

Part 1: Situation update in the country

Changing socio-economic and political context

Bolivia is one of the world's most culturally diverse countries. Some 42 per cent of the Plurinational State of Bolivia's 11.3 million people are indigenous, representing 37 nations. Thirty-eight per cent (4.3 million) are children and 66 per cent of them live in cities. Steady gross domestic product (GDP) growth higher than 4 per cent since 2010, mainly from gas exports, has made possible redistributive policies and social protection programmes that reduced extreme poverty from 37.7 per cent to 17.1 per cent between 2007 and 2017 and helped Bolivia achieve lower middle-income status.

There are no recent estimates of child poverty. More challenging times might be ahead linked to recent low energy prices which impact particularly on public funding at department and municipal levels, due to their high dependency on direct tax on hydrocarbons. In 2019, the general elections will have a predominant influence, to be held in the midst of growing political polarization, changing economic trends, political shifts in the region, and the rise of regional conservative religious movements.

In relation to regional forced-migration processes, the General Directorate of Migration registered 3,499 Venezuelans arriving in Bolivia between January and March 2018. This was already nearly half (48 per cent) of the 7,355 arrivals the year before. However, Bolivia may be a transit country since by March 2018, 86 per cent (3,024) of arrivals had departed.

Situation of children through the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) lens

The information below is organized within the five Goal Areas of the UNICEF Strategic Plan 2018–2021, which were designed to drive progress towards the 2030 SDGs.

Goal area 1: Every child survives and thrives

Indicators related to the integrated early childhood development exhibit important progress in recent years with reductions in the levels of child mortality, malnutrition, and high coverage of birth registration. Despite the progress, Bolivia still has some of the highest rates of child and maternal mortality in the region. Twenty-four of every 1,000 Bolivian children die before their first birthday and 15 in every 1,000 children die during the first month; while maternal mortality is 160 deaths per 100,000 live births. Stunted growth affects 16 per cent of Bolivian children and the number of cases of violence is increasing.

Annually, the Municipal Children and Adolescents Defence Offices receive more than 70,000 reports of violence, abuse, neglect or exploitation of children and adolescents. This is understood to be only a fraction of the cases that are happening.

Although the national prevalence of teenage pregnancies fell from 17.9 per cent in 2008 to 14.8

per cent in 2016, important inequalities persist. Adolescent girls in rural areas are almost twice as likely (20.3 per cent) to be pregnant as their urban counterparts (12.5 per cent) and over half of all indigenous Quechua and Aymara girls are likely to be pregnant as a teenager (50.2 per cent) compared to only 12 per cent of their non-indigenous peers. Teenage pregnancy is also higher among adolescents with primary education (42.5 per cent) when compared with those with higher education (6.8 per cent).

Childcare practices are sub-optimal, and parents need support services, including education on positive masculinities and responsible fatherhood, and better parental leave policies for mothers and fathers. According to Supreme Decree No. 1212 of 1 May 2012, Bolivia's paternity leave is just three working days with 100 per cent of salary. Information from a 2018 knowledge attitudes and practices (KAP) study that UNICEF conducted in Bolivia's biggest municipality, El Alto, found that only 2.3 per cent of fathers in Las Mercedes district took their children to health facilities and 41.7 per cent held their children in their arms when they were born.

In 2018, differences in vision over the unified health system deepened between the Ministry of Health (MoH) and medical professional associations. After extended meetings with social organizations, the MoH centralized health system management positioned the unified health system as a key priority for 2019. From 2019, the provincial health services will be managed under the central MoH and not the governorates.

New challenges are also present in Bolivia, some linked to urbanization. Increased access to unhealthy foods has contributed to 10 per cent of children under five being overweight and obese (1 per cent of boys and 9 per cent of girls). In addition, 25 per cent of females aged 15-19 years are overweight and obese. Regarding regional health concerns, outbreaks of measles in Brazil reached Roraima and Amazonas, from Venezuela, and constitute a risk to Bolivia.

Goal area 2: Every child learns

Net enrolment in initial education reached 74 per cent, primary education 96 per cent and secondary 84 per cent in 2016. There were no gender gaps in national enrolment rates and primary enrolment almost achieved universalization due to redistributive social protection policies such as "Bono Juancito Pinto". In general, enrolment was slightly higher for girls, although they faced several specific barriers. Eighty-nine per cent of the 2.8 million students enrolled attend public schools and 6,291 have disabilities.

The important role of education in the radical social transformation proposed by the Government is central in the 2010 Education Law. The Ministry of Education's (MoE) priority is to implement a strictly Bolivian education model promoting intra-cultural, inter-cultural and pluri-lingual education while "decolonising" education and ensuring "productive education". In this regard, Bolivia devoted 7.7 per cent of its annual budget to education, a higher percentage than in most South American countries, albeit from a smaller national budget.

However, children and adolescents still face difficulties accessing and completing secondary school – four out of 10 do not complete secondary school. Furthermore, 151,000 adolescents in Bolivia are out of school and adolescents in rural areas and from indigenous communities are particularly vulnerable to missing out. Key factors for school drop-outs include the necessity to engage in an economic activity, adolescent pregnancies, and the perceived lack of relevance of education to access better employment and socio-economic status.

Goal area 3: Every child is protected from violence and exploitation

In Bolivia, the culture of respect for children's rights is weak, and the root causes for violence are often ignored or justified. In 2017, the Prosecutor's Office reported 70 cases of infanticide and 837 cases of rape of children and adolescents – an average of 16 per week. In schools, children and adolescents are often victims of fights, bullying and intimidation by peers, as well corporal punishment by teachers. Bolivia also suffers from significant gender-based violence: 61 per cent of adolescents (15-18 years) suffered some type of sexual violence in the last 12 months. The frequency of episodes of violence against women and girls – femicide and sexual abuse, among others – received increasing coverage in the media and was widely shared on social networks. In 2018, there were 1,227 adolescents deprived of liberty, a decrease from 2017, reflecting progress in implementing child-friendly practices for juveniles in conflict with the law.

