

Bolivia

Executive summary

The Plurinational State of Bolivia (Bolivia) has achieved significant economic and social improvements during the last 10 years. However, gaps in social development for children and adolescents remain, for example:

- Slow progress toward reducing maternal and neonatal mortality
- Recent health data show that there are around 12 pregnancies per day among children 10-12 years of age. Pregnancies among adolescents aged 15 to 19 years, at 14.8 per cent, remain a critical challenge
- Lack of a system to measure the quality of education; however, Bolivia subscribed to the regional comparative study for the evaluation of education quality
- Just 53 per cent of children ages four and five years are enrolled in formal education
- Alarming rates of gender-based violence (GBV) and violence against children (VAC). One in every two women older than 15 years (43.6 per cent) was a victim of sexual violence, and 71 per cent of women and 68 per cent of men agree that corporal punishment of children is justified
- Access to improved water sources is below 50 per cent in 65 of 339 municipalities, and the country has the region's highest rate of open defecation in rural areas (44 per cent)
- The 2014 Child and Adolescent Code introduced exceptions related to the minimum age for child labour, implying that children as young as 10 years are allowed to work
- Lack of emergency preparedness mechanisms: between 2002 and 2012, 84 per cent of municipalities were affected by flooding and 67 per cent by drought. A severe water shortage in 2016 affected over 800,000 people in La Paz for six weeks.

During the last year of the country programme (CP) ending in 2017, UNICEF Bolivia made important achievements and phased out certain initiatives as part of the transition to the country programme for 2018-2022. As a result of a successful partnership, the Swedish Government renewed its support for flexible funding to the programme and an agreement was signed with the Italian Government for child protection.

In addition, 2017 was marked by an intense planning process with the Government of Bolivia (GoB) to develop the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and country programme document (CPD) for 2018-2022, based on Bolivia's Patriotic Agenda 2025, (the social and economic development plan for 2016-2020) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Important achievements in 2017 included:

- Development of a draft bill for integrated early childhood development (IECD) as a joint effort between the Parliament and relevant line ministries
- Generation of key evidence as a result of documenting good practices and four national and global evaluations in the areas of WASH, emergency preparedness and response, and health system strengthening
- Launch of the 'Public Budget for Children and Adolescents in Bolivia' with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MoEF) and training of more than 4,000 professionals at departmental and municipal levels in public finance for children (PF4C)
- Scaling up the response to violence against children through the establishment of specialized services – such as the Gesell Chamber and Prevention and Therapeutic Care Centres (CEPATs) – providing child victims of violence with a child-friendly methodology for legal interviews and therapeutic processes in five large cities
- Documenting implementation of the social, community and productive education model and development of a strategy to scale it up as part of education reform
- Introducing the human papilloma virus (HPV) vaccine in the national immunization programme and scaling up the baby-friendly hospital initiative within the national nutrition plan, which currently reaches 100 accredited health establishments
- Expanding access to drinking water to 10,200 people and appropriate sanitation facilities to 11,000 people; establishing a national performance evaluation framework for the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector plan and the rural water and sanitation information system (SIASAR).

The most significant shortfalls in 2017 were the non-completion of Bolivia's report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and capacity gaps for implementation of the Child and Adolescent Code.

The year closed with the country's highest court overruling the Constitution, scrapping term limits altogether for every political office. This change implies that the current President can now run for a fourth term in 2019 – and for every election thereafter, positioning Bolivia as the second presidential democracy in the region to place no limits on re-election. This is likely to increase political tensions and impact the implementation of the new country programme.

Humanitarian assistance

During 2017 no national emergencies occurred in Bolivia, although early in the year several sub-national emergencies took place as a result of overflowing rivers, hail and frost. The Government Secretariat for Mother Earth registered 66 municipalities that sustained small-scale flooding due to intense rain and overflowing of local rivers. Among the municipalities particularly affected were Villa Tunari, Puerto Villarroel and Chimoré in the Chapare Region of Cochabamba Department and Trinidad, San Ignacio de Mojos and San Borja in Beni Department. In Chapare, for example, 75 schools were directly affected by flooding, which in turn affected 846 students.

To support Government coordination of a response, UNICEF Bolivia worked with the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team to provide technical assistance for monitoring the situation of the affected population. Additionally, nutrition support was provided to the Ministry of Health (MoH) to deliver supplies to different departments. UNICEF Bolivia also provided learning materials to the 846 affected students in Cochabamba, to facilitate their return to classes. Responding to a request from the Ministry of Education (MoE), UNICEF Bolivia also procured 1,000 school backpacks with learning materials. The emergency response in the education sector, which was coordinated by UNICEF Bolivia as cluster lead, also contributed to the implementation of the 2017 national flooding contingency plan developed by the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence.

UNICEF Bolivia continued to provide support to populations affected by the dengue, chikungunya and Zika viruses. In 2017, the number of suspected and laboratory-confirmed Zika cases in Bolivia increased. During July a weekly average of 137 suspected and confirmed cases was reported. There is a preponderance of female cases in all age groups except for children ages 0–4 years, for which the incidence rate is higher among males. To date, 6,672 dengue cases had been reported in 2017. UNICEF Bolivia closely monitored the situation, coordinated with the MoH and MoE and published quarterly situation reports on the impact and risk of such epidemics for children and women.

Pregnant women who contract the Zika virus are more likely to deliver babies with microcephaly; these children, as are other children with disabilities, are at increased risk of violence, neglect and even abandonment. Therefore, UNICEF Bolivia and the international non-governmental organization (INGO) Samaritan's Purse, developed awareness-raising and educational communication materials for the child protection system and education/health sectors concerning babies born with any type of disability. The material includes guidelines on the importance of early detection of developmental delays or disabilities, as well as constant stimulation, developing emotional relationships, care and prevention of abandonment. Similar guidelines were developed for parents and families, to provide them with information and tools for adequate care and protection of babies, particularly those with a disability, while simultaneously promoting their rights.

UNICEF Bolivia also continued to strengthen emergency preparedness and response mechanisms. As a result, national and sub-national risk management structures were established, supporting the technical cluster for health and nutrition in emergencies as well as health and nutrition committees in six departments. Likewise, UNICEF led technical assistance efforts for the formulation of an emergency nutrition plan in Beni Department and for updating the operational guide for nutrition interventions in emergencies. For WASH, UNICEF Bolivia focused on strengthening coordinating mechanisms and improving dialogue between actors in the national WASH cluster. Through emergency drill workshops and dissemination of the updated national emergency plan, UNICEF continued to enhance emergency coordination and response within the WASH sector, in its role as co-lead of the WASH in emergencies sector in conjunction with the Ministry of Environment and Water (MoEW).

Local capacity building was carried out with key partners in the departments of Santa Cruz, Beni and Pando. UNICEF Bolivia, in partnership with Samaritan's Purse, trained 120 staff from social services, health and education sectors and municipal child rights defence offices (DNAs) on the minimum standards for child protection in humanitarian action. In addition, user-friendly training material was developed and distributed among participants and other relevant actors. Planning workshops for the development of contingency emergency plans were facilitated with 20 municipalities.

Equity In practice

Throughout the last decade, Bolivia made unprecedented progress in reducing poverty and improving social indicators. Between 2013 and 2015 extreme poverty continued to fall by 2 per cent (from 18.7 per cent to 16.8 per cent). This was accompanied by a reduction in the inequality gap between the richest and the poorest. Between 2013 and 2015 Bolivia's Gini index decreased slightly, from 0.48 to 0.47, and multidimensional child poverty declined from 71 per cent in 2000 to 43 per cent in 2013 (according to the latest official available data). Deprivations linked to housing (39.7 per cent), sanitary services (29.2 per cent), safe water (14.4 per cent) and information (13.8 per cent) are the highest, whilst deprivations in education (10.6 per cent) and health (8.1 per cent) are much lower. Bolivia successfully achieved the Millennium Development Goals related to increased access to water and reduced malnutrition. In addition, Bolivia nationalized its natural resources production and established redistributive policies that benefit children's education (Bono Juancito Pinto) and future mothers (Bono Juana Azurduy).

Throughout the CP for 2013-2017, UNICEF Bolivia applied an equity approach to programming. For example, in 2014 and 2015 it used the marginal budgeting for bottlenecks (MBB) tool for planning processes in the department of Potosí, to address challenges that affect the population's equitable access to maternal and child health services. The MBB tool facilitated a modelling plan that concluded: if bottlenecks had been tackled and the identified interventions applied, maternal mortality in Potosi would have been reduced by 40 per cent; infant and neonatal mortality would have been reduced by 20 per cent; child malnutrition would have been reduced by 5 per cent; and the prevalence of anaemia in children under five years and pregnant and puerperal women would have declined by 15 per cent.

The MBB tool also indicated that transmission of communicable diseases could have been better monitored and controlled, as well as the incidence of acute respiratory and diarrhoeal diseases in children under five years. Similarly, in relation to unplanned pregnancies among adolescents, there could be an accelerated reduction of 20 per cent if identified actions were applied. Therefore, UNICEF Bolivia used the MBB tool to design the implementation of programme guidelines in all 45 municipalities of Potosí and ensured community involvement to reduce the risk factors for disease and other pathologies. These actions were carried out within the framework of the Community and Intercultural Family Health Policy, and resulted in increased access to quality health services, especially among dispersed and indigenous rural populations. Undertaking an evaluation to investigate the real impact and results was recommended to Potosí's health authorities.

Another example of promoting equity in programming relates to the WASH sector. Starting in 2013 UNICEF Bolivia began to promote the application of the WASH Bottlenecks Analysis Tool (WASH BAT) to improve the equity focus in sectoral planning and to prioritize actions with the potential to accelerate the increase of water and sanitation coverage. An analysis exercise was carried out at national and subnational levels in the departments of Potosí, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, Beni and Pando with the overall aim of increasing sectoral resources and efficiency, in order to achieve more sustainable and equitable results. The exercise resulted in identifying the determinants for eliminating inequalities and identifying the most disadvantaged populations. The findings were used to prepare sectoral WASH plans at the sub-national level in Potosí, Chuquisaca and Pando. The MoEW's rural water and sanitation and small communities strategy, which uses a specific sanitation approach, is being finalized, with a view toward influencing future public investment in water and sanitation at the national level.

Strategic Plan 2018-2021

Endorsement of the new Strategic Plan 2018-2021 (SP) was timely, as UNICEF Bolivia was developing its new CPD, together with the Government for 2018-2022 during the same period. In this context, analysis and reflections on UNICEF's programme scope and reach in Bolivia were undertaken with partners, within the corporate priorities of the organization.

A strategic reflection/ visioning exercise was also undertaken with all colleagues in the office and the UNICEF Regional Office (LACRO). During this exercise the new CPD and UNICEF's added value in Bolivia was discussed in relation to the new strategic priorities. While the new CPD reflects the new SP, UNICEF Bolivia decided to take further steps toward holistic and intersectoral programming approaches, especially in relation to every child survives and thrives and every child learns. The approach seeks to apply a more integrated approach to ECD, based on the *Lancet* ECD series, and integrate a stronger focus on adolescent programming and violence prevention, adolescent pregnancy and exclusion. This approach will require strong internal and external leadership to break traditional sector silos and stimulate intersectoral programming to maximize results for children.

Although UNICEF Bolivia integrated key SP indicators in the new results framework (mainly at the Outcome level), there are concerns with regard to the relevance and applicability of many of the SP indicators within the context of Bolivia and the region.

Emerging areas of importance

Climate change and children. Bolivia is one of the most vulnerable Latin American countries to climate change, due to its low adaptation capacities. UNICEF Bolivia realized several activities related to climate change, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and environmental sustainability. For instance, support was provided for Zika prevention and response, e.g. eliminating breeding areas, information campaigns and capacity building for civil society organizations (CSOs) and government health and protection staff. UNICEF also supported dissemination of the national emergency plan. An evaluation of the Government's El Niño response (2014-2016) identified lessons learned and recommendations. A proposal for the EUROCLIMA+ fund was developed to increase the resilience of vulnerable populations to drought and flooding.

A climate landscape analysis for children was initiated and negotiated with the Ministry of Planning (MoP) and the Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth (APMT). The study will be carried out in 2018 and will provide the baseline for developing a climate change and child rights action plan with the Government.

The Country Office provided input to the development of LACRO's report and strategy on climate change and DRR. With LACRO support UNICEF strengthened its internal capacities and identified entry points for climate change in its new CPD. A literature review related to WASH and climate change, complemented by amapping of actors, was carried out.

Urbanization and children. At the request of the Minister of Planning, the new CPD strengthens interventions related to rapid urbanization rates and the formulation of sustainable public policies for children in large cities. This is why UNICEF Bolivia's support will focus to a greater extent on the three departments with the largest cities: Santa Cruz, La Paz/ El Alto and Cochabamba. In this context and with support from LACRO, the CO initiated a situational analysis of children and adolescents in urban settings in collaboration with the municipalities of

La Paz and El Alto to enhance knowledge generation and strengthening of child focused public policy formulation. In addition, important results were achieved within child protection, especially with regards to children living in institutional care and sexual commercial exploitation in the cities of Cochabamba and El Alto.

Accelerated integrated early childhood development (IECD). UNICEF Bolivia worked with the Government to position IECD as a core issue in the 2018-2022 CPD and initiate policy dialogue around a new integrated legal framework and public policy for children under five years of age. The framework was developed through a partnership with the Parliament (particularly the Parliamentarian's Network for Children's Rights) and technical support to an inter-ministerial group, including health, education, WASH, justice and economy and finance.

In addition, UNICEF Bolivia created public awareness and partnerships with the corporate sector for IECD. Two major events with international and national experts in neuroscience, ECD, disabilities and public financing for children were held, bringing together more than 800 high-level government officials, professionals, CSOs, donors and academics. In addition, the local private sector also committed to facilitate IECD in the workplace and support targeted messages to its audiences, supported by a newly developed package of best practice tools and recommendations. Through existing partners and new collaborations with the Banking Association and Confederation of Private Sector Companies (CEPB), i- depth child rights and business (CRB) advocacy work was also initiated.

