

# BOLIVIA

## Child Protection Thematic Report

January – December 2018



Report prepared by:  
UNICEF Bolivia

*Period covered by the report: January to December 2018*

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## ACRONYMS

CASS	Children and Adolescents in Street Situation
C4D	Communication for Development
CEPAT	Centre for Prevention and Therapeutic Care
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DNA	Municipal Child Defence Offices
GBV	Gender-based violence
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estadística
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EGPP	Public School of Management
IECD	Integrated Early Childhood Development
GAP	Gender Action Plan
KAP	Knowledge Attitudes and Practices
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
MDP	Ministry of Development Planning
MEFP	Ministry of Economy and Public Finance
MMAyA	Ministry of Environment and Water
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OPCE	Plurinational Observatory of Educational Quality
PDES	Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social 2016 - 2020
PF4C	Public Finance for Children
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEDEGES	Departmental Social Services
SERECI	Civil Registration Service
SP	UNICEF Strategic Plan 2018-2021
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

# 1. INTRODUCTION

This report covers the first year of implementation of both the UNICEF Strategic Plan (SP) 2018-2021 and the Country Programme (CP) of Cooperation between the Plurinational State of Bolivia and UNICEF 2018-2022. The CP operates within the new generation of United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) while providing support to the Government in its aspiration to achieve national development priorities and the 2030 Agenda. It emphasizes a cross-sectoral approach to care and protection during early childhood (0-5 years) and adolescence (10-19 years) while deeply integrating work in four Outcome Areas: 1. Every Child Survives and Thrives; 2. Every Child Learns; 3. Every Child is Protected from Violence and Exploitation; and 4. Every Child has an Equitable Chance in Life. To provide the Government at the national, departmental and municipal levels with affordable models for scale up in these areas, UNICEF Bolivia is working in a limited number of municipalities with a strong focus in two – El Alto and Independencia – to demonstrate integrated programming in urban and rural contexts.

# 2. OVERVIEW OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA AND UNICEF FOR 2018-2022

One of the lessons from the past Country Programme is that promoting geographic convergence and using an integrated approach that targets fewer critical key issues for the most vulnerable children would allow UNICEF to reach more significant results. Therefore, UNICEF’s interventions for 2018-2022 have been designed in a holistic way to address the different needs during a child’s life - from conception, the early years and throughout pre-adolescence and adolescence. In addition, while UNICEF’s support will continue to be of national scope, interventions are concentrated to the four departments of La Paz, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz and Pando and a limited number of municipalities to accompany the implementation of the national normative framework, public policies and programmes.

The CP enhances its focus on the period from conception to five years to ensure that all children survive and thrive as well adolescent development and empowerment. Across all programme interventions and policy work, special attention will be given to ensure that children and adolescents are protected from all forms of violence. In a new step forward, UNICEF engages to a greater extent in urban programming, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction to prevent exclusion and safeguard children from the increasingly extreme weather events, in particular droughts and flooding.

**Figure 2: 2018-2022 Bolivia CPD outcomes**

0-5 years	6-11 years	12-17 years
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Every child survives and thrives: “Equal opportunities, integral care and protection in the beginning of life to “Live Well”.	<b>Outcome 2:</b> Every child learns and develops its’ life project: “ <i>My life – my present and my future</i> ”.	
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Every child is protected from violence, abuse and exploitation: “ <i>Making the end of violence a reality for all children and adolescents</i> ”.		

**Outcome 4:** Every child has a fair chance in life: “Reducing socio-economic and climate change risks on children through strengthened governance and partnerships”.

UNICEF creates strategic partnerships from within and outside the Government (the executive branch, legislative and judicial partners), which include civil society, academia, private sector and donors to strengthen public policies, institutions and financing for children.

UNICEF’s support at the subnational level is vital to translate policies into increased investments and positive changes for the well-being of children. Public institutions and duty bearers responsible for children’s rights and happiness still face capacity gaps, especially in competent human resources and information systems. On the other side, parents, caregivers and children themselves lack information, skills and an understanding of children as rights holders. By using child rights monitoring, capacity building, policy advocacy and communication for behavioural change as tools, UNICEF will create a movement that promotes and advocates the realization of child rights at all levels.

In this way, sustainable change can be made for Bolivian children, and those left behind can share in the increasing prosperity and development of the country.

### 3. SITUATION OF CHILDREN IN BOLIVIA

#### 3.1 Background: Changing Socio-Economic and Political Context

One of the world’s most culturally diverse countries, 42 per cent of the Plurinational State of Bolivia’s 11.3 million people are indigenous, representing 37 nations.<sup>1</sup> Thirty-eight per cent or 4.3 million are children and 66 per cent of them live in cities.<sup>2</sup> Economic and redistributive policies reduced extreme poverty from 37.7 per cent to 17.1 per cent between 2007 and 2017 and helped Bolivia achieve lower middle-income status<sup>3</sup>. Youth employment is a key government priority as 14.5 per cent of young people are unemployed, 55.7 per cent have informal jobs and seven out of 10 have unstable jobs.<sup>4</sup>

The economy continued to grow in 2018. However, in 2019 positive trends may be interrupted by a contentious general election in an atmosphere of growing political polarization, political shifts in the region, limited institutional capacity, the rise of regional conservative religious movements, public debt and exchange rate fluctuations. This year will also witness renegotiation of the export contract with Brazil, the main source of government income through oil revenue, which impacts public funding. In relation to regional forced-migration, the General Directorate of Migration registered 3,499 Venezuelans arriving in Bolivia between January and March 2018. This was already nearly half (48 per cent) of the 7,355 arrivals the year before. However, Bolivia may be a transit country since by March 2018, 86 per cent (3,024) of arrivals had departed.<sup>5</sup>

#### 3.2 Situation for Children through the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Lens and the UNICEF Strategic Plan for 2018–2021

The information below is organized within the five Goal Areas of the UNICEF SP 2018–2021, which were designed to drive progress towards the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

<sup>1</sup> Population projections based on the Bolivian National Institute of Statistics (INE) 2012 Census.

<sup>2</sup> INE, Censo Nacional de Población y Vivienda, 2012.

<sup>3</sup> Economic and Social Policy Analysis Unit (UDAPE), 2018. [www.udape.gob.bo/index.php?option=com\\_wrapper&view=wrapper&Itemid=38](http://www.udape.gob.bo/index.php?option=com_wrapper&view=wrapper&Itemid=38)

<sup>4</sup> CEDLA, FM. *De cada 100 desempleados, 50 son jóvenes*, 14 March 2012. [www.cedla.org/node/2562](http://www.cedla.org/node/2562)

<sup>5</sup> International Organization for Migration (IOM).

### 3.2.1 Every Child Survives and Thrives

Despite significant progress, Bolivia still has some of the highest rates of child<sup>6</sup> and maternal mortality<sup>7</sup> in the region, critical levels of malnutrition,<sup>8</sup> low rates of birth registration, poor access to early childhood education, and high rates of violence<sup>9</sup>. Although the national prevalence of teen pregnancies fell from 17.9 per cent in 2008<sup>10</sup> to 14.8 per cent in 2016<sup>11</sup>, important inequalities persist. Adolescent girls in rural areas are almost twice as likely (20.3 per cent) to be pregnant as their urban counterparts (12.5 per cent) and over half of all indigenous Quechua and Aymara girls will be pregnant as a teenager (50.2 per cent) compared to only 12 per cent of their non-indigenous peers.<sup>12</sup>

Childcare practices are suboptimal and parents need support services, including better parental leave policies for mothers and fathers<sup>13</sup> and education on positive masculinities and responsible fatherhood. Information from a 2018 Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP) study UNICEF conducted in Bolivia's biggest municipality, El Alto, found just 2.3 per cent of fathers in Las Mercedes district took their children to health facilities and only 41.7 per cent held their children in their arms when they were born.

In 2018, differences in vision over the Unified Health System (UHS) deepened between the Ministry of Health (MoH) and medical professional associations. After extended meetings with social organizations, the MoH centralized health system management and positioned UHS as a key priority for 2019.<sup>14</sup> New challenges are also present in Bolivia, some linked to urbanization.<sup>15</sup> For example, increased access to unhealthy foods is leading to 10 per cent of children under five being overweight and obese – 11 per cent of boys and 9 per cent of girls.<sup>16</sup> With regard to regional health concerns, outbreaks of measles in Brazil reached Roraima and Amazonas, from Venezuela, and constitute a risk to Bolivia.

### 3.2.2 Every Child Learns

Net enrolment in initial education<sup>17</sup> reached 74 per cent, primary education 96 per cent and secondary 84 per cent in 2016.<sup>18</sup> There are no gender gaps in national enrolment rates and primary enrolment almost achieved universalization thanks to redistributive social protection policies like Bono Juancito Pinto. In general, enrolment is slightly higher for girls, although girls face several specific barriers. Eighty-nine per cent of the 2.8 million students enrolled attend public schools and 6,291 have disabilities.<sup>19</sup>

The important role of education in the radical social transformation proposed by the Morales government is central in the 2010 Education Law. The Ministry of Education's (MoE) priority is to implement a strictly Bolivian education model promoting intraculturality, interculturality and plurilingual education while “decolonising”

<sup>6</sup> 24 in every 1000 Bolivian children die before their first birthday and 29 in every 1000 children die before turning five. Source: Demographic and Health Survey (EDSA) 2016.

