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Country programmes and related matters

**Country programme document for the Plurinational State of
Bolivia (2023-2027)**

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework¹

1. The country programme for Bolivia responds to the development priorities identified in the Patriotic Agenda, 2025; the Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES), 2021-2025; and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2023-2027; all of which are framed in the “*Vivir Bien*”² (Living Well) development model. The programme contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (the ‘Goals’) and the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025.

2. Economic growth over the past two decades positioned the country in the middle-income category, averaging gross domestic product growth of 4 per cent. Bolivia experienced reductions in extreme poverty (from 38 to 14 per cent between 2006 and 2021³) and inequalities, particularly for the most vulnerable groups (Gini index from 0.59 to 0.42 between 2006 and 2021⁴). Nevertheless, economic development continues to depend on strategic natural resources, mostly fossil fuels and minerals, which remain sensitive to international prices and have limited productivity levels.

3. The Global Climate Risk Index, 2021, places Bolivia as the 10th most vulnerable country in the world, experiencing cyclical droughts, forest fires and floods. In the last four years, forest fires and agricultural burning have affected more than 15 million hectares, damaging biodiversity, ecosystems and life systems of rural communities.⁵ Bolivia is risking its development sustainability: in 2020, the annual average rate of deforestation was 262.178 ha/year⁶ and 310 m²/person/year for 2016-2017⁷. Current mining practices contaminate the water and soil, affecting communities and protected areas where sustainable modes of production should be used. The main environmental challenges are deforestation, water contamination from human settlements in rural and urban areas, mining and other productive sectors, and air emissions, mainly in large cities.

4. With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and its compounded effects, the country saw an increase in self-employment (86 per cent in 2021⁸) and higher levels of unemployment (from 4.8 per cent in urban areas at the fourth quarter of 2019 to 5.2 per cent for the same period in 2021).⁹

5. Women are mainly outside the labour market, representing 60 per cent of the economically inactive population¹⁰. Young women are employed in fragile¹¹ jobs, with low wages and a greater burden of care. Teenage pregnancies, standing at 16.5 per cent of the population,¹² comprise another stark indication of the structural inequalities faced by adolescents and young women. People with disabilities (0.9 per cent of the population¹³) and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer persons, who represent between 5 and 10 per cent of the national population face exclusion and marginalization, with harmful effects on their economic and social well-being.¹⁴

6. Public services face significant obstacles to guaranteeing the realization of human rights. In the health-care system, communicable and non-communicable diseases prevail, as well as

¹ Based on the common country analysis, 2022.

² ‘Living Well’ means living life in plenitude, in harmony with Mother Earth.

³ National Institute of Statistics, 2021

⁴ INE, Gini index for monthly per capita income, 2021

⁵ Vice Minister of Civil Defence, 2022

⁶ Nationally determined contributions, 2022

⁷ Bolivia SDG Municipal Atlas, 2020

⁸ INE, 2021

⁹ INE, Continuous Employment Survey, 2020

¹⁰ International Labor Organization (ILO), 2021, and López-Calva, 2021, Common country analysis (CCA), 2022

¹¹ Precarious: lacking security, with low salary, limited benefits and social protection.

¹² National health information system, 2021

¹³ INE, Census of Population and Housing, 2012

¹⁴ CCA, 2022

limited capacity for service delivery (for example, 73.6 per cent of childbirths take place in health facilities¹⁵ and childhood vaccination schemes reach only 68 per cent coverage¹⁶). The coverage and quality of social programmes, health care services and services addressing gender-based violence (which affects 70 per cent of women¹⁷), are insufficient to meet the population needs.¹⁸

7. Digital gaps limit access to information, education, and social programmes, particularly for rural populations and women. In 2020, Internet connectivity stood at 70.45 per cent in urban areas and 21.4 per cent in rural areas. Internet access was available to 61.92 per cent of men and 58.04 per cent of women.¹⁹

8. As the social cohesion index for Bolivia in 2020 was 24.4,²⁰ it is important to improve people's appreciation of democracy by strengthening values, behaviours and attitudes that encourage collectivism – such as collaboration, cooperation, reciprocity and trust.

