

# BOLIVIA KNOWLEDGE GENERATION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION



## *Thematic Report January – December 2016*

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## Table of Contents

<b>ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1. Executive Summary</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2. Strategic Context in 2016</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3. RESULTS IN THE OUTCOME AREA</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>CASE STUDY</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>4. Financial Analysis</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>5. Future Workplan</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>6. Expression of Thanks</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>ANNEX 1: HUMAN INTEREST STORIES</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>ANNEX 2: DONOR FEEDBACK FORM</b>	<b>33</b>

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

AP	Agenda Patriótica (Patriotic Agenda)
AWP	Annual Workplan
CEPAT	Centro Especializado de Prevención y Atención Terapéutica (Specialized Prevention and Therapeutic Care Centre)
CEPLAG	Centro de Planificación para la Gestión (Planning for Management Centre)
CNNA	Código Niña, Niño, Adolescente (Children and Adolescents Code)
COE	Centro de Operación de Emergencias (Emergency Operations Centre)
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CPITCO	Coordinadora de Pueblos Indígenas del Trópico de Cochabamba (Umbrella Organization of Indigenous Peoples in the Tropics of Cochabamba)
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
ICA	Infants, children and adolescents
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estadística (National Statistics Institute)
INFO-SPIE	Sistema de Planificación e Información del Estado (State Planning and Information System)
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PDES	Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social (Economic and Social Development Plan)
PTDI	Plan Territorial de Desarrollo Integral (Integrated Territorial Development Plan)
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SITAN	Situation Analysis
SPIE	Sistema de Planificación Integral del Estado (Integrated State Planning System)
UDAPE	Unidad de Análisis de Políticas Económicas y Sociales (Economic and Social Policy Analysis Unit)
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

# 1. Executive Summary

The fall in international oil and commodity prices made its impact felt this year in Bolivia. This was reflected in more modest growth and a significant deterioration in government revenues. As a consequence, the government increased its borrowing and drew heavily on international reserves in order to maintain public investment – especially in infrastructure – and keep redistributive social policies going. Together with the slowdown in growth, the weakness of public institutions will continue to be one of the main challenges for the next few years.

Despite these challenges, the government has set new targets as part of its Agenda 2025 and the new Economic and Social Development Plan to achieve the goal of enabling the people to Live Well. This plan is very ambitious, and includes the Integrated State Planning System, whereby planning is linked to the allocation of resources and should be done in a more integrated way. The Law on the Integrated State Planning System (SPIE), approved this year as part of the National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES), opens up a range of opportunities for the work of this component of UNICEF's country programme, as it provides for integrated planning at all levels of the state, linked to public investment as well as comprehensive monitoring and evaluation of the Integrated Territorial Development Plans (PTDIs). This is why it is necessary to promote and support cross-sectoral initiatives at the subnational level linked to national policies and guidelines.

In this new national and global framework (Pillar 1 of the Patriotic Agenda and SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere), UNICEF has worked in coordination with other UN agencies to provide technical assistance for the process of reviewing the Integrated Territorial Development Plans (PTDIs) and supported the Ministry of Planning so that information and data on children could be included in its information platform (INFO - SPIE).

UNICEF continued to focus on gathering information for evidence-based advocacy, knowledge management, and advocating for increased budget allocation and spending at all levels of the state, working in partnership with the Ministry of the Economy and Public Finance. It also worked with the Parliamentary Network for Children and Adolescents in the Plurinational Legislative Assembly to strengthen its role of overseeing government actions at all levels and approving the national general budget.

2017 will be a year of transition towards the new Country Programme 2018-2022, and the work will therefore focus on closing out the current cooperation programme and preparing for the new one. This means that there will be unprecedented opportunities next year for influencing policies and resource allocation by the government to achieve children's rights. The focus of the work in 2017 will therefore include:

- Closing out the current country programme and finalizing the preparation and development of the new one
- Strengthening information gathering and analysis capacities at the national and subnational level
- The work of parliament, which includes oversight as well as the analysis of budget allocation at the national and subnational level
- Developing policy dialogue spaces for information sharing and advocacy.

The support of the Government of Sweden and its deep commitment to our work is crucial for fulfilling our mission of improving the lives of children and adolescents in Bolivia. We therefore cherish the hope that this support will continue so that together we can achieve results that have a real impact on improving children's lives.



## 2. Strategic Context in 2016

Bolivia has gone through significant economic, political and social changes over the last ten years. Since 2006, sustained economic growth, accompanied by a fiscal surplus that has remained stable for nine consecutive years, has meant that social spending has increasingly been seen as a macroeconomic policy priority, rising from 16.6% of GDP in 2006 to 20.1% in 2013. Part of the greater priority assigned to social spending is explained by the implementation of a new generation of redistributive social policies (the Juancito Pinto Bonus, the Renta Dignidad benefit for the elderly, and the Juana Azurduy Bonus). These cash transfer programmes, which are the emblematic result of the policy of nationalizing the oil and gas industry, accounted for about 8% of social spending by 2010.

The combined effect of economic growth and expansive fiscal policy has led to a significant reduction in poverty levels, particularly in urban areas.

In 2016, however, the fall in commodity and natural gas prices has been reflected in more modest economic growth (projected to be around 3% for the next two years) and a significant deterioration in government revenue (moving from a fiscal surplus to a deficit projected to be higher than 5% of GDP in 2015 and 2016). As a consequence, the government has substantially increased borrowing, although the national debt is still a long way from threatening the sustainability of payments (debt as a percentage of GDP has risen by 10 points for the last two years, an increase of almost 30% to reach slightly more than 40% of GDP this year<sup>1</sup>).

Furthermore, the recurrent natural disasters caused by climate change that have hit some regions of Bolivia in recent years have had a negative impact on GDP and threaten the social and economic progress achieved. The concern is that the state does not have the conditions in place to lessen the impact of these disasters, such as early warning systems and logistical tools for risk management. Neither are there plans to make sustainable resources available over time to mitigate the effects of climate change.

The government has set new targets as part of its Patriotic Agenda 2025 and the new Economic and Social Development Plan (which includes the Integrated State Planning System) to achieve the goal of enabling the people to Live Well. This plan is very promising, as state planning is linked to the allocation of resources and should be done in a more integrated way. However, Bolivia has not yet developed its indicators related to the SDGs and the committee set up to monitor the MDGs still needs to adapt its work to the new goals.

### The situation as it affects children, adolescents and women in Bolivia

One of the main challenges for the next few years is the continuing weakness of public institutions in key aspects such as human resources and the civil service, institutional and programme management, effective fiscal and budget management and, above all, statistics and systems for monitoring results. The weaknesses of public institutions are particularly noticeable in the management of social policies and the ability to mitigate the risk of shocks (natural disasters or economic shocks). Furthermore, the decentralization process has not yet led to more effective government management at the subnational levels.

Both the Productive Development Plan and the government's new National Development Plan prioritize investment in the country's economic development by improving infrastructure. Unfortunately, children and adolescents do not seem to be awarded equal priority, even though the government is implementing redistribution policies such as the Juancito Pinto Bonus for children in school. It is argued that economic growth is reflected in more opportunities and higher incomes for households, and it also leads to better

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<sup>1</sup> According to a presentation given by the Vice-President of Bolivia on 6 September in Oruro, during the 9<sup>th</sup> economists' summit.

access to social services for children and adolescents. However, poverty affects children and adolescents differently (i.e. in deprivation rather than income) and can have a permanent negative impact on them. It is therefore necessary to invest efficiently in infants, children and adolescents (ICA) in order to promote the fulfilment of their rights.

Until 2015, the government had not defined a specific budget for ICA, and therefore there was no government strategy or integrated policy for their wellbeing. This failure to prioritize children and adolescents can be explained by:

Insufficient evidence demonstrating the efficiency and positive impact of investing in children and adolescents. In particular, there is a lack of analysis of budgets and spending at the national, departmental and municipal level. Although UDAPE conducts an analysis of social spending, there are still weaknesses in the analysis of the efficiency and impact of the budget for children and adolescents. This is why it is necessary to work closely with the government at every level, and with the Plurinational Legislative Assembly on its role of oversight and approval of the national general budget, in order to produce a qualitative, in-depth situation analysis that looks at how investment can change children's lives or how many children do not have their rights guaranteed (i.e. an impact evaluation of policies for children). This evidence can then be used to advocate for an overall increase in the budget for children and adolescents, as well as supporting the three programme components more specifically in terms of growth and budget efficiency.