One of the most noteworthy events of 2018 relates to SDG 16. In July 2017, the Bolivian Constitutional Court declared Article 129 of the Bolivian Children and Adolescents Code (authorizing children to work from 10 years old) unconstitutional. However, it was only in late 2018 that the Code was modified, coinciding with a memorandum from the Government of the United States of America (USA) that suggested the Bolivian Government modify the regulation. The USA required modification if Bolivia wanted to maintain the benefits of the Generalized System of Tariff Preferences (GSP). Despite this, the Government has not delivered results of the 2016 survey on child labour. However, a National Institute of Statistics (INE) press release indicated that "of 3 million children and adolescents from 5 to 17 years of age in Bolivia, 739,000 carried out some type of labour activity".

Goal area 4: Every child lives in a clean and safe environment

Rural sanitation remained a significant concern in Bolivia. Forty-four per cent of the rural population practice open defecation (the highest in the region) and a further 27 per cent use other unimproved sanitation facilities, raising to 67 per cent those who lack access to improved sanitation. This is one of the contributing factors to the high levels of child mortality and morbidity. Many children in rural Bolivia lack access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services at home, in health centres and at school. They suffer from more illnesses than their urban counterparts. The lack of both proper sanitation facilities in schools and products for menstrual hygiene management leads to children missing school and to some of the most vulnerable adolescent girls losing their only formal learning opportunity.

Despite only having a medium level exposure, Bolivia is one of the most vulnerable Latin American countries to climate change due to its poor adaptive capacity. During the first quarter of 2018, five departments and 77 of Bolivia's 399 municipalities were affected by climate disasters (mainly flooding) and approximately 17,850 families, their houses and livelihoods were impacted, along with 242 schools.

Goal area 5: Every child has an equitable chance in life

Economic growth and a focus on social policies during the last decade resulted in significant improvements in social protection and reducing child poverty. In 2014, the extreme poverty rate for children under five was 20.8 per cent and for children and adolescents aged 6-17 years was 22.7 per cent. Even though the proportion of children living in extreme poverty remains high, there have been significant reductions since 2000, when the figures were 51 per cent and 53.9 per cent respectively. Informality in the labour market limits workers' and their families' access

to social security systems. However, opportunities for adolescents to find employment are beginning to grow through the “Employment Generation Plan” – which facilitates labour insertion of youth aged 18-35 years)

Adolescents and youth

Approximately 60 per cent of Bolivians are younger than 30 and one in four is an adolescent. The needs of this population often fall through the cracks of policies and programmes tailored to young children or young adults. Recently, the Government launched a youth employment programme aiming to reduce the 14.5 per cent of young people that are unemployed, 55.7 per cent with informal jobs and seven out of 10 with unstable jobs.

The main risks facing adolescents include dropping out of secondary school, teenage pregnancy and violence. Some adolescents require special attention, such as those engaged in child labour, migrants, adolescents who have a disability, adolescents who are mothers, adolescents in conflict with the law and those who live in (or have lived in) institutions like shelter homes. Adolescent girls face overwhelming gender inequality in society and the second highest gender-based violence rates in the region. Whilst it has slightly decreased, Bolivia has the fourth highest specific adolescent fertility rate in the region, with partner violence being one of the main factors. Data from 2016 indicated that 15 per cent of adolescent girls were ever pregnant, down from 18 per cent found in the Demographic and Household Survey (DHS) 2008 (2008). The MoH’s National HIV Programme reported in 2018 a worrying increase in HIV cases in adolescents and young people (15-24 years) which accounted for more than 30 per cent of all cases.

Regarding empowerment, the Social Research Centre of the State Vice Presidency launched the World Values Survey results in 2018, which challenged previous hypotheses about adolescents (12-17 years) and their views. The Survey was supported by UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Oxfam and the Bolivian NGO Ciudadanía). It found that the majority prefer traditional values over those related to the autonomy of people – including on abortion, homosexuality, sexual and reproductive rights, and gender equity. Bolivian adolescents did not show average attitudes more progressive than adults on areas linked to gender equality. On the contrary, the relationship that was evident in most of the indicators of gender equality by age show low values in adolescents like those of the oldest population (adults over 55 years of age). However, regardless of their own educational level or other socioeconomic characteristics, adolescents whose mothers had more education were more open and tolerant. Another UNICEF-supported study on intergenerational media use and consumption showed that the five most relevant issues for Bolivian adolescents and youth (13-25 years) were improvement in the quality of education; youth unemployment; the environment and climate change; healthy alimentation; and young people’s participation in political decisions.

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Part 2: Major Results including in humanitarian action and gender, against the results in the Country Programme Documents

This report covers the first year of implementation of both the UNICEF Strategic Plan (SP) 2018-2021 and the Country Programme of Cooperation between the Plurinational State of Bolivia and UNICEF 2018-2022. The country programme operates within the new generation of United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) while providing support to the Government in its aspiration to achieve national development priorities and the 2030 Agenda. It emphasizes a cross-sectoral approach to care and protection during early childhood (0-5 years) and adolescence (10-19 years) while deeply integrating work in four Outcome Areas: 1. Every child survives and thrives; 2. Every child learns; 3. Every child is protected from violence and exploitation; and 4. Every child has an equitable chance in life. To provide the Government at the national, departmental and municipal levels with affordable models for scale up in these areas, UNICEF Bolivia works in a limited number of municipalities with a strong focus in two – El Alto and Independencia – to demonstrate integrated programming in urban and rural contexts.

Key results linked to the country programme outcomes are explained below within the framework of the UNICEF SP goal areas.

Goal area 1: Every child survives and thrives

UNICEF Bolivia's policy and advocacy work fostered an enabling environment to improve integrated early childhood development (IECD). UNICEF joined the Vice Ministry of Equality of Opportunities' participatory drafting process of the new national Early Childhood Law, creating the first legal framework for a multi-sectoral holistic approach to early childhood development (ECD). This process started in mid-2017 with the Parliamentary Network of Children and Adolescents, which led to the formation of an inter-sectoral platform in mid-2018 with the Ministries of Justice, Health, Education, Water and Environment, and Economy and Finance.