9. The proportion of parliamentary (deputy) positions occupied by women in the legislative assembly is 50 per cent, compared to 46.9 per cent for the 2020 general elections. There was historical participation of women in the senate assembly, at 55.6 per cent. Nevertheless, 23 women are mayors of the 336 municipalities in Bolivia²¹, equivalent to 7 per cent; two are mayors of largest municipalities.²²

10. The programme will be informed by the findings and recommendations of the independent country programme evaluation report, 2018-2022. Other sources of learning are the Multidimensional Poverty Index of the Ministry of Planning and Development and the PDES evaluation, 2016-2020.²³ UNDP developed the Municipal Risk Index as a useful metric for decision-making in the emergency response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

11. Localization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in 18 subnational governments using multidimensional poverty approaches through integrated, multilevel, and multisectoral planning interventions, contributed to a comprehensive analysis of the interaction between environment, development, justice and household deprivation, as well as innovative tools to promote evidence-based territorial planning.²⁴

12. In the context of COVID-19 impacts and response, UNDP conducted socioeconomic analyses²⁵ and provided leverage points to support the entry and re-entry of women into the labour market, especially in small and medium-sized enterprises. The measurement of COVID-19 impacts on households provided evidence of the magnitude of the shock and the need to incorporate dimensions such as “catastrophic spending”²⁶ and pandemic information components into mitigation measures.

13. In the wake of increased political polarization and conflict, UNDP worked to restore confidence in democratic institutions. Technical assistance was provided for national and subnational elections (88 per cent citizen participation), including through multi-stakeholder socio-political dialogues, implementation of gender parity, alternation of political representation and the design of new prevention and transformation of conflict tools. Challenges remain in reducing social and political polarization, increasing citizen confidence

¹⁵ PAHO, 2021

¹⁶ UNICEF, 2022

¹⁷ INE, 2016. Survey on Prevalence and Characteristics of Violence against Women

¹⁸ INE

¹⁹ INE

²⁰ UNDP, Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation, Social cohesion reflections, 2021

²¹ Supreme Electoral Tribunal, 2021

²² Supreme Electoral Tribunal, 2020

²³ UNDP independent country programme evaluation, 2022

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Socioeconomic Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Bolivia, 2020. UNDP and other United Nations organizations

²⁶ Expenditures for pandemic-related care (including funeral expenses)

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in institutions, and achieving national and regional agreements to advance institutional reforms that will help improve governance effectiveness.²⁷

14. Across all its interventions, UNDP considered the needs of men and women and promoted socioeconomic and political rights. With the launch of its Acceleration Lab, UNDP enhanced country capacities to break ground through catalytic development interventions towards resilient urban work. In the new programme portfolio, UNDP adopts a systemic transformation approach, applying collective intelligence methodologies to solve complex problems and brokering co-created solutions to confront development challenges.

15. In 2021, within the framework of South-South cooperation, UNDP provided technical assistance on electoral issues to Ecuador, Honduras, Iraq and Mozambique, fostered cross-fertilization of experiences in the care sector, and promoted economic autonomy for women. Exchanges on lithium governance and gender equality best practices are planned with Argentina and Chile, and Paraguay, respectively.

16. Between 2019 and 2022, UNDP established more than 25 strategic partnerships with key actors in the Bolivian financial and private sectors, such as the Productive Development Bank, the Financial System Supervisory Authority, and the Association of Private Banks, and with international cooperation partners to strengthen the ecosystem of sustainable finance and develop innovative financing instruments under the lens of the Goals, with the aim of implementing impact investments in social and environmental areas. With UNDP support, the Productive Development Bank developed a framework for issuing thematic bonds, and the Association of Private Banks designed a system for measuring impacts on sustainable development. UNDP also provided support to the establishment of the Sustainable Finance Roundtable (as part of the Global Compact in Bolivia).

17. In response to health care sector needs, especially on communicable and non-communicable diseases, UNDP has been a major contributor to strengthening national capacity for eradicating malaria and tuberculosis. It also provided critical support and coordination through the United Nations response to mitigate and recover from the effects of COVID-19.²⁸ These actions were brokered in coordination with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

18. The UNDP comparative advantages for the programme will leverage:

(a) Its long-standing collaboration with the Government and development actors as a strategic partner contributing to the implementation of the 2025 Patriotic Agenda, the PDES, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

(b) Its experience in developing multilevel solutions to improve public service delivery that realizes people's rights, increases sustainable productivity, reduces structural inequalities, and strengthens democratic institutions. These development solutions include the creation of institutional capacities, space for inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogue, and data generation that delivers evidence, metrics, and monitoring and evaluation systems to better track development impacts.²⁹

(c) Its organizational flexibility and modalities of implementation such as South-South cooperation (in the areas of electoral processes, lithium, care and economic autonomy); access to global networks of capacities, innovation and knowledge (such as the Accelerator Labs, COVID-19 response, post-conflict and good governance); and environmental and social safeguards and impact investments related to sustainable finance.