Increasing investment in children requires political will on the part of the national government, as well as improving technical capacities, especially at the decentralized levels. There is a need for stronger evidence demonstrating the importance of investing in children and adolescents, which can be used to back up influencing and advocacy work on budget allocation and transparent, participatory and accountable spending to promote, protect and enforce children's rights. To strengthen the political will, community demands at the municipal level need to be made more relevant. That requires providing information to communities to promote their empowerment, and organizing exchanges between communities to upgrade their demands for increased access to social services. Stronger demands coming from communities will influence the political will of local authorities. Grassroots women's organizations and the associations of women councillors will play a key role in achieving this result.

The Integrated State Planning System (SPIE), which was approved by law this year as part of the Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES), opens up a range of opportunities for the work of this programme component, as it provides for integrated planning at all levels, linked to public investment, and the comprehensive monitoring and evaluation of the plans.<sup>2</sup>

Because integrated territorial planning is so important, it can also be an opportunity for reaching and involving the most under-served communities. The intercultural approach is a coherent strategy for changing planning to benefit the most disadvantaged groups. This is why it is necessary to promote and support cross-sectoral working at the subnational levels linked to national policies and guidelines.

## Country Programme Objectives

UNICEF's Country Programme for 2013-2017, agreed with the Government of Bolivia, places children at the centre of national and subnational policies, programmes and budgets. In partnership with the government, UNICEF aims to ensure that the most disadvantaged children, adolescents and women have access to culturally appropriate services, including during emergency situations. The programme's objective is to reduce women's and children's vulnerabilities and achieve results for the most excluded communities, using a human rights and gender-based approach.

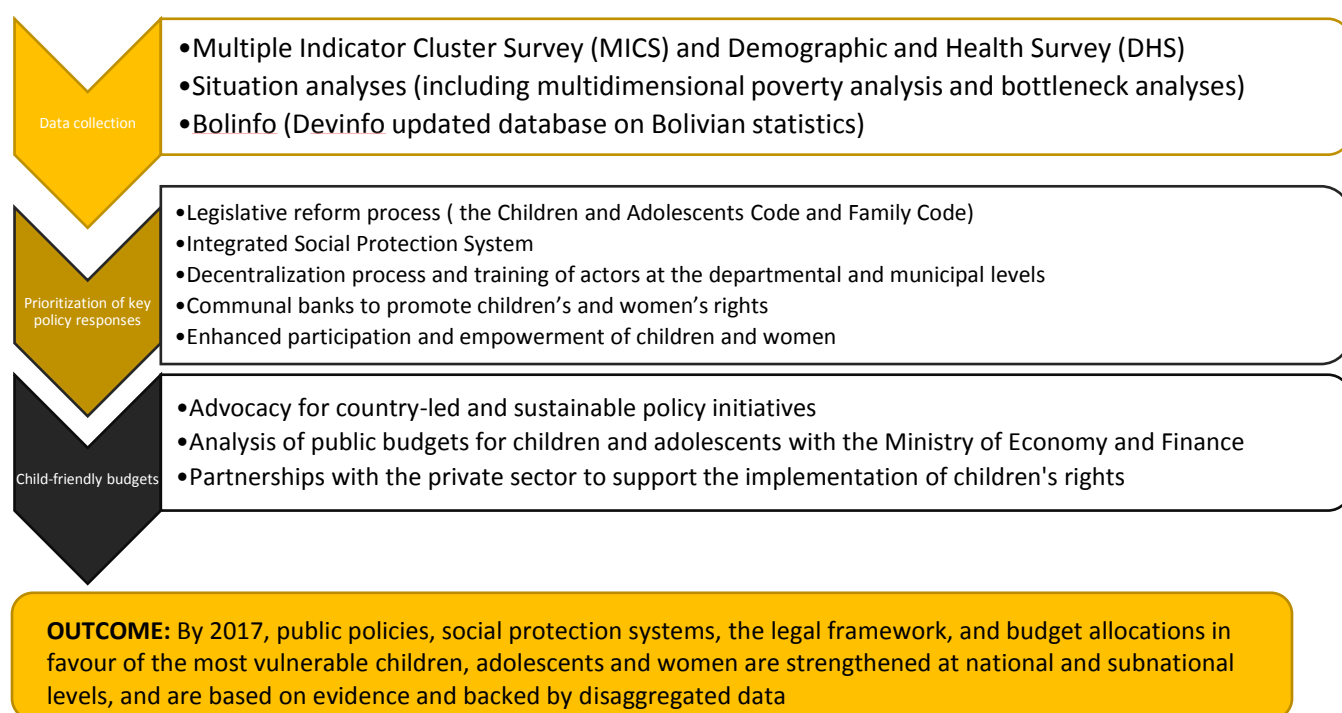
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<sup>2</sup> Law 777 enacted on 21/1/2016, Art. 2 & 3

The social inclusion and knowledge management component of the programme helps to improve the regulatory environment and strengthen social protection systems for disadvantaged and excluded children. Its aim is to produce evidence and knowledge on children's lives, analyse what impact public policies have on children and use this evidence to advocate for policies that promote the realization of children's rights in a more comprehensive way.

The diagram below shows the social inclusion framework used by UNICEF to promote interventions that ensure equity for Bolivian children and adolescents:

**Figure 1: UNICEF's social inclusion framework**



UNICEF's upstream work includes promoting national policy frameworks, legislative reform and budget allocations that have an impact on children and their families. UNICEF's advocacy work contributed to the new Children and Adolescents Code, which represents a very important step forward in guaranteeing and protecting their rights, bringing much of the country's legislation on children in line with international treaties. It also opens the way to the creation of a social protection system that serves the poorest children.

## New developments in the Outcome Area

At the start of 2016, the government organized a referendum on changing the constitution and allowing the President and the Vice-President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to stand for election once again. As a result, UNICEF's partners (i.e. state institutions and legislative assemblies at all levels of government) were completely occupied with the campaign until 21 February, the day of the referendum. The "no" vote won with just over 51%, thereby rejecting the proposal to reform the constitution. The resulting cabinet reshuffle affected some of UNICEF's partners, such as the Ministry of Planning. This whole process meant that the implementation of UNICEF's programme was delayed.

The government presented its new National Development Plan (PDES) to the international cooperation community. The plan is aligned with the Patriotic Agenda 2025, and its political vision is to intensify the process of change, seeking to make planning more integrated, together with a significant increase in

public investment over the next few years. The plan proposes to establish a more coherent institutional and regulatory structure in the country. Thus, the PDES must be implemented in keeping with the mandates established in the Law on the Integrated Plurinational State Planning System (SPIE), which defines the scope of the planning process in the country and provides for integrated sectoral and territorial planning, including the actions required to formulate, implement, monitor, evaluate and adjust all the different plans. Consequently, this requires strengthening cross-sectoral coordination processes to enable the plan to be implemented in an interconnected way, including processes to connect up with territorial planning procedures.

This Integrated Planning System as part of the PDES opens up a range of opportunities for the work of this programme component, as it provides for integrated planning at all levels, linked to public investment, and the comprehensive monitoring and evaluation of the plans.<sup>3</sup>

## Partnerships

Strategic partnerships play a key role in achieving results with equity for children. UNICEF continued to prioritize providing technical assistance to the Parliamentary Network for Children's Rights, one of UNICEF's most strategic partners at the national level, to guarantee the rights of children and adolescents and influence the executive branch of government to implement policies that benefit children.

Last year, the advocacy work with the Ministry of Planning to develop a social protection system to eradicate child labour was put on stand-by. This year, however, UNICEF had the opportunity to support the ministry in another way. The SPIE requires timely, relevant and official information to be used for planning and budgeting, as well as the monitoring and evaluation of development plans at all levels of the state. Different support platforms have been created for this. One of them, the Integrated State Planning System Information Platform (INFO-SPIE), is georeferenced and includes all the information that will support territorial and sectoral planning. UNICEF offered to provide support to the Ministry of Planning so that information and data on children could be included in this platform. Thus, for the last three months it has been providing the technical assistance required to include this information and ensure that it is used for planning to benefit children.

One of the challenges is for the central, departmental and municipal government levels to reach agreement on the design and development of programmes and policies to benefit children. By consolidating partnerships at the different levels it will be easier for UNICEF to provide this ongoing technical assistance.

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<sup>3</sup> Law 777 enacted on 21/1/2016, Art. 2 & 3



### 3. Results in the Outcome Area

UNICEF is putting the equity approach in practice, adapting and applying the Theory of Change, to improve the way in which its programmes are designed and implemented. This in itself is an innovation and an opportunity to strengthen the different components of the Country Programme, especially reducing vulnerabilities and working towards a better regulatory environment and stronger protection systems for disadvantaged and excluded children. In line with the Government of Bolivia's plans and the Sustainable Development Goals, UNICEF produces evidence and knowledge on children's lives and analyses the impact of public policies designed to benefit them. Based on this evidence, UNICEF also advocates for policies that seek to protect children's rights more comprehensively.