UNICEF then initiated an IECD cost analysis for each sector and determined the investment required to implement the law; in particular, for programmes and services needed for the youngest children. While the draft Early Childhood Law was finalised, discussions on a realistic cost-effective budget were complex and final agreements were still pending in early 2019. UNICEF Bolivia also helped create a new Early Childhood Policy for El Alto Municipality in 2018.

UNICEF and the INE agreed to develop a rigorous longitudinal study of young children. The study will measure the socio-emotional and physical development of girls and boys under six years of age and elaborate a set of indicators and technical cards on early childhood. UNICEF also used the Reproductive Age Mortality Studies (RAMOS) modified method to support the INE's Maternal Mortality Survey to inform the MoH's decisions about provincial maternal and child health services with new evidence in the departments of Cochabamba, La Paz and

Pando.

Through a series of strategies, UNICEF Bolivia worked to enhance the accessibility and quality of essential social services to respond to the needs and rights of the youngest Bolivian children in a truly integrated way. This included supporting the MoH's ECD Unit to introduce the Monitoring Tool for Early Child Development to help integrate care; providing training for 185 health and education personnel on community-based ECD parenting programmes; and supporting the Healthy Habits for Life initiative with Sesame Street in childcare centres in La Paz, El Alto, Cochabamba and Independencia. This reached 82 children's centres and 3,000 children with information on healthy living habits in El Alto. UNICEF also improved integration of WASH standards in 15 schools and five children's centres in El Alto and executed a mapping project for ecological sanitation in El Alto and Montero for the future Municipal WASH Plan.

UNICEF strengthened health systems and ensured more mothers and young children survive and thrive by supporting a range of initiatives. These included maternal breastfeeding promotion in 48 newly-accredited health facilities through the Baby Friendly Initiative; training on epidemiological surveillance of maternal mortality; and training for four Health Networks (1,381 staff) on integrated management of early childhood, covering topics such as exclusive breastfeeding, vitamin A and micronutrient supplementation, and immunization. UNICEF also jointly launched La Caixa Foundation's Acute Respiratory Infection Diagnostic Aid (ARIDA) initiative with the MoH in El Alto and Independencia to train 175 health staff to use a timer device that automatically counts the number of children's breaths per minute. Finally, UNICEF supported renewal of all cold chain equipment throughout the country, including new technological cold rooms/chambers. This successful coordination between the UNICEF Supply and Programme Divisions led to UNICEF Bolivia's inclusion in the organisation's Global Evaluation on Health System Strengthening.

To stimulate demand and improve childcare practices among caregivers, UNICEF led a KAP study in the two municipalities selected to build model IECD programming in collaboration with the INE. The preliminary results identified topics that local communication for development (C4D) plans should address. These were violent disciplinary practices towards children under five; little or no involvement of parents in the care and upbringing of children, especially fathers; and the lack of nurturing care in the family. With these new baselines, UNICEF Bolivia supported the formation of El Alto's first C4D committee, including communicators from municipal offices, media, universities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Towards greater empowerment and improved wellbeing of adolescent girls, the MoH's adolescent health programme staff was trained at the national level in differentiated care for adolescents. The focus was on gender equality, interculturality and rights, with an emphasis on preventing unplanned pregnancies, HIV and violence. This will be scaled to six municipalities with funding from Global Affairs Canada.

UNICEF Bolivia continued to support the introduction and scale-up of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination; essential for preventing cervical cancer. In 2017, 241,957 girls between the ages of 10 and 12 years received the first dose of the HPV vaccine, representing 80 percent of the girls in this age group in Bolivia.

In terms of private sector engagement, UNICEF launched partnership agreements with Banco Nacional de Bolivia (BNB) and Farmacorp under a corporate social responsibility approach for promoting IECD, exclusive breastfeeding, flexible work and parental leave. The BNB is one of

the three largest banks in Bolivia and is championing breastfeeding in the workplace through its own breastfeeding policy, which aligns with UNICEF and the MoH's work on the national breastfeeding in the workplace policy. The BNB also acts as the "lead company" at the UN Global Compact Child Rights Roundtable.

UNICEF promoted childcare spaces in companies in El Alto with the municipal government. El Alto is one of the most densely populated regions of Bolivia and lack of access to early education services was critical in the zone due to recent immigration. For this reason, the local government asked UNICEF to support advocacy efforts with the private sector to construct new early education facilities or subsidize such services for employees and other company stakeholders. The local university were engaged to support the new childcare centres by providing supervisors and the government provided directors and dry food. A model was also created by a UNICEF partner, Mi Teleferico, when it opened its own childcare centre for employees' children and community neighbours. Plans for four more large initiatives are in place through this public-private approach.

All of these results contributed to progress towards the Country Programme Outcome Area goals; the UNICEF SP 2018-2021 Goal Area 1; the Patriotic Agenda 2025; the Social and Economic Development Plan (PDES) 2016-2020 Pillars 1, 2, 3, 8 and 12; the UNDAF for Bolivia 2018-2022 Area 1 on Social Inclusive Development; and the SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4 5, 6, 10, 16 and 17.

Goal area 2: Every child learns

UNICEF provided strategic support to strengthen implementation of Bolivia's "socio-communitarian productive education model" while the plurinational education system better positions and aligns itself within the global education agenda.

One important contribution was UNICEF support for Bolivia's leadership role in the regional SDG4-E2010 agenda. The Regional Meeting of Ministers of Education of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) organized in Bolivia in July 2018 brought together high-level representatives from all LAC countries and led to the Cochabamba Agreements: Regional Solidarity for Achieving SDG4-E2030 in Latin America and the Caribbean. The key themes of the meeting included: 1) promoting inclusion and equity in education - progress and challenges; 2) pre-service teacher training in education for citizenship; 3) a regional study on quality education; 4) communities in action - lifelong learning for sustainable development; and 5) indigenous knowledge and education policies.

