

## 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bolivia is currently living profound political and cultural changes. Even though social conflict is still present, 2010 was a rather peaceful year. The newly approved Political Constitution (2009) requires the support of a series of laws and regulations, approval of which has generated intense social debate around issues such as racism and freedom of speech. For the Government of Bolivia it has been particularly hard to build consensus through dialogue and agreement with opposing social segments. Bolivia also experienced unprecedented economic growth in 2010 (3.9%), and has successfully avoided the most negative effects of the global economic crisis. Nevertheless, most of the population of Bolivia still lives in poverty, especially children and adolescents.

Most of UNICEF's traditional counterparts have experienced changes in their structure and authorities in the last couple of years, due to political changes, leading to a lack of continuity. Nevertheless, it is important to acknowledge major efforts by the Government of Bolivia to close social and economic gaps between rural and urban populations. During the last couple of years UNICEF's cooperation in national initiatives for the improvement of health, nutrition, education, protection and access to sanitary services and clean water for children, adolescents and women in Bolivia has been welcomed at all levels of government.

UNICEF Bolivia is committed to continued support for all efforts by the Bolivian Government to improve the situation of children, adolescents and women in the most vulnerable areas of the country. Our cooperation will continue to support capacity building at all levels of public administration in order to consolidate a national system of social protection that can reach most children and adolescents in Bolivia. UNICEF is also determined to improve its monitoring strategy to finish the current CP with a clear perspective on the situation of children, adolescents and women in Bolivia to serve as the basis for the next Country Programme.

## 2 COUNTRY SITUATION AS AFFECTING CHILDREN AND WOMEN

The robust growth of Bolivia's economy during the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, mainly due to external favourable conditions, allowed a constant increase in transfers to sub-national levels, especially to municipalities in departments that produce gas and minerals. According to the Central Bank of Bolivia, net international reserves reached 1,700 million dollars in 2006 and more than 9,000 million in 2010. Furthermore, GDP per capita recovered, reaching 1,683 dollars per year in 2009.

Despite this positive economic environment, Bolivia still faces many challenges to translate economic growth into social benefits. Rapid urbanisation makes it difficult to cover the needs of the population in relation to health access and education services. It is estimated that 66% of Bolivians live in urban areas, with a projection of 73% by 2030.

High levels of poverty prevent children from improving their living conditions. In 2008 approximately 59% of the population was considered poor and around 33% was in extreme poverty, including approximately 1.9 million children and adolescents. Child poverty is more severe amongst indigenous groups and young girls living in rural areas. The existence of social gaps between rural and urban populations explains the focus on rural areas in the UNICEF- Bolivian Government Country Programme.

Neonatal mortality represents approximately 54% of the total deaths of children under one year old. Disparities between urban and rural areas continue to be a major

challenge; for every child under one year old that dies in urban areas, approximately two die in rural areas. In urban areas, 13 out of 100 children under five years old suffer from chronic malnutrition; this figure is 2.5 times higher in rural areas (32%).

According to the Ministry of Water and Environment, sanitation services are available for 47% of the population (54% in urban areas, 37% in rural areas). Moreover, 2008 ENDSA results show that in 6% of these homes in rural areas, water recollection is the responsibility of school-age children, preventing them from attending school or involvement in recreational activities.

Progress in access to education and reducing gender gaps has taken place. In 2008, primary school net enrolment reached 90%, almost reaching gender parity (90.1% for male students and 89.9% for females). Primary school completion rates reached 77% in 2008 (76.4% for male students and 78.2% for female students).

According to media coverage in major cities, violence affects mainly women and children. However, there is little relevant data to back up this argument and little research that reveals the causes and consequences of the level, scope and effects of violence against children and adolescents. The 2008 ENDSA states that children are still physically punished in 80% of Bolivian households.

According to information managed by the Child Protection programme component, 92% of the population is aware of the importance of having a birth certificate; however, only 61% have access to Civil Registry services needed to obtain a birth certificate for a newborn.

## **3 CP ANALYSIS & RESULT**

### **3.1 CP Analysis**

#### **3.1.1 CP Overview**

This sub-section provides an analytical overview of the main issues in country programming in 2010 in relation to the strategies of the MTSP and the trends in UN and UNICEF cooperation.

#### **3.1.2 Programme Strategy**

##### **3.1.2.1 Capacity Development**

Major 2010 initiatives regarding capacity development focused on protecting the rights of children and adolescents, strengthening national public capacities and empowering women through initiatives like communal banks. All programme components have consistently invested in capacity-building strategies to improve the quality of education, health services and social protection services, as well as to promote better coordination between sub-national and central levels. UNICEF's microcredit experience since 1996 shows that village banks are usually the only microcredit system available to the population in intervention areas, especially women. Overall, microfinance institutions do not reach remote rural communities and most community members cannot comply with their requirements for credit access. In this context, in 2010 UNICEF started the three-year inter-agency Joint Programme 'Integration of indigenous Andean producers to new national and international value chains' that includes the sustainable work done by the "Qullqi Wasi Yuyay Jap'ina" association (AQWYJ), which administers the village banking system. The AQWYJ trained the Management Committee's members, mostly women, who are in charge of monitoring loans within each village bank. Training was provided on village banking organisation, resources administration, loan management, gender and leadership. Once the training process concluded, 12 new banks were created with seed capital for agro-ecological production. Village banks are a key element for the association's strengthening and community participation. They empower communities to express their demands and exercise social control over their municipal governments.

UNICEF also sought to bring children and adolescents closer to new information and communication technologies and foster their regular participation as citizen journalists, to develop their capacities and produce their own stories on different children and adolescents' issues, particularly those considered in the current Cooperation Program.

### **3.1.2.2 Effective Advocacy**

The main advocacy issues supported by the Communication component in 2010 were:

**Progressive Eradication of Child Labour:** An information and awareness-raising campaign on the state and the consequences of children under 14 working in Bolivia, was implemented by the Inter-Institutional Commission for Child Labour Eradication (CIEPTI), chaired by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Welfare and supported by UNICEF, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and "*Desarrollo y Autogestión*". The campaign 'Score a goal: Eradicating child and adolescent labour exploitation' highlights the key role of games and education in reducing child labour, and urges the different organs of central government, departments and municipalities to facilitate universal access to education and health in order to contribute to child labour eradication.

**International Hand-washing Day:** UNICEF and UNILEVER signed an agreement in October to support *International Hand-washing Day*. UNILEVER and UNICEF reached the most remote areas of the country, where access to clean water and sanitation services is particularly limited. Recreational and learning activities on hand-washing were undertaken while raising awareness on the importance of these hygiene practices.

**Child and adolescent participation:** According to their own perspectives, child and adolescent participation is the main unresolved matter in the fulfilment of their rights. Therefore, UNICEF Bolivia has addressed this issue by implementing the following activities: involvement of mayoral candidates through forums and interviews (broadcast on television and YouTube); participatory development of a plan for the International Year of Youth with adolescents from all over the country; and appointment of a team of reporters/adolescents in the municipality of La Paz, with strong knowledge of rights, new technologies and radio production.

### **3.1.2.3 Strategic Partnerships:**

- **Advocacy on Rights Knowledge and Fulfilment:** Petrobras, UNICEF and the Friends of Social Responsibility Foundation signed an alliance that will benefit children and young people from all over the country through the program 'Childhood Counts'. Its objective is to support the dissemination, promotion and fulfilment of children's and adolescents' rights, as well as to raise awareness and knowledge regarding sustainable development issues such as water conservation and recycling practices. This alliance goes beyond 2010 and aims to become a joint rights advocacy model with the potential to include in 2011 new partners applying a social responsibility approach.
- **Triple Seal based on quality standards of industrial production aimed at progressively eradicating child labour.** The Triple Seal was established following the leadership of the Bolivian Institute of Quality Norms (IBNORCA) and the Bolivian Institute of Foreign Trade (IBCE), with UNICEF's support. The Triple Seal defines quality norms and provides a "guarantee seal" to products free of child labour, thus ensuring that children have not participated in the production chain. Moreover, this seal benefits Bolivian exports and facilitates the involvement of qualified labour force. The alliance has developed Social Communication modules which will be used in industrial training in 2011.