<sup>7</sup> 60 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2011. Source: Estudio Nacional de Mortalidad Materna, Ministerio de Salud and INE, 2016.

<sup>8</sup> 16 per cent of Bolivian children suffer from stunted growth (short size for age) due to malnutrition. Source: EDSA 2016.

<sup>9</sup> Annually, the Municipal Children and Adolescents Defence Offices receive more than 70,000 reports of violence, abuse, neglect or exploitation of boys, girls and adolescents. Yet, this is only a fraction of cases that are actually happening.

<sup>10</sup> EDSA 2008

<sup>11</sup> EDSA 2016

<sup>12</sup> EDSA 2016. Teen pregnancy is also higher among adolescents with just a primary education (42.5 per cent) when compared with adolescents with higher education (6.8 per cent). Source: EDSA 2016.

<sup>13</sup> According to Supreme Decree No. 1212 of 1 May 2012, Bolivia's paternity leave is just three working days with 100 per cent of salary.

<sup>14</sup> From 2019, the provincial health services (SEDES) will be managed under the central MoH and not the Governorates.

<sup>15</sup> Preliminary results from new instruments applied in the baseline survey for the CP 2018-2022 foreseen areas of intervention to determine why half of deaths in children under five occur in the first month of life confirm the hypothesis that this may be partially attributed to parents' little involvement in their children's care.

<sup>16</sup> DHS 2016. Furthermore, 25 per cent of females (15-19) are overweight and obese. Issues linked to neonatal mortality are not yet resolved.

<sup>17</sup> 4 to 5 years of age.

<sup>18</sup> MoE (2016). <http://seie.minedu.gob.bo/reportes/tablas>

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

education and ensuring “productive education”. In this regard, Bolivia devoted 7.7 per cent of its annual budget to education, a higher percentage than in most South American countries, albeit from a smaller national budget.<sup>20</sup> However, children and adolescents still face difficulties accessing and completing secondary school – four out of 10 do not complete secondary school.<sup>21</sup> Furthermore, 151,000 adolescents in Bolivia are out of school<sup>22</sup> and adolescents in rural areas and from indigenous communities are particularly vulnerable to missing out. Key factors for school drop-outs include the necessity to engage in an economic activity, adolescent pregnancies, and the perceived lack of relevance of education to access better employment and socio-economic status.

### 3.2.3 Every Child is Protected from Violence and Exploitation

In Bolivia, a culture of respect for children’s rights is weak and the root causes for violence are often ignored or justified. The Prosecutor’s Office reported 70 cases of infanticide and 837 cases of children and adolescents raped – seven every three days – in 2017.<sup>23</sup> In schools, children and adolescents are often victims of fights, bullying and intimidation by peers in combination with the use of corporal punishment. Bolivia also suffers from significant gender-based violence (GBV) rates – 61 per cent of adolescents (15-18 years) suffered some type of sexual violence in the last 12 months.<sup>24</sup> The frequency of episodes of violence against women and girls – femicide and sexual abuse, among others – is receiving increasing coverage in the media and being widely viralized on social networks. In 2018, there were 1,227 adolescents deprived from liberty, which shows a decreased from 2017, reflecting progress in implementing child-friendly practices for juveniles in conflict with the law.

One of the most noteworthy events of 2018 comes under SDG 16. While in July 2017 the Bolivian Constitutional Court declared article 129 of the Bolivian Children and Adolescents Code (authorizing children to work from 10 years old) unconstitutional,<sup>25</sup> it is only at the end of 2018 that the code was modified.<sup>26</sup> Despite this, the Government has not delivered results of the 2016 survey on child labour. However, a National Institute of Statistics (INE) press release indicated that “of 3 million children and adolescents from 5 to 17 years of age in Bolivia, 739,000 carried out some type of labour activity.”<sup>27</sup>

### 3.2.4 Every Child Lives in a Safe and Clean Environment

Forty-four per cent of the rural population still practices open defecation in Bolivia – the highest rate in the region and one of the reasons child mortality and morbidity is so high<sup>28</sup>. Many children in rural Bolivia lack access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services at home, in health centres and at school and suffer from more illnesses than their urban counterparts.<sup>29</sup> The lack of both proper sanitation facilities in schools and products for menstrual hygiene management (MHM) leads to children missing school and to some of the most vulnerable adolescent girls losing their only formal learning opportunity.

Despite only having a medium level exposure, Bolivia is one of the most vulnerable Latin American countries to climate change due to its poor adaptive capacity. During the first quarter of 2018, five departments and 77 of

<sup>20</sup> Proyecto de Ley del Presupuesto General del Estado para 2018.

<sup>21</sup> UDAPE, *Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio en Bolivia. Séptimo informe de progreso*, 2013.

<sup>22</sup> Estimate based on 2012 census.

<sup>23</sup> Results on violence against children from the DHS 2016 have not yet been made official, their analysis is scheduled for 2019.

<sup>24</sup> INE, *Encuesta de prevalencia y características de la violencia contra las mujeres*, 2016.

<sup>25</sup> For being against the Bolivian Constitution, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the 138 ILO Convention.

<sup>26</sup> Coinciding with a memorandum from the Government of the United States of America that suggested the Bolivian Government modify the regulation. The US required modification if Bolivia wanted to maintain the benefits of the Generalized System of Tariff Preferences (GSP).

<sup>27</sup> Of these 393,000 meet one or more of the following criteria: i) hazardous work or activity for its nature or condition ii) children below the age of 14 years old, iii) working at night shifts, iv) jeopardizes her/his education, and v) working more than 40 hours a week.

<sup>28</sup> UDAPE, *Progresos en el acceso a fuentes mejoradas de agua e instalaciones mejoradas de saneamiento en Bolivia*, 2016.

[http://www.udape.gob.bo/portales\\_html/docsociales/LIBRO\\_AGUA2016.pdf](http://www.udape.gob.bo/portales_html/docsociales/LIBRO_AGUA2016.pdf)

<sup>29</sup> Another 27 per cent of the rural population uses other unimproved sanitation facilities, raising to 67 per cent those who lack access to improved sanitation. Source: *Progresos en Materia de agua potable, saneamiento e higiene*, JMP, 2017.



Bolivia's 399 municipalities were affected by climate disasters (mainly flooding) and approximately 17,850 families, their houses and livelihoods were impacted as well as 242 schools.<sup>30</sup>

### 3.2.5 Every Child has an Equitable Chance in Life

Economic growth and a focus on social policies during the last decade resulted in significant improvements in child poverty and social protection. In 2014, the extreme poverty rate for children under five was 20.8 per cent and for children and adolescents from 6 to 17 years old it was 22.7 per cent<sup>31</sup>. Even though the proportion of children living in extreme poverty is still high, there have been significant reductions from 2000, when the figures were 51 per cent and 53.9 per cent respectively.<sup>32</sup> Informality in the labour market limits workers' and their families' access to social security systems. However, opportunities for adolescents to find employment are beginning to grow through the "Employment Generation Plan" – which facilitates labour insertion of youth (18-35 years).

### 3.2.6 Adolescents and Youth

Approximately 60 per cent of Bolivians are younger than 30<sup>33</sup> and one in four is an adolescent.<sup>34</sup> The needs of this population often fall through the cracks of policies and programmes tailored to young children or young adults. The main risks facing adolescents include dropping out of secondary school, teenage pregnancies and violence. Some adolescents require special attention, such as those engaged in child labour, migrants, adolescents who have a disability, adolescents who are mothers, adolescents in conflict with the law and those who live in (or have lived in) institutions like shelter homes. Adolescent girls face overwhelming gender inequality in society and the second highest GBV rates in the region.<sup>35</sup> In addition, in 2018 the MoH's National HIV Programme reported a worrying increase in HIV cases in adolescents and young people (15-24 years) which accounts for more than 30 per cent of all cases.

With regard to empowerment, the Social Research Centre of the State Vice Presidency launched the World Values Survey results in 2018,<sup>36</sup> which challenged previous hypotheses about adolescents (12-17 years) and their views. It found the majority privilege traditional values over values related to the autonomy of people – including on abortion, homosexuality, sexual and reproductive rights,<sup>37</sup> and gender equity.<sup>38</sup> However, regardless of educational level or other socioeconomic characteristics, adolescents whose mothers had more education were more open and tolerant. Another UNICEF-supported study on intergenerational media use and consumption showed that the five most relevant issues for Bolivian adolescents and youth (13-25 years) are improvement of the quality of education; youth unemployment; the environment and climate change; healthy alimentation; and young people's participation in political decisions.

