

**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT**



**COUNTRY: BOLIVIA**  
**TYPE OF REPORT: ANNUAL**  
**YEAR OF REPORT: JULY 1<sup>ST</sup> 2020 TO JUNE, 30 2021**

<b>Project Title: “APOYANDO EL DIÁLOGO Y LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS PARA LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DE PAZ EN BOLIVIA”</b>											
<b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: PBF/IRF-366 – Project ID: 00122936</b>											
<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund  <b>Name of Recipient Fund: IRF</b>	<b>Type and name of recipient organizations:</b>  <b>UNDP (Convening Agency)</b> <b>UN WOMEN</b> <b>OHCHR</b>										
<b>Date of first transfer: 16/JUL/2020</b> <b>Project end date: 31/DEC/2021</b> <b>Is the current project end date within 6 months? Yes</b>											
<b>Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project											
<b>Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):</b> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Recipient Organization</th> <th style="text-align: right;">Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>UNDP</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 1,750,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UN WOMEN</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 650,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OHCHR</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 600,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="right" colspan="2"><b>Total: \$ 3,000,000</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: <b>41%</b>            *ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE*</p>		Recipient Organization	Amount	UNDP	\$ 1,750,000	UN WOMEN	\$ 650,000	OHCHR	\$ 600,000	<b>Total: \$ 3,000,000</b>	
Recipient Organization	Amount										
UNDP	\$ 1,750,000										
UN WOMEN	\$ 650,000										
OHCHR	\$ 600,000										
<b>Total: \$ 3,000,000</b>											
<b>Gender-responsive Budgeting:</b> Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: 1,054,468 Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: 408,473											
<b>Project Gender Marker: High</b> <b>Project Risk Marker: High</b> <b>Project PBF focus area: Special Political Mission-Peace/Gender</b>											
<b>Report preparation:</b> Project report prepared by: UNDP-OHCHR-UN WOMEN Project report approved by: RCO/UNDP Did PBF Secretariat review the report:											

**NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:**

- *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
- *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
- *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
- *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*
- *Please include any COVID-19 related considerations, adjustments and results and respond to section IV.*

## **PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

***Briefly outline the status of the project in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):***

To strengthen confidence in the electoral process and recover the legitimacy of the OEP, the electoral dialogues program is being implemented by UNDP to generate and promote spaces for multi-party-political dialogue and democratic deliberation with civil society organizations, media, women's platforms, youth and indigenous people, among others. Until the end of the electoral cycle 20-21, May 2021, the project has contributed to the implementation of multiple electoral dialogues at the national and local levels.

After the second round of the 2021 sub-national elections, the current electoral cycle is over. In this next phase between elections, the dialogue roundtables will be continued. The UNDP electoral project developed lines of action for institutional strengthening of the OEP's capacities and mechanisms for democratic dialogue. These dialogues will seek to reinforce and give continuity to the process of electoral dialogues initiated in the 2020 general elections and the 2021 subnational elections, emphasizing the promotion of intercultural democratic dialogue that consolidates the peaceful coexistence between political and social actors around strategic issues of the democratic process and state institutionality. Likewise, the exercise of women's political rights will be promoted, as undertaken since the first phase of the project, through the dissemination of information on regulations, as well as contributing to the improvement of institutional mechanisms for attention and prevention of harassment and political violence.

OHCHR has achieved to date over 70% progress in the implementation of all planned activities. As a key actor of the human rights pillar of the PBF project, OHCHR contributed to prevention of a resurgence of violence, mitigation of the polarization linked to the electoral process and accompanied national efforts to hold democratic, inclusive and peaceful elections. OHCHR's role in addressing human rights violations and their root causes constitutes an important part of the long-term peace consolidation in the country. We highlight the following key activities:

- In August 2020, OHCHR issued a report on the human rights situation in the aftermath of the 2019 national elections with a set of recommendations to prevent human rights abuses, ensure accountability and pave the way to peaceful, participatory and inclusive elections. It followed up on its recommendations with all relevant State institutions, as well as advocated for justice, victims' reparation and guarantees of non-repetition.
- In the pre-electoral periods, OHCHR monitored incidents and discriminatory/hate speech/incitation to violence, including against male and female candidates, electoral personnel, as well as limitations to the freedoms of peaceful assembly, expression and opinion. OHCHR recorded 47 incidents of political violence during the electoral campaign from September 6 to October 15, 2020.
- It monitored human rights in the electoral context in all Departments, with a focus in the most conflict-prone locations. PBF funds were used to deploy four teams in the general elections in October 2020, subnational elections in March 2021 that included the repeated vote in some locations as well as the run-off vote in four Departments.
- The monitoring contributed to the conflicts prevention and served as a tool to engage with key authorities, such as police, armed forces, Departmental Electoral Tribunals, Defensoría del Pueblo, civil society, press associations, civic committees, etc.

