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Country programme document

Plurinational State of Bolivia

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for the Plurinational State of Bolivia is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. It includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of \$6,770,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$35,750,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period from March 2023 to December 2027.

* [E/ICEF/2023/1](#).

Note: The present document was processed in its entirety by UNICEF.



Programme rationale¹

1. The Plurinational State of Bolivia (hereafter “Bolivia”) is home to 12 million people, with 36 indigenous groups, of which 35 per cent are under 18 years of age. The 2009 Constitution was the country’s first to contain a specific section on the rights of children and adolescents, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child has the status of supreme law in Bolivia. The country has improved its ranking on the Human Development Index, from 111 in 2010 to 107 in 2019 (out of 189 countries and territories).² Concerted efforts have led to economic growth, poverty reduction, improved access to basic education, better health and increased life expectancy.

2. The Patriotic Agenda 2025 is the long-term plan for the country’s development, implemented through medium-term plans, by the Social and Economic Development Plan 2021–2025 (Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social 2021–2025, PDES). The Plan has contributed to significant progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. In 2016–2021, extreme poverty fell by 6.6 percentage points, and moderate poverty decreased by 7.9 percentage points following economic growth and income redistribution policies. In 2021, the poverty rate was 36 per cent, and extreme poverty was 11 per cent.³ Bolivia has one of the highest levels of social protection coverage in the Latin America and Caribbean region.

3. Much of this progress came to a halt over the past years owing to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, political turmoil and a reduction of prices on the global market for minerals and hydrocarbons, which account for 74 per cent of the country’s exports.⁴ In 2020, Bolivia experienced its greatest economic contraction since the mid-1950s (–8.7 per cent). With half of the population under the age of 18 years living in poverty in 2020, the recent crises had a significant impact on excluded populations. Rural indigenous girls were the most affected, with 80 per cent living in households below the poverty line. In 2021, the economy started to recover, with 6.1 per cent growth over the previous year.

4. Bolivia is on track to meet the Sustainable Development Goal targets related to neonatal and child mortality. From 2008 to 2016, the under-5 mortality rate declined from 63 to 29 per 1,000 live births, and the infant mortality rate dropped from 50 to 24 per 1,000 live births. The unified health system, national immunization programme and universal prenatal grants have contributed to this progress. Nevertheless, challenges remain. Only 69 per cent of infants completed the vaccination scheme in 2020.⁵ The law on early childhood development (ECD) has yet to be enacted, and a study in two municipalities showed that only 28 per cent of children under the age of 5 years meet the dimensions of the ECD Standard Surveillance implemented by the

¹ Unless otherwise noted, all data in this section are from UNICEF, *Situation Analysis of Children in Bolivia*, La Paz, 2022, <www.unicef.org/bolivia/informes/infancia-ni%C3%B1ez-y-adolescencia-en-bolivia-avances-y-desaf%C3%ADos-2000-2020>, accessed on 8 November 2022.

² United Nations Development Programme, Bolivia (Plurinational State of): briefing note for countries on the 2020 Human Development Report, UNDP, New York, 2020.

³ National Institute of Statistics (Instituto Nacional de Estadística, INE), Household surveys, INE, 2018, <www.ine.gob.bo/index.php/estadisticas-economicas/encuestas-de-hogares/>, accessed on 4 November 2022.

⁴ Social and Economic Policy Analysis Unit (Unidad de Análisis de Políticas Sociales y Económicas, UDAPE), Composition of exports according to traditional and non-traditional products, 2021, <https://udape.gob.bo/portales_html/dossierweb2021/htms/doss0202.html>, accessed on 13 September 2022.

⁵ UDAPE, Health indicators, by municipality, 2021, <https://udape.gob.bo/portales_html/dossierweb2021/htms/doss0711.html>, accessed on 13 September 2022.

Ministry of Health and Sports.⁶ Nearly half of men are never or only sometimes involved in the day-to-day care of their children.⁷ In 2016, nearly 17 per cent of adolescent girls already had children or were pregnant with their first child. Factors impacting this statistic include social norms and limited access to services.

