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UNFPA – Country programmes and related matters

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

Draft country programme document for Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Proposed indicative UNFPA assistance: \$16 million: \$7 million from regular resources and \$9 million through co-financing modalities and/or other, including regular, resources

Programme period: Five years (2013-2017)

Cycle of assistance: Fifth

Category per decision 2007/42: B

Proposed indicative assistance (in millions of \$):

Strategic Plan Outcome Area	Regular resources	Other	Total
Family planning	1.8	2.4	4.2
Gender equality and reproductive rights	1.5	3.1	4.6
Young people's sexual and reproductive health and sexuality education	1.7	2.7	4.4
Data availability and analysis	1.0	0.8	1.8
Programme coordination and assistance	1.0	-	1.0
Total	7.0	9.0	16.0

I. Situation analysis

1. The Plurinational State of Bolivia (hereinafter referred to as 'Bolivia') has undergone major social and political changes since 2006. The national constitution approved in 2009 adopted the principles of social inclusiveness and non-discrimination, especially for indigenous people, who represent 67 per cent of the population, and who have been marginalized in the past.

2. Bolivia is a lower middle-income country. Nevertheless, it is one of the poorest countries in Latin America. In 2010, 49.6 per cent of the population lived in poverty, and 25.4 per cent lived in extreme poverty. Poverty is higher among indigenous people, peasants, people of African descent, and indigenous peasants who have resettled in areas given to them by the Government.

3. Bolivia, which conducted its last census in 2001, is planning to conduct another one in 2012. The census will provide input for the national economic and social development plan being developed for 2012 onwards. This new plan will enable the Government to address the needs of indigenous people, peasants, people of African descent, and indigenous peasants who have resettled in areas given to them by the Government.

4. Approximately 56 per cent of the population is younger than 25. This group represents a potential demographic advantage, since the young can play a critical role in reducing poverty and contributing to development. There is an urgent need to invest in youth, including in sexual and reproductive health care and sexuality education.

5. The constitution recognizes the sexual and reproductive rights of Bolivian men and women. This represents a milestone for the advancement of human rights and an acknowledgement that the exercise of human rights, especially among young, rural and indigenous women, is a priority of the Government.

6. The country is unlikely to achieve Millennium Development Goal 5, which relates to improving maternal health. The contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods stagnated between 2003 and 2008 in rural areas. The total fertility rate is 3.5 children per woman. The unmet need for family planning is 40 per cent among adolescents and indigenous and rural women. HIV/AIDS is concentrated among highly vulnerable groups.

7. The adolescent fertility rate increased from 84 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 in 2003 to 88 in 2008. The maternal mortality ratio among women between the ages of 15 and 19 increased from 23 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 1998 to 25 in 2003.

8. Gender inequalities persist, despite advances in legal and policy frameworks. Opportunities for women to access material and social resources and to participate in political, economic and social decision-making are limited. Gender-based violence affects 50 per cent of women.

II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

9. UNFPA assistance to Bolivia began in 1972. The Executive Board approved the fourth country programme, 2008-2012, for \$15 million (\$6 million from regular resources and \$9 million from other resources). UNFPA played an important role in strengthening inter-agency coordination, chairing the United Nations inter-agency thematic and technical groups on HIV/AIDS, indigenous issues and gender equality.

10. In line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action, UNFPA has worked with partners in the areas of health, gender and education. UNFPA also became an active member of the sector-wide approach agreement on education.

11. UNFPA and the Government conducted a programme evaluation in 2011 in coordination

with the Division for Oversight Services of UNFPA. According to the evaluation, the programme: (a) strengthened national efforts to address adolescent pregnancies, maternal mortality and violence against women; (b) supported the development of public policies; (c) mobilized stakeholders in support of sexual and reproductive health and rights; (d) supported public policies; and (e) strengthened national capacity development, including at governmental and non-governmental levels, and within social movements.

12. Lessons from the previous programme included the need to: (a) devise clear strategies for sustainability as part of a results-based approach to programming; (b) strengthen the integration of programme components to increase the impact and sustainability of programme results; (c) develop a results-based monitoring and evaluation system at the earliest stage of programme design; (d) improve knowledge sharing and South-South cooperation within the context of national capacity development; and (e) adopt a culturally sensitive approach to guarantee social sustainability and ownership of programme interventions.

