICS modules, and the national and subnational Situation Analysis (SitAn). UNICEF also worked at subnational level with education partners to strengthen capacities in evidence based sector planning addressing the different bottlenecks using MoRES the determinant framework and tools like SEE (Simulations for Equity in Education).

For the 2018-2022 CPD, it is expected to pursue the reinforcement of the national and subnational capacities to better monitor the education sector with focus on tracking the quality of education, resource allocation and public expenditures in the education sector as well as increased focus on disaster risk preparedness, response and the impact of climate change on education.

Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out in collaboration with Government counterparts at all levels under the leadership of the MoE. The monitoring relies on data from the MoE, the National Institute of Statistics, OPCE and data collected by non-governmental organisations. A set of core indicators (quantitative and qualitative) will be used for regular monitoring and evaluation of process and progress. Most of these indicators are included both in the standard indicators of UNICEF’ SP as in the Education Management Information System (EMIS).

A priority will be to support the MoE in the generation of information on learning and educational quality within the framework of Bolivia's participation in the Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (LLECE). In this regard, UNICEF will work in partnership with UNESCO, the private sector and other stakeholders and with the different departments and municipalities to strengthen their capacity to collect and systematize administrative and qualitative education data.

It is critical to collect updated information on vulnerability indicators to help policy makers to identify priority groups and geographic areas of intervention. The objectives of the development of the innovative modalities of secondary education is to reach disadvantaged groups and the systematization of results so the modalities can be adaptable and scalable to other municipalities. For that to happen, UNICEF will need to adapt new methods of monitoring the situation at local level, including the use of technologies and rapid surveys.

For each of the municipalities where the innovative and cross-sectoral programme modalities will be implemented, a baseline will be established to captures the current situation using reliable gender- and ethnicity-disaggregated data. The baseline must go beyond a collection of indicators, and clearly identify the barriers and bottlenecks related to the realization of the education rights.

UNICEF will monitor if its strategies and key interventions are contributing to surpass the key barriers and bottlenecks. This is a different type of monitoring that requires different studies, qualitative and quantitative analysis and evaluations that are going to be conducted throughout the country programme. For that, UNICEF is going invest in partnerships with local and internationals institutions that can appropriate methods and use them continuously. The main studies and researches will be focused on: i) causes of low or high performance, and factors associated with learning outcomes, including soft and hard components such as WASH facilities and MHM; ii) resource allocation in the education system; iii) climate change and disaster risk reduction in education; iv) educational exclusion in secondary schools, including its relationship with child labour and disabilities; v) how different forms of violence impacts on learning; and vi) the risks associated with teenage pregnancy and its impacts on adolescents.

Towards the end of the country programme, UNICEF expects to have enough data to allow for evaluations of the innovative modalities for secondary education and for learning outcomes.
6.3 Programme Component 3: Every child is protected from violence, abuse and exploitation: “Making the end of violence a reality for all children and adolescents”

6.3.1 Introduction

The vision of this programme component is to contribute to a protective environment where boys and girls are free from violence, abuse, exploitation, and unnecessary separation from their family and community; and where laws, services, behaviour and practices minimize children’s vulnerability, provide specialized attention, address risk factors, and strengthen children’s own resilience, including in emergency situation. Given Bolivia’s great cultural diversity a strong focus will be put on integrating an intra- and intercultural perspective together with the generational approach.

To achieve this goal, the child protection component of the CPD will strengthen institutions and social services provision for integrated child protection, child care reform, justice for children and child rights monitoring to support the effective implementation of the Child and Adolescent Code. This will mainly be done through supporting the two main pillars of the child protection system at both national and subnational levels: i) the Plurinational System for Integral Protection of Girls, Boys and Adolescents (SIPPROINA as per its acronym in Spanish), and ii) the Penal System for Adolescents.

Considering the magnitude of VAC in the country and the complexity of the roles and responsibilities within the child protection system – and its different levels – UNICEF’s response must be cross-sectoral in nature and integrated with the other three components: i) the first programme component integrates child protection as a core element, with a specific focus on prevention of VAC, including abandonment of young children, timely birth registration, and promotion of good treatment to care for and respond to the needs of young children; ii) the second programme component is addressing exclusion and the prevention, detection, reporting and referral of VAC – including child labour and adolescents in conflict with the law – in schools; and iii) the fourth component will support child protection interventions through enhanced child rights monitoring and financing and promoting an enabling environment regarding climate change and the situations of non-protection for children and adolescents in relation to all forms of violence.

Coordination and integration among the components will be required for the effective implementation of the Child Protection component. It will draw on the synergies and cross-sectoral programming developed in the other programme components, and improvements in the protection of children and adolescents will naturally contribute to and benefit from improvements in health, education, and social protection services.

This programme component will develop new partnerships with academia and expand alliances with the private sector to raise awareness about the importance of protecting children from violence and to advocate for children’s access to effective judicial mechanisms and child protection services. The programme will use available opportunities to ensure link between the nationals, regional and global initiatives such as “End Violence” and “Ni una menos” campaigns.

The issues and strategies developed for this programme component were constructed through consultation with key partners such as the MoJ, Ministry of Labour, Prosecutor’s Office, Ombudsperson Office, EGPP and the Police, together with Subnational authorities such as SEDEGES or SEDEPOS, Municipalities of La Paz and El Alto, and I/NGOs, among others. Its results are directly linked with SDGs 1, 5, 10, 16 and 17 and fall under the broader United Nations Development Framework priority three and four focusing on supporting the justice reform and promote gender equality. In terms of national policies, the component will mainly support the implementation of the Child and Adolescent Code.

6.3.2 Prioritised issue and areas

VAC takes place in different contexts and manifests in different ways, such as sexual abuse, negligence, abandonment, corporal punishment, and exploitation, amongst others; these all have severe negative consequences in the short, mid and long term of children’s lives.

Data on violence against children and adolescents is scarce in Bolivia which makes it difficult to fully understand the magnitude of the situation. As a result, VAC is not recognised as an issue of great concern. Yet, the little data that is available indicate a severe situation.
Annually the Municipal Children and Adolescents Defence offices receive more than 70,000 reports of violence, abuse, neglect or exploitation of boys, girls and adolescents. Yet, it is only a fraction of cases that are reported and hence this data fails to reflect the violent reality of many children and adolescents in Bolivia.

GBV, in particular sexual violence, cuts across all social economic strata of society, but it is not recognized as a health or a social issue in Bolivia. In 2015 the Attorney General’s Office reported 1,870 cases related to sexual violence against girls and female adolescents, of which only 428 of the victims accessed therapeutic care.

For adolescents in conflict with the law, Bolivian legislation indicates that the minimum age of criminal responsibility is 14 years old. At a younger age delinquents are subject to a separate and specialized justice system. This system i) encompasses both institutions and services responsible for the legal and the rehabilitation aspects; ii) allows for alternative measures to deprivation of liberty, usually applied for petty crimes; and iii) provides a process of integral rehabilitation of the adolescent.

According to a national study, the Children and Adolescent’s Court judged around 1,300 adolescents. Of these, 582 were held in adult prisons, and 650 in specialized centres. Of the total number of adolescents held in prisons, 97 per cent are under preventive detention and are waiting to be sentenced. Moreover, more than 900 children are currently living in prisons with their parents, despite not having committed crimes, as they have no other alternative home.

