

Country Programme Performance Summary

A. Country Information		
Country name: Bolivia		
Category per decision 2013/31: ORANGE	Current programme period: 2013-2017	Cycle of assistance: Fifth

B. Country Programme Outputs Achievement <i>(please complete for all your CP outputs)</i>			
Output 1			
<i>Access to high-quality sexual and reproductive health services is improved among women, particularly indigenous women.</i>			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of service delivery points supported by UNFPA offering at least three modern contraceptive methods. 	<i>70</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>85</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproductive health commodity logistics system is in place and supported by UNFPA, at national, departmental and local levels. 	<i>2 Departments; 60% of the municipalities</i>	<i>7 Departments; 80% of the municipalities</i>	<i>7 Departments; 80% of the municipalities</i>

Key Achievements *(input also from the last CP evaluation)*

- The capacities of the Central Reserve of Health Supplies (CEASS, for its acronym in Spanish), for the adequate management of contraceptive provisions, including inventory management, marketing and promotion have been strengthened.
- List of contraceptives included in the National List of Essential Medicine (LINAME, for its acronym in Spanish) through negotiations with the Medicines and Health Technology Unit (UNIMED, for its acronym in Spanish) of the Ministry of Health.
- Pilot Program to introduce the female condom, subdermal implant and levonorgestrel, established in the public health system at a national level.
- Health personnel from the Ministry of Health from the nine Departments, with strengthened capacities in contraceptive technologies for the introduction of the female condom and subdermal implant, in addition to appraising other methods (IUDs, quarterly injectable, emergency contraception, male condom and oral contraceptives).
- The National Campaign for implant placement and IUDs, implemented in the nine Departments of Bolivia, has facilitated access to women from rural and indigenous areas to specialized services and information on contraceptive methods.
- Surveys on the supply of contraceptives completed and submitted to corresponding authorities of Ministry of Health for subsequent decision-making.
- Professional training of Obstetrics Nurses has been consolidated through two Public Universities.
- Government recognition of the professional practice of Obstetric Nurses and granting of Professional Registration as qualified personnel for maternal and neonatal care in Bolivia.
- The Maternity and Safe Birth National Discussion Round Table (Mesa Nacional de Maternidad y Nacimiento Seguros) has been strengthened as a mechanism for advocacy and supervision regarding maternal mortality, including the participation of civil society and social organizations.
- Establishment of the Monitoring Observatory of Maternal Mortality, with participation of the Public University in partnership with civil society, social organization and cooperation agencies.
- Maternal mortality Epidemiological Surveillance Standard (SVEM, for its acronym in Spanish), prepared by the Ministry of Health with technical support from UNFPA, including maternal health standards with an intercultural approach.
- The National Strategic Plan for Access to Female and Male Condoms, prepared in coordination with the Health and Quality Networks Unit and the Ministry of Health's National Program for STI/HIV, contributes to improving public policies regarding access to modern methods of contraception and HIV prevention.
- Network of adolescents and youths living with HIV (J+Bol) formed and recognized by the Ministry of Health and the Ombudsman's Office within the framework of the regional strategy Youth + LAC.
- Adolescents and youths from organizations at the municipal level informed of the importance of condom use from the triple protection approach, within the framework of sexual and reproductive rights.
- Health services with strengthened capacities to provide comprehensive and differentiated care to adolescents, especially in rural and indigenous areas, within the framework of the implementation of the Plan for the Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy.
- Health services with strengthened capacities for the assistance of women, especially in rural and indigenous areas, in sexual and reproductive health, including contraception.
- The Sexual and Reproductive Health Strategic Plan, the Maternal Mortality Reduction Plan and the Adolescent Comprehensive Health Plan, have been developed in a participatory manner, including priority measures to improve access to SRH services, especially in rural areas.
- The Departmental Committees for Data Analysis have been technically strengthened for the revision of sexual and reproductive health indicators.

Output 2

The capacity to demand high-quality, culturally appropriate sexual and reproductive health services is increased among women, particularly rural and indigenous women.