Significant technical and financial contributions were made by UNICEF to the success of the meeting, supporting the MoE with the overall organization, production of key documents and participation of technical delegates from different countries. In addition, UNICEF supported the establishment of South-South cooperation between the Bolivian and the Guatemalan Ministries of Education, which was formalized through the signature of an agreement during the regional ministerial event. The agreement covers three main areas of collaboration: 1) linguistic nests for the revitalization of indigenous languages in early childhood; 2) social participation in education and the role of community education committees in the formulation and implementation of education policies; and 3) alternative education.

UNICEF Bolivia is supporting Bolivia's institutional capacity to carry out learning assessments and to participate in the forthcoming Regional Comparative and Explanatory Study developed

by the Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education. These will produce valid and reliable information that allows student performance to be assessed, understood and compared. Within this context, UNICEF Bolivia supported training and capacity building of the new team within the Plurinational Observatory of Educational Quality (OPCE). This is a specialized institution of the MoE in charge of monitoring, measuring and accrediting education in order to generate relevant, timely and reliable information to improve decision-making on education quality. Key topics discussed and strengthened included developing assessment tools, carrying out learning assessments and statistical analysis of information on the quality of education, and including learning outcomes. In addition, through UNICEF support, the OPCE organized four regional forums to debate and define what represents quality education for education authorities, teachers and parents, within the context of Bolivia and its focus on diversity, economic production and community participation, in addition to merely learning outcomes.

Great strides were made by UNICEF Bolivia toward ensuring that no child or adolescent is left behind and in integrating social justice issues that were not initially given emphasis in the country's "socio-communitarian productive education model". Specifically, UNICEF supported the design of alternative education modalities and creation of skills development and employability opportunities for vulnerable adolescents and young people, in line with the Generation Unlimited (Gen U) global partnership.

While Bolivia has almost reached universal access to primary education, adolescents are struggling to transition to and complete secondary education. UNICEF supported the MoE to conduct an analysis of the education situation of adolescents in conflict with the law, followed by a review of good practices. This led to development of a framework, programme and tools to improve education services for these vulnerable adolescents. As a result of UNICEF advocacy, teachers were assigned to the CENVICRUZ adolescent detention centre, thereby significantly increasing their access to relevant education in 2018.

Following this experience, similar policy and programme documents are being developed for children living without parental care, adolescents engaged in child labour and adolescents belonging to very vulnerable indigenous communities. UNICEF also engaged in a high-level dialogue with the Minister of Development Planning and the National Employment Programme to identify strategic interventions to support fostering skills development, training, and innovation for adolescents and youth.

While private sector engagement in education in Bolivia is not obvious, UNICEF continued to open doors and generate partnerships in the area of digital education and skills. These partnerships create opportunities for disadvantaged adolescents to gain the skills and knowledge needed for work, with stronger results and greater reach. UNICEF also built the foundation for an exciting initiative on girls in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) through which the private sector will offer scholarships and mentorships to vulnerable adolescent girls so that they can gain twenty-first century skills and boost their self-esteem. This initiative directly contributes to the UNICEF global Gender Action Plan and the targeted priority on girls' secondary education and skills.

UNICEF Bolivia worked to prevent violence in schools, including gender-based and sexual violence by supporting the MoE to develop several key frameworks and programme documents. These were: 1) the national plan for living together peacefully in schools for the period 2019-2025, which provides the overall institutional framework for violence prevention in

and through schools; 2) the violence prevention programme for 2019-2025, which outlines specific objectives and tools; and 3) the protocol for the prevention and response to interpersonal and digital violence between students. This work was an important step toward making schools free from violence.

In addition, UNICEF Bolivia partnered with the Chulumani symphonic orchestras network, which organized a gathering of 12 symphonic orchestras from Bolivia, Colombia and Peru bringing together over 530 musicians, most of them adolescents and young people. UNICEF also facilitated a series of capacity building sessions on the prevention of violence, with a focus on sexual violence, for children and adolescents, music teachers and orchestra directors, as well as for accompanying parents.

Despite the space for international cooperation somewhat closing in the education sector, UNICEF remained a relevant and trusted ally for the MoE and the international community. This was largely due to UNICEF Bolivia's sound and relevant technical assistance and advocacy strategies, thereby creating more and better education, skills, and employability opportunities for adolescent girls and boys.

All of these results contributed to progress towards the Country Programme Outcome Area goals; the UNICEF SP 2018-2021 Goal Area 2; the Patriotic Agenda 2025; the PDES 2016-2020, Pillars 1, 2, 3, 8 and 12; the UNDAF 2018-2022 Area 1 on Social Inclusive Development and Areas 4 on Inter- and Intraculturality and Decolonization; and the SDGs 2, 4 and 6. They also contribute to the 2016-2020 sector plan for integrated education development for "living well".

Goal area 3: Every child is protected from violence and exploitation

In line with global priorities, UNICEF Bolivia continued to strengthen the national child protection system at all levels. Strategies included developing and implementing legislation, particularly in relation to juvenile justice and the right to live in a family; enhancing access to services such as child-friendly police services and legal/therapeutic assistance to survivors of violence; and promoting prevention of violence at the community level, in both rural and indigenous settings and urban areas. UNICEF Bolivia's interventions remained guided by the national Children's Act (CNNA) – or the Children and Adolescents Code – and support its enforcement.

The "Right to Live in a Family" programme is an interagency initiative that brings together national and sub-national government stakeholders, civil society organizations and care homes, with support from the Italian Government. It reunites children living in institutions with their families, or places them with alternative families, while preventing new separation. During the reporting period, UNICEF helped reunify 81 children with their families or placed them in a family setting. An additional 360 children are in the process of being reunited or placed. UNICEF and its partners continued work to ensure the long-term well-being and stability of these children by supporting families with a holistic support package that includes psychosocial support, pedagogical support for children, a family basket (including food, school supplies and household items) and regular follow-up.

