

Executive Summary

The year 2011 was the penultimate year of the Country Programme. As Bolivia continues to consolidate its economic growth and process of changes, UNICEF-supported interventions continued to back Government's efforts in reducing poverty and disparities while enhancing the rights of the most vulnerable population, children and women.

The re-launching of the Parliamentary Network for Children rights was instrumental to the presentation of a bill of law to declare 2012 as the year with no violence to children. Such law was approved by the Assembly and has already been signed by the President.

At sub-national level, cooperation agreements were signed with five departmental governments to support the Local Development Strategy based on the Child Friendly Municipalities initiative (IMANA). The agreements aim at developing institutional capacities at local level, and define goals, indicators and mechanisms to follow up on the reduction of social and cultural inequalities.

A "Knowledge Station for Bolivian Children Rights" was launched during the year as a result of efforts started in the previous years. The idea behind the knowledge station is to provide evidence on the opportunities and challenges to advance the rights of Bolivian children while providing space for policy-related dialogue to enhance them. The "Knowledge Station" is a virtual space that interconnects with other stations of knowledge on children rights (within and outside Bolivia) and can count on a consultative board of distinguished Bolivian scholars that will facilitate the policy agenda.

Country Situation

In 2011 there was a continuous robust growth of the Bolivian economy. Real GDP increased from 3.4% to 4.1% from 2009 to 2010 and there was a 5% growth forecasted for 2011. Furthermore, the GDP per capita reached USD1,870 in 2010. From 2006 to 2011, there was a surplus for the public sector (2.4% in average respect to GDP). The economic growth allowed a constant increase in transferences to sub-national levels, especially to municipalities, governmental departments and public universities. In terms of expenditures, the central government institutions had the highest levels of implementation while the departmental governments had the lowest. Net international reserves continued to grow surpassing USD 12,000 million by November 2011.

One of the major changes in the economy was the increase in the prices of gasoline in December 2010 and early January 2011. The increase was 72% from 3.74 to 6.47 Bolivianos. This measure generated major social manifestations and protests from various social sectors in Bolivia. In the meantime, the prices of food and basic services were also affected by the sudden measure resulting in an increase of the inflation rate. Only a few days later, the government decided to reverse the measure and to maintain the subvention for fuel in order to stop social manifestations and protests all over Bolivia.

In early 2011, the natural phenomenon "La Niña" resulted in severe landslides and floods that largely affected a great number of families, especially in La Paz, Beni and Cochabamba.

UNICEF and the Plurinational Assembly signed an agreement to work for children and adolescents and the Parliamentary Network for Children and Adolescents was reinstalled in 2011. At the same time, UNICEF signed an Alliance for the Well-Being of Children and Women with the Departmental Government of Cochabamba. Finally, during the last days of 2011, a Bill of law was approved in order to declare 2012 as the Year Against Violence Towards Children and Adolescents in Bolivia.

Although macroeconomic indicators positioned Bolivia as a low-medium income country, poverty, ethnic and geographical gaps are an issue that remains latent. In 2009, 3 out of 10 people were considered as

extremely poor; 5 out of 10 lived in rural areas and 1 out of 10 in urban areas. Conditional cash transfers, implemented by the government, appear to decrease poverty levels. According to Economic and Social Policy Analysis Unit (UDAPE), from 2006 to 2009 extreme poverty decreased by 2% (on average).

Who are the deprived children in your country context?

Disparities among children in Bolivia are concentrated mainly by region, ethnicity and gender according to the Household Survey of 2008. Infant mortality in rural areas is almost double than that of urban areas. Indeed, for indigenous girls the rate is four times higher than that for non-indigenous children. Chronic malnutrition in children under 3 years, doubled for indigenous populations compared to non-indigenous children. Of every 100 children 68 have access to safe water and sanitation in urban areas, while only 5 have access in rural areas. The net enrollment rate at the initial level for indigenous children is twice as high as that for non-indigenous children. The differentials in the primary completion rate between urban and rural areas are 20 percentage points. Nine out of ten indigenous adolescents living in urban areas are enrolled in school compared to seven living in rural areas. Dangerous child labor for indigenous children between 14 and 17 represents 90% compared with 50% for children considered non-indigenous.

Data/Evidence

The latest information on the situation of children and adolescents in Bolivia has been very useful for the Bolivia CO, since it has been used as a basic input for the new CPD for 2013-2017 as well as for the Simplified Results Structure elaboration. The gaps and disparities identified in 2011 were also used to identify vulnerable populations and possible areas for intervention. For example, being indigenous, female, living in the rural area is probably the most emblematic image of one of the major social exclusions in Bolivia. The information gathered by the CO corresponds to 2009, therefore; there is room for improvement, especially in order to update the information to 2010 using the Household Survey, isolating possible errors in the sample.

All the information collected and compiled was used for children's rights advocacy at national, departmental and municipality levels, encouraging stakeholders to promote and protect children's rights. The information is constantly used to elaborate donor reports, elaboration of studies and documents and to monitor sub-national activities.

Monitoring Mechanism

In order to track, assess and evaluate achievement of results for most deprived children, families and population groups, the Bolivia CO generated evidence through the elaboration in 2009 and 2010 of the Situation Analysis and the First Report about Children's Rights. An integrated M&E system is currently under development in order to track and assess progress on results at the programmatic level.

Support to National Planning

The main challenge in this area is to obtain up-to-date and disaggregated information about children. To tackle this issue, the Bolivia CO has continuously provided technical assistance to the institutions in charge of providing social statistics and indicators. From 2006 onwards, agreements were signed with both the National Statistics Institute and the Economic and Social Policy Analysis Unit (UDAPE).

Any other relevant information related to data/evidence?

MDG 1: Extreme poverty decreased from 29.9% to 26.1%, between 2008 and 2009. It affects more women (26.8%) than men (25.4%). In rural areas, 48 people out of 100 are poor compared to only 15 in urban areas. However, in rural areas the proportion of poor people has considerably decreased over the last few years: from 75.0% in 2000 to 48.1% in 2009 (26.9 percentage points). In addition, more than twice indigenous people (34.2%) are poor compared to non-indigenous (15.5%). Chronic malnutrition in children under the age of three has decreased from 37.7% in 1989 to 20.3% in 2008, affecting more boys than girls.

MDG 2: The net enrolment rate in primary schools decreased from 92.7% in 2006 to 90.0% in 2008; however, it has been forecasted that this rate will reach 95% by 2015. In 2008, 1,7 out of 1,9 million children between 6 and 13 years were enrolled on primary school; that means that there are 190 thousand children enrolled in other grades or that they are out of school. Completion rate in primary school increased from 2007 (74.7%) to 2008 (77.3%) with a projection of 88.7% by 2015. This would mean that 220 thousand children will be finishing primary in 2015 compared to 176 thousand that finished in 2008. The net enrollment rate (54.7%) and the completion rate (56.3%) for secondary school remained low in 2008 compared to that of primary school.

MDG 3: Differences between boys and girls practically disappeared over these last few years. Regarding primary and secondary completion rates from 2005 to 2008, there is a slight difference in favor of girls.

MDGs 4 and 5: The 2008 Demographic Health Survey (DHS) data indicates that the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) dropped from 54 to 50 per thousand live births between 2003 and 2008 (in urban areas from 44 in 2003 to 43 in 2008). According to DHS 2008, neonatal mortality remained at 27 deaths per 1000 live births between 2003 and 2008; its incidence in relation to the total IMR increased from 50% to 54% in the same period. The fertility rate for adolescents between 15 and 19 years old (number of newborn per thousand women) is an issue that must be addressed, especially in Beni and Pando.

MDG 6: The prevalence of HIV/AIDS (number of reported cases per million inhabitants) increased slightly from 2008 (82.3) to 2009 (82.6). Considering the MDG goal of reaching 13,0 cases per million inhabitants 2015, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS needs to be given immediate attention. Disaggregating the information by age groups, for children under 15 years the percentage of cases reported is 2.8%; for the population between 15-24 years old is 26.8; the highest data is for people between 25-34 years 37.8%. Finally, the number of reported cases for the 15 to 24 age group increased from 2008 (273) to 2009 (296).

MDG 7: Safe water coverage increased between 2007 and 2008, from 74.4% to 74.6% and sanitation coverage increased from 47.7% to 48.4%.

Country Programme Analytical Overview

This year had two main characteristics that defined the dynamics of the programs of UNICEF Bolivia and generated a new set out of strategies and priorities. 2011 was the year of the implementation of the recommendations of the MTR carried out during the second half of 2010. Additionally, during this year the Bolivia CO drew up new CPD and collaborated with the UNDAF.

Both processes contributed to the strengthening of the public policy approach based on human rights as defined on our current CPAP. The main focus of this strategic shift was to put more emphasis on the generation of knowledge for advocacy and social mobilization. Three strategies developed in 2010 were consolidated in 2011. The Knowledge Management Station, as a space for the generation of studies and surveys to carry out specific advocacy actions for public policies. The new Local Development Strategy based on the Child Friendly Municipalities initiative and the agreements signed with departmental governments which define goals, indicators and mechanisms to follow up on the reduction of social and cultural inequalities and generate social mobilization. Finally, the communication and social mobilization strategy based on instruments such as the campaign called "Amigos de la Infancia" and strategic alliances

with the media as well as Bolivian public figures which adequately articulated itself with programme initiatives such as Early Childhood Development.

The Education, Water & Sanitation and Health and Nutrition sectorial programs made a bigger effort to complement service delivery actions with a more strategic approach aimed at the generation of intersectoral public policies. The Education component focused on the issue of the quality of education as a contributing factor for ensuring that stay children in school as well as for attention to their individual rights. The Water & Sanitation component formulated the Programmatic Approach in order to put together experiences that demonstrate the potential of initiatives to scale-up public policies and focus on the building of institutional capacities. The Health and Nutrition component managed to get directly involved in the government of Bolivia's strategy to create a Unique Health System, through the strengthening of health networks at the local and national levels.

The Protection program component carried out a conceptual and operative effort to define an institutional strengthening strategy, that allows a more efficient administration of resources and the development of a more sustainable and strategic perspective in order to overcome the dispersion and the assistentialism of the actions identified during the Mid Term Review.

2012 will be a year of transition towards a new cooperation programme conceived to definitely overcome the old assistance-based conception and replace it with a modern perspective in tune with the new status of Bolivia as a middle-income country. The actions of our new cooperation cycle will aim towards the identification of public policies models with the potential to be scaled-up, the promotion of more effective and focused social mobilization strategies and the development of service delivery experiences better fitted to national policies and programs.

Effective Advocacy

Fully met benchmarks

Regarding effective advocacy, during the second semester of 2011, UNICEF collaborated in re-launching the Parliamentary Network for Children rights which, as a first activity, the network presented a bill of law to declare 2012 as the year of no violence to children. Such law was approved by the Assembly and has already been signed by the President. UNICEF also worked with the Ministry of Autonomies to launch the Child and Adolescent Friendly initiative, an experience the Ministry is keen to monitor in order to advance local social protection policies that will help articulate the newly approved Autonomies and Decentralization Law (2010).

Changes in Public Policy

At the local level with municipalities (and national level with the Ministry of Autonomies), during 2011 UNICEF made effective advocacy to ensure the inclusion of paragraphs on protection of children rights in the drafts of municipal Organic Laws (such laws are still in developing process throughout all municipalities).

Leveraging Resources

The Bolivia CO has made important efforts to channel resources for public policies in favor of children and adolescents. At the national level all programme components sign operative plans to insert UNICEF resources within governmental programs that already have State support. This allows us to reinforce the

public policy approach and guarantee the sustainability of the initiatives that we support.

At the local level, UNICEF has made important progress in advocacy actions to channel additional resources from municipalities to initiatives and programs in favor of the most vulnerable populations. This has proven to be very challenging since international cooperation is often seen as a source of financing rather than a complement to local efforts. In the last year UNICEF has also consolidated important agreements with international NGOs with the purpose of developing joint initiatives that are properly financed. Finally, it is important to mention that in 2011 the CO carried out outstanding actions to consolidate agreements with the BISA Bank, the National Television Network ATB and the National Newspaper La Razón to further contribute to the mobilization of resources in favor of children and adolescents.