III. Proposed programme

13. The proposed country programme is aligned with national priorities and international commitments endorsed by Bolivia. The principle of national ownership guides the programme, which is based on the national social and economic development plan. The programme is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), 2013-2017; the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development; the Millennium Development Goals; and the revised UNFPA strategic plan outcomes, with a focus on achieving Millennium Development Goal 5.

14. The programme builds on lessons learned from the previous country programme. The Government led the development of the programme, in close collaboration with social

movements, civil society partners, donors and United Nations organizations.

15. The programme will contribute to three national priorities, which the UNDAF will address: (a) social protection and community development; (b) strengthened participatory democracy, using a 'good living' perspective; and (c) building a new State based on the presence and strength of indigenous peoples, social movements and community organizations.

16. The main goals of the programme are to: (a) strengthen public policies and the role of the Government to respond to the needs of marginalized populations; and (b) empower indigenous women, adolescents and young people to exercise their human rights.

Family planning

17. The strategic plan outcome, family planning, is related to the UNDAF in the areas of social and cultural rights. Two country programme outputs will contribute to the following UNDAF outcome: the health status of the population is improved within the frameworks of the universal public health insurance scheme and the family and community intercultural health policy. The outputs will be achieved under the leadership of the Ministry of Health and in collaboration with departmental health services, and in close coordination with social movements and civil society organizations.

18. Output 1: Access to high-quality sexual and reproductive health services is improved among women, particularly indigenous women. This output will contribute to: (a) increasing the coverage of high-quality sexual and reproductive health services, including culturally appropriate services for indigenous women and couples; and (b) strengthening the national health logistics system by integrating the reproductive health commodity security approach into the policies of the Ministry of Health.

19. The strategies to implement this output will focus on: (a) technical assistance; (b) knowledge

management; and (c) capacity development to strengthen health systems and the skills of personnel to deliver high-quality, culturally sensitive services.

20. Output 2: The capacity to demand high-quality, culturally appropriate sexual and reproductive health services is increased among women, particularly indigenous women. This output will help to increase the demand for sexual and reproductive health services, particularly among indigenous women and young people.

21. This output will be achieved by strengthening the capacity of social movements and civil society to formulate and put forward proposals and demands within the framework of the universal public health insurance scheme and the family and community intercultural health policy. It will focus on rural and indigenous communities, where the contraceptive prevalence rate is lower and where maternal mortality and the unmet need for family planning are higher.

Gender equality and reproductive rights

22. This outcome is related to the UNDAF in the areas of civil and political and environmental rights. Two country programme outputs will contribute to the following UNDAF outcome: the protection of civil and political rights is guaranteed through strengthened institutions. The two outputs will be implemented under the leadership of the Ministry of Justice in alliance with the plurinational assembly, women parliamentarians, social movements and the ombudsman's office.

23. Output 1: The capacity of social and indigenous groups to participate in designing, implementing and monitoring public policies for the exercise of women's rights is strengthened. This output will be achieved through advocacy and policy dialogue, partnerships and capacity development at national and departmental levels.

24. Output 2: National capacity is strengthened for the protection and exercise of the right to a life free of violence, with an emphasis on sexual

violence, including in humanitarian settings. The output will strengthen the capacity of the Government to protect and guarantee the right to a life free of violence for all women, focusing on preventing and addressing sexual violence. It will focus on issues related to masculinity and male involvement. The programme will work at national and departmental levels, and will include advocacy, policy dialogue, partnerships and capacity development.

Young people's sexual and reproductive health and sexuality education

25. This strategic plan outcome is related to the UNDAF in the area of social rights. Two country programme outputs will contribute to the following UNDAF outcomes: (a) universal access to high-quality education is achieved; and (b) the health status of the population is improved within the frameworks of the universal public health insurance scheme and the family and community health policy.

26. The programme will implement approaches to address the needs of adolescents and young people. It will focus on the participation, leadership and citizenship of youth at national and local levels.

27. Output 1: The capacity of youth organizations is strengthened for the exercise of citizenship, participation and rights, including sexual and reproductive health and rights. This output seeks to enable young people to engage in policy dialogue with national, departmental and local authorities and will support the establishment of a youth-friendly policy framework. The Ministry of Justice will take a leading role in achieving this output, in partnership with the Ministries of Health and Education, and with local authorities and youth organizations. Advocacy, policy dialogue, partnerships, alliance building, South-South collaboration, web-based platforms and social networks will contribute to achieving this output.