Family reunification is not always easy for older children and adolescents. Girls and boys who have spent most of their lives in institutional care face enormous challenges reintegrating into social life and the job market. UNICEF provided technical and financial support to the

departmental social services (SEDEGES), Municipal Child Defence Offices (DNAs) and civil society organizations to promote independent living for these adolescents by developing the Guide for Independent Living and providing training to social workers and educators on its use. One hundred adolescents completed employability and entrepreneurship programmes and 53 were involved in peer support groups. UNICEF developed and rolled out use of the Prevention of Abandonment Manual. This assists day care centre educators and social workers to identify children at risk of abandonment, engage with their families and provide information and support. Seventy-one families and 175 children benefited from these activities.

UNICEF Bolivia advocated for and provided technical support to develop national legislation preventing children from living in detention centres. As part of the Right to Live in a Family programme, UNICEF supported children living in detention centres with their parents by placing them in family settings. Although the CNNA prohibits children from living in prisons (authorizing only children under six years of age in women's camps in exceptional situations), it still occurs. UNICEF and the Ministry of Government conducted a study on the situation of children and adolescents living in prisons with their parents, which identified bottlenecks preventing them from exiting prisons and living in proper family settings. The document served as the basis for advocacy with key stakeholders and helped initiate psychosocial evaluations of children and identification of alternative families. As a result, the number of children living in detention centres decreased by 64 per cent between May 2017 and the end of 2018. Additionally, of the 350 children living in prisons in La Paz in 2017, 300 were placed in family settings outside the centres by the end of 2018.

Scaled up prevention and response services for violence against children and adolescents were supported by UNICEF through the establishment of four new Centres for Prevention and Therapeutic Care (CEPATs), while continuing to support the CEPAT in Santa Cruz. Support provided to the Bolivian Police led to the development of a specific methodology (EPI Box) to prevent violence against children at the community level. By the end of 2018, 100 of these boxes were in use by 220 trained police officers.

One of the most vulnerable populations, particularly in urban environments, are adolescents involved in commercial sexual violence, who live on the streets and have babies. Both adolescents and their babies are in urgent need of protection, medical attention, food and emotional support and this problem is growing rapidly. A pilot programme, in partnership with Maya Paya Kimsa, Alalay Foundation and Munasim Kullaquita Foundation, provided support to mothers and their babies. By the end of 2018, 300 adolescents and 230 babies benefited from specialized services in La Paz and El Alto. Services include day-care centres where both mothers and babies have comprehensive access to health, nutrition, education, social services and psychosocial services. Here the mother-child bond is strengthened, and a life plan is defined so that the mother fulfils her goals off the street and away from the dynamics of sexual violence and commercial sex work. These spaces use art, theatre, games and sports to engage the adolescent girls and encourage them to make changes in the best interests of their babies, creating a foundation for healthy growth and development and providing a safe, affectionate and protective early childhood. At the same time, this partnership is generating evidence and knowledge to develop an intervention model that can be replicated and scaled up in other departments of Bolivia.

UNICEF Bolivia supported the Santa Cruz departmental government and the El Alto municipal government to establish four "Child-Friendly Markets". This model brings together the market cooperative, its merchants and the community to establish child-friendly spaces within the

market, while engaging parents and children in awareness-raising activities. Parents observed an improvement in children's school performance, market safety and parent-child relations, which also implies fewer children are engaged in work at the market and less violence is occurring at home.

Critical technical and financial support was provided by UNICEF to the Ministry of Justice, departmental governments in La Paz and Santa Cruz and orientation and reintegration centres in both locations to apply new legislation in juvenile justice. UNICEF developed guidance documents, which resulted in more rights-based programmes, reducing the number of adolescents in detention. For example, 18 adolescents in detention were moved to the Open Orientation Centre's programmes in La Paz and access to education, training and life skills in the detention centres increased.

The reality of children and adolescents in street situations is one of the most complex social problems in the country, affecting between 1,500 and 2,000 girls, boys and adolescents in La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. These children are exposed to risks such as sexual and labour exploitation, consumption of alcohol and drugs, sexual violence, commercial sexual violence, trafficking, delinquency and other types of violence. UNICEF, together with the Vice Ministry of Citizen Security, developed the Integral and Intersectoral Model for the Prevention and Response to Children and Adolescents in Street Situations, and supported its implementation.

UNICEF also supported the elaboration of tools for educators, most notably the "Psycho-affective Backpack – Play Area". The backpack contains tools for educators' daily work, including techniques for children and adolescents in street situations' personal development and group work promoting social integration through sports, art, culture and personal learning and social autonomy. Eight-hundred children and adolescents benefited from these interventions at the national level; 250 street educators were trained and can replicate the training for more educators; and 65 backpacks were distributed.

With support from TIGO and in partnership with the Electoral High Tribunal, UNICEF worked to increase birth registration in hospitals and health centres. A total of, 85 hospitals have Civil Registration Centres, increasing registration at birth by 572 per cent between 2015 and 2018. Despite this progress, a significant number of children born in hospitals are not registered onsite. This is partly due to a lack of information among healthcare staff and mothers about the service. UNICEF and the Civil Registration Service (SERECI) continued information campaigns in 2018 that included healthcare staff training in hospitals. Additionally, UNICEF supported SERECI to conduct birth registration campaigns in rural areas and in Care Homes, where 875 children received birth certificates.

UNICEF supported the Plurinational School of Public Management to train 850 civil servants, in 54 courses and eight certification programmes on children's rights, child labour, violence against children, juvenile justice and child trafficking.

With regard to emergency preparedness and response, UNICEF is monitoring the situation of Venezuelan migrant children by gathering informal information from frontline organizations and promoting dialogue among relevant UN agencies and NGOs.

These results contributed to progress towards the Country Programme Outcome Area goals; the UNICEF SP 2018-2021 Goal Area 3; the Patriotic Agenda 2025; the PDES 2016-2020,

Pillars 1, 2, 3, 8 and 12; the UNDAF 2018-2022 Area 3 on Public Administration and Plural Justice and Area 4 on Inter- and Intraculturality and Decolonization; and SDGs 1, 5, 10, 16 and 17.