Greater focus on the second decade of life. The second decade of life was also included as a cornerstone for the next five years of cooperation between UNICEF Bolivia and the Government with a focus on learning and equal opportunities among adolescents. In addition, during the last year of the current country programme, UNICEF continued to invest in adolescents, focusing on accompanying the implementation of education reform, notably inter-, intra- and multilingual education; supporting the prevention of adolescent pregnancy; and development of a new educational policy framework targeting vulnerable populations, such as adolescents in conflict with the law, in institutions and children and adolescents living and working on the streets. In addition, UNICEF continued its work on hygiene promotion, aiming to position menstrual hygiene management (MHM) as a key priority within WASH and education sector plans. A series of awareness and advocacy activities were carried out in collaboration with the MoE, to identify opportunities at the sub-national level for the inclusion of WASH issues, particularly MHM, in standard educational activities. Experiences from UNICEF's MHM work in Bolivia were also documented and disseminated, to facilitate replication.

Summary notes and acronyms

AAPS - Authority for Water and Sanitation Audit and Social Control

APMT - Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth

BAT - bottleneck analysis tool

BNB - National Bank of Bolivia

C4D - communication for development

CEPAT - Centre for Prevention and Therapeutic Care for Victims of Sexual Violence

CEPB - Banking Association and Confederation of Private Sector Companies

CMT - country management team

CNNA –Child and Adolescent Code

CP - Country programme

CPD - Country programme document

CPMP - Country programme management plan
CRB - Children's Rights and Business
DHS - Demographic and health survey
DNA - Municipal Child Rights Defence Office
DRR - disaster risk reduction
ECHO - European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
ECD - early childhood development
EU -European Union
FAO –UN Food and Agriculture Organization
FAUTAPO – Education for Development Fund
GBV - gender-based violence
GoB - Government of Bolivia
GSS – General staff survey
HACT - harmonized approach to cash transfers
HPV - Human papilloma virus
HSS - health systems strengthening
ICT - Information and communication technology
IECD - Integrated early childhood development
INE -National Statistics Office
INGO - International non-governmental organization
M&E – monitoring and evaluation
MBB - marginal budgeting for bottlenecks
MESCP – Model for social, community and productive education
MHM - menstrual hygiene management
MoE - Ministry of Education
MoEF Ministry of Economy and Finance
MoEW - Ministry of Environment and Water
MoG – Ministry of Government
MoH - Ministry of Health
MoP - Ministry of Planning
ORR - Other regular resources
PF4C - Public finance for children
PMT - Programme management team
PMTCT – prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
ROI - return on investment
RR - Regular resources
EGPP - School of Public Management
SDG - Sustainable Development Goals
SEDEGES – Departmental Social Services
SEDES - Departmental Health Networks
SIASAR - Rural water and sanitation information system
SitAn- situation analysis
SP -Strategic Plan (UNICEF)
UN - United Nations
UNDAF - United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund
UNDSS - United Nations Department for Safety and Security
VAC - violence against children
WASH - water, sanitation and hygiene

Capacity development

Despite important advances in Bolivia's normative framework, capacity constraints slow implementation at different levels, especially at the local level and in the area of child protection. In 2017 UNICEF Bolivia therefore focused on strengthening different sectors' ability to deliver results for women and children.

To enhance capacities within the area of child protection in a sustainable way, UNICEF Bolivia continued to support the School of Public Management (EGPP) to implement three specialized courses (on juvenile justice, child labour and the right to live within a family). In total, 2,472 public servants were trained during 2017, including professionals working for municipal DNAs and CSOs. In addition, several tools were designed and implemented, which significantly helped lawyers, psychologists and social workers to carry out their responsibilities with child victims of violence.

In the education sector, UNICEF Bolivia focused largely on institutional strengthening and advocacy with the Government to ensure that the Education Law (Law No. 070) is properly and swiftly applied, focusing primarily on the social, community and productive education model. The two main results were consolidation of the model in eight pilot clusters and documentation of the experience and definition of a strategy for scaling up the pilot. In 2018 the model will be extended to 156 pilot clusters, involving 572 schools.

With the MoEF, UNICEF Bolivia supported training workshops at the central level as well as in all departments and most municipalities to build the capacity of budget officers and technical staff to implement the newly launched PF4C methodology and budget sub-classification at the decentralized level. This will enable the MoEF and sub-national authorities to carry out more efficient and robust budget analyses in favour of children.

Evidence generation, policy dialogue and advocacy

In 2017, with the support of UNICEF Bolivia, the MoEF officially launched the Public Budget for Children and Adolescents in Bolivia. This event represented the first step for institutionalizing PF4C, including a methodology for identifying PF4C and related budget sub-classifications. Together with the MoEF, UNICEF Bolivia supported socialization of the work, including through training workshops for government officials and technicians at all levels on implementation of the PF4C methodology and use of sub-classification at the decentralized level.

With UNICEF Bolivia's technical assistance and advocacy, the Institute of National Statistics (INE) also published the results of the demographic and health survey (DHS), which for the first time included specific modules on violence against children and ECD. This publication is an executive document on the DHS results; it was agreed that thematic documents will be specifically published on violence against children, ECD and nutrition during 2018. The results of the situation analysis (SitAn) prepared by UNICEF Bolivia were used to inform the development of the CPD 2018-2022, and helped sharpen the focus of UNICEF's support to Bolivia within the national development and SDG frameworks. At the decentralized level, departmental situation analyses were also used to ensure the inclusion of priority child rights issues within sub-national development plans.

UNICEF Bolivia continued to hold its policy dialogue series on ECD, "Niñez 360", to position the issue at the core of the national development framework. This policy dialogue, which promoted knowledge exchange, debates and stimulated the development of public policies for children,

was successfully used to generate a demand from the Parliament that the Government develop a law for IECD, including children with disabilities.

Partnerships

UNICEF Bolivia signed two new alliances with the private sector in 2017: one with a major public transport company, Mi Teleférico, and one with Bolivia's leading pharmaceutical chain, Farmacorp. The alliance signed with the National Bank of Bolivia in 2016 involved difficulties in relation to return on investment (ROI) and willingness to commit. The new alliances combine flexible funding, reasonable ROI, and valuable non-financial assets. UNICEF is now integrating advocacy and communications within new partnerships, and taking advantage of the reach and leverage of partner companies (non-financial assets). As an example, through the alliance with Mi Teleférico, for World Children's Day UNICEF supported several concerts, with more than 400 children participating and high media coverage and other publicity.

Private sector engagement work is now fully aligned with UNICEF Bolivia's priorities for the next five years and the global Strategic Plan for 2018-2021. Two Bolivian companies have committed to facilitate IECD in the workplace and support targeted messages to their audiences, supported by a newly developed package of best practice tools and recommendations. Through existing partners and new collaborations with the CEPB, in-depth CRB advocacy work was also initiated.

UNICEF Bolivia identified two priority areas of CRB with strong overlap with programmatic work and Country Programme objectives: agricultural and mining supply chains. In 2017 two child rights impact assessments were initiated to identify opportunities for leveraging UNICEF's work and developing a shared-value approach for the sugar cane supply chain and the private sector mining supply chain in Bolivia, both of which have a strong impact on children's rights. Internal advocacy and capacity-building activities with programme colleagues were also implemented, resulting in endorsement and future sustainability of such CRB initiatives.

External communication and public advocacy

UNICEF Bolivia enhanced its communication work in 2017, putting children's issues on the public agenda and generating a collaborative movement between the Government, civil society and the private sector. Key communication campaigns included: 1) ECD, linking to the campaign #EatPlayLove; and 2) end violence against children and women, through the #EndViolence campaign.

The #EatPlayLove campaign, which mobilized the population through social networks, was also accompanied by a photo contest relating to responsible fatherhood. It generated awareness on the importance of fathers' engagement in the care and development of their children, and simultaneously enhanced UNICEF Bolivia's reach via social networks such as Facebook and Instagram. This campaign was accompanied by presentations of the film "The beginning of life" in major cities, with participation by more than 2,000 people. The film was also broadcast on open channels in smaller cities.

Public advocacy actions were centred on the aforementioned policy dialogue series "Niñez 360". In 2017 two high-level public events were held, focusing on ECD and disabilities. The proceedings were transmitted live on UNICEF Bolivia's YouTube channel. Parallel to these events, international experts participated in high-level meetings with Government officials, resulting in a commitment to develop a specific public policy and investment framework for children under five.

South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation

In 2017 UNICEF Bolivia promoted South-South cooperation, particularly in the area of education. The Country Office exchanged good experiences and learning with two other Latin American countries, on: ECD (linguistic nests); child participation; and the social, community and productive education model.

In May, within the framework of “Niñez 360”, UNICEF Bolivia invited a high-level panel composed of a Bolivian neuro-paediatrician, an Argentine education economist and Cuba’s vice-minister of education. Cuba’s experience with the non-school-based IECD programme ‘Educate Your Child’, was shared, deepening interest in an exchange between several ministries in the two countries, particularly the MoE. In addition, a series of high-level meetings were organized between the Cuban vice minister and Bolivian authorities (including the Vice Ministers of Justice, Health and Education and parliamentarians), which led to a commitment to develop a national law to support IECD.

In June Bolivia received a delegation from the MoE of Guatemala. The exchange was organized to facilitate understanding of the inter-, intra- and multilingual education model implemented in Bolivia, particularly the social, community and productive education model and the community-based initiative “linguistic nests”. During this visit, UNICEF Bolivia facilitated field visits as well as political dialogue. In November, as a second stage of this exchange, a delegation from Bolivia - this time participation by a delegation from Peru – took part in an international meeting of women leaders held in Guatemala City. During this visit, strategic lines of action and thematic areas of cooperation were identified in a memorandum of understanding signed by representatives of the three countries.

Identification and promotion of innovation

A key innovation being developed by UNICEF Bolivia is a real-time monitoring tool, in partnership with the company Salamanca. In 2017, tests were conducted based on a tool (TERA) already developed by this company from Cochabamba, and implemented in Bangladesh, Haiti and Sierra Leone. The tool allows collection of information through SMS, and makes it possible to send key messages to all mobile phone users in selected geographic areas. This system is already used by the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in Bolivia with a specific operator (TIGO). UNICEF is now negotiating with the Government operator, ENTEL, and the FAO to expand the access to mobile phone users. Once fully operational, this tool will be used essentially to identify vulnerable populations affected by natural disasters. Additionally, it will be used for rapid surveys on a variety of socio-economic issues.

Support to integration and cross-sectoral linkages

UNICEF Bolivia continued its efforts to strengthen cross-sectoral coordination. With IECD being one of the key strategic programmatic approaches for the next CPD for 2018-2022, this issue generated important opportunities for cross-sectoral work and integration throughout the year. Both of the Niñez 360 policy dialogues held in 2017 were centred on IECD: one in May, addressing the need for an integrated and holistic approach to ECD, and another in November, looking at ECD and disabilities. Both events promoted more coordinated work with the different governmental sectors/ministries involved in childhood development. Internally the events strengthened joint work of all programmes and sections.

Furthermore, as part of the design for the new CPD 2018-2022, all programme sections contributed to mainstreaming gender equality in all programme outcomes, ensuring that gender equality actions and results are included. Other initiatives and processes that ensured cross-sectoral work included: involvement and contribution by all programme teams in the new UNDAF for Bolivia (2018–2022), which is key to achieving the SDGs. UNICEF Bolivia also contributed to the capacity for disaster reduction initiative, as part of an interagency platform involving more than 10 other agencies.

UNICEF Bolivia was the only country in the Latin America and Caribbean region to participate in two global initiatives: 1) the formative evaluation of UNICEF's approach to health systems strengthening (HSS) and HSS approaches; and 2) the global evaluation of UNICEF's drinking water supply programming, which included a case study from Bolivia. Different sections and governmental counterparts provided inputs to these evaluations, which seek to promote learning on successful implementation and contribute to effective cross-sectoral responses in the coming years.

Service delivery

UNICEF Bolivia is gradually decreasing its service delivery support and has increased its focus on providing technical assistance for system strengthening, to ensure that vulnerable populations have access to vital services. As a result of this work and leveraging efforts, approximately 10,200 and 11,000 people secured access to drinking water services and appropriate sanitation facilities, respectively. Since 2013 the Country Office contributed to increasing access to water and sanitation services for 150,225 and 87,809 people, respectively.

In addition, UNICEF Bolivia consolidated its strategies for improving access to and the quality of child, maternal and HIV health services, as well as strengthening the functioning of health networks. Evidence-generation focused on risk factors associated with neonatal and maternal death, which led to the definition and implementation of strategies to resolve technical and managerial problems tied to high mortality rates.

In addition, UNICEF Bolivia began a process to strengthen national capacities for the management of micronutrients, especially vitamin A, so that within three years the Government will sustainably scale up the initiative with its own funds. In addition, support was provided to promote breastfeeding, through the baby-friendly hospital initiative, reaching 100 accredited health services.

UNICEF Bolivia also supported child protection services for adolescents in conflict with the law and victims of sexual violence. A total of 777 alternative measures were offered to adolescents, mainly males, providing them with support mechanisms. Additionally, 375 of 397 (94 per cent) cases of sexual violence benefited from the UNICEF-led child-friendly methodology for interviewing children as part of legal processes. The Country Office also played a key role in the establishment and running of CEPATs; 12 CEPATs provided therapy for 506 child and adolescent victims of violence.

Human rights-based approach to cooperation

Bolivia's report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child is still pending. Despite high-level dialogue with the Ministries of Justice, Foreign affairs and Planning, no information was provided on the status of this process.

Bolivia's legal framework for promoting and protecting children's rights is quite progressive, but

exceptions related the minimum age for child labour, implying that children as young as 10 years are allowed to work, are of great concern. In addition, the implementation of specific measures to eradicate the determinants of child labour within this framework, such as an updated survey on child labour and a targeted social protection framework, are lagging behind.

Bolivia has made progress in complying with the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women: Law 348 guarantees women a life free of violence and Law 243 protects them against harassment and violence. However, significant gaps persist between the normative framework and practice. The national survey on gender-based violence (GBV) published by INE shows that lack of legal response and impunity are serious concerns. For instance, only 9 of 100 cases of gender-based violence presented to competent authorities continued its due course and more than half of the aggressors (56 per cent) were not sanctioned.

Given the limited capacity of both duty-bearers and rights-holders to promote, fulfil and demand the realization of children's rights, UNICEF Bolivia applied a two-pronged approach to this work: 1) technical assistance was provided to strengthen the accountability mechanisms of different actors and, 2) sensitization activities and promotion of children's rights were supported in communities and families.

Finally, the promotion of indigenous rights is at the core of UNICEF Bolivia's work and is mainstreamed throughout the CP. Most progress was achieved within the education sector through the implementation of inter-, intra- and multilingual education and community participation for the integration of indigenous languages, cultures and practices in the curricula. Within the new UNDAF, a specific results area was formulated to support promotion of the rights of vulnerable groups such as indigenous people, women and children.