Capacity Development

Fully met benchmarks

On Capacity Development, during 2011 we were able to plan, discuss and finally implement with municipal and departmental authorities, a shift in our terms of technical assistance in order to improve effectiveness of our development cooperation with our local counterparts by enhancing focus on local authorities' and local stakeholders' ownership of their development processes. In particular, we promoted new forms of cooperation based on developing social agreements between local authorities, their constituency and stakeholders on children rights over key development goals that affect children rights. Local counterparts will be accountable for their own development processes and UNICEF will provide technical assistance needed to achieve development goals and to monitor it's advances through key social indicators at municipal and departmental levels.

Communication For Development

Mostly met benchmarks

Following pre- and post- MTR discussion and implementation of given recommendations, a Global Communication Strategy was developed as a means of ensuring coherent and comprehensive Country Programme Cycle adjustments that would facilitate a viable transition towards the end of the current Programme Cycle, as well as a clear vision suggesting ways to tackle and achieve still partially unmet Communication goals. Those include the design of mechanisms to generate and sustain a bolder stance of the Communication role in terms of programme-centered policy advocacy, thus providing a more permanent support to pre-identified priorities still valid for the ongoing programme cycle and presenting a view to a sustainable engagement of key private sector partners in the framework of the also nascent CSR plan towards the end of 2012.

A CO-based fundraising plan was also outlined, which would eventually support given programme needs as well as a modest funding base for Communication activities. However, recent instructions by the TACRO Regional Office indicate there is presently no authorized mechanism for the Country Office to undertake local FR. Yet, Communication-oriented CSR efforts will continue to be researched in line with the generic CO Strategic Partnerships plan.

Service Delivery

Mostly met benchmarks

The support of UNICEF Bolivia to service delivery has mainly focused on the development of demonstrative experiences that can contribute to the generation of public policies. Bolivia CO actions have also been part of the local development strategy that promotes both capacity building initiatives and the scaling-up of social policies as well as the institutional strengthening of communities to achieve efficiency and sustainability in issues related to the fulfillment of the rights of children and adolescents and the access to basic services. There are three very meaningful examples of the service delivery perspective. The SANTOLIC experience, which guarantees basic sanitation in rural communities that have the traditional practice of defecating outside; the health strategy to generate collaborative mechanisms in order to reduce maternal mortality rates; and the Child Friendly School initiative that promotes the permanence of children in schools that provide a high quality of education while respecting their individual rights.

In terms of humanitarian action, the Bolivia CO keeps a constant awareness on the situation of the country due to the recurrence of emergencies caused by heavy rain, draughts, landslides and different sorts of political conflicts. UNICEF closely coordinates the provision of key supplies and the support to local and national emergency committees with the UNETE group of the United Nations as well as national and international partners members of the Humanitarian Network. UNICEF's programme components also coordinate actions with specific sectorial groups in case of emergencies.

Strategic Partnerships

Fully met benchmarks

During 2011, UNICEF has made an increasing effort to strengthen strategic alliances with partners. The Bolivia CO consolidated an important agreement with USAID to support the actions of this agency to strengthen institutional capacities in the health sector at both the national level and local levels. UNICEF also promoted the Child Friendly Municipality initiative (IMANA in Spanish) and the departmental agreements for children that will allow UNICEF to carry out a cooperation approach based on the development of institutional capacities and social mobilization to achieve social goals in favor of children.

Mobilizing Partners

UNICEF also approached the private sector to put together a social mobilization strategy called "Friends of Childhood" and consolidated two agreements with the BISA Bank and the National TV Network ATB to develop social mobilization campaigns and promote the rights of children. At the political level the Parliamentary Network for Childhood and Adolescence was re-launched; a significant number of state senators and deputies of the Plurinational Assembly are members of this network.

Finally, it is important to mention that the CO achieved an alliance with the most important international NGOs working in Bolivia to prepare a strategy to influence public policy, knowledge management and include the protection of the rights of children in national and local public agendas.

Knowledge Management

Mostly met benchmarks

During 2011 we launched our new knowledge management model "Knowledge Station for Bolivian Children Rights" to be executed and continuously enhanced during the next years. The idea behind the knowledge station is to count with a space where to find comprehensive evidence of children rights and, based on such information, identify niches of social situations that affect children rights and their related advocacy efforts for concrete policies to tackle them based on such evidence. For that matter, the Knowledge Station is seen as a station that interconnects with other stations of knowledge on children rights (within and outside Bolivia) in order to engage a stakeholders' community of knowledge that will advocate for key social goals. This initiative counts with a Consultative Board of distinguished Bolivian scholars that will provide orientation on the research agenda of this station. It also counts with a virtual space (website) where to upload and download information and to connect stakeholders. Finally, it produces annual reports on children rights in Bolivia as a flagship product of this initiative.

Human Rights-Based Approach to Cooperation

Fully met benchmarks

The CPAP adopts the human rights-based rights as one of the most important guidelines for the cooperation of UNICEF in Bolivia. This includes the public policy, intercultural, risk management and gender-based approaches. The CO has focused on the generation of knowledge and advocacy through the Knowledge Station strategy that put together several human rights-based studies, like the State of the Rights of Children. At the same time, the office supported the incorporation of the intercultural and human rights-based approaches in national laws and autonomic statutes.

At the programme level, the human rights-based approach has guided strategic alliances with municipalities and departmental governments and has allowed the establishment of goals related to the respect of basic human rights. This approach has also been incorporated in health and education policies in order to increase the quality of services in public child-friendly hospitals and the standards of education in public schools. In water and sanitation, this approach has contributed to developing strategies to guarantee access to clean water and the use of methodologies like SANTOLIC which encourages families to build and use their own latrines. In the protection sector, one of the main strategies is the incorporation of the human rights-based approach in the development of the national protection system which plans to coordinate the efforts of all the state institutions that work for the protection and restitution of the rights of children and adolescents. This also includes the strengthening of institutional capacities of local institutions like the SEDEGES and the Child Defense Municipal Offices to identify and prevent flagrant violations to the rights of children. In terms of communications, the CO has focused of a communication and social mobilization strategy aimed to benefit from the status of public figures to spread the human rights approach throughout the country.

Gender

Mostly met benchmarks

Since the issuance of the revised Gender Policy, UNICEF Bolivia has carried out several initiatives aimed to strengthen the promotion of the rights of girls. One of the most relevant results achieved in this context is

the design and implementation of a specific study about the situation of girls and adolescents between 10 and 14 years old in terms of health, violence, protection, participation and empowerment. This study has contributed with valuable information that will help UNICEF's advocacy efforts to influence decision making instances for the elaboration of public policies. On the other hand, this study has been helping UNICEF Bolivia to identify new challenges and draw new actions.

In response to emerging issues that affect the real situation of the rights of women and girls, the CO has access to updated studies on migration and specific issues that affect girls; these studies also add valuable elements to the design of public policies in favor of children and women. In this context, UNICEF has consolidated strategic alliances with governmental institutions and civil society.

More emphasis has been given to the work with indigenous women, especially with Guaraní populations with whom UNICEF has carried out a participative process to put together the "Strategic Plan for Guaraní Women" that includes specific actions for Guaraní girls and adolescents. This plan also establishes guidelines in order to strengthen political participation of Guaraní women in local spaces.

Regarding the issue of violence against children and women and in the context of the "The Voice of Girls, Boys and Adolescents" initiative, UNICEF has gathered information on violence directly from the perspective of girls and adolescents. This information was generated in focus groups organized in different regions of Bolivia and will serve as an important input for advocacy actions.

The new Gender Policy has set out the challenge to deepen the link between gender and childhood in both theory and practice. To respond to this challenge, UNICEF has established strategic alliances with academic institutions that focus on gender issues as well as a specific research field at the state university. As a first group of results, we have completed five studies on the situation and care of children in urban areas. The purpose of these efforts is to contribute to the design of policies for the care of children as part of wider protection systems.

Environmental Sustainability

Partially met benchmarks

Environmental threats such as deforestation and global warming can have a great impact on children's health and water availability in Bolivia. F Since 2007, Bolivia has been affected every year by flooding, draught and landslides. The prevalence of infectious diseases such as dengue has also increased dramatically.

To better understand how climate change is affecting water resources availability in rural areas and the adaptation measures that rural, indigenous communities are taking, UNICEF Bolivia carried out a study to assess the availability of drinking water in communities that live in the highlands, the Amazonia and the Chaco regions; a KAP (Knowledge Attitudes Practices) study was also carried out as well as an epidemiological analysis regarding the prevalence of ADD and ARI. The study was completed in 2011 and is currently leading to the development of adaptation strategies on climate change in rural communities of Bolivia and disaster risk reduction (DRR), including the identification of appropriate technological options and strategies for community mobilization to mitigate the health risks associated with climate change, especially for children. It will also be instrumental in policy advocacy regarding climate change adaptation. These issues will be fully addressed in the next CPD 2013-2017 which is currently under preparation.

In 2011 a regional initiative with Paraguay and Argentina was launched to share experiences in climate change adaptation at local, municipal and regional levels in terms of water supply and child health. An international workshop was held in La Paz with the participation of organizations from Paraguay and

Argentina and the financial support of TACRO. An observatory of the impact of climate change on child health and water supply is also being developed in close partnership with the De La Cordillera University.

Finally, a joint programme with FAO, WFP and UNICEF was approved by OCHA within its United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, which will be implemented in 2012 and 2013 with a strong focus on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR).

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

During 2011 UNICEF Bolivia managed to maintain the traditional cooperation with Brazil in order to support prevention policies to reduce the number of HIV-AIDS cases and improve the quality of services to treat positive patients. At the same time the CO followed up on the contact established between the governments of Ecuador and Bolivia to have the National Council of Children and Adolescents of Ecuador support the Vice-ministry of Equal Opportunities of Bolivia and the Departmental Government of Cochabamba, which together ended up developing a Cooperation Agreement. At the same time, the Departmental Government of Cochabamba and the Government of the Azuay Province of Ecuador began to exchange information in order to deepen collaboration relationships.

Regarding the issue of climate change and access to water for children, the UNICEF CO of Paraguay, Argentina and Bolivia carried out exchanges between the Ministry of Environment and Water of Bolivia, the Institute of Research and Development of Paraguay and the Formosa University of Argentina. The Bolivia CO kept ongoing agreements with the knowledge center State of the Nation of Costa Rica and the Education Research Institute of the Ministry of Education to exchange experiences and methodologies and thus prepare a national report on the state of education in Bolivia.

Country Programme Component: Child and adolescent survival, health and development

PCRs (Programme Component Results)

PCR	EQRank	OTDetails
Boys / girls, adolescents and women improve their health, keeping in emergency situations with an effective citizen participation in the management of their right to health		3 FA1OT1, FA1OT2, FA1OT6, FA1OT7, FA1OT8, FA1OT13 (a)

Resources Used in 2011(USD)

Resource Type	Planned for 2011 (as per CPAP ceiling)	Allocated in 2011	Estimated Year-End Expenditure	%Spent (4)/(3) * 100
OR-E	0.00	236049.00	235656.00	99.83
OR-R	3050000.00	1629594.00	1571603.00	96.44
RR	160000.00	139241.00	139165.00	99.95
Total	\$3,210,000.00	\$2,004,884.00	\$1,946,424.00	

Results Achieved

Bolivia in 2011 and within the framework of the Political Constitution of the Plurinational State, works more on the decentralization process, which transfers health responsibilities to the country's 9 governorships and 327 municipalities. Within this context, UNICEF provided support to the MSD in the development and implementation of technical management instruments and tools for the application of Health Policies at sub-national levels.