Goal area 4: Every child lives in a clean and safe environment

To improve sustainability of WASH interventions, UNICEF Bolivia coordinated work between the Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAyA), the MoE and the MoH on national standards for WASH infrastructure in schools and health centres and provided monitoring and technical assistance to the MMAyA, the National Agency for the Sustainability of WASH Services (SENASBA) and the Regulatory Agency of Basic Sanitation (AAPS). UNICEF created capacity building workshops for WASH service operators offering alternative sanitation solutions. For this, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the Gabriel René Moreno University aiming to close gaps in the sanitation cycle in Montero. UNICEF also initiated two certificate programmes through a public-private partnership with NurUniversity and national and subnational public entities; the Diploma in Management of Urban WASH Services and the Diploma in Management of Rural WASH Projects. Sixty technicians participated in the diploma programmes.

At the departmental level, UNICEF helped design Pando's Departmental Water and Sanitation Plan, which will commence implementation in 2019. At the municipal level, agreements to develop a model on Decentralized Sustainable Urban Sanitation Management were established in Montero and El Alto and are aligned with Bolivia's Urban Agenda. UNICEF also helped elaborate Montero's Municipal Plan for Water and Sanitation based on results from the WASH Bottleneck Analysis Tool workshop. This plan is being executed and a municipal platform was established to monitor future implementation.

Towards the elimination of open defecation, UNICEF provided technical support for sanitation scale-up by strengthening the social component of ecological toilets and monitoring operations of partners in Montero who are responsible for 200 of these toilets. With funding from the Swedish Government, UNICEF supported partners who constructed 60 new family sanitation modules in the last quarter of 2018 and planned rehabilitation and remodelling for others.

To build resilience and improve disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness, UNICEF continued to participate in the Technical WASH Board for Emergencies. This platform met regularly, reviewed and updated its operational tools, shared contingency plans, participated in mapping national capacities and supported the Departmental Disaster and Risk Management Training Programme. As a result, UNICEF contributed to the following: 212 communities strengthened their resilience and emergency response capacities (112 communities on WASH and 100 communities on nutrition) in Beni Department; 247 WASH community promoters and 114 nutrition community promoters were trained to provide WASH and nutrition training in their own communities; and the Beni Departmental WASH and Nutrition Contingency Plans and the Guide on Nutrition in Emergencies were reviewed and updated.

In terms of climate change and children, UNICEF Bolivia worked with national decision-makers and youth participants to include child rights, health and education in the Plurinational Climate Change Plan and helped establish the Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth's Youth Platform. This is a participatory mechanism for young people to engage with and influence national plans and policies. In November, 130 youth leaders met in La Paz at the Bolivia Youth Summit on Water and Climate Change: Together with Mother Earth and demanded immediate action to

protect water bodies from contamination and over-exploitation and a seat at the table in decision-making at all political levels. The youth leaders, convened by UNICEF and the MMAyA, also called for urgent measures to reduce climate change vulnerabilities and to generate sustainable development in harmony with Mother Earth. On 1 December, the Summit Statement was handed over to the MMAyA, the Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth and UNICEF, with a commitment to collaborate throughout 2019 and beyond. In this work on youth participation, UNICEF has been careful to ensure gender parity and the representation of both indigenous and mestizo girls', adolescents' and young women's perspectives and experiences.

With regard to research, UNICEF designed the National Research Strategy on Climate Change, Children and Indigenous Peoples to provide new evidence to support integrated action for children. UNICEF also spearheaded the Climate Landscape Analysis for Children and the Impacts of the Urbanization Process on Childhood study to consolidate evidence on the socioeconomic impacts of climate change and urbanization on children. In each of these studies, a gender analysis was explicitly incorporated.

All of these results contributed to progress towards the UNICEF Country Programme Outcome Area goals; the UNICEF SP 2018-2021 Goal Area 4; the Patriotic Agenda 2025, Pillar 9 – Environmental Sovereignty and Integrated Development; the PDES 2016-2020, Goal 7 –Water and Climate Change Risk Prevention; the UNDAF 2018-2022 Area 2, Integrated Development and Pluralistic Economy; and SDGs 4 5, 6 and 11. The results also contribute to the country's achievement of its Nationally Determined Contributions to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and to ensuring the Government integrates disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and mitigation as cross-cutting issues in the sector planning at all levels, as expressed in the Law 777.

Goal area 5: every child has an equitable chance in life

UNICEF Bolivia's strategy moved from evidence generation on public finance for children to effective budget allocation for children at different levels of government. To do this, UNICEF deepened strategic alliances with public entities that control budgets and public policies, like the Ministry of Economy and Public Finance (MEFP) and shared estimates for the national budget for children. Estimates are based on a methodology UNICEF Bolivia created in 2017 to facilitate disaggregation by age, sex and rights categories. Refinement of the methodology continued in 2018 and will keep evolving.

Beyond having budget estimates for children, UNICEF encouraged the MEFP to become a champion for children. The MEFP – empowered with new tools and information – is ensuring adequate budget allocations guarantee results for children. One sign of this commitment is that it now leads sectoral technical discussions on the draft Early Childhood Law. Under its leadership, the intersectoral technical committee developed a costing and initial budget analysis for a set of interventions included in the law.

Also, within the MEFP partnership, UNICEF implemented a training process on budgeting for children to promote budget estimations at the sub-national level, which will feed into national efforts. In total, 233 municipal governments were trained, representing 70 per cent of the country's municipalities. Trainees included 221 local authorities, 987 financial and administrative staff and 388 civil society participants.

UNICEF Bolivia is actively working with the Ministry of Development Planning (MDP) to

integrate a children's rights perspective into the mid-term evaluation of the Economic and Social Development Plan 2016- 2020 (ECDP), within the state's integrated planning system. An appendix on children's rights was included in both the monitoring and evaluation reports of the ECDP. Aligned with the MDP mandate, UNICEF worked with the UN agencies present in Bolivia to support the Government to create a new urban development policy integrating a human rights perspective with a focus on children and youth.