(d) Its experience, in partnership with the United Nations Volunteer (UNV) programme and the Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency, in a new collaborative model and public policy that promotes volunteerism as a mechanism for effective governance, and co-design of innovative strategies based on human rights and gender equality.

²⁷ CCA (2022)

²⁸ This area is implemented with the Ministry of Health and Sports and resources from the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

²⁹ UNDP-ICPE (2022)

- (e) Its lessons learned, from social cohesion studies by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation, to strengthen social cohesion in key localities.
- (f) Its strategic partnerships and synergies with public and private stakeholders, which have proved able and useful mechanisms to scale up development responses.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

19. The vision of the programme for 2023-2027³⁰ is to promote transformational and multidimensional changes in the systems and policies of Bolivia through a portfolio approach³¹ that delivers positive peace and sustainable development in harmony with Mother Earth.

People exercise their rights and benefit from social policies and sustainable development results

20. This area relates to UNDP signature solutions on poverty and inequality, gender equality and governance.

21. The UNDP theory of change is that **if** the provision of health services, digital inclusiveness, social programmes, and the national care system are strengthened, **then** more equal societal outcomes can be achieved whereby people can exercise their rights and enjoy greater well-being during their life cycle, thereby benefiting from sustainable development outcomes.

22. Because:

- (a) The update of epidemiological profiles to local contexts, adequate management of the healthcare system information and use of technological innovations in hospital administration will contribute to improving the health-care system's response capacity;
- (b) Creation of an inclusive digital ecosystem that involves the digital transformation of public administration and bridging digital gaps for women's economic empowerment and vulnerable populations' inclusion will contribute to expanding people's access to information, education and opportunities for development;
- (c) Support to devising integral social policies and programmes with criteria to improve distributive justice, and the gathering of data and evidence for monitoring and evaluation, will contribute to the development of a comprehensive social programmes for the most vulnerable, based on the life cycle, social co-responsibility and equality, to respond and build response capacity to shocks and crises; and
- (d) Support to developing a regulatory framework for life-cycle based care systems, adequately costed, aligned to national accounts and based on social and public co-responsibility, will contribute to equitable distribution of the care burden and expanded opportunities for women.

23. UNDP Bolivia will review the experiences of Argentina and Uruguay to learn about the transformational changes that have contributed to developing a policy and advocacy agenda to the benefit of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer population.

24. Actions related to the improvement in health, social programmes and care services delivery will be carried out in coordination with the Ministry of Health and Sports, the Ministry of Development Planning, the Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Cultures, Decolonization and Depatriarchalization and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, local government entities, civil society organizations and indigenous communities. UNDP will seek synergies and joint actions with UN-Women, PAHO/WHO, UNFPA, the United Nations Children's

³⁰ In addition to four selected outcomes, the programme contributes to other United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework outcomes and outputs.

³¹ This approach promotes the integration of thematic areas, budgets, technical capacities and learning to amplify results and impacts.
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Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and relevant donors (including the Global Fund and Sweden). UNDP will support multilevel public policies to strengthen health information systems; the establishment of a ‘care laboratory’ for evidence generation; social programmes; access to innovations and financial markets for women to carry out their enterprises; consolidation of mechanisms for economic autonomy; and policies for the promotion of youth.

Nature-based sustainable development model aligned with inclusive economic and governance mechanisms

25. This area integrates an inclusive economic development model and a ‘Living Well in harmony with Mother Earth’ approach (outcomes 2 and 3), in line with the UNDP nature strategy, 2022-2030, which highlights how nature’s rights are undervalued in our anthropocentric economic, development, political and social systems, which hold back bold, urgent actions to protect, restore, manage and use its ecosystems in a just, inclusive and sustainable manner and accelerate progress across the 2030 Agenda. This area relates to the six signature solutions of the UNDP Strategic Plan.