- **UNICEF and UNILEVER join efforts to increase knowledge on hygiene practices.** Within the framework of International Hand-washing Day, UNICEF and UNILEVER forged an alliance to bring Communication for Development (C4D) activities on ideal hygiene practices to different areas of the country. The first phase of this alliance, focused on raising awareness among teachers, students and communities on the importance of hand-washing, reached seven cities and several municipalities of La Paz, El Alto, Sucre, Cochabamba, Beni, Cobija y Potosí.

#### **3.1.2.4 Knowledge Management**

The development of a Knowledge Management (KM) Strategy in the Co is to start from a re-definition of the roles and *raison d'être* of our Documentation Centre (CENDOC) and its necessary, more proactive interaction with other similar structures within the UN System and counterparts nationwide.

CENDOC was founded with the idea that it should evolve into a permanent, open (not limited to UNICEF) learning community capable of ensuring horizontal cooperation among counterparts, especially through wide dissemination of good practices and various modules of regularly updated e-training modules.

Furthermore, CENDOC is intended to become a social indicators research department as well as a solid media monitoring and trend-analysis unit providing quarterly reports on media coverage of UNICEF and children's issues. It would take into account the following criteria: a) thematic coverage; b) frequency of pre-selected keyword items and c) relevance, in-depth quality and accuracy of news items. Socialisation and collective construction of CENDOC will be supported by institutional strengthening and technical support to local development teams.

#### **3.1.2.5 C4D - Communication for Development**

The National Development Plan 'Vivir Bien' (Live Well), highlights as a State policy a set of actions aimed at improving the social and economic conditions of the Bolivian population, with a particular emphasis on children, adolescents, women and indigenous groups. These actions are considered in UNICEF Bolivia's 2009-2012 Country Programme Action Plan and consequently, in the C4D strategic proposal launched by the Communication team in 2010.

The objective is to increase knowledge and fulfilment of children and adolescents' rights through communication and social mobilisation actions that involve families, communities, organisations, institutions and authorities. A set of objectives and expected results have been defined for each of group.

The strategic model should impact on the following spheres: information and awareness-raising that links UNICEF with the community; participatory advocacy linking UNICEF with strategic partners; communication participatory processes linking UNICEF, the community, children and adolescents; information and mobilisation linking the community with strategic partners; information and good practices linking the community with children and adolescents; mobilisation linking children and adolescents with strategic partners; and public policies, programmes, plans and sectoral communication strategies linking strategic partners with children and adolescents.

### **3.1.3 Normative Principles**

#### **3.1.3.1 Human Rights Based Approach to Cooperation**

The Cooperation Programme focused on the most severe social and cultural inequalities through the promotion of human rights-based public policies. The Programme supported initiatives to ensure that indigenous groups have access to quality bilingual inter-cultural education and to health services, particularly amongst the Guarani people. Water and sanitation policies were fostered in the most excluded rural communities of the eastern

part of the country. UNICEF made efforts to develop social protection systems for those children forced to work in the most adverse and dangerous conditions in the sugarcane and chestnut harvests. UNICEF also advocated for the support given to people migrating to Argentina, Brazil and Chile as well as to indigenous women receiving meagre salaries.

The Cooperation Programme is stepping up efforts to develop strategies and approaches that make operational the human rights-based approach. UNICEF developed a "State of Children and Adolescents' Rights" aimed at showing, disseminating and advocating for the reduction of inequalities. Child-Friendly Schools were supported in education policies, incorporating pedagogy standards, strengthening infrastructure and support for school transport. UNICEF also supported management practices in health services aimed at reducing neonatal mortality and promoting hygiene practices through a community learning strategy, based on a social empowerment and reflective dynamic. Village Banks became an interesting experience, focused on women's empowerment and seeking to find economic options that could contribute to reducing deprivation. Special emphasis needs to be placed on incorporating the cultural vision of indigenous groups in public policies and placing children at the cultural centre of Bolivian society, as well as eradicating violence against children and promoting a culture of peace.

### **3.1.3.2 Gender Equality and Mainstreaming**

In 2010 UNICEF's gender approach focused on integrating families and communities into initiatives to protect the rights of children and women. Advocacy and social mobilisation actions aimed to highlight the importance of gender equity and the strengthening of public policies, knowledge generation, training and production of materials. The most relevant results obtained in 2010 were: a Gender Strategy for the Health Sector fostered by UNICEF and led by the Ministry of Health; documentation of the women's empowerment experience in the framework of the Water, Hygiene and Environmental Sanitation Programme, lessons learned from which will be applied in future programming; and the development of printed materials on human trafficking in the framework of the Protection Programme. Additionally, UNICEF has supported research on childhood and gender, including current studies on migration and a situation analysis on the vulnerability of indigenous poor girls aged between 10 and 14 years old regarding issues such as abuse and sexual exploitation.

UNICEF has strengthened its partnerships with women's organisations through which it provided training on local public policies to female leaders in order to prevent violence at school and family. UNICEF also promoted training in human rights for indigenous and Afro-descendent men and women, to strengthen their knowledge and use of national and international protection instruments. UNICEF also managed to consolidate agreement around a work plan for the empowerment of Guaraní women.

Lastly, within the framework of the recommendations of the revised gender policy, UNICEF developed educational material on CEDAW and CDN, as well as contributing to a "*Methodological Guide to Implement the Cross Cutting Strategy on Gender from a Human Rights, Poverty Reduction, Development and Intercultural Perspective*", developed by the United Nations Gender Team. Together with this team, UNICEF also implemented a plan to follow up on the CEDAW Committee's recommendations and supported the strengthening of organisations and women's leadership, particularly indigenous women.

## **3.2 Programme Components**

**Title:** *Child and adolescent survival, health and development*

### **Purpose**

This component contributes to UNDAF results 2 and 3; its priorities are focused on reducing maternal and neonatal mortality, improving health indicators of children and

adolescents and reducing the risk of contracting STD/HIV/AIDS amongst adolescents, young people and families.

Sectorial priorities determined the following expected results for 2010:

- Mortality reduction of chronically malnourished children
- Improved access and quality of nutrition services in 52 municipalities through the establishment and adequate operation of Nutrition Units, the Child-Friendly Hospital Initiative and implementation of a communication strategy
- Improvement of integrated, quality attention to mothers and children
- Higher coverage of pregnant women with access to HIV rapid tests and increased knowledge of families and adolescents to prevent HIV.

**Resources Used (In US Dollars):**

<b>Programme/ Resource Type</b>	<b>CPAP Ceiling 2010</b>	<b>Funded 2010</b>	<b>Expected Expenditure 2010</b>	<b>Ceiling Gap 2010</b>	<b>% Expend CPAP</b>	<b>% Expend Funded</b>
<b>YH211 - Health and Nutrition</b>	<b>3,360,000</b>	<b>2,674,852</b>	<b>2,370,009</b>	<b>685,148</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>89%</b>
OR	3,200,000	2,536,932	2,232,089	663,068	70%	88%
RR	160,000	137,920	137,920	22,080	86%	100%

**Result Achieved:**

In 2010 UNICEF support helped to achieve important progress in terms of health-related public policies. The Draft Law, 'One Health System' and the Sectoral Health Plan 2010-2020 were formulated to concentrate national efforts to provide health services to the majority of the population of Bolivia. Additionally, considerable responsibility for health care was taken at the sub-national levels.

