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Draft country programme document for the Plurinational State of Bolivia (2018-2022)

Contents

I. Programme rationale

1. In 2009 Bolivia adopted a constitution that introduced a vision for a more inclusive and participatory State[1], put forward the concept of *'el vivir bien'* ('living well') as an alternative development model, recognized different forms of democracy[2] and economy,[3] and set the path for indigenous peoples to be able to govern themselves.

2. Since then, Bolivia has seen major advances in social inclusion through recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples and an increase in the political participation of women, particularly in the Legislative Assembly, where gender parity has been achieved (58.1 per cent in 2015). Prudent management of the economy and an international context favorable to the exportation of commodities led to a 4 per cent average annual gross domestic product growth in the past decade, a tripling of the per capita gross domestic product to $3,100 (making Bolivia a middle-income country), and a significant increase in public investment (from $629 million in 2005 to $6,179 million in 2015). On the social front, between 2007 and 2015 extreme poverty in rural areas was halved[4] and in urban areas it diminished by 18 percentage points[5]. Redistributive policies through universal social transfers to women, children and the elderly, and particularly improved income growth, allowed more than 2.6 million Bolivians (23 per cent of the population) to enter the middle-income stratum. In short, Bolivia enjoyed a decade of economic, political, and social stability and the most comprehensive inclusion process in its history.

3. Despite these successes, poverty and inequality continue to be development challenges in Bolivia,[6] and socio-economic gains remain fragile. The State needs to reach out to those farther behind and has the added challenge of keeping the growing middle class from falling back into poverty – and doing so in a less favorable international economic context.

4. Despite a growth rate above 4 per cent, poverty reduction in Bolivia has decelerated over the past two years. In urban centers the growth in the middle-income population is notable, but 60 per cent of those reaching this level are vulnerable and risk relapse[7]. These are households headed by men and women of about 40 years of age, with close to eight years of education, working for the most part in precarious service sector jobs, and lacking assets to resort to in case of shocks[8].

5. In the rural areas, poverty continues to decrease but income gaps are greater: the average monthly income of indigenous people living in rural areas is $90, while non-indigenous people earn $134. Sixty-five per cent of indigenous women living in rural areas are poor, while 50 per cent of minority indigenous peoples whose livelihoods depend on accessing and transforming natural resources are vulnerable to the impact of natural disasters and climate change[9]. The lack of data disaggregated by sex, ethnic group, and location hides the fact that vulnerable groups such as minority indigenous peoples are lagging, as well as the differentiated dynamics and starting points in rural and urban settings. Insufficient and out-of-date statistics impede targeted public interventions.

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[1] The Plurinational State of Bolivia, in recognition of the 36 indigenous peoples and nations in its territory
[2] The concept of intercultural democracy in Bolivia recognizes the coexistence of representative, participative and community-based democracies.
[3] The concept of plural economy in Bolivia includes four different forms of economic organization: state-owned, private, social-cooperative and community-based.
[4] From 63.9 per cent to 33.3 per cent
[5] From 27.3 per cent to 9.3 per cent
[6] 2014 Gini coefficient of 0.48
[7] 2015 Household Survey
[8] Statistical Office, 2015
[9] Participatory assessment of the indigenous peoples of Pando, 2013. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNFPA.

6. These inequalities are even more visible in the labour market, which is predominantly informal. Only one in four individuals working in the formal market is indigenous, and only one in three is a woman. In fact, women face the triple discrimination that results from having lower labor force participation (44 per cent versus 65 per cent for men), lower salaries (44 per cent of what men make), and being mostly unpaid workers in the tertiary sector[10]. Similarly, despite significant improvements in the political representation of women and indigenous people in the legislative branch, women are hardly present in the executive (absent from departmental governments, and comprising only 8 per cent in municipal governments[11]).

7. Three drivers help explain the persistent levels of poverty and inequality in Bolivia:

(a) Low access to and quality of public services, coupled with ineffective public policies that fail to reach the neediest;

(b) A development planning process that has yet to fully reconcile people's rights with those of the planet, or sufficiently anticipate the risks of disasters and climate change; and

(c) Insufficient progress in implementing constitutional mandates that are key to consolidating political inclusion, social recognition, and right to self-determination of indigenous people in Bolivia.