Gender equality

As a result of the Gender Programmatic Review in 2016 and in line with UNICEF's new Gender Action Plan for 2018-2021, the upcoming CPD was designed to both mainstream gender and focus on gender equality flagship areas: a) changing gender stereotypes in parenting and ECD practices; b) empowering adolescent girls and changing gender patterns in secondary education through participation and life-skills to prevent gender-based violence, adolescent pregnancy and MHM; c) preventing and responding to gender-based violence, with a focus on sexual violence, including in emergency situations and commercial sexual exploitation; and d) monitoring and analysis of gender trends across different socio-economic spectrums.

UNICEF Bolivia established important alliances between the health and education sectors in 2017, to develop joint actions to prevent HIV and unplanned pregnancies among adolescents. Additionally, bi-ministerial actions between the health and justice sectors were developed to establish administrative and legal mechanisms to facilitate access by adolescents to rapid HIV testing without the consent of parents or guardians. In addition, in collaboration with the MoH, WHO/PAHO and UNFPA, UNICEF Bolivia provided important support for incorporating the HPV vaccine in the national immunization programme.

As part of UN coherence efforts within the new UNDAF, a joint gender equality strategy was formulated between UNICEF Bolivia, UNFPA, UNWOMEN, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Development Program, supported by the Swedish Government. The strategy focuses on four specific gender areas: prevention and response to gender-based and intergenerational violence; women's economic rights, women's political rights and sexual and reproductive rights of women and adolescent girls.

Building on its strategic alliance with Save the Children, UNICEF Bolivia also developed a proposal on 'empowering adolescents to prevent unplanned pregnancies, HIV and violence in Bolivia', which was submitted to Global Affairs Canada. The proposal is strongly focused on overcoming one of the main gender inequalities that particularly affect adolescent girls in Bolivia, by intending to improve access and use of equal, appropriate and gender-sensitive quality sexual and reproductive health services for adolescent girls and boys.

Environmental sustainability

UNICEF Bolivia carried out several activities related to climate change, DRR and environmental sustainability. In relation to DRR, it provided support for Zika prevention and response, such as the elimination of breeding areas in schools, information campaigns and capacity building for CSOs and government health, education and protection staff. The updated national emergency plan was also disseminated through workshops with national and sub-national actors. An evaluation of the Government's response to El Niño in 2014-2016 provided lessons learned and recommendations for improving emergency preparedness and response. Together with the cluster of humanitarian NGOs, UNICEF developed a proposal for the EUROCLIMA+ fund, to increase vulnerable populations' resilience to drought and flooding.

The second phase of the inter-agency resilience programme (funded by the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) began in August 2017, aiming to: consolidate emergency coordination mechanisms at national and sub-national levels; implement community-based approaches to capacity building, knowledge sharing and replication of good practices in indigenous communities; and capacity building of community health and WASH promoters and government technical staff. Through advocacy with other municipal governments the programme aims to scale up the model to benefit 7,900 persons, including 3,634 children and youth, in nine municipalities.

Additional strategic activities to strengthen UNICEF Bolivia's work on climate change included initiating a climate landscape analysis for children, together with the MoP and the APMT. This study will begin in early 2018 and serve as the platform for developing a joint climate change and child rights action plan with relevant government agencies.

UNICEF Bolivia also provided input for the development of a regional UNICEF report and strategy on climate change and disaster risk reduction. Through a workshop and several internal and external meetings, and with support from the regional office, the Country Office strengthened internal capacities and identified entry points for climate change in its new CPD. A literature review related to WASH and climate change, complemented by an actor mapping, was also carried out.

Effective leadership

Despite a challenging year in terms of programme planning, UNICEF Bolivia managed to achieve an overall solid performance in relation to key performance indicators, as per the score card. In terms of financial management, the Office reached 97 per cent implementation of regular resources (RR), 96 per cent of other resources (ORR) and 100 per cent of institutional budget (BMA). All ORR funds were used before grant expiration. Significant improvement was also made with regards to HACT implementation and fundraising. Transition to EZ_HACT was successfully achieved.

The country management team (CMT) met monthly to coordinate the design and elaboration of

the UNDAF/ CPD for 2018-2022, ensuring a participatory approach at all stages. During a three-day retreat, the Office reviewed the results of the general staff survey (GSS) and agreed on recommendations. Under the Representative's leadership, a learning experience was initiated with the CMT in collaboration with the LEAD unit at UNICEF's Department of Human Resources (DHR) to address red-flagged areas of the staff survey and strengthen integration and breaking down of silos, as well as leadership and results-oriented drive in the framework of the new CPD.

Strengthening of staff competencies to deliver results for children was a priority, leading to online training and a face-to-face group workshop facilitated by LACRO on results-based management, emphasizing formulation of the theory of change for the new CPD. UNICEF Bolivia also participated in the global quality review of civil society partnerships conducted by UNICEF HQ's Field Results Group, with satisfactory results.

No significant security-related incidents involving UN staff occurred during the year and security inductions were regularly held for all staff, in coordination with the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS). The office is fully compliant with safety regulations. The business continuity plan is periodically updated, and staff have taken the online security and travel courses.

Financial resources management

The CMT is responsible for monitoring of programme implementation and operational support, providing valuable analysis, guidance and recommendations for managerial decision making. Disaggregated data to monitor key operational and programme management indicators designated on the scorecard are regularly monitored and appropriate action taken. In 2017, UNICEF Bolivia intensified operational coordination and linkages with the two zone offices to take advantage of technical support, using a results-based, quality assurance approach. Internal, mid- and end-year reviews were attended by all programme and operations staff to ensure efficiency in processes.

As a priority in 2017, the CMT regularly monitored implementation of the harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) assurance plan, ensuring full compliance. By conducting three financial audits that met the established threshold amounts, UNICEF Bolivia reduced the number of minimum required financial spot-checks during the year. Micro-assessments for three implementing partners, all 45 planned programmatic visits and three financial spot-checks were completed in 2017.

The Office monitored its direct cash transfers (DCT) through financial spot-checks and field monitoring activities undertaken by staff in La Paz and in zone offices in Sucre and Cochabamba. Through the timely submission and ongoing monitoring of DCT liquidation documentation, outstanding transfers more than six months were well within agreed benchmarks. Despite some difficulties with a few implementing partners, UNICEF Bolivia maintained DCTs over nine months at acceptable levels throughout the year.

Fundraising and donor relations

Since Bolivia became a lower-middle income country, fundraising has been challenging for UNICEF, as many international cooperation agencies withdrew their support. In response to this challenge, in 2017 and as part of the country programme management plan (CPMP) for 2018-2022, UNICE Bolivia developed a resource mobilization, partnerships and leveraging strategy to diversify the donor base by integrating strategies with public and private sector donors. At the

outset of 2018, the first year of the new CP, approximately three quarters of the budget had been raised.

UNICEF Bolivia's cooperation agreement with the European Union (EU) for WASH came to an end in 2017, and despite intense efforts, a new agreement was not achieved. As a result of strong reporting on results, the Swedish Government renewed its support with an increase in flexible thematic funding for the whole CPD, as well as additional funds for WASH. In addition, a new agreement was signed with the Italian Government for child protection. Furthermore, the relationship with the Korean International Cooperation Agency was strengthened, and funding has now been approved for an adolescent- and gender-focused health and education proposal. A joint gender equality proposal focusing on adolescent health with Save the Children was also presented to the Canadian Government. Additionally, in order to promote UN joint programming initiatives, UNICEF Bolivia led a proposal to the UN Human Security Trust Fund, in coordination with WFP, UNWOMEN and UNFPA, which was shortlisted for funding.

The Country Office continued to maintain strong relationships with National Committees, and in 2017 relationships with the Finnish, Japanese and Swiss committees were particularly improved. UNICEF Bolivia is also currently finalizing a communications fundraising package for the next CPD, which will be used to reach out to further National Committees and other potential donors.

Evaluation and research

As part of its interagency work, UNICEF Bolivia collaborated with the newly created UN monitoring and evaluation (M&E) group to support the MoP in the design and implementation of an integrated information system for planning and monitoring the economic and social development plan for 2016-2020, including progress on child rights issues and the SDGs. In addition, Bolivia joined the second round of the early adopters of the UN Info Initiative to monitor implementation of the UNDAF for 2018-2022. UNICEF Bolivia was assigned to lead the UN M&E working group of the new UNDAF.

UNICEF Bolivia concluded two major evaluations during 2017: 1) evaluation/documentation of the Government's preparation and response within the framework of the immediate action plan for the El Niño phenomenon 2015-2016; and 2) evaluation of the implementation of demonstration projects for sanitation in rural areas. Additionally, UNICEF Bolivia participated in two global evaluations as part of its learning process: the global evaluation of UNICEF's drinking water supply programming in rural areas and small towns, 2006-2015; and the formative evaluation of UNICEF programming in health systems strengthening. The findings will be important to sharpen the programmatic focus of the new CPD and continue policy dialogue with the Government.

In partnership with the Office of the Vice-President, UNICEF Bolivia concluded the data collection process for the World Values Survey. This survey included additional questions addressed to adolescents aged 12 to 17 years about their values, attitudes and concerns, emphasizing issues such as sexual and reproductive rights, adolescent pregnancy, violence, conflict resolution and child labour. As part of UN interagency work, UNICEF Bolivia signed an agreement with UNFPA to publish the results of this survey (which will take place in 2018).

Efficiency gains and cost savings

The CO met planned RR, ORR and integrated budget requisitions and expenditures. During the CPMP exercise for the next CPD, a thorough analysis of management operations was carried

out under the leadership of the operations section. in close collaboration with programme sections and support from LACRO, to identify areas for efficiency gains and costs savings.

Operational costs were kept within the planned 6 per cent of the total budget, of which less than 2 per cent corresponds to RR/ORR. Funds were used to share costs for rental of premises, utilities, Internet, equipment, and overall work environment. Sharing common space and service costs with other UN agencies allowed for a 19.5 per cent saving on total operating costs.

Forecasting processes were institutionalized within the Country Office, and measures were taken to enhance accuracy and observance of monthly forecasts, ensuring accurate cash projections and optimal utilization of available cash resources. Bank reconciliations were consistently submitted in a timely manner to the Global Shared Service Centre, the replenishment process was streamlined with HQ and due attention was given to bank optimization.

UN coherence work allowed for the creation of a common suppliers database, harmonizing the rates of customs agencies, advertising agencies, couriers and others, allowing for savings up to 15 per cent compared with the local market.

There was also an increased effort to better use resources, such as renewing the contract with the local government for the zone office in Cochabamba for the new CPD, resulting in savings of at least US\$30,000 per year. The office strictly monitors usage of electricity and running water after office hours, and is changing the light system to save energy A new online files initiative saves paper and space, as part of office greening efforts.

Supply management

The supply and logistics unit played a significant role in fulfilling and responding to programme objectives, ensuring availability of accessible and affordable quality supplies. Supply procurement accounted for 11 per cent of total programme budget (US\$10,972,725) with a total value of US\$1,201,112. Local and offshore orders represented 37 per cent and services represented 64 per cent of all procured items.

Although the Government is making great efforts to enhance its procurement system, there are still bottlenecks with scheduled deliveries, especially when clearing shipments. Therefore, UNICEF Bolivia remains engaged in buying, storing and distributing supplies to end-users; however, increased efforts were made in 2017 to encourage implementing partners to be in charge of procurements, as part of the HACT framework. The office managed supplies valued at US\$378,227 in the UNICEF warehouse, including programme and contingency supplies.

In 2017 UNICEF Bolivia undertook an evaluation of suppliers, to review vendors' spaces and logistical processes. The findings demonstrated the need for improvements in their operating systems; follow-up actions will be taken by the CO in 2018. Pre-positioned stock and the creation of long-term agreements for emergency response and most commonly procured programme supplies optimized the process, resulting in less order handling, reduced time and a lighter workload, as well as enabling rapid delivery of supplies during the drought emergency in the beginning of the year.

Procurement performed by UNICEF Bolivia

Description	Amount US\$
Programme supplies	408,377.60

Operational supplies	35,506.58
Services	670,569.14
Procurement on behalf of other COs - services	86,658.74
TOTAL procurement performed by the office	1,201,112.06

Supplies and services received

Description	Amount US\$
Channelled via regular procurement services	1,663,860.00
Channelled via programme	751,930.81
Operational supplies	35,506.58
Services	670,569.14
TOTAL supplies and services received	3,121,866.53

Value of supplies managed in UNICEF Bolivia's warehouse (WH)

Description	Amount US\$
Prepositioned inventory in the WH	117,049.68
Other inventories - Programme stock	61,781.71
TOTAL inventory in Bolivia's WH	178,831.39
Prepositioned supplies issued from the WH	66,195.58
Other inventories - Programme supplies issued from the WH	133,200.58
Total supplies issued from Bolivia's WH	199,396.16
TOTAL supplies managed in the WH	378,227.55

Security for staff and premises

UNICEF Bolivia developed a comprehensive plan to upgrade security measures for its joint UN premises, in conjunction with UNDSS. Considerable efforts were made to reinforce security threat areas, for which a communication strategy was refined to increase the effectiveness and speed of the response. Six protocols (office security, end of day closing of premises, activation of the alarm system, electric shut downs, risk situation and floods in premises) were developed and implemented to ensure rapid responses. These protocols were closely monitored and refined as required under the supervision of a security task force composed of UN security focal points. Alarms, cameras, security gates, radio frequency systems, signal and fire extinguishers were periodically reviewed and changed when appropriate.

All three UNICEF Bolivia offices comply with minimum operation standards, and throughout the year external and internal perimeters of the buildings remained incident-free. Close monitoring of compliance with measures and controls was carried out as planned, and adjusted when required, in coordination with UNDSS, the security task force and local police. During 2017, staff members were trained in safety procedures, evacuation of facilities, firefighting, handling of fire extinguishers, personal safety and prevention and safe driving.

Human resources

In 2017 UNICEF Bolivia began a process of reorganization process based on the framework of the new CPD. Using a results-based and participatory approach, involving the local staff association, the Office identified the main needs in terms of human resources as per the results framework. Following LACRO's recommendations, UNICEF relied on generic job profiles that were reviewed and discussed with outcome managers and the respective teams, in order to adequately cover programmatic needs.

In terms of performance management, a proactive communication strategy was carried out, in which webinars and individual trainings were shared and informative chapters were disseminated amongst staff, highlighting the importance of giving honest and assertive feedback during performance reviews. Related to this, CMT members received training in topics related to leadership and team coaching, as part of local and global staff survey action plans.