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
<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.	1	12	56
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Number of indigenous and peasant organizations that incorporate sexual and reproductive health and/or rights into their strategic and policy priorities.	2	5	5

Key Achievements (input also from the last CP evaluation)

- National women's organizations, including the Confederation of Indigenous, First Nations, and Women Producers "Bartolina Sisa" (CNMICIOB- BS, for its acronym in Spanish), and the National Confederation of Indigenous Women of Bolivia (CNAMIB, for its acronym in Spanish), the Confederation of Native Indigenous of Pando (CIPOAP, for its acronym in Spanish) and the Confederation of Indigenous Women of Pando (CIMAP, for its acronym in Spanish), all now have strengthened capacities for the demand and social control of quality reproductive health services, in the 9 Departments.
- Municipal Social Councils in two Departments with strengthened capacities to ensure social control of quality reproductive health services, with the support of the Association of Woman Council Members of Bolivia (ACOBOL).
- Educational communication campaigns at a national level have been implemented, aimed at increasing the qualified demand of sexual and reproductive health services, and the use of modern contraceptive methods.

Output 3

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.

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
• Number of social and civil society organizations that use monitoring mechanisms and advocacy in favor of women's rights.	1	12	12
• Number of indigenous organizations that integrate gender equity and equality into their institutional and strategic plans.	2	5	5
• Number 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.	1	5	5

Key Achievements (input also from the last CP evaluation)

- National Confederation of Indigenous Women and 9 leaderships have been strengthened in social control of laws to protect women's rights, Law No. 243 against Harassment and Political Violence, Law No. 348 Comprehensive Law to Guarantee Women a Life Free of Violence, Law No. 263 against Human Trafficking and Law No. 045 against Racism and all forms of Discrimination.
- The Confederation of Native Indigenous of the Amazon of Pando – CIPOAP and the Confederation of Indigenous Women of the Amazon of Pando – CIMAP have been strengthened in leadership, political incidence and management to qualify their participation in spaces of social control, enforceability and construction of public policies in favor of individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples, prioritizing the rights of women, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. It is important to highlight the incidence of indigenous women in local territorial planning, prioritizing the inclusion of a Maternal Health Programme, the Plan for the Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy, the establishment of an Indigenous Higher Technical Institute, as well as a Programme to strengthen the identity and Cosmivision of the Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon.
- The Confederation of Indigenous Women of Pando, CIMAP, has been strengthened in its management capacity for enforcing the Sexual and Reproductive Health Programme from the Health Service (SEDES, for its acronym in Spanish) of the Department of Pando.
- The Confederation of Indigenous Women of Pando, CIMAP, actively participates in social participation mechanisms of the Ministry of Health's policy for the elaboration and/or enforceability of sexual and reproductive health policies, especially those related to maternal health, prevention of adolescent pregnancy and intercultural health demand.
- Regulations have been revised and amended in accordance with international treaties and the Political Constitution of the State with support of the Plurinational Legislative Assembly, for the implementation at a national level of: Law No. 348, Code of Criminal Procedure, Code of Civil Procedure, Code of Children and Adolescents. For Law No. 243 against Harassment and Political Violence.
- The Association of Council Members has been strengthened for the elaboration of regulations to Law No. 243, against Harassment and Political Violence. Operators of Justice from the Public Ministry, Ministry of Justice and Police have been strengthened with the socialization of defensive recommendations on Sexual Violence.
- The National Discussion Round Table (Mesa Nacional de Trabajo) with the participation of LGBT organizations has been strengthened; they prepared the proposal of the Plurinational Plan against stigma and discrimination for sexual diversity and gender identity, as well as the Proposed Bill of Gender Identity.
- One National Discussion Table and 9 Departmental table of sexual and reproductive rights have been strengthened for political incidence in favor of sexual and reproductive rights.
- Sexual and reproductive rights and the prevention and accusation of sexual violence have been incorporated in Municipal Charters and Autonomous Departmental By-Laws of Chuquisaca, Potosí and Cochabamba.

- Civil society platform for Cairo +20, elaborated by NGOs, cooperation agencies and activists for sexual and reproductive rights, in charge of implementing a work plan for the First Regional Conference on Population and Development (Montevideo, 2013), which included a civil society report on progress in the Cairo Agenda.
- Municipal and national initiatives implemented by civil society for the involvement of men in the promotion of gender equity and the prevention of sexual violence against women, and the development of a pilot model for working with aggressors from a masculinity approach.
- Recommendation from the CEDAW to the Bolivian Government have been socialized with duty bearers and technical discussion tables of international cooperation, with emphasis on the recommendations related to the UNFPA mandate.