UNICEF's efforts also helped strengthen capacities of health services at municipal and community levels, consolidating better quality networks of health care for women, children and adolescents, especially in rural areas. With the purpose of integrating the work of health networks and communities as breastfeeding advocates, UNICEF has supported the implementation of the Mother and Child Friendly Hospitals Initiative in six departments. As a result, four hospitals have already been certified and six others are in the process of being certified. Additionally, this year a total of 28 health centres also committed to this initiative.

There are still important challenges in relation to health care in the country. Early Childhood Development needs to be incorporated as a priority into public national policies. According to the Demographic Health Survey, anaemia amongst children between 6-to-59 months-old increased from 51% in 2003 to 61% in 2008. Consequently, during the last two years UNICEF Health programming focused on strengthening nutrition services; particularly supporting the program of ferrous sulfate supplement and strengthening Nutrition Units.

Due to the implementation of the quality improvement fast cycle strategy, the number of cases of neonatal asphyxia and post-partum hemorrhage (main causes of maternal and neonatal mortality) continues to decrease. The number of cases of neonatal asphyxia

decreased from 30 to 10 monthly cases (average of six hospitals). This strategy, which has proven to have an impact in the short term, has been expanded nationally. Currently, 19 hospitals are implementing it, covering 30% of births in the country.

Furthermore, the Maternal Mortality Surveillance System is being implemented in six departments. Data shows that while in 2009 a total of 211 maternal deaths were reported, by August 2010 only 103 had been reported. In the six departments supported by UNICEF, the number of deaths fell from 90 cases in 2009 to 44 cases in 2010.

The capacity of health services to prevent and respond to perinatal HIV has improved as the number of units offering the rapid test has increased (from 55 health units in 2007, to 175 in 2008, 234 in 2009 to 315 in 2010). The goal is 500 health units; therefore the Program has reached 60% of its goal. Likewise, the number of pregnant women taking the rapid test has also increased (from 7,000 in 2007; to 42,745 in 2008; 73,000 in 2009; and 90,000 in 2010), reaching an overall coverage of 2.3% in 2007 and 30% in 2010. The increase in testing improved early detection of HIV cases. While 50 pregnant women with HIV were detected in 2007, 87 cases were detected in 2008, 118 in 2009 and 145 by September 2010.

UNICEF included social-based organisations (Bartolina Sisas, Union of peasants of Bolivia, women town councillor network, ACOBOL and young people) in some of health management processes. A total of 37 municipal resolutions (87% of municipalities of intervention) supported by the women town councillor network were passed to ensure that municipalities assign the required budget to buy "Nutribebe", create Municipal Nutrition Commissions and support infrastructure of Nutrition Units.

### **Future Workplan**

Main actions planned for 2011 are:

- Focus on strategies to reduce maternal and neonatal deaths and reduce malnutrition, particularly at the community level
- Continue supporting collaborative strategies and Maternal Homes
- Continue supporting the Immunization Programme to introduce the pneumococcal vaccine
- Implement C4D strategies and community empowerment, particularly for women
- Finish the HIV decentralisation programme, building capacities of health human resources and strengthening population demand for qualified health attention.

**Title: *Water, hygiene and environmental sanitation***

### **Purpose:**

UNICEF is the only international cooperation partner in Bolivia implementing a Water, Hygiene and Environmental Sanitation Programme in remote rural and mainly indigenous communities with less than 2,000 inhabitants. The Programme, implemented in 54 municipalities of five Departments of the Andes, Amazonia and Chaco regions, contributes to Millennium Development Goals 2, 5 and 7 as well as to UNDAF results 1, 2, 3 and 5. The Programme is taken into consideration in the National Development Plan, as a strategic component to bring water and sanitation to remote rural communities.

The Programme seeks to: a) ensure access to water and sanitation in rural communities, schools, day-care centres and health services; b) promote better hygiene practices; c) strengthen capacities of national institutions, departmental services, municipal governments and communities; and d) provide technical support to the Ministry of Water and Environment to develop sectoral policies to fulfil the right to clean water and sanitation of indigenous children.

### **Resources Used (In US Dollars):**

<b>Programme/ Resource Type</b>	<b>CPAP Ceiling 2010</b>	<b>Funded 2010</b>	<b>Expected Expenditure 2010</b>	<b>Ceiling Gap 2010</b>	<b>% Expend CPAP</b>	<b>% Expend Funded</b>
<b>YW212 - WASH</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>3,897,573</b>	<b>3,393,437</b>	<b>(897,573)</b>	<b>113%</b>	<b>87%</b>
OR	2,900,000	3,797,573	3,308,138	(897,573)	114%	87%
RR	100,000	100,000	85,299	-	85%	85%

### **Result Achieved:**

Regarding *programme management*, a management information system was implemented to measure programme performance and reporting to donors. It is linked to the national water and sanitation information system currently under development by the Ministry of Water and Environment.

Under the *institutional strengthening* component, UNICEF continued to support the sector policy to implement the Community Development (DESCOM) strategy. UNICEF has provided strong support to reinforce the capacity of the technicians working in the Departmental Services and municipal governments, through existing training programmes with NUR University. A total of 200 municipal technicians (20% women) took part in this capacity-building programme. UNICEF continued to strengthen the capacities of municipal governments to independently implement their own integrated water, sanitation and hygiene interventions (known as the SABS strategy), which has been recognised by the government and donors as a major achievement of UNICEF's programme.

Water supply and sanitation *services* have been provided to 11,180 inhabitants in 86 communities and 6,360 children in 106 primary schools – approximately 90% of the 2010 goal. The implementation model has been recognised as a good example of decentralisation and partner mobilisation, since municipal governments are accountable for up to 49% of total costs of project implementation and communities contribute local materials and unskilled labour.

To strengthen *municipal government monitoring*, UNICEF has supported 29 municipalities to develop a complete mapping of community water services and water and sanitation services in primary schools. The second version of a manual to design and implement water and sanitation services using appropriate technologies was issued and is being disseminated by the Ministry of Water and Environment. A drinking water quality monitoring strategy was launched on 2010.

Providing *improved sanitation* in remote rural communities is a serious challenge in Bolivia. The emphasis placed on the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) initiative (SANTOLIC in Spanish) has started to yield results, as highlighted during the October 2010 Multi-donor Programme Monitoring Mission.

The *behaviour change* component has emphasised the need to modify three key hygiene habits. In 2010, three intervention models were implemented with four NGOs specialised in community health. Documentation and analysis of these models will constitute a relevant input for the design and application of a communication strategy for changing habits that is being developed.



The government has expressed its intention assume responsibility for the construction of water systems in communities with less than 2,000 inhabitants. According to MTR analysis, UNICEF is ready to transfer its experience and methodology without a negative impact on consumers.

Under the new institutional framework promoted by the Ministry of Water and Environment, close lines of cooperation have been established with the new key sectoral institutions.

### **Future Workplan**

2011 priority tasks include:

- Development of the programmatic approach for communities with less than 2,000 inhabitants
- Systematisation of strategies, methodologies and lessons learned in the multi-donor programme to ensure transfer of UNICEF's know-how to national and departmental institutions
- Implementation of a transition plan with the Ministry of Water and Environment to ensure that the process will not jeopardize the provision of services to rural indigenous families
- Develop strategies to mitigate the impact of climate change and natural disaster risk; improve overall sanitation coverage in Bolivia by scaling up the CLTS approach; transfer the hygiene promotion strategy and provide technical assistance for its implementation
- Reinforce the inter-sectoral strategy through the development of joint activities with the ministries of Education and Health.

**Title: *Education for life and citizenship***

### **Purpose:**

The 'Education for Life and Citizenship Programme' supports the National Strategic Development Plan (2008-2020) and MDGs 2 and 3. It also contributes to UNDAF result 3 as well as other UNDAF results related to malnutrition, integrated early childhood development (IECD), quality universal basic education and the development of social protection systems. The programme component also assumes cluster co-lead responsibilities, in support to the Bolivian Government, in risk management and emergency education.