In relation to the result of the GSS, the Country Office reviewed the results shared by HQ and, in coordination with the local staff association and the CMT, the findings were presented to all staff at an annual retreat, generating discussion on recommendations. Follow-up actions will be initiated in 2018 as part of the new CPD and staffing structure. In addition, as part of the CPMP, the Office initiated a change process to manage results and accountabilities in a new way, based on matrix management in line with the new CPD's inter-sectoral approach. This constitutes a real challenge and will remain a priority in the 2018 annual management plan, in order to maximise resources and break traditional sector silos.

In relation to UN Cares and HIV information in the workplace, UNICEF Bolivia carried out informational and training activities for all staff on the latest national statistics and challenges.

Effective use of information and communication technology

The Office developed an ICT annual work plan based on identified needs, considering global, regional, and local strategies and standards. The main tasks in 2017 were: facilitate programme and operations delivery through new technology and ideas; upgrade infra-structure to enhance service delivery for programme activities; new power cable connections due to internal premises relocation; mitigate risks related to poor quality and electricity problems; and take joint action with WFP, UNDSS and UNWOMEN (located in the same premises) on, e.g., communication and security systems.

UNICEF also upgraded its bandwidth and Wi-Fi system, adjusting to the modern organization's collaborative approach, with faster access and greater mobility/flexibility. These changes permitted easier access to Vision, Intranet and MyCase and also improved communications with the two zone offices. In an effort to reduce the total cost of ownership of the ICT system (power consumption, power backup etc.), the Office shifted to a "one computer for one user" work environment; 82 per cent of staff now use laptops. The Office also made progress toward lowering its ecological footprint, using shared multi-function devices for printing, scanning and

photocopying, with duplex function activated by default, saving energy and paper.

The Country Office also improved its online filing infrastructure and other applications of the SharePoint platform, by developing a Bolivia team site. Various applications were used to facilitate office operations and permit users to work from anywhere, using cloud-based tools such as the document library. With support from the Regional Chief of ICT, an e-Tools fast deployment track is currently being developed, to be implemented in 2018, to improve partnership management.

Programme components from RAM

ANALYSIS BY OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS

OUTCOME 1 1.1 By 2017, high impact interventions in maternal/child health and HIV/AIDS are being equitably used by children, adolescents and mothers from the most disadvantaged communities in the intervention area

Analytical statement of progress

During 2017 UNICEF Bolivia consolidated its strategies for improving the quality of and access to child, maternal and HIV health services, as well as strengthening the functioning of health networks. Evidence generation focused on the risk factors associated with neonatal and maternal deaths, which led to the definition and implementation of strategies to resolve related technical and managerial. The GoB presented the results of the 2016 DHS, which revealed important advances in children's and women's health and nutrition indicators; yet challenges remain. The survey reported that since 2008 the neonatal mortality rate declined from 27 deaths per 1,000 live births to 15 per 1,000 in 2016; infant mortality dropped from 50 to 24 per 1,000 live births and child mortality decreased from 63 to 29 per 1,000 live births. Neonatal deaths now account for 62.5 per cent of total infant mortality.

In 2017 most implementation was carried out in the second semester, due to Government bureaucratic processes. At the national level, UNICEF supported and developed actions aimed at expanding and monitoring the implementation of continuous quality improvement cycles for maternal, child and HIV healthcare. Capacity-building activities were also carried out to support competency among health personnel for HIV treatment and comprehensive care for newborns and pregnant women. Support was also given to strengthening health networks to provide improved care for mothers and children in health, nutrition and HIV.

At the sub-national level, UNICEF supported the implementation of strategies for the accelerated reduction plan for maternal neonatal death and the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV in the departments of Cochabamba, Potosí and Santa Cruz. Specifically, UNICEF provided technical assistance to support the decentralization of PMTCT and HIV prevention activities and those to prevent unplanned adolescent pregnancies.

In 2017 UNICEF also supported the introduction of the HPV vaccine in Bolivia. Additionally, the cold chain for the expanded immunization programme (EPI) was strengthened, within the framework of the agreement between UNICEF and the Gavi Alliance. Actions to prevent and control Zika in Beni and Pando continued, with special emphasis on preventing Zika in pregnant women, as well as the diagnosis, treatment and follow-up of children born with abnormalities attributable to the virus.

Key partners included the MoH and departmental health networks (SEDES) in Cochabamba, Potosí and Santa Cruz. While financial resources remained limited, joint budgets and action plans were developed, aiming to eliminate and/or reduce bottlenecks in access to health services and HIV care, as well as ensuring compliance with technical standards.

Together with the MoH and SEDES, UNICEF developed a joint monitoring and evaluation plan, which identified bottlenecks and led to the development of appropriate solutions. Critical bottlenecks identified included: i) pregnant women living in remote rural communities have very limited access to antenatal care and institutional delivery; and ii) obstetric care services are not characterized by a sufficiently inter-cultural approach, leading to limited attendance and acceptance by indigenous women. In response the MoH developed and began to implement several new approaches, with support from UNICEF and other stakeholders: i) deployment of mobile medical teams to ensure home visits for antenatal care and the use of mobile phones for follow-up, as well as an alert system to ensure obstetric and medical care in emergencies; and ii) adaptation of delivery rooms through installation of vertical delivery tables that allow pregnant women to have their delivery in a seated position, in line with cultural practice and tradition. Postnatal control coverage in Potosí also deserves mention because, despite UNICEF efforts, coverage decreased (from 44 per cent in 2013 to 38 per cent in 2017). This is mainly due to the large number of women who migrate from rural Potosí to urban areas. As a result, postnatal control takes place at different health facilities.

Despite advances in PMTCT, many children are still born with HIV transmitted from their mothers. This is largely attributed to young mothers who live on the street, especially in the El Alto section of La Paz. This situation will be addressed in 2018.

Important alliances were established in 2017 between Bolivia's health and education sectors to develop joint actions for the prevention of HIV and unplanned pregnancies in adolescents. Additionally, joint actions between the health and justice sectors were developed to establish administrative/legal mechanisms to facilitate adolescents' access to rapid HIV tests without the consent of parents or guardians. The consent requirement currently constitutes a barrier for adolescents to access rapid HIV tests.

UNICEF also coordinated with other United Nations agencies to implement joint actions to improve maternal/infant/neonatal health care and HIV prevention, with emphasis on PMTCT and the prevention of pregnancy and HIV in adolescents. An important UNICEF partner for addressing maternal and neonatal mortality was CIDES-UMSA University,

OUTPUT 1 1.1.1 Boys, Girls, adolescents, mothers, fathers, families and communities in the intervention area are competent in maternal/child health, and HIV prevention.

Analytical statement of progress

In 2017 UNICEF strengthened demand for quality health services through the use of an intercultural approach with health networks in Cochabamba and rural Potosí. Strategic actions aimed at preventing HIV, unplanned pregnancies and violence against adolescents were also implemented. UNICEF also developed and implemented awareness-raising and capacity-building activities for teachers and adolescent leaders in schools in Potosí and Santa Cruz, resulted in their increased commitment to develop and implement plans to prevent HIV and adolescent pregnancy.

To increase knowledge and demand for increased access to services for pregnant women, children and families, UNICEF stressed the importance of working with indigenous and community organizations. The communities held informational and awareness-raising meetings about essential care for pregnant woman, new-borns, and prevention and care for common childhood diseases. Emphasis was placed on the benefits available from the comprehensive State health benefit (Juana Azurduy Bond), the prenatal state subsidy and breastfeeding.

Together with the indigenous organization of the Yuracare people, awareness-raising activities and training of community authorities were carried out, improving knowledge of laws and issues associated with maternal/child health and promoting community participation in the protection and comprehensive care of pregnant women and their new-born babies.

UNICEF Bolivia trained adolescent student leaders on Zika prevention, emphasizing prevention among pregnant women, in the municipalities of Riberalta, Guayaramerin, San Borja and Trinidad in Ben Department. These young leaders now disseminate information on Zika prevention at other schools and the local population in general. In the municipality of Potosí, the leadership of adolescents for HIV prevention, unplanned pregnancy and violence was strengthened in 2017; young leaders are now developing communication campaigns and informational activities in their schools.

UNICEF also implemented activities to improve parents' knowledge on how to address HIV prevention and adolescent pregnancy with their children. Methodologies were identified to establish better communication between parents and children to discuss these issues, which are often difficult for parents to address. This continues to be a challenge, and will be further addressed through the next CPD.

OUTPUT 2 1.1.2 Health networks and select services are strengthened and provide high impact interventions through quality and culturally appropriate health and HIV services.

Analytical statement of progress

In 2017 UNICEF Bolivia's CP supported implementation of the several national plans: *Accelerated plan for the plan of neonatal and maternal mortality* and the *Multi-sectoral strategic plan for HIV and AIDS 2013-2018*. Joint work plans and related activities were established with the MoH, SEDES in Potosí, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz and HIV/AIDS programmes, and subsequently implemented.

Activities were carried out within the framework of the family, community and intercultural health (SAFCI) policy, and with the aim of strengthening the health networks' capacity to provide improved maternal, child, HIV and adolescent care. This included providing technical assistance and capacity building for the expansion and consolidation of continuous quality improvement cycles, with quality standards that have allowed the identification of effective key activities to overcome bottlenecks. UNICEF also supported the MoH expanded immunization programme (PAI) through the introduction of new vaccines, such as HPV; strengthening of the surveillance of immuno-preventable diseases; and strengthening of the cold chain. Cold chain supplies were delivered through PAIs in all nine departments of Bolivia and at the national level; this process is ongoing. UNICEF provided technical assistance for accelerating the decentralization of HIV and PMTCT actions and comprehensive care for pregnant women, training health personnel on HIV and PMTCT and increasing access to antiretroviral therapy.

UNICEF Bolivia made important advances toward improving the quality of health care in target intervention areas, particularly with the application of continuous quality improvement cycles, based on maternal and child health standards. This was a high-impact and innovative experience, which is now expanding nationwide as a result of UNICEF's efforts. A key part of the strategy involves capacity building of personnel on issues such as neonatal obstetric care, neonatal sepsis, prematurity, asphyxia, code red and code blue. A number of different training strategies were utilized, such as a competency development centre in Villa Tunari, in the Tropic of Cochabamba.

Key results in HIV care included improved access and coverage of rapid HIV and ARV testing for pregnant women in both urban and rural areas. Improvements were also made in providing comprehensive care for children born to HIV-positive mothers and care for children living with HIV. Advances in decentralizing the STI/HIV/AIDS programme also took place, thus strengthening the overall health system.

During 2017 UNICEF also began developing an inter-sectoral approach promoting improved coordination between health, nutrition and HIV, so that mothers and children receive more comprehensive healthcare. The approach, designed to combine efforts and achieve better results for mothers and children, included coordination between maternal and child health programmes, PAI, epidemiology/Zika, HIV and nutrition.

OUTPUT 3 1.1.3 Subnational authorities allocate budgets for cost-effective interventions aimed at impacting bottlenecks present in maternal/child health, and HIV/AIDS care

Analytical statement of progress

In 2017 UNICEF Bolivia provided technical assistance to strengthen health system management, enabling it to apply better strategies for improving comprehensive mother and child care. UNICEF implemented a results-based management approach to support national planning processes, defining strategies and results related to maternal and child health and HIV. It also supported situation analyses on health and the HIV epidemic, working with information analysis committees – a platform to identify bottlenecks to achieving annual goals.

A UNICEF-supported study on risk factors associated with neonatal death was carried by the Observatory of Maternal and Neonatal Mortality, analysing 419 of the 538 maternal deaths that occurred in 2011. The findings corroborate the existence of links and interrelationships between the sociodemographic characteristics of the deceased mothers (e.g., age, civil status) and neonatal and infant survival. Additionally, the study establishes the need to continue promoting maternal health, prenatal control, institutional delivery, epidemiological surveillance and monitoring of new-born babies in order to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality.

Sub-national authorities, particularly the municipal governments in UNICEF's intervention areas, now allocate financial resources to permit implementation of cost-effective and strategic actions to improve the quality of mother and child health care and attention, as well as attention to diseases prevalent in childhood, vaccination of children and community care approaches, such as home visits.

At the municipal level, UNICEF continued its support for the MoH Telesalud programme, which supports innovative initiatives (such as the use of information and communication technologies, to facilitate communication between pregnant women and their families with health centres in case of obstetric-neonatal emergencies. This initiative resulted in increases in

antenatal care coverage and institutional deliveries. In partnership with community organizations, UNICEF also strengthened the management of the indigenous health network of the Tropic of Cochabamba, ensuring that indigenous communities have better access to health care.

Finally, within the framework of the community and intercultural health policy, UNICEF continued to support the strengthening and empowerment of indigenous organizations in health management, particularly at the sub-national level.

OUTCOME 2 1.3. By 2017 improved and equitable use of safe drinking water, and hygiene practices by populations from the intervention area.

Analytical statement of progress

During 2017 UNICEF continued the CP approach, which supports the national sectoral plan and sectoral wide approach, targeting rural populations in the departments of Beni, Chuquisaca, Potosí, Cochabamba and Pando. This work is in collaboration with the MoEW, and is in line with SDG6, UNICEF's global strategy for WASH for 2016-2030, national development plan goals, Bolivia's economic and social development plan for 2016-2020, and the sectoral plan for development of basic sanitation 2016-2020 (PDS-SB).

UNICEF supported implementation of the country's water and sanitation sectoral development plan 2016-2020, to improve water sources and sanitation facilities for vulnerable populations in rural areas. Working with different national programmes, UNICEF provided technical assistance to strengthen national and sub-national capacity to improve WASH interventions, especially in municipal autonomous governments. This support led to an increase in the number of inhabitants with adequate services. As a result of UNICEF's technical assistance and leveraging efforts, during 2017 approximately 10,200 people secured access to drinking water services and 11,000 people to appropriate sanitation facilities. Since the beginning of the programme in 2013, UNICEF has contributed to increased access to drinking water for 150,225 people and to sanitation services for 87,809 people.