In the framework of the Global Access to Unique System, Intercultural and Health Community strategy, the Ministry of Health assumes as a fundamental strategy to advocate for quality care, the "Quality Improvement Short Cycles", which UNICEF supported for their implementation in 27 prioritized hospitals in the country. In the 6 departments receiving the support of UNICEF, we have managed to provide 47,000 (88%) pregnant women and newborns access to quality, integral and culturally appropriate prenatal and childbirth care; 26,516 (87%) children less than one year of age received the prevalent vaccine. Coverage of children from 1 to 4 years of age with vitamin "A" reached 49%, two points higher than in 2010, and coverage with complete doses of iron reached 48% at national level; nevertheless, in the departments supported by UNICEF these percentages are between 60 and 65% and 65 and 70% respectively, higher than the national average. However, we feel that we should re-double our efforts to achieve better coverage. On the other hand, we contributed to preventing the death and neurological sequels caused by asphyxia during childbirth of 224 newborns through the certification of 24 instructors of neonatal reanimation givers and the supply of basic equipment for services with trained personnel.

The "Malnutrition Zero" project contributed to improve feeding and nutrition of children less than 5 years-old and pregnant women, through the implementation of the communication strategy in 52 municipalities to inform of adequate nutrition practices for early childhood and pregnant women, that also contributed to improve micronutrients coverage. Within the framework of the "Mother and Child Friendly Hospitals" initiative, 8 hospitals were certified and are developing joint actions with Community Support Groups in favor of breastfeeding.

As part of the decentralization process of the Health Ministry HIV/AIDS Program, actions were implemented for the "De-concentration of the Prevention and Care of HIV/AIDS in the Department of Santa Cruz"; prophylaxis and treatment related to the PMTCT of HIV were provided to 1,123 professionals working in 325 health units in 77 municipalities. These actions permitted increasing the access of pregnant women to fast HIV tests, going from 41% (131,000 pregnant women) in 2010 to 52% (160,000 pregnant women) in 2011, out of which 65% correspond to the urban area and 35% to the rural area. 167 HIV positive pregnant

women gained access to prophylaxis/ARV treatment. The number of health facilities offering fast HIV tests and the number of municipalities purchasing fast HIV tests increased, going from 385 health facilities in 2010 to 735 in 2011 and from 176 municipalities in 2010 to 201 in 2011 respectively.

Most Critical Factors and Constraints

There were a number of limitations encountered during the implementation of actions, such as the high turnover of technicians and human resource constraints mostly due to the lack of experience and inadequate training. The bureaucratic and slow administrative-financial processes of the Ministry of Health also posed challenges that resulted in the use of additional resources and efforts to reach objectives.

Key Strategic Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

- Working in association with PAHO/WHO and the WFP, actions at community level were developed to advocate for the reduction of malnutrition in children less than 5 years of age.
- In association with FCI, actions were developed to approach health from the community perspective and with an intercultural focus.
- Strategic alliances were established with the University of San Simón of Cochabamba for an undergraduate degree in HIV and AIDS, and with the Tomás Frías University of Potosí for a Masters in Public Health.
- In association with the INE, Bol-Info was developed to monitor indicators.
- Collaboration with other donors to promote the sectoral approach.
- Work was continued with ACOBOL to develop advocacy vis-à-vis municipal governments and to advocate for the reduction of malnutrition in children less than two years of age.

Humanitarian Situations

The main purpose of the programme component in emergency situations is to guarantee that pregnant women, boys, girls and adolescents have access to health and nutrition services.

To reduce the impact of the drought on the nutritional situation of children and on morbidity and mortality caused by severe malnutrition, actions were performed in the Bolivian Chaco area providing 6,000 children with supplementary food supplies and 1,477 children with some degree of acute malnutrition but no complications received Pumpy Nut envelopes.

Support was provided to actions to reduce the impact of the floods on the nutritional situation of children less than 5 year of age in La Paz, Oruro, Beni, Cochabamba and Pando, reaching 2,800 children from 6 to 23 months of age with supplementary food supplies for a period of three months and strengthening the capacities and skills of 1,070 families on healthy nutritional practices.

Summary of Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

1. Nutritional SMART survey and food security of the rural population in the Bolivian Chaco
2. Mid-term evaluation of the Zero Malnutrition Program.
3. Diagnostic of the situation of children born to HIV positive mothers in Bolivia (2006-2010).
4. PASS systematization.
5. Systematization of Human Security Project.
6. Study of inequalities in the compliance with TB treatment.
7. Evaluation of the Institutional Strategic Plan 2006 - 2010 of the Oruro SEDES
8. Diagnostic of intra-hospital infections at national level.

Future Work Plan

The following are the actions foreseen for 2012:

- To center efforts on strategies to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality
- Vigilance over maternal mortality
- To continue supporting strategies to improve health care quality
- To work in detail in the application of strategies to improve access to health services, such as maternity homes, kangaroo mothercare, etc.
- To strengthen the functionality of integral health networks.
- To implement communication strategies for the development and empowerment of the community, especially women.
- To support strategies to promote the participation of the organized community and the exercise of rights.

To support actions related to the prevention of HIV in adolescents and the pediatric care of HIV. HIV prevention for indigenous populations.

Country Programme Component: Water, hygiene and environmental sanitation

PCRs (Programme Component Results)

PCR	EQRank	OTDetails
Support national capacity to achieve MDGs 7 (Target 7. C), 4 and 2 by increasing access to and sustainable use of improved water sources and sanitation services and ensuring high impact WASH interventions		3 FA1OT12, FA1OT13 (c), FA1OT10

Resources Used in 2011(USD)

Resource Type	Planned for 2011 (as per CPAP ceiling)	Allocated in 2011	Estimated Year-End Expenditure	%Spent (4)/(3) * 100
OR-E	0.00	731536.00	715665.00	97.83
OR-R	2350000.00	2325888.00	2319207.00	99.71
RR	100000.00	110000.00	109954.00	99.96
Total	\$2,450,000.00	\$3,167,424.00	\$3,144,826.00	

Results Achieved

The year 2011 will represent a turning point in the provision of water and sanitation to rural dispersed communities. Before 2011, UNICEF was the only international cooperation partner working in WASH provision in rural disperse, indigenous communities with less than 500 inhabitants – more than 20% of total population live in these communities-. The Multi-donor Programme, regarded in the National Development Plan as a strategic component to provide basic services, developed a sustainable model of intervention and concluded this year. In 2010 the government expressed its intention to take the responsibility of water provision to dispersed communities. The 2010 MTR analysis found UNICEF was ready to transfer its strategies and expertise in water supply and community mobilization. Accordingly, in 2011 UNICEF funded and provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAyA) to build up a sector wide approach (SWAP) for rural communities with a specific modus operandi for communities less than 500 inhabitants. UNICEF also carried out a 10-years systematization study of its work in WASH in Bolivia. Both actions were key to sharing the lessons learnt and mobilizing more financial resources. UNICEF also advocated at the Water and Sanitation Sector International Cooperation Group (GRAS) to impulse the SWAP.

Several cooperation agencies are now working in WASH in rural dispersed communities (AECID, the Inter-American Development Bank, the European Union).

In 2011, the goal of the Multi-donor Programme for water supply provision was exceeded to 116% (4.699 beneficiaries in 2011). Regarding primary schools WASH services provision, it was attained 98% of the goal (2.941 children beneficiaries in 2011). The implementation model is regarded as a good example of decentralization and mobilizing partners, since municipal governments are accountable for up to 50% of projects costs and communities contribute with self-help. In 2011 a two-year CLTS pilot project was concluded, 103 communities with 11.869 inhabitants were declared ODF. It was useful to identify the success factors to scale up this approach and show national authorities and cooperation agencies its potential to close the gap in rural sanitation. The drinking water quality monitoring strategy and promotion of HWTS is under implementation. A regional initiative with Paraguay and Argentina was also launched to share experiences in climate change adaptation in water supply and child health.

Under the institutional strengthening component, UNICEF continued to support the sector policy to implement the Community Development strategy and reinforce the capacity of field technicians. The third cycle of the Accreditation Course in Community Development implemented with the NUR University successfully finished in 2011. The fourth cycle will be run by NUR University on 2012 with no support from UNICEF. In 2011, 100 technicians (25% women) took part in this initiative.

Regarding the behavior change component, three intervention models were tested on 2010 and 2011 with NGOs specialized in community health (50.756 beneficiaries), which will be key to developing a comprehensive communication strategy that will consider the country's cultural diversity. The Global Hand washing Day mobilized three Ministries (Environment and Water, Health, Education) and 50.000 children in 300 schools.

Most Critical Factors and Constraints

The success in the development of the SWAP and particularly in its implementation will heavily depend on: (i) political will of the Bolivian government, expressed through the Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAyA); (ii) interest of international cooperation to provide financial resources for rural areas and align with the SWAP implementation mechanisms, (iii) the implementation capacity of the sector institutions at national, sub-national and municipal levels.

During 2011 the MMAyA took the lead in the development of the SWAP for rural areas. Cooperation agencies such as AECID and the European Union strongly supported its development. Regarding the necessary institutional capacity to implement it, there were a number of drawbacks that constitute and will remain in 2012 as a challenge:

§ The high turnover of professionals in the MMAyA, the Vice ministry of Water and Basic Sanitation (VAPSB), and its decentralized institutions^[1]: EMAGUA and AAPS

§ The change of municipal authorities and consequently the change of municipal technicians

§ The limited capacity of the sub-national level to monitor projects. Departmental Governments need to invest adequately in their technical services to support the Municipal Governments, as the absence of adequate technical support services poses a high risk for the sustainability of investments in the sector. To address these drawbacks, the MMAyA and UNICEF agreed to start in 2011, a systematization and transference strategy of experiences and lessons learnt with the Multi-donor Programme to EMAGUA, SENASBA and AAPS. This task will continue in 2012 and the years following and will expand to the sub-national and municipal levels.

^[1] (i) The National Service for the Sustainability of Basic Sanitation Services (**SENASBA**), responsible for technical assistance and institutional strengthening; (ii) Water and Environment Implementation Entity (**EMAGUA**), responsible for the implementation of water and basic sanitation programs and/or investment projects; and (iii) Authority on Social Regulation and Control (**AAPS**) that regulates service provision.

Key Strategic Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

As mentioned above, close lines of cooperation have been established with the MMAyA, the VAPSB and decentralized institutions at national level: SENASBA, EMAGUA and AAPS. At sub-national level, UNICEF worked with five Departmental Governments and at municipal level, worked with 56 Municipal Governments.

Key partnerships from the international cooperation community in the development of the SWAP have been: the Swedish International Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the European Union Cooperation Agency, AECID, GIZ and the Water and Sanitation Sector International Cooperation Group (GRAS) in Bolivia.

The UNICEF Bolivia WASH Component has actively been involved in the implementation of the Bolivian Government "Zero Malnutrition National Programme". Hence it is implementing two projects under the coordination of the Ministry of Health, the MMAyA, and the Ministry of Education; from 2008 onwards a strong advocacy work has been done to sensitize in particular the MoH and the MoE about the importance of prioritizing hygiene behavior change in its work at local levels. One of these projects is a UN joint initiative implemented through UNICEF, PAHO, WFP, UNFPA, FAO and ONUDI.

In 2011, a joint programme between FAO, WFP and UNICEF was approved by OCHA within its United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, which will be implemented in 2012 and 2013 with a strong focus on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR).

Other key strategic partnerships have been: (i) the work with NUR University to implement the Accreditation Course in Community Development; (ii) the work with the "Centro de Agua y Saneamiento Ambiental" (CASA) of the San Simon University, to implement the drinking water quality monitoring strategy and promotion of HWTS; (iii) the work with the "Universidad de la Cordillera", to launch the regional initiative with Paraguay and Argentina to share experiences in climate change adaptation at local, municipal and regional levels in water supply and child health.

Regarding the work in emergencies strategic partnerships with international NGOs such as COOPI, ACH, CRS; and national NGOs such as FUNDEPCO, SODIS Foundation, PROCOSI, have been established.

Humanitarian Situations

UNICEF is co-leader of the national WASH cluster in Bolivia, with the Vice Ministry of Water Resources, and significant advance has been achieved during 2011. The emergency response to drought (Chaco region), flooding (Beni and Cochabamba department) and landslides (city of La Paz) was organized and coordinated within the context of this WASH cluster.