UNICEF's upstream work includes promoting national policy frameworks, providing technical assistance for the design and implementation of integrated development plans at all levels of the state, legislative reform and budget allocations that have an impact on children and their families. At the subnational level, UNICEF also supports advocacy work to influence municipal and departmental policies and budgeting, with the aim of guaranteeing optimum service provision and sustained funding for the recognition and fulfilment of children's rights.

Based on the strategic context, the objectives related to the social inclusion of children and adolescents this year were aimed at targeting policies to improve results for Bolivian children and providing technical assistance to the government for institutional strengthening. In order to achieve these key objectives at central government and decentralized levels, the Knowledge Management and Social Inclusion programme component originally identified the following priorities: 1) fill in the gaps in data collection and produce evidence for advocacy work; 2) support legislative reform by providing technical assistance to the Parliamentary Network for Children; 3) support the government to design and implement social policies for children, specifically on social budgeting, social protection and the decentralization process; and 4) increase the participation of children and adolescents in decision making.

**Outcome 3.7: By 2017, public policies, social protection systems, legal framework, and budget allocations in favour of children, adolescents and vulnerable women are strengthened at national and subnational levels, and are based on evidence and backed by disaggregated data.**

The referendum at the start of the year had an impact on some of UNICEF's partners and delayed the start of programme implementation. Nevertheless, the Social Inclusion component coordinated with all the other programme components and continued helping to strengthen national and subnational capacities to collect, analyse and disseminate disaggregated data in order to identify bottlenecks and gaps in the implementation of the Economic and Social Development Plan, as well as advocating for increased budget allocation and investment in social services for children.

The new PDES approved this year by the government provides new opportunities for working with the Ministry of Planning and other state bodies at the decentralized level to support and implement the integrated planning process by feeding data and information on children and the fulfilment of their rights into the INFO-SPIE and reviewing the Integrated Territorial Development Plans (PTDIs).

Likewise, UNICEF continued to focus on gathering information for evidence-based advocacy, knowledge management, and advocating for increased budget allocation and spending at all levels of the state, working in partnership with the Ministry of the Economy and Public Finance. It also worked with the Parliamentary Network for Children and Adolescents in the Plurinational Legislative Assembly to strengthen its role of overseeing government actions at all levels and approving the national general budget.

As part of the evidence-gathering work, UNICEF strengthened and intensified its partnership with UDAPE to produce studies and evaluations to feed into the design and implementation of public policies for children and ensure that the analysis of their situation is based on up-to-date information. Likewise, it continued to support the National Statistics Institute to include the situation of the most vulnerable children in its various statistical data-gathering activities. UNICEF advocated successfully for questions on child labour to be included in the 2016 household survey.

At the departmental level, regional situation analyses (SITAN) were carried out in Chuquisaca, Potosí, Cochabamba and Pando in coordination with the Planning Secretariats, SEDEGES, Human Development Secretariats and indigenous peoples' organizations. The process was successful in these four departments because it provided them with a baseline showing the most significant disparities and inequalities at the municipal level and identifying the most vulnerable groups. Based on the SITAN assessments, Chuquisaca and Pando have finished drawing up their Departmental Plans for ICA, which will be used as departmental public policy guidelines for implementing the Children and Adolescents Code. Potosí has started the same process and concluded the first phase of preparing its Strategic Departmental Plan for Infants, Children and Adolescents (PEDINA). In Cochabamba the SITAN was used as an input for the departmental plan, which includes actions to support indigenous ICA and set up an indigenous health network. The departmental-level ICA Situation Analysis now needs to be expanded for the PTDI that is in the process of being finalized.

UNICEF's support for the SITAN processes and the preparation of territorial plans is still ongoing and will continue in 2017 in order to provide these departments with inputs for public policies focused on children and adolescents, underpinned by national and international standards and in harmony with the Economic and Social Development Plan and Agenda 2025.

**Output 3.7.1: (1.1) The most marginalised and disadvantaged children and adolescents (particularly indigenous and afro-descendent) have participatory spaces for use in developing and implementing laws, public policies, and allocating budgets.**

The Office of the Human Rights Defender organized the First National Children and Adolescents' Assembly in 2015, and this led to the setting up of Children and Adolescents' Councils in the country's nine departments. These departmental councils became consolidated this year and in April 2016 the Second National Assembly was held in La Paz. It was attended by 18 delegates, with one boy and one girl representing each council. The event was organized to assess the work done over the previous year and design a national workplan, which identified three strategic areas of work: teenage pregnancy, adolescents convicted of a criminal offence, and the Departmental Plans for ICA which each autonomous departmental government is supposed to implement.

The Children and Adolescents Code stipulates that the autonomous departmental governments must promote the organization of Departmental Children and Adolescents' Committees, while the autonomous municipal governments must organize Municipal Children and Adolescents' Committees. In some departments and municipalities (Oruro, La Paz, Chuquisaca and Pando), the children and adolescents from the councils have organized these committees, with members being elected for all the municipal committees in each department.

In May this year, the Human Rights Defender's time in office came to an end and in July the Plurinational Legislative Assembly elected David Tezanos as the new Human Rights Defender. During the second half of the year, the Office of the Human Rights Defender carried out an institutional reorganization process with UNICEF support. This led to the replacement of many officials in both the national office and the departmental offices. In addition, a bill to reform the Office of the Human Rights Defender has been presented to parliament, and it is hoped that the Children's Unit will be upgraded to the status of a division. The previous Human Rights Defender had made a commitment to do this when the office

received an increase in its budget to set up the Children's Unit, thanks to lobbying by the Parliamentary Network for Children and Adolescents with the Ministry of the Economy and Public Finance.

**Output 3.7.1: (1.3) Support for departmental assemblies and other mechanisms for children and adolescents to participate in Cochabamba, Pando and Beni.**

Situation Analyses of ICA were carried out in the departments of Chuquisaca, Potosí and Pando and the Tropics of Cochabamba region. Representatives from the Children and Adolescents' Committees participated in these to express their demands and opinions for the departmental plans. They also contributed to the integrated territorial planning process. These plans aim to respond to children's demands in each department. These spaces for participation are the result of coordination between the departmental governments and civil society, as part of the process of drawing up the PTDI (Integrated Territorial Development Plans) that every municipality and department has to present to secure a budget each year from 2016 to 2020.

These analyses also identify the most under-served and vulnerable territories, communities and families so that they can be taken into account in planning processes at the decentralized levels.

The support and technical assistance provided to departmental governments to carry out planning activities is accompanied by other actions such as support for the work of the departmental committees to combat violence against children. UNICEF's work and coordination with the Cochabamba and Pando Associations of Municipalities – municipal territorial organizations who now also require support for planning the municipal PTDI – has opened up new prospects for planning at the level of the autonomous municipal governments.

In Beni, technical assistance was provided to draw up a Municipal Plan for ICA, involving the Municipal Children and Adolescents' Committee. This committee is participating actively in the development of an integrated plan that reflects their demands so that they can be included in their municipality's plan.

UNICEF facilitated the organization of the Departmental Children and Adolescents' Committees in Beni, Cochabamba and Pando. These spaces for participation are mandated by Law 548, the Children and Adolescents Code. These committees have two key tasks. One is to participate in the planning process in their territories on issues of interest to them, and the other is to monitor the planned activities that promote protection of their rights. Representatives from these committees also participate in the National Children and Adolescents' Congress that is held every five years. The Congress that took place this year reviewed the National Plan for Children and Adolescents so that it can be approved at a future date. This plan was drawn up by the Ministry of Justice and the Vice-Ministry of Equal Opportunities, as mandated by law.

The members of the departmental committees are representatives from the Municipal Children and Adolescents' Committees who are elected and appointed in each municipality. The representatives include children and adolescents from the indigenous nations, who either participate in the municipal committees or directly in the departmental committees with their own representatives.

The 4<sup>th</sup> Departmental Children and Adolescents' Assembly was held in Pando. This annual assembly started to be held four years ago, and it is now being brought in line with Law 548, the Children and Adolescents Code. The fourth version of the assembly was attended by children and adolescents representing the department's 15 municipalities and the region's five indigenous peoples. It attracted the attention of departmental and municipal government authorities, as well as the Governor of Pando, who committed his support for a budget to be allocated in the Departmental Plan and annual workplans. Guidelines for action to benefit the department's children were adopted based on the demands suggested by the assembly members. These included the development of a programme to protect adolescents and prevent teenage pregnancy, the inclusion of children with disabilities in schools and daycare centres, and actions to prevent alcohol and drug use by children and adolescents. Together with other suggestions that

were taken up by the departmental government's services and secretariats, these are components of departmental plans that will be provided with budgets from next year onwards.