5. The rate of stunting among children under the age of 5 years nearly halved between 2008 and 2016 owing to multisectoral interventions. Bolivia faces a triple burden of malnutrition: underweight, overweight and micronutrient deficiencies. From 2008 to 2016, the rates of stunting declined from 17 to 12 per cent and from 39 to 24 per cent in urban and rural areas, respectively, while obesity in children increased from 8 to 10 per cent. In 2016, 54 per cent of children under 5 years of age were anaemic. Insufficient regulatory frameworks and limited nutrition knowledge among families constrain children's access to healthy diets.

6. The Code for Children and Adolescents and Law 1173 on abbreviated criminal procedures protect children from violence. Yet, Bolivia has the highest rate of femicide in South America⁸; nearly half of women and adolescent girls over the age of 15 years who are married or in a relationship experience sexual violence perpetrated by an intimate partner. Four out of five violent crimes against children reported to the police in 2020 affected girls. Nearly one in five households with children use corporal punishment as a means of discipline.

7. Those living in vulnerable conditions include indigenous people, children from migrant families living in Bolivia or in transit to other countries, and children with disabilities, all of whom may be further exposed to violence, abuse and neglect. In 2019, children with disabilities were three times more likely to be bullied in schools than other children.⁹ Insufficient data for this population, negative social norms and limited implementation of public policies are bottlenecks to children's protection.

8. The Productive Socio-Community Educational Model and cash transfer programmes have helped to increase net enrolment rates from 87.5 to 95.8 per cent for primary education, and from 73.6 to 79.1 per cent for secondary education from 2012 to 2021. Nevertheless, around 61,000 children and adolescents dropped out of school in 2021.¹⁰ Approximately 340,000 school-aged children and adolescents were out-of-school in 2021, and nearly one in five does not have access to pre-primary or upper-secondary school. Bottlenecks include limited access to services in remote areas and to flexible education modalities that respond to vulnerabilities affecting children.

9. The quality of education is another concern. Standardized test results in a sample of students in Grades 3 and 6 in 2017 suggest that learning outcomes are below

⁶ INE, Early childhood survey (EPI, 2018), 2019.

⁷ Vlahovicova, K., et al. 'Avances y transformaciones: resultados de la encuesta 'International Men and Gender Equality Survey' (IMAGES) en Bolivia', Promundo-US, Washington, D.C., 2022, p. 40.

⁸ Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, Femicide or feminicide, 2020, <<https://oig.cepal.org/en/indicadores/femicide-or-feminicide>>, accessed on 13 September 2022.

⁹ United Nations, *Common Country Assessment: Bolivia 2021*, United Nations, La Paz, 2022, <<https://www.unccabolivia.org.bo/inicio>>, accessed on 13 September 2022.

¹⁰ Data on enrolment and dropout are from the Ministry of Education, Statistics and indicators in education, 2022, <<https://seie.minedu.gob.bo/reportes/tablas>>, accessed on 4 November 2022.

regional averages.¹¹ Bottlenecks include limited connectivity; in rural areas, 7 out of 10 households with school-aged children do not have access to Internet service.¹²

10. The Code for Children and Adolescents establishes their right to express their views freely. However, the participation of young people in decision-making spaces remains weak. According to social norms, children are not seen as agents of change, and there are few public spaces for their participation.

11. The Constitution recognizes water as a human right, and PDES has ambitious targets to increase access to clean water to 95.5 per cent in urban areas and 76.7 per cent in rural areas, and access to sanitation to 89.4 per cent in urban areas and 52.2 per cent in rural areas by 2025. Bottlenecks include constraints on the supply and demand sides, especially in remote areas. Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) standards in schools and health-care facilities are not consistently implemented across the country. Menstrual health and hygiene are yet to be included in the educational curriculum.

12. Bolivia is highly vulnerable to climate change. About 2.1 million children and adolescents live in places with a high-risk of flooding, and more than 600,000 live in areas at high risk of drought.¹³ It is estimated that 123 out of 100,000 children under 5 years of age die from causes attributable to climate change and environmental degradation.¹⁴ Bottlenecks include limited capacities to manage climate risks, insufficient policies and programmes and a lack of recognition of children and indigenous people as agents of change.