Output 4

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.

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
• UNFPA-supported registry and follow-up system for sexual violence cases are implemented by the Office of the Prosecutor in four departments	0	4	9
• 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.	0	4	4

Key Achievements (input also from the last CP evaluation)

- The Attorney General's Office capacities have been strengthened for the implementation of the sexual violence registration system, including the modules of psychology and forensic medicine.
- The Ministry of Justice's capacities have been strengthened for the implementation of the Plurinational Integrated System of Prevention, Treatment, Sanction and Eradication of Violence Based on Gender (SIPASSE, for its acronym in Spanish), highlighting the development of operational procedures for registering cases of women with disabilities victims of violence.
- 90 Child and Adolescent Advocates were trained for registration in the Data Systems for Children and Adolescents (SINNA, for its acronym in Spanish) of cases of violence against children and adolescents.
- Public Ministry with strengthened capacities for assistance and prosecution of sexual violence highlighting the work with: a) School of Public Prosecutors with new curricula plan, incorporating gender based violence, including sexual violence; b) Forensic Investigation Institute (Instituto de Investigaciones Forenses), with the registration of sexual violence and capacity building for forensic doctors in the use of Protocol and Guide for the Assistance of Sexual Offences; c) Directorate for the Protection of Victims and Witnesses (Dirección de Protección a Víctimas y Testigos) along with the Critical Route and its Protocol for the Assistance of Victims and the Protocol for the Prosecution of Sexual Offences.
- Technical tools developed to facilitate the application of Law No. 348: Frequently Asked Questions Guide, Glossary, and Classification Guide for Violence Against Women.
- Comprehensive Legal Services and Ombudsmen for Children and Adolescents with strengthened capacities for the implementation of Law No. 348, which includes the assistance to sexual violence.
- Strengthened capacities of justice operators within the framework of Law No. 348, including the development of instruments and protocols for assistance, investigation, protection and prosecution of sexual violence in accordance with the new legal framework.
- Critical route protocol for the assistance to violence against women, within the framework of Law No. 348, approved by Bi-ministerial Resolution involving the Public Ministry and Ministry of Justice.

- Unique Certificate for victims of violence agreed between the Ministry of Health and the Public Ministry.
- Technical Support to the Ombudsman’s Office for the preparation of the Protection Report on Sexual Violence in Bolivia (2013), which issued recommendations to the Government for its compliance.
- Three Departmental Emergency Operations Committees (Chuquisaca, Cochabamba and Potosí) with strengthened capacities for prevention and response to sexual violence in humanitarian contexts, including the development of a guide for the assistance of sexual violence directed at service providers, and population in situations of vulnerability.

Output 5

The capacity of youth organizations is strengthened for the exercise of citizenship, participation and rights, including sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of municipal youth councils established, functioning and prioritizing sexual and reproductive health. 	14	30	30
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of intersectoral initiatives on adolescent pregnancy prevention that are implemented with the participation of young people. 	0	5	5

Key Achievements (input also from the last CP evaluation)