**Output 3.7.2: Institutional capacity at the national and subnational levels are strengthened to develop inclusive systems that protect the most vulnerable based on evidence-based knowledge.**

2016 was an important year for evidence-gathering and the production of statistics that will help to update knowledge of the situation of children in Bolivia. The Population and Health Survey was conducted in the field and data processing will be completed at the start of 2017. This survey includes modules with questions on violence against children and, for the first time, early childhood development, as a result of advocacy by UNICEF. The 2016 Household Survey will also include a sub-survey on child labour. The UNICEF Country Office supported the National Statistics Institute (INE) to identify the gaps in information on this issue. In addition, with technical and financial support from UNICEF, the Ministry of Health and INE conducted a post-census survey and a study to update the indicator on maternal mortality for the first time in more than ten years. INE also produced an estimate of the number of children in the country from 2012 to 2020, by age (0-17) and by municipality. These figures will enable the official coverage of social services to be calculated. INE also published a dossier of indicators on the situation of children.

UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Planning to design and implement the information subsystem for the Integrated State Planning System (INFO-SPIE), to ensure that the situation of children is included in the monitoring and evaluation of the Economic and Social Development Plan.

In the area of knowledge production, the programme component supported the Economic and Social Policy Analysis Unit (UDAPE), the Postgraduate Development Sciences department of the Universidad Mayor de San Andrés (CIDES-UMSA) and the Research and Development Institute (IRD) to carry out studies and research on topics such as: the determinants of malnutrition; investment and social budgeting for children; multidimensional child poverty; child labour; violence against children; perinatal and neonatal mortality; adolescents in conflict with the law; and migration and climate change.

The Situation Analysis of Children in Bolivia was updated with the latest official data available, such as figures on maternal mortality, social spending aimed at children, access to water and sanitation and the new poverty estimates. Its official launch is embargoed until the government has given its final approval.

UNICEF strengthened its evaluation work by completing one evaluation and starting another four. The Impact Evaluation of the Integrated Education Management Strategy at the Municipal Level was completed and includes an action plan for implementing its recommendations (Management Response).

An Evaluation / Systematization of the Action Plan for Preparedness and Response to the El Niño Phenomenon 2015-2016 is being carried out together with the Vice-Ministry of Civil Defence. The results of this evaluation will enable the government to improve how the fulfilment of children's rights is incorporated in future emergency preparedness and response plans.

With the aim of expanding local programme interventions and having more programmatic inputs for the design of the new Country Programme, it was decided to conduct an Evaluation of the Implementation of Demonstration Projects on Sanitation in Rural Areas of Bolivia. This evaluation is currently in the initial stages and it is expected to be completed in the first half of 2017.

As part of the process of ensuring the quality of the evaluations led by UNICEF, the design of a quality control mechanism for peer review of evaluations was included in the CIDES-UMSA Annual Workplan. The two evaluations mentioned above will benefit from this mechanism.

The Country Office is also participating in two evaluations led by the Evaluation Office at UNICEF headquarters: the Global Evaluation of UNICEF's Drinking Water Supply Programmes in Rural Areas and

## Small Towns and the Evaluation of UNICEF's Programmes and Strategies to Reduce Stunting Among Young Children.

With regard to the main challenges, it should be mentioned that two of UNICEF's traditional partners, INE and UDAPE, have lost their independence and their ability to publish statistics and research is now restricted. However, there are opportunities to work with new partners, such as the Ministry of Foreign Relations on the measurement of Living Well and how it relates to children; the Vice-President's Office, through the Social Research Centre (CIS); and the Ministry of Development Planning on monitoring the Development Plan and the SDGs from the perspective of children.

New opportunities have been developed at the decentralized level with the aim of strengthening local capacities for information production and analysis. The Economics Faculty at the Universidad San Francisco Xavier has set up a Social and Economic Research and Analysis Centre (CAISE), which was designed in a participatory way with key stakeholders from the Municipal Government of Sucre, the Departmental Government of Chuquisaca, research institutes and NGOs, with support from UNICEF. One of the CAISE's main objectives is to produce quantitative and qualitative evidence focusing on the Sustainable Development Goals in order to influence planning processes in the department and ensure that children and adolescents are at the centre of decision-making. The CAISE was designed in response to the need to have an institute that produces, compiles, analyses and disseminates social information identified by means of two information-gathering processes: the SITAN report and the assessments of information systems at the subnational level, led by the Departmental Government of Chuquisaca.

### **Output 3.7.2: (2.2) Community development and communal banking systems.**

One important economic empowerment initiative for women is the Communal Banks programme. This is not a traditional microcredit programme in which the capital invested is used to make a profit. In this initiative, the start-up capital and the interest generated on loans belongs to the community and can only be used to increase access to finance by members of the community. This initiative focuses on the most vulnerable and excluded communities in Northern Potosí and Oruro, where neither the state nor the market economy is providing opportunities.

By 2016, the communal banks had benefited about 3,000 families, facilitating access to microcredit for remote and excluded communities in Northern Potosí and Oruro, and especially for women. About 500 women have benefited from this initiative and were given the relevant training. As well as enabling women's empowerment within their community, the communal banks initiative has also had an indirect impact on about 8,000 children. Although no empirical information is available yet about this positive impact on children, field visits have found that the revenue generated by the communities is clearly being invested to improve access to schools and health services for children. To date, the project has transferred seed capital to 100 communities and a total of 10% of the population of Northern Potosí is benefiting from this initiative.



Based on the recommendations made by the systematization of the initiative carried out last year, a plan was designed and implemented this year to ensure the sustainability of the *Qullqi Wasi* Association (which supports the setting up of new banks and capacity-building). This plan included: i) increasing the daily interest rate from 2 to 3 per cent, whereby the additional 1 per cent interest on the loans will go to the Association to enable it to cover its operating costs; ii) encouraging internal efforts and the ownership of seed funding through the return of 50 per cent of the start-up capital to the Association after five years; iii) encouraging each communal bank to develop its own internal regulations based on minimum criteria established by the Association that must be complied with by all the banks; iv) introducing group guarantees based on solidarity within the community, instead of the typical mortgage guarantee which sometimes cannot be recovered; and v) boosting strategic partnerships with local authorities and the private sector to include this initiative in planning and the local economy.



*Acacio community, 2016: The communal bank's steering committee counts the balance of the seed fund in front of the other members, before agreeing to award new loans. ©UNICEF 2016/Bolivia/Simcic*

Next year, UNICEF will not be providing financial support to set up new banks and cover the Association's operating costs. Its support will be limited to providing technical assistance to ensure the success of the transition to the full implementation of the Association's sustainability plan.

### **Output 3.7.3: Political commitment, accountability and national capacity to legislate, plan and fund inclusive social policies are strengthened**

In 2016 UNICEF worked with members of the Parliamentary Network for Children and Adolescents on their oversight function. This included increasing the legislators' knowledge of the conventions (CRC-CEDAW-CRPD) so that they have the most important inputs they need to monitor other institutions and the performance of their roles in guaranteeing and protecting children's rights. The Network has closely monitored the work of the Ministry of Justice, which is responsible for producing the Country Report that is submitted to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. To address this ministry's weaknesses in terms of financial and human resources, the Parliamentary Network promoted the setting up of an inter-institutional committee (including the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Relations and the Attorney General's Office) to finalize this report so that it can be presented next year. Two members of the Committee on the Rights of the Child visited Bolivia in October and congratulated the Network on its work, as it enabled the report to be finalized in December.

The Network has also lobbied the Ministry of the Economy and Finance to implement the survey on child labour. As a result of this advocacy, questions on this issue were included in this year's household survey. The results are expected to be available in the first quarter of 2017.

Another important task this year was to monitor the bills presented to parliament. The first was a proposal to amend the Children and Adolescents Code to reduce the age of criminal responsibility for adolescents.

This was rejected. The next was a proposal to combat street gangs, with the same objective. In this case, members of parliament managed to get the approval report withdrawn and the bill is still being analysed. Finally, the members of the Parliamentary Network lobbied strongly for the Children's Division to be included in the bill to reform the Law on the Human Rights Defender, as promised by the Human Rights Defender when the Network lobbied for an increase in its budget to set up the Children's Unit. So far, the bill including the Children's Division has been approved in the Chamber of Deputies and will now be analysed by the Senate.