8. Following visible improvements in access to basic services in recent years, current dissatisfaction relates to their poor quality, particularly in the areas of justice and health. The justice system is perceived as ineffective, inefficient, and selective,[12] and excessive reliance on criminal law results in a large prison population. In 2016, 15,831 people were incarcerated in Bolivia, 68 per cent of whom were in pre-trial detention. Only 20 per cent of those living in the central axis are satisfied with health services[13]. Problems of health coverage persist in the rural areas, with 42 per cent of the rural population saying they had not used any health service in the past year (2015). Together with the rural population, indigenous people, the uneducated, and the extremely poor are the most likely to be excluded from health services. It is therefore proving difficult to reduce the incidence and prevalence of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

9. These problems are compounded by the inability of the State to go beyond infrastructure investments and design more comprehensive public policies in strategic areas (water, health, environment, justice, and disaster risk reduction); manage its resources efficiently and accountably; strengthen information, management and human resources capacities; and increase coordination between the various levels of government. There is a need to improve the equity, efficiency and targeting of public policies and to rethink fiscal, employment and social protection interventions so that they are relevant in the new context.

10. The export-oriented extractive model will continue to drive the economy until Bolivia changes its energy matrix and productive structure in support of high-quality jobs. The country will continue to be affected by natural disasters caused by the effects of climate change. Vulnerability accrues year after year in rural areas, and the degradation of ecosystems hampers livelihood recovery in affected communities. Firm action should be taken to adapt to climate change and reduce the risk of disasters in Bolivia.
11. Over the past few years, the Government has developed a legal and political framework, an economic, community-based social and productive model, and a new

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[10] Statistics Office, 2013.
[11] Coordinadora de la Mujer, 2014
[12] Conclusions of the Justice Summit, June 2016.
[13] Bolivia Human Development Report, 2015.

development planning system based on the concept of 'systems of life' that seeks a balance between ecosystem functions, poverty eradication, and productive development. This new approach is a milestone for Bolivia, which has recognized the importance of promoting integral and multi-dimensional development perspectives in line with the sustainable development goals. The national comprehensive planning system[14] only went into effect in early 2016 and has yet to be fully implemented.

12. The 2009 constitution refers to the long-standing presence of indigenous nations and peoples in Bolivia and their ancestral occupation of the land. It takes a bold step towards their social, economic and political inclusion and the fulfillment of their right to self-determination. Two constitutional mandates are crucial in this regard: the indigenous autonomic process, through which they can attain their right to self-government; and the concept of intercultural democracy, which recognizes their culture, practices and institutions as part of the national system of political representation.

13. Furthering the inclusion of indigenous Bolivians requires full implementation of these two mandates. Progress is slow, however, with only one indigenous autonomous government in place (in Charagua, what used to be the largest municipality in the country with 74,000 square meters and over 32,000 inhabitants, 60 per cent of whom are Guarani people), two more communities electing their governments in 2017 (Uru Chipaya and Raqaypampa), and another dozen working on their statutes and requesting referendums to start the conversion process. Indigenous autonomy is a space where these communities can exercise their right to development in accordance with their own needs, interests, economic models, political structures, culture, practices and justice systems – an opportunity to fulfill their right to land and natural resources in harmony with nature. It is important that these processes continue with the full backing of the State.

14. The situation in Bolivia is different from when the previous programme was drafted. Then, a new constitution was taking hold, and the relationship with international cooperation, including UNDP, underwent important changes that strengthened national sovereignty and leadership. Those were times of shifting mutual perceptions and new rules of engagement. UNDP continued to support the consolidation of Bolivia's system of political organizations and democratic governance; contributed to the normative framework for the implementation of indigenous self-government; supported the national dialogue that brought about the transformation of the justice system; and engaged in the conservation and restoration of productive landscapes with an integrated, sustainable forest and land management approach. UNDP cooperation was crucial for achieving Millennium Development Goal 6, on malaria reduction, in Bolivia.[15]

15. Today, the perception is one of greater opportunities for joint work, as the UNDP Bolivia partner surveys for 2012 and 2015 reveal a favourable image of the organization as an accountable, transparent partner contributing to democratic governance. More recently, during the national consultations for this programme, the comparative advantage of UNDP as an impartial partner bringing evidence and providing foresight analysis for policy design was again recognized by national counterparts.