At the 2017 Global Handwashing Day celebration, under the leadership of the MoEW and with support from UNICEF, more than 200,000 children attained valuable information and hygiene kits that will enable them to implement the three key hygiene practices in their everyday life. UNICEF continued its work on hygiene promotion with the objective of positioning MHM and the three key hygiene practices in the WASH, health, education and protection sectors. A series of awareness and advocacy activities, including the production of informational material, were carried out in collaboration with the MoE, in an effort to find opportunities at the sub-national level to include MHM and other priorities in standard educational activities. Experience from UNICEF's MHM work in Bolivia were also documented and disseminated to facilitate replication. MHM activities carried out in previous years resulted in replication of the methodology in 10 schools in Beni and Chuquisaca. Further, UNICEF supported updates and improvements to the information on hygiene promotion in the MoEW's community development guide, to develop a communication and hygiene promotion plan. The plan will serve as a tool for national and subnational WASH professionals to implement the Guide; UNICEF will support this work starting in 2018.

In 2017 UNICEF prioritized its work on advocacy and dialogue, to ensure that SDG 6 targets are included in national WASH sector policies and to promote integrated and cross-sectorial actions, such as WASH in schools and water quality control. UNICEF also provided technical support to improve WASH sector regulation and policies by supporting the formulation of

indicators established in the MoEW performance evaluation framework, as well as development of several technical guides and tools.

Subnational institutional capacities on WASH were strengthened through the dissemination of technical and social standards and continuation of the master's programme in project management of water and basic sanitation. UNICEF strengthened its important capacity-building work, which is highly valued by the Government. Through a series of subnational workshops, UNICEF and the MoEW have strengthened the capacity of municipal and department WASH professionals, especially in relation to regulation and pre-investment phase policies, which had been identified as a bottleneck for successful project applications and for implementation and monitoring.

In collaboration with Nur University, UNICEF provided technical support to the Authority for Water and Sanitation Audit and Social Control (AAPS) to facilitate the registration of local water and sanitation committees. In 2017, UNICEF, AAPS and Nur University managed to register 200 local water and sanitation committees. Based on this experience, AAPS is developing, with UNICEF support, a national regulation plan to guide the committees' official functions.

UNICEF Bolivia also supported the establishment in Bolivia of a rural water and sanitation information system (SIASAR) that monitors rural WASH indicators in other Latin American countries. By providing a technical team, capacity building and technical equipment UNICEF enabled the collection of information from 21 communities and 31 community water and sanitation systems in Chuquisaca. The MoEW used this experience to draw out lessons learnt that will guide further roll-out of the information system. During 2017 no major emergency occurred, allowing UNICEF to focus its work on strengthening coordination mechanisms and improving dialogue among the actors of the national WASH cluster. Through emergency drill workshops and dissemination of the updated national emergency plan, UNICEF continued to enhance emergency coordination and response within the WASH sector, in its role as the WASH-in-emergencies sector co-lead, together with the MoEW. To provide programmatic inputs for the design of the next CPD, UNICEF undertook an evaluation of sanitation demonstration projects in rural areas of Bolivia.

OUTPUT 1 1.3.1 Rural populations apply hygiene practices and are active in WASH community services management.

Analytical statement of progress

UNICEF Bolivia continued to support the implementation of a hygiene promotion strategy in 2017, with a cross-sectoral, equity-focused and intercultural approach. UNICEF's theory of change encouraged the gathering of evidence and replicable experiences to better advocate for and position innovative strategies. For this purpose, experiences from UNICEF's MHM work in Bolivia were documented and disseminated, including a user-friendly guide of good practices for replication. Dissemination of recommendations from previous research was continued.

During 2017 UNICEF continued its work on hygiene promotion, including MHM, with the objective of positioning MHM and the three key hygiene practices in the WASH, health, education and protection sectors. A series of awareness-raising and advocacy activities, including production of informational material, were carried out in collaboration with the MoE, in an effort to find opportunities at the subnational level to include hygiene practices, particularly MHM, in standard educational activities.

UNICEF also supported updates and improvements to hygiene promotion information in the MoEW's community development guide, to develop a communication and hygiene promotion

plan. The plan will serve as a tool for national and subnational WASH professionals to implement the Guide; UNICEF will support this work starting in 2018. Through several workshops, UNICEF supported the vice-ministry's efforts to strengthen the capacity of sub-national WASH staff on hygiene promotion and awareness-raising.

At the 2017 Global Handwashing Day celebration, under the leadership of the MoEW and with support from UNICEF, more than 200,000 children attained valuable information and hygiene kits that will enable them to implement the three key hygiene practices in their everyday life

Activities carried out on MHM during previous years resulted in the replication of the methodology in 10 rural schools in Beni and La Paz. UNICEF also responded to a request from two NGOs to build their capacities on the subject.

OUTPUT 2 1.3.2 National and subnational capacities are strengthened to provide WASH services in communities and schools from rural areas.

Analytical statement of progress

UNICEF contributed to the achievement of increased drinking water and sanitation coverage through its support for national programmes and projects. As a result of UNICEF Bolivia's technical assistance and leveraging efforts, in 2017 approximately 10,200 people secured access to drinking water services and 11,000 to appropriate sanitation facilities. Approximately 100 families, with about 200 children younger than five years old, abandoned the practice of open defecation through guided self-construction of "ecological family sanitation modules." Since the beginning of the CP in 2013, UNICEF has contributed to increasing access to water and sanitation services for 150,225 and 87,809, respectively.

UNICEF also provided technical support to improve WASH sector regulation and policies by supporting the formulation of indicators established in the MoEW performance evaluation framework. UNICEF also supported the development of several technical guides and tools and updated the ministry's online library. Major bottlenecks were addressed through the provision of technical assistance at the national and sub-national levels in different water and sanitation programmes, as well as through raising awareness among decision-makers about the importance of addressing MHM.

The capacity of sub-national WASH professionals was strengthened through the dissemination of technical and social standards at workshops organized in conjunction with the MoEW. During 2017, 50 alumni graduated from the Master's programme in Project Management of Water and Basic Sanitation supported by UNICEF, and another 40 students entered the programme.

To provide programmatic inputs for the design of the next CPD, UNICEF undertook an evaluation of the Implementation of sanitation demonstration projects in rural areas of Bolivia. The results indicated that after UNICEF's interventions families experienced improvements in: health (92.4 per cent), child diarrhoea (88.6 per cent), family hygiene practices (84.6 per cent), hand-washing (61.5 per cent) and overall quality of life (91.7 per cent). On average, 71.4 per cent of the families no longer practice open defecation, in comparison to families that did not participate in the project, 70 per cent of which continue to practice open defecation. Success factors included: subsidies for non-local construction materials; financial contributions by families; and technical assistance and strong capacity on the part of implementing partners and autonomous municipal governments. Lessons learned from this evaluation have been used to contribute to the design of the WASH strategy for the next five years.

OUTPUT 3 1.3.3 National and subnational capacity is strengthened to formulate and implement policies, norms and programs aimed at providing WASH services in rural areas, as well as identifying, monitoring, and analysing the fulfilment of human rights with respect to accessing water and sanitation services, with equity, gender and intercultural approach

Analytical statement of progress

In 2017 UNICEF focused its work on advocacy and dialogue to ensure that WASH sector policies include the SDG targets of Goal 6, related to water, sanitation and hygiene. Another important objective was to promote integrated and cross-sectorial actions, such as WASH in schools and water quality control.

UNICEF strengthened its work (highly valued by the Government) on capacity building, with the goal of increasing the MoEW's capacity and that of sub-national WASH teams in municipal and departmental governments. Through a series of sub-national workshops, UNICEF and the MoEW have strengthened the capacities of municipal and departmental WASH professionals, with a focus on regulation and policies related to the pre-investment phase. This phase in the project cycle had been identified by the MoEW as a bottleneck for successful project applications and for implementation and monitoring.

In collaboration with Nur University, UNICEF provided technical support to the AAPS to facilitate the registration of local water and sanitation committees. By providing a technical team to support communities in the consolidation of their application, in 2017 UNICEF, AAPS and the University registered 200 local committees. Based on this experience, AAPS is developing a national regulation plan, with support from UNICEF.

UNICEF has supported the establishment of SIASAR since its launch. The system monitors rural WASH indicators in the Latin American region. During 2017, UNICEF fully supported this initiative with the pilot implementation in the department of Chuquisaca by providing a technical team, capacity building and technical equipment for the collection of information from 21 communities and 31 community water and sanitation systems. The MoEW used the pilot to draw out lessons learnt that will guide the roll-out of the SIASAR in Bolivia.

A drawback during 2017 was the difficulty of ensuring resources from national and international governments for the development of water and sanitation department plans. UNICEF made a great effort to raise awareness and advocate with the MoEW, sub-national governments and other WASH actors, but due to sector-related financial constraints it was not possible to obtain funding for the plans. Considering the strategic importance of these plans, UNICEF decided to provide the financing needed, but the overall process caused implementation delays and a reduction of the expansion to just two plans.

OUTPUT 4 1.3.4 National capacity is strengthened to provide water, sanitation and hygiene services to girls, boys, women and families in humanitarian situations.

Analytical statement of progress

Humanitarian situations are recurrent in Bolivia, exposing populations to risks by undermining the provision of WASH services and supply chains and making coping mechanisms less effective.

However, during 2017 no major emergency occurred, allowing UNICEF to focus on strengthening coordination mechanisms and improving dialogue between actors in the national

WASH cluster. Through emergency drill workshops and dissemination of the updated national emergency plan, UNICEF continued to enhance emergency coordination and response within the WASH sector, in its role as co-lead of the WASH-in-emergencies, together with the MoEW.

OUTCOME 3 1.4 By 2017, the equitable use of nutritional support and care practices for are improved among girls, boys, adolescents and women from disadvantaged communities in the intervention area.

Analytical statement of progress

During 2017 the main challenge was to achieve the consolidation of results for the Country Programme (CP) 2013-2017, and prioritize support for cost-effective strategies to achieve results under the four programmatic Outputs for Outcome 1.4. Key partnerships were also strengthened and consolidated. National partners included the MoH Food and Nutrition Unit and the technical committee of the National Food and Nutrition Council. At the sub-national level, partners included SEDES, health networks and municipal authorities in priority intervention areas.

UNICEF positions the promotion of key nutrition practices as one of the most cost-effective strategies for reducing child malnutrition and other forms of malnutrition. Advocacy and technical assistance in 2017 led to a solid public policy package for nutrition, which includes information, education, communication and social mobilization to promote key practices, with a gender and inter-cultural focus.

UNICEF's nutrition program also continued to provide support for consolidating priority issues in public policies, such as breastfeeding, micronutrient supplementation, the promotion of key practices, monitoring and evaluation. Additionally, UNICEF began a process of strengthening national capacity to manage micronutrients, especially vitamin A, so that within three years the Government will no longer depend on donations and be sustainable.

The national nutrition policy has a strong multi-sectoral focus; it was ratified in 2017 with the approval and launch of the multi-sectoral food and nutrition plan. UNICEF also contributed to the development of two intersectoral models that demonstrate how cost-effective results could be achieved by taking an intersectoral approach, particularly at the municipal level.

For nutrition in emergencies, in 2017 UNICEF provided technical assistance to consolidate institutional structures that lead the emergency response for nutrition, including: the technical cluster for health and nutrition, national committee for nutrition in emergencies and health and nutrition commissions at the sub-national level. The latter form part of the Emergency Operations Committee. UNICEF supported the implementation of a risk management and resilience approach at the departmental level. Likewise, technical assistance was provided for the development and publication of normative and operational tools, including a national emergency nutrition plan and updated operational guide on nutrition in emergency situations. Key personnel were subsequently trained to implement and manage the tools.

With the start of the new cooperation cycle in 2018, the main challenge will be to link nutrition services to health networks, in a more comprehensive way. Another challenge will be UNICEF's ability to assist Government plans and programmes that seek to extend the fight against undernutrition to encompass malnutrition over the life cycle. To face these challenges, UNICEF has begun to develop comprehensive ECD models.

OUTPUT 1 1.4.1 Children, mothers, fathers, families and communities use key proven nutrition practices to prevent and treat chronic malnutrition and other forms of malnutrition.

Analytical statement of progress

In 2017, the C4D strategy on food and nutrition *Saber Alimentarse* (Know how to eat well) was implemented by UNICEF in coordination with the MoH. Strategy design began in 2015, as part of the multi-sectoral joint programme for the improvement of the nutritional situation of girls and boys by strengthening local productive systems, implemented by UNICEF, FAO and the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). An evaluation of the project was carried out in 2017 and the positive results demonstrate that the implementation model was effective. The main indicators show that families facing food insecurity declined from 96 per cent to 72.9 per cent, and food quality in households increased from having, on average, 7.2 food groups to 9.2 food groups. Meanwhile, food diversity for children, specifically young children between 6 and 59 months, increased from 4.2 to 6.5 food groups, and families with girls and boys under five following at least five good food and nutrition practices nearly doubled, rising from 24.50 per cent to 48.60 per cent.

The intervention model was developed in close coordination with relevant MoH departments, which generated greater Government support and acceptance of the intervention; for example, communications materials were officially produced by the MoH. Following an analysis of the results by UNICEF and the MoH, two actions were identified in 2017 for extending the strategy: i) apply the communication methodology and model to UNICEF's new project in support of the national micronutrient program (2017-2019) and adapt the C4D education strategy from an Andean context to an Amazonian context; and, ii) develop a multimedia module for training primary health care personnel in the strategy and technological tools (software), to allow the strategy to be expanded efficiently at a low cost.

OUTPUT 2 1.4.2 Health services in priority areas implement effective nutrition interventions.

Analytical statement of progress

During 2017 UNICEF Bolivia continued to provide technical assistance and support to develop institutional capacities among its main counterparts. At the national level, counterparts include the MoH Food and Nutrition Unit and the technical committee of the National Food and Nutrition Council. At the sub-national level the counterparts include the departmental health services, mainly in the departments of Cochabamba and Potosí, and integrated nutrition units that form part of the functional network of health services in intervention areas.

Nutrition support was mainly directed toward the areas of breastfeeding, micronutrient supplementation, nutrition education and nutrition monitoring and evaluation. For breastfeeding, support was continued for the baby-friendly hospital initiative and evaluations and training were carried out based on successful experiences, especially in the department of Cochabamba. In 2017 the number of accredited baby-friendly health services exceeded 100, of which 38 were accredited in 2017. At a more strategic level, UNICEF supported a review of external evaluation tools and national evaluation standards for primary health care establishments.

Historically UNICEF has delivered Vitamin A supplements as a donation, ensuring nationwide coverage, but this is not sustainable. To improve internal management and increase the sustainability of vitamin A and micronutrient supplements in general, UNICEF has developed a strategy for gradually reducing donations, while simultaneously strengthening national and sub-

national capacities to guarantee sustainable acquisition, distribution, monitoring and evaluation of micronutrient supplementation.