13. The social protection scheme is comprehensive, with two out of three children covered by social protection programmes. Yet, programmes should benefit from more articulation and increased budget allocation: Bolivia spends \$14 per capita, compared to \$153 on average across the Latin America and Caribbean region.¹⁵ The COVID-19 pandemic tested the effectiveness of social protection programmes and further eroded public finances, reducing social sector budgets, especially at the subnational level.

14. The country has an inter-institutional commission responsible for implementing the public policy on a life of dignity for women. Despite having 49 per cent of seats in the Plurinational Legislative Assembly in 2020 filled by women,¹⁶ Bolivia ranked 51 out of 146 countries in the 2022 Global Gender Gap Index.¹⁷ Gender remains a critical axis of vulnerability. An indigenous girl living in a rural area is more vulnerable to social exclusion because of her gender, ethnicity and geographical location.

15. Lessons from the country programme, January 2018–February 2023, and an evaluation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework in Bolivia during the same period, showed the importance of working with authorities at both

¹¹ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Regional Office of Education for Latin America and the Caribbean, *Application of the Third Regional Comparative and Explanatory Study (TERCE): national diagnosis of Bolivia*. UNESCO OREALC, Santiago, 2020.

¹² INE, Household survey, 2020, <www.ine.gob.bo/index.php/publicaciones/encuesta-de-hogares-2020>, accessed on 24 October 2022.

¹³ UNICEF Bolivia, *Bolivian Children and Adolescents facing Climate Change: situation analysis*, UNICEF, La Paz, 2021, p. 15.

¹⁴ World Health Organization, *Inheriting a Sustainable World? Atlas on children's health and the environment*, WHO, Geneva, 2017.

¹⁵ International Labour Organization, *World Social Protection Report 2017–2019: universal social protection to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals*, ILO, Geneva, 2017, p. 133.

¹⁶ Gender Observatory of the Women's Coordinator, <www.coordinadoradelamujer.org.bo/observatorio/index.php/tematica/3/destacado/3/registro/163>, accessed on 13 September 2022.

¹⁷ World Economic Forum, *Global Gender Gap Report 2022: Insight Report*, WEF, Geneva, 2022, p.10.

national and subnational levels to translate upstream public policies into concrete results for children. Better integration of programmes and a clearer geographical focus among fewer deprivations contributed to better programming. Systems strengthening proved critical in bringing cost-effective interventions to scale. The ECD model supported by UNICEF in two pilot municipalities informed national and subnational programmes for enhancing the coverage and quality of sectoral interventions.

16. UNICEF is a trusted partner to the Government, civil society and development organizations, with a clear mandate to provide policy advice, support advocacy efforts, offer technical assistance and find innovative solutions in line with international norms, standards and best practices. UNICEF leverages synergies with other organizations under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), convenes stakeholders and mobilizes public and private commitments to advance the child rights agenda in Bolivia.

Programme priorities and partnerships

17. The country programme priorities were developed through consultative processes, based on the United Nations Common Country Analysis and the children's situation analysis and an assessment of UNICEF comparative advantage. The identified priorities address persistent disparities and new risks faced by children and women.

18. The theory of change states that *if* the contribution of UNICEF and partners:

(a) Improves implementation and reforms of social policies, normative frameworks, programmes, plans and budgets in view of further defining responsibilities at the national and subnational levels and narrowing inequalities;

(b) Strengthens national and subnational institutional capacities, management, coordination, resilience and emergency response;

(c) Improves access to quality social services that are inclusive and flexible in response to children's vulnerabilities;

(d) Enables the translation of evidence and data as a basis for action for children;

(e) Supports social and behaviour change initiatives, including platforms in which communities, parents, children and young people participate;

(f) *Then*, children and adolescents in Bolivia, particularly the most vulnerable, will benefit from quality social services and changed social norms and behaviours that empower them and protect their rights, helping them to develop to their full potential and be resilient.

19. This theory of change assumes continued governmental commitment to the fulfilment of child rights and climate change adaptation, a sound macroeconomic environment and the effective implementation of legal and policy reforms.