- Youth organizations with strengthened capacities to actively contribute in the process of drafting the Youth Law Regulation (Law No. 342 dated February 5, 2013), in alliance with the Ministry of Justice and the Plurinational Legislative Assembly, with emphasis on the incorporation of promotion of sexual and reproductive rights, differential care, access to contraceptive methods, sexuality education, recognition of sexual and gender diversities, and prevention of violence.
- Strengthened capacities in the Ministry of Justice, Departmental Governments and youth organizations, for the elaboration of the Plurinational Plan for Youth, the Plurinational Plan for the Prevention of Pregnancy in Adolescence (PPPEA, for its acronym in Spanish) and 2 departmental laws for youth in Chuquisaca and Potosí, from an Inter-sectoral perspective, and with special emphasis on the incorporation of sexual and reproductive rights.
- Technical cooperation granted to nine Municipal Governments for the formulation of Municipal Youth Laws, which prioritize the establishment of municipal units and youth programs. In addition, technical support has been provided for the elaboration of Municipal Youth Plans, incorporating lines of work aimed at guaranteeing the exercise of the sexual and reproductive rights of adolescents and youth.
- Youth organizations with strengthened capacities have established departmental proposals for the elaboration of the Departmental Law and the Departmental Youth Plan in Chuquisaca, with youth mobilization actions being carried out in the most dispersed areas of rural municipalities from an intercultural perspective and gender equality, prioritizing the participation of indigenous youth and women leaders.
- Strengthened capacities of thirteen Municipal Youth Councils, as platforms for representation and participation at the municipal level, where the political dialogue on the exercise of sexual and reproductive rights of adolescents and young people has been emphasized, mainly in the process of elaboration of the Municipal Charters and Municipal Youth Laws.
- Technical assistance provided to the Ministry of Justice for the establishment of the Plurinational Youth Council, as an instance of representation of youth organizations at the national, departmental and indigenous levels, and responsible for developing the Plurinational Youth Plan.
- Coordination mechanisms (Interagency Table for Adolescents and Youth, Collaborators' Bureau) formed and with work plans oriented to the youth agenda, SDGs and human rights and prevention of adolescent pregnancy.
- Evidence generated to support advocacy and political dialogue actions: Study of pregnancy in adolescence in 14 municipalities and Census Analysis in youth.

Output 6

The capacity of the Ministry of Education is strengthened to include sexuality education in school curricula, alternative education programmes and teacher-training courses.

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Number of learning programmes from teacher-training schools that integrate sexuality education into the curricula.	0	8	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Number of education departmental directorates that have designed and implemented sexuality education strategies with the participation of adolescents and young people	0	4	4

Key Achievements (input also from the last CP evaluation)

- Technical assistance provided to the Ministry of Education for the elaboration of the National Plan for Comprehensive Sexuality Education, through the “Gender, Generational and Social Justice Team”, which included the elaboration of a baseline to address the issue of Comprehensive Sexuality Education in school curricula.
- Technical skills developed in teachers in exercise and training, regarding Comprehensive Sexuality Education.
- Capacities strengthened at the municipal level for the establishment of Student Comprehensive Support Offices in Comprehensive Sexuality Education (GAI-Es), with financial support from the Municipal Governments and technical assistance from the Departmental Directorate of Education of Chuquisaca.
- Tools developed and validated for the work in Comprehensive Sexuality Education according to the local context and the needs of the students.
- Five highly vulnerable indigenous peoples of the Amazon basin of Pando participated actively in their regionalized educational curricula, incorporating education that is non-sexist and free from discrimination and racism, with emphasis on the right of girls to education. Four of these were approved by the Ministry of Education.

Output 7

Capacity is built within government units to analyze census data and produce and use data for public policies, including for disaster-risk management and reduction

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Number of counterparts that utilize sociodemographic data in their strategic and development plans	3	22	24
<ul style="list-style-type: none">A humanitarian response information system is established, integrating sexual and reproductive health and prevention and the management of gender-based violence, particularly sexual violence	0	1	1

Key Achievements (input also from the last CP evaluation)

- The capacities of the National Institute of Statistics (INE, for its acronym in Spanish) have been strengthened, aimed at conducting the 2012 Post National Census of Population and Housing phase, and in particular completing the actions inherent in database deputation and consistency analysis of the results obtained. With support from CELADE/ECLAC it has been verified that the census in Bolivia complied with the international standards established in the framework of the 2010 Census Round.
- Technical support has been provided for the construction of an online consultation platform to access the databases of the 2012 National Census of Population and Housing and the National Agricultural Census, using, for this purpose, the REDATAM web module developed by CELADE/ECLAC.
- The capacities of the technical staff of the National Institute of Statistics have been strengthened through CELADE/ECLAC specialization courses in demographic analysis and population projections. The

training of these professionals has been fundamental to improve the analytical processes and preparation of final reports of the 2012 National Census of Population and Housing.