Departmental and municipal assemblies and councils play a key role in approving, supervising and monitoring public budgets for children. Recognizing this, UNICEF partnered with the Parliamentary Network for Children to develop capacity building for assembly members at the subnational level. As part of this, UNICEF created informative materials for assembly members and a guide to encourage local executive branch officials to join yearly budget and programming exercises (Annual Operative Plans).

Aligned with its strategy to create Demonstrative Integrated Models in two municipalities, UNICEF technically accompanied estimation of these municipal budgets for children. UNICEF aims to deepen budget estimation work in these two municipalities by costing their municipal policies on ECD. This work will feed into the methodology UNICEF is creating for scaling up in municipalities countrywide.

These results contributed to progress towards achieving the Country Programme Outcome Area goals; UNICEF SP 2018–2021 Goal Area 5; PDES 2016-2020; the 2025 Patriotic Agenda; the UNDAF 2018-2022 Area 1 on Social Inclusive Development; and to SDGs 1, 5, 10, 13, 16 and 17.

Adolescents and youth – furthering Generation Unlimited

Several major results were achieved for adolescents and youth and contributed to contextualizing the Gen U partnership in the country. With regard to generating evidence and advocacy on the situation, needs and priorities of adolescents, UNICEF organized in April a national symposium on “risk and protecting factors affecting adolescents”. The over 500 participants included international experts and high-level government representatives and aimed to create a dialogue on how public institutions can better address the adolescents' needs, especially with regards to preventing violence against adolescents and perpetrated by them. The symposium generated significant media coverage, putting adolescents on the map in terms of social and policy dialogue, and conveying a different message about the potential of adolescents and the responsibility of the State as well as caregivers to guarantee their rights.

UNICEF Bolivia also undertook several evidence-generation initiatives. These included: supporting key studies such as the World Values Survey and the inter-generational media use and consumption survey; conducting a mapping project on adolescent participation organizations at the national level and in four departments with the NGO Children as Actors Transforming Society; and producing an analysis of school-based adolescent participation and representation mechanisms with the Bolivian Campaign for the Right to Education.

UNICEF organized a consultation with 32 adolescents and youth leaders from the nine departments to better understand their opinions and recommendations about Gen U priorities such as secondary education, skills and employability, and empowerment. Additional topics relevant to the Bolivian context were also discussed, including violence in schools, adolescent health and protection, and climate change. Adolescents were enthused to form networks with peer leaders from other departments and the results of the consultation served to inform Gen U

“localization” plans in Bolivia.

To amplify adolescents’ voices through participation, UNICEF facilitated their involvement in high-level regional events such as the Regional Intergenerational Dialogue on the Rights of Girls, Adolescents and Women on the occasion of the International Day of the Girl in Guatemala (October 2018) and the first regional Symposium on the Rights of the Child in Chile (November 2018) in partnership with the Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL).

To generate broad-based partnerships for adolescents and youth, UNICEF gave presentations on Gen U and led discussions with the UN Resident Coordinator and United Nations agencies. This included UNFPA, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations Volunteers (UNV), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). It led to re-convening the inter-agency working group on Adolescence and Youth, led by UNFPA and co-led by UNICEF. This work was discussed with the Minister of Education, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of External Affairs, the Minister of Development Planning and the coordinator of the National Employment Plan. UNICEF Bolivia also engaged with key private sector companies, chambers of commerce and companies participating in the Global Compact at country level. Finally, a consultation with adolescents and youth from the nine departments of Bolivia was organized to seek their views on Gen U and its relevance for the Bolivian context.

Private sector engagement

UNICEF Bolivia is a pioneer in the incorporation of the private sector as a key partner to achieve programmatic and advocacy goals. Innovative partnerships were developed with four of the country’s most important companies to harness their reach, influence and footprint to maximize positive impacts for children. In November, Mi Teleférico, the La Paz cable car company with 125,000 users per day, officially named their Blue Line “the line for the promotion of children’s rights” as part of the global campaign “Go Blue”. The Vice President, key line ministers and other influential actors participated.

In addition, the UN Global Compact of Bolivia prioritized children’s rights as a major strategy and created a Child Rights Roundtable with 15 companies participating. One of the Roundtable’s commitments is to measure “what companies are doing for children” for the first time through a survey engaging at least 80 companies. This survey, together with the commitment to implement the “Brand Barometer” with UNICEF and the Child Rights Impact Assessments of sugarcane and mining, will provide a baseline for 2018-2022 to measure progress toward the realization of child rights in the business sector. UNICEF Bolivia also initiated individual donations with the private sector through corporate pathways to pledge and Face-to-Face approach with clients of companies involved in the fundraising campaign.

Leveraging partnerships for children and collaborating with UN reform

The UNICEF Bolivia partnerships and fundraising strategy was consolidated and boosted to guarantee achievement of programme results. UNICEF Bolivia also celebrated the signing of three major partnership agreements with the Governments of Canada, Korea and Sweden amounting to more than US\$18 million through 2021. A strong focus was put on gender programming in line with SDG 5, the Gender Action Plan for 2018-2021 and the Swedish and Canadian Feminist International Assistance policies. UNICEF continued to strengthen partnerships with bilateral and multilateral organizations, including financial institutions, within the donor coordination groups to support implementation of the national development plan.

In terms of furthering the UN reform, UNICEF Bolivia played a key role in establishing the new UNDAF 2018-2022 results groups, providing leadership in two and co-leadership in one of the five groups. In addition, UNICEF Bolivia contributed substantially to: 1) implementation of the Joint UN Gender Equality Strategy; 2) establishment of the youth inter-agency group to spearhead the Gen U partnership; 3) participation in the steering committee of the humanitarian country team; and 4) implementation of the Business Operations Strategy and furthering the harmonised approach to cash transfers with UNFPA and UNDP. Two joint programme proposals and a working plan with UNFPA were developed to strengthen collaboration within the UN Common Chapter.