Programme strategies are based on, and contribute to, implementation of the proposed Education Law and its emerging national and local education policies, focussing on Intra- and Inter-cultural Pluri-lingual Education (IIPE). Based on the criteria defined by the new CP, this programme component seeks to provide equal opportunities to all children and adolescents (with emphasis on the most vulnerable, especially indigenous girls living in remote rural areas), and promotes increased access to quality IECD services, inclusive quality basic education, and school retention and completion.

### **Resources Used (In US Dollars)**

<b>Programme/ Resource Type</b>	<b>CPAP Ceiling 2010</b>	<b>Funded 2010</b>	<b>Expected Expenditure 2010</b>	<b>Ceiling Gap 2010</b>	<b>% Expend CPAP</b>	<b>% Expend Funded</b>
<b>YE213 - Education</b>	<b>3,065,000</b>	<b>4,481,469</b>	<b>3,906,628</b>	<b>(1,336,469)</b>	<b>127%</b>	<b>87%</b>
OR	2,905,000	4,245,069	3,670,320	(1,340,069)	126%	86%

ORE	-	80,000	79,908			100%
RR	160,000	156,400	156,400	3,600	98%	100%

### **Result Achieved**

Within the framework of the Institutional Strategic Plan of the MoE and the CFSI, the national Strategy for Integrated Early Childhood Development is ready for implementation and Early Learning Development Standards (ELDS), based on studies about good child care practices of indigenous nations, were validated and translated into curriculum competencies and materials as well as into inter-sectoral indicators for community-based, conducive child-friendly environments. Indicators for children younger than six were integrated into the national Education Management Information System (EMIS), and a baseline study in 30 selected municipalities was conducted. In 15 municipalities, high-level advocacy meetings with local authorities and community leaders led to local policy development. Strategies and good practices for IECD are being disseminated, via radio, in four municipalities. IECD services were provided to 15,000 children younger than six (49 per cent girls) in 38 municipalities. Of the children who benefited from these different modalities of services, 92 per cent now have access to birth registration, 60 per cent have reached adequate physical, psycho-social and intellectual development, and 93 per cent of children younger than two years are immunised.

At the level of national public policy, access and completion of quality basic education was supported by the incorporation of rights- and community-based indicators/approaches in law, norms and curriculum, as well as by the implementation of replicable local strategies in rural and urban areas based on the Child-Friendly School (CFS) concept. Methodologies for pluri-lingual teaching and learning are now part of the curriculum, and respective indicators are reflected in the EMIS, the Registro Único Docente Estudiantil (RUDE), and the Grading System (learning achievements). The Observatory for Education Quality was supported to establish a baseline on learning achievements in the area of comprehensive reading, logical reasoning and knowledge of the national reality.

Implementation of the CFSI has benefited 114,354 children (51 per cent girls) and 6,365 teachers in more than 1,900 schools in 47 municipalities (most with indigenous majorities) in five departments. In urban areas, special focus was given to the prevention of HIV/AIDS. Local curricula, reflecting language and culture, were developed for children in 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> grade (more than 8,000 children benefitting). For further disparity reduction in education, primary school aged children and their families of Guarani (4,982 children) and Afro-descendent origin were supported through the provision of learning materials and the establishment of three education centres, as well as by empowerment of communities (90,000 people) through the strengthening of their leaders and community members.

As a result of the CFS intervention, the pre-school Gross Enrollment Rate increased in target areas by two points, to 34 per cent, and primary school Net Enrollment Rate increased by 16 points (from 35 to 51 per cent). Completion rates for 6<sup>th</sup> grade increased by three points (from 79 to 82 per cent), while the Gender Parity Index (GPI) in primary completion is 0.88. In addition, 45 out of 100 children (increase of 14) completed 6<sup>th</sup> grade, and 35 out of 100 children (increase of 13) completed 8<sup>th</sup> grade, at the appropriate age. Some 4,287 out-of-school children were re-enrolled by providing 327 new grades in remote rural schools, and more than 19,000 students benefited from school transport systems; 46 per cent of beneficiaries are girls. Presently, 73 per cent of the costs of the CFS intervention are carried by local authorities.

Adolescents, especially girls of reproductive age, were targeted by incorporating human rights and life skills into the national curriculum and its teaching in Non-Formal Education (NFE) centres. In 65 NFE centres, 5,045 adolescents and adults (54 per cent women) participated in improved learning processes supported by community libraries.

The MTR process identified the lack of documentation and dissemination of achieved results, good practices and lessons learnt, as well as programme communication as one of the main programme weaknesses.

### **Future Workplan**

The main priorities for 2011 are to support the:

- Implementation of the Education Law and the Institutional Strategic Plan
- Implementation of the national strategy for IECD, finalisation and implementation of the ELDS, as well as policy development and enforcement at all levels of the state, focusing on accredited capacity building programmes for administrators and educators
- Development of systems and mechanisms to facilitate the gathering, analysis and use of data to measure educational results
- Implementation of the national and sub-national Plan for Risk Reduction and Management.

### **Title: *Child protection***

#### **Purpose:**

The main goal of the Child Protection Programme is to consolidate a protective environment for children and adolescents by strengthening national and local child protection systems and their mechanisms to prevent and respond to child abuse, exploitation and violence, as well as to incorporate child protection strategies into the education, health, social protection and justice sectors. Other goals include: ensuring the right to identity for undocumented children and adolescents, especially in rural areas; progressively eradicating the worst forms of child labour; improving access to justice for children and adolescent victims or witnesses of crime; promoting positive parenting; and promoting juvenile justice reforms in line with international standards.

The component contributes to UNDAF result 3 (excluded and marginal population groups have the individual and communal capacity to promote their own social inclusion, the full exercise of their rights and the improvement of their quality of life), all MDGs, the Millennium Declaration, and all relevant international human rights treaties and covenants. It is consistent with the National Development Plan and the Political Constitution of the Pluri-national State of Bolivia.

#### **Resources Used**

<b>Programme/ Resource Type</b>	<b>CPAP Ceiling 2010</b>	<b>Funded 2010</b>	<b>Expected Expenditure 2010</b>	<b>Ceiling Gap 2010</b>	<b>% Expend CPAP</b>	<b>% Expend Funded</b>
<b>YS214 - Child Protection</b>	<b>2,810,000</b>	<b>1,557,324</b>	<b>1,291,590</b>	<b>1,252,676</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>83%</b>
OR	2,630,000	1,401,687	1,135,952	1,228,313	43%	81%
RR	180,000	155,637	155,637	24,363	86%	100%

## **Result Achieved**

Regarding *violence*, partnership with the Office of Attorney General led to the development of a critical path for victims' response in six of nine departments. UNICEF continued to support the establishment of Gesell chambers - currently operating in six departments. It also supported the technical and administrative strengthening of Therapeutic Response Centers in three departments, providing attention to more than 250 cases.

Concerning *child labour eradication*, UNICEF has strengthened links between the national and departmental level through the establishment of four sub-commissions on Child Labour Eradication for chestnut and sugarcane harvests. UNICEF provided technical assistance for the drafting of a participatory proposal to reform Chapter 6 of the Child and Adolescent Code and labour legislation, ensuring a minimum age for employment and the protection of adolescent workers. UNICEF, the Departmental Service of Social Management of Santa Cruz and the Bolivian Institute of Foreign Trade launched an advocacy campaign of the Triple Seal (products free of child labour and forced and discriminatory labour) as a strategy to eradicate child labour in sugarcane harvests.

Efforts to make relevant reforms in the area of Juvenile Justice were stymied by the lack of a government counterpart representing all stakeholders. UNICEF has provided technical support to the National Juvenile Justice board to draft a proposal to reform the Child and Adolescent Code, increasing the age of criminal responsibility to 18. UNICEF also developed a model on Socio-Educational Measures (not involving deprivation of freedom) that is currently being implemented as a pilot.