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<sup>30</sup> UNICEF, Bolivia Education SitRep, March 2018.

<sup>31</sup> UDAPE, La política social en Bolivia, 2016. [http://www.udape.gob.bo/portales\\_html/docsociales/PoliticaSocial.pdf](http://www.udape.gob.bo/portales_html/docsociales/PoliticaSocial.pdf)

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup> INE Census 2012.

<sup>34</sup> INE Census 2012.

<sup>35</sup> The INE DHS 2016 shows that Bolivia is the fourth country with the highest specific adolescents' fertility rate in the region, partner violence being one of the main factors. Although the growing trend in adolescent pregnancy observed in the DHS 2008 is reversed, the 2016 data indicates that 15 per cent of the adolescents were ever pregnant (18 per cent in 2008).

<sup>36</sup> Supported by UNICEF, UNFPA, Oxfam and the Bolivian NGO Ciudadanía. [https://www.unicef.org/bolivia/Ciudadania - UNICEF - UNFPA - OXFAM - CIS - Los valores sociales de la juventud en Bolivia.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/bolivia/Ciudadania_-_UNICEF_-_UNFPA_-_OXFAM_-_CIS_-_Los_valores_sociales_de_la_juventud_en_Bolivia.pdf)

<sup>37</sup> Sexual and reproductive rights are only partially appropriated by Bolivian adolescents. There is no clear demand for increased contraceptive services nor a strong demand for policies that expand education on sexual and reproductive rights for the young population.

<sup>38</sup> Bolivian adolescents do not show average attitudes more progressive than adults on areas linked to gender equality. On the contrary, the relationship that is evident in most of the indicators of gender equality by age show low values in adolescents like those of the oldest population (adults over 55 years of age).



## 4. RESULTS IN THE OUTCOME AREA – Every Child is protected from violence and exploitation

**Outcome 3:** Every child is protected from violence, abuse and exploitation: *“Making the end of violence a reality for all children and adolescents”*.

In line with global priorities, UNICEF Bolivia strengthens the national child protection system at all levels. These include developing and implementing legislation, particularly in relation to juvenile justice and the right to live in a family; enhancing access to services, like child-friendly police services and legal/therapeutic assistance to survivors of violence; and promoting prevention of violence at the community level, in rural and indigenous settings as well as urban areas, by reaching out to families and communities. UNICEF Bolivia’s interventions are guided by the national Children’s Act (CNNA) – or the Children and Adolescents Code – and support its enforcement.

The “Right to Live in a Family” programme is an interagency initiative that brings together national and sub-national government stakeholders, civil society organisations and care homes, with support from the Italian Government. It reunites children living in institutions with their families, or places them with alternative families, while preventing new separation.<sup>39</sup> During the reporting period, UNICEF helped reunify 81 children with their families or placed them in a family setting. An additional 360 children are in the process of being reunited or placed. UNICEF and its partners<sup>40</sup> work to ensure the long-term well-being and stability of these children by supporting families with a holistic support package that includes psychosocial support, pedagogical support for children, a family basket (including food, school supplies and household items) and regular follow up.

Family reunification is not always easy for older children and adolescents. Girls and boys who have spent the majority of their lives in institutional care face enormous challenges reintegrating into social life and the job market. UNICEF provided technical and financial support to the departmental social services (SEDEGES), Municipal Child Defence Offices (DNAs) and civil society organizations to promote independent living for these adolescents by developing the Guide for Independent Living and providing training to social workers and educators on its use. One hundred adolescents completed employability and entrepreneurship programmes and 53 adolescents were involved in peer support groups.

UNICEF developed and rolled out the Prevention of Abandonment manual to support day care centre educators and social workers to identify children at risk of abandonment, engage with their families and provide information and support. Seventy-one families and 175 children benefited from these activities.

UNICEF Bolivia is advocating for and providing technical support to develop national legislation preventing children from living in detention centres. As part of the Right to Live in a Family programme, UNICEF supports children living in detention centres with their parents by placing them in family settings. Although the CNNA prohibits children from living in prisons (authorizing only children under six years of age in women’s camps in exceptional situations), it still occurs. UNICEF and the Ministry of Government conducted a study on the situation of children and adolescents living in prisons with their parents, which identified bottlenecks preventing them from

<sup>39</sup> Approximately 8,000 children are living in residential care and nearly 3,000 are in La Paz and Cochabamba, where the programme is running.

<sup>40</sup> Caritas, Ofprobol, City of Children, and the Inter-Institutional Working Group on the Right to Live in a Family, whose members include SEDEGES, the DNAs, the children and adolescents’ courts, children’s homes and civil society organizations.

exiting prisons and living in proper family settings. The document served as the basis for advocacy with key stakeholders and helped initiate psychosocial evaluations of children and identification of alternative families. As a result, the number of children living in detention centres decreased by 64 per cent between May 2017 and the end of 2018. Moreover, out of the 350 children living in prisons in La Paz in 2017, 300 were placed in family settings outside the centres by the end of 2018.

UNICEF Bolivia scaled up prevention and response services for violence against children and adolescents by supporting the establishment of four new Centres for Prevention and Therapeutic Care (CEPATs) while continuing to support the CEPAT in Santa Cruz. Support provided to the Bolivian Police led to the development of a specific methodology (EPI<sup>41</sup> Box) to prevent violence against children at the community level. Today, 100 of these boxes are in use on the ground by 220 trained police officers.

One of the most vulnerable populations, particularly in urban environments, are adolescents involved in commercial sexual violence, who live on the streets and have babies. Both adolescents and their babies are in urgent need of protection, medical attention, food and emotional support and this problem is growing rapidly. A pilot programme, in partnership with Maya Paya Kimsa, Alalay Foundation and Munasim Kullaquita Foundation, provides support to mothers and their babies. So far, 300 adolescents and 230 babies benefited from specialized services in La Paz and El Alto. Services include day-care centres where both mothers and babies have comprehensive access to health, nutrition, education, social services and psychosocial services. Here the mother-child bond is strengthened, and a life plan is defined so that the mother fulfils her goals off the street and away from the dynamics of sexual violence and commercial sex work. These spaces use art, theatre, games and sports to engage the adolescent girls and encourage them to make changes in the best interests of their babies – like creating a foundation for healthy growth and development and providing a safe, affectionate and protective early childhood. At the same time, this partnership is generating evidence and knowledge to develop an intervention model that can be replicated and scaled up in other departments of Bolivia.

UNICEF Bolivia supported the Santa Cruz Departmental Government and the El Alto Municipal Government to establish four “Child-Friendly Markets”. This model brings together the market cooperative, its merchants and the community to establish child-friendly spaces within the market, while engaging parents and children in awareness raising activities. Parents are observing an improvement in children’s school performance, market safety and parent-child relations, which also implies less children are engaged in work at the market and less violence is occurring at home.

UNICEF provided critical technical and financial support to the Ministry of Justice; departmental governments in La Paz and Santa Cruz; and orientation and reintegration centres in both locations to apply the new legislation on Juvenile Justice. UNICEF developed guidance documents, which resulted in more rights-based programmes, reducing the number of adolescents in detention. For example, 18 adolescents in detention have been moved to the Open Orientation Centre’s programmes in La Paz and access to education, training and life skills in the detention centres has increased.

The reality of children and adolescents in street situation (CASS) is one of the most complex social problems in the country – affecting between 1,500 and 2,000 girls, boys and adolescents in La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. The CASS are exposed to risks such as sexual and labour exploitation, consumption of alcohol and drugs,

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<sup>41</sup>Spanish acronym for Integrated Police Station.

sexual violence, commercial sexual violence, trafficking, delinquency and other types of violence. UNICEF, together with the Vice Ministry of Citizen Security, developed the Integral and Intersectoral Model for the Prevention and Response to CASS, and is supporting its implementation. UNICEF also supported the elaboration of tools for educators<sup>42</sup>, most notably the “Psycho-affective Backpack – Play Area”. The backpack contains tools for educators’ daily work, including techniques for CASS personal development and group work promoting social integration through sports, art, culture and personal learning and social autonomy. Eight-hundred children and adolescents benefited from these interventions at the national level; 250 street educators were trained and can replicate the training for more educators; and 65 backpacks were distributed.

With support from TIGO and in partnership with the Electoral High Tribunal, UNICEF worked to increase birth registration in hospitals and health centres. Currently, 85 hospitals have Civil Registration Centres, increasing registration at birth by 572 per cent between 2015 and 2018. Nonetheless, a significant number of children born in hospitals are not registered onsite. This is partly due to a lack of information among healthcare staff and mothers about the service. UNICEF and the Civil Registration Service (SERECI) continued information campaigns in 2018 that include healthcare staff training in hospitals. Additionally, UNICEF supported SERECI to conduct birth registration campaigns in rural areas and in Care Homes, where 875 children received birth certificates.