26. The UNDP theory of change is that **if** economic and productive activities are promoted bearing in mind the preservation of ecosystems and their environmental functions, mitigation of and adaptation to climate change and reduction of vulnerability to climate risks and disasters; and **if** private and public incentives are increased to improve employment quality, diversification and improvement of productivity, generation of value, transformation of raw materials, and access to sustainable finance, **then** the factors for achieving sustainable economic growth in balance with Mother Earth can be comprehensive, achieving inclusive socioeconomic recovery from shocks, reducing socio-environmental conflicts and strengthening the response capacity of economic actors to future environmental and health crises.

27. Because:

(a) Implementing strategies for the monitoring and sustainable management of protected areas, forests, biodiversity, water sources and land benefit from the Living Well approach and from environmental governance models based on innovation, technology and digitalization, including in support of national commitments (such as nationally determined contributions).

(b) Strengthening disaster risk reduction, including recovery preparedness, damage and loss assessment, early warning and climate security systems, can contribute to reducing human and ecosystems vulnerabilities;

(c) Developing energy transition schemes and institutional conditions to encourage public-private investments and shared risks, and implementing environmental, social and governance standards, will improve economic productivity and increase opportunities for implementing the Living Well model;

(d) Developing sustainable finance regulatory frameworks to make social and environmental impact investments, close financing access gaps, and implement new financial and non-financial sustainable mechanisms and instruments, including thematic bonds, vertical and private investments funds, will improve the quality of employment, economic autonomy, response capacity and participation in the sustainable development model of the country; and

(e) Implementing transparency and traceability mechanisms through innovation in data collection, together with digital and technological transformation to improve the productivity of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, industries that prioritize strategic and income-generating sectors (agriculture, manufacturing and energy), and prioritized agro-industrial sectors, will enable sustained and diversified growth, and access to new niche markets that value sustainability and resiliency practices.

28. South-South cooperation efforts in sustainable financing, traceability of forest and non-forest products, halting deforestation and transboundary integrated water resources

management experiences will be critical to this priority. Exchanges are planned with Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Peru, to bring leverage and lessons learned to shape the path of Bolivia.

29. These results will be achieved through strategic partnerships with the Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy, the Ministry of Development Planning, the Ministry of Environment and Water, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Economy and Public Finance, the Ministry of National Defence, subnational governments, civil society organizations, the private and public financial sectors, international financial institutions and indigenous communities. UNDP will strengthen and consolidate synergies with ILO, the United Nations Human Settlement Programme, the World Food Programme, UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization and donors including Germany, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Positive peace to achieve social cohesion

30. This area relates to the signature solutions on poverty and inequality, the environment, governance, gender equality and resilience.

31. The UNDP theory of change is that **if** confidence in coordinated actions and dialogues between public authorities and social actors increases and agreements are achieved granting legitimacy to governmental management, all of which contribute to an inclusive democratic institutional framework for peaceful conflict management, **then** the institutional framework where the State, civil society and the market interact afford new opportunities for effective governance as a precondition to delivering social cohesion.

32. Because:

- (a) Multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral dialogue, and citizen initiatives on development priorities strengthen governance mechanisms, including electoral systems;
- (b) The development of state capacities and civil society structures that promote democracy can strengthen conditions for the effective exercise of rights and contribute to safeguarding democratic institutions;
- (c) The improvement in the performance of relevant public institutions based on multi-stakeholder agreements and territorial and sectoral prioritization – such as strengthening components of social cohesion and sustainable economic development – can contribute to the implementation of public policies that increase citizen trust in state capacity;
- (d) New governance mechanisms aimed at strengthening social cohesion and building peaceful coexistence incorporate actions to promote gender equality, inter-culturalism and youth empowerment; and
- (e) Strengthening institutional and civil society capacities for non-violent management of socio-political conflict can reduce social and political polarization through conflict-sensitive actions.

33. UNDP will work with the Vice President's office, the Ministry of Development Planning, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency, the Ministry of Environment and Water, the Plurinational Legislative Assembly and subnational government, working with UN-Women, UNHCHR and UNICEF, among others. UNDP will scale up a new governance approach to strengthen multi-stakeholder agreements that make strategic public policies viable. In the electoral area, UNDP will promote the consolidation of gender parity and a strong, actionable agenda against gender-based political violence.

34. UNDP will apply the 'Do No Harm' tool from 2023 to the programme to generate a permanent context assessment process, internalizing the assessment's results in the implementation strategies. The analysis will allow UNDP to identify actions that address dividing and connecting factors, particularly in preventing conflict context and emphasizing a transformation perspective, as appropriate.