- Direct observation by the OHCHR was accompanied by the technical strengthening component of civil society organizations at the local and national levels. OHCHR delivered trainings and technical advice to civil society and Defensoría del Pueblo on methodology of the human rights monitoring in the electoral context with a specific focus on the exercise of civil and political rights and fundamental freedoms, paying special attention to the exercise of women's rights, and maintained a network of contacts for the purpose of early warning. That allowed to strengthen alliances between human rights organizations for coordination and mutual synergy and to maintain fluid contact with the UN.
- Of added value were the monitoring of elections by OHCHR in the main prisons across the country to ensure participatory elections for persons deprived of their liberty, free from intimidation and violence.
- OHCHR carried out a grant programme to provide NGOs not only the technical and cognitive tools for the work of monitoring of the realization of civil and political rights and fundamental freedoms in the context of the electoral process, but also the financial resources to enhance its action during the critical phases of the same. In this connection, grants to four NGOs have been awarded for a total amount of 70'000 USD, further to a competitive and open process.
- OHCHR is currently involved in multiple technical assistance activities to the Attorney General's Office, Sepret (National Mechanism for Prevention of Torture), Supreme Justice Tribunal, Police and Armed Forces, Ministry of Justice, State's programme for Protection and Victims and Witnesses, Judiciary, and civil society. These activities aim at strengthening national capacity on international human rights standards and to promote independent and transparent investigations of human rights violations that include gender perspective.
- OHCHR continues to document and follow up on emblematic cases 2019-2021 (includes those from post electoral violence in 2019, as well as recent cases involving detentions of former authorities), and continues to monitor laws, policies and the State's response to situations that may influence the effective enjoyment of human rights.
- OHCHR completed the recruitment of a G5, 2 P3s positions for 89 days each, and covered partially the salaries of another 4 staff members (P5, P4, and 2 P3s). Moreover, PBF funds were employed to cover two key consultancies analysing patterns of violations of due process and legal safeguards and supporting the State Programme on Protection of Victims and Witnesses under the Attorney's General Office.

In the case of the dialogue component, under the leadership of RCO, the project has advanced in the exploratory phase of diagnosis and preparation of the final proposal for the reconciliation initiative based on a process of opinion surveys, meetings with a wide array of women's groups, in-depth interviews with national experts and opinion makers and roundtable discussions. Besides three regional roundtables, thematic tables were organised in the areas of health, economic recovery, education, environment, and justice. Two seminars on international and national experiences in reconciliation were also held and provided lessons learned. Likewise, as part of the advocacy activities on the justice reform agenda, an international seminar on justice has been organized with the participation of the vice president of the state and renowned national and international personalities.

The project is currently preparing the final proposal for the reconciliation program to be submitted to the vice-presidency and international cooperation agencies.

In parallel, and in association with the Konrad Adenauer and Friedrich Stiftung Foundations, four multiparty dialogue tables have been developed with the participation of congressmen and women from the three parties represented in the Plurinational Legislative Assembly.

Finally, and as part of the development of strategic analysis capabilities within the RCO, the project has enabled the consolidation of an internal strategic analysis team consisting of officials from the different agencies and the RCO, who have prepared a series of products of situational analysis and prospective scenarios supported by expert inputs and evidence generated from "flash" surveys of public opinion and other secondary information. It is important to notice that since February 2021 a PDA colleague was integrated in the RCO, therefore her participation in this area will give added value to the Program.

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the **next six months**, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):

The extensive consultations carried out as part of the diagnostic phase having identified the best potential entry points, the technical team leading the non-electoral dialogues programme is currently engaged in a series of in-depth explorations with substance experts and institutional focal points in the four priority substantive areas identified through the consultation process. The team is also simultaneously developing a proposal that would clearly outline the mechanism for a more sustained engagement between civil society and the Government. This programme outline should be finalized, discussed, and potentially approved in September 2021.

A national dialogue supported by artificial intelligence will be carried out and will serve to gather evidence on suppositions and generate further inputs for the development of the reconciliation programme.

A project which aims at connecting three universities from Santa Cruz, El Alto and Cochabamba is planned to start within the next months.

***FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):***

The elections related to the second round of subnational elections that took place on April 11, 2021 have concluded peacefully and had a turnout similar to the general elections of October 2020, with 85.9% of participation. In these elections, 4962 subnational authorities have been elected by the population. After a long electoral cycle, these peaceful and transparent elections have contributed to the consolidation of the resolution of the political crisis through democratic institutional mechanisms. The support of the project through a multidisciplinary team of national and international experts supporting the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE) and the Departmental Electoral Tribunals (TED) at the territorial level, facilitated technical assistance in key areas of electoral operations and made it possible to carry out a significant number of democratic dialogues (370) with direct (notaries, electoral juries) and indirect (political parties, media, others) actors involved in the elections, as well as civil society organizations. In this way, the democratic (electoral) dialogues have contributed positively to the interaction between the electoral institutions and other actors relevant to the electoral process, providing a space to share information, clarify doubts and even train the actors in the role they play in the elections. In sum, the recovery of the institutional legitimacy of the OEP, the confidence in the electoral process (transparent, impartial, and credible), together with an electoral dialogic process were determining factors for the solution to the political crisis to be channeled through democratic and peaceful elections.

A Support Plan for the Effective Exercise of Women's Political Rights in the 2021 Sub-national Electoral Process has been designed and implemented by UN Women in coordination with UNDP and the Gender Unit of the Electoral Body. In this context, 84 female candidates for the 2021 subnational elections have strengthened their knowledge on gender and equality and women's political participation, harassment and political violence, and legislative functions at the local and departmental level. Specifically, the Gender Unit of the Electoral Body, with technical support from UN Women, organized a total of 7 political dialogues in virtual mode with the participation of approximately 84 female candidates and a total reach of 17,780 views of the broadcasts on Facebook. Likewise, 79 women candidates strengthened their capacities in the prevention of harassment and political violence. Additionally, electoral workers who are accountable on gender domains have strengthened their capacities. Two capacity trainings have been developed to improve the attention, follow-up and treatment of complaints of harassment and political violence, as well as the sensitization and communication (with non-sexist language) of democratic-electoral processes with a gender perspective: i) 18 people who are part of the Intercultural Service for Democratic Strengthening (SIFDE) of the TEDs, were trained on the distribution of internal and external actions to be carried out by these bodies to promote equality in the political participation of women and the sensitization and improvement of communication with non-sexist language; ii) 24 female electoral observers belonging to the National Confederation of Indigenous Women of Bolivia were trained in intercultural and parity democracy. This space has contributed to the promotion of their roles as agents of observation of the electoral process.

As a result of a joint and coordinated work, UN was able “to deliver as one” and to contribute significantly to the pacification of the country and the conduct of peaceful and credible elections. In this sense, the Initiative could be described as a good practice and a benchmark for similar electoral contexts.

***HUMAN IMPACT: In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive human impact. May include anecdotal stories about the project's positive effect on the people's lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000-character limit):***

***Dialogue as a tool for electoral management.***

During election day on March 7<sup>th</sup>, violent incidents were reported in several municipalities in the Santa Cruz and Pando departments. In all these cases, the burning of ballot boxes and ballots was deplored due to fraud allegations. The repetition of the vote in the affected voting stations were uncertain. At the initiative of the project and the corresponding TEDs, meetings of mediation and dialogue were held with the candidates as well as voters affected by the conflict. After signing of a short code of conduct, voters could repeat the polls in a democratic and peaceful environment. Rather than rejecting and ignoring the elections, the concerns of the people involved were related to misinformation and lack of information regarding several aspects of the electoral process (electoral roll, transportation of people, chain of custody, among others). Thus, days before the elections, the TED Santa Cruz and the candidates, with the support of UNDP, signed commitments to have a democratic and safe election day.

***Protection of persons at risk.***

In the context of general and subnational elections, an early warning analysis and approach with a monitoring focus on locations where social unrest and violence were expected, was conducted. Thanks to a network of contacts, that included civil society, national and regional authorities, Departmental Electoral Tribunals, civic committees, etc. OHCHR was able to conduct a human

rights analysis and risk assessment in the context of elections. As a result, several cases of political violence against female members of the Departmental Electoral Tribunals, as well as two female candidates were identified and followed up on and referred these cases to the Attorney's General Programme of Protection to Victims and Witnesses ensuring that protection measures were effectively deployed for these women, such as the security guards and the patrol vehicles.

Within the dialogue component, the roundtables carried out under the reconciliation initiative in association with the vice-presidency of the state have allowed an initial rapprochement between government, opposition, private sector and academic actors, which allowed an initial exchange of development agenda topics and public policy priorities that should be addressed in the short and medium term. This type of space shed light on the need for interaction and joint work between representatives of various sectors to build trust and spaces for dialogue and deliberation.