UNICEF began this three-year strategy in 2017. The main actions aim to: 1) increase the supply of micronutrient supplements through timely procurement, ensuring that relevant authorities progressively take on responsibility for acquisition; 2) support national and sub-national governments to effectively distribute the supplements and ensure greater coverage; and 3) increase the consumption of supplements through awareness-raising and training activities within local communities.

Further support and technical assistance in 2017 included activities related to public policy on nutrition, such as: support for formulation of the national nutritional food education programme and a review of operational norms for integrated nutrition units (UNIs). The latter are responsible for operationalizing nutrition activities at the municipal level; the key challenge is to expand their work to tackle all forms of malnutrition. UNICEF will provide technical assistance in this transition and will implement a health network model that is more integrated with nutrition than current models.

OUTPUT 3 1.4.3 Subnational governments identify bottlenecks and allocate resources for cost effective key nutrition multi-sectorial interventions.

Analytical statement of progress

UNICEF's technical assistance, advocacy and capacity building work throughout the 2013-2017 CP led to institutionalization of the national food and nutrition policy, with the inclusion of clear nutrition goals in Bolivia's economic and social development plan and multi-sectoral food and nutrition plan, and expansion of the multi-sector zero malnutrition programme goal to one of ending all forms of malnutrition.

One of UNICEF's key contributions to public policy in 2017 was the development of inter-sectoral intervention models. The first model was related to food production, developed together with the Ministry of Rural Development and Land, FAO and UNIDO. It addresses nutrition problems using a multi-sectoral approach, based on the premise that this is necessary to ensure that increased availability of local food is translated into better national nutrition. Additionally, the model promotes environmentally and socially sustainable local production and consumption.

An external final evaluation of the model was carried out, and established that the relevance of the intervention was high (5/5), efficiency was reached (4/5), effectiveness was good (4/5), the contribution to impact indicators was good (4/5), sustainability was good (4/5), and the replicability of the strategies was average (3/5), considering that it was a context-specific intervention and would need to be adapted for replication in other contexts. It was also rated positively in terms of performance (4/5) and highlighting the importance of cross-cutting actions for gender and environment.

The second model integrated WASH interventions with nutrition, aiming to build capacities of sub-national authorities to adopt community resilience strategies. The gender-inclusive community participation strategies take an inter-sectoral approach and are designed to reduce vulnerabilities, while taking into account cultural diversity and ancestral knowledge.

UNICEF's joint resilience programme (with FAO and other implementing partners) concluded successfully at the beginning of 2017, having completed institutional strengthening for 12 municipal governments and 60 communities in Beni and Mamoré River. Given the positive

results, ECHO funding was continued for a second phase of implementation, which will allow UNICEF to refine the resilience methodologies and define innovative models to address this emerging theme in the Bolivian context; an issue that remains absent from public policy.

OUTPUT 4 1.4.4 Increased national capacity to ensure protection of the nutritional status of girls, boys and women in humanitarian situations.

Analytical statement of progress

During 2017 there were no national emergencies, however, at the beginning of the year local level emergencies occurred in a few municipalities as a result of river overflows, hail and frost. The Government responded to these emergencies, with limited coordination with humanitarian aid. Nonetheless, UNICEF worked with the humanitarian country team to provide technical assistance for monitoring the nutritional situation of affected populations. Support was also provided to the MoH to deliver supplies to the different departments.

UNICEF also continued to strengthen emergency preparedness and response mechanisms. As a result, national and sub-national risk management structures were established, supporting the technical cluster for health and nutrition in emergencies and health and nutrition committees in six departments. Likewise, UNICEF led the provision of technical assistance for the formulation of the Department of Beni emergency nutrition plan and the update of the operational guide for nutrition interventions in emergency situations.

The 2016 emergency which saw an increase in levels of severe acute malnutrition in the northern region of the Amazon has now been largely controlled. In response, in 2017 UNICEF provided technical assistance to the design and launch of the Accelerated Reduction of Acute Malnutrition and Mortality Plan. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Health, pilot actions were implemented in target areas to strengthen the capacities of health personnel; to strengthen the structure, the function and coverage of health services networks; to promote key healthy practices in nutrition and for sexual and reproductive health; to develop mechanisms for intersectoral coordination within community participation. By 2018, the Ministry of Health foresees to expand the plan to the entire Amazon region, with UNICEF support.

OUTCOME 4 1.5 By 2017, children and adolescents in the intervention area increased their access to, learning, and completion of a culturally appropriate education at an adequate age and at early childhood, pre-school, primary and early secondary levels

Analytical statement of progress

UNICEF's support to Bolivia's education sector places strong emphasis on fulfilment of the right to education for indigenous communities and children, focusing on excluded groups in isolated rural areas and marginal urban neighbourhoods in seven of Bolivia's nine departments (Pando, La Paz, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, Potosí, Chuquisaca and Tarija). UNICEF's work in 2017 focused largely on institutional strengthening at the national, departmental and local level, as well as advocacy work with the Government to ensure that the Education Law (Law No. 070) is properly and swiftly applied. This became possible as a result of implementation of the social, community and productive education model (MESCP) and ECD interventions, which form part of the national intra-cultural, inter-cultural and multi-lingual education framework. Innovative models were developed as demonstration experiences that can be scaled up throughout the country, with financing and support from the public funds.

The main results with regard to implementation of MESCP were: i) consolidation of the model in

eight pilot clusters and subsequent systematization of the experience, in order to provide reports and concrete inputs for national-level application, and ii) preparation and definition of a strategy for scaling it up in all of Bolivia's indigenous and rural communities, in accordance with a decision by the MoE. Starting in 2018, implementation of the MESCP will be extended to 156 pilot clusters, involving 572 schools, thus ensuring that more children will benefit from intra-cultural, inter-cultural and multi-lingual education.

Likewise, in the area of ECD particular emphasis was placed on cross-sectoral work in 2017, in order to build bridges between education, health, child protection and disability support starting when children are very young. The aim is to make families and authorities more aware of the importance of providing children with good quality environments that ensure culturally and linguistically appropriate integrated development, and to build legal frameworks that lead to better-quality integrated care in early childhood. Briefly, UNICEF's most significant contributions made in the area of ECD were: i) drafting of a proposed law on integrated early childhood development (IECD), currently under review; ii) consolidation of bilingual nests and promotion of early bilingualism as a language revitalization strategy; iii) approval by ministerial resolution of a screening tool for ECD and the launch of implementation by training trainers in the country's nine departments; iv) inclusion of the family and community programme in the proposed law on IECD; v) inclusion of a child-centred approach in MoH policies and services for disability support and rehabilitation; and vi) a specialized university course on neuro-education and neurodevelopment for staff from public institutions and academia.

These results in the education sector were achieved through the various strategic partnerships, with the MoE and MoH, OPCE, IPELC, Indigenous People's Education Councils (CEPO), FAUTAPO, Cerebrum, Aldeas SOS, Handicap, departmental education directorates in Pando and Beni, and Plaza Sésamo, as well as four UN agencies.

A key constraint during 2017 was fundraising challenges, as many grants closed this year. In response, UNICEF carried out a strategic analysis of partnerships, leading to the establishment of a strategic collaboration with the National Bank of Bolivia. It will be important to improve management efficiency and effectiveness to enable greater impact with fewer resources.

OUTPUT 1 Families and communities in priority areas are organized to support timely school entry, permanence and learning, particularly that of girls in pre-school, primary and early secondary levels

Analytical statement of progress

The establishment of local community education councils (CESC) in 497 schools was one of the most important education results supported by UNICEF during the last four years, and was made possible through an agreement signed by National Coordinating Committee of the Indigenous People's Education Councils (CNC CEPOs) – FAUTAPO. By 2016, 393 education councils had been set up for schools in the eight pilot clusters implementing the MESCP. An additional 104 CESC were set up during 2017 in schools in education districts of Ocurí and Ravelo in the Department of Potosí, a process that will continue until March 2018.

UNICEF's technical assistance included: a) support for the transition from the previous school committees, whose members were only parents whose children attended the school, to CEPOs, which Law 070 stipulates must include representatives from all community organizations connected with education, and b) support for students and women to participate in the CESC,

by publicizing Law 70 and organizing awareness-raising activities for them to understand that their participation is not only legal, but important for the planning and development of intra-cultural, inter-cultural and multi-lingual education.

During the transition to the new UNICEF Country Programme (2018-2022) it will be necessary to establish mechanisms and tools to ensure that the local councils are sustainable and continue to be set up throughout the country. To achieve this objective, UNICEF Bolivia:

- Produced documents and guides to promote community participation in education at the national level, such as:
 - Social and Community Participation in Education
 - Social Participation in the Social, Community and Productive Education Model.
 - The Social, Community and Productive Education Model from the point of view of indigenous nations and peoples.
 - 10 years of work by the Indigenous Peoples' Education Councils (CEPO) 2006 – 2016.
 - Consolidated and provided institutional strengthening for the CEPO National Coordinating Committee (CNC), with the aim of keeping the councils going as policy management bodies. The CEPO have a long history of presenting proposals for education policies for indigenous peoples nationally, one result of which is the current Education Law N° 70.

The main challenge in 2017 related to sustainability of the local community education councils, as they do not receive a salary or incentive from the Government. UNICEF Bolivia support at this stage was therefore essential. UNICEF supported the drafting of a proposed Law on education council sustainability, which it is now under discussion within the education sector. Another challenge related to the councils was that they frequently revert to their previous role as school committees, mainly because members of the broader community do not understand their shared responsibility for their children's education. To address this, UNICEF produced guides for training and awareness-raising activities with communities, which will constitute a long-term process.

for training and awareness-raising activities with communities, which will constitute a long-term process.

OUTPUT 2 1.5.2 Educational services in priority areas implement innovative strategies that guarantee school entry, completion and learning of the most vulnerable children and adolescents.

Analytical statement of progress

UNICEF continued providing technical and financial support for the implementation of the MESCP and improved education quality. Direct support focused on 49 schools, although more broadly it reached all 420 schools in eight selected education districts serving five indigenous peoples: Aymara, Quechua, Guaraní, Yaminahua and Machineri. Key results for 2017 include:

- 49 schools in eight pilot clusters are now applying the MESCP; they also have various bilingual education materials produced by teachers, students and experts, in keeping with social-productive projects (PSP) and regionalized curricula.
- Eight PSP were designed and implemented (one per cluster), taking into account the communities' productive capacities and serving as reference frameworks for planning the teaching curriculum.
- Five regionalized curricula for five indigenous peoples (Aymara, Quechua, Guaraní,

Yaminahua and Machineri) were completed, approved by Ministerial Resolution and are now being applied.

- 290 teachers are practising curriculum planning based on links between the PSP, basic curriculum and regionalized curriculum.
- 4,405 indigenous children and adolescents are involved in bilingual learning, in an indigenous language (their mother tongue) and Spanish.
- Documentation completed for editing and printing.

As a result of UNICEF's advocacy work, in 2017 the MoE decided to scale up implementation of the MESCP. It will reach 156 new pilot education clusters that will cover all 37 of Bolivia's indigenous peoples. UNICEF is now providing technical assistance to support the scaling-up strategy.

Additionally, the bilingual nest model was consolidated this year, creating additional community spaces for the inter-generational transmission of indigenous languages to children aged 0-4. Specifically, UNICEF provided technical and financial assistance for the production of the following guides: *Revitalising language: concept paper*; *Revitalising language: a guide to the management of linguistic nests*; and *Let's speak our language with our children*. These documents demonstrate lessons learned from the first phase of the linguistic nests.

Finally, UNICEF worked on the inclusion of children with disabilities in the education system by drawing up regionalized curricula with an inclusive approach, guaranteeing identity, affectionate care, early learning and the detection of developmental delays and difficulties at an early age. Among the challenges encountered was the lack of cross-sectoral and inter-institutional coordination for early childhood care. UNICEF therefore increased its efforts and lobbied for better coordination between the ministries of Justice, Education and Health and municipal governments; Technical assistance was also provided to these institutions to enable ongoing dialogue on qualitative technical issues. As a result, the IECD law was developed. In addition, linking local level actions from the MESCP to the national, departmental and municipal governments. This is because the provision of suitable infrastructure, water, sanitation and hygiene services, technology, school meals, school transport and materials depends on the municipal governments, and without them the MESCP will not be able to make progress towards good quality education.

Among the challenges encountered was a lack of cross-sectoral and inter-institutional coordination for early childhood care. UNICEF therefore increased its efforts and lobbied for better coordination between the ministries of justice, education and health and municipal governments. Technical assistance was also provided to these institutions to enable ongoing dialogue on qualitative technical issues. As a result, the IECD law was developed. In addition, linking local-level actions from the MESCP to the national, departmental and municipal governments posed a challenge. This is because the provision of suitable infrastructure, water, sanitation and hygiene services, technology, school meals, school transport and materials depends on municipal governments, without which the MESCP will not be able to make progress towards good quality education.

OUTPUT 3 1.5.3 Capacity of public institutions is strengthened to plan, coordinate, implement, monitor and evaluate cost-effective interventions in priority areas, with an equity-based approach.

Analytical statement of progress

By strengthening the capacities of the OPCE, whose mission is to design and implement a new concept of well-being in quality education, UNICEF's intervention led to the development and consensus-building around the concept of "quality education in formal education" and the definition of criteria and indicators to evaluate the quality of education at the preschool and primary levels. To support this process, two key documents were published: proposals for the evaluation of the quality of education, one at the preschool level and the second at the primary school level. Two operational assessments on the quality of education were also carried out in 2017.

UNICEF also strengthened the MoE's education management information system, which now publishes education information at the national, departmental and district (municipal) levels. <http://seie.minedu.gob.bo/>. A second package on quality education indicators' for the MESCP was being prepared at end-2017.

In terms of sector planning, UNICEF contributed to the preparation of *2016 – 2020 Institutional Strategic Plans* of the OPCE, the *Institutional Strategic Plan* (PEI, by its acronym in Spanish) and the "*Sector Plan for Education Integral Development and Living Well*" of the MoE. These documents are fully aligned with Bolivia's national social and economic development plan.

UNICEF Bolivia joined the global campaign "Early childhood matters" with the purpose of sensitizing and informing education authorities, Government technical staff and the general public about the importance of investing and working on IECD. As a first result of this process, the Parliamentary Network for Children, together with the MoJ, MoE and MoH, began to prepare legislation for IECD. Further commitment was shown by the Government on the need to create a working group to support children with disabilities in early childhood.