20. To achieve this vision, the country programme will work with the United Nations system, civil society, the private sector, donors, academia and the media, as well as with children and adolescents themselves, to ensure their rights are upheld.

21. The country programme aligns with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, focusing on the observations on Bolivia made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, particularly those related to violence against children, early pregnancy, child labour and malnutrition. The programme also aligns with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the International Convention on the Elimination

of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It will contribute to social and development priorities outlined in PDES 2021–2025 and the bicentennial Patriotic Agenda, and in sectoral and subnational plans and strategies for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

22. The country programme will contribute to the UNSDCF for Bolivia, particularly outcomes 1.1–1.4, 2.3, 2.4 and 3.1–3.3. Grounded in the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 and UNICEF Gender Action Plan, 2022–2025 strategies, notably those in relation to advocacy and communication, knowledge management, partnerships, gender-responsive programming and the triple nexus humanitarian–development–peace. The programme is risk-informed, with resilience-building interventions characterized by adaptation to climate change and capacity strengthening for the uninterrupted delivery of essential services during crises.

Child health and nutrition

23. This programme component will seek to improve the ECD, health and nutrition status of children and women, with a focus on accelerating results and narrowing inequalities in areas of limited progress. Using lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic, the programme will prioritize:

- (a) maternal and child health services, including in times of crisis;
- (b) the prevention of all forms of malnutrition;
- (c) adolescent health;
- (d) ECD and behaviour-change strategies to promote positive parenting.

24. Led by the Ministry of Health and Sports and departmental health networks, the programme includes partnerships with other United Nations organizations, the private sector and civil society. These priorities will contribute to UNSDCF outcome 1.1.

25. Under the Family, Community and Intercultural Health policy, government-led systems will be strengthened to deliver maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health and nutrition services that are of quality and inclusive, by reinforcing linkages across programmes and sectors, improving institutional arrangements for coordination and incorporating gender perspectives. Key interventions include:

- (a) capacity strengthening of maternal and child health supply and vaccine management;
- (b) enhanced human resources and institutional capacity development to provide appropriate care for newborns;
- (c) reinforced national and local capacities in evidence collection and analysis, as well as evidence-based planning, budgeting and monitoring and evaluation while strengthening information systems.

26. UNICEF will lead advocacy efforts for increased health, nutrition and ECD budgets, including mental health programmes, and comprehensive adolescent health programmes with equity, intercultural and gender approaches. Through shared-value partnerships with the private sector, and enhanced community-based actions, the programme will generate greater demand for quality services and behaviour change, including positive child-rearing practices, throughout the national programmes Early childhood surveillance and Learning as a Family (Aprendiendo en familia) implemented by the Ministry of Health and Sports and the Ministry of Education. Systems-strengthening approaches, led by the Government, will improve health networks to deliver comprehensive adolescent care and information. The programme

will increase preparedness for a model of care that anticipates and responds to climate events, pollution, wildfires and emergencies. Catalysing the promotion of Law 775 on the promotion of healthy eating, the programme will advocate for the development of regulatory frameworks, a national plan for the prevention of overweight, a revision of the national law with the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and greater preparedness for the impact of climate change on food security.

Education and learning

27. This programme component seeks to:

- (a) remove barriers to access to pre-primary and secondary education;
- (b) address dropout rates and children's risk of abandoning their education;
- (c) improve the overall quality and relevance of education and skills development;
- (d) empower children and communities in shaping more inclusive, equitable, resilient and peaceful school management.

28. This programme component will be led by the Ministry of Education and decentralized educational authorities under the Government's Agency for Technology, Information and Communication, the Plurinational Observatory of Education Quality and the Plurinational Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures, among others, in coordination with other United Nations organizations, civil society and the private sector. These priorities will contribute to UNSDCF outcome 1.2.