- National and Departmental Reports of the 2012 National Census of Population and Housing socialized by print and electronic means including data disaggregation for sectoral public policies:
 - Population Report
 - Housing Report
 - Senior Adults
 - Gender
 - Education
 - Sociodemographic and Economic Study of Bolivian-Peruvian Border Municipalities
- Technical support has been provided to the 2016 Demographic and Health Survey (EDSA, for its acronym in Spanish), which has followed a broad process of negotiation and technical review by the National Institute of Statistics, the Ministry of Health, and International Cooperation Agencies, including the Canadian Cooperation, the World Bank, UNICEF and UNFPA. The results of EDSA 2016 will be disseminated during 2017 with technical and financial support from UNFPA.
- Capacities developed in government officials of Ministries, Departmental Governments, National Institute of Statistics, Economic and Social Policy Analysis Unit and Universities, in the use and processing of census data for the construction of sociodemographic indicators using REDATAM.
- Developed capacities of the technical staff of the Economic and Social Policy Analysis Unit (UDAPE, for its acronym in Spanish) and INE, in the application and interpretation of the methodology of National Transfer Accounts (CNT, for its acronym in Spanish) to measure the impact of demographic dynamics, in coordination with CELADE/ECLAC and LACRO.
- Redatam Club, organized by the Institute of Sociological Research of UMSA (IDIS-UMSA), with regular working sessions to exchange experiences and good practices, production of analytical documents, and training of new users.
- Developed capacities of the technical staff of the Planning Units of the Departmental and Municipal Governments of Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, Pando and Potosí, in the generation of indicators for development planning through the use of Redatam.
- UNFPA has provided technical and financial support for the study called “The Impact of Income Dignity: Redistribution Policy on Income, Consumption and Poverty Reduction in Homes with Senior Adults”. This study is an impact assessment of the most relevant public policy for the elderly population in the last decade.
- Study on Population Vulnerability to Disasters in Bolivia prepared by UDAPE, includes a ranking of municipalities classified according to their degree of population vulnerability to natural hazards such as flood, drought, hail and frost, it establishes recommendations for public policy in investments and prevention of emergencies. This study included the development of a digital platform with access to sociodemographic data, population vulnerability index at risk of disasters, and thematic maps at the national, departmental and municipal levels available in the web environment.
- Technical and financial support has been provided for the generation of evidence on population and development through specialized studies, including Analysis of the Situation of Adolescents and Youth in Bolivia, Cash Flows for Population and Development Activities with special emphasis on Family Planning, Analysis of Population Situation, National Survey of Living Well, and World Values Survey.
- In partnership with the Postgraduate Department in Development Sciences of Universidad Mayor de San Andrés (CIDES-UMSA), a human resources training program has been implemented for Population and Development, having trained key personnel linked to development planning processes, in two levels of academic formation:
- Diploma in “Use of Census Date for Local Planning”, having 20 people graduated, linked to development planning processes.

- Master's Degree in Population and Development, oriented to capacity building of 20 professionals linked to processes of development planning and research. UNFPA has provided scholarships for half of them for the period of 2015-2016.
- Technical assistance provided to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the process of developing a conceptual framework, and a methodological proposal to measure the “Living Well” through the use of non-traditional indicators (Metrics of Living Well). This initiative was developed in coordination with the Economic and Social Policy Analysis Unit and the National Institute of Statistics. An agreement between the Governments of Bolivia and Ecuador has been facilitated for subscription, for the creation of a Regional Institute of “Living Well/Good Living”.

C. National Progress on Strategic Plan Outcomes¹	Start value	Year	End value	Year	Comments
Outcome 1: Increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services (including family planning, maternal health and HIV) that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards for quality of care and equity in access					
Percentage in which at least 95% of service delivery points in the country have seven life-saving maternal/reproductive health medicines from the WHO priority list	70% (SNIS)	2011	77.2%	2015	UNFPA Supplies National Survey 2015
Contraceptive prevalence rate (total)	35% (DHS)	2008	N.A.	N.A.	Modern methods DHS 2016 will be disseminated by the end of 2017
Proportion of demand for contraception satisfied (total)	75% (DHS)	2008	N.A.	N.A.	DHS 2016 will be disseminated by the end of 2017
Percentage in which at least 60% of service delivery points in the country have no stock-out of contraceptives in the last six months	N.A.	N.A.	82%	2015	UNFPA Supplies National Survey 2015
Percentage in which at least 80% of live births in the country are attended by skilled health personnel	71% (DHS)	2008	N.A.	N.A.	DHS 2016 will be disseminated by the end of 2017
Number of adapted and implemented protocols for family planning services in the country that meet human rights standards including freedom from discrimination, coercion and violence	1	2012	1	2017	

¹ The format is aligned to the UNFPA Strategic Plan outcomes, 2014-2017.

Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months who reported use of a condom during their last intercourse (female/male)	35% (DHS)	2008	N.A.	N.A.	DHS 2016 will be disseminated by the end of 2017
Has the country increased the national budget for sexual and reproductive health by at least 5 per cent?	No	2012	Yes	2016	UNFPA NIDI

Summary of National Progress

According to the latest National Study on Maternal Mortality (2011), despite the failure to reach the target set in MDG 5, the maternal mortality ratio in Bolivia has declined to 160 per 100,000 live births, although significant gaps persist at the sub national level and this demonstrates weaknesses in response and assistance in health services. It should be noted that the regional average is 68 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

The overall fertility rate has shown a decreasing trend, with official data, according to the latest DHS, at an average of 3.5 children per woman, although in the urban area it is 2.8 children per woman and in the rural area 4.9 children per woman, which reflects the need to continue to support national efforts to improve access to SRH and FP services especially in rural areas.

UNFPA's Contributions

- *Advocacy and policy dialogue for the professional recognition of obstetric nurses in the Public Health System.*
- *Technical assistance, legal assistance and political dialogue to carry out the National Study of Maternal Mortality, as a source of evidence for public policy.*
- *Technical support for the design of the Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality Plan.*
- *Technical and financial support for the operation of the Central Reserve of Health Supplies (CEASS) and the availability of contraceptives at the national level.*

Outcome 2: Increased priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescent girls, in national development policies and programmes, particularly increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health

Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission (female/male)	64% women 77% men (DHS)	2008	N.A.	N.A.	Condoms usage DHS 2016 will be disseminated by the end of 2017
Does the country have laws and policies that allow adolescents (regardless of marital status) access to sexual and reproductive health services?	NO	2012	YES	2015	Plurinational Plan for Early Pregnancy Prevention

Summary of National Progress

Bolivia remains one of the youngest countries in the region with 60.3 per cent of the population under 29 years old.. In addition, the working-age population aged 15-59 which in 2012 represented 59.9 per cent will continue to increase by 2030 to 61.9 per cent of the total, which represents a great opportunity to take advantage of the “demographic dividend” in terms of poverty reduction and contribution to development.

However, the specific fertility rate in adolescents aged 15 to 19 years is 88 births per a thousand women in this same age group, where there are significant gaps between the urban area where there are 68 births per a thousand women and the rural area where there were 128 births per a thousand women.

In this regard, one of the most important legislative achievements has been the enactment of the Youth Law in 2013, which reinforces the exercise of sexual and reproductive rights for adolescents and youth, and highlights the links to comprehensive sexuality education at national and subnational levels.

UNFPA’s Contributions

- *Technical assistance and policy incidence in the implementation of the Youth Law and its Regulation.*
- *Technical assistance in the formulation of the Plurinational Plan for the Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy and Youth (2015-2020).*
- *Capacity building to improve the delivery of sexual and reproductive health services to adolescents and youth.*
- *Technical assistance and policy incidence with the Ministry of Education to promote public policies in favor of Comprehensive Sexuality Education at a national level.*

Outcome 3: Advanced gender equality, women’s and girls’ empowerment, and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable and marginalized women, adolescents and youth					
Does the country have the gender equality national action plans that integrate reproductive rights with specific targets and national public budget allocations?	YES	2008	YES	2017	
Proportion of taken actions by the country on all of the Universal Periodical Review (UPR) accepted recommendations on reproductive rights from the previous reporting cycle	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
Percentage of women aged 15–49 who think that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner under certain circumstances	6.7 (DHS)	2008	N.A.	N.A.	DHS 2016 will be disseminated by the end of 2017