UNICEF supported the Plurinational School of Public Management (EPGP)<sup>43</sup> to train 850 civil servants, in 54 courses and eight certification<sup>44</sup> programmes on children’s rights, child labour, violence against children, juvenile justice and child trafficking.

With regard to emergency preparedness and response, UNICEF is monitoring the situation of Venezuelan migrant children by gathering informal information from frontline organizations and promoting dialogue among relevant UN Agencies and NGOs.

All of these results contribute to achieving the UNICEF Bolivia CP 2018-2022 Outcome Area goals; the UNICEF SP 2018-2021 Goal Area 3; the Patriotic Agenda 2025; the PDES 2016-2020, Pillars 1, 2, 3, 8 and 12; the UNDAF 2018-2022 Area 3 on Public Administration and Plural Justice and Area 4 on Inter- and Intraculturality and Decolonization; and SDGs 1, 5, 10, 16 and 17.

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## Anna: “You can always get ahead and hold your head up high.”

Anna is 12 years old and lives in the Amazonian city of Trinidad, in the Department of Beni. Although at first she looks like any other adolescent girl her age, after a few minutes one can see that she has experienced periods of insecurity and fear during her childhood.

Ana lived together with her mother in a community several hours away from the city of Trinidad; but when she was nine years old she went to Trinidad to live with her older sister and her family, in order to continue her education. For three years, while living in her sister’s home, she was sexually abused by her brother-in-law. Ann finally decided to tell her mother and her sister about her brother-in-law’s abuse. “At first,” she says, “no one believed me. My sister still doesn’t believe me. Now, I only have my mother’s support.”

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<sup>42</sup> Elaborated by Maya Paya Kimsa.

<sup>43</sup> Escuela de Gestion Publica Plurinacional.

<sup>44</sup> Diplomados.

Anna's mother reported the abuse to the police. They arrested Anna's brother-in-law and took the case to court, but the court placed him under house arrest and he and his wife fled to Brazil. The case is still open; but no progress has been made in the process to arrest him in Brazil and bring him before the justice system once again.

The court referred Anna to the Specialized Center for Prevention and Therapeutic Care (CEPAT, in Spanish). The center provides services to women who are victims of sexual violence. Anna received therapy at CEPAT, which contributed to her psychoaffective recovery.

Dunesca Pabón, the psychologist at CEPAT who worked with Anna, said, "We began a process of psychoaffective recovery. We began with the therapy sessions. At first, Anna didn't speak. She was experiencing much pain – much guilt as well."

"When I arrived at the center, I was very scared to speak. Later, little by little I began to trust her. I started telling her what happened. With her help and that of my family, I'm moving forward," says Anna. What Anna most liked was playing with the dolls at the center. "Dunesca told me that each of the dolls was a member of my family and that I should tell each of them what I felt."

Anna also had a very colorful notebook, with many colored pages. "Little by little I cut the yellow pages as I gradually felt less anger and shame."

Anna's mother says, "My daughter was raped. We took her to a Gessell Chamber to get her statement. There, I heard everything that had happened to her without her seeing me. I saw that she felt safe talking to the therapists, especially because her identity was protected. Giving her statement in the Gessell Chamber contributed to her recovery. We avoided revictimizing her because then I didn't have to ask her what had happened. It gave me the opportunity to focus on her symptoms."

Anna has overcome her pain and returned to school and sports with energy and passion. Her message for other adolescents in similar situations is, "You can always get ahead, regardless of what happens, with your head held high."

CEPAT is a public service, provided by the departmental government. It is always open and it is free. The center has a dual purpose. The first is prevention – through actions to provide information and to sensitize and train girls, boys and adolescents to take care of themselves. It also conducts activities to provide guidance to mothers and fathers, as well as teachers and the community at large, regarding protecting children and reducing risks. When needed, the center also helps the victims report sexual violence to the police or the Office for the Protection of Children and Adolescents.

The center's second purpose is to provide therapy. CEPAT provides therapy mostly to girls and female adolescents who have suffered any form of sexual violence. The center also provides therapy to the girls' parents. The aim is to help the girls to overcome the trauma, recover emotionally and to support them in developing a resilient life plan. If necessary, the center also prepares the victim and accompanies her or him through the different steps of the judicial process, in order to protect him or her emotionally.

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## 5. LESSONS LEARNED AND CONSTRAINTS

The new Country Programme 2018-2022 brings a divergent change and creates a different business model than in the past. It calls for deep and strong intersectoral coordination focusing on IECD, adolescent development and empowerment. Yet, reaching optimal coordination and intersectoral collaboration is a challenge both externally and internally. Despite the development of public multi-sectoral development plans at national and subnational level and increased focus on the youngest children and adolescents within UNICEF, line ministries as well as the UNICEF organizational structure are still very sector focused.

To achieve optimal intersectoral coordination, UNICEF Bolivia will continue advocacy at the national, departmental and municipal levels on the need to integrate programming and cross-sectoral collaboration to maximise resources and results for children. When possible, UNICEF Bolivia will continue promoting a ‘pair to pair’ approach for specific initiatives and bring diverse actors around the same table to improve joint work and accountability for the achievement of results. Finally, UNICEF Bolivia stimulates convergence of geographical and programmatic scope to achieve strategic results for children through demonstrative models on the ground linked with public policies for scale up.

For specific sectors, UNICEF will build stronger internal guidelines for programming that integrate priorities at the local, national and global level.

The current political context and bureaucracy in governmental institutions remained critical constraints for programme implementation. This may worsen in 2019 due to conditions created by upcoming presidential elections and growing political sensitivities that affect decisions on how programming is rolled out at central and decentralized levels. UNICEF Bolivia is learning to manage these constraints by working deeper at all levels – national, departmental and municipal – and by engaging actors in the public and private sector as well as civil society. For example, UNICEF Bolivia increased focus on the subnational level with the departmental and municipal governments as well as with CSOs to accompany the implementation of public policies as well as testing and evaluating new cost-effective models for scale up within the national development plan. In addition, engagement with private and public companies was expanded to engage senior government officials to promote programme goals.

Another current challenge is training strong human resources and maintaining resilient programmes when partner staff working on key interventions and services or institutions change, taking with them the knowledge and skills acquired, often with UNICEF support. UNICEF Bolivia is learning to address this by creating curriculum, supporting new training programmes with key partners (public training centres for civil servants, universities and other public and private institutions) and working closely with the Government to create sustainable capacity building programmes reaching greater numbers of people. For example, in the area of child protection an online course and diplomas have been developed in partnership with the Public School of Management (EGPP).

Another lesson learned was how reaching the most marginalized children requires stronger community level structures and approaches. For example, protection services not only need to be available to children in both rural or urban areas, children need to know what services are available and service providers must have the capacity to actually provide child-friendly quality services. When recent evidence generated at country level pointed to the family as the space where children suffer or witness the most violence, UNICEF Bolivia ramped up efforts to reach parents with violence prevention programmes. While community-based programmes are essential to this effort, they are almost non-existent. Therefore, UNICEF Bolivia is piloting “mobile child defence units” with the Municipality of La Paz and planning to expand them in other municipalities to increase children’s access to protection services in urban and rural areas. Likewise, “mobile CEPATs” will be piloted to prevent and respond to sexual abuse and violence and successful methodologies used to prevent violence in rural areas will be adapted to urban settings.

Finally, although the Interamerican Development Bank (IADB) and the World Bank make significant investments in the Government’s youth employment agenda, it is clear much more is needed to support marginalized groups (e.g. marginalized adolescents, especially girls and adolescents deprived of their freedom) to acquire the twenty-first century skills they need to obtain their first decent job. In 2019, UNICEF will develop demonstrative initiatives in this area while working to strengthen the government programme, “Mi Primer Empleo” (My

First Job) and providing specific support to former victims of trafficking. This work will be closely linked to UNICEF Bolivia's involvement in the UN Mainstreaming, Acceleration, Policy and Support (MAPS) mission agreed to by the Government to accelerate progress towards the SDGs with focus on the urban agenda, poverty reduction, employment and youth.

## 6. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

In the context of the Finnish Committee contribution for the Thematic Funds 2018, this section combines revenue, funding gaps and expenses within the CP for which Thematic Funds have been received, for a full analysis of the resources required and available.

In the first year of implementation of the new Country Programme 2018-2022, the thematic pool 23 "Protection from violence and exploitation" have registered a total Implementation of USD 1'871,355 including Regular Resources (RR), Other Regular Resources (ORR) and Other Resources Emergency (ORE). Due to this implementation, the expense of the thematic funds (USD 845,027) represents the 55% of the total expenditure of the Other Regular Resources (USD 1'534,144<sup>45</sup>) registered during the year.

It is Important to notice that the programmatic implementation is registered though the optimal use of resources to achieve the Intended outcomes and Intermediate results. The matrix management of the resources has given us not only challenges to face a matrix budget results focus but also Important advances due to the Internal and external coordination to assure that the funds are being Implemented within the framework of transparency and efficiency of spending.