Two CERF projects were executed by the WASH Program Component in 2011:

§ WASH response to drought in Chaco region (December 2010 – March 2011) – 1.800 families

§ WASH response to flooding (Cochabamba and Beni) and landslides (La Paz) (April 2011 – July 2011) – 4.300 families

Both interventions had a significant impact both in the population affected by the emergencies as in capacity building at different levels of governance for WASH emergency response and preparation.

Within the CERF projects, three workshops on hygiene promotion were implemented with the WASH cluster partners.

Summary of Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

1. "The systematization of 10 years of UNICEF work (2001-2011) in the WASH sector in Bolivia". The document was useful in providing experiences and lessons learned for the development of the sector wide approach for rural communities and its specific modus operandi for communities less than 500 inhabitants.
2. "Effects of climate change in water availability for human consumption and child health in rural communities of Bolivia". The study will provide the basis for the development of adaptation strategies

to climate change in rural communities of Bolivia. It will also be instrumental in policy advocacy regarding climate change adaptation.

3. "Systematization of the two-year CLTS pilot project in Bolivia". The study will be useful to identify the success factors to scale up this approach and show national authorities and cooperation agencies its potential to help to close the big gap there exists in rural sanitation coverage.
4. "Systematization of alternative technologies available for water supply in Bolivia". Study carried out by the VAPSB with UNICEF support.

Future Work Plan

From 2012 onwards the WASH program component is undertaking a "strategic shift".

The program will no longer prioritize the direct implementation of water supply nor community mobilization projects as the Bolivian government has taken the lead in water provision to rural dispersed communities through the recently developed SWAP. In agreement with national authorities and the support of international cooperation agencies as SIDA, the France and Spain UNICEF NatComs and eventually the European Union, the program will focus its work in:

- Implementation of a capacity development plan with the Ministry of Environment and Water to ensure the implementation process of the SWAP with the National Government, the Departmental Governments and Municipal Governments will not jeopardize the provision of services to rural indigenous families. Particular attention will be given to the successful implementation of the modus operandi for communities less than 500 inhabitants.
- Through a combination of experience in direct implementation (downstream) and policy advocacy (upstream), the program will work in:
 - Improving sanitation coverage in Bolivia by: (i) disseminating the CLTS experience, (ii) scaling up the CLTS approach, (iii) developing a social marketing approach
 - The development of a hygiene behavior change strategy and provide technical assistance for its implementation. As the experience in Bolivia with CLTS has also given promising results in encouraging the adoption of improved hygiene practices, the program will pay attention to linking the promotion of hand-washing with sanitation.
 - Reinforcing the inter-sector strategy through the development of joint activities with the sectors of Education and Health at national, departmental and municipal levels.
 - The development of adaptation strategies for climate change in rural communities of Bolivia and disaster risk reduction
 - The implementation of the drinking water quality monitoring strategy and promotion of HWTS developed in the past years
 - The promotion and provision of water and sanitation services in rural nursing and primary schools, the development of standards as well as to ensure that key WASH indicators are included in national education monitoring systems
 - Building up a model to implement integrated water, sanitation, hygiene and community development projects in rural areas.

Country Programme Component: Education for life and citizenship

PCRs (Programme Component Results)

PCR	EQRank	OTDetails
Boys / girls and adolescents between 0 and 18, with the participation of their families, have access to quality education with cultural and gender equity, in / with comprehensive support services to facilitate their retention and successful completion of education		3 FA2OT1, FA2OT3, FA2OT5, FA2OT7, FA2OT9

Resources Used in 2011(USD)

Resource Type	Planned for 2011 (as per CPAP ceiling)	Allocated in 2011	Estimated Year-End Expenditure	%Spent (4)/(3) * 100
OR-E	0.00	186004.00	185959.00	99.98
OR-R	2590000.00	3219786.00	3116600.00	96.80
RR	160000.00	166523.00	166523.00	100.00
Total	\$2,750,000.00	\$3,572,313.00	\$3,469,082.00	

Results Achieved

Within the new Education Law, UNICEF supported processes of analysis and development of law regulation and norms to be implemented in an innovative public policy framework at national and sub-national levels. These efforts included developing a specialized university curriculum for ECD administrators and educators (30 finished the studies successfully) and accredited trainings for ECD caregivers (240 were accredited this year). For their action in the field, as part of the Education Management Information System (EMIS), data for girls and boy younger than six years of age were collected in 150 municipalities. EMIS data, scientific evidence, and a holistic nation-wide communication campaign led to the development and validation of child-rights based programmes and policy formulations. In 32 municipalities child-friendly community-based practices were implemented with full support from local authorities and policy makers. As a result of improved programming for children under six based on available reliable data, dialogue and social mobilization, advocacy and capacity building, 16,000 children (49 per cent are girls) participated in institutionalized ECD services and parenting activities. As a result of this intervention, compared to 2010, the percentage of children with birth registration increased by three points (from 92% to 95%), and age-adequate development increased by seven points (from 60% to 67%).

In support of the new law, UNICEF supported knowledge management through strengthened external quality assurance mechanisms and the Research Institute in the MoE, which provides the overarching framework for prioritized support for the transformation of the basic education pre-service teacher training institutes for improved child-friendly teaching, as well as for the finalization and implementation of intra- and inter-cultural indicators through the EMIS and the MoE Webpage. Together with the same research partners and the planning department in the MoE, the study on out-of-school children was finalized and includes various inclusive social policy recommendations for enhanced equity in education.

The implementation of improved child-friendly teaching in basic education has benefited more than 146,800 children and more than 6,650 teachers in 1,968 schools in 47 municipalities (the majority of them with indigenous majorities, and one of them urban) in six departments. Child-friendly school standards and policies were implemented in form of education management at departmental, municipal and community levels, and multi-grade teaching, good practices in IPE and social participation were improved. In compliance with the MTR recommendations, successful child-friendly education policy implementation was systematized, published and shared, for replication in other parts of the country or the region, during a regional international workshop held in Sucre.

Out of the total benefitting children mentioned in this paragraph, 22,329 children of seven indigenous nations benefitted from regional curricula, reflecting language and local knowledge. For further disparity reduction in education, children and families of Afrodescendent origin participated in newest Information and Communication Technology (ICT), and specific support to five selected ICT learning centres boosted the upgrading of ten more centres in marginalized parts of the country. Vulnerabilities caused by floods and landslides affected 5,000 children and teaching and learning materials provided to them and their teachers helped to resume schooling.

Most Critical Factors and Constraints

As a result of enhanced child-friendliness and disparity reduction in education, the pre-school Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) increased in target areas by 28 points, to 62 per cent. Completion rate in 6th grade increased by 7 points (from 82 to 89 per cent), while the Gender Parity Index (GPI) in primary completion is 0.94. In addition, the completion rate for 8th grade reports 62%. 2,723 out-of-school children were re-enrolled by providing 105 new grades in remote rural schools, and more than 22,000 students benefited from school transport systems; 46 per cent of the beneficiaries are girls. Presently, 85 per cent of the costs of the CFS intervention are carried by local authorities.

In summary, planned yearly results were overtopped by significant progress for ECD at national and sub-national public policy levels, as well as the significant increase in pre-school GER and 6th grade primary school completion rate (since 2011, primary school completes after six years). This achievement occurred despite severe constraints related to gaps in curriculum development, law regulation and enforcement, as well as in obtaining reliable data. The lack of reliable population data might be the reason for the decrease in primary school Net Enrollment Rate (NER) by three points, from 51 to 48 per cent, and it is hoped that the long overdue census, planned for 2012, will help rectifying the lack of reliable data in the education and other social sectors. UNICEF supported assessments in the above mentioned areas with technical assistance during 2011.

Key Strategic Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

Partnerships were further strengthened with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) at all levels more than 50 selected municipalities in seven out of nine departments, Strengthening for Childhood Development (FODEI in Spanish), FUND PRO-EIBANDES, as well as NUR and San Simón University and the Confederacion Unica de Mujeres Campesinas y Originarias de Bolivia Bartolina Sisa (Confederation of Originary Farmer Women of Bolivia).

Humanitarian Situations

4,150 children and 683 teachers participated in activities supported by UNICEF, and resumed schooling and continued teaching in floods and landslides affected areas in the departments of Beni, La Paz and Cochabamba. 22 School tents were set up, and provided teaching and learning materials (144 teaching kits) helped students to keep their education going. 1,022 affected students reached nearby schools by provided school transport.

150 children younger than six years of age participated in three child-friendly early childhood development spaces. Lessons learnt were documented and protocols, for attention to children younger than six years of age in emergencies, developed. 75 administrators from municipalities and district education authorities were trained on protocols and minimum standards to observe and implement for young children in emergencies.

UNICEF co-led, together with the Ministry of Education, the Technical Working Group on Education in Emergencies ('sleeping' cluster), and within this framework, collaborated with the national and

departmental COE's (Centers for Emergency Operations) in the elaboration of Departmental Contingency Plans for Emergency Situations in five of the nine departments.

Summary of Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

In collaboration with the MoE, a study on Out-of-School Children (OOSC) was carried out in the framework of the OOSC Global Initiative led by UNICEF and UNESCO Institute for Statistics. The study provided statistical information regarding Out-of-School Children and developed specific profiles of excluded children, reflecting the multiple deprivation and disparities they face in relation to education. The study identified barriers and bottlenecks related with the existing policies, formulating recommendations for increased enrolment, attendance and completion rates at all education levels. The study has been used as an advocacy tool for the MoE and provided input for the elaboration of the Global/Regional Report on Out-of-School Children.

The "Study of the Regular Education Subsystem" provided a comprehensive analysis on the current status of formal education in the following areas: students learning achievement, infrastructure and equipment, community participation, training and experience of teachers and principals. The study provided data, at national and departmental level, on basic learning competencies in the areas of reading comprehension, logical reasoning and knowledge of the national context of students of 4th and 8th grades of primary school and 4th grade of secondary school. The results of the study, socialized at national and departmental level, have been used as an official baseline on learning achievements and as an instrument for further improvement of the quality of education.

A baseline study on child-friendly schools was developed for future measuring of progress and results in access to and quality of education and the impact of the child-friendly school approach on public policies at national, departmental and municipal level. The baseline provided qualitative and quantitative information on primary education in the municipalities of direct intervention, using indicators such as: net/gross enrolment rate, net/gross completion rate, and the gender parity index. The results of the study have been used as baseline in order to have evidence on the Programme impacts.

Future Work Plan

Main priorities for 2012 are to support:

- Knowledge management with specific studies and policy recommendations related to the performance and achievements by the pluri-national education system.
- Promote the basic education curriculum implementation (including pre-school).
- Support the institutional transformation and curriculum development for pre- and in-service teacher training.
- Strengthening of the implementation of the intra- and inter-cultural EMIS for children from 0 to 18.
- Support policy development and enforcement for community-based child-friendly ECD services and parenting programmes; baseline for child-friendly ECD.
- Risk management and mitigation for the fulfillment of the right to education for all children from 0 to 18 (includes education in emergencies).
- Promote the dialogue, social mobilization and inclusive public policy development for IPE and equity in education.

Country Programme Component: Child protection

PCRs (Programme Component Results)

PCR	EQRank	OTDetails
National System of Protection of Child Rights articulated and running in 6 thematic priorities of the CPAP, with an intercultural, gender, generational and community have allocation of state resources to ensure its operation.		3 FA4OT1, FA4OT2, FA4OT4, FA4OT6, FA4OT7, FA5OT4

Resources Used in 2011(USD)

Resource Type	Planned for 2011 (as per CPAP ceiling)	Allocated in 2011	Estimated Year-End Expenditure	%Spent (4)/(3) * 100
OR-E	0.00	72485.00	72152.00	99.54
OR-R	2580000.00	1445046.00	1377985.00	95.36
RR	180000.00	172894.00	170170.00	98.42
Total	\$2,760,000.00	\$1,690,425.00	\$1,620,307.00	

Results Achieved

According to the new National Constitution, UNICEF supports strengthening of 5 national government institutions, departmental social services (SEDEGE) and Municipal Child Rights Defender's Office (DNA). In 2011, it supported 86% of all DNAs, 10 Victims and Witnesses Assistance Units of National Prosecutor's Office and the creation of 5 Therapeutic Attention Centers for child victims of violence, establishment of National Network of Departmental Social Services, and NGO Platform for the promotion of child rights.