Summary of National Progress

Despite progress in gender equality and equity, there are still significant gaps that deepen under the analysis of rural-urban variables, ethnicity, and disability status. During the last decade, important progress has been made in the area of laws and regulations in favor of women's rights, but there are still difficulties in complying with and applying the current legislation. One of the major limitations, is the absence of official data on violence against women, although Bolivia reports the highest percentage of women who reported having suffered some form of violence by their partner, of whom less than 2% reach any sort of formal indictment and less than 0.2% have some kind of judgment. In 2016, 108 femicides were reported in Bolivia. One of the fundamental aspects in terms of legislation was the enactment of Law No. 348 - Comprehensive Law to Guarantee Women a Life Free of Violence, which defines the eradication of violence as a matter of national priority and as a public health issue, from a prevention approach, protection of women in situations of violence and the sanctions of aggressors. The implementation and regulation of the Law, coordination between the different levels of Government, as well as the allocation of human, physical and financial resources constitute the main challenges ahead.

UNFPA's Contributions

- *Capacity building of organizations of indigenous women in order to exercise their rights, especially sexual and reproductive rights.*
- *Technical support to the implementation process of Law No. 348 in the different levels of the State.*
- *Technical assistance to monitor recommendations and international commitments.*
- *Incidence for the implementation of the masculinity approach.*

Outcome 4: Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics and their links to sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, HIV and gender equality

Has the country had at least one census of good quality that was processed, analyzed and disseminated following internationally agreed recommendations (during the last 10 years)?	NO	2013	YES	2017	
Has the country collected, analyzed and disseminated a national household survey that allows for the estimation of key population and reproductive health indicators (in the last 5 years)?	NO	2013	NO	2017	DHS 2016 will be disseminated by the end of 2017
Has the country completed evaluations on strategic interventions around sexual and reproductive health and adolescent and youth?	NO	2013	YES	2017	Family Planning Evaluation
Proportion of new national development plans that address population dynamics by accounting for population trends and projections in setting development targets	NO	2013	YES	2017	

Summary of National Progress

The National Census of Population and Housing carried out in 2012 is the main source of information for public policy decision-making, and has played a central role in the formulation of the 2016-2020 National Development Plan, as well as the 2025 Patriotic Agenda, including the definition of its baselines, goals and indicators. On the other hand, the results of the 2012 National Census of Population and Housing have been essential to implement the new State Comprehensive Planning System integrating the sectorial and territorial levels in all areas, as well as serving as a reference framework for the realization of the Strategic National Surveys. However, significant data gaps still persist in the country, which is evident mainly in the discontinuation of national surveys, the precariousness of administrative records, as well as the insufficient level of data disaggregation available at sub-national levels, age, gender, ethnicity, disability, immigration status, among others. Bolivia needs to continue the efforts developed to establish a National Statistical System, which allows adequate follow-up to the goals proposed in the National Development Plan, 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development.

UNFPA's Contributions

- *Strengthened technical capacities for the socialization of results of the National Census of Population and Housing by the National Institute of Statistics (INE), through virtual platforms (Redatam) and print media (Thematic Reports).*
- *Strengthened technical capacities for the use of evidence and generation of public policies through the Economic and Social Policy Analysis Unit (UDAPE).*
- *Capacity building, legal assistance and incidence for the generation of evidence through national strategic studies: Violence, Adolescent Pregnancy, Demographic Bonus.*
- *Human resources capacity building, specialized in topics of population and development through a Post-Graduate Degree and a Master's Program organized by the Postgraduate Department in Development Sciences of Universidad Mayor de San Andrés.*

D. Country Programme Resources

SP Outcome Choose only those relevant to your CP	Regular Resource (Planned* and Final Expenditure)		Others (Planned and Final Expenditure)		Total (Planned and Final Expenditure)	
Increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services	1.6	1.5	2.4	1.9	4.0	3.4
Youth policies and programmes, and increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education	1.2	1.1	2.7	3.7	3.9	4.8
Advanced gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights	1.2	1.0	3.1	1.8	4.3	2.8
Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics	1.0	0.8	0.8	-	1.8	0.8
Programme coordination and assistance	0.9	0.8			0.9	0.8
Total	5.9	5.2	9.0	7.4	14.9	12.6

*Regular Resources were decreased over the Programme Cycle.