29. Evidence-based advocacy will emphasize the importance of scaling up inclusive access to quality pre-primary education, with a focus on children with disabilities, children from indigenous communities and those living in rural areas. UNICEF will provide technical advice and shared knowledge towards expanding opportunities for learning via alternative pathways, including flexible and accelerated school-to-work transition models for secondary education such as the socio-productive community education model and the modular-baccalaureate, with an emphasis on attaining gender parity in green skills and digital access in support of the strategic sectoral framework (Education First 2022–2025). Innovative mechanisms for the prevention of school-related violence include digital platforms for referral mechanisms, psychosocial support and the development of a comprehensive sexual education curriculum.

30. The programme component will strengthen capacities of school management to enact child-centred normative frameworks and for emergency preparedness and response, thus protecting the environment. The programme will include a strong component of advocacy for qualification frameworks, skills assessment mechanisms, pedagogic practices and accountability for learning outcomes as stated in PDES; it will also support greater coordination of teachers' associations. Evidence generated will emphasize the importance of inclusive educational methodologies, the impact of children's participation and the need for expanding investments in physical and digital infrastructures for skills generation. The programme will support cost-effective models that institutionalize spaces for the participation of students, parents and communities in finding solutions for a more inclusive education system.

Child protection

31. This programme component seeks to:

(a) change social norms and promote child rights-affirming behaviours such as positive parenting practices;

(b) contribute to quality prevention and response services in remote areas and indigenous communities;

(c) advocate for regulatory reforms and capacity-building to strengthen child protection systems.

32. UNICEF will partner with the Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency, municipal governments, United Nations organizations, civil society, the private sector and the media. These priorities will contribute to PDES on reducing violence against children and women and to UNSDCF outcome 1.3.

33. Communities, parents, children and adolescents will be empowered to recognize risks, prevent violence and report incidents, with an explicit focus on gender and humanitarian contexts. Innovative approaches will encourage gender-responsive, protective parenting and prevent family-child separation. A priority, in partnership with the private sector, will be to establish safe physical and digital spaces in which children and adolescents can participate and build skills. Social welfare workforce capacities at the local levels will be strengthened for data management and the use of tools for identification, referral and follow-up of cases of violence against children. The programme will design and implement municipal and community monitoring systems through digital solutions that can be scaled up.

34. The programme will develop a model for a continuum of access to justice. Evidence-based analysis led by the Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency will inform the implementation of the Code for Children and Adolescents in terms of reducing barriers to access to justice, introducing legal reforms and strengthening investment in protection systems. Consultations around the national strategy will aim to reinforce justice for children and harmonize legislation. The programme will generate evidence on gender stereotypes, legal identity and mental health in support of public policy advocacy and the promotion of parenting and child-rearing practices.

Water, sanitation and hygiene and sustainable climate and environment

35. This programme component will accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals through improved coordination and a balanced rural-urban approach, against the backdrop of a changing climate. Priorities are:

(a) changing social norms and behaviours, towards greater demand for quality and sustainable services;

(b) strengthening WASH sector systems and capacities for quality services that are efficient, resilient and sustainable;

(c) enhancing intersectoral policies and programmes for climate-related disaster risk management sensitive to the needs of children and adolescents.

36. The programme will support the Ministry of Environment and Water, subnational authorities, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in terms of coordination, advocacy, innovation and market shaping for results at scale. These priorities are aligned with the PDES and UNSDCF outcomes 1.1, 1.4, 2.3 and 2.4.

37. Bolivia has the second highest rate of rural open defecation in the region, and sanitation services in urban areas are insufficient. UNICEF will contribute to strengthening sectoral subnational systems, implement child-oriented services, generate evidence and mobilize resources, in consideration of climate resilience and risk management in vulnerable regions according to Law 602 on risk management.

Water, sanitation and hygiene will be supported for scale-up by strengthening the capacities of rural and urban service providers in alternative sanitation technologies and market innovations. An intersectoral strategy for WASH and climate-resilient standards in health-care facilities and schools, including menstrual health and hygiene programmes, will be developed. Innovative behaviour-change strategies will create demand for quality WASH services.

38. Advocacy will seek to mainstream child perspectives into climate-related policies, programmes and strategies adapted for humanitarian contexts. This entails:

- (a) the generation of evidence on the impact of climate change on children;
- (b) the design of information systems with climate- and child-relevant indicators;
- (c) the development of public management models and tools to promote intersectoral processes for climate resilience and risk management.