When analysing the situation of children and adolescents under institutional care, the findings are alarming. Although there are more than 8,000 children in institutions their situation is rarely addressed. In fact, 80 per cent of children in institutions have a family but the lack of a clear legal situation blocks family reintegration or alternative care solutions. Therefore, the majority of children live in institutions until they become adults, resulting in their right to live within a family being violated. Though the issue is addressed in the Child and Adolescent Code, there are still gaps in the legislation and it is poorly implemented. Furthermore, the Child Protection System lacks family reintegration programmes and prevention programmes to avoid separation and institutionalization.

The most recent National Child Labour survey (2008) reported that there were 746,000 children involved in hazardous work and at risk of violence, abuse and exploitation in Bolivia. The Children and Adolescent Code prohibited 21 forms of child labour, such as sugar cane and Brazil nut harvests, mining, brick factory labour, and domestic work, among others. The extent of child labour in Bolivia can largely be attributed to poverty and a lack of economic alternatives within the family, but also violent situations at home that act as a push factor. However, cultural justification for child labour, together with the lack of public policies and regulatory services contribute to the continuation of child labour in the country. Particularly the prevalence of the 25 worst forms of child labour listed in the Child’s and Adolescent Code is a great concern.

Similar to the other programme components, based on the analysis of diverse evidence and stakeholders’ consultations, the main barriers and bottlenecks in child protection can be summarized as:

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29 Children in conflict with the law, i.e. alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law; child victims and witnesses of crime in contact with justice systems; and children in contact with justice systems for other reasons such as custody, protection or inheritance procedures/claims (child parties to a justice process).
30 Ministerio de Justicia (2013), “Adolescentes a la espera de una nueva oportunidad: Diagnóstico de las y los adolescentes en conflicto con la ley” (con apoyo de UNICEF)
31 Defensoría del Pueblo (2014), “Diagnostico Nacional de niños, niñas y adolescentes viviendo con sus padres y madres en Centros Penitenciarios de Bolivia” (con asistencia de UNICEF, y en revisión actual con el Servicio de Régimen Penitenciario)
32 Ministerio de Justicia (2014), Estudio sobre Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes en cuidado institucional
33 More on child involved in economic activity can be found in Programme Component 2.
**Enabling environment.** Crucial barriers linked to the enabling environment include an almost inexistent allocation of resources at both national and sub-national levels to child protection services, resulting in stakeholders lacking the necessary funds to hire and train specialized professionals. The strengthening of an effective child protection system in Bolivia faces an ambiguous situation: On the one hand, VAC is increasingly recognized as a major issue for the country by different stakeholders, including the general public. On the other hand, child protection as a framework and overall system to safeguard children and punish those who abuse them is not well-known, it is not demanded by the society and, consequently, it is not considered a governmental priority.

**Supply side.** On the supply side, the lack of effective coordination among the wide range of actors working in the child protection system is one of the most important bottlenecks at both national and subnational levels, hampering responses and the improvement of outcomes for children and adolescents. Similarly, coordination and funding challenges are found in the implementation of preventative actions, which are almost non-existent because of very low budget allocation.

Immediate intervention is needed to ensure sustained access to child protection services. The few child protection services that are available are largely located in departmental capital cities, restricting access to the large number of victims in rural areas. Whilst some good out-reach interventions recently have started to be implemented, such as Child Protection Community Promoter’s, they are still scarce and limited in scope.

There is also a need to incorporate a child friendly approach within the justice system in order to adapt the response to the needs of children victims of violence. Though some progress has been made by for example the prosecutor’s office and the municipal child rights defence offices, there is a need to scale up these initiatives and to ensure sustainability.

When analysing the situation of the capacities of protection personnel and professionals, few are adequately prepared and specialized. Although efforts have been made to bridge the capacity gap, the high turnover in professionals at all levels hampers the sustainability and quality of the services. In addition, there is an urgent need to develop procedures and protocols that support and guide the work of protection professionals at all levels.

The lack of proper data is key barrier to the development of suitable public policies, since it impedes a full understanding of the situation of children victims or at risk of violence. In Bolivia, at present, there is no integrated data system that gathers and analyses information. The available information is generated by different sectors and the consolidation is mostly manual.

**Demand side.** On the demand side, analysis shows that the main bottlenecks are related to the prevailing culture, strongly influenced by a “machismo” and misogyny that justifies and encourage violence against children and women. Violent arguments and conflicts are common within the family and the community and they are often associated with inherited patterns of violence in relation to others, low self-esteem and education level of parents, poverty, alcoholism, harmful gender stereotypes, the use of children for economic purposes, weak intergenerational communication, and urban migration, amongst others. Further, it is often not socially accepted that VAC in the private or intimate spheres should be addressed as a public matter.

Regarding access to justice, evidence shows that the reporting of VAC cases is very low and that few reach legal remedies. This low reporting is largely a result of: unfriendly and bureaucratic judicial mechanisms; family pressure in instances when the perpetrator is a relative; lack of belief in children’s testimonies of abuse, and; inhibiting expenses incurred at all stages of the legal process. Furthermore, health and educational professionals often neglect their responsibility to report cases of violence against children.

6.3.3 Theory of Change

UNICEF’s vision of change for this third programme component is that, by 2022, children and adolescents victims of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation are protected by functioning systems, policies and a national legal framework aligned with international standards, including in emergency situations. To achieve this UNICEF will contribute to a reduction of all forms of VAC, including in emergency situations, with special attention to sexual violence against girls and adolescent, including sexual commercial exploitation; adolescents in conflict with the law; children without parental care, and;
children engaged in the worst forms of child labour, such as sugar cane plantations and Brazil nuts harvest.

The theory of change for this programme component implies that:

- **if** adequate resources are allocated to support the implementation of the child protection system in accordance with the Child and Adolescent Code;
- **if** Bolivia has an effective child friendly justice system, including access to specialized child protection services;
- **if** families, communities and children themselves have knowledge about VAC and its negative consequences for a child’s well-being and development, about how they can prevent it and the conditions to seek support;

**Then**, boys, girls and adolescents will be able to grow free from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation, including in emergency situations.

This ToC will be facilitated through three outputs that correspond to the priorities identified above, building on national policies, the integrated approach among ministries and responding to the lessons learned in the previous CPD. Broadly, UNICEF aims to reinforce the institutional anchoring and implementation of the Child and Adolescent Code in relation to the child protection system. A combination of strategies will be employed in order to: strengthen political commitment, accountability and national capacity to legislate, plan and budget for child protection; motivate ministries, such as Education and Health, to provide allocation from their sectorial budget for child protection; scale up interventions that prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect of children; increase national capacity to provide access to child protection systems through decentralization; increase awareness and trust in these systems among children, families and communities; promote positive changes in social norms and behaviours, and; strengthen the national capacities to monitor child protection based on reliable data, well-defined indicators and reliable reporting mechanisms.

Given the magnitude of VAC in Bolivia and the cross-sectoral nature of child protection, UNICEF will position cross-sectoral programming as a core strategy across the CP, addressing VAC throughout all the programme components.
UNICEF Outcome 3: By 2022, children and adolescents victims of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation are protected by systems, policies and a national legal framework aligned with international standards, including in emergency situations.


UNICEF Outcome 3: By 2022, children and adolescents victims of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation are protected by systems, policies and a national legal framework aligned with international standards, including in emergency situations.

**National Development Plan Priority – (Patriotic Agenda 2025 and Economic and Social Development Plan 2016-2020):** Pillars 1, 11 and 12

**UNICEF Outcome 3:**

**Output 3.1:** Specialised child protection services, particularly in selected departments, have increased resources for the prevention and response to violence against children.