With regard to the budget for children, two relevant results were achieved this year. The Network asked all nine departmental governments to send information about the budget allocated for children in 2015 and 2016. Eight departments have now sent this information and an adviser who is an expert on budgets is analysing it. This analysis is expected to be useful for coordinating with the Ministry of the Economy and Finance and applying the methodology designed last year for budgets to be allocated. In addition, to support the work done on the budget by the members of parliament, two training activities were organized on the CRC's Observation 19. 26 assembly members (24 women and 2 men) and 57 expert advisers (40 women and 37 men) were given training in 2016.

UNICEF also supported the process to review the PDES. The plan includes an orderly, inter-connected set of norms, subsystems, processes, mechanisms and procedures for integrated long, medium and short-term planning in the Plurinational State of Bolivia. Law 777 created the Integrated State Planning System (SPIE), which will enable the state to conduct the integrated development planning process.

UNICEF has developed a tool that enables the targets and outcomes for children in Bolivia's PDES to be cross-referenced with the SDGs that refer to children. This will make it easier to focus planning on children with the necessary budget and it will also support the government to achieve the SDGs for children.

The SPIE requires timely, relevant and official information for planning and budgeting, as well as the monitoring and evaluation of development plans at all levels of the state. Different support platforms have been created for this. One of them, the INFO-SPIE, is georeferenced and includes all the information that will support territorial and sectoral planning. UNICEF offered to provide support to the Ministry of Planning so that information and data on children could be included in this platform. Thus, for the last three months it has been providing the technical assistance required to include this information and ensure that it is used for planning to benefit children.

Ever since the Children and Adolescents Code was approved, UNICEF has been working with the Ministry of Planning to advocate for the development of a social protection programme to eradicate child labour, as stipulated in the Code. However, this also requires up-to-date information on child labour in Bolivia. UNICEF lobbied strongly this year for the census of working children and adolescents to be carried out. In the end, it achieved the inclusion of a module in the Population and Health Survey (ENDSA) which is currently being updated. The data will be available in the first half of 2017.

Until these data are available to enable the social protection programme to be developed, UNICEF has taken the opportunity to support the government to implement its planning system. This will enable child-focused planning to take place at all levels and in all sectors, while at the same time making progress in achieving the SDGs.

#### **Output 3.7.4: Local level capacities are strengthened to design plans for the prevention and preparation of risk management and emergencies aimed at assisting children and adolescents**

In general, significant progress has been made in Bolivia with legislation and operationalization at the different levels of territorial government – central, departmental and municipal – with regard to preparedness and response to emergencies caused by various factors. Building on these foundations,

some departments have contingency plans, although they have not yet clearly outlined their strategies or mechanisms for protecting children in at-risk and/or emergency situations. In the departments of Beni, Pando and Cochabamba, working groups on health, education and protection were initially set up as part of the COE (Emergency Operations Centre). One of the constraints preventing them from working regularly is that these spaces to support risk management and emergency response have not been officially institutionalized. This means that their results dissolve into the overall emergency response work.

In Pando, UNICEF prioritized the strengthening of information systems about children's rights, and provided technical assistance for this. The DEVINFO system was shared and introduced, working in coordination with the departmental INE offices, and the SITAN was carried out in the departments of Pando and Cochabamba, in coordination with CEPLAG (the Planning for Management Centre at the Universidad Mayor de San Simón) and the departmental governments' planning and human development secretariats. These inputs are used to draw up the PTDIs (Integrated Territorial Development Plans), as mandated by the national planning regulations (SPIE). They will also help to strengthen the planning that is carried out in the three departments.

Support was provided to the sectoral programme components, based on consolidating the AWP. One task was to map the components' priorities in each department and by type of support. This facilitated increased coordination and team work, creating synergies in some cases:

In Cochabamba: work with the Health and WASH component, with support from UNICEF Korea and Samsung, focusing on the right to identity, the prevention of human trafficking and the protection system.

In Beni: work with the Education component with a view to promoting early childhood services next year, in coordination with the Departmental Education Directorate and the Human and Social Development Secretariat in the departmental government. The organization of the CEPAT was coordinated with the Protection component.

In Pando: coordination with the Protection component to set up the departmental working group on child protection in the COE (Emergency Operations Centre) and organize and set up the CEPAT in the Human and Social Development Secretariat. In addition, UNICEF coordinated with UNFPA to find synergies in response to the request from the Human Development Secretariat and the Children and Adolescents' Assembly for support on teenage pregnancy and the Governor's request for technical assistance for the preparation of the departmental PTDI, which is in the process of being finalized.

In the area of communication and advocacy in favour of children, partnerships were established with the departmental governments and legislative assemblies to boost communication and strengthen the anti-violence networks with various community mobilization activities. It is important to explain the process of developing departmental communication strategies based on evidence that is produced through the M&E work. This work was focused initially on Cochabamba but strategies were also developed in Beni and Pando, in line with the programme priorities established by the Country Office. The component therefore worked closely with colleagues from communication and the other components to avoid creating parallel initiatives.

UNICEF supported the process of drawing up the Integrated Territorial Development Plans (PTDI) for Chuquisaca and Potosí by: strengthening capacities to identify priorities, issues, disparities and inequalities in order to improve the situation of ICA based on the regional SITAN reports, and accompaniment at strategic moments; advocacy and lobbying with decision-makers, mainly in the planning and human and social development secretariats, to reaffirm their commitment to ICA; mobilizing partnerships to multiply the voices advocating with decision-makers to ensure that ICA are taken into account and play a leading role in the PTDI; and strategic partnerships with various key stakeholders to place ICA in a visible and priority position on the PTDI agenda at the departmental and municipal level.

To strengthen political commitment at the municipal level in Chuquisaca, UNICEF supported the organization of the 6<sup>th</sup> Departmental Meeting of Mayors and Councillors on Human and Social Development “For children and adolescents in Chuquisaca’s municipalities to Live Well.” The meeting was organized by the Autonomous Departmental Government, the Human Development Secretariat, DIGES and the Association of Municipalities. The results of the SITAN were shared and commitments were secured to publicize Law 247, implement the Departmental Plan for ICA and strengthen the municipal children and adolescents’ committees. DIGES will be responsible for following up on these commitments, with UNICEF support.

## Results Assessment Framework

The following tables outline a review of the indicators for all Outputs in the Outcome Area, showing the results achieved in 2016 compared to the baseline and targets as outlined in the UNICEF 2013-2017 Country Programme Document.

### Indicators for Outcome 3.7:

*By 2017, public policies, social protection systems, legal framework, and budget allocations in favour of children, adolescents and vulnerable women are strengthened at national and subnational levels, and are based on evidence and backed by disaggregated data.*

Indicator(s)	Baseline		Target		Status
	Year	Value	Year	Value	
An integrated social protection system is in place to protect the most disadvantaged children and adolescents, especially child workers	2006	Bonuses (Bono Juancito Pinto, Bono Juana Azurduy)	2017	Pilot implemented	Ongoing discussion with Government.
Two evidence-based models of local-level management are in place to strengthen capacity in planning, budget allocation, and management based on fulfilling rights at the municipal level (30 municipalities) and Departmental (9 Departments)	2010	55% (5/9) Departmental agreements were signed by Governors and include long-term goals for children and adolescents	2017	9 signed Departmental agreements	5 agreements signed (Chuquisaca, Potosi, Chaco Chuquisaqueno, Beni and Pando).
Capacities to legislate, assign budgets and enforce laws and regulations are strengthened in order to fulfil the rights of children and adolescents, members of the Plurinational Assembly and the Departmental Assemblies	2010	A system to monitor legislation on child and adolescent rights is not yet available	2017	A system exists that monitors legislation of the Plurinational Assembly and the nine Departmental Assemblies in order to protect the rights of children and adolescents	The Legislative Assembly ensured the implementation of the new Children Code, with its diffusion and promotion in the 9 Departments.
Public social protection expenditures (% of GDP)	2014	0.3	2017	0.5	On track

CRC concluding observations implemented	2009	Last CRC report	2017	80% of recommendations implemented	On track
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### Indicators for Output 3.7.1

*The most marginalised and disadvantaged children and adolescents (particularly indigenous and afro-descendent) have participatory spaces for use in developing and implementing laws, public policies, and allocating budgets*

Indicator(s)	Baseline		Target		Status
	Year	Value	Year	Value	
"Number of citizen networks engaging in people-led, bottom-up and demand-driven accountability initiatives (i.e. social accountability mechanisms) related to budgets, public expenditures, service delivery and other issues"	2012	Organisations and participatory spaces for the promotion of genuine child and adolescent participation (NATS)	2017	All 9 Departments of Bolivia have a consultative council on children and adolescents	On track

### Indicators for Output 3.7.2:

*Institutional capacity at the national and subnational levels are strengthened to develop inclusive systems that protect the most vulnerable based on evidence-based knowledge.*