In all 46 municipalities where UNICEF's inter-sectoral intervention is underway, 90% of Municipal Child Defender's Offices (MCDO) are implementing awareness-raising activities in communities, with more than 16,456 people participating. At the national level, there are 303 MCDOs, representing 87.5% of all municipalities, 100% of which have trained community promoters and adequate advocacy material.

Finally, UNICEF has developed a baseline that will help to build protection indicators to measure the impact of the activities implemented over the next two years.

The MTR process pointed out a lack of an integrated government leadership. The large number of issues addressed may lead to thematic and operational dispersion. Thus, the MTR recommended establishing a sustainable strategy with geographic and thematic focus. It was suggested that this programmatic component guide the implementation of the planned "National Movement against Violence and in Favour of Good Treatment". The component should also strengthen its contribution to the articulation of the National Protection System around priority strategies and themes. Finally, the component needs to effectively influence the development of the Child and Adolescent Code.

## **Future Workplan:**

Main actions planned for 2011:

- Development of a sustainable strategy incorporating geographic and thematic focus
- Guide implementation of the "National Movement against Violence and in Favour of Good Treatment"
- Contribute to the articulation of a National Protection System, implementing a training plan on the human rights-based approach and supporting the implementation of binding programming
- Provide technical assistance and advocate for the inclusion of key protection issues in the Child and Adolescent Code's reform process

- Establish strategic partnerships for capacity development of counterparts, in order to apply the psycho-affective and psycho-social recovery program during emergencies
- Ensure the operation of MCDOs' information systems in the 48 priority municipalities
- Ensure and strengthen the operation of the information systems of SEDEGES and the Office of the Attorney General in the departments, as well as that of the Supreme Electoral Court at the national level.

**Title *Public policy, advocacy and partnerships for child rights***

**Purpose**

The purpose of this component is to strengthen democratic governance in order to build an intercultural society based on social equity from a human rights-based, gender and intercultural approaches. Programme activities aim to develop strategies to transfer ownership of the CO's initiatives to local decision-makers and to promote the scaling-up and strengthening of public policies that affect children and adolescents. UNICEF fosters the definition of institutional competencies, the development of related institutional frameworks, and the allocation of adequate resources to ensure the visibility of children rights' objectives in sectorial and decentralisation policies and legal reform initiatives that will ensure the fulfilment of children's rights. UNICEF also promotes inter-ministerial coordination, with a gender-oriented and intercultural perspective, and contributes to the strengthening of information systems and social mobilisation endeavours.

At the local level, UNICEF supports improved coordination between all CP components in order to achieve a higher degree of inter-sector collaboration. It fosters inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms in departments, municipalities and communities with UNICEF presence, and supports capacity building for social oversight of rights fulfilment with participation by individuals, communities and grassroots groups.

The programme is closely aligned with the expected results of the National Development Plan, especially regarding the newly approved comprehensive Law of Autonomies and Decentralisation, as well as with the objectives of the National Social Protection System and the National Program to Eradicate Extreme Poverty.

**Resources Used (In US Dollars)**

<b>Programme/ Resource Type</b>	<b>CPAP Ceiling 2010</b>	<b>Funded 2010</b>	<b>Expected Expenditure 2010</b>	<b>Ceiling Gap 2010</b>	<b>% Expend CPAP</b>	<b>% Expend Funded</b>
<b>YY215 - Public Policy</b>	<b>1,860,000</b>	<b>2,136,847</b>	<b>1,645,000</b>	<b>(276,847)</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>77%</b>
OR	1,700,000	1,938,975	1,451,269	(238,975)	85%	75%
RR	160,000	197,871	193,730	(37,871)	121%	98%

The public policy, advocacy and partnership for child's rights component currently funds the functioning of local development teams who carry out most UNICEF actions on the field. The programme component also managed to consolidate fund-raising activities to cover its operations during 2010.

## **Results Achieved**

UNICEF has strengthened its cooperation with the different branches of the Bolivian State: Executive branch (supporting the design and regulation of the Law on Autonomies and its management models); Legislative branch (fostering the inclusion of children's and adolescents' rights in new norms); and Judicial branch (applying recently approved national norms and international agreements).

An important achievement of the Public Policies component was the appropriation of UNICEF's supported Municipal Inter-sectorial Committees (CIM) and Departmental Inter-Sectorial Committees (CID) by local government counterparts. These instruments have led to effective coordination among different government areas in order to respond to communities' and municipalities' needs in a timely and adequate fashion. Thus, 100% of multi-sectorial municipalities where UNICEF intervenes have CIMs, 94% of which are operational. Three out of five departments where UNICEF works have operating CIDs and this is expected to reach the 100% goal by the end of the cooperation program.

This component has supported the institutional and legislative reform process through an agreement with the Pluri-national Legislative Assembly to implement a Children and Adolescents Parliamentary Net, the objective of which is to support Assembly members regarding laws impacting children's rights. UNICEF also supports the Ministry of Autonomy in: a) the drafting process of the 'Framework Law on Autonomies and Decentralization'; b) implementation as a public policy of the Child-friendly Municipality Initiative (CFMI), which will begin operating in 2011 as a pilot; c) drafting of the National Plan on Children and Adolescents. The proposed "social observatory on child rights" was replaced by a "Knowledge Station" that offers a wider and binding monitoring and advocacy structure, and is currently being developed.

According to the MTR, the main weakness of this component in the first two years of the Cooperation program was the lack of adequate instruments, models and proposals to guide the Programme as a whole in the public policies and integral approach of UNICEF's interventions.

The MTR process recommended strengthening the role of the component in promoting linkages, to improve integral actions at the local level. Therefore, the component will boost its efforts to implement the Child-friendly Municipality Initiative in conjunction with the different levels of government's decentralisation.

The programme's main counterparts are the Ministry of Autonomies, the Social and Economic Policy Analysis Unit (UDAPE) from the Ministry of Planning, the National Institute of Statistics (INE), the National Legislative Assembly, the National Institute of Justice, the Ombudsman, departmental prefectures and municipalities.

Furthermore, the programme actively participates in the 'Ventana de Convivencia y Paz' (Co-existence and Peace Window) and the 'Ventana de Desarrollo Productivo' (Productive Development Window).

## **Future Workplan**

In line with MTR results and recommendations, the programme is prioritising an operational strategy for the rest of the Country Programme period that will permit the streamlining of its activities to focus on high impact/high priority strategies. Currently, the program is working under four strategic axes (vulnerable population, local development, institutional and legal reforms and knowledge management) that encompass a number of activities, the continuity of which will be evaluated (and regrouped) in terms of their impact. This will permit us to focus with greater impact and cost-efficiency on a selected number of priority results.

Main actions planned for 2011:

- Implementation of the Child-friendly Municipality Initiative (CFMI) and, through it, the development of a local level social protection strategy
- Development of the 'Knowledge Station': follow-up to development of First Report, establishment of the Inter-agency Consultative Committee and development of an advocacy and social mobilisation strategy of the knowledge products generated and gathered by the station
- Strategy for 2011 will include a strong social mobilisation and policy advocacy strategy that incorporates the voice of children and adolescents, including them as agents of change and as an authorised voice and point of view on development matters that affect them directly. Voice and opinions of children will be captured by polls, workshops, empowering children and adolescent's social organisations, and media & communication activities.

## **4 OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT**

### **4.1 Governance & Systems**

#### **4.1.1 Governance Structure:**

The year 2010 was marked by three major management exercises: the Medium- Term Review of the Country Office 2008-2012 Cooperation Cycle, an extensive Review of the strategy of local teams working in six Departments, and an Internal Audit. Under management leadership, the CMT contributed to the planning, coordination, monitoring and decisions on follow-up actions of these activities and ensured that staff were involved and kept abreast of developments through regular JCC and staff meetings.