Below, the financial analysis as per the 2018 global thematic reporting instructions.

Please notice that the financial information detailed below is preliminary and should only be used for reference.

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**Table 1: Planned budget in the CP for 2018 (RR and ORR)**

**Thematic Sector**  
**BOLIVIA**  
**2018 Planned and Funded for the Country Programme**  
(In USD Dollar)

**23 Protection from violence  
and exploitation**

Intermediate Results	Funding Type <sup>1</sup>	Planned Budget <sup>2</sup>
3.1. Increased resources for the prevention and response to VAC. (23-01 Prevention and response services for violence against children / 23-03 Access to justice)	RR	37,913
	ORR	205,065
3.2. Access to a child friendly justice & CP services (23-01 Prevention and response services for violence against children / 23-03 Access to justice)	RR	126,375
	ORR	683,550
3.3. Community engagement to reduce, prevent and report VAC. (23-01 Prevention and response services for violence against children / 23-03 Access to justice)	RR	88,463
	ORR	478,485
<b>Total Budget</b>		<b>1,619,850</b>

<sup>1</sup> RR: Regular Resources, ORR: Other Resources - Regular (add ORE: Other Resources - Emergency, if applicable)

<sup>2</sup> Planned budget for ORR (and ORE, if applicable) does not include estimated recovery cost (only programmable amounts).



**Table 2: Country-level thematic contributions to the CD in 2018:**

**Thematic Pool**                      **23 Protection from violence and exploitation**

**BOLIVIA**

**Thematic contribution received for thematic pool by UNICEF Bolivia in 2018**

(In USD Dollars)

<b>Donors</b>	<b>Grant Number*</b>	<b>Contribution Amount</b>	<b>Programmable Amount</b>
Finnish Committee for UNICEF	SC1499060124	437,640	411,849
Finnish Committee for UNICEF	SC1899050003	565,653	523,753
SIDA – Sweden	SC1899050017	460,206	426,116
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,463,499</b>	<b>1,361,718</b>

The table below details the total allotments received during 2018 due to the thematic contributions by funding source purpose and donor.

It is important to notice that the table above does not include any budget allotment received from global or regional Thematic Funding during 2018.

**Table 3: 2018 Expenditure by key results areas:**

**Thematic Pool**

**23 Protection from violence and exploitation**

**BOLIVIA**

**2018 Expenditure by key results  
areas**

(In USD Dollars)

Organizational Targets	Expenditure Amount*			
	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources – Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts
23-01 Prevention and response services for violence against children	2,232	1,522,047	332,887	1,857,166
23-02 Harmful practices (FGM/C and child marriage)	-	(11)	549	538
23-03 Access to justice	-	12,108	1,543	13,651
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,232</b>	<b>1,534,144</b>	<b>334,979</b>	<b>1,871,355</b>

(\*) All expense amounts are provisional and subject to change

**Table 4: Expenditures of thematic contributions by results area**

**Thematic Pool**

**23 Protection from violence and exploitation**

**BOLIVIA**

**2018 Expenditures of thematic contributions by results area**

(In USD Dollars)

Organizational Targets	Expenditure Amount*			
	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources – Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts
23-01 Prevention and response services for violence against children	-	832,545	-	832,545
23-03 Access to justice		12,482		12,482
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>845,027</b>	-	<b>845,027</b>

(\*) All expense amounts are provisional and subject to change

**Table 5: Expenses by specific intervention codes**

Fund Category	All Programme Accounts
Year	2018
Business Area	Bolivia - 0510
Prorated Goal Area	23 Protection from Violence and Exploitation
Fund Sub-Category	(Multiple Items)

Row Labels	Expense
23-01-01 Legal and policy framework related to violence, exploitation and abuse	664
23-01-02 Services to prevent or respond to violence, exploitation and abuse	706,960
23-01-04 Psycho-social support in emergencies	13,045
23-01-05 Social welfare workforce systems strengthening (accreditation, staffing and supervision)	617,549
23-01-06 Public finance management for child protection	175,941
23-01-13 Child Protection - Emergency Preparedness	27,989
23-01-14 Parent/caregiver education and programmes on violence, exploitation and abuse - across the life cycle	42,199
23-01-17 Social and behaviour change communication on violence, exploitation and abuse	31,260
23-01-22 Inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration on violence, exploitation and abuse	75,128
23-01-99 Technical assistance - Prevention and response services for violence against children	83,855
23-02-02 Legal and policy framework related to child marriage	146
23-02-08 Legal and policy framework related to FGM/C	253
23-03-03 Access to child-friendly police and justice sector services	697
23-03-04 Birth Registration/Civil Registration and Vital Statistics systems	12,514
26-02-01 Situation Analysis or Update on women and children	10,437
26-02-07 Data dissemination	47
26-02-08 Programme monitoring	51,463
26-03-01 Advocacy and partnership-building for social behaviour change	3,024
26-03-04 Community engagement, participation and accountability	12,144
26-03-06 Research, monitoring and evaluation and knowledge management for C4D	81
26-06-01 Parliamentary engagement for policy advocacy	638
26-06-04 Leading advocate	14,136
27-01-06 HQ and RO technical support to multiple Goal Areas	49,451
28-07-04 Management and Operations support at CO	-58,268
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,871,355</b>

**Table 6: Planned budget for 2019**

**Thematic Pool**  
**BOLIVIA**  
**2019 Planned budget and available results**  
(In USD Dollars)

**23 Protection from violence and exploitation**

Intermediate Result	Funding Type	Planned Budget <sup>1</sup>	Funded Budget <sup>1</sup>	Shortfall <sup>2</sup>
3.1. Increased resources for the prevention and response to VAC. (23-01 Prevention and response services for violence against children / 23-03 Access to justice)	RR	37,913	35,640	-2,273
	ORR	153,799	30,000	-123,799
3.2. Access to a child friendly justice & CP services (23-01 Prevention and response services for violence against children / 23-03 Access to justice)	RR	126,375	118,800	-7,575
	ORR	512,663	2,003,328	0
3.3. Community engagement to reduce, prevent and report VAC. (23-01 Prevention and response services for violence against children / 23-03 Access to justice)	RR	88,463	83,160	-5,303
	ORR	358,864	43,150	-315,714
<b>Sub-total Regular Resources</b>		<b>252,750</b>	<b>237,600</b>	<b>-15,150</b>
<b>Sub-total Other Resources - Regular</b>		<b>1,025,326</b>	<b>2,076,478</b>	<b>-439,513</b>
<b>Total for 2019</b>		<b>1,278,076</b>	<b>2,314,078</b>	<b>-454,663</b>

## 7. PRIORITIES FOR 2019

Building on the milestones of 2018, the prevention of violence and support to child-friendly public policies will be addressed in a cross-cutting manner in both priorities: Integrated Early Childhood Development and Adolescence, especially with a family and community approaches.

To prevent and response to violence in early childhood, UNICEF will implement recently developed tools and protocols to prevent child abandonment and speed up reunification of children living in institutions (including those living in prison with their parents) with families, while ensuring these families (including extended families) received adequate holistic support and long term follow up. Meanwhile, for children remaining in centres, UNICEF works with care-givers to improve care practices, particularly on early stimulation and development.

To prevent and respond to violence against adolescents, UNICEF wants to build a holistic support program for vulnerable families, aiming at preventing violence at home, trafficking of adolescents, and other protection issues such as street situation, exploitation and sexual violence. Additionally, UNICEF will prioritize strengthening and scale up of CEPATs and EPIs, to promote better access of adolescence to quality and friendly services.