16. The 'after action review' document, prepared in June 2016 by the Office of the Resident Coordinator to capture lessons learned from the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, 2013-2017, identified valuable recommendations for the future. First, it shed light on the need to return to a visible alignment between the United Nations and the priorities of Bolivia as expressed in the Patriotic Agenda 2025. With this in mind,

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[14] Ley del Sistema de Planificación Integral del Estado

[15] Octavo informe de progreso de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio en Bolivia, 2015, Unidad de Análisis de Políticas Sociales y Económicas (UDAPE)

both the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the UNDP country programme document have been aligned with the pillars of the national development plan, and most of the indicators and products in the results matrix come straight from the plan. The review highlighted a number of shortcomings in the previous phase, including: insufficient focus on persistent structural inequality; the need to diversify support away from the centre and into the subnational level; and the urgent need to support the generation of data and evidence for public policy design. These areas form part of this programme.

17. UNDP recognizes that its major achievements in Bolivia took place when it worked with a broad view, either articulating different levels of government or transcending sectoral efforts at the local level. In its efforts to combat malaria, for instance, UNDP worked at the local level with the most disease-endemic communities and municipalities, at the departmental level with health services, and at the national level supporting the national malaria programme and the Ministry of Health.[16] Another lesson came from the evaluation of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Forestry Project[17] and referred to the importance of geographically targeting productive and social projects, which contributed to the conservation of environmental functions and improved living conditions in the communities.[18] These local-level experiences will serve to inform policymaking in forest management, productive development and social protection.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

18. Bolivia contributed actively to the design of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the President ratified and committed to achieving sustainable development in its social, economic and environmental dimensions. The Patriotic Agenda, 2025 – launched in 2013, before the sustainable development goals went into effect – incorporates similar sustainability considerations, and seeks to eradicate poverty in Bolivia five years before the goals do. The 13 pillars of the Patriotic Agenda set the path for a dignified and sovereign Bolivia whose development is not bound by mainstream development models. The proposed programme is aligned with the Patriotic Agenda and focuses on supporting the implementation of the national development plan. There is significant correlation between the pillars of the plan and the goals, as the former is the government strategy to achieve the later.

19. The programme contributes directly to three of the five United Nations Development Assistance Framework outcomes and two of the outcomes of UNDP strategic plan. It aims to close development gaps and contribute to ensuring that no one is left behind in Bolivia (sustainable development goals 1 and 10) through a combination of better data collection, upstream policy support to raise awareness and redirect state action to address the needs of those left behind, and on-the-ground actions to further the Bolivian inclusion process and make vulnerable populations more resilient. UNDP policy work will complement and inform the investments in infrastructure funded by the international financial institutions in Bolivia, and will build on the specialized, more sectoral work of other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes. At the local level, joint interventions will be promoted to ensure that United Nations support is as integral as possible and addresses the multidimensional nature of poverty and exclusion.

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[16] http://www.udape.gob.bo/portales_html/ODM/Documentos/InfProgreso/8vo%20Informe%20de%20progreso.pdf (malaria);
http://www.udape.gob.bo/portales_html/ODM/Documentos/InfProgreso/8vo%20Informe%20de%20progreso.pdf (tuberculosis)
[17] https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/6628
[18] https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/7402

A. Public management and inclusive services (national development plan pillars 1, 2 and 11)

20. This programme outcome seeks to renew the poverty reduction and social protection agenda to accelerate achievement of the national development plan. Building on the recommendations of the last UNDP regional human development report[19], UNDP will work with the analytical teams of the Vice-Presidency, the Ministry of Planning, and the World Bank, as well as UNFPA, UNICEF and UN-Women to identify new policy guidelines on fiscal, employment (women's insertion into the labour market), care economy, and social protection issues. This will be done through dialogue, joint research, data collection and analysis, and policy monitoring to improve the targeting of government interventions towards women and indigenous groups. Monitoring social progress in Bolivia requires improved management and use of information systems and policy evaluation, areas that can be supported through South-South cooperation. To that end, UNDP will support the establishment of the national comprehensive planning system and the development of mechanisms to monitor and evaluate public programmes in the national development plan. This work will be done under the leadership of the Ministry of Planning and will enable Bolivia to show progress towards achievement of the sustainable development goals.