Part 3: Lessons learned and constraints

The new Country Programme 2018-2022 emphasizes as core the transition from sectoral to intersectoral approach and programming to achieve better results for children. This required the promotion and adoption of a different business model, with structural changes both externally and internally to ensure intersectoral coordination around integrated early childhood development, adolescent development and empowerment. Despite the elaboration of public multi-sectoral development plans at national and subnational levels and the increased focus and priority on the youngest children and adolescents within the government, alignment of line ministries to a common and intersectoral framework has been slow.

Internally, UNICEF Bolivia adopted a matrix management model as part of innovation. The organizational structure, planning, budgeting and monitoring processes, including performance evaluation practices were adjusted accordingly. Although challenges linked to mind shifting, organizational culture and practices were evident, notable progress was made in aligning vision, sharing knowledge and fostering team accountability. However, to accelerate changes that are conducive for increased collaboration across sectors, a systemic review of global organizational structures, practices and procedures is recommended.

To achieve optimal intersectoral coordination, UNICEF Bolivia will continue advocacy at the national, departmental and municipal levels on the need to integrate programming and cross-sectoral collaboration to maximise resources and results for children. When possible, UNICEF Bolivia will continue promoting a 'pair to pair' approach for specific initiatives and bring diverse actors around the same table to improve joint work and accountability for the achievement of results. Finally, UNICEF Bolivia continued to stimulate convergence of geographical and programmatic scope to achieve strategic results for children through demonstrative models on the ground linked with public policies for scale up.

For specific sectors, UNICEF aims to build stronger internal guidelines for programming that integrate priorities at the local, national and global level. For example, while adolescent development and empowerment is integrated throughout all results areas of the Country Programme (gender responsive adolescent health in Outcome 1; quality secondary education, skills and opportunities for adolescents in Outcome 2; protection of adolescents in Outcome 3; and adolescent participation in governance and climate change adaptation in Outcome 4), UNICEF Bolivia developed an integrated strategy to guide its work structured around three priorities, resonating well with national priorities, the global Gen U partnership, the ADAP guidance documents, the Gender Action Plan 2018-2022 and the LAC regional priorities: 1. Adolescent health and protection (with a focus on gender equality, including positive

masculinities); 2. Education, skills and opportunities for vulnerable adolescents (with a focus on life project and employability); and 3. Adolescent participation and empowerment of adolescent girls (with a focus on leadership, communication and resilience).

The current political context and bureaucracy in governmental institutions remained critical constraints for programme implementation. This may worsen in 2019 due to conditions created by upcoming presidential elections and growing political sensitivities that affect decisions on how programming is rolled out at central and decentralized levels. UNICEF Bolivia is learning to manage these constraints by working deeper at all levels – national, departmental and municipal – and by engaging actors in the public and private sector as well as civil society. For example, UNICEF Bolivia increased focus on the subnational level with the departmental and municipal governments as well as with CSOs to accompany the implementation of public policies as well as testing and evaluating new cost-effective models for scale up within the national development plan. In addition, engagement with private and public companies was expanded to engage senior government officials to promote programme goals. As one example, the Chief Executive Officer of MiTeleferico engaged the Vice President in the celebration of the 29th Anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Another challenge is training strong human resources and maintaining resilient programmes when partner staff working on key interventions and services or institutions change, taking with them the knowledge and skills acquired, often with UNICEF support. UNICEF Bolivia is learning to address this by creating curricula, supporting new training programmes with public training centres for civil servants, universities and other public and private institutions, and working closely with the Government to create sustainable capacity building programmes reaching greater numbers of people. For example, UNICEF Bolivia generated impetus within the MoE to offer specialized and sustainable IECD human resources training after basic teacher training materials were completed for the initial education level. This training for the teachers, educators and personnel at state entities will be carried out in 2019 through the Specialized Continuous Training Unit (UNEFCO) and the Plurinational School of Public Management.

Similarly, in the area of child protection, an online course and diplomas were developed in partnership with the Public School of Management. For the WASH sector, UNICEF Bolivia worked to develop the operators' capacity certification programme, the online platform on WASH and the new Urban and Rural WASH Certificate Programmes offered by Nur University in collaboration with the MMAyA. These will help address the weak technical capacity in the sector while garnering support from authorities at the national level and ensuring WASH service operators develop decentralized sanitation solutions and management models. Such training will feed into high level discussions and coordination among strategic WASH actors that will help build consensus around strategic approaches to achieve the 2030 goals, implement the National Strategy on Rural Sanitation in Small Communities and promote the National Strategy to Eliminate the Open Defecation.

Another lesson learned was that reaching the most marginalized children requires stronger community level structures and approaches. For example, child protection services not only need to be available, but children need to know what services are available and service providers must have the capacity to provide child-friendly quality services. When recent evidence generated at country level pointed to the family as the space where children suffer or witness the most violence, UNICEF Bolivia accelerated efforts to reach parents with violence prevention programmes. While community-based programmes are essential to this effort, they

are almost non-existent. Therefore, UNICEF Bolivia commenced piloting “mobile child defence units” with the Municipality of La Paz and planning to expand them in other municipalities to increase children’s access to protection services in urban and rural areas. Likewise, “mobile CEPATs” will be piloted to prevent and respond to sexual abuse and violence and successful methodologies used to prevent violence in rural areas will be adapted to urban settings.

Finally, although the Interamerican Development Bank (IADB) and the World Bank make significant investments in the Government’s youth employment agenda, it is clear much more is needed to support marginalized adolescents to acquire the 21st century skills they need to obtain their first decent job. In 2019, UNICEF will develop demonstrative initiatives in this area while working to strengthen the Government programme, “Mi Primer Empleo” (My First Job) and providing specific support to former victims of trafficking. This work will be closely linked to UNICEF Bolivia’s involvement in the UN Mainstreaming, Acceleration, Policy and Support (MAPS) mission agreed to by the Government to accelerate progress towards the SDGs with focus on the urban agenda, poverty reduction, employment and youth.

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