**Output 3.2:** Children and adolescents in selected departments and municipalities have increased access to a child friendly justice system and specialized child protection services in accordance with the national legal framework.

**Output 3.3:** Communities, families, adolescents and children in selected municipalities develop skills to reduce, prevent and report cases of violence, neglect and exploitation.

**Inputs:** Office staff, consultants, financial resources (RR, ORR, ORE), equipment, material, technical assistance, vehicles etc

**Generate, promote learning and the use of evidence and data**

**Improve the access to justice and specialised child protection services through capacity building and system strengthening**

**Foster cross-sectoral and multi-sectoral programming to better respond to VAC.**

**Empower young people and adolescents as agents of change**

**Create innovations**

**Promote South-South cooperation**

**Promote behaviours, changes in social norms and demand for an effective justice system and specialized child protection services to respond to VAC.**

**Demand**

**Supply**

**Enabling environment**
This outputs aims to tackle barriers related to the enabling environment. Interventions will be carried out at both national and subnational levels. Child protection is currently not firmly positioned within the new national development framework; it is only addressed in a scattered way through the visibility of specific issues such as children living in the streets. Bolivia also has a controversial approach to child labour, among other things exceptions to the minimum age is accepted. In addition, financing in child protection is insignificant, close to almost non-existent (on average, DNAs receive 0.56 per cent of the municipal budget, the equivalent to two USD/child/year). Further, child protection does not receive funds from TGN (as education and health) which hampers the implementation of the relatively advanced Child and Adolescent Code. The scarce funding accessible only covers staffing costs, yet, every year there is a reduction in the number of staff employed due to reductions in the national allocation of budget to child protection. In addition, the personnel is hired for 9 to 10 months, which limits the availability of child protection services for the victims and their families.

It is therefore critical to support stakeholders to monitor the situation and advocate for increased commitment to and sustainability of child protection and response to VAC. To this end, the following change strategies will be implemented:

i. **Generate evidence and data.** In collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MoEF), the MoJ, the Legislative Assembly and other stakeholders at national, and primarily subnational, level UNICEF will support an assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness of governmental financing and spending related to the child protection system both at national and subnational levels, in accordance with the Child and Adolescent Code. This will be done by developing partnerships and facilitating the use of budgetary tools and specific analysis methodologies. Moreover, support will be provided to the development of specific studies of costs and viability to implement alternative processes to better protect children from violence (e.g. alternative care for children without parental care versus institutionalization).

ii. **Engage in policy dialogue and advocacy actions** to ensure the allocation of adequate and sustainable resources for specialized child protection services, prevention activities and a child friendly justice reform at national and subnational levels. For this purpose, the evidence generated in the previous strategy will be used. This strategy is comprised of the following interventions: i) policy dialogue among stakeholders and decision-makers in public financing and spending in the child protection sector, including the Legislative Assembly, subnational Assemblies and Councils, MoEF and the Ministry of Planning (MoP); ii) advocacy to improve the allocation and use of funds for the integral functioning of the child protection system (including the use of budget allocated for health and education sectors), both justice and specialized services; and iii) development of strategic alliances with civil society, the Ombudsman's Office, private sector, media and academia. The combined effort of these actions will mobilize more resources and raise the awareness about the importance of child protection.

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34 2015, Defensoría del Pueblo “Boletín informativo del Sistema de Protección #4 – Estudio sobre el costo de funcionamiento de DNAs y SEDEGES, de acuerdo a las atribuciones conferidas por ley”

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**Output 3.1:** Specialised child protection services, particularly in selected departments, have increased resources for the prevention and response to violence against children.

**Output 3.2:** Children and adolescents in selected departments and municipalities have increased access to a child friendly justice system and specialized child protection services in accordance with the national legal framework.
This output will tackle bottlenecks related to the supply side, focusing on supporting an effective response to the needs of children that are victims of violence, especially sexual violence – including sexual commercial exploitation; adolescents in conflict with the law; children without parental care and in institutionalized care and children involved in worst forms of child labour. The focus will be at the subnational level in coordination with the national level.

The causes of VAC are diverse and the response needs to be cross-sectoral and use an integrated approach. While a strong focus will be put on ensuring that children have access to the justice system, in terms of adolescents in conflict with the law, as victims and witnesses, UNICEF’s interventions will also increase children’s access of specialised child protection services, including strengthened collaboration with the health and education sectors.

To achieve this, UNICEF will implement the following change strategies:

1. **Improve the access to justice and specialised child protection services through capacity building and system strengthening.** UNICEF will implement this first strategy taking into consideration Bolivia’s decentralized structure. At the national level, specifically in the justice system, UNICEF will work towards designing and implementing formal training on child protection interventions such as administration of protocols, attention, and referral mechanisms. The allies for this strategy will be the Pluri-national School of Public Management (EGPP), the School of Judges, the School of Public Prosecutors, the University of the Police, and the Academy (different universities) targeting public servants from the integral pluri-national justice system.

   Regarding the specialized child protection services, the focus of the intervention will be to strengthen existing services, such as specialised centres for the prevention and therapeutic care of victims of sexual violence, specialized programmes for adolescents in conflict with the law, and alternative care interventions for children without parental care and children involved in the worst forms of child labour. With regards to the latter, UNICEF will focus on strengthening the reporting mechanisms in parallel with the continuation and scaling up of strategic interventions, such as the Triple Seal, through multi-stakeholder partnerships and Child Friendly markets, as preventive strategies to commercial sexual exploitation, in the urban setting.

   In addition, and in close synergy with the interventions in the first two programme components, UNICEF will strengthen the child protection information system by providing technical assistance to health and education sectors, the child protection services and the justice systems. This data system will improve the reporting and gathering of data from different sector information systems (e.g. health and police) and the integration of the data into one unique system – the SINNA, as indicated by the Child and Adolescent’s Code. This information system will generate data on the incidence of different types of violence, and enable the monitoring of the different stages of support provided to victims and of the resolution of cases.

   At the department and municipal levels, UNICEF will work with the Departmental Social Services, Departmental Prosecutors, Departmental Courts of Justice, Integral Police Stations (EPIs) and Children and Adolescent Municipal Defence Offices (DNA), to strengthen their capacities to coordinate efficiently in the reporting and referral, prosecuting of perpetrators and the provision of specialized attention to children victims of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation. UNICEF will improve monitoring capacities and foster cooperation among different stakeholders for the development of inter-sectoral interventions. At municipal level, special attention will be given to the strengthening of the capacities of the DNAs, as this is the most important instance at this level.

ii. **Foster cross-sectoral and multi-sectoral programming to better respond to VAC.** The interventions of UNICEF will facilitate coordination and synergies between different stakeholders and sectors, mainly between health, education, justice and specialised child protection services, to better prevent and respond to VAC. The interventions supported under this strategy will be closely linked to the first two programme components working with the health and education sectors, as an entry point for enhanced child protection through improved prevention and referral of cases. This will entail: i) the establishment of effective multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms; ii) the integration of child protection in protocols and training packages, in line with international standards; iii) support to the implementation of protocols to prevent and respond to VAC, including adequate referral mechanisms, and iv) the prevention of violence during early child development and in schools.

iii. **Promote South-South cooperation and strategic partnerships between the public and private sector.** To support the strengthening of a child friendly justice system and specialised child protection services, UNICEF will build on its experience in other countries to foster strategic exchange and collaboration with the region and beyond. Partnerships between the public and private sectors will be strengthened and expanded to scale up the response to VAC, particularly regarding alternative measures to deprivation of liberty for adolescents in conflict with the law, elimination of the worst forms of child labour and of sexual commercial exploitation.

iv. **Generate evidence and learning.** UNICEF will focus on three key interventions. Firstly, support will be provided to integrate child protection issues in existing information systems and to develop studies and research on the extent and impact of VAC in Bolivia. This data will be available and used to monitor the situation of children and adolescents in relation to different forms of violence, allowing for periodic reporting and the orientation of public polices and programme planning. Secondly, the objective is to generate good practices in the health and education sectors, child protection services and the justice system – having the child protection system working efficiently at subnational focus level – and systematize them for their expansion in the country. Thirdly, UNICEF will support the generation of evidence and information on the impact of the different forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation on the development of children and adolescents which will be used for advocacy. This strategy will also support the strengthening of the national information system about VAC in Bolivia.