35. The country office will share its experience and good practices with Chile and Ecuador through multicultural dialogues on conflict contexts, constitutional reforms, and indigenous autonomy. South-South cooperation efforts in this area will seek best electoral practices in Latin America and the Caribbean region (Panama) and good governance examples for the lithium industry (Argentina and Chile), among others.

36. These programme areas are linked to cross-cutting interventions: (a) data gathering, evidence, metrics and monitoring and evaluation systems; (b) citizen co-responsibility in development; and (c) mainstreaming gender policy, intersectionality and a rights-based approach.

37. To implement the programme, UNDP will engage entities and actors ensuring:

- (a) Political will and institutional commitment of government, private sector and civil society and non-governmental organizations for strategic development issues of social, political and environmental sensitivity, dialogue, coordination and joint actions; and
- (b) Systemic approaches catalysing sustainable financing and promoting public-private collaboration.

38. Within the framework of technological autonomy, UNDP contributes to axis 5 of the PDES, “Education, research, science and technology”. The digital readiness assessment developed with the AGETIC company will be a key input to strengthening the digitalization agenda of Bolivia. The programme sees innovation and digitalization as ways to enable cost-effective interventions, including (a) innovative sustainable financial mechanisms; (b) governance platforms; (c) multidimensional measurement tools; (d) digitally improved performance of public administration (PDES, axis 7 ‘Judicial Reform, Digitalized and Transparent Public Administration’), entrepreneurship and new market access, digital gaps, especially in employment, education and women’s equality; and (e) resource mobilization through innovative instruments. These enablers will catalyse opportunities to scale programme results for greater sustainable impact.

39. In coordination with UNV, UNDP will integrate volunteerism into selected programmes,³² supporting capacity development efforts and inclusion of people in different situations of vulnerability.

III. Programme and risk management

40. This programme outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the UNDP programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework.

41. The programme will be executed using mixed implementation modalities, including national direct execution to enable response to *force majeure*. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated manner with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

42. The scope of the national execution of the programme will respond to the institutional, political and social conditions for effectiveness and risk management relevant to the portfolio. The risk management strategy includes early warning tools.

43. UNDP will maintain dialogues with all stakeholders to identify any potential harm caused by UNDP and will promote the use of grievance mechanisms and the UNDP social and environmental standards policy.

³² Including acceleration labs, environmental and disaster risk reduction projects, and democratic dialogue

44. Coordination for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the country programme will be conducted with the Ministry of Development Planning and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. UNDP will be part of the National Steering Committee overseeing the implementation and monitoring of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

45. The programme will be implemented according to results-based management and capacity-building models to increase effectiveness and efficiency and ensure its contribution to the Living Well approach, the PDES, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

46. In addition to development project interventions, UNDP will use programmatic instruments such as engagement facilities, results-based payments, development services, innovation challenges and other instruments that diversify the programmatic portfolio and drive strategic innovation, digital transformation and sustainable financing for development.

47. Programme risks relate to:

(a) The increase in social and political polarization and conflict hamper coordination and dialogue, increasing uncertainty and citizen distrust in institutions. In coordination with strategic partners, UNDP will develop periodic social conflict mappings, promote conflict-sensitive actions; and foster effective, inclusive and pluralistic governance platforms. UNDP will promote the benefits of socio-cultural diversity and equality between genders in all of its actions;

(b) The economic and fiscal context limits development financing, creates redistributive conflicts, degrades living conditions, deepens structural inequalities and weakens the response capacity of the State to respond to environmental and socio-political shocks. UNDP will monitor socioeconomic, governance and social cohesion indicators, contribute to evidence-based public policy design, strengthen access to public services, and promote inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogues;

(c) The persistence of events associated with climate change (droughts, fires, floods, contamination of water sources), environmental damage, land-use change and loss of biodiversity, threaten livelihoods. In the short term, UNDP will support disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and mitigation mechanisms by supporting implementation of the nationally determined contributions – including non-carbon market initiatives – fostering transitions to sustainable energy and agriculture, and integrated management of water resources.

48. In compliance with UNDP policies, each intervention will be subject to UNDP social and environmental standards. When the risks identified are substantial, targeted studies, evaluations and action plans may be applied to feed back into the design and implementation strategy of the intervention.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

49. UNDP will implement a monitoring and evaluation strategy with a comprehensive approach, agile tools and mechanisms for accountability and data validation measures linked to the gender and communication strategies and the programme management module, in accordance with the ‘Quantum+’ instruments.