In order to strengthen the national child protection system, technical capacities of Civil Registry Office workers were enhanced through training, 8,000 civil servants in education, health and child protection services were trained, 18,933 indigenous children were emitted with birth certificates, 775 new community based human rights promoters were trained. The National Public Management School certified 157 municipal workers. 33,226 children and 41,908 parents, teachers and civil servants were mobilized in actions to promote child rights and auto-care of children against sexual violence and human trafficking.

As for the data generation, UNICEF supports the institutionalization of information monitoring system with DNA and the National Prosecutor's Office on violence against children. Every year 250,000 cases were reported by DNA. Also, according to the National Prosecutor's Office, annually 4,094 children were reported to be the victims of violence. 4 diagnostics studies on the protective mechanism for children living in the streets were performed, recompiling good practices on prevention and assistance with the participation of 150 institutions and more than 100 children.

For appropriate care and reducing re-victimization of child victims of crime, UNICEF has provided support to promote quality attention, crisis management and social/legal advice services. The Victims and Witnesses Assistance Units of National Prosecutor's Office became institutionalized and 4 technical instruments were developed: protocol of attention, guide to interviewing victims, module for the updating of norms and manual of forensic medicine enabling 95% of all district attorneys, its interdisciplinary teams and medical personnel to provide differentiated attention to child and female victims.

On eradication of child labor, UNICEF managed to have 65% of sugarcane harvest municipalities and 80% of sugarcane plantations implement the "child labor zero" initiatives linked to the Triple Seal movement. 95% of DNA and labor inspectors were trained and 80% of sugarcane harvest municipalities are now preventing and reducing child labor through provision of transportation services and school material.

UNICEF also supported the formulation of the Juvenile Justice Law, which established the age of juvenile criminal responsibility to be 14 - 18 years old. A program for alternative to detention is implemented in Santa Cruz prefecture which is systematic replication process. It also supported the opening of the first deprivation of liberty center exclusive for adolescents which separate them from adults.

In the area of legal reform, technical assistance to the formulation of new Child and Adolescent Code was provided with inputs from indigenous populations for the consolidation of national child protection system. In addition, UNICEF supported national legislation on human trafficking which deals with prevention, protection and persecution from human rights-based approach.

Most Critical Factors and Constraints

The protection of child rights in Bolivia is the co-responsibility of a number of Government institutions that are not articulated because of their overlapping or the specificity of their mandates.

The different governmental levels, national and sub-national) do not have a clear line of command at policy or program level, and the country's autonomic process only complicates this scheme. The Vice-ministry of Equal Opportunity (VIO), which heads the sector as far as child and adolescent issues are concerned, also looks after the rights of women, young people, the elderly and of the physically challenged. In addition, being a vice-ministry and because of the organizational hierarchy, it does not directly articulate with the Ministries of health, education, government, labor or with the General Attorney, the Defender Office or the Supreme Electoral Court. On the other hand, the Vice-ministry of Equal Opportunities currently does not have sufficient resources to generate technical and political leadership, which in itself creates restrictions to requesting and receiving international cooperation assistance.

In order to achieve coherence in the technical assistance we provide, we have developed planning Binding Workshops with the participation of national, departmental and municipal institutions, NGOs and eventually, cooperation organisms, to establish common objectives and actions that will contribute to the development of protective environments and the articulation of the Protection System for each problematic prioritized. In addition, UNICEF has advocated for the creation of a SEDEGES Network and a Platform for Child Rights with the participation of five international NGOs.

The limitations of institutional protection generate on one hand, low investment on rights protection and access to justice and on the other, more neglect of at risk and vulnerable populations, which is why it is imperative to work on themes related to juvenile justice, children and adolescents living in the streets, violence victims, human trafficking and the eradication of child labor; complex problems that demand the State's assistance and more human and financial resources.

At the internal level, notwithstanding pertinent actions, it was not possible to concretize the designation of a new Child Protection Chief and management decided to keep the National Officer as OIC replacing its functions with TA National Officer. Although the program achieved most of the programmed results, others will be concretized during the next term because of the limited human resources available and the great need for quality technical assistance on the part of counterparts. In addition, the program does not have mid-term financing, making difficult the planning of strategic processes taking into account that rights protection entails a change of paradigms, attitudes and practices requiring mid and long-term sustainable actions.

Key Strategic Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

UNICEF and ILO continue with their alliance to eradicate child labour, enabling the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Welfare to receive timely and articulated technical assistance for the consolidation of the Commission for the Progressive Eradication of Child Labour, the Inspection System and the formulation and implementation of the Five Year Plan (2012-2017). This Alliance is renewed annually by the signature of the

Operations Plan corresponding to multi-annual processes.

UNICEF and Aldeas Infantiles have an agreement to i) train human resources so that they can in turn provide training and apply the Program for the psycho-affective and social recovery of children and adolescents in emergency situations. Both processes are in their intermediate stage and the results will be evaluated in 2012.

Due to their common focus on management and on the vigilance of children's rights, the Ombudsman and UNICEF are part of a solid and strategic institutional alliance. Jointly, we have developed the road map, within the framework of Recommendations and 11 of the Special Envoy of the General Secretary of the UN for Violence against Children and the setup of the Information, Communication and Social Mobilization Strategy (EICMS) for the good treatment of children and violence reduction.

UNICEF and the School of Plurinational Public Management developed a very solid technical alliance to put into operation the training of human resources Plan, which will enable the development of a certification system for civil servants in protection entities, as well as for authorities linked to this sector.

UNICEF has an strategic alliance with the Governorship of Santa Cruz, the Institute of Foreign Commerce, sugarcane plantations and associations of sugarcane growers to put into practice the "cero child labour" seal that is part of the Triple Seal Bolivian norm (elimination of child, forced and discriminatory labor), which in itself is an innovative experience.

UNICEF contributed to the creation of the Child and Adolescent Platform conformed by Plan International, Aldeas Infantiles, Ayuda en Acción, World Vision, Save de Children, Red Viva and UNICEF, to consolidate and strengthen the National Protection System. The following are the programmed action lines: i) Institutional and community strengthening, ii) Prevention of and re-education on violence related matters, iii) Promotion of identity right, iv) Advocacy in public policy and legal reforms, v) Knowledge management, vi) Empowerment and participation on part of the community and children. The OP will be applicable in 2012.

In addition, we managed and provided support to the conformation of the SEDEGES Network, with the purpose of strengthening institutionally these services and of generating a protective environment and an equality approach. UNICEF and the Ombudsman are allies in the total operation of this network in 2012.

Humanitarian Situations

UNICEF provided support to 13 municipal and 2 departmental risk management plans for the protection of the rights of children and adolescents, formulated with the support of the Governance, Rights Protection and Gender Table, including manuals, guides and tools to recompile information focused on children and gender. In addition, we have provided support to the articulation of 27 institutions within the framework of the Protection System in 3 high-risk departments and for these to set up preparation and response alliances starting with the program for the psycho-affective and social recovery of children and adolescents.

UNICEF developed and inter-sectoral intervention Guide for the protection of the rights of children and adolescents in emergency situation, and has produced two videos that systematize the experience related to the psycho-affective recovery program in Bolivia.

Through UNICEF's work with the corresponding services and social organizations, we have managed the renewal and registration of 652 children and adolescents who have had this right restituted.

UNICEF has promoted the generation of technical capacities of protection bodies, universities, NGOs and other allies to train young volunteers on psycho-affective and social recovery methodologies achieving the following:

- 1,500 children and adolescents in emergency situation (landslides and social conflict) participating in psycho-affective and social recovery processes, in more than 17 play-therapy sessions, within the framework

of the "A New Sun for Community Wellbeing" program, which includes the promotion, restitution and exercise of their rights and the prevention of violence, sexual abuse and exploitation.

- 10,000 people affected by landslides sensitized about the protection of the rights of children and adolescents in emergency situation.
- 3,000 families, 60 indigenous women in particular, know risk and protection factors to help children and adolescents understand and exercise their rights in emergency situations. 60 indigenous women participating in the march for the defense of their territory had discharge and emotional containment areas to improve family relations, during and after the police charge that took place during the march.

The volunteer network includes 375 volunteers trained on the management of the psycho-affective and social recovery program working in three departments showing the higher risks of landslides, floods and fires. 165 university students have a response for 1,500 children, and 210 workers of Aldeas Infantiles have the response capacity of 1,000 surrogate mothers, 300 community leaders and 10,000 children and their families.

Summary of Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

UNICEF provided support to the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Welfare through the Evaluation of the Ten Year Plan for the Eradication of Child Labor (PDETI 2000-2010). The following are three of its most important findings:

The Plan was formulated within a very different historic and institutional context. In promotion, more awareness about the eradication of child labor is evident. In prevention, the diagnostics and studies conducted contributed significantly to the visualization of this problematic, but their use in the generation of intersectoral strategies was weak. In supervision, the National Commission for the eradication of child labor advocated for the establishment of legal and institutional mechanisms to restrict child labor and to improve the quality of labor inspections

Recommendations are centered on the strengthening of promotion actions within the framework of a communication strategy aimed at eradicating the worst forms of child labor; in prevention, the installation of permanent information systems and more participation on the part of the education sector to have adolescents remain in school; and in supervision, through better coverage by child labor inspectors.

In alliance with the Ministry of Employment, Labor and Social Welfare, and the ILO, UNICEF provided support to a Diagnostic of the environmental and social condition of sugarcane harvest families, using a fast-recompilation methodology applied in 18 municipalities producers of sugarcane and Brazil nuts. Surveys were taken showing the indicators corresponding to sugarcane harvest families, housing, health, education, and access to safe water, protection and justice entities. These results will enable the formulation of intersectoral public policies for the improvement of the living conditions of these families and the eradication of child labor.

The Diagnostic of children and adolescents living in the street, performed in alliance with the Vice-ministry of Citizen Safety and the Vice-ministry of Equal Opportunities establishes among its findings

Following the objectives of the CPAP, UNICEF supports the operation of three information systems: i) The **SID** permits knowing the coverage of municipalities with Defender Office available, the socioeconomic quantity and characteristics of Community Promoters, the number of the cases cared for by sex, age and geographical zone and the actions related to rights promotion and risk prevention, ii) **S-I3P** permits knowing the socio-demographic characteristics of the population and typologies receiving attention in the General Attorney's Units of Attention to Victims and Witnesses, iii) **OTEB/ILO[1]** systematizes studies and investigations related to child labor. It compiles and consolidates databases of the education, health and protection sectors (SID) to estimate annually the number of children and adolescent workers by geographical zone, sex, age and municipality.

Following the recommendations of the MTR, the systematization of good practices related to the rights of

children and adolescents and of the Community Promoter Program is being performed, as well as the cost study of the functions and attributes of the Defender Offices and of the SEDEGES. These two inputs will permit advocating for the formulation of the new CNNA and for the development of sector policies and programs.

[\[1\]](#) Child Labor Observatory

Future Work Plan

The Protection Program analyzed the relation between the 6 themes included in the CPAP and from the MTR, focus is placed on cause prevention and the attention of those causes generating more risk and exclusion.

Institutional strengthening: Implementation of the Training of Human Resources Plan, permitting the certification of public servants in matters related to protection, the development of instruments and mechanisms to enable integral care (reference and counter-reference) and the development of programs for the promotion of rights and the prevention of violence, exploitation and abuse. These actions will be performed in alliance with the School of Plurinational Public Management and the Ombudsman.