21. UNDP support to justice will focus on criminal justice and access to justice, and will seek to modernize the management models of the system while rationalizing pre-trial detention. UNDP will contribute to the design of new judicial and prosecutorial operational processes, support the formulation of criminal policy and citizen security plans, and promote alternatives to imprisonment. By addressing structural weaknesses in the justice system, UNDP hopes to reduce the impunity of crimes against women and the number of women in pre-trial detention. The country team technical group on justice, led by UNDP, and the International Justice Group, with European cooperation partners, are the two main spaces for joint analysis and programming on justice. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and UNICEF will continue to work with UNDP in support of the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Interior, the Supreme Court of Justice and the Judiciary Council.

22. In the context of a well-established partnership with the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) that brings together the expert advice and international standards of the Pan-American Health Organization, UNDP operational support for capacity-building, management and procurement services, and the national leadership of the Ministry of Health, UNDP will work to reduce the incidence and prevalence of communicable diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria. Building on over 10 years of experience as principal recipient of the GFATM in Bolivia, UNDP will support the work of the national malaria and tuberculosis programmes, the national reference laboratories, and communities and health centers in the most disease-endemic areas. It will do so by improving preventive health care practices, early diagnosis and treatment, and strengthening health sector information systems. UNDP support will target the communities most vulnerable to these diseases: Bolivian nut (castaña) harvesters and pregnant women in the Amazon region, where malaria is most present, as well as prison inmates infected with or at risk of tuberculosis. UNDP will continue to dialogue and report to civil society on behalf of the affected populations.

B. Integral development and plural economy (national development plan pillars 6, 7, and 9)

23. The point of departure for UNDP work in this programme outcome is the recognition

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[19] Human Development Report for Latin America and the Caribbean 2016 'Multidimensional Progress: Well-being beyond income'.

of the new comprehensive development planning system in Bolivia, which is something UNDP would like to help consolidate. To that end, UNDP will support central and subnational institutions as they apply the 'systems of life' concept in their planning processes. In 2016, Bolivia included in the international agenda its alternative vision to carbon markets and presented its intended nationally determined contribution for low-emission development. Through data generation, policy design and institutional strengthening, UNDP will accompany Bolivia in implementing its commitment to fight and report on climate change.

24. The UNDP GEF portfolio will support the implementation of sustainable, productive systems in the various ecosystems, strengthening the governance of protected areas and accompanying prior consultation processes with indigenous peoples in the case of interventions in their territories. UNDP will strengthen the resilience of communities affected by disasters, with disaster risk reduction interventions and recovery plans that are that are sensitive to climate variability. On the basis of work started in the previous country programme, UNDP will continue to support the establishment of a nationwide coordinated first response system for emergencies and disasters, learning and sharing experiences with countries in the region.

25. At the local level, UNDP support will focus on indigenous communities in protected areas or their buffer zones, both in the Amazonia and Chaco Boliviano regions. UNDP will work with producer associations, including women-led ventures in northern La Paz and Pando, to improve their livelihoods, and will seek to strengthen the partnership with the national hydrocarbon company on the issue of compensation. Nationally, UNDP will work with the Ministry of the Environment and Water, the Mother Earth Plurinational Authority, and the National Service for Protected Areas, as well as with the Vice Ministries of Civil Defense and Citizen Security on risk management issues. UNDP collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, UNFPA, and UNICEF, will continue in the framework of inter-organization programmes to support communities in development planning and post-disaster recovery processes, as well as in the context of the activities of the early recovery group that UNDP leads within the humanitarian country team.

C. Interculturality

26. In the context of the transition of Bolivia from a centralized republican state to a plurinational state with autonomies, this programme outcome will focus on supporting indigenous autonomous governments in strengthening their institutions, implementing their community-based economy and development vision, and establishing a new relationship with the central authorities. It will also promote intercultural dialogue as a space for the recognition of diversity and plurality.