39. The programme will support public and private partnerships in reducing environmental risk and developing circular economies, especially in rural communities. The focus will be on empowering children and adolescents as agents of change and providing opportunities to generate solutions and technological innovations for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Social inclusion

40. This programme component will contribute to PDES goal 1.3 to reduce the number of children living in monetary and multidimensional poverty and to increase the resilience of vulnerable families to economic, climate change and other shocks. Priorities are:

- (a) greater effectiveness of social protection programmes;
- (b) evidence-based advocacy on child poverty and vulnerability to improve the impact of child-centred and pro-poor public financing;
- (c) strengthened institutional capacities for the development and implementation of policies for children.

41. The programme is led by the Ministry of Development Planning and the Ministry of Economy and Public Finance; priorities are aligned with UNSDCF outcomes 1.4 and 3.1–3.3.

42. The country programme will convene stakeholders in the design and implementation of an operational framework to strengthen social protection for children. Key interventions are:

- (a) improved targeting mechanisms based on evidence of children's vulnerabilities;
- (b) selected shock-responsive cash transfer pilot programmes.

43. Based on international good practices, the programme will demonstrate the value of linking cash transfer allowances for families with a package of essential social services, including during humanitarian response. Technical and capacity development support for child poverty and expenditure analyses will identify ways to efficiently use public funds to narrow inequalities in access and quality of social services.

44. The country programme will work with government entities to set up a national policy framework for the implementation of comprehensive, gender-responsive

programmes and policies for children and their families, including through shared-value partnerships with the private sector. Actions will:

(a) support the development of policy and regulatory frameworks on childcare;

(b) strengthen the social protection environment and institutionalize spaces for child participation in public policy design, as established by the Code for Children and Adolescents.

Programme effectiveness

45. The efficient implementation and management of the country programme will be supported by results-based programme and operations oversight, coordination, planning, research and monitoring and evaluation. The programme effectiveness component includes strategic communication for advocacy, leveraging of business and influence through partnerships, and coordination of cross-sectoral approaches. It includes efforts to strengthen risk analysis, emergency preparedness and response, and the application of gender-responsive approaches across all programme components. Innovations include leveraging technology and digital solutions for scalability.

Summary budget table

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Child health and nutrition	1 489	10 000	11 489
Education and learning	1 016	8 500	9 516
Child protection	948	6 000	6 948
Water, sanitation and hygiene and sustainable climate and environment	609	4 000	4 609
Social inclusion	745	3 250	3 995
Programme effectiveness	1 963	4 000	5 963
Total	6 770	35 750	42 520

Programme and risk management

46. The country programme will be implemented in cooperation with the Government under the leadership of the Ministry of Development Planning. UNICEF participates in the United Nations country team and programme and operations management teams. Resources will be mobilized and leveraged from bilateral and multilateral donors, Global Programme Partnerships, the private sector, individual supporters, foundations and National Committees for UNICEF. A business-for-results strategy will guide and expand partnerships with the private sector. UNICEF will increasingly engage with public and private stakeholders to deepen awareness of children's issues, build a constituency of supporters and raise funds for its programmes.

47. Potential risks to the country programme include the country's vulnerability to climate change, natural hazards and exogenous shocks; instability and polarization; and insufficient funds raised. UNICEF will work with partners to increase investments in systems-strengthening for emergency preparedness and response, to

apply a climate change lens across the programme, to pilot shock-responsive cash transfers and to strengthen the supra-sectoral policy framework to account for child rights.

48. UNICEF will continue to strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of its operations by monitoring governance and management systems, through its stewardship of financial resources, and managing programmatic risks. The country programme will “do no harm” in all its operations, including in actions to safeguard children from sexual exploitation and abuse.

49. This document serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for the achievement of results and resources assigned to the programme. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization’s programme and operations policies and procedures.

Monitoring, learning and evaluation

50. Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in consultation with the Government, based on the results and resources framework, costed evaluation plan and integrated monitoring and evaluation plan, which is aligned with the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025, UNSDCF and national priorities. A significant number of outcome-level results will be measured through national administrative systems or surveys. Output-level results will be assessed through midyear and end-year reviews conducted with implementing partners, third-party and humanitarian performance monitoring. Results assessments will benefit from monitoring visits to identify corrective measures or strategic shifts, as appropriate.

