

# Country-Level Data for Bolivia country Outcome XM-DAC-41146-BOL\_D\_1.1

OUTCOME BOL\_D\_1.1 [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.

## OUTCOME DETAILS

### SDG alignment



### Impact areas

#### Organizational outputs

#### Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

### Humanitarian Scope

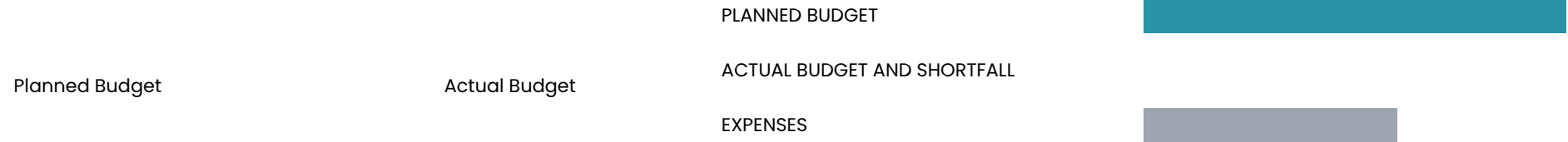
No

### UN System Function

### Outcome Description

Outcome 1 (UNSDCF Outcome 3.2) .

## RESOURCES



## OUTCOME INDICATOR AND RESULTS

PLAN PERIOD : 2023-2027

### OUTCOME BOL\_D\_1.1

B - Baseline M - Milestones T - Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
The state consolidates representative, participatory, community and parity democracy, and strengthens its institutional framework, administration of justice, security organs, transparency and accountability.	Number of legal and policy frameworks that promote gender balance in decision making institutions and processes (CO)	2021 (Baseline)	No	N/A
		2023 (Milestone)	Yes	FALSE
		2024 (Milestone)	Yes	-
		2025 (Milestone)	Yes	-
		2026 (Milestone)	Yes	-
		2027 (Target)	Yes	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of institutions putting in places policies and practices to address gender-based discrimination and/or combat gender stereotypes (CO)	2021 (Baseline)	48	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	12	3
	2024 (Milestone)	14	-
	2025 (Milestone)	13	-
	2026 (Milestone)	8	-
	2027 (Target)	4	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SDG 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments, (b) local governments and (c) executive positions/ministers (cabinets) held by women (Desk Review)	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	50%	-
	2024 (Milestone)	20%	-
	2025 (Milestone)	50%	-
	2026 (Milestone)	20%	-
	2027 (Target)	50%	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SDG 16.7.1: Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups in fragile, crisis or conflict-affected countries (or territories) (UNDP) (Not for unit reporting)	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	-	52
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Milestone)	-	-
	2026 (Milestone)	-	-
	2027 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Percentage of women mediators, negotiators, and signatories in major peace processes (Desk Review)	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Milestone)	-	-
	2026 (Milestone)	-	-
	2027 (Target)	-	-

## STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF : 2023

### **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 Guaran&iacute; 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.