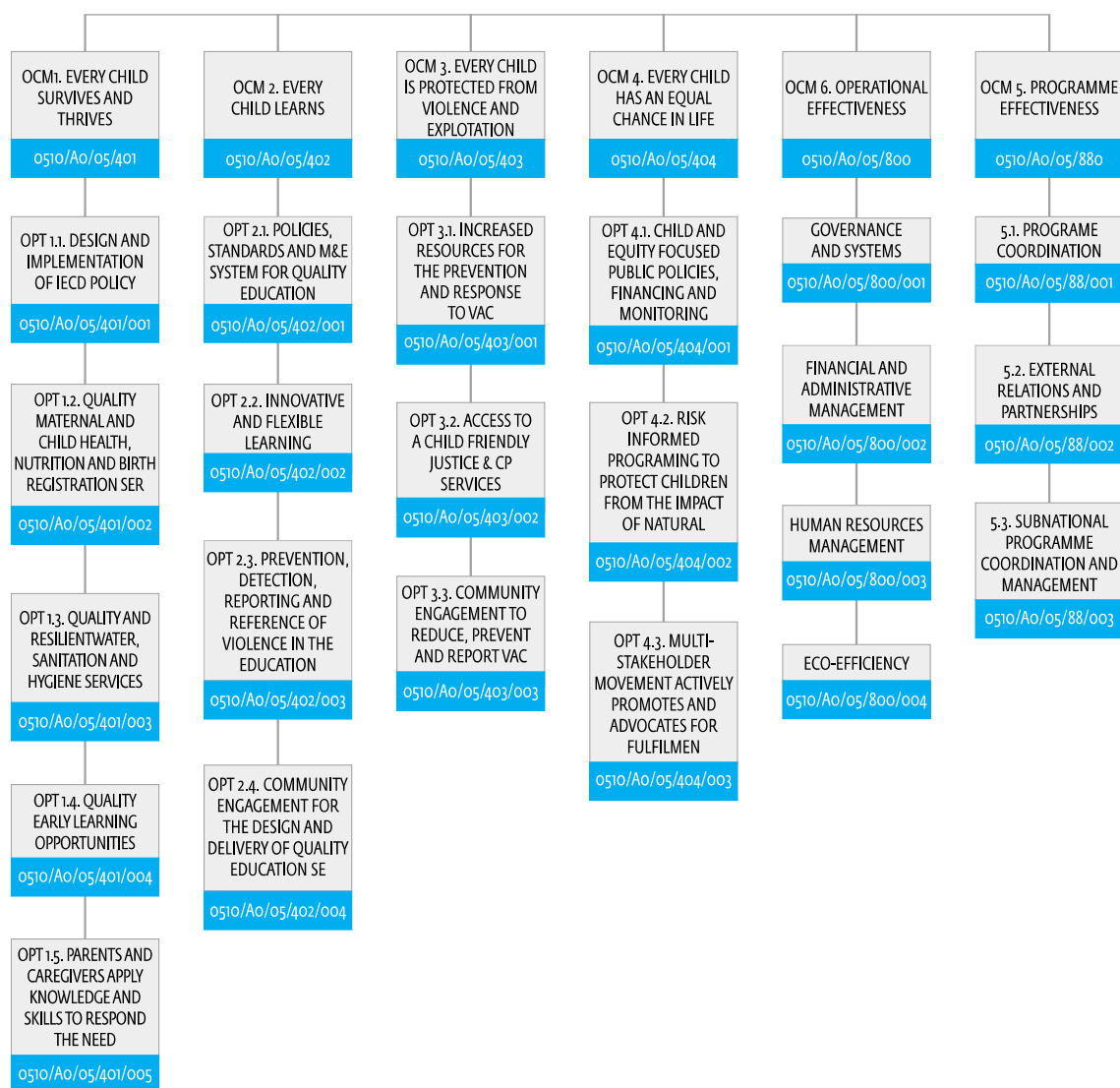
## 8. EXPRESSIONS OF THANKS

UNICEF Bolivia could not appreciate more the generous support by UNICEF National Committees in Finland to our country programme for the period 2018-2022. With such contribution comes a responsibility for UNICEF to make sure that the solidarity of the Finish people is matched by results in the lives of children, especially the most vulnerable.

However, there are still many challenges to be addressed to ensure a protective environment that is free from violence against children and adolescents, this way of working together allows UNICEF to respond more effectively aligning with the priorities of Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia

UNICEF Bolivia extends its thanks for the commitment to children and adolescents in the Pluractional State of Bolivia and the need to protect them against all forms of violence.

## ANNEX 1: SUMMARY OF RESULTS FRAMEWORK





## ANNEX 2: RAM (RESULTS ASSESMENT MODULE) REPORT OF OUTCOME AND OUTPUTS (DETAILS OF RESULTS CHILD PROTECTION)

### *Outcome 3: Every Child is Protected from Violence and Exploitation*

**2022, children and adolescents victims of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation are protected by systems, policies and national legal framework aligned with international standards, including in emergency situations.**

**Outcome headline statement:** UNICEF Bolivia improved child and adolescent protection by supporting implementation of relevant legislation and development of new legislative tools, while building relevant stakeholders' capacities to enforce the legal framework and provide quality services.

**Outcome Analytical Statement of Progress:** UNICEF Bolivia is strengthening the national child protection system at all levels. These include developing and implementing legislation, particularly in relation to juvenile justice and the right to live in a family; enhancing access to services, like child-friendly police services and legal/therapeutic assistance to survivors of violence; and promoting prevention of violence at the community level, in rural and indigenous settings as well as in urban areas by reaching out to families and communities. These interventions are guided by the Children's Act – or Children and Adolescents Code – and support its enforcement.

UNICEF is improving institutional capacities by developing and implementing specialized practical tools like guides and protocols that direct and establish procedures for service provision. UNICEF is also strengthening capacities of state and non-state child protection actors by increasing training opportunities and specializing training. For example, the Group of Experts on the Right to Live in a Family initiative has shown significant results – a well-known regional expert is building a critical mass of expertise among civil servants and civil society organizations by improving staff knowledge and activating a paradigm-shift away from traditional beliefs about the institutionalisation of children.

UNICEF Bolivia is enhancing intersectoral coordination among state and non-state actors. For example, UNICEF has promoted the establishment and/or supported "coordination tables", in La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz – most notably, one on the right to live in a family and another on juvenile justice. Intersectoral dialogue and collaboration have been critical to ensuring ownership of and commitment to action plans and advancing results in these two programmatic areas. UNICEF also supported the nine departmental Trafficking in People Councils to strengthen the implementation of public policies for the prevention, care, protection and reintegration of victims.

UNICEF Bolivia's evidence-based advocacy contributed to several important government decisions, including the following: 1. Developing a plan to eradicate child labour; 2. Creating a programme to remove all children living in prisons with their parents and place them in extended/alternative families; 3. Reducing the number of adolescents serving a sentence and deprived of freedom; and 4. Developing specific interventions to provide birth certificate to the most vulnerable children, particularly those in street situations.

UNICEF is enhancing the legislative framework linked to the right of children to live in a family by supporting the interagency initiative that reunites children living in institutions with their families, or places them with alternative families, while preventing new separation. Support included the development of a variety of tools (from protocols, to pathways, such as international and national adoption, kinship and family reintegration;) and technical/financial support to better define reunification actions and prevent abandonment and unnecessary institutionalization. As a result, UNICEF helped reunify 81 children with their families or placed them in a family setting in 2018 and 360 children are in the process of being reunited or placed. Furthermore, UNICEF and its partners work to ensure the long-term well-being of these children after reunification or placement by supporting families with a holistic support package that includes psychosocial support, pedagogical support for children, a family basket (food, school supplies and household items) and regular follow up.

UNICEF is strengthening specialized services for children and adolescents in street situations and children in conflict with the law and supporting scale up of legal and therapeutic services for children and adolescents victims of sexual violence. For example, four new Centres for Prevention and Therapeutic Care (CEPATs) were established in 2018, providing support to 449 children and adolescents.

The following overall challenges put a strain on UNICEF Bolivia's ability to achieve targets:

- The modalities for partnership with government counterparts shifted to adapt to government requirements but also to the intersectoral nature of this new Country Programme. Several government counterparts had not registered the plan of action in the government system, preventing UNICEF from transferring funds and halting implementation of planned interventions. This was the case for the Department of Cochabamba, where none of the interventions were conducted by the Departmental Government. In 2019, UNICEF will better combine direct and indirect implementation modalities, and involve other non-state actors to complement government initiatives and ensure results are achieved.
- The decentralized administrative system in Bolivia allows departmental and municipal governments to define laws, policies and budget allocations. While this system has enabled UNICEF to work efficiently at the subnational level and visibly advance results for children, rolling out and implementing policies or strategies developed at national level has been a challenge. UNICEF will continue to engage with authorities at the subnational level to ensure adequate ownership of nationwide initiatives.
- While the number of trainings offered expanded after identifying knowledge gaps and skill needs, the personnel who are supposed to receive training do not always understand how they would benefit or are not motivated to take the courses. To make matters worse, high staff turnover obliges UNICEF to invest in training for longer than desired. UNICEF is exploring training modalities that could better motivate staff.

**Required Adjustments:** As some of the partnership agreements with government counterparts were approved later in the year, UNICEF made changes in the initial plans, prioritizing activities, and made changes in the implementation modalities, shifting to UNICEF direct implementation of key activities to ensure completion of most critical interventions.

**Details of UNICEF's Contribution:** UNICEF provides technical, financial and material support to partners. With financial support, partners strengthened provision of services, such as the scale up of CEPATS, staff capacity building, and printing and dissemination of guides, protocols and studies. UNICEF also financially contributed to the development and enhancement of information management systems (CEPAT and juvenile justice in Santa Cruz).

Technical support from UNICEF is provided either through consultants seconded to the partner or directly through UNICEF staff who have regular interaction with government actors at national and sub-national level. An example of technical support is the elaboration of the many technical tools (guidelines, protocols and manuals) and practical tools (a backpack for social workers and the box to prevent violence) that have been developed and are being used on the ground.

In kind support is often provided to partners in support of their day-to-day work, including computers, printers, office equipment and publications.

