

dispersed, hard-to-reach and vulnerable communities; and a lack of investment in the civil register system allowing for the sustainability of services.

Demand. Major barriers and bottlenecks to access to quality ECD services include: i) insufficient demand for registration, especially among indigenous peoples; ii) families have limited information about key care practices and therefore do not fully value ECD; iii) cultural acceptance of open defecation and low demand for sanitation solutions, particularly in rural areas, in combination with prohibitive costs to gain access to sanitation services; and iv) lack of knowledge about the benefits of water treatment in the home and about appropriate and affordable techniques.

By addressing crucial bottlenecks and barriers, this component will contribute to finding pathways to the provision of resilient, integrated and culturally appropriate IECD services at scale, helping young children to survive and thrive. UNICEF will support the GoB in i. implementing existing sectoral policies and programmes and ii. developing and implementing an integrated multi-sectoral policy and institutional framework that adequately respond to the full range of needs of young children, with special attention to children below three.

6.1.3 Theory of Change

The vision of change of Component 1 is to, *by 2022, children under five years, especially the most disadvantaged, benefit from integrated early childhood development services, care and institutional mechanisms, including in emergency situations.*

To achieve this the following conditions of change have been identified: (i) the supportive environment of policies, cross-sectoral coordination and financing to take IECD at scale improved (ii) the delivery of quality social services to the most disadvantaged children improved (multi-sectoral programming linking integrated child and maternal health care, adequate nutrition practices, sustainable WASH services, early education and stimulation and violence prevention); and (iii) the positive behaviours strengthened and demand for quality IECD services increased among parents and care-givers; and (see **Error! Reference source not found.**).

In this line, the ToC for this programme component implies that:

- **if** the country develops and implements an integrated policy and institutional framework that generates cooperation among sectors and efficiently allocates resources for implementing ECD at scale,
- **if** basic social services (child and maternal health, nutrition, WASH, education and child protection) are strengthened, accessible, appropriate, of quality, and integrated;
- **if** parents and caregivers are empowered, aware and engaged in the early development of their children, demanding quality ECD services; and

Then children below five will have improved their chances to survive and thrive.

This ToC will be facilitated through five outputs that correspond to the priorities identified above and build on existing national policies and lessons learned from the previous CPD. Activities will be implemented at both national and subnational level, with emphasis on the latter.

HIGHLIGHTED MILESTONES

- A demonstrative model for IECD is designed, implemented and evaluated in two municipalities. The model is replicated and integrated in the national policy.
- Integrated Policy and institutional framework designed and ratified for implementation IECD at scale.
- Innovative initiatives of integrated health, nutrition and birth registration initiatives are established (Kangaroo Mother Care; Community-based approach for nutrition; exclusive breastfeeding; achieving the “last mile” for BR)
- National Open Defecation Free Strategy and Action Plan developed, with special focus on rural areas.
- Curriculum to train specialized human resources in neurosciences and integrated ECD is ratified by MoE for application at national and subnational levels.
- Parenting skills programme implemented in eight municipalities.

Figure 3: Framework to accelerate integrated ECD through a multi-sectoral approach (adapted from The Lancet, 2017; 389: 103-18)