Indicator(s)	Baseline		Target		Status 2016
	Year	Value	Year	Value	
"Child poverty is explicitly included as part of a national development plan or similar, such as a standalone child poverty action plan " Existence of valid national social protection strategy and/or policy	2010 2006	multidimensional poverty analysis Cast transfer Juancito Pinto	2017	Updated multidimensional poverty analysis	On track
Proportion of children covered by government cash transfer programmes (number of children and % of total)	2006	Bono Juancito Pinto reaches 2.2 M children	2017	Integrated SP system reaches 2.5 M children	On track



"Local governments (incl. municipalities) with functioning/institutionalized mechanisms for child and/or adolescent participation in local planning, budgeting and monitoring processes "			2016	Departmental Council for children in Chuquisaca established and functioning according to law	Achieved
	2013	N/A	2016	Departmental Committee for children in Chuquisaca established and functioning according to law	Achieved
			2017	Third Biennial Congress for children and adolescents in Chuquisaca achieved	On track

### Indicators for Output 3.7.3:

*Political commitment, accountability and national capacity to legislate, plan and fund inclusive social policies are strengthened.*

Indicator(s)	Baseline		Target		Status 2016
	Year	Value	Year	Value	
Existence of mechanisms to increase inclusion of excluded children into social protection	2013	N/A	2017	Two plans for children focused on most marginalized and excluded children designed	On track
			2017	At least two plans at municipal level focused on most marginalized and excluded children designed	On track
Existence of domestic legislation and administrative guidance in accordance with the Concluding Observations of Committee on the Rights of the Child	2013	N/A	2016	Reglamentation of Law of Public Policy for children and adolescents finished for Chuquisaca	On track
			2017	Municipal law in Sucre designed	On track

**Indicators for Output 3.7.4:**

*Local level capacities are strengthened to design plans for the prevention and preparation of risk management and emergencies aimed at assisting children and adolescents.*

Indicator(s)	Baseline		Target		Status 2016
	Year	Value	Year	Value	
Local level risk management plans include activities aimed at protecting and serving children and adolescents	2014	Chuquisaca Q4 2014. Cochabamba and Beni have contingency plans that do not include protecting children and adolescents	2017	Departmental risk management plans in Cochabamba and Beni include activities aimed at protecting and serving children and adolescents	Departmental risk management plan finalized in Chuquisaca including protection measures for child and adolescents.

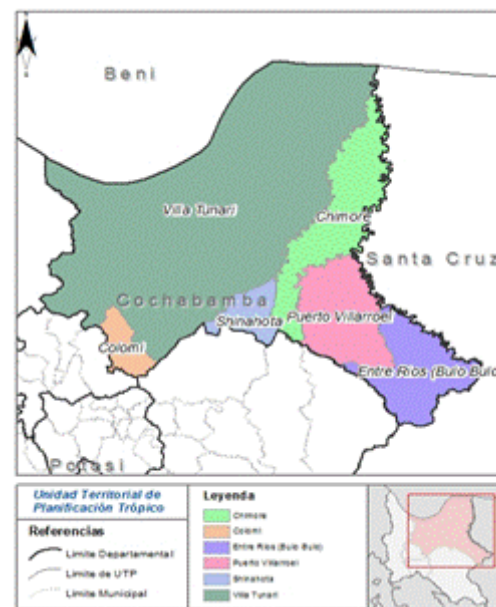
## Case Study

### Background

The Tropics of Cochabamba region has a large indigenous population with low social indicators, lagging behind other parts of the country by about 20 years. The communities are very vulnerable to the effects of climate change, such as floods. Women's participation is also very weak. For these and other reasons, the situation of children in the region is worrying. In education, the lack of infrastructure means that many schools do not have drinking water or electricity. Teachers in the region are not properly trained, as they tend to come from other parts of the country and do not speak the local languages. In addition, many children cannot access basic protection services: they do not have birth certificates, and as a result they lack identity cards and are unable to receive government services. The situation is made worse by health difficulties: many children suffer from diseases such as diarrhoea because the water they drink comes straight from the river and is sometimes contaminated. Despite this, the region's municipal governments do not reach all the communities most in need of support, as they only go to places where there are roads. Most of the indigenous communities can only be reached by river or on foot, and at some times of the year they are completely inaccessible. In short, there is not enough interaction between municipal governments and community organizations.

### Justification

'In the past, many institutions came to work here but it was no good, it was a waste of money. Each institution thought they could work in their own way, without seeing or understanding the needs,' explains the director of the indigenous peoples' umbrella organization in the Tropics of Cochabamba (CPITCO). That is why there was an urgent need to develop a better understanding of the issues that affect children in the region, in order to design more relevant and effective interventions. A situation analysis is an essential tool for promoting and improving policy dialogue and designing child-centred policies. UNICEF has done a lot of work in Bolivia's indigenous communities, and over the last few years the Cochabamba office has developed a constructive relationship with CPITCO, offering technical assistance and support to consolidate certain projects. As a result, it was agreed to design and carry out a research study to analyse the situation of the indigenous peoples in the Tropics of



Map 1. Political map of the Tropics of Cochabamba Territorial Planning Unit, 2012

#### **The situation of children at a glance**

- 27.2% of children and adolescents work in indigenous communities in the Tropics of Cochabamba.
- Six out of ten children in the region's indigenous communities suffer physical abuse.
- Analysis of the region's indigenous communities has shown that 26 out of every 100 people get married in their teens. (CEPLAG-UNICEF, 2015)

Cochabamba and offer recommendations on specific policies to protect and fulfil the rights of children, adolescents and women.

## Strategy and implementation

The study was carried out under UNICEF monitoring and supervision, in coordination with CPITCO and the Planning for Management Centre (CEPLAG) at the Universidad de Mayor de San Simón (UMSS) in Cochabamba. To carry out the study, a multidisciplinary team of nine people was organized, using quantitative and qualitative research methods. To start with, a survey was designed with the aim of understanding the situation of children with regard to various factors, essentially the issues of protection, education, health, risks and disasters, water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition, all with a focus on equity and rights. The researchers visited the indigenous communities to establish a non-hierarchical dialogue and carry out interviews and participatory workshops with the communities.

**“In the past, many institutions came to work here but it was no good, it was a waste of money. Each institution thought they could work in their own way, without seeing or understanding the needs.”**

Director of the Umbrella Organization of Indigenous Peoples in the Tropics of Cochabamba (CPITCO)

## Progress and results

Following the data collection process, the research team conducted an equity-focused situation analysis. Consequently, the report includes: a detailed analysis of the situation of children, adolescents and women, and tendencies with regard to the fulfilment of their rights; and an analysis of the immediate, underlying and structural causes of the disparities and inequalities between different groups of people with regard to indicators on health and nutrition, protection, risks and disasters, employment, education, living conditions, water, sanitation and hygiene, and enabling environments. The final report identifies the shortcomings and opportunities for fulfilling the rights of children in the region; analyses the bottlenecks affecting the supply, demand and quality of basic social services; and identifies institutional, budget-related, legal and other barriers impeding protection for children and women and preventing support for the fulfilment of their rights. As a result, the report provides strategic and operational guidelines for reducing – and gradually eliminating – the bottlenecks under an equity-based approach, with the aim of fulfilling the rights of children in the Tropics of Cochabamba.

## Lessons learned

- One of the biggest challenges is geographical access: many communities are very isolated and there are no roads. This makes it necessary to invest more time and resources to ensure that services are accessible to these communities.
- The technical assistance that UNICEF has provided to CPITCO over the last few years was important for developing a productive relationship, and the value of UNICEF’s work is now recognized as a result of these efforts.
- The communities’ participation in the meetings to express their opinions was crucial, and this will support the implementation of the interventions.

**“The situation analysis will be a great help to us to work directly with the communities and decide which are the most urgent issues.”**

Director of the Umbrella Organization of Indigenous Peoples in the Tropics of Cochabamba (CPITCO)

## Moving forward



*A pregnant woman with her daughter in an indigenous community ©UNICEF 2016/Bolivia/Pérez*

The Departmental Government of Cochabamba is currently drawing up a new Integrated Territorial Development Plan (PTDI). It is using the report and its findings as inputs for this, in order to identify the most suitable actions to meet the indigenous communities' specific needs. However, the report has shown that this is only the start and there is still a lot of work to do. There are some urgent actions that must be taken immediately, but at the same time there is a need to look the options and define long-term public policies. The

Situation Analysis will certainly be very useful for all this work.