**Partnerships:** UNICEF works in partnership with government actors at national and sub-national level, and with civil society organizations, in the implementation of integrated programmes. In this way, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) support government stakeholders' efforts and contribute implementation of national strategies by developing tools, building the capacity of front liners, generating evidence, supporting coordination and collaboration, and scaling up services.

### **Output 3.1: Specialised child protection services, particularly in selected departments, have increased resources for the prevention and response to violence against children**

**Output headline statement:** UNICEF Bolivia launched a study to estimate the budget the Government currently allocates to the prevention and response to violence against children and started to develop a mid-term advocacy strategy aimed at increasing the country's financial allocation to the prevention and response to violence against children and adolescents.

**Output Analytical Statement of Progress:** UNICEF Bolivia launched a study to estimate the budget the Government currently allocates to the prevention and response to violence against children (including abuse, exploitation and neglect); but also, to estimate how much should be allocated to properly implement the Children's Act and provide quality services to children and their families. The study will serve as the basis for advocacy at national and local level and for the development of plans to prevent and respond to violence against children, abuse and exploitation.

As a result of advocacy and capacity building in 2018, both at national and subnational level, UNICEF expects to see an overall increase in budget allocation and better defined plans as well as more strategic investment to strengthen prevention and response services for children, adolescents and their families.

**Partnerships:** The study is part of an interagency knowledge generation strategy to support advocacy around investment in women and children. In collaboration with UNFPA and UN Women, several studies will identify investment gaps in the implementation of national legislation in relation to protection and wellbeing of women and children. The Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Justice are also partners in this initiative.

### **Output 3.2: Children and adolescents in selected departments and municipalities have increased access to a child friendly justice system and specialized child protection services in accordance with national legal framework**

**Output headline statement:** UNICEF improved children's and adolescents' access to services by supporting the Government and partners to scale up the Right to Live in a Family Programme; developing guidelines and tools for juvenile justice; opening new CEPATs; and providing tools to help children and adolescents in street situations, including mothers and babies.

**Output Analytical Statement of Progress:** As part of the Right to Live in a Family Programme, UNICEF supports children living in detention centres with their parents by placing them in family settings. UNICEF and the Ministry of Government conducted a study on the situation of children and adolescents living in prisons with their parents, which identified bottlenecks preventing them from exiting prisons and living in proper family settings. The document served as the basis for advocacy with key stakeholders and helped initiate psychosocial evaluations of children and identification of alternative families. As a result, the number of children living in detention centres decreased by 64 per cent between 2017 and the end of 2018.

The juvenile justice system has been further strengthened in 2018. UNICEF developed guidelines and tools and supported the capacity development of relevant stakeholders (police, judges, prosecutors, public defence, child rights advocates, departmental technical entities and technical teams) including the personnel working at reintegration and orientation centres in the departments of Santa Cruz and La Paz. Moreover, UNICEF advocacy to increase the application of non-custodial measures, resulted in a reduction of adolescents in conflict with the law serving a sentence in deprivation of freedom.

The prevention and response to violence, particularly against the most vulnerable groups, remains a critical intervention for UNICEF Bolivia. In 2018, UNICEF scaled up these services for children and adolescents by supporting the establishment of four new CEPATs while continuing to support two existing CEPATs with provision of equipment, and in developing specific intervention protocols for girl survivors of sexual violence

and trafficking. In 2018, 449 children and adolescent survivors of violence received support – 350 girls and 99 boys.

One of the most vulnerable populations, particularly in urban environments, are adolescents in commercial sexual violence, who live on the streets and have babies. A pilot programme, in partnership with Maya Paya Kimsa, Alalay Foundation and Munasim Kullaquita Foundation, provides support to mothers and their babies. So far, 300 adolescents and 230 babies benefited from specialized services in La Paz and El Alto. Services include day-care centres where both mothers and babies have comprehensive access to health, nutrition, education, social services and psychosocial services. Here the mother-child bond is strengthened, and a life plan is defined.

*The reality of children and adolescents in street situation (CASS) is one of the most complex social problems in the country – affecting between 1,500 and 2,000 girls, boys and adolescents in La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. UNICEF, together with the Vice Ministry of Citizen Security, developed the Integral and Intersectoral Model for the Prevention and Response to CASS, and is supporting its implementation. UNICEF also supported the creation of tools for educators (elaborated by Maya Paya Kimsa), most notably the Psycho-affective Backpack – Play Area. In total, 800 children and adolescents benefited from these interventions, 250 street educators were trained and 65 backpacks were distributed.*

**Details of UNICEF's Contribution:** UNICEF provides technical, financial and material support to partners. With financial support, partners strengthened provision of services, such as the scale up of CEPATS, staff capacity building, and printing and dissemination of guides, protocols and studies. UNICEF has also financially contributed to the development and enhancement of information management systems (CEPAT and juvenile justice in Santa Cruz).

Technical support from UNICEF is provided either through consultants seconded to the partner or directly through UNICEF staff who have regular interaction with government actors at national and sub-national level. An example of technical support is the elaboration of the many technical tools (guidelines, protocols and manuals) and practical tools (a backpack for social workers and the box to prevent violence) that have been developed and are being used on the ground.

In kind support is often provided to partners in support of their day to day work, including computers, printers, office equipment, publications, etc.

**Partnerships:** UNICEF works in partnership with government actors at national and sub-national level, and with civil society organizations, in the implementation of integrated programmes. In this way, NGOs and CSOs support government stakeholders' efforts and contribute implementation of national strategies by developing tools, building the capacity of front liners, generating evidence, supporting coordination and collaboration, and scaling up services. A few examples include the following:

- Through the partnership with Progetto Mondo, the intervention protocol for the orientation centre in La Paz was elaborated, along with the study on "Protective and Risk Factors to Prevent Violence and Antisocial Behaviour in Bolivia's Urban Adolescents". The first document guides and operationalizes the orientation centre's work in La Paz and the second will provide the foundation for the national strategy prevent adolescent crime.
- Together with the Vice Ministry of Security, UNICEF supported elaboration of a protocol for police interventions with children and adolescent victims of trafficking, to guide police actions during criminal investigations and prosecutions: ensuring child sensitive practices that protect the victims under police responsibility.
- Along with Munasim Kullakita Foundation and ECPAT Bolivia, and in coordination with Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency, UNICEF supported the Plurinational Council for Trafficking in People which integrates state and non-state actors. Ten representatives were trained

on international standards and best practices aiming to raise awareness on the importance of developing national protocols and tools to provide holistic support to survivors of trafficking.

- UNICEF partnered with the Plurinational School of Public Management (EPGP) to train 850 civil servants in 54 courses and eight certificate programmes (diplomados, in Spanish) on children's rights, child labour, violence against children, juvenile justice and child trafficking among other subjects.

**Output 3.3: Communities, families adolescents and children in selected municipalities develop skill to reduce, prevent and report cases of violence, neglect and exploitation**

**Output headline statement:** UNICEF is generating knowledge to deepen understanding of the root causes of violence against children and adolescents and helping develop programmes to build the skills of children and their families to prevent violence, abuse and exploitation.

**Output Analytical Statement of Progress:** UNICEF Bolivia undertook several studies and initiated pilot initiatives that will help define the future community-based prevention programmes that engage children, families and communities to prevent violence, abuse and exploitation. For example, UNICEF conducted and published more than 10 studies and research projects in the areas of alternative care, juvenile justice and commercial sexual exploitation, among others. Moreover, UNICEF set the stage for knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) survey with children, adolescents, families, communities and schools to identify the underlying factors of violence against, and among, children and adolescents.

In reaching out to children and their communities, to engage them in the prevention of violence, UNICEF initiated two pilot experiences:

- UNICEF Bolivia supported the Departmental Government of Santa Cruz and the Municipal Government of El Alto to establish four "Child-Friendly Markets". This model brings together the market cooperative, its merchants and the community to establish child-friendly spaces within the market, while engaging parents and children in awareness raising activities. Parents are observing an improvement in children's school performance, market safety and parent-child relations, which also implies less children are engaged in work at the market and less violence is occurring at home. In 2018, 373 children (188 girls and 185 boys) between 5-14 years of age received integral attention through these child friendly spaces in two markets in El Alto and five markets in Santa Cruz. This pilot experience will be reviewed in 2019 and scaled up to other municipalities.
- UNICEF developed and rolled out the EPI Box, in collaboration with the Bolivian Police. This specific methodology was developed to provide police officers with toys, games and practical tools to work with children and families in their communities. These efforts aimed at raising awareness and providing children and adolescents with skills and knowledge to prevent violence. Today, 100 of these boxes are in use on the ground by 220 trained police officers.

In order to generate partnerships with the private sector, UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Municipal Government of El Alto to develop the first "Forum on Child Labour", with the aim of engaging and raising awareness with small businesses and microenterprises in this city.