27. The very incipient experience of Bolivia in indigenous self-government is unique in the world. UNDP support will be based on respect for the self-determination of nations and will constitute an opportunity for knowledge-sharing. UNDP will offer the new governments its experience in institutional strengthening, capacity-building, and local development, as well as its knowledge management tools for the systematization and sharing of these experiences through South-South cooperation. The partnership with the Development Fund for the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean (FILAC)[20], based in La Paz, will be particularly important in this regard. UNDP will work directly with indigenous peoples in the process of becoming autonomous or who are already self-governed, as well as with the Foreign Ministry, the Vice-Minister of Autonomies, the electoral body, the

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[20] Fondo para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas de América Latina y el Caribe.

Coordinadora Nacional de Autonomías Indígena Originario Campesinas (CONAIOC), and the Government of Sweden.

28. Working with OHCHR, FAO and UN-Women will help maximize the impact of these local interventions, particularly as some of these organizations are present in the same territories with productive initiatives. The programme will seek to play a role in the empowerment of women, which will require a deeper understanding of the practices, customs and gender dynamics in these communities. The programme will work with elected women in the indigenous government structures to strengthen their management capacities and coordination with the female population in their communities so that their voices and perspectives are taken into account. This will be facilitated through the inter-agency thematic groups on interculturality and gender, building on the work of UN-Women in mainstreaming gender into the indigenous statutes.

III. Programme and risk management

29. The programme is based on a country analysis agreed with national partners, and the results matrix was formulated with technical support from the Ministry of Planning. The programme will be nationally executed. Projects will use the most appropriate implementation modality to ensure the effective and efficient delivery of sustainable results that are nationally owned. Now that the Global Compact has been established in Bolivia, the country team has a new partner to promote the role of the private sector in achieving the sustainable development goals. The Harmonized Approached to Cash Transfers will be used in coordination with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. In accordance with Executive Board decision 2013/9, cost definition and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the respective projects.

30. A programme steering committee, led by the Ministry of Planning, will be created to ensure synergy, cohesion and mutual responsibility. This committee will monitor yearly progress, provide strategic guidance, and anticipate possible risks.

31. The main programmatic risks are: (i) changes in the public policy agenda deriving from changes in government; (ii) problems with resource mobilization due to the changing dynamics of international cooperation in Bolivia; and (iii) the likelihood of natural disasters. UNDP will continue to advocate to keep certain issues in the public policy agenda that are key to the poverty reduction goals of this programme. To help mitigate the risk of insufficient resources, UNDP will seek to broaden the base of partners, reaching out to the private sector, state companies, and the Government, with whom it is currently in discussions about re-establishing cost-sharing. Risk management, an integral part of programme strategy, will be monitored by the steering committee, which may also help prioritize programme resources if the overall financial target cannot be secured. Disaster risk will be monitored by the humanitarian country team, and the office will maintain an updated business continuity plan.

32. The country office recently underwent a process of transformation to align itself with the demands and opportunities of the current context in Bolivia and with the 2030 Agenda. The new structure has increased capacity for partnership-building, knowledge management, and programmatic quality assurance. UNDP social and environmental standards will be applied to ensure that our contributions comply with human rights standards and the rights of Mother Earth.

33. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for

results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to the country programmes is prescribed in the UNDP programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

34. Given the close alignment between the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and this country programme, monitoring and evaluation of the programme will follow the Framework strategy, which will be operationalized using the outcome groups established by the country team.

35. Programme progress and impact will be measured on the basis of the results matrix outputs, indicators, baselines, and targets. Most indicators were drawn from the national development plan and are thus from national sources. In other cases, the selected indicators are the same as, or similar to those used in the UNDP strategic plan, contextualized for Bolivia.

36. UNDP will work with its government counterparts on the generation and use of information. It will work with the Ministry of Planning to strengthen monitoring of the national development plan and improve the integration of the different components of the national integrated planning system.