Knowledge management: Consolidation of the operation of Information Systems (SID, I3P, OTEB/ILO) at national level and in prioritized municipalities, to generate a baseline for the next cooperation cycle as well as the conclusion of ongoing studies: i) Cost study of the functions and attributes of the Defender Offices and of the SEDEGES and ii) Systematization of the good practices of the Defender Offices and Community Promoters. During the next term, the Evaluation of the 15 years of operation of the Offices of the Defender of the Child and Adolescent in Bolivia will be performed, an input that will be fundamental for the debate over the new CNNA. These actions, with the technical support of UNICEF, will be executed by the SEDEGES Network, the General Attorney's Child and Adolescent Platform and the Ministry of Labor.

Communication and social mobilization: Development of information, communication and social mobilization actions framed within the created strategy and its nine components, for the effective promotion of good treatment, violence reduction, eradication of child labor and the promotion of the right to an identity, which will clearly take into account a gender, generational and intercultural approach. This strategy will start in 2013, but it has been conceived to be implemented during the following complete cooperation cycle given that knowledge acquisition and a change in attitudes and practices, they are part of a process. This strategy will be put into operation with the Ombudsman and Parliamentary Network for Children and Adolescents.

Rights approach in reformation of norms: To provide technical assistance to all processes related to the reform or construction of norms, as well as to support their socialization, debate, approval and regulation. These actions will be developed mainly in support of the Vice-ministry of Equal Opportunities, which is in charge of formulating the new CNNA and of proponent or reviewing entities.

Among other prioritized actions, there is the development of the integral and inter-sectoral intervention Model for the attention of children and adolescents, and advocating with the Bolivian Police for the introduction of a child focus in the training of police officers.

UNICEF as part of the **UNGIFT** (United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking) will implement the prevention of human trafficking component together with State institutions in charge of protection.

Country Programme Component: Public policy, advocacy and partnerships for child rights

PCRs (Programme Component Results)

PCR	EQRank	OTDetails
Deepening democratic governance at the national and local levels to promote human development and to enable equal opportunities for children and adolescents through public policy advocacy based on evidence that allow the incorporation of new forms of social participation, institutional development and the effective exercise of human rights for the construction of an intercultural society with gender and generational equity		3 FA5OT1, FA5OT2, FA5OT3, FA5OT5

Resources Used in 2011(USD)

Resource Type	Planned for 2011 (as per CPAP ceiling)	Allocated in 2011	Estimated Year-End Expenditure	%Spent (4)/(3) * 100
OR-E	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OR-R	1550000.00	1267770.00	1196600.00	94.39
RR	160000.00	227848.00	227781.00	99.97
Total	\$1,710,000.00	\$1,495,618.00	\$1,424,381.00	

Results Achieved

In the field of local development the programme component managed to consolidate two models for integrated management for children's rights: Intersectoral Departmental Committees (CID in Spanish), in 5 departments and Intersectoral Municipal Committees (CIM in Spanish) in 45 municipalities. The new local development strategy includes the participation departmental and municipal autonomous governments through Departmental Agreements called "Goals for Children 2025" and the Child Friendly Municipality strategy. In late November, the Child and Adolescent Friendly Municipality Initiative (IMANA in Spanish), was launched on the basis of the former intersectoral results, as a pilot programme with 12 municipalities in rural areas.

To strengthen knowledge management the programme component promoted the creation of the Knowledge Station for the Rights of Children in Bolivia as an instance to contribute to strengthening advocacy actions based on evidence. In terms of the participation of children, the Voice of Children initiative was launched in alliance with the Ombudsman Office as the institutionalized instance to broaden the opinion of young people under 18 years old in issues that affect them.

In terms of strategic alliances, UNICEF helped to rearticulate the Parliamentary Network for Children and Adolescents. This Alliance will guarantee that national legislation follows the guidelines established by the CRC and the CEDAW. At the same time, in the context of the South-South cooperation with UNICEF Argentina and in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign affairs of Bolivia, UNICEF Bolivia provided technical assistance to the Bolivia Consulate in Argentina for the protection of the rights of immigrant children.

Following the recommendations of the CRC, UNICEF has also provided technical assistance to the Vice-ministry of Equal Opportunities to coordinate specific actions and programs.

In order to strengthen gender equity and intercultural understanding, the programme components continue to support Community Banks for the empowerment of indigenous women and carried out actions to promote political participation of the Guaraní population before several municipal governments in close coordination with the Assembly of the Guaraní People (APG in Spanish). This particular effort focused on the empowerment of the Guaraní women through the designation of female indigenous authorities that have figured out a gender strategy. Work with indigenous population benefited from technical assistance to

women leaders' of the APG, training them in defending women and children rights among peers and local authorities. The APG also benefited from institutional strengthening initiatives to improve them with skills in representing adequately their people interests among stakeholders.

The empowerment of women at the community level was also quite relevant in the Communal Banks strategy (in process of evaluating its sustainable scaling up possibilities) currently 81% of all presidents of Community Banks are women; and in 63% the treasurer of the Management Committee is an indigenous woman. Most of the seed capital is under administration of women and several of them are directly involved in the agricultural activities promoted with these funds. To support productive activities UNICEF has also achieved strategic alliances with other agencies of the United Nations System.

Most Critical Factors and Constraints

Regarding the launching of Child and Adolescent Friendly Initiative, the most critical factor was to establish methodological criteria to select municipalities to participate in the pilot phase and, with it, to choose the social indicators to monitor advance of municipalities towards a Child Friendly municipality. Internal consensus among program components was needed around selection of indicators to be monitored which in its turn needed validation from municipal authorities of participating municipalities.

As in previous years, rotation of government technical and political counterparts (at national and subnational levels) has been a constraint for more accelerated operational planning and execution.

Our programme component team was not complete throughout 2011 (and since second semester 2010) pending the hiring of one NOC specialist (with responsibilities on following local development strategy) whose selection process began second semester 2010 and conclude just by end of December 2011. Thus in early 2012 we expect to fill the NOC vacant post and will initiate hiring process for a NOB position that will be left vacant as result of the former NOC hiring process (hoping this new process will not take as long as the NOC one). Not having our complete team did naturally affect the planning, execution and delivery times of our multiple tasks.

Key Strategic Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

A "Knowledge Station for Bolivian Children Rights" has been developed as a knowledge management program launched during the fourth trimester. The Knowledge Station includes a web based platform where data on children rights is being periodically uploaded and a Baseline for knowledge of children rights status includes a first report on the situation of children in Bolivia. The knowledge station is administered by UNICEF Bolivia and themes for annual reports on children rights and related advocacy based on evidence stemmed from such reports will be carried out and monitored by a Consultative Board composed by a group of distinguished Bolivian scholars and social representatives.

In alliance with the Ombudsman Office, the first stage of the "The Voice of Children" program was finalized with the participation of over 1,000 children and adolescents aged between the ages of 7 and 17 in 8 departments. Preliminary results of this program show the interest of children and adolescents in issues like violence; discrimination; insecurity; nutrition; children living in the streets; child labor; and the role of local and national authorities. Taking into consideration these results, the CO plans to prepare an opinion poll to be carried out all over Bolivia and gather material to influence public policy and legal reforms on the basis of social mobilization.

The 5 organic laws and the jurisdictional division have incorporated the fulfillment of the rights of children as a main approach.

Organic Laws and Autonomic Statutes as well as local development strategies have been enriched with the incorporation of the rights of children and adolescents as a result of the technical support provided by

UNICEF.

The Parliamentary Network for Children and Adolescents has been rearticulated and has put together new priorities as a result of the advocacy actions carried out in both chambers of representatives with the purpose of putting the protection of children and adolescents' rights in the legislative agenda. One of most notorious achievements of the Parliamentary Network during 2011 was passing a law bill to declare 2012 as the year against violence to children.

The two Spanish funded interagency joint programs on private sector and on developing state capacity for living together in peace have provided positive joint collaboration results. In the private sector "window" UNICEF goals on inserting agro-ecological productive goals in communal banking loans have gained from collaboration from FAO and ILO.

The program component had as key strategic partners at national level the Ministry of Autonomies and the unit of social and economic analyses of the Ministry of Planning, UDAPE. It also initiated key partnerships for knowledge generation with two universities (one in La Paz and the other in Santa Cruz).

At subnational level, this year we commenced a new form of understanding with Departmental and Municipal authorities, focused in results and participative social pacts as political strategy to achieve such results. Hence governors, majors and their senior staff became key partners to develop this new form of assistance (reflected in the Childhood Goal 2025" and Child Friendly initiatives).

Humanitarian Situations

The programme component does not involve directly in humanitarian actions but it supports all efforts of the CO in this front.

Summary of Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

The programme component provided technical and financial assistance for evidence production for analysis situation of Bolivian children. Research produced during 2011 included the following themes/reports: (1) social protection of migrant children, (2) urban indigenous children vulnerabilities, (3) Guaraní formerly captive population and their current vulnerable livelihood, (4) state of children rights in Bolivia, (5) social investment in children, early childhood and gender perspective, (6) survey on violence perception from children's voice, (7) pluralism in jurisprudence from a children rights perspective (case studies on indigenous justice). All these studies were welcomed as relevant evidence for our programme's initiatives on local development strategy with IMANA and Departmental social agreements by acknowledging the need to focus on promoting integrated policies and programs to tackle vulnerabilities identified in studies. For that matter, acknowledge the importance of promoting comprehensive social protection strategies at local levels. Studies and evaluations also permitted to confirm the importance of listening children's voice as and promote their participation in establishing solutions for the social vulnerability situations that affect them. This new knowledge helped us through 2011 to establish with Defensor del Pueblo a joint program 'Programa la Voz de los Niños', that included the preparation of a national survey upon different topics of their interest to be taken during 2012. Reports on indigenous population in el Chaco helped to fine-tune initiatives with APG (association of guaranties peoples).

At the same time, the programme component managed to conclude other documents and studies that are a part of the Knowledge Station strategy and that contain relevant information on specific issues related to the violation of the rights of children, adolescents and women and phenomena like migration; urban marginalization of indigenous children; captivity of the Guaraní people; childhood poverty; and social investment in children.

Future Work Plan

2012 will advance in finalizing the operational structure to execute IMANA in 12 pilot municipalities. This will include finalizing baselines for all 12 municipalities during first semester, training child friendly municipal champions as focal points (one for each municipality) and promoting children rights and information on IMANA 's related goals among the municipal community through social mobilization initiatives and communication campaigns. It will also work on institutional strengthening and capacity building with municipalities on developing their local social protection frameworks aimed to group all policies and programs to be delivered at municipal level oriented to the protection of child rights (and related with monitoring the accomplishment of the selected social indicators).

Similarly, Departmental social agreements "Childhood Goal 2025" signed during 2011 will advance in procuring Department and local stakeholder's ownership of this initiative. This long term agreements are seen as social pacts and are strongly based in a social mobilization strategy where Departmental authorities and its community will monitor achievement of 10 social goals, being co-responsible for successful achievement. For that matter this social agreement should be noticeable for all department citizens and thus should be anchored in a social mobilization and communication strategy to let it get out into the streets to be monitored and establish accountability for duty bearers.

Knowledge Station will enter into full operability and its Consultative Board will be working in the second report on state of Bolivian Children rights.

"Children's Voice" will be advance as a joint-program with People's Defender (Ombudsman), providing quantitative and qualitative data for policy decision makers within the framework of interagency compromises.

Parliamentary Network will benefit from UNICEF technical assistance over a group of legislative initiatives parliamentarians will prioritize to present as bill of laws during 2012.

All work of this program component will be framed strategically as initiatives to promote a comprehensive understanding of children rights through initiatives equally comprehensive towards protection of children rights. This will serve to advance in a strategy towards promotion of social protection policies at national and subnational level as a cost-effective operational answer towards such comprehensive and multidimensional challenges over children rights and, in particular over those children that are not exercising their rights.

The former also establishes an agenda to advance on baseline and information systems to identify the most vulnerable children in the different dimensions of rights. This agenda will involve UDAPE and the Ministry of Finance as main strategic partners.

Intercultural, indigenous childhood and gender issues will continue developing their common public policy incidence strategy, working on evidence based initiatives, models & pilots and technical assistance to other programme components with focus on identifying and proposing sustainable social protection initiatives to most vulnerable populations (indigenous and girls).