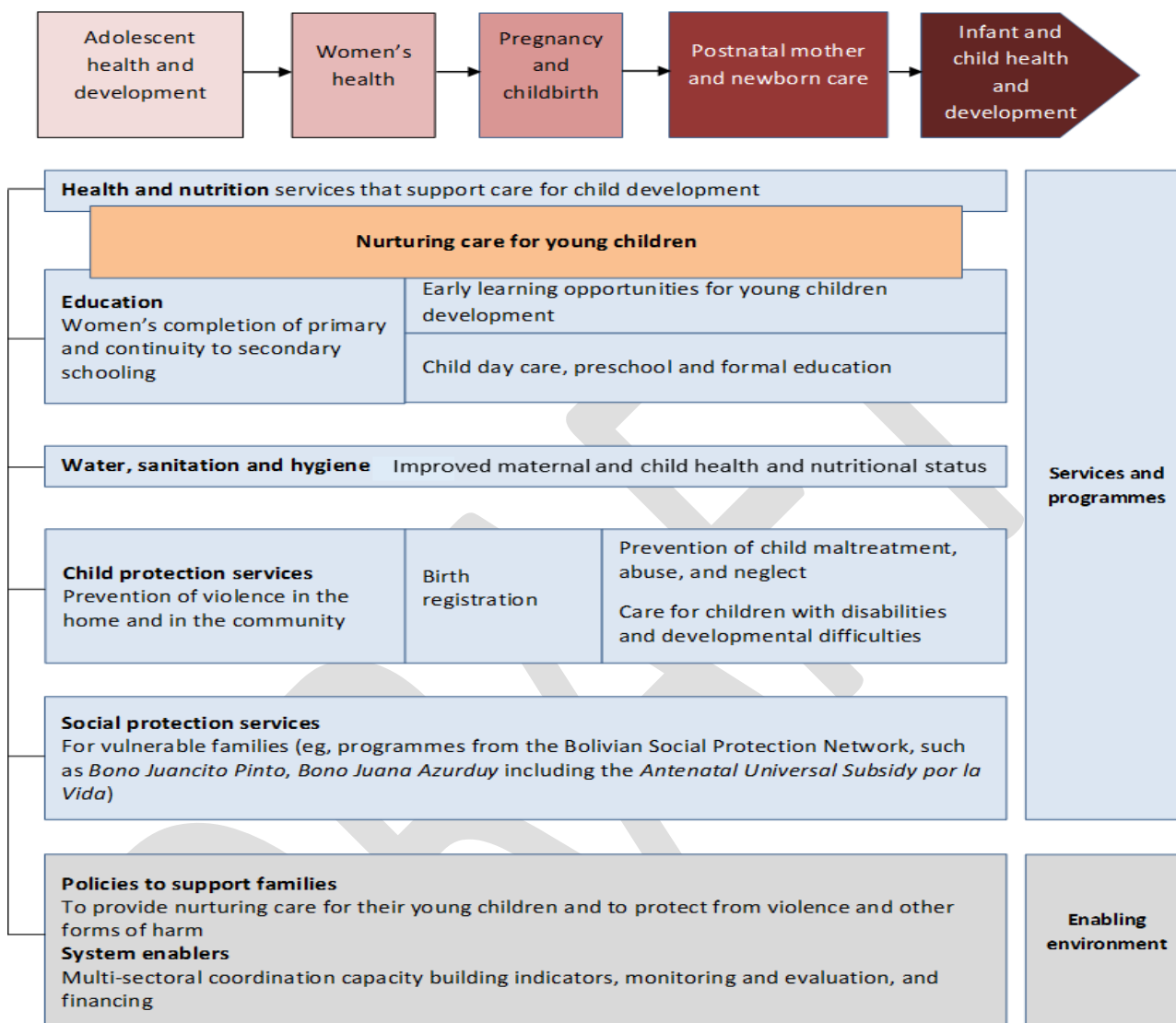
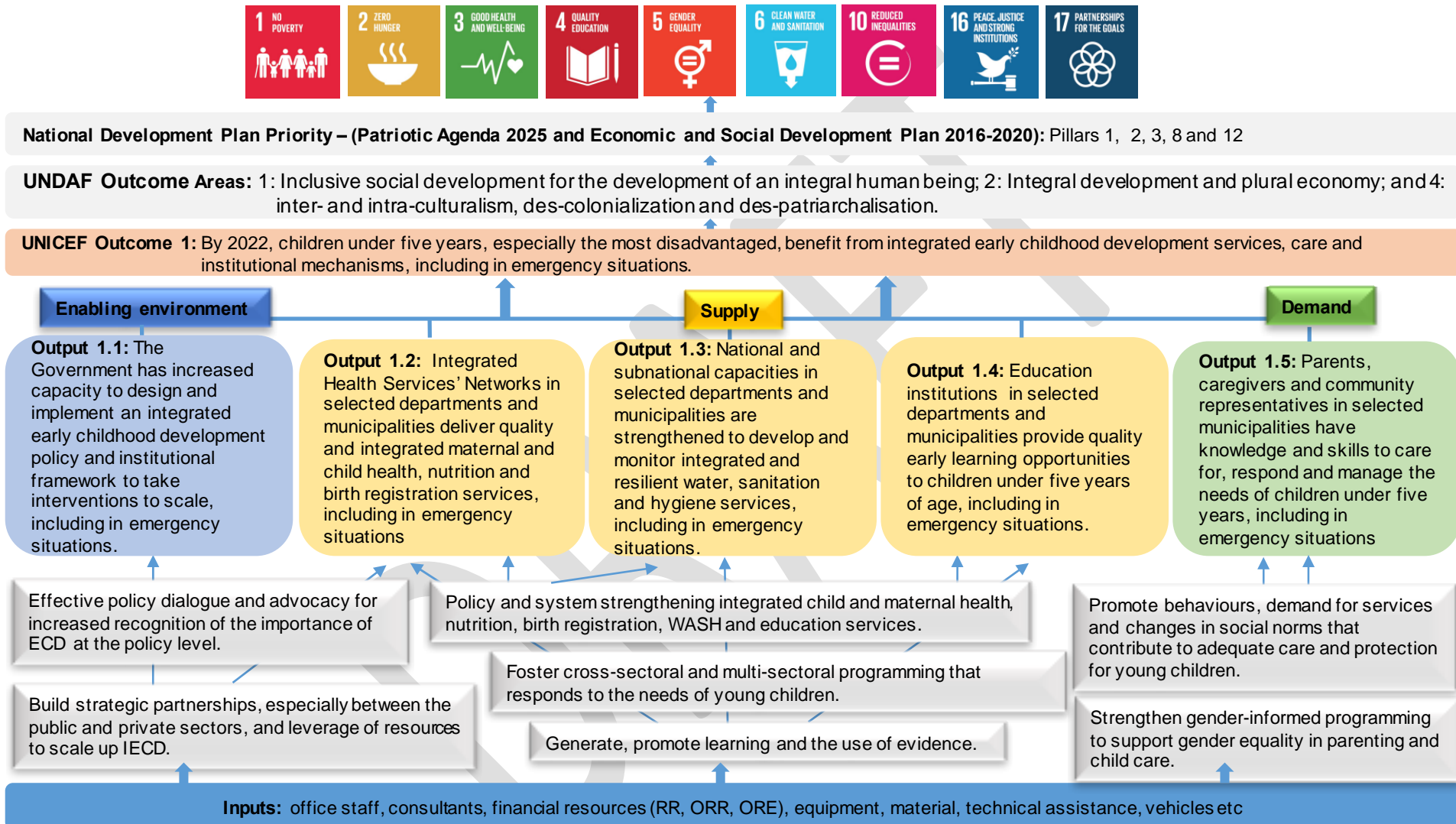