Office priorities were clearly defined in the 2010 AMP, which efficiently served as a reference tool for staff and management to monitor performance, completing the monthly review of the Office Management Report's key indicators by CMT members. Key oversight committees established within this AMP had responsibilities defined as per related organisational instructions and guidelines. To that regard, CMT members met 14 times and ensured that management decisions were discussed and documented. The four JCC meetings conducted this year contributed to the maintenance of a strong and collegial relationship between management and staff representatives and ensured inclusion of staff concerns in management decisions. The Office implemented the new guidelines related to the CRC committee and established the new Programme Cooperation Review Committee, which met 15 and five times, respectively.

In light of the internal Audit planned for November 2010, the Office established an Audit Committee in charge of preparing for the exercise, facilitating smooth communication of requested information during the actual audit and monitoring the advances of the audit implementation post-audit. A Peer Review was conducted by the Cuba Office Operations Manager and a RCSA/ERM was facilitated with the support of OIA. Both exercises contributed to taking corrective actions in Programme and Operations management.

During 2010 the Office pursued its strategy to implement the organisational change management initiatives with workshops, trainings and timely communication to staff of new guidelines and information shared by HQ and translated, if necessary. Staff were trained on Vision, IPSAS, Competency Based Interview, RBB and on the new Financial and Administrative instructions.

#### **4.1.2 Strategic Risk Management**

During 2010 UNICEF coordinated emergency response actions with the "UNETE" Group and the Ministry of Water, the Ministry of Agriculture and Civil Defense. Together, they elaborated two "CERF" proposals: a) to provide clean water to 5,000 families affected by flooding in Beni (7,500 school children) and food supplements for 5,000 children (US\$

476,922); and, b) to provide clean water to 1,800 families affected by droughts in the Chaco region and food supplements for 6,000 children (US\$ 602,074).

Regarding risk management, UNICEF trained 14 municipal technical teams (more than 65 technicians) in three areas of the country (Chaco, Beni and Pando) with participation of departmental COE teams to coordinate calculation of Departmental and Municipal Humanitarian Assistance was based on Sphere Standards used by UNICEF and other agencies. Based on this experience, UNICEF seeks to work with corresponding ministries to improve legislation and provide local governments with the necessary tools to adequately respond to emergencies, and to encourage appropriate budgets for alleviation and preventive infrastructure.

#### **4.1.3 Evaluation**

Execution of the IMEP reached 72% in 2010. In June the CMT approved a new workflow to follow up on evaluations that incorporate an instrument for management to respond to specific evaluations' recommendations. This workflow includes an evaluation task force that will follow up the execution of evaluations and guarantee the use of results and recommendations. Additionally, an Evaluations Committee will select all evaluations to be carried out each year, in accordance with programmatic priorities to be included in the IMEP. The instrument used to outline management response to evaluations will be designed by NYHQ and will be available in UNICEF Intranet.

#### **4.1.4 Information Technology and Communication**

The ICT infrastructure in the office is adequate and follows proper procedures as per UNICEF guidelines. The findings of the November 2010 audit, which were very positive for the La Paz and Cochabamba Offices, support this assessment. For 2011 the Office will have to review control over ICT systems, mainly in relation to equipment loaned to outsourced local teams.

A new agreement with a local Internet service provider was established in 2010, resulting in a 62% cost savings (nearly \$25,000) and multiplying by four and three the internet bandwidth of La Paz and Cochabamba ZO, respectively. The HF radio network was enlarged in Pando and Beni, ensuring that the local teams and staff on mission have reliable communication during emergencies. Support was provided to rebuild computer networks for all local teams and wireless was installed in Potosi and Llalagua permitting connections by staff on mission in these areas.

The ICT supply Plan for 2010 has achieved 100% implementation, based on a budget of US\$30,000. The office purchased new equipment to meet the organisation's requirements and support the roll-over to VISION. The Global/Regional roll-outs were implemented in a timely manner: Symantec Antivirus Upgrade and ProMS 9.1 migration were completed.

The Disaster Recovery Plan was restructured and improved in 2010; the back-up protocol was revised through the introduction of a weekly and monthly rotation of back-up copies, which are now stored away from the office at the Chief of Operations' residence. In addition, the Office conducted testing and equipped La Paz with more sophisticated backup equipment, while the old backup equipment will be installed in Cochabamba ZO, upgrading the system of this office.

The ICT committee of the UN System in Bolivia met regularly in 2010 to share relevant information. An agreement was signed between UN agencies in Bolivia that will provide IT support in case of necessity or emergency.

The ICT Officer was assigned to the Life Line Haiti office in Santo Domingo for one month in March, to support the emergency response.



## **4.2 Fin Res & Stewardship**

### **4.2.1 Fund-raising & Donor Relations:**

Regarding fundraising and the development of a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) strategy for UNICEF Bolivia, efforts were focused on targeted discussions with potential private sector partners (particularly from phone companies and the banking sector). Conversations started in 2009 within the framework of the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child. The CO currently has a set of proposals under review by these potential partners.

Furthermore, UNICEF is planning the Second Forum on CSR and Child's Rights to take place in the first quarter of 2011, when the identification of thematic partners will be completed in line with programmatic priorities agreed in 2010 and the 2008-2012 Cooperation Programme.

The consultation process with the Regional Office (TACRO) regarding the terms of reference for a CSR consultancy is finished. The consultancy will generate a detailed diagnosis of potential and opportunities offered by the private sector and public services' companies in the development of CSR initiatives in partnership with UNICEF

### **4.2.2 Management of Financial and Other Assets**

The Budget section has put in place a budget monitoring system for Programme funds that generates monthly reports shared with CMT members. The report monitors the Office's Cash on Hands status, Outstanding DCT, expiring PBAs, donor reports due and re-phasing results at end year.

The Operations section has closely monitored the Integrated Budget 2010-2011 for Support Budget and cross-sectoral budget, each of which represent 10% of overall 2010 CO budget. Focus was put on cost savings, and the office was able to generate 10% saving compared to 2009 in the Operating expenses line of the SB (see details in point 4.4.1 Gains and cost Savings). The CO spent 100% of its SB allotment by the end of year.

To maintain a solid partnership with our local bank, a new agreement was negotiated that will allow the Office to continue with effective bank services. The agreement includes improvements in the identification of deposits on our bank statements, which will enable us reduce the number of un-reconciled items at the end of each month.

The Office has complied with the Bank Optimization recommendations throughout the year, and management of OBOs has been effective; 79% had been closed by 30 June 2010.

Regarding administrative support, the new organisational Travel process was successfully implemented with active participation by all Staff. The PSB increased its activities in 2010 with five meetings compared to two in 2009, resulting in the improved effectiveness of NEP disposal, since cases brought to the attention of the committee were taken care of promptly.

Office vehicles management has continued to be carried out with close monitoring to increase life-cycle and reduce replacement costs. To that effect we replaced in 2010 our oldest vehicle (purchased in 1999). The office has undertaken a cost benefit analysis of local vs. offshore purchase of motorcycles, which revealed that local purchase, enabling immediate transfer to counterparts, would contribute to immediate programme implementation and reduce UNICEF's time spent on administrative and custom clearance issues (an average of eight months per motorcycle).

### **4.2.3 Supply**

With a total value of US\$1.6 million, programme supplies represented 11% of the Office's budget for 2010, a slight decrease compared to 12.5% in 2009. Local purchases represented 96% of the supplies, while 4% were offshore procurement which is indicative of the wide availability of commodities in Bolivia. Procured items included printing materials (40%), computer equipment, school equipment, motorcycles, Wat/San materials, and communication materials.