**Output 3.3:** Communities, families, adolescents and children in selected municipalities develop skills to reduce, prevent and report cases of violence, neglect and exploitation.

While the previous outputs focused on the supply side, this output is centred on the demand side – to empower the right’s holders. UNICEF’s focus will be on providing the rights holders with information and knowledge to prevent violence, to protect themselves (children and adolescents) and to demand effective protection services for children against violence and the timely prosecution of these crimes. The support to children and adolescents as agents of change will be emphasised.

The basic premise of this output is that all types of violence could be prevented and that prevention is key to reduce and eliminate VAC. It is crucial to avoid the violent act to avoid child victims. Several results are expected, such as: the active involvement of male leaders of the communities to promote child protection within families and communities while demanding effective and accessible child protection services to respond to VAC; the empowerment (through awareness raising and dissemination of information) of the parents to follow-up of the legal processes; the demand to have an effective justice system that prosecute the perpetrators and count with child friendly procedures and specialized judges, prosecutors and interdisciplinary teams (psychologists and social workers); the increase of reporting cases, but primarily, the rejection of violence against children and adolescents and its reduction in occurrence.

To these ends, the following strategies will be implemented:

i. **Foster a multi-sectoral approach to promote behavioural change, perceptions and demand** for an effective justice system and specialised child protection services to respond to VAC. UNICEF will contribute to: i) raising awareness about the adverse impacts of VAC; ii) increasing the understanding of how communities and families respond to VAC, identifying and strengthening
ancestral and community child protection practices; iii) promoting behavioural change in parenting and how adults perceives and treats children and adolescents; iv) creating a “culture of eradication/non-tolerance/non-justification of VAC”; and v) generating cultural and community practices for enhanced child protection, including a holistic understanding of why a child that is conflict with the law is a victim, that the institutionalized care is the last resort for children without parental care and that a poverty should not be a reason to separate children from their families.

ii. Support children and adolescent as agents of change, by empowering them with knowledge about issues related to violence, and, consequently, strengthening their skills to defend themselves and to demand their right to be protected. This strategy will largely be carried out in coordination with the first two programme components. To operationalize this strategy, UNICEF will develop tools and mechanisms to be used by its partners in community and school based activities. Content will focus on: i) generating and understanding of different forms of violence and their impacts; ii) providing knowledge about how to recognise when and how to report violence (as victims or witnesses); and most importantly, iii) empowering children and adolescent to self-defence and to defend their peers against all forms of violence.

iii. Develop and use innovative methods to the reduce VAC. In this case, innovation relates to the development and scaling up of community based models related to child protection. Particular attention will be given to the use of new technology and innovative partnerships.

6.3.4 Aligning Results and Required Resources

This section provides an overview of the alignment between the planned results in Outcome 3 and the estimates of resources (RR and ORR) needed to achieve each of the five outputs. The estimations have been made based on the identified strategies to be implemented under each output as well as from historical information from the current CPAP 2013-2017.

The indicative budget of the new CPD totals USD 43,425,000. The following table details the composition of this amount by funding source:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RR</th>
<th>ORR</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8,425,000</td>
<td>35,000,000</td>
<td>43,425,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this context, the resources allocated to Outcome 3, represent 20 per cent of the total indicative budget, considering the financing of five outputs.
The following table details the indicative budget for Outcome 3 by output and funding source:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 3.1</th>
<th>Specialised child protection services, particularly in selected departments, have increased resources for the prevention and response to violence against children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RR</td>
<td>189,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td>1,102,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,292,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 3.2</td>
<td>Children and adolescents in selected departments and municipalities have increased access to a child friendly justice system and specialized child protection services in accordance with the national legal framework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RR</td>
<td>631,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td>3,675,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,306,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 3.3</td>
<td>Communities, families, adolescents and children in selected municipalities develop skills to reduce, prevent and report cases of violence, neglect and exploitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RR</td>
<td>442,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td>2,572,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,014,813</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.3.5 Monitoring Achievement of Outputs and UNICEF’s Contribution to the Outcome

Given the weakness of the national information system to collect and track data related to the specific child protection issues, the programme component will emphasize on the monitoring of progress in addressing VAC through information system strengthening, research, studies as well as surveys. The RAM (Results Assessment Module) framework will be used, using standard indicators (if available) and additional ones, aligning them with the current information system of Bolivia.

During the previous programme cycle, UNICEF worked to reinforce the understanding of the situation through a set of thematic studies and the national and subnational SITAN. In this CPD, it is expected to pursue the strengthening of national and subnational capacities to better monitor the child protection situation, by supporting the creation of an information management system on justice for children and an information system which will be connected to the municipal services for child protection, including the health and education sectors.

One of the key interventions is the generation of information and evidence; some of the baselines have been produced with UNICEF support, so that progress can be monitored (for example, adolescents in conflict with the law and institutionalized children and adolescents). In general, they include disaggregation in age and gender, and incorporate the intercultural approach; these documents will be
included in PRIME. Evaluations of the interventions will be also carried out, in coordination with main stakeholders.

As mentioned above, the strengthening of SINNA is a must action to support Bolivia to count with systematized data collection and analysis, while implementing the Child and Adolescent’s Code.

Thus, regarding the monitoring of the outputs of the child protection component and the UNICEF contribution to the achievement of the outcome, several sources of data will be compiled, including:

i. **Administrative routine data**, particularly those of the MoJ, MoH, MoE, DNAs etc. These annual administrative data will allow to collect relevant information on VAC.

ii. **National and specific surveys** such as the household and demographic health surveys. Specific issues such as child labour and VAC has been integrated in these surveys and will constitute an important source for more in-depth analysis.

iii. **The generation of data and evidence** on the basis of specific studies that UNICEF is currently finalising and those planned in the 2017-2021 cycle, including an evaluation for the justice for children intervention.

iv. **The implementation of the SINNA**, in order to have an integrated system on child protection, including case management, follow up and resolution of cases.

v. **The periodic reports** of Bolivia on the monitoring of the situation of children and the implementation of the recommendations of the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC) Committee (including the NGO reports). The GoB has yet not submitted its fourth report to the CRC Committee and therefore UNICEF will continue its advocacy efforts and support to make sure that it is presented and that the recommendations are duly addressed. Complementary inputs for other international instruments, such as Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR).
6.4 Programme Component 4: Every child has a fair chance in life: “Reducing socio-economic and climate change risks on children through strengthened governance and partnerships”

6.4.1 Introduction

The vision of this fourth programme component is to contribute to a fair chance in life for all children and adolescents by influencing the policy cycle, through (i) the production of coherent evidence, so that national and subnational governments distribute resources more effectively and sustainably in favour of children, taking into account the emerging challenge of climate change; (ii) the development of capacities for the improved implementation and monitoring of these policies; and (iii) the promotion of a movement for change amongst the population. All of these are going to contribute to ensure that the government is being held accountable for the policy changes, including their planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Moreover, this programme component is going to contribute to build resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and, consequently to strengthen their capacity to cope with crises and in turn, reduce vulnerability to socioeconomic and/or climate related events.