37. The accompanying evaluation plan covers all areas of programme results and uses a combination of project and outcome evaluations. The practice of improving programmatic results will allow UNDP to measure the transformative capacity of its contributions and validate the development hypotheses underpinning the programme. The country office will thus generate information to inform decision-making processes and the transformation of learning into action; define a comprehensive research agenda to inform national policy, in line with the comprehensive development model that the country is constructing; and identify a strategy for gender mainstreaming its portfolio so that it can use the 'gender marker' tool to keep UNDP contributions on track.

Annex. Results and resources framework for the Plurinational State of Bolivia (2018-2022)

National goal: National development plan (PDES) pillar 1. Poverty eradication; pillar 2. Universal access to basic services, pillar 11. Sovereignty and transparency in the public sector
United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) outcome 3. State institutions have designed and implemented efficient and effective policies that promote non-violent coexistence with equitable access to quality justice, citizen security, and sectoral public services, with permanent dialogue and the effective participation of a more empowered civil society.
Strategic plan outcome 2. Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance.

UNDAF outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Data source and frequency of data collection and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners/ partnerships/ frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome ($ thousands)
Indicator 1.1. Extreme poverty rate **Baseline (BL):** 38.6% (2015) **Target:** 15% **BL female-headed households:** 42.1% (2015) **Target:** 15% **BL urban households:** 9.3% (2015) **Target:** 9% **BL rural households:** 33.3% (2015) **Target:** 10% **BL indigenous:** 26.8% (2015) **Target**: 10%	**Sources**: UDAPE, Ministry of Development Planning (MPD) **Frequency**: Annual **Responsible**: MPD	**Output 1.1.** Selected public institutions have shown innovation and have designed evidence-based policies to further poverty reduction and protect recent social achievements. **Indicator 1.1.1.** Number of policy analysis products used by the Government for the formulation of employment, fiscal or social protection interventions **BL 2017-18:** 0 **Target:** 10 **Frequency**: Annual **Source**: UNDP **Indicator 1.1.2.** Percentage of progress in the implementation of the national plan monitoring and evaluation system **BL 2017-18: 0** **Target:** 100% **Frequency**: Annual **Source**: MPD	Ministry of Planning (MPD) Social and Economic Policy Analysis Unit (UDAPE) Vice-Presidency National Statistics Office (INE) Ministry of Productive Development Subnational governments UNICEF UNFPA FAO	**Regular resources:** 2,183.166 **Other resources:** 33,100
Indicator 1.2. Moderate poverty rate **BL:**16.8% (2015)	**Source:** UDAPE, MPD **Frequency:** Annual **Responsible:** MPD	**Output 1.2.** State entities have identified strategies to strengthen their planning processes on the basis of more integral development approaches.		

Target: 9.5% **BL female-headed households:** 22.8% (2015) **Target:** 9.5% **BL urban households:** 31% **Target:** 20% **BL rural households:** 55% **Target:** 25% **BL indigenous:** 49.9% (2015) **Target**: 25%		**Indicator 1.2.1.** Number of subnational development plans that address poverty reduction, citizen security and productive development in a multidimensional manner **BL 2017-18: 0** **Target:** 10 **Frequency**: Annual **Source:** Ministry of Productive Development (MDP)		
Indicator 1.3. Percentage of judgments made in relation to criminal trials initiated **BL:** 18% (2014) **Target:** 36%	**Sources**: JC statistics **Frequency**: Annual **Responsible**: JC	**Output 1.3. New management models are implemented in the justice system to improve the quality and efficiency of its services** **Indicator 1.3.1** Number of offices of court administration established in the departmental justice courts **BL:** 0 **Target:** 4 **Frequency**: Annual **Source**: Judiciary Council	Supreme Court of Justice Judiciary Council (JC) Ministry of Justice and institutional Transparency Ministry of Interior Prosecutor's Office Public Defender's Office Prison system Council of Magistrates UNODC OHCHR UNICEF	
Indicator 1.4. Percentage of people in prison with pre-trial detentions over total number of imprisoned people **BL:** 68% (2016) **Target:** 49%	**Sources**: Prison system statistics **Frequency**: Annual **Responsible**: Prison system	**Output 1.4.** Competent institutions have reduced the impact of criminal phenomena. **Indicator 1.4.1.** Number of criminal policies and preventive and integral citizen security plans, designed and approved by public entities **BL:** 0 (2016) **Target**: 4 (2022) **Frequency**: Annual **Source:** Prosecutor's Office and Ministry of the Interior	Spanish Cooperation Agency for International Development (AECID)	