In 2017, it became clear that with its recent commitment to measure the quality of education, Bolivia is ready to address one of the biggest challenges facing the education system. However, this is not an easy process, as the OPCE is engaged in an institutional restructuring process and the capacity of its technical staff remains limited. In this context, the support provided by UNICEF was essential to keep the process moving forward. In 2019 Bolivia will participate in a regional learning assessment, and for the first time in over a decade comparable data on the quality of education and learning outcomes will be made available.

Lack of inter-sectoral coordination is an obstacle to effective programming for parents, ECD and early bilingualism. To face this challenge, UNICEF Bolivia has strengthened the coordination mechanisms and planning capacities of counterparts, in order to develop a more collaborative style.

OUTPUT 4 1.5.4 Capacity of public institutions to ensure children and adolescent access to educational services in emergency situations is strengthened.

Analytical statement of progress

During 2017, Bolivia did not face any major emergencies, but the Secretariat for Mother Earth did register 66 municipalities that sustained small-scale flooding due to intense rain and overflowing of local rivers. In Cochabamba 75 schools were directly affected by the flooding, affecting 846 students. UNICEF responded by providing learning materials to the affected students to facilitate their return to classes.

The number of suspected and laboratory-confirmed Zika cases in Bolivia increased in 2017. The

majority of cases are amongst females of all age groups. A total of 6,672 dengue cases were also reported in 2017. UNICEF has been closely monitoring the situation and coordinating with the MoH and MoE. It published a quarterly Situation Report about the impact and risk of these epidemics for children and women. In addition, for prevention purposes, UNICEF Bolivia supported the cleaning and fumigation of 691 schools located in various at-risk areas: El Alto-La Paz (49), Cercado-Cochabamba (145), Trinidad-Beni (47) and Santa Cruz-Santa Cruz (450), in the framework of Law 365, on the prevention and control of Dengue, Zika and Chikungunya.

To mitigate risks, UNICEF built the capacity of the national coordination platform on education and risk management, as well as that of four departmental risk-management platforms (in Pando, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba and Beni), which were included in the new Departmental Law on Risk Reduction Development. In the framework of the national plan for risk management, a training of trainers' course for public servants and education NGOs on INEE regulations will be concluded this year, organized in partnership with Save the Children.

Building sustainable capacities in department- level coordination platforms on education and risk management represents a challenge because the MoE staff assigned to the platforms assume other responsibilities. In some cases, they are reluctant to participate and engage with the interventions, which are seen as an additional burden rather than an opportunity to improve the education system. To address this challenge, UNICEF is working on a proposal with the MoE that would lead to the identification of one dedicated staff for emergency preparedness and response issues for each of the nine departmental education coordination platforms. Bolivia's humanitarian aid response is increasingly more robust. However, a remaining challenge pertains to the limited focus on children, adolescents and infants. Similarly, consideration of children's specific needs represents a challenge, and UNICEF Bolivia must ensure that there is a focus on children and adolescents and that their rights to education and protection are prioritized.

OUTCOME 5 2.6 By 2017, children and adolescents, especially the most vulnerable, are protected by a judicial framework that is aligned with international standards and have access to protection programs and services (including timely birth registration), that prevent and protect them from violence, negligence, abuse and exploitation

Analytical statement of progress

In 2017, UNICEF Bolivia continued to promote implementation of the Children and Adolescents Code (CNNA), especially in relation to the development of public policies, protocols, services and programmes for the protection of children and alignment with international standards. Technical assistance has produced positive results, ensuring that more children in institutional care have the right to live within a family and better conditions for young children who work, and providing improved psychosocial support to victims of sexual violence. Additionally, UNICEF constantly advocates for efficient coordination within the child protection system. During 2017, UNICEF also implemented violence-prevention activities for families and communities in partnership with Government partners and CSOs. The child protection programme deepened its intercultural and community-based approach, continuing to support implementation and training for the community promoter strategy under the leadership of the Vice Ministry of Indigenous Justice, in coordination with Departmental Social Services (SEDEGES).

In 2017 UNICEF Bolivia supported capacity building activities and the development of tools, guidelines and procedures. For example, UNICEF, together with the Ministry of Government (MoG), strengthened the police's capabilities to prevent violence against children in the

community. A toolkit entitled 'Love is good treatment' was developed specifically for policemen; a communication campaign called 'Teach with love without violence' was also launched, with positive messages to fight against domestic violence, bullying and peaceful coexistence in cities. Training and technical assistance was provided to the School of Public Management to implement three specialized courses (juvenile justice, child labour and the right to live within a family). At the subnational level, as a result of technical assistance, the Government of La Paz has strengthened capacities at DNAs through the participation of 68 municipal governments and 114 CSOs in EGPP courses. In total, 2,472 public servants were trained in child protection issues during 2017. With respect to capacity development for the provision of specialized services, several tools were designed and implemented, which significantly helped lawyers, psychologists and social workers to carry out their responsibilities with child victims of violence.

In relation to the right to live within a family, UNICEF collaborated with CSO's, children's courts, SEDEGES and the DNA, contributing to implementation of the 'School for families' model, reaching 26 families in Cochabamba through the provision of psychosocial support. UNICEF also helped to develop five protocols to fulfil the right to live within a family, as well as designing a local programme aimed at strengthening families and promoting family reintegration for children in institutional care.

UNICEF also improved child protection services for adolescents in conflict with the law and victims of sexual violence. Adolescents in conflict with the law require specialized services as outlined in the Child and Adolescents Code (CNNA). In 2017, a total of 777 alternative measures were offered to adolescents, mainly males, providing them with the support mechanisms they often urgently need. This year, 375 (94 per cent) cases of sexual violence benefited from the UNICEF-led child-friendly methodology for interviewing during the legal process. This was carried out by the Prosecutor's Office, through the Gesell Chamber. UNICEF also played a key role in the establishment and running of CEPATs.

UNICEF promotes universal and timely access to birth registration. In partnership with the private sector, the National Civil Registration Service (SERECI) and the health sector, departmental civil registry offices are now fully functioning at 83 hospitals throughout the country, and 22,857 newborns were registered in hospitals in 2017, ensuring that they will have access to vital services throughout their childhood. In addition, birth certificates were issued to 1,385 children and adolescents living in institutions.

In 2017 UNICEF worked through the Triple Seal initiative to eradicate child labour. Following successful implementation in the sugarcane plantations of Santa Cruz, the methodology was replicated and scaled-up to the Department of Pando, where child labour is prevalent in the Brazil nut harvest. Similarly, the innovative "child-friendly market" model— which aims to prevent child labour and sexual exploitation and was piloted in Santa Cruz— has now been shared and will soon be replicated in the autonomous municipal governments of La Paz and El Alto.

UNICEF Bolivia, together with strategic partners, carried out a variety of studies in 2017 on issues of child protection, dangerous child labour, determinants of sexual violence and juvenile justice to assess progress on implementation of the specialized system and better understand the dynamics of urban adolescent gangs. The Office also updated information on the situation of children who live with their parents in prison. Valuable information from these studies will now be used for planning and budget allocation within the child protection system.

Despite this progress, ensuring that the child protection system receives adequate allocations in the national budget continued to pose a challenge. During 2018, the first year of the new CPD 2018-2022, violence will be incorporated as a cross-sectoral issue to be tackled by all the components of the programme, together with a strong focus on urban interventions.

OUTPUT 1 2.6.1 Families, communities and social organizations in priority areas promote good treatment, reject violence, and report all forms of violence against children and adolescents

Analytical statement of progress

During 2017, interventions focused on actions to prevent violence against children within families and communities, working together with Government and CSO partners.

Promoting the right to live within a family in Cochabamba, in partnership with CSOs, Children Courts, SEDEGES and the DNA, UNICEF contributed to the implementation of 'School for families', providing psychosocial support to 26 families aimed at strengthening affective and emotional bonds and communication between parents and children, in order to prevent violence, neglect abuse and abandonment.

Complementing this, *Guidelines to prevent Violence against Children and Abandonment* were developed for Bolivia, with technical assistance from UNICEF, and will be applied to families with children under five years old. The Guidelines provide information, sensitization messages and practical tools/interventions for day care centre staff when working with families. In 2017, some 36 caregivers eight day-care centres in Cochabamba received training, indirectly reaching more than 450 children.

In partnership with the MoG and the Vice-Ministry of Citizen Security, UNICEF Bolivia contributed to strengthening police capacity to prevent violence against children in the community. The toolkit Love is to Treat Well was specifically developed for policemen; 120 comprehensive integrated police stations officers in La Paz, Santa Cruz and Cochabamba Departments were trained to use the toolkits. Cultural justifications are very strong, however, which makes social behaviour change a long-term process. Likewise, UNICEF supported MoG implementation of a communication campaign entitled Teach with love without Violence, with positive messages against domestic violence, bullying in schools and peaceful coexistence.

UNICEF also supported implementation and capacity building for the community promoters strategy, under the leadership of the Indigenous Justice Vice Ministry and in coordination with SEDEGES, which ensures that in rural areas a focal point (known as the community promoter) to prevent and reduce violence is present in indigenous communities. In 2017, the strategy was implemented in five departments with 233 community promoters and 100 public servants trained; likewise, a national meeting of community promoters was organized, with the participation of child protection officers and indigenous authorities, strengthening the strategy's sustainability. The intercultural approach has now been fully integrated and this strategy has been crucial to ensuring that children's rights are promoted and to preventing and reporting of violence against children in indigenous communities.

Despite the progress made this year, all forms of violence against children and adolescents are still normalized and culturally justified in Bolivia, with alarming cases being reported in the media. UNICEF is aware that in addition to evidence generation, awareness raising and C4D interventions with families, communities and civil servants, along with empowering children to

protect themselves, are crucial steps toward producing real change and will thus be addressed during the next CPD.

OUTPUT 2 2.6.2 Children and adolescent victims of all forms of violence, abuse and negligence in priority areas have access to institutional protection services, with a focus on gender and interculturality

Analytical statement of progress

Capacity building on national and subnational child protection systems is one of the most important interventions that UNICEF carries out in Bolivia, in partnership with governmental and non-governmental counterparts. In 2017, technical support was provided to the EGPP, the official body in charge of facilitating courses for child protection officials. Three specialized courses have now been designed and implemented, as a result of UNICEF support; 120 people completed the courses. A Master's programme in Prevention and Response to Violence against Children was designed in 2017, with UNICEF's technical assistance, and will be introduced in 2018.

As part of implementation the protocol for children and adolescents living in the streets, 432 educators were trained, in partnership with the Vice-Ministry of Citizen Security and CSOs. Didactic materials were developed to work with children living on the streets, including: guidelines for applying artistic methodologies with this population; and 'game zone', a backpack with psychosocial support materials to help children overcome the challenge of reintegration. These tools represent a solid contribution to providing street children with an integrated reintegration intervention

UNICEF contributed to improving child protection services for adolescents in conflict with the law and victims of sexual violence. Adolescents in conflict with the law require specialized services as outlined in the CNNA. UNICEF's 2017 updated situation analysis on juvenile justice showed that the Orientation Centres (where adolescents in conflict with the law receive specialized support and an alternative to deprivation of liberty) are being implemented well, having a positive impact and reducing the length of pre-trial detention. In 2017, UNICEF technical assistance enabled a total of 777 alternative measures to be provided to adolescents, mainly males, providing them with crucial support mechanisms.

During 2017, 375 (94 per cent) of 397 victims of sexual violence benefited from the UNICEF-led child-friendly methodology for legal interviewing, designed to avoid re-victimization. Interviews were carried out by the Prosecutor's Office, using the Gesell Chamber. UNICEF also played a key role in establishing and running CEPATs; in 2017, 12 CEPATs provided therapeutic processes for 506 child and adolescent victims of violence. Awareness-raising activities were also carried out to prevent sexual violence, reaching 26,753 children nationwide

UNICEF Bolivia promotes universal and timely access to birth registration, prioritizing vulnerable children and adolescents. A national birth registration survey was carried with SERECI. Two main results emerged: 1) civil registration services have improved; for example, 50 per cent of the population under one year of age was registered in the first week after birth; 2) there is still a significant lack of information/knowledge among the population regarding the free issuance of the first birth registration document. Also, in alliance with the private sector, UNICEF continued to support civil registry offices, which are now fully functioning in 83 hospitals; 22,857 new-borns being were registered at hospitals in 2017, ensuring that they will have access to vital services throughout their childhood.

OUTPUT 3 2.6.3 Capacity of public institutions (national and subnational), within the framework of protection, have an improved legal framework and strengthened its capacity to plan, coordinate, implement, and monitor cost-effective interventions, with a rights- based and equity-based approach.

Analytical statement of progress

UNICEF Bolivia continues to promote CNNA implementation, especially through the development of public policies, protocols, services and programmes for child protection that are aligned with international standards.

In 2017 UNICEF supported the Department of Cochabamba to develop a protocol and integrated model for children's right to live within a family, promoting alternative measures to institutionalization. Given the successful results in Cochabamba, UNICEF developed this model into a good practice example, and it is now being replicated in La Paz Department, bringing together the DNA, judges and other child protections actors.

UNICEF Bolivia supported the Ministry of Labour to develop and disseminate the protocol for registration and/or authorization by DNAs of child workers between 10 and 12 years of age. At the subnational level UNICEF continued to support the Government of Santa Cruz to expand the Triple Seal initiative to increase the number of sugar companies that seek to receive this quality seal, and thus reducing child labour in the industry. This strategy was used with the Brazilian nut industry and the child protection system in Pando, with a view to adapting and replicating the model.

At present, Bolivia has twelve CEPATs providing psychosocial services to child and adolescent victims of sexual violence, including two Centres for Therapeutic Attention for victims of violence, at the municipal level in La Paz and El Alto. These specialized centres use a child-friendly methodology and toolkit for the prevention of sexual violence, together with guidelines and protocols to support victims' recovery processes.

In 2017 UNICEF also supported the development of studies and a situation analysis of child protection issues such as hazardous child labour and determinants of sexual violence at the departmental level. These studies are vital for generating evidence that will reveal the reality behind these problems and for providing valuable information required to plan and allocate public budgets for child protection. Complementing this work, UNICEF provided support for documenting good practices in the Municipal Government of La Paz, such as the Day Centre (a protective environment that provides activities for children to develop life skills and receive schooling assistance) and Listening Centres (designed to support child labourers and prevent their insertion in hazardous work and from dropping out of school).