This programme component supports the other three programme components in contributing to changes in the enabling political environment and strengthening the demand for the fulfilment of children’s rights. In this sense, a specific focus of the interventions will be children in particularly vulnerable categories, not adequately covered by the existing social policy and social protection programmes, including children in marginalised social and economic groups and in rural and peri-urban areas. These also include children in their early childhood years, out of school children, children with disabilities, children without parental care and who need specialised child protection services.

The Programme Strategy Note for this component has been developed through consultation with key partners such as the Ministry of Planning (MoP), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MoEF), the Legislative Assembly and key line ministries. It is directly linked with the SDGs 1, 5, 10, 16 and 17 and falls under the broader UNDAF priority area on integral development and plural economy. In terms of national policies, the component will mainly support the implementation of sector policies as well as the national and subnational development policies.

6.4.2 Prioritised issue and areas

Despite the recent socio-economic improvements in Bolivia, one of the greatest challenges for the next few years remains the weakness of public institutions in key managerial aspects at the national and subnational levels. As described in different parts of this Strategic Note, the situation seems to be influenced by similar factors for all programmatic areas: i) low quality of human resources and civil service; ii) ineffective institutional and program management; iii) inefficient fiscal and budgetary management; iv) low level of utilization of statistics and systems for monitoring results; and v) insufficient mechanisms to respond to the increasing effects of climate change, especially on children and women.

The weaknesses of public institutions are particularly evident in the case of social policy management and risk mitigation for shocks (natural and/or economic disasters). Bolivia is a decentralized country, with municipal governments being responsible for the implementation of the majority of policies that directly and indirectly affect children. In addition a fourth level, the indigenous autonomics, is in construction allowing for new governance space to emerge, presenting a new challenge for the near future.

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36 Currently composed by three different levels: National, Department and Municipality.
National and regional policies have to be translated into local realities in order for them to generate the expected results for children. Moreover, municipal governments as well as the emerging indigenous autonomies are responsible for designing local plans, which should be aligned with the national development plan. The decentralization process still faces challenges driven by the already mentioned institutional lack of capacities and weak coordination mechanisms that exist in the country. For example, the absence of a fiscal agreement with the national government impedes sub-national governments to have sufficient budgetary autonomy, leading to an incomplete process of decentralization of public policies.

The challenges and gaps in public management and in the decentralization arrangement in the country affect the AG 2025 and the PDES 2016-2020. The PDES has a clear focused on prioritizing investments in infrastructure and production. The Plan does include programmes in favour of children; however, it is not specific on how results will be achieved, and it presents gaps, especially in child protection. Hence, Bolivia still faces the challenge to ensure that boys, girls and adolescents are coherently included in the public agenda.

Similarly, even though the GoB plans for education and health policies for boys and girls, and implements some redistributive policies in favour of the children (such as the Bono Juancito Pinto) and mothers (Bono Juana Azurduy), children and adolescents are not considered an explicit priority. The GoB’s logic is that economic growth benefits children, i.e. if there is economic growth, this is reflected in more opportunities and income for households, translating into better access to social services for children. While this logic sometimes is true, it does not fully address the needs of children, adolescents and other vulnerable populations. Most of the benefits are not directly related to the child population, and their transference into specific interventions might take years.

Poverty affects children differently when different deprivations are taken into account, indicating the need for a constant close monitoring of the socio-economic situation of different groups, and the follow up of government spending in social policies. According to the latest multidimensional child poverty study in Bolivia, 43 per cent of Bolivian children are poor when different measurements are taken into consideration, meaning they are object of deprivations that can impact them permanently (e.g. lack of access to health services or education). As mentioned, besides the fact that general poverty policies are not automatically translated into policies to alleviate poverty among children, they also do not consider the multiple factors that lead families to a generational cycle of poverty.

In this line, the evaluation of the two cash transfer programmes in the country (“Juana Azurduy” and “Juancito Pinto”) has shown that both have been very positive in terms of access to sectorial services, however they still remain isolated, and, consequently have limited impacts on poverty reduction in multidimensional terms. Part of this happens due to the lack of integration between the two programmes. Hence, a comprehensive national development plan should take into consideration the different needs of the population, including the inclusion of children at the core of public policies, as well as climate change adaptation policies, with enough budgetary allocation to promote the realization of the rights of children and adolescents.

Implementation of public policies that can mitigate and/or help improve the situation of children, especially the most vulnerable ones, needs to be complemented by sustained budgetary investments, monitoring of resources and use of evaluations to improve their results. The process should be directed towards different levels of governments, but also needs to be accompanied by public oversight. This scenario is not necessarily happening in Bolivia; for example, until 2016, the Government had no defined budget for children. Despite the fact that UNICEF worked in partnership with the MoEF to design a methodology that allows the government to allocate and monitor budget to specific programmes for children, the country still does not have an overarching strategy or comprehensive policy for the wellbeing of boys, girls and adolescents. Currently, national and sub-national governments lack evidence to demonstrate the efficiency and positive impact of budgetary investments on children. It is necessary to work closely with multiple government levels, the Legislative Assembly and CSOs to have a qualitative and in-depth analysis of public expenditure and its efficiency.

Bolivia has already begun to experience the effects of climate change. The country’s varied topography – stretching from the western highlands, with its dry, cool climate, to the humid jungles of the eastern lowlands – makes it susceptible to severe droughts and floods that dramatically affect the lives of already
vulnerable populations. Among the population affected in emergencies, 40 per cent are children. The increasing number of natural disasters, including water shortages and food insecurity across the country, creates the need to increase resilience among the most vulnerable populations, and to improve the prevention and response mechanisms. Two bottlenecks were identified in the processes of prevention and response to climate change related emergencies. First, the country has insufficient or dispersed information on the risk and impact of disasters and climate change on children. Second, the absence of a government actor that promotes the monitoring of risk conditions and warns about key gaps in childcare. Moreover, according to stakeholders, the country lacks a comprehensive and coherent policy that allows victims of disasters to recover more quickly from negative impacts.

UNICEF believes that participation is a fundamental right of the child, it is an underlying value that needs to guide the way each individual right is ensured and respected; a criterion to assess progress in the implementation process of children’s rights; and an additional dimension to the universally recognized freedom of expression, implying the right of the child to be heard and to have his or her views or opinions taken into account. Different perceptions collected during the previous country programme, and during the preparation for the 2018-2022 show that child and adolescent participation in Bolivia is weak, and has not achieved its full potential. Participation depends on the full commitment and empowerment guaranteed by duty-bearers, but it also depends on the knowledge of rights holders. In this sense, it involves the incorporation of different stakeholders from government, civil society and private business in a movement to advocate for children’s rights, and to guarantee that children are in the core of Bolivia’s agenda for the present and for the future. Currently, the right to participation is not fully guaranteed, and the multi-stakeholder movement does not exist. While some companies have socio responsibility actions that affect children, they are dispersed and do not have a coordination mechanism that maximizes their results.