28. Output 2: The capacity of the Ministry of Education is strengthened to include sexuality

education in the school curricula, alternative education programmes and teacher-training courses. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Education and in close collaboration with local authorities and youth organizations, the programme will seek to integrate sexuality education into school curricula, alternative education and teacher training through the education system-wide approach.

Data availability and analysis

29. The strategic plan outcome, data availability and analysis, is related to the UNDAF in the areas of civil, political and environmental rights. The output will contribute to the following UNDAF outcomes: (a) civil and political rights are protected through the institutional strengthening of the State; and (b) the risk of disasters is reduced countrywide. One output contributes to these outcomes.

30. Output 1: Capacity is built within government units to analyse census data and produce and use data for public policies, including for disaster-risk management and reduction. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Planning for Development and in close collaboration with the Ministry of Autonomies and academia, it will support the production and analysis of data by the National Institute for Statistics and the unit for the analysis of social and economic policies, drawing on 2012 census data, for public policies. It will also support the national statistical plan for public policies, particularly those related to indigenous women, young people and adolescents and poverty reduction.

31. Strategies to implement this output will focus on: (a) capacity development of public officers and civil society organizations, including social movements; (b) institutional strengthening of government ministries and decentralized level units; and (c) systematic and well-structured knowledge-management initiatives within the country and with other countries, including South-South cooperation.

IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

32. National execution continues to be the preferred implementation arrangement for UNFPA. UNFPA will carefully select implementing partners based on their ability to deliver high-quality programmes. UNFPA will also continuously monitor the performance of its partners and periodically adjust implementation arrangements, as necessary. The country office will ensure that the appropriate risk analysis is performed in conformity with the harmonized approach to cash transfers.

33. UNFPA and the Government will implement the country programme using a results-based management approach and will monitor performance according to the UNDAF and its monitoring and evaluation framework. The Ministry of Planning for Development and UNFPA will jointly oversee programme implementation through annual monitoring meetings. The country programme action plan will emphasize sustainability.

34. The UNFPA Office in Bolivia includes staff funded from the UNFPA institutional budget who perform management and development-effectiveness functions. UNFPA will allocate programme resources for staff who provide technical and programme expertise, as well as associated support, to implement the programme.

35. The country office will develop a resource mobilization strategy geared towards leveraging resources from international donors and the private sector. The Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office will provide programme and technical support. In addition, support will be provided through South-South cooperation and through national and regional sources.

RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK FOR BOLIVIA

DP/FPA/DCP/BOL/5

National development priority: (a) a dignified Bolivia, where social protection and community development seek to: promote food security; reduce malnutrition; improve the quality and coverage of education, health, water and sanitation services; and reduce maternal and child mortality; (b) a democratic Bolivia, with a strengthened participatory democracy; increased citizens’ participation in public policies and political, economic and social policy decision-making, using a ‘good living’ perspective; and (c) the building of a new State, based on the presence and strength of indigenous peoples, social movements and community organizations UNDAF outcome: the health status of the population is improved within the frameworks of the universal public health insurance scheme and the family and community intercultural health policy (indicator: percentage of municipalities with a municipal health index that exceeds 0.5)				
UNFPA strategic plan outcome	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Partners	Indicative resources
Increased access to family planning <u>Outcome indicator:</u> Percentage of strategic development plans offering at least three modern methods of contraception Baseline: 0; Target: 80	<u>Output 1:</u> Access to high-quality sexual and reproductive health services is improved among women, particularly indigenous women	<u>Output indicators:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Number of service delivery points supported by UNFPA offering at least three modern contraceptive methods Baseline: 70; Target: 80Reproductive health commodity logistics system is in place and supported by UNFPA, at national, departmental and local levels Baseline: 2 departments, 60% municipalities; Target: 7 departments, 80% municipalities	Ministries of: Education; Health; and Justice Civil society organizations; non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	\$4.2 million (\$1.8 million from regular resources and \$2.4 million from other resources)
	<u>Output 2:</u> The capacity to demand high-quality, culturally appropriate sexual and reproductive health services is increased among women, particularly rural and indigenous women	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Number of UNFPA-supported municipal health councils that incorporate, in their strategies and plans, women’s right to sexual and reproductive health Baseline: 1; Target: 12Number of indigenous and peasant organizations that incorporate sexual and reproductive health and/or rights into their strategic and policy priorities Baseline: 2; Target: 5		
UNDAF outcome: the protection of civil and political rights is guaranteed through strengthened institutions (indicator: percentage of the universal periodic review recommendations fulfilled)				
Gender equality and reproductive rights advanced <u>Outcome indicator:</u> Mechanism is in place to implement laws and policies advancing gender equality and reproductive rights Baseline: 0; Target: 3	<u>Output 1:</u> The capacity of social and indigenous groups to participate in designing, implementing and monitoring public policies for the exercise of women’s rights is strengthened	<u>Output indicators:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Number of social and civil society organizations that use monitoring mechanisms and advocacy in favour of women’s rights. Baseline: 0; Target: 25Number of indigenous organizations that integrate gender equity and equality into their institutional and strategic plans. Baseline: 1; Target: 4Number of public policy initiatives submitted by the Government for consultation with social and indigenous organizations that integrate gender and women’s rights as a result of the consultation Baseline: 1; Target: 5	Ministries of: Cultures; Economy and Finance; Health; Justice; and Planning for Development; social policy analysis unit; civil society organizations; government ombudsman; NGOs; networks	\$4.6 million (\$1.5 million from regular resources and \$3.1 million from other resources)