Figure 4: Results Structure and Framework for Programme Component 1



Output 1.1: The Government has increased capacity to design and implement an integrated early childhood development policy and institutional framework to take interventions to scale, including in emergency situations.

This output focuses on achieving the enabling environment necessary to provide the institutional framework that will facilitate the other results. For this purpose UNICEF will support: i) the development and implementation of IECD policy to scale up programmes at different levels; ii) the establishment of coordination mechanisms and governance structures that ensure cross-sectoral and multi-sectoral programming that responds to the needs of young children as a whole; and the iii) the political prioritisation of IECD services and securing of adequate financing. To these ends, UNICEF's main strategies will:

- i. Generate knowledge, promote learning and the use of evidence and data on integrated ECD.** UNICEF will work with the Ministry of Planning (MoP), the National Institute for Statistics and the Social and Economic Policy Analysis Unit (known for its acronym in Spanish UDAPE) to support data collection and analysis on the importance of IECD, with a special focus on the data requirements for national and subnational development plans including SDG monitoring. This work will also include an analysis of public financing and spending for ECD. The objective is to work with GoB to develop an allocation model that allows for an analysis of past expenditures versus results, and can guide the development of public policies and future allocation of funds by using poverty and inequality indicators.
- ii. Effective policy dialogue and advocacy** for increased recognition of the importance of IECD to reach the national development goals. UNICEF will advocate and provide technical assistance, using a solid evidence base, for the development and implementation of an IECD policy. This output will also support to the establishment of coordination mechanisms and governance structures that ensure cross-sectoral programming that responds to all needs of young children.