6.4.3 Theory of Change

UNICEF’s vision of change for this fourth component is that, by 2022, children, especially the most disadvantaged, including those affected by climate change, are prioritized within the national development agenda. To achieve this UNICEF will provide support to the GoB in increasing capacity for the development of policies that place children at the centre of the development agenda and therefore contribute to preparing children and their families to adapt better to socio-economic and climate change related crisis. In coordination with and complementing the first three programme components, UNICEF will strengthen the government’s capacity at different levels so that it has mechanisms in place to increase resilience amongst the population, and support them during and after different types of disaster.

The theory of change for this programme component implies that:

- **If** the capacities of national and sub-national governmental institutions are strengthened to include key child rights issues in public management, financing and monitoring as part of the national development planning system;
- **If** there are adequate plans and policies, instruments and methodologies in place at national and subnational levels related to climate change adaptation and disaster risk management; and
- **If** the public awareness, social mobilization and multi-stakeholders partnerships are strengthened to ensure the creation of a movement that actively promotes and advocates for fulfilment of child rights,

Then children and adolescents will grow up with better opportunities and be better protected from socio-economic and climate change risks, being considered a priority in the national and subnational agendas.

On one hand, UNICEF recognises the need to work with duty bearers, investing in different levels of government to advocate for the importance of using evidence to better plan for results, maximizing the use of resources, and achieving sustainable results for children. On the other hand, UNICEF also needs to work with rights holders, those who should be the object of public policies: boys, girls, adolescents and their families. The logic is that working with both simultaneously – government and community – a checks-and-balance system is put in place: the government is held accountable by the society, and can respond more efficiently to local requests. International experience has shown that strong community demand, including the involvement of CSOs and the private sector, can influence the political will of local authorities, improving policies for children. Therefore having political analysis and strong and coherent
advocacy strategies, will be very important for this programme component as well as strengthening the important alliances that the BCO currently has and building new ones including civil society, social movements specially of women, and children and adolescents organizations.

Following this logic, one of the mechanisms to contribute to the expected result for this programme component is through the efficient use of resources. UNICEF will monitor and analyse: i) how national and sub-national development plans (such as the PDES and the local development plans) take into consideration multidimensional child poverty and key child rights issues; ii) how efficient macro allocations of funds for different governmental sectors and sub-national administrative bodies are; iii) how poverty has been impacting in inequality in the country, including migration patterns; iv) how the government fosters climate change, preparedness and adaptation, taking into consideration different vulnerable groups, including children and women, and v) how the GoB strengthens and integrates the current social protection programmes to improve the efficiency of its poverty reduction policies.

Another mechanism is public awareness and social mobilization. The society through CSOs, companies and the larger public itself are vital to generate a positive change in the lives of children. It is therefore important to raise their awareness and strengthen the capacity of both “rights holders” and “duty bearers” to mobilize resources, media and leaders to raise awareness, create public spheres for debate and build a momentum to influence the Government and position children’s rights in the centre of development policies and budgets.

This change will be achieved through three outputs that correspond to the priorities identified above, building on national policies and lessons learned from the previous CP. Interventions will be carried out at both the national and subnational levels.
**UNICEF Outcome 4**: By 2022 children, especially the most disadvantaged, including those affected by climate change, are prioritized within the national development agenda.

**UNDAF Outcome Areas**: Priority area 2: Integral Development and Plural Economy; Priority Area 3: Public Administration and Plural Justice; and Priority area 4: Inter- and Intra-Culturalism, Des-Colonialization and Des-Patriarchalisation.

**National Development Plan Priority – (Patriotic Agenda 2025 and Economic and Social Development Plan 2016-2020)**: Pillars 1, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 12

**Output 4.1**: National and sub-national capacities in selected departments are strengthened for the implementation of child- and equity focused policies, efficient and effective use of social investment and the monitoring and reporting on the situation of children.

- Leverage resources for children, and make them more transparent and cost-efficient, especially at the decentralised level.
- System strengthening to position children in the centre of the national integral development planning.
- Strengthen the capacity of legislators and communities.

**Output 4.2**: National and subnational capacities in selected departments are strengthened in risk informed programming to protect children and adolescents from the impact of natural disasters and climate change.

- Improve the availability of disaggregated data and information related to children.
- Strengthen policies and systems related to climate change, DRR, emergency preparedness and response.
- Advocacy and policy dialogue to include children in the policies related to climate change and disaster risk response.

**Output 4.3**: A multi-stakeholder movement actively promotes and advocates for fulfilment of child rights at national- and sub-national level in the selected departments.

- Promote multi-stakeholder partnerships, including the public and private sectors and the civil society.
- Social mobilisation and communication for the fulfillment of children’s rights.

**Inputs**: office staff, consultants, financial resources (RR, ORR, ORE), equipment, material, technical assistance, vehicles etc.
Although children and adolescents are part of some development policies, they are not at the core of the plans currently being implemented by the GoB. The main Ministry in charge of the design and implementation of the Multi-sectoral Plan for Children (i.e. the MoJ) receives one of the lowest national budget allocations of all ministries. In addition, because of the lack of up-to-date information, Bolivia does not monitor the situation of children in diverse themes in a timely manner. For example, the latest child poverty measurement relies on data that was collected six years ago. Additionally, the GoB is increasingly sensitive to the publication of new official data if it does not demonstrate progress nor support the GoB’s position.

Hence, the objective for this output is to make sure that i) children are considered an integral part of the institutional socio-economic plans; ii) socio-economic data and information are updated and on time, so that they can be used as evidence to plan and monitor the risks faced by the most vulnerable children; and iii) the GoB allocates financial and other resources better based on policy impact and efficiency evaluations. This will contribute to the gradual institutionalization of a more comprehensive, integral and coherent social protection system that will strengthen the resilience of children and reduce their deprivations. To achieve this UNICEF will implement the following four strategies:

i. **Improve the availability of national and subnational data and information related to children**, disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity and socio economic level. In addition to supporting data collection in the other components, this will also focus on macro level data, as a means to generate evidence and to foster different types of analysis, specifically at the decentralised level. There are three key interventions for this strategy to be carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Planning. Firstly, it will identify gaps in data and analysis of child poverty and deprivations on a regular basis, with a specific focus on migration, the situation of children in urban settings, and the impact of climate change. Secondly, it will support and facilitate evaluations and assessments of sector policies, including analysis of the impact of public spending on children at all levels of the State. Thirdly, UNICEF will advocate and provide technical support to disseminate this evidence so that it is used by decision makers to put children in the centre of the public agenda. These interventions will also allow UNICEF to generate policy advocacy inputs for all the other programme components.

ii. **Leverage resources for children, and make interventions more transparent and cost-efficient, especially at the decentralised level.** Two key interventions will be carried out in partnership with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Autonomy and local governments: i) UNICEF will advocate to put children in the centre of the Fiscal Compact at the municipal level, which will deal with aspects related to the generation, distribution and destination of public resources, within the framework of the Development Plan, and; ii) the methodology developed with the Ministry of Finance to identify and disaggregate the budget reporting at all levels of the State to visualise spending on children will be disseminated and implemented by sub-national governments to allow for the evaluation of sectoral policies through execution and impact analysis of public spending, and to improve the efficiency of public spending for children at the local levels.