51. UNICEF, together with other United Nations organizations, will monitor UNSDCF progress and support national monitoring and evaluation systems to improve the coverage, quality and analysis of child-related indicators disaggregated by age, geographic area, sex, ethnicity, wealth quintile and disability, whenever possible. Collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics will be critical to ensuring the availability of household surveys that are child-focused and used in monitoring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Plurinational State of Bolivia – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, March 2023–December 2027

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 1–4, 6, 7, 12–17, 19–21, 23, 24, 26–29, 32, 34 and 40
National priorities: Social and Economic Development Plan (PDES) 2021–2025: strategic pillars 1 and 5–8; Sustainable Development Goals 1, 3–6, 10, 13, 16 and 17
United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) outcomes involving UNICEF: 1.1–1.4, 2.3, 2.4 and 3.1–3.3
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 Goal Areas: 1–5

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
1.1	By 2027, more children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and mothers, especially those most vulnerable (living in disadvantaged areas of the country and humanitarian settings), access and utilize equitable, high-quality and resilient primary health systems, adopt healthy behaviours and benefit from improved child development and	<p>Pentavalent immunization coverage rate among children under 1 year of age.</p> <p>B: 69.7% (2021) T: 88% (2027)</p> <p>Percentage of children under 5 years of age with developmental screening who are adequately developed</p> <p>B: 42% (two municipalities) (2021) T: 55% (municipalities prioritized) (2027)</p> <p>Percentage of children under 5 years of age</p>	<p>Ministry of Health and Sports, administrative data</p> <p>Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)</p>	<p>By 2027, health system capacity is strengthened to provide high-impact maternal and child health services and adolescent health interventions, including mental health interventions.</p> <p>By 2027, health system capacity is strengthened for the prevention and care of all forms of malnutrition.</p> <p>By 2027, the capacities of the national Government and prioritized municipalities are strengthened to plan, coordinate and implement comprehensive early childhood services.</p> <p>By 2027, the capacities of families and communities are</p>	<p>Ministry of Health and Sports</p> <p>Departmental health services</p> <p>Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)</p> <p>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</p> <p>Private sector</p>	1 489	10 000	11 489

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
	nutrition services and practices.	<p>with a nutritional evaluation with obesity, overweight and stunting</p> <p>B: obesity: 3.3%; overweight: 10.9%; stunting: 3.6% (2021) T: obesity: 1.3%; overweight: 4.4%; stunting: 1.5% (2027)</p> <p>Proportion of women aged 15–19 years who make their own informed decisions regarding contraceptive use and reproductive health care</p> <p>B: 19% (2016) T: 25% (municipalities prioritized) (2027)</p>		strengthened to promote positive health-seeking behaviours, nutritional practices and child development practices and to improve demand and uptake of health, nutrition, early childhood and adolescent services.				
1.2	By 2027, boys and girls, including adolescents, especially those most vulnerable (children with disabilities, from indigenous communities and living in remote areas), improve learning and acquire the skills and abilities necessary to	<p>Adjusted net attendance rate of children in pre-primary (aged 4–5 years) and secondary education (aged 12–17 years)</p> <p>B: pre-primary: 59%; secondary: 82% (2019) T: pre-primary: 65%; secondary: 84% (2027)</p> <p>Gross enrolment ratio in pre-primary and secondary education</p>	<p>Household surveys</p> <p>Education administrative data and population data</p>	By 2027, the capacities of national and subnational governments and partners are strengthened to increase equitable access to quality educational services and improve the school retention and completion of children at risk of being left out of the education system (children under 6 years of age and children with disabilities, children from indigenous communities and those living in remote areas, including adolescents).	<p>Ministry of Education</p> <p>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</p> <p>UNFPA</p> <p>International Labour</p>	1 016	8 500	9 516