Output 1.2: Integrated Health Services' Networks in selected departments deliver quality and integrated maternal and child health, nutrition and birth registration services, including in emergency situations.

The main focus of UNICEF's interventions under this output will be on strengthening the role of the health and nutrition sectors as an entry point to scaling up maternal, new-born and child health services. Given the sector's close contact with women and children during the crucial period from conception throughout early childhood, it is key to strengthen its capacities in delivering integrated child and maternal services and to increase the collaboration with other sectors such as WASH, education and child protection. The prevention of violence, neglect, abandonment and the promotion of birth registration within the health system will be an essential element to improve the care for and response to the needs of young children. Interventions will focus on addressing the capacity gaps among health care professional and within government institutions. To these ends, UNICEF will:

- i. Strengthen policies and institutions** to improve the delivery of integrated child and maternal health, nutrition and birth registration services. Focus will be on strengthening of the capacities of the MoH at national and subnational levels to implement the Accelerated Plan to Reduce Maternal and Neonatal Mortality and the Multi-sectoral Plan for Food and Nutrition. Technical assistance will be provided for the development and integration of interventions for ECD in the existing maternal and child health package throughout the health system, emphasising the role at the local level of the Integrated Functional Health Services' Networks. Emergency preparedness, response and recovery will be emphasized to strengthen the national partners' capacities to respond to shocks and emergency situations, including coordination mechanisms such as the emergency sector groups (clusters). The promotion of birth registration will also be enhanced in health centres to ensure that children have an identity and can benefit from social protection services.
- ii. Foster cross-sectoral and multi-sectoral programming** that responds to all of the needs of young children, especially children below five years of age. It is expected that the interventions of UNICEF will facilitate coordination and identification of synergies between different stakeholders and sectors – primarily health, education, justice and the civil register system. Coordination at the national and

subnational levels will enable the development of a holistic response to the needs of young children. Key interventions will include: (i) establishment of effective multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms; (ii) development of health and education protocols and training packages for maternal and neonatal care staff about ECD, including early detection of and support to children with disabilities and prevention of the abandonment of children in line with international standards; and (iii) support to the implementation of protocols to prevent and respond to VAC, including adequate referral mechanisms.

- iii. **Generate and promote the use of evidence and data in policy and planning.** At the national level, UNICEF will provide technical support to the generation and dissemination of evidence produced by the Maternal and Neonatal Mortality Observatory, in coordination with the MoH, the Research Centre of the National University of San Andres (CIDES-UMSA) and in coordination with other UN agencies such as WHO and UNFPA. In the four departments, UNICEF will provide technical support to the implementation of the tool for diagnosis and improvement of the Integrated Functional Health Networks (REFISS), promoted by WHO and the MoH. At the municipal level, a baseline for ECD will be established and the integrated ECD model implemented and monitored. Local level surveys and studies to increase the availability of data about enablers and barriers to sustainable provision of services will be conducted to guide the development of pathways for implementation of ECD at scale.
- iv. **Build strategic partnerships, especially between the public and private sectors,** to leverage resources for integrated child and maternal health and nutrition. UNICEF will foster its partnership with the MoH, MoE and Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and build strategic alliances with academia and the private sector. This will be done by creating spaces for dialogue and by developing innovations that strengthens the delivery of quality integral services to improve maternal and child health and nutrition and increase birth registration among the most vulnerable.

Output 1.3: National and subnational capacities in selected departments are strengthened to develop and monitor integrated and resilient water, sanitation and hygiene services, including in emergency situations.

Bolivia has developed a comprehensive framework of policies and regulations relating to WASH, nevertheless, its implementation is far from optimal, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas, because of critical capacity gaps and lack of effective coordination between different governmental levels and entities. Although the GoB has made important achievements in access to water, there are still important challenges in terms of ending open defecation in rural areas, sustaining the current rate of water and sanitation coverage and providing safe drinking water. In addition, climate change is putting an additional stress on delivering and sustaining health and well-being related outcomes.