With support from TIGO and in partnership with the Electoral High Tribunal, UNICEF worked to increase birth registration in hospitals and health centres. Currently, 85 hospitals have Civil Registration Centres, increasing registration at birth by 572 per cent in just three years (2015 to 2018). Nonetheless, a significant number of children born in hospitals are still not registered onsite. This is partly due to healthcare staff's and mothers' lack of information about the service. UNICEF and the Civil Registration Service (SERECI) continued information campaigns in 2018 that include healthcare staff training in hospitals. Additionally, UNICEF supported SERECI to conduct birth registration campaigns in rural areas and in Care Homes, where 875 children received birth certificates.

**Details of UNICEF's Contribution:** UNICEF has leveraged its convening capacity, along with technical knowledge and financial support to mobilise local governments, universities and the markets and local communities to initiate the Child-friendly Markets Model. While the work on the ground was carried out by UNICEF-funded government staff, UNICEF Bolivia's influence and mobilisation, along with technical support, was vital to ensuring involvement of all relevant stakeholders.

For the development of the EPI box, UNICEF capitalised on previous experiences and existing tools. A UNICEF-funded expert worked alongside police and social workers to develop and test the tool.

**Partnerships:** The partnership with TIGO has greatly improved registration services to increase birth registration at hospitals. Beyond financial contributions, TIGO necessary technology (internet connection and mobile printers) to the hospitals to issue birth certificates right on the spot. TIGO's presence in the hospitals also contributed to raising awareness on the importance of registering children at birth by supporting information campaigns.

On the other hand, the SERECI ensured the availability of register officers, who regularly attended their shifts at the registration centres in hospitals supported by TIGO-UNICEF and likewise contributed to raising awareness.

UNICEF played a key convening and facilitation role, providing technical support and helping in resolving bottlenecks and challenges.



### Results 2018 Outcome 3:

**Every child is protected from violence, abuse and exploitation: “*Making the end of violence a reality for all children and adolescents*”.**

In line with global priorities, UNICEF Bolivia strengthens the national child protection system at all levels. These include developing and implementing legislation, particularly in relation to juvenile justice and the right to live in a family; enhancing access to services, like child-friendly police services and legal/therapeutic assistance to survivors of violence; and promoting prevention of violence at the community level, in rural and indigenous settings as well as urban areas, by reaching out to families and communities. UNICEF Bolivia’s interventions are guided by the national Children’s Act (CNNA) – or the Children and Adolescents Code – and support its enforcement.

The “Right to Live in a Family” programme is an interagency initiative that brings together national and sub-national government stakeholders, civil society organisations (CSO) and care homes. It reunites children living in institutions with their families, or places them with alternative families, while preventing new separation.<sup>1</sup> During the reporting period, UNICEF helped reunify 81 children with their families or placed them in a family setting. An additional 360 children are in the process of being reunited or placed. UNICEF and its partners<sup>2</sup> work to ensure the long-term well-being and stability of these children by supporting families with a holistic support package that includes psychosocial support, pedagogical support for children, a family basket and regular follow up.

Girls and boys who have spent the majority of their lives in institutional care face enormous challenges reintegrating into social life. UNICEF provided technical and financial support to the departmental social services (SEDEGES), Municipal Child Defence Offices (DNAs) and CSO to promote independent living for these adolescents by developing the Guide for Independent Living and providing training to social workers and educators on its use, 100 adolescents completed employability and entrepreneurship programmes and 53 adolescents were involved in peer support groups. The Prevention of Abandonment manual were roll out to support educators and social workers to provide information and support families at risk, 71 families and 175 children benefited.

UNICEF supports children living in detention centres with their parents by placing them in family settings. Although the CNNA prohibits children from living in prisons (authorizing only children under six years of age in women’s camps in exceptional situations), it still occurs. With the Ministry of Government, a study has been conducted on the situation of children living in prisons with their parents, which identified bottlenecks preventing them from exiting prisons and living in proper family settings. The document served as the basis for advocacy with key stakeholders and helped initiate psychosocial evaluations of children and identification of alternative families. As a result, the number of children living in detention centres decreased by 64 per cent between May 2017 and the end of 2018. Moreover, out of the 350 children living in prisons in La Paz in 2017, 300 were placed in family settings outside the centres by the end of 2018.

UNICEF Bolivia scaled up prevention and response services for violence against children and adolescents by supporting the establishment of four new Centres for Prevention and Therapeutic Care (CEPATs) while continuing to support the CEPAT in Santa Cruz. Support provided to the Bolivian Police

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<sup>1</sup> Approximately 8,000 children are living in residential care and nearly 3,000 are in La Paz and Cochabamba, where the programme is running.

<sup>2</sup> Caritas, Ofprobol, City of Children, and the Inter-Institutional Working Group on the Right to Live in a Family, whose members include SEDEGES, the DNAs, the children and adolescents’ courts, children’s homes and civil society organizations.



led to the development of a specific methodology (EPI<sup>3</sup> Box) to prevent violence against children at the community level. Today, 100 of these boxes are in use on the ground by 220 trained police officers.

Adolescents involved in commercial sexual violence, who live on the streets and have babies are in urgent need of protection, medical attention, food and emotional support and this problem is growing rapidly. A pilot programme, in partnership with CSO provides support to mothers and their babies. So far, 300 adolescents and 230 babies benefited from specialized services in La Paz and El Alto. Services include day-care centres where both mothers and babies have comprehensive access to health, nutrition, education, social services and psychosocial services. Here the mother-child bond is strengthened, and a life plan is defined so that the mother fulfils her goals off the street and away from the dynamics of sexual violence and commercial sex work. This partnership is generating evidence to develop an intervention model that can be replicated.

UNICEF supported establish four “Child-Friendly Markets” in Santa Cruz y El Alto, bringing together the market cooperative, its merchants to establish child-friendly spaces within the market, while engaging parents and children in awareness raising activities. Parents are observing an improvement in children’s school performance, market safety and parent-child relations, which also implies less children are engaged in work at the market and less violence is occurring at home.

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Justice; departmental governments of La Paz and Santa Cruz to apply the new legislation on Juvenile Justice, developing guidance documents, which resulted in more rights-based programmes and reducing the number of adolescents in detention, 18 adolescents in detention have been moved to the Open Orientation Centre’s programmes in La Paz and access to education, training and life skills in the detention centres has increased.

The reality of children and adolescents in street situation (CASS) is one of the most complex social problems in the country – affecting between 1,500 and 2,000 girls, boys and adolescents in La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. UNICEF, is supporting to implement a Model for the Prevention and Response to CASS, developed together with the Vice Ministry of Citizen Security. Also supported the elaboration of tools for educators<sup>4</sup>, most notably the “Psycho-affective Backpack – Play Area”, which contains tools for educators’ daily work (techniques for personal development and social integration), 800 CASS benefited from these interventions at the national level; 250 street educators were trained, and 65 backpacks were distributed.

With support from TIGO and in partnership with the Electoral High Tribunal, UNICEF worked to increase birth registration in hospitals and health centres. Currently, 85 hospitals have Civil Registration Centres, increasing registration at birth by 572 per cent between 2015 and 2018. UNICEF and the Civil Registration Service (SERECI) provided healthcare staff training in hospitals. Additionally, birth registration campaigns in rural areas and in Care Homes were implemented, where 875 children received birth certificates.

UNICEF supported the Plurinational School of Public Management (EGPP) to train 850 civil servants, in 54 courses and eight certification programmes on children’s rights, child labour, violence against children, juvenile justice and child trafficking.

With regard to emergency preparedness and response, UNICEF is monitoring the situation of Venezuelan migrant children by gathering informal information from frontline organizations and promoting dialogue among relevant UN Agencies and NGOs.

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<sup>3</sup>Spanish acronym for Integrated Police Station.

<sup>4</sup>Elaborated by Maya Paya Kimsa.

## ANNEX 3: Donor Report Feedback Form

UNICEF is working to improve the quality of our reports and would highly appreciate your feedback. Kindly answer the questions below for the above-mentioned report. Thank you!

Please return the completed form back to UNICEF by email to:

Name: Marcelo Ber, Partnership Specialist

Email: [mber@unicef.org](mailto:mber@unicef.org)

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**SCORING:** 5 indicates “highest level of satisfaction” while  
0 indicates “complete dissatisfaction”

1. To what extent did the narrative content of the report conform to your reporting expectations? (For example, the overall analysis and identification of challenges and solutions)

5	4	3	2	1	0
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

2. To what extent did the fund utilization part of the report meet your reporting expectations?

5	4	3	2	1	0
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

3. To what extent does the report meet your expectations in regard to the analysis provided, including identification of difficulties and shortcomings as well as remedies to these?

5	4	3	2	1	0
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

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If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we could do better next time?

**4. To what extent does the report meet your expectations with regard to reporting on results?**

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

**5. Please provide us with your suggestions on how this report could be improved to meet your expectations.**

**6. Are there any other comments that you would like to share with us?**

**Thank you for filling this form!**