Country Programme Component: Cross-sectoral costs

PCRs (Programme Component Results)

PCR	EQRank	OTDetails
Cross-Sectoral	0	FA6OT9

Resources Used in 2011(USD)

Resource Type	Planned for 2011 (as per CPAP ceiling)	Allocated in 2011	Estimated Year-End Expenditure	%Spent (4)/(3) * 100
OR-E	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OR-R	600000.00	1561795.00	1499944.00	96.04
RR	534000.00	586924.00	553426.00	94.29
Total	\$1,134,000.00	\$2,148,719.00	\$2,053,370.00	

Results Achieved

Following pre- and post- MTR discussion and implementation of given recommendations, a Global Communication Strategy was developed as a means of ensuring coherent and comprehensive Country Programme Cycle adjustments that would facilitate a viable transition towards the end of the current Programme Cycle, as well as a clear vision suggesting ways to tackle and achieve still partially unmet Communication goals. Those include the design of mechanisms to generate and sustain a bolder stance of the Communication role in terms of programme-centered policy advocacy, thus providing a more permanent support to pre-identified priorities still valid for the ongoing programme cycle and presenting a view to a sustainable engagement of key private sector partners in the framework of the also nascent CSR plan towards the end of 2012.

A CO-based fundraising plan was also outlined, which would eventually support given programme needs as well as a modest funding base for Communication activities. However, recent instructions by the TACRO Regional Office indicate there is presently no authorized mechanism for the Country Office to undertake local FR. Yet, Communication-oriented CSR efforts will continue to be researched in line with the generic CO Strategic Partnerships Plan.

UNICEF worked in conjunction with the Humanitarian Network, composed by 7 sectorial working tables (clusters), where UNICEF participates in four, depending on each sector's specialty, and as co-chair in 3 tables. The corresponding Ministry, head and leader of the cluster, and humanitarian NGOs also take part in these bodies. In addition, UNICEF coordinated with the national and departmental COEs (Centers for Emergency Operations in Spanish) through support to their local teams in Beni, Cochabamba, Chuquisaca and Potosi.

In Risk Management, the strengthening of the association of Municipalities of the Chaco (5 municipalities) and of the North of Potosi (7 municipalities) has begun and the start-up workshop already took place.

Bolivia complied with (perhaps one of the first countries to do so) having the information of KA formats and the Preparation of the EW-EA on time. This will be the basis for the implementation of VISION in emergencies in 2012.

Most Critical Factors and Constraints

The main limitation facing UNICEF's work team is the lack of supplies pre-placed to attend emergencies during the first hours and days. This was very palpable during the first days of the mega-landslide, where UNICEF provided 5 family size tents for children's care and had to wait until CERF funds were processed to have the resources available to start human assistance.

The other limitation facing any Humanitarian Network is the lack of reliable information sources, which makes it more difficult for the organization of humanitarian aid, delaying even more the assistance provided to affected families.

Key Strategic Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

During the first quarter of 2011, a consultant was identified to embark on a research that shed light on the present panorama of realistic potentialities to breed and uphold a CSR strategy, pinpointing credible alliances with private sector partners which have manifested genuine interest in supporting mid-term, programme-based partnerships with UNICEF Bolivia. A dozen of potential allies were identified and negotiations are to be nurtured during 2012 on the basis of aforementioned programme priorities pertaining to the remainder of the current Programme Cycle.

In addition to the above, direct negotiations have taken place during Q3 & Q4 with key media and Communication partners, which are intended to strengthen the MTR aim to visibly reinforce and sustain the Public Information and Advocacy roles entrusted to Communication.

Envisioned as a viable alternative formula stemming from previous attempts to identify national GWAs, the "Friends of Childhood" Initiative emerged in 2011 as the result of dedicated efforts to consolidate a distinct, multi-ethnic, geographically representative and legitimate "federation" of celebrities in a pro-bono commitment to advocate for varied children's issues such as Early Childhood and VAC. A group of 12 renowned public figures, the project seeks to transcend the traditional media event scheme itself to establish itself as a permanent programme-support advocacy and social mobilization model. Launched nationwide in September 2011, this endeavor has proved effective and impactful from both a media and high level advocacy levels.

Humanitarian Situations

Programme components are in charge of working with these issues.

Summary of Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

Seven studies, one baseline and one evaluation were concluded this year. The evaluation was carried with the Ministry of Justice, therefore is a crucial input for the future work that Protection Programme will do in the future. The seven studies include a cost structure, a global initiative for children out-of-school, a systematization, a study related to the effect on climate change, the status of the rights of children and a legal pluralism study. The base line is the first effort to visualize the quality of education at municipal, departmental and national level. All the evidence generated was very useful and in most of the studies the Government was involved. The information will serve as a basic input for advocacy at all levels and for leveraging resources.

Future Work Plan

Pending Communication challenges towards 2012 include:

- Testing of Strategic Alliances.
- Strategic Communication funding.
- Specific programme fundraising objectives through the implementation of the proposed CSR. & private sector partnership plan.

Effective Governance Structure

Three key management exercises have highlighted the year 2011: the design of a new Local teams framework spread in 6 departments and responding to the CO decentralized Programme priorities for 2011-2012; the preparation for the 2013-2017 Country Programme; and the preparation for 2012 VISION/IPSAS implementation. Under the leadership of management, contributed to the planning, coordination, monitoring and decision on the follow up actions of these activities and ensured that staff were involved and kept abreast of the developments through regular JCC and staff meetings.

As per 2010 Audit recommendation, the CO reviewed its decentralized strategy and redesigned the operational functioning of its local structure, switching progressively from outsourcing of staff to consultancies. This exercise enabled eliminating the risks associated to outsourcing of programme functions and redefined accountabilities within the Office for the expected decentralized programme results.

With relation to the new Country Programme, a CPD task force accompanied the exercise and ensured a timely and effective process, as well as relevance of the identified new strategies to Bolivia's socio-economical context. The task force counted on the support of a contracted facilitator that guaranteed open participation of all staff.

VISION and IPSAS preparation for 2012 implementation was particularly time demanding. The CO ensured that planned activities defined by NYHQ were timely implemented and staff members were appropriately trained by the office's Vision super users and on-line training materials. By the end of 2011, 100% of planned activities were implemented, 100% of Vision users trained, and the CO had drafted the first new business processes to facilitate normal programme implementation by early 2012.

All CO priorities were clearly defined in the 2011 AMP which efficiently played its role of reference tool for staff and CMT. Oversight key committees established within this AMP had responsibilities defined as per related organizational guidelines. To that regard, CMT members met 9 times and ensured that management decisions were discussed and documented. The 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.

Strategic Risk Management

Due to this year's dedication to the preparation for Vision and IPSAS implementation, CO has postponed its ERM/RCSA exercise to early 2012. Nevertheless, the CO pursued the implementation of the action plan developed following the 2010 RCSA in the areas of governance, responsibility and business processes. The revised local team structure and their new contracting modalities have eliminated the risks associated to the outsourcing of programme functions and redefined accountabilities within the Office for the expected programme results at local levels. The CO TOA was reviewed to ensure better assignment of financial responsibilities within established limits in the office, and as per HACT guidelines, a new protocol for assurance activities was approved by CMT to ensure better follow up actions on identified risks. Finally, efforts were provided to lighten contracts and travel workflows and facilitate programme implementation.

The purpose of the work performed by the Emergency area is to provide quality attention to boys, girls, women and families affected by emergencies. During 2011, the most important emergencies registered in the country were the drought of 2010-2011, affecting approximately 11,000 families; the Kallapa mega landslide in the city of La Paz, affecting 1,225 families and the floods registered in the Beni region, within the basins of the rivers Beni and Mamore, affecting approximately another 4,000 families.

The second purpose of the Emergency area was the consolidation of a strengthening strategy for counterparts and UNICEF sectors related to Risk Management, to provide support to the resiliency of the

country's most vulnerable families and communities and for local and departmental governments to introduce Risk Management as part of their development plans. To do so, the information of KA formats and the system preparation tasks have been updated on the Agency's EW-EA (EarlyWarning-EarlyAction) website.

UNICEF worked in conjunction with the Humanitarian Network, composed by 7 sectorial working tables (clusters), where UNICEF participates in four, depending on each sector's specialty, and as co-chair in 3 tables. The corresponding Ministry, head and leader of the cluster, and humanitarian NGOs also took part in these bodies. In addition, UNICEF coordinated with the national and departmental COEs (Centers for Emergency Operations in Spanish) through support to their local teams in Beni, Cochabamba, Chuquisaca and Potosi.

Bolivia complied with having the information of KA formats and the Preparation of the EW-EA on time. This will be the basis for the implementation of VISION in emergencies in 2012.

Evaluation

In 2011, IMEP execution reached 89%. IMEP review progress is done twice a year in order to keep track on progress of Evaluations, Studies and Surveys. Evaluations are, in general, few in relation to studies and surveys; however, management responses for evaluations were elaborated on time. In general, the current management spaces in the CO are used fully for management purposes.

The activities and strategies in the programmatic areas are, most of the time, focused in results. The new Simplified Results Structure was very useful to reorient the results and objectives for children and adolescents. The function of evaluation has improved in Bolivia over the last years, especially some instances (UDAPE) dependent of Ministry of Planning had developed many evaluations, most of them with technical and financial assistance from UNICEF.

Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology

The management of ICT resources, cost-effective delivery of ICT services and support to VISION implementation were 2011 key priorities for the section.

With relation to **communications**, the change from IPSEC SITA to IPSEC UNICEF_for the CO's main internet line allowed the establishment of a new agreement with a local Internet service provider, improving the internet bandwidth from 1Mbps to 2Mbps and generating a 33% savings on previous cost. In addition, this significant change allowed CO to be ready for VISION SAP.

The 2011 budget plan for **ICT equipment** (USD 34,000) was fully implemented. The office purchased 23 computers, 1 server for virtualization and accessories for La Paz and Cochabamba offices to meet the Organization's requirements and be adequately equipped for VISION. An extra budget allowance permitted the purchase of 10 entry-level and mid-range LAN printers satisfying the necessities of the CO. All computers were migrated to Windows 7 and office 2010.

The office started to work with **SAP** on July 1st for HR and Payroll in an effective manner, thanks to more than adequate internet communication and equipment.

The technical preparation for the **in-country CO training for SAP VISION** realized within the La Paz office was very demanding and challenging, but successful. The 4 trainers from the Regional Office and 6 local trainers were able to efficiently train 60 staff without any technical problem.

The Disaster recovery plan was updated and tested and a BCP Memorandum of agreement between UNICEF and UNDP was prepared and is ready for approval; the agreement will provide technological and strategy support between both agencies in case of an emergency.

Fund Raising and Donor Relations

Bolivia CO currently doesn't have a PFP strategy or the mandate to carry out fundraising campaigns. During the strategic review meeting held with the Regional Office to plan for the next cooperation programme, the Regional Director and Deputy Regional Director were very emphatic to point out that UNICEF Bolivia doesn't have the need or the means to put together fundraising strategies. However, with the approval of this instance, UNICEF Bolivia begun to further promote Corporate Social Responsibility and support entrepreneurial organizations to obtain resources to improve the living conditions of childhood in Bolivia during 2011, the CO supported the Bolivia Solidaria organization, funded by the BISA Bank and the National Broadcasting TV station ATB.

UNICEF Bolivia has focused on obtaining funds from multilateral and bilateral donors, reaching approximately 16,000,000 USD in 2011, therefore surpassing the approved ceiling by 15%. It is important to mention the agreement recently consolidated with USAID and the extension of the agreement with the Canadian Cooperation. The thematic support received from the cooperation of the government of Sweden from the beginning of 2011 has also been very important to guarantee the continuity of the actions of our current cooperation programme.

The government of Bolivia supports UNICEF with an annual 250,000 USD allocation. In 2011 these funds were used to support efforts of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to incorporate issues related to childhood in their climate change strategy.