As a result, UNICEF will focus its activities on i) support improved access to sanitation services and reduced open defecation, ii) promote safe and sustainable WASH services in health centres and ECD centres, iii) improve capacities for monitoring and implementation of WASH policies, iv) strengthen institutional capacities related to DRR, resilience and climate change in WASH services. To these ends, UNICEF will:

- i. **Support the integration of WASH interventions with other sector programmes** (e.g. nutrition, health, disaster risk reduction/resiliency, and education). Under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment and Water (MoEW) and in collaboration with the MoH and the MoE, UNICEF will: (i) contribute to the IECD model through technical assistance to departmental and municipal governments to reduce open defecation in rural areas; (ii) strengthen awareness among technical staff at department and municipal level about the importance of resilient and sustainable WASH services to ensure healthy ECD, and their capacities to apply an integrated approach in planning and projects: (iii) develop mechanisms to share lessons learned from UNICEF's and other actors' rural WASH projects with national and sub-national governments.
- ii. **Strengthen national and subnational capacities** to improve the delivery of sustainable, resilient, inclusive and gender sensitive WASH services. Under the leadership of the MoEW and in collaboration with decentralized services, UNICEF will: (i) support the development and

implementation of a national strategy to end open defecation; (ii) provide technical assistance to scale-up integrated rural sanitation models in two municipalities, applying a gender and intercultural approach, and promote good health practices and MHM; (iii) strengthen institutional capacities to reduce, prevent and mitigate climate change impacts and risks, with a focus on subnational level; (iv) improve institutional capacities to monitor WASH services, in line with the SDGs.

iii. Generate, promote learning and the use of evidence and data for planning and programming.

The objective is to guarantee that the country has baseline information allowing for the monitoring of WASH services at different levels and count with rigorous evidence on key sector challenges (including ending open defecation in rural areas) as it strives to achieve the national development goals and the SDGs. The strategy include the conduction of studies focused on understanding the causes, barriers and bottlenecks to sustainable and inclusive WASH services in different settings, and the impacts of climate change on the water availability and quality. Further, UNICEF will position itself as an “honest broker” of the sector to enable it to facilitate learning, harmonization and scale-up of what is working in projects financed by the government as well as other development partners. This will be done through the development of partnership and collaboration with academia, research organizations, partners and consultants.

iv. Build strategic multi-stakeholder partnerships to leverage resources and create innovations in the WASH sector.

UNICEF will consider a number of possible approaches, such as cooperating with companies to promote effective management of water use on site while continuing to implement innovative conservation measures; advocating for public-private partnerships to find solutions to support the right to sustainable WASH service for vulnerable populations. In addition UNICEF will stablish alliances with stakeholders to upstream innovations at central level.

v. Effective policy dialogue and advocacy

for increased recognition of the importance of reaching the “last mile”/hardest to reach groups. Equity is a central tenet of UNICEF’s mandate and it is reflected in the national and Global Strategic Plans. Equity needs to be clearly defined in the national strategies and policies so that it can be rigorously monitored and evaluated in national and subnational sector plans. This strategy goes hand in hand with the strategy to build evidence. Activities include collecting and consolidating data on the full cost of providing sustainable WASH services to the hardest to reach communities and social groups, as the basis for an evidence and human rights based argument on why it is appropriate to have higher costs in this context. This will be used to develop a sustainable financing plan and a strong evidence based advocacy programme aimed at GoB and other stakeholders.

Output 1.4: Education institutions in selected departments and municipalities provide quality early learning opportunities to children under five years of age, including in emergency situations.