Indicator 1.5. Malaria Annual Parasitological Index (API), number of cases per 1,000 inhabitants **BL women:** 0.62 (2014) **Target**: 0.29 (2019 **BL men:** 1.01 (2015) **Target**: 0.48 (2019) **Indicator 1.6. Tuberculosis incidence rate (per 100,000 inhabitants)** **BL women:** 27.6 (2014) **Target**: 21.2 (2019) **BL men:** 43.2 (2014) **Target**: 33.1 (2019)	**Source:** NMP **Frequency:** Annual **Responsible**: NMP **Source:** NTBP **Frequency:** Annual **Responsible**: NTBP	**Output 1.5.** Increased capacity of the national (health) programmes and their stakeholders to take effective prevention, diagnosis and treatment actions for malaria and tuberculosis **Indicator 1.5.1.** Number of municipalities that carry out health surveillance under MOH **BL W**: 0 (2016) **Target**: 19 **Frequency**: Annual **Source**: National Health Information (SNIS), MOH **Indicator 1.5.2** Number of departmental laboratories that have been accredited to biosecurity level II **BL:**1 (2016) **Target:** 10 (2022) **Frequency**: Annual **Source**: UDAPE, MPD **Indicator 1.5.3** Number of GFATM grants administered by UNDP that meet or exceed expectations **BL**: 1 (2017) **Target**: 2 (2019) **Frequency**: Annual **Source**: Global Fund **Output 1.6.** National programme stakeholders implement a comprehensive and timely information system in conformity with national policies and in the framework of the National Health Information System (SUIS). **Indicator 1.6.1.** Health facilities report regularly and complete information to SUIS. **BL 2017-18:** 0% **Target 2022:** 90% **Frequency**: Annual **Source**: UDAPE	Ministry of Health (MOH) National Malaria and Tuberculosis Programmes (NMP, NTBP) Health services National laboratories Prison system Municipalities Civil society Association of Patients with Tuberculosis (ASPACONT), National Union of Harvesters, Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Bolivia (CIDOB) GFATM Global Drug Facility Green Light Committee Roll Back Malaria Stop TB Partnership IDA Foundation Country coordination mechanism UNICEF UNFPA Pan-American Health Organization/WHO UNAIDS	

National goal: PDES pillar 6. Productive sovereignty with diversification; pillar 7. Sovereignty over our natural resources; pillar 9. Environmental sovereignty with comprehensive development

UNDAF outcome 2. Strengthened productive systems that are sustainable, resilient, inclusive and equitable, that guarantee food and nutritional security and sovereignty, based on decent work, technological development, and strengthening of a plural economy, conserving and improving the functions of Mother Earth: water, soil, forests, and biodiversity, in the context of the living systems

Strategic plan outcome 1. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.

Indicator 2.1. Percentage of autonomous territorial entities (ETAs) that implement management models for sustainable living systems that incorporate climate change adaptation and risk management measures **BL 2017-2018:** 0% **Target:** 10%	**Source:** Systems of Life evaluation reports **Frequency:** Bi-annual **Responsible**: MPD, APMT	**Output 2.1.** Risk reduction and climate adaptation actions are part of the planning and investment decisions of subnational governments. **Indicator 2.1.1.** Number of risk reduction and climate change-related indicators included in the national comprehensive planning system **BL 2017-2018:** 3 **Target:** 70 **Frequency**: Annual **Source**: MPD **Indicator 2.1.2.** Number of subnational governments that have included risk reduction and climate change action in their annual budgets **BL 2017-2018:** 0 **Target**: 20 **Frequency**: Annual **Source**: MPD	Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAYA) Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) Vice-Ministry of Civil Defense (VMDC) Vice-Ministry of Citizen Security (VMSC) MDP Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth (APMT) National Protected Areas Service (SERNAP) Municipalities FAO UNFPA UNICEF	**Regular resources:** 1,304.417 **Other resources:** 20,150
Indicator 2.2. Number of productive organizations that implement comprehensive and equitable management models for sustainable, technologically innovative and eco-efficient, scalable productive and industrial ventures that incorporate	**Sources**: MMAYA, MDP reports **Frequency:** Bi-annual **Responsible**: MPD, MDP, MMAYA	**Output 2.2.** Sustainable livelihoods implemented by selected local communities (within the office portfolio) living in fragile ecosystems **Indicator 2.2.1.** Number of community-based productive organizations, living in the buffer zones of natural parks or in original indigenous land, that implement productive projects that support conservation and biodiversity **BL 2017-18:** 27 **Target**: 50 **Frequency**: Bi-annual		