50. The country office gender strategy defines action lines and indicators to guarantee gender equality, close gender gaps, and promote women’s rights. The strategy will contribute to integrating gender indicators to monitor its action plan. The new portfolio will aim at using the highest gender marker scores to ensure mainstreaming. The country office uses gender equality certification to support staff capacity development.

51. The monitoring and evaluation of the programme will source inputs and methodologies from the United Nations Inter-agency Monitoring and Evaluation Group.

52. The evaluation system includes mid-term, final and external evaluations through stakeholder consultations, and a knowledge management subsystem to develop collective learning and improve internal efficiency. UNDP will ensure that methodological instruments used by the National Institute of Statistics, the Social and Economic Policy Analysis Unit and statistical systems are strengthened through enhanced monitoring of progress in the PDES and achievement of the Goals. UNDP will contribute by supporting evidence-based public policies and innovations in multidimensional well-being metrics.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Bolivia (2023-2027)

National priority: Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES), axis 1. Rebuilding the economy, retaking macroeconomic and social stability; 5; 6. Health and sports to protect life; 7. Judicial reform, digitized and transparent public management.				
Cooperation framework outcome involving UNDP #1 (1.4. United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework – UNSDCF). Groups or populations in situations of extreme vulnerability have access to social policies and programmes developed by the State, at different levels, that respond to their most urgent needs.				
Related Strategic Plan outcome 2. No one left behind.				
Cooperation framework outcome indicator(s), baseline(s), target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines, targets)	Major partners / partnerships / frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome (in \$ thousands)
<p>1.1. Extreme poverty rate³³ Baseline (2020): 13.7% Target (2027): 5.3%</p> <p>1.2. Human Development Index Baseline (2019): 0.718 Target (2027): 0.75</p>	<p>Sources: Social and Economic Policy Analysis Unit (UDAPE), National Institute of Statistics (INE), Ministry of Development Planning (MPD)</p> <p>Frequency: Biannual</p>	<p>1.1. Public health-care management levels have improved capacities to analyse timely and quality information for decision-making.</p> <p>1.1.1. Number of strengthened national information systems for communicable diseases³⁴ (IRRF.1.4.1.a) Baseline (2022): 1 Target (2025): 3 Source: UNDP, MSD, annual</p> <p>1.1.2. Number of strengthened HIV-AIDS monitoring and reference centres that improve their management and resolution capacity and include differentiated services. Baseline (2022): 0 Targets (2025): 10 (1, national 9, departmental) Source: UNDP, MSD, annual</p> <p>1.1.3. Number of civil society organizations affected by and vulnerable to HIV, tuberculosis and malaria strengthened to improve their capacity to manage demand for quality health services at different management levels. Baseline (2022): 0</p>	<p>MPD Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency (MJTI) Ministry of Health and Sports (MSD) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) Ministry of Cultures, Decolonization and Depatriarchalization Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MTEPS) UDAPE Financial System Supervisory Authority (ASFI) Plurinational Women's and Depatriarchalization Service National Institute of Health Laboratories Subnational governments (SNGs)³⁵ United Nations organizations</p> <p>Global Fund Unitaid Fiotec/Fiocruz Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) Academia³⁶ Global Compact Network Bolivia (GCN-Bolivia)</p>	<p>Regular resources 657</p> <p>Other resources 21,900.101</p>

³³ PDES

³⁴ HIV, tuberculosis and malaria

³⁵ Departmental, municipal and local associations

³⁶ Universities, research and study centres

		<p>Target (2025): 6 Source: UNDP, MSD, annual</p>			
		<p>1.2. People and institutions have skills and conditions for digital transformation</p> <p>1.2.1. Number of evidence-based proposals³⁷ that promote access (disaggregated by sex) and use of digital tools in prioritized SNGs Baseline (2022): 1 Target (2027): 7 Source: UNDP, annual</p> <p>1.2.2. Percentage of public and financial services users³⁸ (by sex and age) using digital tools (IRRF.6.1.1.b) Baseline (2022): to be determined (TBD) Target (2027): 25% Source: UNDP, annual</p>			
		<p>1.3. Access to better opportunities through the implementation of social programmes and care support systems based on gender equality</p> <p>1.3.1. Number of evidence-based methodological tools to design social programmes and care programmes validated Baseline (2022): 1 Target (2027): 3 Source: UNDP, MPD, SNG, annual</p> <p>1.3.2. Number of public policies of care system developed with strategic stakeholders (IRRF.6.1.2) Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 3 Source: UNDP, MJTI, SNG, annual</p>			