## 4. Financial Analysis

### 4.1. RESOURCES

**Table 1. Planned Budget for the Outcome Area**

Outcome Area 7: Social Inclusion  
Bolivia

**Table 1: Planned and Funded for the Country Programme 2016 (In US Dollar)**

Outcome	Funding Type <sup>1</sup>	Planned Budget <sup>2</sup>
Social Protection & Child Poverty	RR	144,000
	ORR	200,000
Monitoring and Evaluation	RR	208,000
	ORR	270,000
Policy Advocacy for legal reforms	RR	144,000
	ORR	100,000
Sub Oficina Cochabamba	RR	-
	ORR	150,000
Sub Oficina Chuquisaca	RR	-
	ORR	150,000
Child Participation	RR	-
	ORR	276,313
Social Mobilisation	RR	-
	ORR	123,687
Total RR		496,000
Total OR		1,270,000
Total Budget		1,766,000

<sup>1</sup> RR: Regular Resources, ORR: Other Resources-Regular

<sup>2</sup> Planned Budget for ORR does not include estimated recovery cost

<sup>3</sup> ORR funded amount exclude cost recovery (only programmable amounts)

**Table 2. Thematic contributions received by the Country Office for the Outcome Area in 2016**

**Outcome Area 7: Social Inclusion**  
**Thematic contributions received for Outcome 7 by UNICEF Bolivia in 2015**  
**(in US Dollars)**

Donors	Contribution Amount	Programmable Amount
Sweeden	1,047,770	1,047,770
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,047,770</b>	<b>1,047,770</b>

## 4.2. EXPENDITURE

**Table 1. Expenditure on the Outcome Area**

**Outcome Area 7: Social Inclusion**  
**Bolivia**  
**Table 3: 2016 Expenditures by key results areas (In US Dollars)**

Organizational targets	Expenditure Amount			
	Other resources - Emergency	Other Resources- Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts
07-01 Social exclusion # data and evidence	0	48,911	7,272	56,183
07-02 Social protection and child poverty	0	134,990	200,365	335,355
07-03 Public finance and local governance	0	0	0	0
07-04 Policy advocacy # urban, civil society, parliament, environment	0	301,113	284,930	586,043
07-05 Human rights institutions	0	260,896	285,062	545,958
07-06 Economic and social policy general	0	121,618	0	121,618
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>867,528</b>	<b>777,629</b>	<b>1,645,157</b>
Percentage	0.00%	52.73%	47.27%	

**Table 2. Expenditure by programme area**

## Outcome Area 7: Social Inclusion

### Bolivia

**Table 4: Thematic provisional expenses by programme area (in US Dollars)**

Organizational targets	Other Resources-Regular
07-01 Social exclusion # data and evidence	33,556
07-02 Social protection and child poverty	128,969
07-03 Public finance and local governance	0
07-04 Policy advocacy # urban, civil society, parliament, environment	300,403
07-05 Human rights institutions	260,013
07-06 Economic and social policy general	281
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>723,223</b>

**Table 3. Expenditure by specific intervention category**

Fund Category	All Programme Accounts
Year	2016
Business Area	Bolivia - 0510
Prorated Outcome Area	07 Social Inclusion
Row Labels	Expense
07-01-02 Social inclusion focused sample surveys incl. MICS (e.g. adolescents, disability and other social exclusion parameters)	12,230
07-01-03 Analytical work on vulnerable groups	18,093
07-02-01 Social Protection # national policies, strategies, planning, and legislation	17,730
07-02-02 Social Protection # support to social protection programmes and systems	10,706
07-02-11 Child Poverty # measurement and identification of child poverty	172,017
07-04-02 Corporate engagement for policy advocacy	147,802
07-04-03 Parliamentary engagement for policy advocacy	170,992
07-05-01 Children and adolescent participation	305,840
07-06-01 Generic and cross-cutting economic and social policy interventions	121,165
08-02-04 DevInfo	50
08-09-06 Other # non-classifiable cross-sectoral activities	638,523
08-09-07 Public Advocacy	27,008
7921 Operations # financial and administration	2,174
Unknown	829
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,645,157</b>

## 5. Future Workplan

2017 will be a year of transition to the new Country Programme 2018-2022 and the work will therefore focus on closing out the current cooperation programme and preparing the conditions for the new one.

There are unprecedented opportunities next year to influence government policies and resource allocation to secure children's rights. Bolivia's new development framework (Ap-PDES/ SPIE/ PTDIs) provides the opportunity to support the government to implement its planning system. This will enable child-focused planning to take place at all levels and in all sectors, while at the same time making progress in achieving the SDGs.

The strategic focus of the component's work in 2017 will therefore be as follows:

### # Stronger national and subnational capacities to gather and analyse information

Based on the outcomes established in the Country Programme 2013-2017, the sector proposes to carry out the following strategic information-gathering and analysis work:

1. **Produce and collect data on inequalities and disparities as inputs for planning and the implementation of development plans:** Gathering information and analysing the situation of children, as well as monitoring progress in partners' actions and policies is a key area of UNICEF's mandate. In 2017, particular attention will be paid to aligning the PDES indicators with those of the SDGs. Another priority will be to monitor the implementation of the PDES and PTDIs. The possibility of introducing a tool to enable information to be gathered and shared in real time at the decentralized level will also be looked into in order to strengthen subnational capacities to analyse disparities and bottlenecks. [Output 3.7.2.3]
2. **Evaluations and systematizations of models and policies:** At least two policy evaluations (chosen in coordination with management and the sectors) will be completed. Also, in the transition process towards the new CPD, there will be a need to systematize the demonstration models where UNICEF will organize its phasing out. [Output 3.7.2.9]
3. **Specific intelligence and policy analysis:** to position the office on topical, economic, social, fiscal and emerging issues.

### # Legislation, budget allocation and oversight at the national and subnational level

In 2017, the year of transition towards the new programme cycle, the component will focus its work on the central government level and the priority departments (La Paz, Santa Cruz, Potosí, Cochabamba<sup>4</sup>) by implementing workplans with state partners (the Legislative Assembly, Departmental Assemblies, Ministry of the Economy and Finance). In keeping with the expected output for 2017, which seeks stronger legislation, budget allocation and oversight capacities to ensure the fulfilment of children's rights [Output 3.7.3.2], emphasis will be placed on:

1. **Training for members of the Legislative Assembly:** The autonomous departmental governments' budgets will be analysed and this information will be given to the assembly members (explaining the opportunities for advocacy), together with training. [Output 3.7.3.2]

<sup>4</sup> These 4 departments were chosen based on the following criteria:

- They are in the Andean and/or Amazon region
- They have a large population, a large city, peri-urban areas and rural communities to give a good sample of the population
- They have an indigenous population
- They have high rates of poverty
- They are open politically to work on issues affecting children and adolescents
- They have weak technical capacities
- Their PTDIs had the weakest focus on children and adolescents

2. **Investment for children at decentralized levels:** The methodology developed together with the Vice-Ministry for the Budget will be shared with the departments and municipalities so that it can be implemented at the decentralized level. [Output 3.7.3.1]

### # Policy dialogue spaces to share information and influence policies

Dialogue spaces with international experts and local partners will be organized to bring evidence and knowledge and also reflect on the issues affecting children and adolescents, including emerging issues. These spaces will provide UNICEF with the opportunity to identify more precisely the challenges and disparities with regard to the implementation of the international conventions, in order to adjust its work for the new Country Programme 2018-2022 and support the government to implement its Patriotic Agenda and Economic and Social Development Plan.

### # Interventions in which work will cease this year or will be phased out:

1. Participation: Work with departmental and municipal councils. This will be addressed in the next Country Programme.
2. Data dissemination with INE: The data warehouse and Bolinfo platform will be closed down. INE will use its own platform (SIGES) to publish data on children.
3. Knowledge station: The station is already being used as a hub for information on children, but it was also supposed to develop spaces for debate and sharing opportunities for changing the issues raised in public policies. The discussion forums are now playing that role. We therefore plan to continue updating the station's platform but leave out the events, scholarships and studies carried out around it.
4. Community development and communal banking systems: This will be phased out by implementing the sustainability plan. This will link up with the work on planning at the municipal level and strengthening the capacities of indigenous women to improve their lives and their children's wellbeing.

## Table 1. Estimated budget for 2017

### Outcome Area 7: Social Inclusion

#### Bolivia

Table 6: Planned Budget and Available Resources for 2016

Outcome	Funding Type	Planned Budget Budget <sup>1</sup>	Funded Budget <sup>1</sup>	Shortfall
Social Inclusion	RR	496,000	80,000	0
	ORR	1,270,000	181,456	1,088,544
<b>Total for 2016</b>		<b>1,766,000</b>	<b>261,456</b>	<b>1,088,544</b>

<sup>1</sup> Planned and Funded budget for ORR (and ORE, if applicable) excludes recovery cost. RR plan is based on total RR approved for the Country Programme duration

<sup>2</sup> Other Resources shortfall represents ORR funding required for the achievements of results in 2016.