climate change adaptation measures **BL 2017-2018:** 9 **Target:** 127 **Indicator 2.3: Number of disaster response actions that increase the resilience of the affected communities** **BL 2017-2018: 0** **Target:** 5	**Sources**: Reports by VMDC, MDP, ETAs **Frequency**: Annual **Responsible**: VMDC, VMSC, police, firefighters	**Source**: MMYA **BL organizations led by women 2017-18:** 3 **Target**: 10 **Frequency**: Bi-annual **Source**: MMYA **Output 2.3.** The national comprehensive first-response system (to emergencies and disasters) is fully operational. **Indicator 2.3.1.** Number of first response teams that apply protocols and procedures from the Bolivian incident command system **BL 2017-2018:** 5 **Target: 30** **Frequency:** Annual **Source**: VMDC, VMSC, police, firefighters **Output 2.4.** Bolivia complies with its climate change convention reporting obligations. **Indicator 2.4.1.** Number of national communications to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change **BL 2017-18:** 0 **Target:** 2 **Frequency:** Bi-annual **Source**: APMT		
National goal (Economic and Social Development Plan, 2016-2020): pillar 1. Poverty eradication; pillar 11. Sovereignty and transparency in the public sector				
Related UNDAF outcome 4.1. Contributions to the effective exercise of the individual and collective rights of indigenous native peasant farmers and Afro-descendent peoples and nations, consistent with their own institutions, knowledge, norms and procedures, in the framework of the intercultural democracy for living well				
Strategic plan outcome 2. Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance.				
Indicator 3.1. Number of norms and regulations regarding the structure and organization of indigenous autonomous governments approved	**Source**: GIOC **Frequency**: Annual **Responsible**: GIOC	**Output 3.1.** Indigenous autonomous governments have built institutional and public management capacity, and increased their coordination with national institutions to exercise their right to self-determination	Vice-Ministry of Autonomies Electoral Body Indigenous autonomous governments (GAIOC) Vice-Presidency	**Regular resources:** 1,304.417 **Other resources:** 4,670

BL 2017-2018: 0 **Target: 3**		**Indicator 3.1.1.** Number of territorial development plans (Planes de Gestión Territorial Comunitaria) prepared in a participatory manner for indigenous autonomies **BL 2017-2018:** 0 **Target:** 3 **Source**: GAIOC and UNDP **Frequency**: Annual **Indicator 3.1.2.** Number of public administration and control tools (budget, asset management, treasury) prepared in autonomous indigenous governments **BL 2017-2018:** 0 **Target:** 6 tools in 3 indigenous governments **Source**: GAIOC and UNDP **Frequency**: Annual	CONAIOC FILAC Ministry of Foreign Affairs OHCHR UNFPA FAO UN-Women Sweden	
Indicator 3.2. Number of public policy proposals discussed in participatory spaces of intercultural dialogue **BL 2017-2018:** 0 **Target:** 4	**Source:** UNDP **Frequency:** Annual **Responsible**: UNDP	**Indicator 3.2.1.** Number of public policy proposals designed by women in indigenous autonomies to strengthen their political, economic, social and cultural rights **BL 2017-2018:** 0 **Target:** 3 **Source**: GIOC **Frequency**: Annual **Indicator 3.2.3.** Percentage of women exercising leadership roles in the different branches of indigenous governments **BL 2017-2018:** 0 **Target:** 50% **Source**: GIOC **Frequency**: Annual		

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