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37 UNICEF in Bolivia has developed a tool to monitor multidimensional poverty among children. This tool is one example of input that could be used to help government to plan and allocate funds and other resources to reduce inequalities in the country.
iii. **Build and strengthen the capacity of legislators and communities at the national and subnational levels**, to strengthen their technical expertise on public finances for children and their participation in the process. This will result in an improved budget planning, better informed votes from legislators, and increased demand for accountability and transparency from communities. Capacity building about the child-budgeting model will be carried out for budget managers and with the members of the Departmental Assembly and the Municipal Councils in one departmental government and two municipal governments. At the subnational level UNICEF will train managers to better develop, plan, implement, monitor and evaluate integrated public policies that consider children at their core.

iv. **System strengthening to put the needs of children and adolescents at the core of the national integral planning framework and public policies at different political and administrative levels**. This will be done by i) integrating the current social protection programmes and supporting the government in the development of a register of beneficiaries; ii) supporting subnational levels to include the most vulnerable children in its integral territorial development plans, as well as for child-focused designing and inter-sectoral policies at the decentralised level; and iii) providing technical assistance to national institutions to improve the use of evidence and data in their planning, implementation and monitoring activities through its partnership with knowledge generation institutions (e.g. academia and various research institutions and foundations); the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Planning, the Legislative Assembly, the Unit for Analysis of Social and Economic Policies (UDAPE), and the National Statistics Institute (INE). Within this strategy, UNICEF will also support the government to monitor the achievement of the SDGs for children in line with the National Development Plan.

Output 4.2: National and subnational capacities in selected departments are strengthened in risk informed programing to protect children and adolescents from the impact of natural disasters and climate change.

This output complements the objectives of Output 4.1 by contributing towards increased resilience among the most vulnerable children through interventions specifically targeting climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and the development of a comprehensive monitoring system to support macro level policies, specifically related to WASH and nutrition.

In the past decades, UNICEF has developed its expertise in supporting Bolivian water, sanitation and hygiene systems in rural settings. UNICEF will use this comparative advantage to integrate development and emergency programming with the purpose of improving the effectiveness, long-term sustainability and enhanced adaptation mechanisms for vulnerable populations.

There is a lack of knowledge about the situation of children and their families before, during and after disasters. The country still needs more studies to better understand the effects of climate change and how it impacts on the most vulnerable populations, including children. Therefore, Bolivia does not have adequate evidence to frame appropriate climate change adaptation policies. To these ends, UNICEF will engage in:

i. **Generation of evidence to demonstrate how vulnerable populations, especially children, are socio-economically affected by climate change and disasters**. Three main interventions form part of this strategy: i) strengthen the current information systems at national and departmental levels, including the development of a local-level real time monitoring system for data and information gathering; ii) generate comprehensive analyses of the vulnerability of children related to the results of climate change; iii) map out existing policies for adaptation to climate change and disaster risk reduction and their gaps, as well to analyse and collect good practices within the country that could be replicated in other parts of the country.

ii. **Advocate and build capacities for the inclusion of children as the core of public policies related to climate change and disaster risk reduction, including water and sanitation at the broader level**. Within this strategy, UNICEF aims to secure financial resources for municipal and departmental programs to protect children, and to support the generation of cross-sectoral synergies of services and recovery mechanisms. Thus, UNICEF will advocate for the development
of a coherent social protection policy for recovery and risk reduction, specific to recurrent disaster areas. It will also support the government in building capacities of key actors or sectors that are involved in the provision of social protection services. UNICEF will also promote the role of local actors and communities by linking them to regional and municipal councils. Existing UNICEF programs at the community and local level will be leveraged to incorporate this link between social protection and disaster risk reduction.

Output 4.3: A multi-stakeholder movement actively promotes and advocates for fulfilment of child rights at national- and sub-national level in the selected departments.

In Bolivia main social achievements have been realized through social mobilization and the participation of the population, including children and women, in the decision-making process.

The purpose of this output is to generate child rights’ informed demand to support the objectives of outputs 4.1 and 4.2 as well as the demand outputs of the other Programme Components. Therefore, it will focus on increasing public awareness and strengthening social mobilization and multi-stakeholder partnerships, in order to promote participation and to position children’s rights at the centre of the development agenda.

In the past decades, UNICEF has played a significant role and gained recognition in activities to increase social mobilizations and other important issues, such as fighting Goiter, promoting the bilingual and intercultural education and eradicating immune-preventable diseases. Building on these experiences, this component seeks to mobilize society and promote public action to accelerate the realization of the rights of children and adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged.

For this output, UNICEF has identified these critical barriers and bottlenecks: i) childhood is not a priority, neither in decision-making nor in social investment, and the public opinion does not consider the “superior interest of the child” as a determinant to address social issues; ii) there is a lack of social commitment to children among stakeholders; and iii) there is a lack of evidence about the impact of business activities on children’s rights and the private sector is therefore not sufficiently engaged in tackling child rights violations or in Corporate Social Engagement. To address these bottlenecks and foster social mobilisation, UNICEF’s contribution will include three complementary strategies:

6.1 Increase public awareness to create a stronger demand for positioning children’s rights at the centre of national and sub-national policies. To achieve this, the following activities will be implemented: i) increase the strategic presence of UNICEF Bolivia and its key issues in the public sphere (media, digital channels, public fora, and communities); ii) generate citizen’s participation for social engagement and a ‘pact for children’ through innovations, social media and public campaigns, focusing on the most disadvantaged children; and iii) engage traditional and digital media to place children at the centre of the public agenda in a way that inspires and motivates action.

6.2 Generate social mobilisation and promotion of commitments, alliances, campaigns and platforms that contribute to increasing the public awareness, promote positive social and behavioural change and increase the demand for services for children. In order to achieve this, UNICEF will: i) engage opinion leaders, celebrities and business champions to raise the visibility of issues affecting children, influence public opinion with messages that inspire action, fuel social engagement and shift public policy; ii) develop and strengthen participation channels and opportunities, targeting the most excluded groups of children and adolescents; and iii) use digital channels to reach and involve target audiences providing concrete opportunities for participation, advocacy for children’s rights and leverage of resources for children.

6.3 Increase the role of multi-stakeholders, and in particular the private sector to promote the adoption of business or other principles related to the implementation of child rights. UNICEF will: i) generate evidence, communicate and share best practices regarding the responsibilities of the public and the private sector to protect and promote children’s rights in the context of business activities; ii) advocate around the ‘Children’s Rights and Business Principles’ and the ‘General Comment No. 16’ with companies, the Government and other stakeholders to promote children’s rights in the context of
business activities; and iii) mobilise resources to reduce disparities, improve the situation of children and protect their rights through integrated corporate alliances with the private sector.

### 6.4.4 Aligning Results and Required Resources

This section provides an overview of the alignment between the planned results in Outcome 4 and the estimates of resources (RR and ORR) needed to achieve each of the five outputs. The estimations have been made based on the identified strategies to be implemented under each output as well as from historical information from the current CPAP 2013-2017.

The indicative budget of the new CPD totals **USD 43,425,000**. The following table details the composition of this amount by funding source:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Country Programme Budget Ceiling</th>
<th>RR</th>
<th>ORR</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8,425,000</td>
<td>35,000,000</td>
<td>43,425,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this context, the resources allocated to Outcome 4, represent 15 per cent of the total indicative budget, considering the financing of five outputs.