This output focuses on actions that increase young children’s access to learning opportunities in public early childhood education (ECE) services. Emphasis will be given to improving access and the quality of the services by applying an inclusive approach to early learning and development. To these ends, UNICEF will:

i. Strengthen national and subnational capacities

to improve the delivery of inclusive, gender sensitive and inter-and intracultural ECE services, including in emergency situations. UNICEF will provide technical assistance to: i) the design of learning materials, teaching tools, guidelines and methodologies to implement and evaluate learning environments in ECE services; ii) the strengthening of capacities of human resources working in ECE services and ECD with a focus on neuroscience; iii) the development of cost-effective high impact models for inclusive early learning; and iv) the strengthening of the capacities to ensure inclusive ECE services in emergency situations.

ii. Foster cross-sectoral and multi-sectoral programming

that responds to all needs of young children, especially children below three years and those with disabilities. UNICEF will act as a broker between the MoE, MoH and the MoJ in the development of key contents for an integrated training package and tools for ECD, applying a gender and inter-intracultural approach to programming. In addition, special attention will be given to prevention of violence and corporal punishment and to the needs of children with disabilities, promoting a protective and inclusive environment in which young children can develop their full potential. This strategy will be

implemented foremost at subnational level through the municipal integrated model, but also include activities at national level.

- iii. **Generate, promote learning and the use of evidence and data for improved planning and programming.** UNICEF will work with the MoE to support data collection and analysis related to ECE services. Research and surveys will be conducted to measure the quality of ECE services and identify possible causes to school absence and exclusion with the aim of developing joint strategies to improve the cognitive development of young children.
- iv. **Build strategic multi-stakeholder partnerships to leverage resources and create innovative approaches to early learning, especially with the private sector.** The objective is to find innovative solutions to improve early learning and the access of young children to ECE services. UNICEF will build on the experience of working with the banking sector to fund innovative ECE initiatives and to strengthen companies' business policies and practices to place ECD rights as a cornerstone of their business model.

Output 1.5: Parents, caregivers and community representatives in selected municipalities have knowledge and skills to care for, respond and manage the needs of children under five years, including in emergency situations.

This output shifts the lens from working with duty bearers (services) to working with rights holders – families and communities. By promoting positive behaviours and healthy practices that contribute to child survival and development, it is not only possible to change their perceptions about the needs of mothers and young children, but also about gender patterns in parenting. UNICEF's contribution will include two key strategies:

- i. **Promote positive behaviours, generate demand for quality services and stimulate changes in social norms** to improve the care and protection of young children. For that, a strong of Communication for Development (C4D) component will be developed and implemented advocating for the benefits of an integral ECD approach and nurturing care of young children. This will be combined with capacity building focusing on adolescents, parents and care-givers. Content generated by the other three outputs will be adapted into trainings for partners, so that they can work with the communities in delivering the content.
- ii. **Strengthen gender-informed programming to support gender equality in parenting and child care.** Traditional gender roles in parenting can be limiting not only for a child's development but also for the parents in terms of unequal child rearing responsibilities. In this sense, UNICEF will support the development of gender-equal approaches for child-raising to avoid that gender roles impact negatively on children's development through the perpetuation of harmful gender stereotypes.

6.1.4 Aligning Results and Required Resources

This section provides an overview of the alignment between the planned results in Outcome 1 and the estimates of resources (RR and ORR) needed to achieve each of the five outputs. The estimations have been made based on the identified strategies to be implemented under each output as well as from historical information from the current (Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2013-2017).

The indicative budget of the new CPD totals **USD 43,425,000**. The following table details the composition of this amount by funding source:

	RR	ORR	Total
Total Country Programme Budget Ceiling	8,425,000	35,000,000	43,425,000

learning and the skills they need to find a decent job. Furthermore, ii) the indirect costs of secondary education are difficult to cover for the poorest families; iii) lack of opportunities and channels for children and adolescents to express their opinion and to make their voices heard; iv) prevalence of adolescent pregnancy and GBV; v) early age labour and exploitation; v) internal migration and displacement; vi) sociocultural beliefs and practices relating to the relevance of secondary education, girls education, and children with disabilities.

6.2.3 Theory of Change

UNICEF's vision of change for this second programme component is that, *by 2022, children and adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged, have increased access to flexible learning modalities, and are able to complete their formal education with quality, including in emergency situations.* To achieve this UNICEF will contribute to the improvement of access and quality of education, and to creating incentives for adolescents to stay in school and finish their formal education, including promoting a safe and healthy environment free from VAC, especially sexual violence. While the focus is on secondary education, UNICEF believes that the same mechanisms and methodologies can improve quality in pre-primary and primary education.