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
	transition to adulthood.	B: pre-primary: 74%; secondary: 85% (2021) T: pre-primary: 80%; secondary: 90% (2027)		By 2027, the education system capacity is strengthened to ensure quality learning and develop transferable skills (digital, socio-emotional and green) in students, including the most vulnerable children and adolescents. By 2027, children, adolescents and community have strengthened capacity and opportunities to actively participate in education and play a leading role in promoting more inclusive, equitable, resilient and peaceful school management.	Organization (ILO) Private sector			
1.3	By 2027, children and adolescents, particularly the most marginalized (those with disabilities, from indigenous communities and living in remote areas, and migrant children) are better protected from violence, abuse and exploitation and benefit from improved child protection services (preventive and response), that are	Percentage of girls and boys aged 15–19 years who have ever experienced any sexual or physical violence B: 18% (2016) T: 15% (2027) Percentage of mothers (or primary caregivers) who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise/educate children B: 86% (2016) T: 75% (2027)	DHS	By 2027, children, adolescents and caregivers, particularly in remote areas and indigenous communities, have strengthened capacity to apply positive parenting practices and manage emotions towards better protection from violence, exploitation and abuse. By 2027, local protection system capacity is strengthened to implement preventive and response services that are friendly, accessible, affordable and efficient for the most marginalized children and their	Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency Ombudsman Office of the Prosecutor United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)	948	6 000	6 948

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
	equity focused and gender responsive.			families, including in emergency contexts. By 2027, the Bolivian State has strengthened capacity to develop and implement policies, legislation and frameworks for planning, coordination and budgeting for an effective protection system at the national and subnational levels.	ILO UNFPA Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees			
1.1, 1.4, 2.3 and 2.4	By 2027, children and adolescents live in communities that are more resilient to climate change and utilize sustainable water and sanitation services that facilitate better hygiene practices.	Proportion of population using at least basic sanitation services B: 63% (2021) T: 79% (2027) Proportion of schools with basic sanitation B: 69% (2013) T: 75% (2027) Extent to which the country finances and implements child-sensitive climate policies and programmes. B: 6 (2022) T: 13 (2027)	Ministry of Environment and Water Education administrative data National and subnational policies and programmes documents	In 2027, children, adolescents and their families have increased knowledge and skills to organize themselves to demand sustainable WASH services and transform hygienic-sanitary conditions in their communities. By 2027, the capacities of service providers and institutions at the subnational and national levels are strengthened to provide WASH services in an efficient, resilient and sustainable manner. By 2027, the Government and partners have strengthened capacity to safely manage and implement effective intersectoral policies and programmes for climate-change and disaster risk management that are sensitive to the needs of	Ministry of Environment and Water Authority for Supervision and Social Control of Potable Water and Basic Sanitation National Services for the Sustainability of Basic Sanitation	609	4 000	4 609

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
				children and adolescents and encourage their participation.				
1.4, 3.1–3.3	By 2027, the most vulnerable children and adolescents and their families benefit from inclusive and shock-responsive social protection and poverty-reduction programmes.	<p>Percentage of children living in monetary poverty</p> <p>B: 50% (2020) T: 45% (2027)</p> <p>Proportion of child population covered by social protection floors/systems</p> <p>B: 66% (2020) T: 70% (2027)</p>	<p>National household surveys</p> <p>ILO dashboards (World Social Protection data)</p>	<p>By 2027, the Government capacity is strengthened to identify and implement effective, shock-responsive social protection programmes with a focus on children.</p> <p>By 2027, child protection systems at the national and subnational levels have strengthened capacity to provide children with an articulated, coordinated and efficient public response and action through improvements in budgeting and monitoring processes.</p> <p>By 2027, national institutional and policy framework (supra-sectoral) capacities are strengthened to enable the development and implementation of effective plans for children and adolescents, with their meaningful participation in decision-making processes.</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency</p> <p>Ministry of Development Planning</p> <p>Ministry of Economy and Public Finance</p> <p>National Assembly</p> <p>United Nations Development Programme</p> <p>UN-Women</p> <p>UNFPA</p>	745	3 250	3 995
Programme effectiveness						1 963	4 000	5 963
Total resources						6 770	35 750	42 520