	<u>Output 2:</u> National capacity is strengthened for the protection and exercise of the right to a life free of violence, with an emphasis on sexual violence, including in humanitarian settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• UNFPA-supported registry and follow-up system for sexual violence cases are implemented by the Office of the Prosecutor in four departments Baseline: 0; Target: 4• Number of departmental and local emergency committees that integrate mechanisms to protect sexual and reproductive health and to prevent and manage sexual violence in humanitarian response settings Baseline: 0; Target: 4		
UNDAF outcomes: (a) universal access to high-quality education is achieved; and (b) the health status of the population is improved within the frameworks of the universal public health insurance scheme and the family and community intercultural health policy (indicator: net coverage in initial education, elementary and high school, by sex, department, and urban and rural area)				
Young people’s sexual and reproductive health and sexuality education improved <u>Outcome indicator:</u> Number of initiatives implementing comprehensive, age-appropriate sexuality education in and out of school on a national scale Baseline: 0; Target: 5	<u>Output 1:</u> The capacity of youth organizations is strengthened for the exercise of citizenship, participation and rights, including sexual and reproductive health and rights	<u>Output indicators:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of municipal youth councils established, functioning and prioritizing sexual and reproductive health. Baseline: 14; Target: 30• Number of intersectoral initiatives on adolescent pregnancy prevention that are implemented with the participation of young people Baseline: 0; Target: 5	Ministries of Education; Health; and Justice; local governments Youth organizations and networks; NGOs	\$4.4 million (\$1.7 million from regular resources and \$2.7 million from other resources)
	<u>Output 2:</u> The capacity of the Ministry of Education is strengthened to include sexuality education in school curricula, alternative education programmes and teacher-training courses	<u>Output indicators:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of learning programmes from teacher-training schools that integrate sexuality education into the curricula. Baseline: 0; Target: 8• Number of education departmental directorates that have designed and implemented sexuality education strategies with the participation of adolescents and young people Baseline: 0; Target: 4		
UNDAF outcome: (a) civil and political rights are protected through the institutional strengthening of the State (indicator: percentage of the universal periodic review recommendations fulfilled); and (b) the risk of disasters is reduced countrywide				
Data availability and analysis improved <u>Outcome indicator:</u> Number of UNFPA-supported initiatives that support capacity development to produce and disseminate data from censuses, surveys and other sources Baseline: 0; Target: 5	<u>Output 1:</u> Capacity is built within government units to analyse census data and produce and use data for public policies, including for disaster-risk management and reduction	<u>Output indicators:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of counterparts that utilize sociodemographic data in their strategic and development plans Baseline: 3; Target: 22• A humanitarian response information system is established, integrating sexual and reproductive health and prevention and the management of gender-based violence, particularly sexual violence Baseline: 0; Target: 1	Ministries of: Autonomies; and Planning for Development; National Institute for Statistics; economic and social policy analysis unit Academia; NGOs	\$1.8 million (\$1 million from regular resources and \$0.8 million from other resources) Programme coordination and assistance: \$1 million from regular resources