The theory of change for this programme component implies that:

- **if** the country is able to monitor and evaluate quality of education, and the educational institutions have the capacity to design and implement policies and standards;
- **if** adolescents, particularly the most disadvantaged, have access to quality, pertinent and life-relevant education opportunities;
- **if** the education system implements mechanisms to prevent VAC and exclusion;
- **if** families and children themselves take on the roles as agents of change and participate in decision-making processes regarding education management;

Then adolescents will be able to conclude their secondary education with adequate learning outcomes that will promote their development and help them to reach their full potential.

This ToC is based on the development and implementation of a systematic approach to the critical barriers that hamper a healthy development of adolescents, such as malnutrition, disabilities, GBV, adolescent pregnancy, child labour, inadequate WASH services and practices, and lack of opportunities for participation.

By improving the quality of education and fostering learning for life, by working with behaviour change, and by promoting values such as resilience, gender equality, self-care and social cohesion, through the education system, this programme component contributes to the prevention of violence, reduction of intergenerational poverty and services preparedness for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. A core element of this approach is to nurture the idea that adolescents can and should be empowered as agents of change.

HIGHLIGHTED MILESTONES

1. At the national level, by 2022 an institutionalized accompaniment and monitoring system (with an emphasis on the first grades of primary education) by the Ministry of Education will be adopted.
2. At the municipal level, by 2020 alternative modalities for flexible secondary education will be implemented in 8 municipalities.
3. A national level forum for students will take place in 2020, and by 2022, proposed initiatives of municipal student governments will be included in municipal plans.

Different vulnerable groups are the focus of this programme component who need special attention and tailored measures to access and remain in school. These are girls and boys who : i) live in dispersed rural areas; ii) have migrated from rural areas and are living in marginalised urban areas; iii) are from indigenous peoples; iv) have disabilities; v) are pregnant; and vi) are working or are at risk of working.

The ToC for this programme component will be facilitated through four outputs that correspond to the priorities identified above, building on national policies and responding to the lessons learned from the previous CP. A combination of strategies will be employed in order to: strengthen political commitment, accountability and national capacities to implement public policies applying an equity-based approach, to

reach the most disadvantaged. At the subnational level UNICEF will contribute to the implementation of innovative, integrated high impact interventions that tackle bottlenecks, provide feedback on policies and can be scaled up. All this will be aligned with the national priorities and the existing legal framework on education.

DRAFT

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Note for the Record

Subject: **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)**

As part of the development of the [REDACTED] and in accordance with recommended practice, the UNICEF Country Office [REDACTED] has undertaken an initial screening of all proposed activities within each draft programme component to assess their potential impact on the environment.

The Country Office applied the recommended assessment methodology as described in the PPP Manual, Chapter 6, Section 3 (the Manual's 2011 version), namely Checklist 1 "Initial Screening". The completed checklist attached to this note reflects that the Country Office considers that the programme components contemplated in the draft Country Programme Document, submitted to the UNICEF [REDACTED], should have no impact on the environment.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

Attachment 1 – Checklist 1 "*Initial Screening*"

[REDACTED]

Checklist 1- Initial Screening

Does the proposed programme or project contain activities that fall under one or more of the following categories? If the answer is **NO**, and EIA is not required, and the process is complete

- Extraction of water (e.g., groundwater, surface water, and rain water) NO
- Disposal of solid or liquid wastes (e.g., human faeces, animal wastes, used supplies from a health centre or health campaign) NO
- Use of chemical (e.g., pesticides, insecticides, paint and water disinfectant) NO
- Use of energy (e.g., coal, gas, oil, wood and hydro, solar or wind power) NO
- Exploitation of natural resources (e.g., trees, plants, minerals, rocks, soil) NO
- Construction work above household level (e.g., hospital or school) NO
- Changing land use (deforestation, forestation, and developing industrial housing or recreational centres) NO
- Agricultural production (e.g., growing crops, fish farming) NO
- Industrial production (e.g., small scale town/village workshops) NO