³⁷ Framed around the following areas: infrastructure, public management, regulation, financing, inclusion, and people (social programmes, health care services and crisis situation response)

³⁸ See footnote 36

National priority: PDES, axes 1; 2. Industrialization with import substitution; 3; 9. Integration and international relations with sovereignty.				
Cooperation Framework outcome involving UNDP #2 (2.1 UNSDCF): Actors of the plural economy, with emphasis on those who make up the food systems and other productive sectors, increase their production and participation in markets, with sustainability and sovereignty.				
Related Strategic Plan outcomes: 2. No one left behind; 3. Building resilience				
2.1. Number of micro, small, medium, and large enterprises and craftsmen (led by men and women) that increase participation in the national market ³⁹ Baseline (2020): 946 Target (2025): 1,450	Sources: MPD, UDAPE, INE Frequency: Annual	2.1. Micro, small, medium and large enterprises improve their capacities to increase incomes, productivity, diversification, access to markets, digital transformation and/or job quality. 2.1.1. Number of micro, small and medium enterprises, emphasizing those led by women, indigenous people, youth and migrants (by sex and age), that adopt instruments to generate sustainable incomes and response capacity Baseline (2022): 250 Targets (2027): 1,000 Source: UNDP, Productive Development Bank (BDP), SNG, business associations, annual 2.1.2. Amount of impact investment funding, from public and private sources, mobilized to reinforce sustainable, resilient value chains (IRRF.E.3.1) Baseline (2022): \$1 million Target (2027): \$500 million Source: UNDP, ASFI, BDP, annual 2.1.3. Number of financial and non-financial reports on micro, small, medium and large enterprises' contributions to sustainable development impacts Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 10 Source: UNDP, financial and non-financial institutions, annual	MPD Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAyA) MTEPS Ministry of Economy and Public Finance MRE SNG Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth (APMT) ASFI United Nations organizations Global Environment Facility (GEF) Green Climate Fund (GCF) Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action Facility Adaptation Fund Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) SIDA AECID BDP Academia GCN-Bolivia Foundations and NGOs Private sector	Regular resources 800 Other resources 11,164.599

³⁹ PDES

		<p>2.2. Socioeconomic actors in food systems improved their knowledge to move towards more sustainable practices and mechanisms, biodiversity friendly, integrated natural resources management, and resiliency to climate change.</p> <p>2.2.1. Percentage of total area of agribusiness production that is managed under sustainable practices Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 20% Source: UNDP, MMAyA, annual</p> <p>2.2.2. Number of small-scale production units⁴⁰ (led by men and women) that adopt practices and mechanisms to increase their response capacity and adaptation to climate change Baseline (2022): 50 Target (2027): 80 Source: UNDP, MMAyA, SNGs annual</p>		
		<p>2.3. Women, youth and indigenous people, and those in situations of vulnerability, strengthen their capacities to exercise their rights as essential economic agents for inclusive development and diversified responsibilities in the care economy.</p> <p>2.3.1. Number of evidence-based policies and instruments designed, validated and/or funded to foster gender and generational equality related to economic, financial and labour fields (IRRF.E.3.2) Baseline: 2 Target: 5 Source: UNDP, MJTI, SNG, annual</p>		