All the agreements consolidated in 2011 helped Bolivia CO raise 37 million USD for the next 8 years; most of these resources are destined to the health programme component. The rest of the programs will have over 3 million USD for 2012 thanks to the support of National Committees, the Swedish Cooperation, Global Thematic Funds and the Regional Office.

Management of Financial and Other Assets

Budget section has used the in-house budget monitoring system for **Programme funds** to generate monthly reports shared to CMT members, enabling monitoring of the Office Cash on Hands status, Outstanding DCT situation, expiring PBAs, donor reports due and rephasing results at end year.

Operations section has closely monitored the **2011 Support and Cross-sectoral budgets** assigned to the section (\$1, 5 million), which represented 10 % of overall 2011 CO budget, while ensuring that cost-effectiveness and cost savings principles were observed during the year. As of 15 December 2011, the Office spent 100% of its SB allotment.

The office ensured full implementation of 2010 OIA's recommendations on **financial controls**, and has continued complying with the **Bank Optimization** guidelines, preparing quarterly cash forecast requirements to replenish local bank accounts on a "just enough funds, just in time" basis. In addition, the CO reduced the number of un-reconciled items at end-month thanks to the new agreement signed with its Bank, which included improvement in the identification of deposits in bank statements. **OBOs** were well managed, with 96% of them being closed at 31 July 2011.

Administrative support provided to the Office entailed a close monitoring of open TAs, enabling CO remain below the 1% limit at end month. As a result of a public bidding, our office obtained a Business Travel Account (BTA) at no cost from AMEX, which allows simplified travel expenses administration through a centralized collective invoice, resulting in cost and time savings. The PSB met 4 times during the year and contributed to the effectiveness of NEP disposal. The management of office vehicles for operations support and programme implementation, has continued to be performed with a close monitoring and clear oversight, which contributes to increasing the life cycle of the vehicles and reduces replacement cost due to their good conditions. With the support of ICT, the section has put in place an information system for programme vehicle management that keeps track of the equipment loaned to counterparts across the country (counterpart, location, insurance details etc...).

The administrative unit provided timely support to the interim and yearly financial closure activities in preparation for 2012 VISION and IPSAS implementations. In addition, one super user trained staff for VISION in Finance and Administration areas during the in-country training in November 2011.

Supply Management

Supply section has actively participated in the CO preparation for VISION and IPSAS implementation with extensive data cleaning exercises throughout the year, and in-country training of staff provided by the section's two super users.

With a total value of \$ 1.2 million, Programme supplies have represented 9% of the CO's overall budget for 2011, a decrease compared to 11% in 2010. Local purchases represented 98 % of the supplies which is indicative of the wide availability of commodities in Bolivia. Procured items included printing materials (45%), computer equipment, school equipment, motorcycles, water and sanitation material and communication materials.

The office has pursued its efforts to establish various LTAs for supplies and services to allow savings in both time and costs (transport, design and printing services and office supplies).

Following the recommendations of the audit, shipments of supplies were made directly to partners, totally eliminating stock piling of supplies in the local teams' offices. However, improvements will have to be made for a more rapid distribution of supplies from La Paz were stock have tended to accumulate.

Institutional contracts management has been transferred from Human resources to supply section in July 2011. These contracts represented 9% of the CO's overall budget (\$ 1.3 millions), with 60% being for outsourcing of local teams' staff.

Human Resources

The year 2011 was very busy for the HR team with the preparation activities for the introduction of SAP-HR effective July 2011, which involved extensive data cleaning and reporting. The section conducted the recruitment of 16 FT posts, 5 TAs, 1 UNV and 80 SSAs. These recruitments completed the general HR management of 81 filled posts and 18 UNVs/interns.

During the JCC meetings held in 2011, two of the relevant issues were to create and maintain an **enabling work environment and staff well-being**, bringing to the table the following points:

- § Sharing of key information on CO implementation of organizational changes (IPSAS, Vision) and involvement of staff in the CPD process.
- § Improvement of work-life balance

- § Proposals from the study on work space performed by a consultant will be implemented in 2012.
- § Staff retreat: the event conducted in November 2011 was an excellent team building exercise and contributed to the identification of areas needing improvement to be addressed in 2012.

Managing staff performance and development

The PAS was introduced and training provided to National staff and worked appropriately. Close follow-up actions were conducted by HR Section to ensure the timely delivery of PAS/e-PAS, and the support of the CMT was very relevant in cases of delays.

During this year, the Local Training Committee ensured implementation of the Office Learning Plan which focused on improving the technical and operational competencies of staff, based on the Office and organizational priorities, one of them being the mandatory IPSAS and VISION trainings provided in-house (60 staff trained by 6 CO super users and 3 RO SMEs) and through on-line material.

Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings

Cost savings and efficiency gains remain an important concern for the Office. The common UN initiative elaborated in 2009 related to the reduction of terminal expenses from USD 38 to USD 21 for local trips is still being implemented, generating savings of 45%. In addition, the CO reduced the Office internet yearly costs for both La Paz and Cochabamba by 23%, while doubling the bandwidths of its main internet line.

The office took active leadership within the OMT in a public bidding of Broker Service for the provision of the Insurance service and preferred UN cost and services.

Changes in AMP and CPMP

The CO will review all its key **business processes** (Financial transactions, Contracts, Supply, Travel, DCT, Reporting, etc) associated to changes generated by VISION and IPSAS to ensure efficiency of simplified workflows, adequate controls and compliance with new rules and regulations.

The **2013-2017 CPMP** will be prepared with the involvement of all staff based on the approved CPD. The CO will ensure that staff competencies adequately match the future Country Programme needs by conducting a mapping of staff competencies and planning for specific trainings aiming at developing the identified missing skills. In addition, a thorough revision of CO Risk Profile will enable identify strategic and operational areas with medium and high risks levels that might negatively impact on the Country Programme expected results, and consequently plan for mitigating actions.

With the new 2013-2017 Country Programme, the CO will pursue its efforts to reduce disparities affecting children and women as identified in the SITAN. To that extend, possible establishment of new zone (s) office (s) is foreseen in the next CPMP.

Summary Notes and Acronyms

AAPS
Supervising and Social Control Authority of Potable Water
ACOBOL
Association of Female Municipal Representatives
ADD
Acute Diarrheic Diseases
AMP
Annual Management Plan
APG
Assembly of the Guaraní People
ARI
Acute Respiratory Infections
CBO
Community Based Organizations
CERF
Central Emergency Response Fund
CEDAW
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CFS
Child-Friendly School
CID
Intersectoral Departmental Committee
CIM
Intersectoral Municipal Committee
CLTS
Community Lead Total Sanitation
CNNA
Child and Adolescent Code
CO
Country Office
COE
Centers for Emergency Operations
CPAP
Country Programme Action Plan
CPMP
Country Programme Management Plan
CPD
Country Programme Document
CRC
Convention on the Rights of Children
CSR
Corporative Social Responsibility
C4D
Communication for Development
DHS
Demographic Health Survey
DNA
Municipal Child and Adolescent Defense Office
DRR
Disaster Risk Reduction
ECD
Early Childhood Development
EMAGUA
Executive Entity for Environmental Sustainability and Water

EMIS
Education Management Information System
EW-EA
EarlyWarning-EarlyAction
FAO
Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP
Gross Domestic Product
GER
Gross Enrollment Rate
GRAS
Water and Sanitation Sector International Cooperation Group
HACT
Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HWTS
Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage
ICT
Information and Communication Technology
IIPE
Inter-cultural Pluri-lingual Education
ILO
International Labor Organization
IMANA
Child Friendly Municipalities initiative
INE
National Statistics Institute
IPSAS
International Public Sector Accounting Standards
JCC
Joint Consultative Committee
KAP
Knowledge Attitudes Practices
MDG
Millennium Development Goals
MMAyA
Ministry of Environment and Water
MoE
Ministry of Education
MoH
Ministry of Health and Sports
MTR
Mid Term review
NGO
Non-Governmental Organization
OBO
Outstanding Budget Obligation
OCHA
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OOSC
Out-of-School Children
PAHO/WHO
Pan American Health Organization
SANTOLIC
Total Sanitation Lead by the Community
SEDEGES
Departmental Social Protection Services

SEDES
Departmental Health Services
SENASBA
Sustainability of Basic Sanitation Services
SIDA
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SWAP
Sector Wide Approach
TOA
Terms of Agreement
UDAPE
Economic and Social Policy Analysis Unit
UNDAF
United Nations Development Action Framework
UNETE
United Nations Emergency Team
UNGIFT
United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking
USAID
United States Agency for International Development
VAC
Violence Against Children
VIO
Vice-ministry of Equal Opportunity
WASH
Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP
World Food Program

Document Centre

Evaluation

	Title	Sequence Number	Type of Report
1	Evaluation of the National Plan for the Eradication of Child Labour 2000-2010	2011/001	Evaluation
2	Cost structure: Expanded Program on Immunization	2011/002	Study
3	Baseline quality of education: Study of Regular Education Subsystem	2011/003	Study
4	Global Initiative Out-of-school children. Report for Bolivia.	2011/004	Study
5	Systematization of more than 10 years (2000-2010) of water program work of UNICEF and healthy environments in rural areas of Bolivia.	2011/005	Study
6	Effects of climate change on water availability for human consumption and implications for health	2011/006	Study
7	The status of the rights of children in Bolivia. Zero Report.	2011/007	Study
8	Study of Legal Pluralism and the Rights of Children	2011/008	Study

Other Publications

	Title
1	Guide of Functions of Child and Adolescents Municipal Defenders Office
2	Guide of techniques to design and build water and sanitation facilities with alternative technologies
3	Manual to implement quality health services for mothers and newborn
4	Guide to prevent HIV vertical transmission of congenital syphilis
5	Guide to protect child and adolescents rights during emergencies
6	Child, adolescents and women protection during emergencies and disaster situations
7	Good education practices of children from El Alto families
8	Investing in early childhood
9	Implementation protocols of mother and newborn friendly hospital initiative - breastfeeding
10	Child friendly bilingual school
11	Education of quality in Potosí - "We had made a revolution in education"
12	Annual Report 2010
13	Hechos magazine
14	Guide of didactic orientation - Hunting in the Movima indigenous nation
15	Guide of didactic orientation - Fishing in the Movima indigenous nation
16	Guide of didactic orientation - Fishing in the Tsimane´ indigenous nation
17	Guide of didactic orientation - Agriculture in the Movima indigenous nation
18	Mojeño trinitario grammar guide
19	Vakarawo'u Te Vechjiriwo viti trinranono - reading and writing mojeño trinitario vowels - First part
20	Vakarawo'u Te Vechjiriwo viti trinranono - reading and writing mojeño trinitario vowels - Second part
21	Identity and roots - Mojeño trinitario indigenous group
22	LWild fruits at the Pilón Lajas woods - Tsimane´ indigenous group
23	Identity and resistance - Mojeño trinitario indigenous group
24	Learning how to hunt with the tiger - Movima indigenous group
25	Diseases and natural medicines at the Tsimane´ Mosen from Pilón Lajas indigenous group
26	Art and handcraft on Pilón Lajas
27	Handcraft, music and dance at the Takana TCO
28	Collecting wild fruits in the Takana TCO
29	Collecting natural medicines in the Takana TCO
30	Natural medicine at the Mosen indigenous group
31	Handcraft in the Mosen indigenous group
32	Collecting wild fruits in the Mosen indigenous group
33	Fishing places for the Movima indigenous group - Martín Movina the fisherman

34	Agriculture in the Movima indigenous group
35	Guide for psychological recovery during emergency situations - New Sun for Communitarian Wellbeing
36	Guide to prevent human traffic
37	Guide to prevent the worst forms of child work in sugarcane harvest and mining
38	Guide Human Rights Communitarian Promoter

Lessons Learned

	Title	Document Type/Category
1	"Alianza para el Vivir Bien de la Infancia, Niñez, Adolescencia y Mujeres" or Strategic Alliance For the Good Living of Children, Adolescents and Women.	Innovation

Programme Documents

	Title	Document Type
1	Situation Analysis	SITAN