Additionally, in the Department of Santa Cruz, UNICEF Bolivia strengthened its technical assistance to the departmental government with the development of the innovative child-friendly market model, which aims to prevent child labour and sexual exploitation. The model takes a holistic approach to tackling several issues, such as: strengthening protective environments in the family; highlighting the importance of attending primary and secondary school; promoting the right to play; and promoting caring and loving practices and eradicating abuse and physical violence. This experience was shared with the municipal governments of La Paz and El Alto for possible replication.

OUTPUT 4 2.6.4 Children and adolescents in emergency situations that have access to services protecting them from violence and providing psycho-affective recovery therapy.

Analytical statement of progress

Bolivia is a country highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and prone to natural disasters. Hence, it is essential to strengthen capacities in the child protection system to improve emergency preparedness and timely response to emergency situations. As no natural disasters occurred in 2017, UNICEF worked on local capacity building with key partners.

In Santa Cruz, Beni and Pando Departments, UNICEF partnered with the INGO Samaritan's Purse, to train 120 staff from SEDEGES, the health and education sectors and municipal DNAs on the minimum standards for child protection in humanitarian action. UNICEF developed user-friendly training material that was distributed to participants and other relevant actors. Planning workshops to develop contingency emergency plans were facilitated with 20 municipalities; as a result, over half of the municipalities have their plans in place. Bolivia's Amazonian population is exposed to diseases such as dengue, chikungunya and Zika. As the Zika virus in pregnant women increases the possibility of delivering babies with microcephaly, there is a high possibility that these children may be exposed to violence, neglect and even abandonment.

Therefore, UNICEF and Samaritan's Purse developed awareness-raising and educational communication materials for the child protection system and education/health sectors on babies born with any type of disability. The material includes guidelines on the importance of early detection of developmental delays or disabilities, as well as constant stimulation, developing emotional relationships, care and prevention of abandonment, especially of children born with microcephaly or another type of disability. Similar guidelines were developed for parents and families to provide them with information and tools to adequately care for and protect babies, particularly those with a disability, while simultaneously promoting their rights.

OUTCOME 6 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.

Analytical statement of progress

One of the major challenges for social inclusion continues to be the weakness of public institutions in key areas such as human resources, institutional and programme management, effective fiscal and budgetary management, and above all, statistics and systems for monitoring results. These weaknesses are particularly notable in relation to management of social policies and mitigating risks due to shocks (specifically natural disasters). In addition, the decentralization process has not yet been translated into more effective management at the sub-national level.

Despite these persistent challenges, several years of advocacy work with the Parliament and the MoEF have reached fruition, and important progress was made with the INE in generating evidence.

Although published at the end of 2016, April 2017 marked the official MoEF launch of the 'Public Budget for Children and Adolescents in Bolivia,' resulting in the institutionalization of public finance for children (PF4C) in Bolivia and development of a methodology to identify PF4C and related budget sub-classifications. UNICEF and the MoEF held training workshops to build the

capacity of national and sub-national budget officers and technical staff to implement the PF4C methodology and budget sub-classification at the decentralized level. This will enable the Ministry and sub-national authorities to carry out more efficient and robust budget analyses in favour of children.

In regard to evidence generation, the INE published the DHS results, which included specific chapters on violence against children ECD (with a focus on cognitive development). The results were published within a summary document; however, UNICEF has advocated for specific thematic documents on violence against children, early childhood and nutrition to be published in 2018. This evidence will be used to improve the efficiency of UNICEF's policy advocacy work on violence and ECD. Furthermore, evidence generated by UNICEF's SitAn was used to inform the development of the new CPD and helped re-prioritize UNICEF's support to Bolivia. At the sub-national level, departmental SitAns (in Cochabamba, Pando, Chuquisaca and Potosi) were used to advocate for the inclusion of priority children's issues within development plans. Priority issues included adolescent pregnancy and children with disabilities.

In May 2017, UNICEF brought ECD into the spotlight by hosting its second policy dialogue event in the "Niñez 360°" series. This series, which promotes knowledge exchange and stimulates debate on public policies for children, successfully generated demand within the Parliament and the Government to develop a law and integrated policy on ECD. UNICEF Bolivia provided technical assistance to the Parliamentarian's Network for Children's Rights and to an inter-ministerial working group for the development of this law. UNICEF will continue advocacy work around this law in 2018.

Progress was also made on promoting children's and adolescents' participation in decision-making processes. This issue became more concrete and structured with the establishment of children's committees at the national and departmental levels. This year, 90 percent of the children committees were created at the municipal level, and children were involved in developing the annual work planning process for the implementation of the respective development plans, ensuring more child-friendly policies.

From a strategic point of view, this year's results on PF4C, evidence generation and child participation provides a strong foundation for implementation of the new CPD. The work on public finance will allow stronger and more robust budget analyses at the national and sub-national levels, including implementation of the classification methodology at all levels of the State. This will give UNICEF more leverage with the MoEF and the Legislative Assembly to improve the quality of social spending for children.

OUTPUT 1 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

Analytical statement of progress

In 2017 Departmental Committees of Children were established in the departments of Cochabamba, Beni and Pando; made up of two representatives per municipality with gender parity and representation by indigenous people. Committee membership includes: 100 children and adolescents from 47 municipalities in Cochabamba; 40 children and adolescents from 19 municipalities in Beni, and 36 children and adolescents from 15 municipalities in Pando. In these three departments, more than 96 per cent of the municipal committees of children were

formed by municipalities, ensuring that children are now participating in decision-making processes.

At the national level, a national committee of children and adolescents was also established, with representatives from each of the departments. Four ordinary sessions were organized where the issues of violence, lack of access to health services and the right to education were discussed, and children's interests and opinions were heard.

In Chuquisaca, UNICEF provided technical assistance for and supported the Second Biennial Congress of Childhood and Adolescence. Thirty-six children and adolescents representing 29 municipalities of the department, as well as representatives of state schools, neighbourhood children's groups and children and staff from institutional care homes actively participated in the event. During this Congress, new members of the departmental committee of children and adolescents were elected for 2018-2019. The outgoing committee presented a report that included demands for activities for the fulfilment and implementation of Departmental Law No 247/2015 on public policies and the departmental plan for children and adolescents.

Additionally, and as part of the Second Biennial Congress, participants reactivated the integrated protection system for children and adolescents, in accordance with the Departmental Law on Public Policies (Law No. 247). This protection system is linked to several public and private sector entities that play a key role in the protection and integrated development of children. The reactivation includes a joint commitment to implement the departmental plan's strategic guidelines and to create sub-systems linking actions on children and adolescents.

OUTPUT 2 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.

Analytical statement of progress

The national evaluation network (Red MEBOL) organized a training workshop on SDGs and evaluation in 2017, during which UNICEF presented its position on the topic. Joint evaluation and training capacity of national partners on monitoring and evaluation of SDGs will be conducted as a follow-up. Additionally, as part of UNICEF's interagency work, the M&E group supported an initiative from the Government related to monitoring the national economic and social development plan, including progress on child rights and SDGs. In addition, Bolivia is part of the second round of early adopters of the UN Info Initiative, to monitor implementation of the UNDAF.

Final results from the 2016 (DHS) were launched by INE in 2017 in an executive summary document. Unfortunately, disaggregated data was scarce and important areas were not included in the analysis, such as violence against women and children. However, following discussions between UNICEF and the INE, it was agreed that in 2018 three thematic in-depth studies will be produced: i) violence against children; ii) malnutrition, overweight, obesity and anaemia; and iii) IECD. Additionally, the MoP's Unit for Social and Economic Analysis launched, with UNICEF financial support, a document on the status of social policy in the country, providing a stronger evidence base.

UNICEF collaborated with the Office of the Vice-President to carry out and conclude the data collection process for the World Values Survey. UNICEF and UNFPA signed an interagency agreement to publish the results of this survey in 2018, which will be used for evidence-based

policy advocacy work.

Results from the SitAn were used to support the design of the CPD 2018-2022. Also, as part of the SitAn process, findings were presented to LACRO in Panama and to donors in La Paz, and metadata was produced to define the baseline for the next country programme.

Two evaluations were concluded during 2017: on preparations and response to El Niño and implementation of sanitation demonstration projects in rural areas. Additionally, UNICEF is part of two global evaluations: i) on UNICEF's drinking water supply programming in rural areas and small towns, 2006-2015; and ii) a formative evaluation of UNICEF programming in health system-strengthening. A management response plan was developed for each of these evaluations and will be shared in 2018 with national counterparts, based on the respective recommendations.

OUTPUT 3 3.7.3 Political commitment, accountability and national capacity to legislate, plan and fund inclusive social policies are strengthened

Analytical statement of progress

Although published at the end of 2016, April 2017 marked the official MoEF launch of the 'Public Budget for Children and Adolescents in Bolivia.' resulting in the institutionalization of public finance for children (PF4C) in Bolivia and development of a methodology to identify PF4C and related budget sub-classifications. UNICEF and the MoEF held training workshops to build the capacity of national and sub-national budget officers and technical staff to implement the PF4C methodology and budget sub-classification at the decentralized level. This will enable the Ministry and sub-national authorities to carry out more efficient and robust budget analyses in favour of children.

UNICEF support to the Parliamentary Network for Children's Rights included two capacity-building activities around General Comment 19 by the CRC Committee. Twenty-six MPs (24 women and two men) and 57 technical advisers (40 women and 37 men) received training in public finances for children. This led to a request by the Parliamentary Network to all nine departmental governments to provide the group with information on the budget allocated to children and related programmes in 2015 and 2016. UNICEF supported the Parliamentary Network to carry out budget analyses based on the information sent by the nine departments. It is hoped that these analyses will facilitate improved coordination with the MoEF and assignment of public budgets for the realization of children's rights at all levels of the State, using the newly developed PF4C methodology and sub-classification.

UNICEF also supported the MoP to include SDGs and child-related indicators in the new social and economic development plan, particularly integrated territorial development plans and the integrated planning system for the implementing the plan at all levels of government.

In coordination with the local government of Cochabamba, a situation analysis of children from indigenous origin was carried out. This process allowed for the identification of the most vulnerable children within the Tropic of Cochabamba and helped to elaborate a special programme of attention to the indigenous population of this region of Bolivia.

Evaluation and research

Title	Sequence Number	Type of Report
Sistematización de la Experiencia de Manejo de la Higiene Menstrual en el departamento del Beni	2017/003	Study
EVALUACIÓN DE LA IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE PROYECTOS DEMOSTRATIVOS DE SANEAMIENTO EN EL ÁREA RURAL DE BOLIVIA	2017/002	Evaluation
Evaluación de la Preparación y Respuesta del Plan de Acciones Inmediatas ante el Fenómeno El Niño 2015-2016	2017/001	Evaluation

Other publications

Title
Education with social participation
Video – Education from our identity
Parents participation on the construction of early education regional curricula between a communitarian family
Linguistic revitalization: a metodological guide to implement a bilingual nest
Linguistic revitalization: bilingual nests. Conceptual document.
Let's talk our language with our children. The experience of linguistic nests in Bolivia
Menstrual higiene, implementación guide
Newborns who survive their deceased mothers
Women from the wind: qualitative study on maternal mortality Trópico de Cochabamba-Norte y Centro de Potosí
Maternal mortality: deep analysis and measurements for public policy
Exploratory study of advertising and promotion of unhealthy foods and beverages in the urban area of the city of Sucre, Bolivia
Radio wedges to prevent involvement of children in the worst forms of child labor
Video "Time to dream" – Worst form of child labor Brazilian nuts harvest
Day Care Center for children in risk situations- Brochure for parents
Study on informal child labour in markets and streets of Santa Cruz de la Sierra and Montero Municipalities
Study on child labour in the sugar cane harvest in Santa Cruz and Bermejo
Study on informal child labor: in markets and streets – La Paz and El Alto
Study on child labor in mining activities - Potosí and Llallagua
Child Friendly Market Model - friendly version
Child Friendly Market Model
Report of the VI Meeting of the Children Committee of the Ibero-American Capital Cities Union (UCCI)
Attention, care and protection of newborns and toddlers with microcephaly (by ZIKA), neurological and other disabilities - Guide for parents
Attention, care and protection of newborns and toddlers with microcephaly (by ZIKA), neurological and other disabilities - Guide for institutions
Determinants of Sexual Violence in the Department of Beni
Protocol for the registration and/or authorization of child labor

Juatucando Guide
Protocol of accreditation of technical teams - Cochabamba
Protocol of International Adoption
Protocol of Domestic Adoption
Characterization of children in high vulnerability in the public space of the city of Oruro
Friendly version of the Guidelines for alternative care of children - (adaptation of the UNICEF Peru version)
Newsletter: Comparative study of the effectiveness, efficiency, expenses and costs between the measures of deprivation of liberty and alternative measures to deprivation of liberty for adolescents with criminal responsibility in Bolivia
Care Flows for Adolescents with Criminal Responsibility
Update SITAN on Juvenile Justice system in Bolivia

Lessons learned

Document Type/Category	Title
Lesson Learned	Developing a standardised screening tool for ECD and protocols for the early detection of developmental delays and disabilities

Programme documents

Document Type	Title	Name
CPMP	MR strategy for 2018-2022	Annex 4 UNICEF Bolivia RM, Partnerships and Leveraging Strategy 2018-2022.pdf
CPMP	CPMP 2018-2022	cpmp submitted RO 28jul17.pdf
CPD	UNDAF 2018-2022	UNDAF 2018-2022 FINAL_CON_FIRMAS.pdf
CPD	CEP 2018-2022	2017-PL14-Bolivia_CEP-2017.06.19.pdf
CPD	CPD 2018-2022	2017-PL14-Bolivia-CPD-ODS-EN.pdf
CPAP	Revised signed CPAP Annex 1 and 2	Revised signed CPAP Annex 1 and 2.pdf
CPMP	Bolivia CO Addendum to CPMP 2013-2017	Bolivia CO Addendum to CPMP 2013-2017 final.pdf
CPAP	Revised CPAP Annex 2 : 2015-2017	Final Ajustado BOLIVIA ANEXO 2 MATRIZ CPAP_09_12_14.xlsx
CPAP	Revised CPAP Annex 1 : 2015-2017	Final Ajustado BOLIVIA ANEXO 1 MATRIZ DE RESULTADOS_09_12_14.docx
Reference Documents	Partnerships and resource Mobilisation Strategy	Bolivia Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation Strategy 2014-2017.docx
SITAN	Situation Analysis	UNICEF Bolivia SITAN Versión Final.pdf