⁴⁰ Family and communal

		2.3.2. Number of production units (led by women, youth and indigenous people) in food systems and strategic productive sectors having access to financial and digital services Baseline (2022): 50 Target (2027): 80 Source: UNDP, MMAyA, SNG, annual		
National priority: PDES, axes 2; 3; 4; Deepening the process of industrialization of natural resources; 8. Sustainable and balanced environment; 9.				
Cooperation Framework outcome involving UNDP #3 (2.3 UNSDCF): State agencies, social organizations, in particular nations and rural indigenous peoples and afro-descendant communities, manage the territory, natural resources, environment, disaster risks and energy transition through inclusive, multi-level and multisectoral governance mechanisms.				
Related Strategic Plan outcomes: 1. Structural transformation; 3. Building resilience				
3.1. Number of mitigation, adaptation and monitoring actions, emphasizing gender gaps, to fight climate change through impact-effective response measures in harmony and balance with Mother Earth ⁴¹ Baseline (2020): 6 Target (2025): 13	Sources: MRE, MPD, MMAyA Frequency: Annual	3.1. Plurinational State governmental authorities and social actors strengthen their capabilities to implement nationally determined contributions and Living Well in harmony with Mother Earth. 3.1.1. Number of climate change-vulnerable municipalities with technical capabilities in gender-sensitive development, integral planning, multi-hazard risk reduction, climate change adaptation, recovery preparedness, and damage and loss assessment ⁴² Baseline (2021): 20 Target (2027): 25 municipalities Source: UNDP, SNG, APMT, annual 3.1.2. Number of social actors ⁴³ (by sex and age) and prioritized populations benefiting from forest-area conservation incentives that implement sustainable practices ⁴⁴ (IRRF.4.1.1) Baseline (2022): 3 Target (2027): 18	MPD MMAyA MEFP MRE Ministry of National Defence SNG APMT ASFI United Nations organizations GEF GCF NAMA Facility Adaptation Fund CAF SIDA AECID BDP Academia GCN-Bolivia Foundations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) Private sector	Regular resources 750 Other resources 37,434.397

⁴² PDES⁴³ Indigenous people, with UNV support⁴⁴ Energy transition

		<p>Source: UNDP, MMAyA, annual</p> <p>3.1.3. Area (in hectares) of forest areas managed under conservation incentives through sustainable practices Baseline (2022): 45,880 Target (2027): 61,145 Source: UNDP, MMAyA, annual</p>		
<p>National priority: PDES axis 1; 7; 9; 10. Cultures decolonization and depatriarchalization</p>				
<p>Cooperation framework outcome involving UNDP #4 (3.3 UNSDCF): The State and society strengthen social cohesion, inter-culturalism, depatriarchalization and the constructive and peaceful transformation of conflicts, and promote societies free of racism and all forms of discrimination.</p>				
<p>Related Strategic Plan outcome: 2. No one left behind</p>				
<p>4.1. Number of annual reports on monitoring and results of effective governance and gender sensitivity in the fulfilment of autonomic competencies⁴⁵ Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2025): 5</p>	<p>Sources: MRE, MJTI, MPD, INE Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>4.1. Institutional, public, private and social actors have capabilities to implement governance mechanisms for multilevel coordination and articulation, and inclusive public policies management.</p> <p>4.1.1. Number of agreements to implement multidimensional, resilient health-care systems integrated into local government planning (IRRF.6.1.2) Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 6 Source: Selected SNGs, annual</p> <p>4.1.2. Number of subnational platforms that build public policy agreements to reduce vulnerabilities and inequalities related to public services, gender and other sensitive areas Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 6 Source: Selected SNGs, annual</p>	<p>MPD MRE MJTI Ministry of Government MMAyA MEFP Vice-President's office Plurinational Legislative Assembly (ALP) SNG United Nations organizations</p> <p>SIDA AECID European Commission Academia Supreme Court and Departmental Electoral Courts</p>	<p><i>Regular resources</i> 750</p> <p><i>Other resources</i> 7,961.860</p>
		<p>4.2. Bolivian State strengthens its institutional framework to guarantee the exercise of rights, administration of justice, transparency and accountability.</p>		

⁴⁵ PDES

		<p>4.2.1. Gender-sensitive strategy to reform the property registration system developed and validated by multi-actor and multilevel platforms Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 1 Source: UNDP, MJTI, annual</p> <p>4.2.2. Number of coordinated agreements between TSE and ALP to reform the electoral system (IRRF.2.4.1.b) Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 2 Source: UNDP, TSE, ALP, annual</p> <p>4.3. Society and State reduce levels of polarization and distrust, promoting dialogue, social cohesion and a peaceful climate, with participation of vulnerable populations.</p> <p>4.3.1. Number of governance platforms to build agreements on social cohesion, economic reactivation and environment function (IRRF.2.1.3.b) Baseline: 0 Target: 4 Source: MRE, selected SNGs, annual</p> <p>4.3.2. Number of multi-actor and multilevel platforms designed for monitoring, reporting and verification in selected nationally determined contribution sectors with territorial and gender-sensitive approach Baseline: 0 Target: 2 Source: UNDP, MMAyA, MPD, annual</p>		
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