*Figure 11: Weight of Outcome 4 in relation to the total budget*

The following table details the indicative budget of Outcome 4 by output and funding source:

**Table 4: Indicative budget for Outcome 4, per funding source**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome 4</th>
<th>RR</th>
<th>OR</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By 2022 children, especially the most disadvantaged, including those affected by climate change, are prioritized within the national development agenda.</td>
<td>2,106,250</td>
<td>4,550,000</td>
<td>6,656,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National and sub-national capacities in selected departments are strengthened for the implementation of child- and equity focused policies, efficient and effective use of social investment and the monitoring and reporting on the situation of children.</td>
<td>842,500</td>
<td>1,820,000</td>
<td>2,662,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Output 4.2: National and subnational capacities in selected departments are strengthened in risk informed programing to protect children and adolescents from the impact of natural disasters and climate change.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RR</th>
<th>OR</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>631,875</td>
<td>1,365,000</td>
<td>1,996,875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output 4.3: A multi-stakeholder movement actively promotes and advocates for fulfillment of child rights at national- and sub-national level in the selected departments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RR</th>
<th>OR</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>631,875</td>
<td>1,365,000</td>
<td>1,996,875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.4.5 Monitoring Achievement of Outputs and UNICEF’s Contribution to the Outcome

Different strategies will be used in the monitoring activities of this outcome. Baselines will be established for public investment in children at the national level, but also in the selected departments and municipalities, specifically on early childhood development and on the child protection system. In addition, a mapping of information systems and data gaps on the situation of children in the four prioritised departments will be conducted.

A data warehouse will be developed (jointly with the Ministry of Planning and other UN agencies) to support the monitoring of the implementation of the PDES and the progress toward the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in the country; this data warehouse will include relevant information on the situation of children and will be linked with the Governmental Integrated System for Planning (SPIE). UNICEF Country Office (CO) will provide technical support to GoB for a more integrated Social Protection System within the framework of the PDES (integrated system of information, unique registration, mapping of articulate coherent policies).

Around the third year of the programme cycle a Situation Analysis of Children’s and Women Rights will be conducted jointly with the GoB.

As part of the monitoring strategy, capacity building activities will be developed with the Legislative Assembly, Departmental Assemblies and Municipal Councils to analyse and monitor child oriented policies and budgets.

Mapping of existing tools, policies, guidance, information systems and mechanisms on climate and disaster risk reduction and their link to children will be conducted. In addition, studies will be conducted (i) on the effects of climate change on nutrition and the quantity and quality of water, the mechanisms of protection, adaptation and mitigation, and the characterization of populations vulnerable to the effects of climate change; (ii) on the impact of climate change and urbanisation on children. Technical assistance will be provided in order to include child specific information in the national information system on climate change and disaster risks reduction.
7. Common Risks related to the CP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RISK</th>
<th>PROBABILITY</th>
<th>IMPACT</th>
<th>ACTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country Political Environment, Safety and Security</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weak management capacity in some governmental institutions, especially at subnational levels, hinders effective implementation</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>As part of the CP, UNICEF is continuously strengthening the capacities of the different government actors it collaborate with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in political leadership of the country can jeopardize the sustainability of public policies for poverty reduction</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>UNICEF is continuously monitoring the political situation, while it sustains a good relationship with all governmental structures in the country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in political leadership of the country can demand establishment of new partnerships and delay the development of policies and the implementation of tools envisaged by UNICEF</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>UNICEF is continuously monitoring the political situation, while it sustains a good relationship with all governmental structures in the country</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Economic Forecast</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reduced economic growth limits availability of resources for social programmes, leading to possible stagnation or reduction of pro-poor investments, impacting directly in the situation of millions of children</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>UNICEF will keep assessing the fiscal situation of the country and, through its budget monitoring tool, keep tracking government investments in policies related to children and adolescents UNICEF will use its influence to advocate for more investments for children</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Natural Environment</strong></td>
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<td>Natural disasters demand UNICEF to respond, requiring reallocation of resources, impacting in the original planned results</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>UNICEF and other UN agencies continue to monitor the situation and are part of the response and preparation apparatus available in the country UNICEF is investing in studies and analysis to support the development of localized response plans As part of the CP, UNICEF is increasing resilience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RISK</td>
<td>PROBABILITY</td>
<td>IMPACT</td>
<td>ACTIONS</td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Predictability of Funding for UNICEF programme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Uncertainty over availability of resources and lack of funding for</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>UNICEF will strengthen its strategy to work with the private and public</td>
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<tr>
<td>planned programmes leads to underperformance and non-achievement,</td>
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<td>sectors to build cooperation with the aim of maximizing capacity to</td>
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<tr>
<td>impacting UNICEF’s objective of meeting funding and expenditure</td>
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<td>develop innovative paths to implement key initiatives</td>
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<td>targets and ability to effectively achieve programme goals in a</td>
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<tr>
<td>timely manner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donor interest in specific areas may lead to under-funding in some</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
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<tr>
<td>areas and over-funding in other, the latter leading to limited</td>
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<tr>
<td>absorption, and loss of donor confidence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Results-Based Management, and Measurement and Reporting on Results</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expectation from different counterparts, including donors, that</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Continuous dialogue with donors about activities and potential changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>measurable results have to be achieved while UNICEF do not have full</td>
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<td></td>
<td>in the institutional landscape</td>
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<td>control over intended changes</td>
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<td>By working more integrated the sectors will support each other and</td>
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<td>ensure that synergies are taken advantage of</td>
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<td>Management innovation inside the BCO, and establishment of new strategic</td>
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<td>partnerships</td>
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<td>Initial confusion and uncertainties in terms of roles, accountabilities</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Development of the CP has involved the programmatic and operational</td>
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<td>and expectations from the staff because of new programme structure</td>
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<td>staff and support from UNICEF’s Regional Office and Headquarters has</td>
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<td>been provided – when fully implemented it will lead to increased</td>
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<td>efficiency towards the achievement of the proposed changes</td>
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UNICEF in Bolivia will support the GoB to narrow inequality gaps, with special consideration of indigenous peoples and gender, and to position children and adolescents as a cornerstone to Bolivia’s sustainable development.

Outcome 1: Integrated Early Childhood Development

Output 1.1: Design and implementation of IECD policy

Output 1.2: Quality maternal and child health, nutrition and birth registration services

Output 1.3: Quality and resilient water, sanitation and hygiene services

Output 1.4: Quality early learning opportunities

Output 1.5: Parents and caregivers apply knowledge and skills to respond to the needs of children U5

Outcome 2: Learning and Quality Education

Output 2.1: Policies, standards and M&E system for quality education

Output 2.2: Innovative and flexible learning modalities for adolescents

Output 2.3: Prevention, detection, reporting and reference of violence in the education system

Output 2.4: Community engagement for the design and delivery of quality education services

Outcome 3: End of Violence

Output 3.1: Increased resources for the prevention and response to violence against children

Output 3.2: Increased access to a child friendly justice system and specialized child protection services

Output 3.3: Community engagement to reduce, prevent and report cases of violence

Outcome 4: Public Policies with Equity

Output 4.1: Child- and equity focused public policies, financing and monitoring

Output 4.2: Risk-informed programming to protect children from the impact of natural disasters and climate change

Output 4.3: Multi-stakeholder movement actively promotes and advocates for fulfilment of child rights

Annex 1: Summarized CPD Results’ Structure

Annex 2: Results Framework