Supply Section participated actively in the emergency response related to the March 2010 floods in Beni and fully implemented the purchase and distribution of the CERF supply plan (87% of the US\$476,000 total CERF budget).

An evaluation of all 98 local suppliers was carried out, verifying product quality, production capacity and facilities, financial strength and compliance with delivery schedules. The Office's supplier catalogue was updated with the findings, removing nonperforming suppliers. The establishment of various LTAs (food supplements, motorcycle and office supplies) allowed savings in both time and costs. The exercise will be pursued in 2011 for recurring and high-value supplies.

In spite of the wide range of local commodities available nationwide, supplies have mainly been purchased in La Paz and the Office has fully taken into account the possibilities offered at departmental level. Thus the CO will be conducting a CAEC in 2011 that will enable savings in terms of transport and faster response to emergencies.

UNICEF used to play an active role in the procurement of HIV antiretroviral, rapid test kits, and other essential commodities, but has unfortunately lost this positioning in procurement services in the current CPMP. The office will reassess the interest and needs of ministries in 2011 and implement a strategy to regain a key role in procurement services.

The installation of UNITRACK at the end of 2009 has enabled effective management of inventory supplies in La Paz and Cochabamba with improved control of supplies received and delivered to the counterparts. Weaknesses, however, were revealed with regard to the management of supplies transiting through local offices. The Office will address this issue with the review of business processes and staff training in these offices.

### **4.3 Human Resource Capacity**

During the four JCC sessions held in 2010, the following points were brought to the table:

- Empowering the role of the LSA, resulting in a very important ally to advocate for organisational principles and assuring that SMs feel comfortable in relation to compliance with new rules and regulations launched by the organisation
- Ergonomics diagnosis of all spaces, job environment and equipment used by staff, with action permitting improvements in safety and physical working condition in the CO.
- The UN System has been providing peer helpers services to staff through trained volunteers from the various agencies. UNICEF's Peer Helpers group (10 persons, with one acting as the Peer helper representative for the UN System) treated 25 cases in 2010 for the UN system staff
- The UN Cares /HIV in the workplace group implemented activities such as purchase and distribution of condoms, distribution of informative material, dissemination of short messages on HIV / AIDS by e-mail, dissemination of medical care centres, and the PEP kit protocol.

Nearly all staff member completed their 2009 performance evaluation reports and preparation of 2010 performance evaluation by March 2010. The CO had 100% compliance in the e-PAS system. For PERs with rating of less than three, plans to improve the competency of the concerned staff were developed by supervisors in conjunction with HR.

The LTC developed the Office Learning and Development Strategy which considers improving the technical and operational competencies of staff based on CO and organisational priorities, ensuring equal access to trainings, according to established criteria and funding availability. In 2010, 70% of our training plan was implemented.

The most critical results of the Global Staff Survey were analysed at a one-day retreat, resulting in an action plan monitored to improve results.

All security plans were updated and tested in 2010, including: communication three plan (twice), evacuation plan (twice), BCP (tested in November 2010 as a joint UN exercise), remote access (Citrix) and disaster recovery plan. Lessons learned from the testing were documented and recommendations implemented in a timely manner.

(For HR capacity strategy, see part 4.4.2 Changes in AMP.)

#### **4.4 Other Issues**

##### **4.4.1 Management Areas Requiring Improvement**

Cost savings and efficiency gains are an important concern for the Office. The common UN initiative elaborated in 2009 regarding the reduction of terminal expenses from US\$ 38 to US\$21 for local trips is still being implemented, generating savings of approximately 45% of the total amount that would have been spent otherwise. In 2010, Operations realised a significant saving (62%) on internet costs due to the re-negotiation of service contract for both La Paz and Cochabamba, lowering the yearly expenditures from \$39,368 to \$14,831 while multiplying the respective bandwidths. The savings were used to fund the replacement of our oldest vehicle and for staff competencies development. The Office will pursue its efforts in 2011 with the involvement of the LSA, which will implement a "Cost Savings Campaign" aimed at raising staff members' awareness about the careful use of electricity, water, and office supplies.

##### **4.4.2 Changes in AMP**

- Local teams contractual modality will have to be reviewed to ensure compliance with rules and regulation
- Implementation of audit action plan
- Preparation of next CPMP
- Roll out of IPSAS-HR
- HACT: Review spot-check methodology and follow-up actions
- Upgrade the Child Protection Officer post from L3 to L4
- Create Programme Officer/Indigenous issues post at NOA level.
- In light of the high number of SSAs (96) and low cost personnel (34 UNVs/Interns and 27 outsourced staff) used in 2010, and as per the November 2010 audit recommendation, the CO will have to review its short- and long-term strategies on staff capacity to accomplish results in priority areas.

## **5 STUDIES, SURVEYS, EVALUATIONS & PUBLICATIONS**

### **5.1 List of Studies, Surveys & Evaluations:**

1. *Gasto Público 2000-2007 de cara a los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio*
2. *Evaluación del Yuyay Japina*

3. *Análisis de la situación de la infancia, niñez y adolescencia en Bolivia*
4. *Sistematización y análisis de la experiencia desarrollada por el programa Ambientes Saludables, hacia la promoción de la equidad de género*
5. *Conocimientos actitudes y prácticas en los adolescentes en relación a VIH/SIDA y violencia*
6. *Evaluación de la estrategia de desarrollo local*
7. *Línea de base sobre la situación de derechos de la infancia, niñez y adolescencia en municipios priorizados e identificación de indicadores de protección de derechos de la niñez y adolescencia*
8. *Investigación nacional sobre pautas de crianza de primera infancia*
9. *Valoración final del proyecto "Protegiendo los Derechos de la Niñez Boliviana: Institucionalización de las Defensorías de la Niñez y Adolescencia de la ciudad de El Alto"*

## **5.2 List of Other Publications**

1. *HECHOS Magazine*
2. *UNICEF Bolivia – Annual Report 2009*
3. *Child Friendly Schools. Three guides: for teachers, children and parents.*
4. *Implementación de albergues maternos*
5. *Child Friendly Schools. Standards.*
6. *El Gasto Público Social hacia el logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio, 2000-2007*
7. *Manuales Seguridad Humana para Adolescentes. Three guides: for teachers, adolescents, and parents*
8. *Incentivos a la demanda educativa*
9. *Informe de resultados PRICCAS investigación formativa*
10. *INICIATIVA LEGISLATIVA. Niñez y Adolescencia en Bolivia*
11. *Municipio Amigo de la Niñez*
12. *Estudio Global de Pobreza y Disparidades en la Infancia – Bolivia*
13. *Diagnóstico de ONGs de adolescentes*
14. *El enfoque de protección de los derechos de la niñez y adolescencia en situaciones de emergencia y desastres*
15. *Sistema de vigilancia epidemiológica de mortalidad materna*
16. *Breastfeeding information materials – brochures, leaflets*
17. *Guía de Roles y Funciones de las Defensorías de la Niñez y Adolescencia*

## **6. INNOVATION & LESSONS LEARNED**

**Title:** *Register of Early Childhood Students (RUDEPI)*

**Contact Person:** Elizabeth Birhuett [ebirhuett@unicef.org](mailto:ebirhuett@unicef.org)

**Abstract:**

The Register of Early Childhood Students (Registro Único de Primera Infancia – RUDEPI) is a data base system for every early childhood education service, included in the education information system (SIE) with a link to the basic education register (RUDE). It was implemented in 30 rural municipalities where a baseline was developed. The main indicators included in the baseline are: coverage, development level, mother tongue as well as report surveillance data on level of nutrition, birth certificate, access to health, vaccines and access to clean water of those children using integral services implemented in those municipalities (early childhood centres, play centres, etc.). It is the first time that the Ministry of Education is collecting data on early childhood, linking it to other sectors and recognising non-formal education modalities.