## 6. Expression of Thanks

For decades, the Government of Sweden's contribution has played a key role in achieving a positive and permanent impact on the protection and wellbeing of Bolivian children. This support has helped to improve their chances of survival and provide them with opportunities to thrive. UNICEF Bolivia wishes to express our profound gratitude for this valuable contribution and, more specifically, for the extension of the current agreement and the complementary funding for UNICEF's Country Programme 2013-2017. The support provided by the Government of Sweden, together with the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, has underpinned the successful implementation of the programme's activities. Without it, the results achieved in the area of knowledge management and social inclusion would not have been possible.

We wish to thank the Government of Sweden for its deep commitment to our work and our mission to improve the lives of Bolivian children. By providing flexible thematic funding, Swedish cooperation enables UNICEF to respond more efficiently. It also facilitates longer-term, sustainable planning and savings on transaction costs, leaving more resources available for the office's programme work. UNICEF Bolivia is constantly inspired by Sweden's dedication and awaits with interest the continuation of our partnership to defend the rights and wellbeing of children in the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

### *Inspirational voices talk about communal banks*



*“The **Qullqui Wasi** has always supported the members, because there are always going to be times when you need money for something urgent, and it saved us so we could send our children to school. To begin with, we were a bit embarrassed or even frightened to go to the meetings with our babies. In those days we didn’t have a building, we used to meet in people’s houses. It was hard for us but we learned along the way, **we made it work and now look how we’ve grown**. We started off with nine people in the bank, now there are nearly thirty of us and the union has let us use their building. For most of us it’s not a problem to be on the committee, we know how to manage the accounts properly and responsibly. Some of the women have gone to the town or to Oruro and they now have their own businesses. We know we can participate, not only in managing the bank but also in the municipality. We still need a bit more training on leadership, and that’s why we’re so grateful to Freddy, our adviser who has supported us so patiently.”*

Member of the Communal Bank in the community of Acacio,  
Municipality of Acacio. Field work - March 2016

In its 20 years of work in partnership with different state institutions, UNICEF has helped to overcome poverty and ensure that children and women can exercise their rights, especially in education and health. It has also worked to empower women through the Communal Banks initiative. The start-up capital and the interest generated on loans belongs to the community and can only be used to increase access to finance by members of the community. This initiative focuses on the most vulnerable and excluded communities in Northern Potosí, where neither the state nor the market economy is providing opportunities. Here are some of their voices...

*“As a father I’ve also made sacrifices to enable my children to get an education. **The loans have helped us, but so has what we produce**, because we farmers work very hard in this community, battling frosts and drought... But I’m very proud to tell you that my son is training to be a teacher and my daughter is about to finish secondary school, she wants to go to Cochabamba to study medicine... **I feel very proud.**”*

A father and member of the Qullqui Wasi in the community of Acacio, Municipality of Acacio



Founders of the first Communal Bank in the community of Churitaca, Municipality of Uncía, 1996

*“... we’ve worked together since the literacy programme, we’re founders of the Churitaca Bank and we always said, **if we can have babies, feed them and look after them until they grow up, of course we can manage this money, use it well and make it grow....** We have to get over our fear little by little. We’re women – of course we can do it!”*

Member of the Communal Bank in Churitaca,  
March 2016

*“...we’ve got over our fear, **to start with we were a bit embarrassed to participate but little by little we’ve gained experience, and with the banks we’ve supported each other.** We used to wait for the Bono Sol, then it was the Renta Dignidad, the Juana Azurduy bonus or the Juancito Pinto bonus, but it was never enough. When the **Qullqui Wasi** was set up we said to each other as neighbours, ‘let’s not get discouraged, we have to help each other because we can all benefit, we have to make this money grow, as though it was a cow,’ and that’s how we’ve grown, giving each other encouragement all the time. Now it’s up to us how we manage it, we can make it grow little by little, to five thousand and even ten thousand, that’s what I understand. And that’s why women from here have gone on to be councillors and even members of parliament – because we’re not afraid or ashamed any more.”*

Woman aged 60+, a respected leader in the community of Acacio, Municipality of Acacio, March 2016



*“Greetings to all our sisters in Bolivia! Women’s participation is very important in our Plurinational State. Now we’re being elected by our organizations to represent the community in different areas.”*

Senator Adela Cusi Camata from the community  
of Churitaca, Municipality of Acacio, Northern  
Potosí

Senate press release, 12.10.15<sup>1</sup>

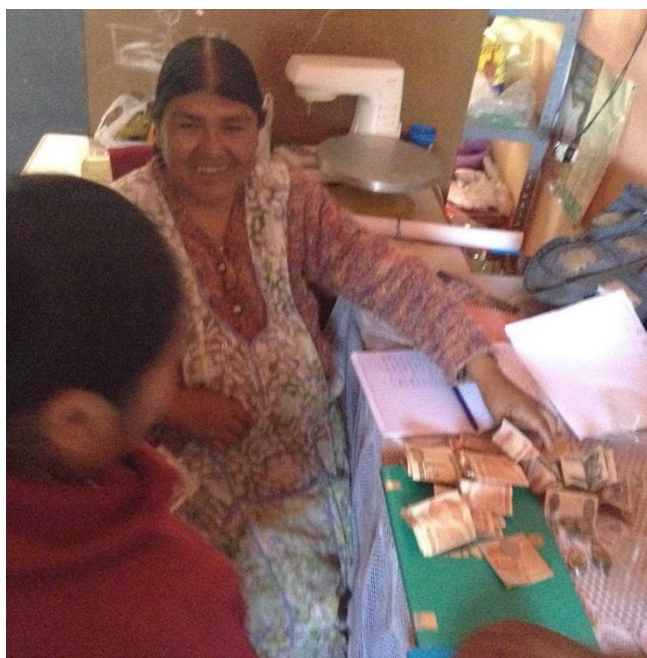


*"What I borrow helps us especially when school starts, to buy clothes, exercise books and other things my children need, or when we need money urgently for some other reason, because as a mother **you're always thinking of your children**, hoping nothing will happen to them, wanting them to be healthy. We also use the loans to improve our homes, for our productive activities, and that's how we help each other."*

Member of the Communal Bank in the community of Chacatiani, March 2016

*"I feel very proud of my mother. I used to go with her to the literacy classes when I was a little boy and I learned to read there too. **Thanks to the Communal Bank, all my brothers and sisters and I got an education and now we're professionals.** We have 30 professionals in the community – we're proud of that."*

Dr. Emilio Quiruchi, Kuyo community, Municipality of Uncía, March 2016



*"...the money belongs to the community, it's ours. This bank doesn't take the profits like other banks. But it's also up to us to make the capital grow, make it multiply by getting more members. It's up to us to look after it, because then our children will be able to inherit it. A loan can rescue us. To start with it might be small, but then we can borrow more, as much as 3,000 or 5,000 bolivianos, that's up to us to decide."*

Member of the Communal Bank in Chaquitiani, March 2016



*"It's not like other banks that take all the profits. Here we are the owners, it belongs to the community. That's why we're grateful to UNICEF for the support they've provided us, because now we're members, not debtors, and that seed capital belongs to us, to the community."*

Member of the Communal Bank in Chaquitiani community, 2 March 2016

## Annex 2: Donor Feedback Form

UNICEF is working to improve the quality of its reports, so we welcome your comments. Please answer the following questions about this report and send the completed form to:

Name: Katarina Johansson Mekoulou, Deputy Representative

Email: [kjohansson@unicef.org](mailto:kjohansson@unicef.org)

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**SCORING:**      5 means “entirely satisfied”  
0 means “not at all satisfied”

1. To what extent did the narrative content of the report meet your expectations? (for example, general analysis and identification of challenges and solutions)

5	4	3	2	1	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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2. To what extent did the reporting on the use of funds meet your expectations?

5	4	3	2	1	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you are not satisfied, please tell us what information is lacking and how we can improve the report next time.

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3. To what extent did the report meet your expectations regarding the identification of difficulties and constraints, and how these were addressed?



5	4	3	2	1	0

If you are not satisfied, please tell us what information is lacking and how we can improve the report next time.

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4. To what extent did the report meet your expectations regarding the results achieved?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you are not satisfied, please tell us what information is lacking and how we can improve the report next time.

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5. Please suggest how we can improve this report to meet your expectations.

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6. Do you have any other comments you would like to share with us?

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**Many thanks for your response!**