

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-BOL_D_1.1

The state consolidates representative, participatory, community and parity democracy, and strengthens its institutional framework, administration of justice, security organs, transparency and accountability.

The implementation of strategic actions has significantly strengthened the institutional capacity of the Bolivian state, providing key rights safeguarding entities with improved conditions for the exercise of their functions related to the respect and promotion of human rights, with a particular focus on women and girls. To achieve this, the generation of evidence has been crucial, focusing on the collection, systematization, and analysis of data. This approach addresses the state of compliance with commitments made by the Bolivian state regarding human rights, as well as the internal institutional context of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Indigenous Autonomous Governments. This has facilitated a better understanding of the challenges and gender disparities affecting indigenous women and girls. UN Women technical assistance has translated these insights into concrete normative proposals for local economic development and economic empowerment of indigenous Guaraní women. Notable progress has been observed in Charagua Iyambae and Kereimba Iyaambae, with planned proposals for 2024. Additionally, the development of an Institutional Gender Policy by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs represents a significant step towards realizing gender equality across all areas of institutional culture, contributing to the broader goal of depatriarchalization. The validation of this information in participatory spaces has solidified this evidence into essential consultation and working tools for these institutions and for female candidates, elected officials, and authorities at various government levels, as well as public officers. It also reflects an institutional political will and establishes a replicable methodology for other institutions. On the other hand, capacity strengthening has been crucial to ensure that both state institutions and their authorities are equipped with the knowledge to address challenges in achieving gender equality. Nationwide and subnational training initiatives, in partnership with the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, the State Autonomy Service, and indigenous governments, have contributed to the understanding of public management and normative development through a gender perspective. This empowers authorities to reflect on the rights of indigenous women and girls within the framework outlined in General Recommendation CEDAW/C/GC/39. Strengthening efforts have translated into the creation and dissemination of Guides to report harassment and political violence, serving as precise operational tools for politically active women. Additionally, there has been an improvement in the human rights monitoring infrastructure for women by the Ombudsman's Office. Coordinated efforts with governmental and civil society actors, a UN Women strategy, have heightened the relevance of gender-focused data, provided authorities with necessary information for informed decisions, developed strategies to close gaps, and raised awareness. The collective results significantly impact the conditions of Bolivian state institutions, promoting egalitarian agendas, fostering a culture of peace, facilitating violence-free women's political participation, and prioritizing gender equality in policy and budget design.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-BOL_D_2.1

Women, boys, girls and young people, giving special attention to the native indigenous rural population, Afro-descendants and the population facing human mobility, fully exercise their rights as economic agents for the inclusive development of the country

Significant progress has been made to generating the conditions for women and girls to fully exercise their economic rights, through various strategies. UNW's support on evidence-based advocacy for financial inclusion of women, the care economy, the importance of private sector as a main actor to reach equality, and the inclusion of the gender perspective in the climate change analysis have resulted in more decision-making institutions in the financial sector, the private sector, and the public sector to be more aware of the importance of including women's perspective and the barriers that women confront to reach the same opportunities of men with an intersectional analysis taking into considerations the multiple factors that increase those barriers. As a result, these institutions are now proactively designing policies and programmes that beneficiate women including rural and indigenous women under that analysis. Furthermore, supporting the efforts to demolish one of the main pillars of subordination of women such as the unequal distribution of care work has been vital for its recognition in the public agenda as a main structural barrier that prevents women from accessing the full exercise of their rights as they still carry double the time than men in care and domestic activities at the expense of their right to education, decent work and self-care. The shift in perceptions and capacities of government officials on care issues can be attributed to UNW's continuous support to activist organizations and platforms across the country and to the government in understanding the opportunity for economic growth and social justice, where the care work is recognized, reduced, and redistributed among families, public sector, private sector, and the market. Additionally, communication strategies to deconstruct the gender stereotypes in care labor were developed through messages and data in social media. Finally, a pivotal strategy on climate change from a gender perspective has been developed through the technical assistance to the APMT to accomplish the international commitments to include more women especially indigenous and rural women in decision-making spaces about climate change actions.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-BOL_D_3.1

Institutional and civil society actors contribute to reducing the levels of violence against women, children, adolescents, youth and the LGTBIQ+ population, ensuring essential services for victims of gender-based and generational violence, developing prevention strategies and transforming the sociocultural patterns that sustain it.

The Country Office has made significant strides towards strengthening the capabilities of a wide range of institutional and civil society actors to contribute effectively to reducing the levels of violence against women, ensuring essential services for victims. The efforts have reached the most marginalized populations through the development of Joint Models to assist women and girls in situation of violence. This work was developed in the municipalities of Curahuara de Carangas, San Pedro de Totora and Huayllamarca in the Department of Oruro; Huatajata; Chua; Cocani, Coro Coro and Comanche of the Department of La Paz; Moro Moro and y Trigal of the Department of Santa Cruz through the creation of the Inter-Institutional Alliance Network with municipal authorities. With UN Women's work, 982 indigenous women were reached through joint model services. Building upon UN Women's Joint Models, the Vice Ministry of Equal Opportunities launched a network-driven approach, establishing 20 "Local Networks. Moreover, UN Women has spearheaded a groundbreaking rehabilitation program for aggressors, implemented in collaboration with the Ombudsman's Office. This program has reached 512 male aggressors, offering a unique path towards accountability and positive change. Additionally, UN Women has strengthened capacities of the National Police, the Bolivian University System and the Ministry of Presidency working on sexual harassment in public spaces and building a strategy to prevent TF GBV. In another crucial development, UN Women has successfully developed the first Virtual Survey for People with diverse sexual orientation, and gender identity and expression in Bolivia. The report named Unequal before the Law reveals inequalities and rights violations faced by LGTBIQ+ Community, paving the way for more effective advocacy and support. Technical assistance was provided by UN Women to develop communication strategies and normative tools to

prevent different forms of violence against women and girls, such as #VirtualisReal campaign and the campaign #Itis Harassment and raise awareness on sexual harassment women face in public spaces and on gender-based violence facilitated by technology.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-BOL_D_4.1

The Bolivia UN system coherently and systematically contributes to progress on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

Gender Equality has been positioned within the UN System in Bolivia under the leadership of UN Women. The gender marker has been implemented in the UNSDCF results groups and will be reported on regular basis across the planning cycle in the UN Info platform. UN Women is leading one of the results groups on Violence against women, leads the Operations Management Team - OMT and the Gender Equality Specialized Team. This has allowed to ensure the inclusion of the gender perspective in the planning processes of the results Groups, in the BOS and the implementation of the UNCT SWAP gender Scorecard plan and the PSEA plan. The UNCT Strategic Analysis Unit has included the gender perspective as a key component of the monthly reporting tool, using information of the UN Women's Early Warning System (SAT for its acronym in Spanish) reports. The SAT constitutes a tool to monitor conflicts and contribute to social and political dialogue by providing inputs and generating risk analyses and briefings to UN personnel and decision makers on the effects on women of violent actions and conflicts in the country.