**Innovation or Lessons Learned**

RUDEPI is a baseline and tool to monitor the implementation of early childhood strategies at local and national level. It becomes a link to other sectors and facilitates the development of reference and counter-reference systems to ensure integrated childhood services. Furthermore, RUDEPI provides information to authorities who must make decisions about social policies for early childhood education, counting on the participation of families, communities and institutions.

### **Potential Application**

It will provide a baseline to implement early childhood strategies of the Ministry of Education and will be used to monitor services, make decisions at the local and national levels and focus on areas that need special attention. It will also become an example of inter-sectoral link for surveillance of child rights, leading to stronger institutional capacities at national, departmental and municipal levels to coordinate programs, services and policies.

### **Issue/Background**

In 2008 UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education to develop an early childhood strategy. They agreed to collect data for the creation of a baseline. A consultant conducted research on different early childhood services (PAN, non-governmental experiences and private services) and coordinated with other sectors. The register of formal education students was used as a model and adapted to the proposal for an integral early childhood education and attention approach. The experience was validated in 30 municipalities, financially and technically supported by UNICEF.

### **Progress and Results**

For the first time, the Ministry of Education has a baseline of early childhood services from 30 rural municipalities, providing authorities with an overview of the situation of those services that can support decision-making processes. Evidence shows that 95% of children with access to early childhood services have a birth certificate and 93% of children under two were vaccinated in a timely fashion. However, only 52% of children measured with the Nelson scale of early childhood development had a normal or superior development; 30% were malnourished.

### **Next Steps**

Following validation, RUDEPI forms were reviewed by the Ministry of Education. Next year forms will be distributed in four departments (around 120 municipalities) and La Paz (including in private services) with the support of Departmental Education Services of education and District Education Directors. The Ministry of Education expects to apply the RUDEPI in all parts of the country and for all modality of services by 2013.

**Title:** *Pilot Action Plan of Total Sanitation led by the community (SANTOLIC)*

**Contact Person:** Franck Bouvet fbouvet@unicef.org

### **Abstract**

In Bolivia, several national and international organisations have implemented different sanitation technologies in rural and semi-urban communities. However, these actions were not able to ensure higher sanitation coverage nor adequate use of infrastructure. One of the main factors associated with inadequate use of infrastructure is the need to generate demand, which is key to achieving effective appropriation of the initiative by the community, which is considered under the SANTOLIC approach.

### **Innovation or Lessons Learned**

SANTOLIC is different from the classical welfare and paternalistic approach that provides subsidies to communities to avoid open-air defecation through a minimum sanitation

solution. On the contrary, this methodology fosters sustainable behaviour change through a process of pre-activation, activation, support, follow up and declaration of the community as free of open-air defecation.

The spirit of SANTOLIC is to mobilise the community to create commitment, empowerment and co-responsibility to improve the health of children, families and communities. This methodology does not impose norms or designs for latrines, but supports creative local solutions. This leads to a higher appropriation and pertinence of sanitation solutions in agreement with technical, environmental and socio-cultural standards.

The greatest challenge remains to insert SANTOLIC methodology in the strategic guidelines of sectoral public policies for rural areas.

### **Potential Application**

There is a high potential for SANTOLIC methodology in rural areas of Bolivia, where 3.5 million Bolivians currently live, but only 1.3 million (36.5%) have access to sanitation services. Approximately 80% of the rural population lives in communities with less than 500 inhabitants.

Being declared free of "open-air defecation" is a key step for a community to advance in the "sanitation stair", hygiene promotion and behaviour change. Moreover, as it generates demand for sanitation solutions, SANTOLIC can also become an income source (if accompanied by social marketing).

At the municipal level, SANTOLIC has been identified as a very useful tool to improve sanitation coverage in the communities.

### **Issue/Background:**

Thirty per cent of domestic latrines in rural areas of the Andean region of Bolivia are not used for sanitary purposes (open-air defecation is still practiced). There are insufficient economic resources for increasing sanitation coverage, and only limited application of short-term alternative solutions. Little social value is placed on the impact that clean water, sanitation and hygiene have on health, education and the quality of life. UNICEF, together with the Vice-Ministry of Basic Services, PAS/BM introduced the SANTOLIC methodology to generate sanitation demand, empower communities to propose viable and affordable solutions while fostering participation and social solidarity.

### **Strategy and Implementation**

The SANTOLIC pilot action plan consists of four phases:

1. Preparation: the action plan is shared with national, departmental and municipal stakeholders.
2. Implementation and monitoring: before implementing the action plan, facilitators are trained to trigger implementation of the methodology in communities fulfilling the selection criteria. Implementation is monitored at national and departmental levels.
3. Evaluation: UNICEF and the Ministry of Water and Environment/ Vice-Ministry of Clean Water and Basic Sanitation organise evaluation workshops.
4. Analysis: this phase will document and analyse the experience by ecological area (Andean, Amazonia and Chaco regions). A report will be prepared including main advocacy guidelines to scale up the SANTOLIC methodology.

The last two phases are currently under development.

## **Progress and Results**

- By June 2010, 57 communities had been declared “free of open-air defecation”
- There are approximately 120 trained facilitators (DESCOM municipal technicians, UTIM, NGOs technicians, etc.)
- Approximately 100 communities will be activated by end-2010
- Communities declared “free of open air defecation” in 2010 show high levels of motivation and adoption of hygiene practices related to adequate excreta disposal and hand-washing
- In some communities the implementation of this methodology has triggered other community actions such as cleaning of home’s surroundings, building of corrals for domestic animals, re-activation of small water systems, etc.
- Municipal and departmental elections in the first half of 2010, led to high turnover of staff previously trained and stagnation of municipal technicians’ activities.

## **Next Steps:**

- Strengthen and build the commitment of the Ministry of Water and Environment to closely accompany and follow-up on the implementation of SANTOLIC.
- Systematisation and socialisation of successful experiences in each of the ecological regions
- Foster the appropriation of successful experiences by other organisations and institutions working on sanitation in rural areas
- Develop a strategy to scale up SANTOLIC and contribute to the development of strategic guidelines of this rural programmatic approach.

## **7 SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION**

During 2010 UNICEF Bolivia has made important achievements in South-South cooperation. In the area of HIV/AIDS prevention and response, the “Lacos Sul-Sul” Group was created, involving the Ministry of Health and Sports, UNICEF, UNFPA, PAHO/WHO and UNAIDS. The agreement between Bolivia and Brazil to implement the ‘Plan to Strengthen STD/HIV/AIDS Integral Attention and Epidemiological Surveillance in Bolivia’ was consolidated. Furthermore, the Water, Hygiene and Environmental Sanitation component facilitated an agreement between the Ministry of Water and Environment of Bolivia and SENASA Paraguay (National Service of Environmental Sanitation of Paraguay) to respond to the drought emergency in the Chaco region, shared by Bolivia and Paraguay. The Rural Sanitation Strategy was consolidated with the experiences of the Andean region (Peru and Ecuador) and Amazonia (Brazil) taking into account the LatinoSan and SANTOLIC results.

In the area of Bilingual Inter-cultural Education (EIB), the EIBAMAZ Project was supported to strengthen teacher training and the education sector in general, through the development, expansion and effective and culturally appropriate use of teaching methods, curriculum and pedagogical materials. Regarding the protection of child rights, the experience with the Children and Adolescents National Council of Ecuador was shared during a national workshop with participation of SEDEGES and the ministries of Health, Labour and Justice of Bolivia.

In the area of migration and human trafficking, UNICEF’s public policies component supported the design of a Public Policy Advocacy Strategy aimed at protecting the rights of Indigenous Children, Adolescents and Women migrating to Buenos Aires. The initiative was built on the information provided by a research supported by TACRO and with the academic expertise of FLACSO on the situation of children in indigenous emigration processes from Bolivia to Argentina (2009).