## **PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

- *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
- *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

---

### **OUTCOME 1: “SECTORS OF CITIZENSHIP IN DISPUTE PARTICIPATE IN CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION, IDENTIFY COMMON INTERESTS, COOPERATE IN THE REALIZATION OF SHARED OBJECTIVES AND CONTRIBUTE TO DEFINING A PUBLIC POLICY AGENDA CONDUCTIVE TO PEACE-BUILDING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT”.**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:** **Delay**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

Progress in the processes of dialogue and construction of spaces for deliberation among actors has focused on two main areas. The first is related to the consolidation of meeting spaces between political actors, while the second emphasizes the initiation of exploratory activities with the purpose of developing a proposal for reconciliation and reunion between actors from civil society, social movements, the economic sector, academia and government.

The first area of work was based on the UN agreement with German foundations positioned in political work and analysis of development agendas (Konrad Adenauer Foundation and Friedrich Stiftung Foundation). This agreement enabled the creation of a multiparty dialogue table in which assembly members (senators and deputies) representing the different parties with parliamentary representation were convened. The dynamics of these roundtables focused on the creation of a private, safe space, protected from media exposure, in which the different participants exchanged ideas about the issues that should be part of the legislative agenda in the short and medium term. The initial discussions allowed the delineation of a series of topics of interest both for their urgent attention and the need for structural change.

Up to June, 4 meetings were held in which topics ranging from the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the economic reactivation agenda, to issues related to public opinion priorities regarding state action and the need for minimum agreements in polarized contexts were discussed. In September, a roundtable will be held to address the issue of femicide and the problems in the state's response in the judicial and citizen security spheres.

It is expected that this space for dialogue will be consolidated throughout 2021 with a view to strengthening the exchange of ideas and positions of the political parties leading to the



achievement of minimum agreements and pacts that will make a legislative agenda with a higher level of debate and coordination viable.

The second area of work focused on activities related to the reconciliation initiative in which exploratory diagnostic work was carried out on the feasibility and areas of possible agreements and dialogue between actors. To this end, a survey on the country's current socio-political situation, a series of in-depth interviews with expert analysts and political actors was carried out, as well as five dialogue roundtables between private actors, analysts, academia and government, addressing various issues such as the health system, economic recovery, justice reform and the education sector. With this array of evidence, it is intended to achieve an adequate identification of feasible areas for the initiation of a process of encounter and reconciliation in a context of high social polarization in the country.

Between January and June 2021, the Dialogue component recruited a technical team to complete the diagnostic phase of a Reconciliation Programme in response to a request from the Vice-Presidency of Bolivia Plurinational State. This involved consultations with some 70 women's groups (in coordination with UN Women), in-depth interviews with about 20 opinion leaders and members of political parties, a national survey that generated 1500 full responses, three regional consultations to explore geographic specificities, a monitoring of traditional and social media using two time points one month apart to review the media orientation and potential polarization narratives, and a seminar to review international and national reconciliation experiences and discuss with some 60 participants their relevance and applicability to the Bolivian context. Through these and other activities, the project team was able to identify priority areas for a more sustained national dialogue process that is currently under development.

***Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome: (1000 character limit)***

Regarding the incorporation of a gender perspective in the dialogue and consultation processes, three dialogues [\[LINK\]](#) [\[LINK\]](#) [\[LINK\]](#) have been held by UN Women for the **construction of a national reconciliation strategy** that contributes to the recovery of peaceful coexistence. During the consultations, a total of 65 representatives of women's and LGBTIQ movements and independent activists from a total of 56 organizations, both national and from different parts of the country, participated. Of the total number of participants, the majority identified themselves as women (82%), men (13%) and non-binary people (5%). On the other hand, 50.8% of the participants said they were under 30 years old, which shows a high participation of young people. In these spaces for dialogue and conversation, those issues that should be part of the reconciliation agenda were identified, which are: i) Gender violence and access to justice; ii) Equal opportunities; iii) Education and digital divide; iv) Cultural plurality and environmental rights; v) Policy implementation gap; vi) Peace and security, strategic alliances; and vii) Citizen participation. These dialogues also led to proposals to take advantage of the organization's initiatives to strengthen the women's agenda and the visibility of women's voices and leadership for public policy advocacy.

In addition, a total of **75 young people have improved their knowledge and capacity on nonviolent communication** through two dynamic and participatory workshops [\[LINK\]](#) [\[LINK\]](#), establishing a safe space in which youth working with UN Women gained awareness

on nonviolent communication, peaceful dispute and conflict resolution and empathy, while strengthening the values of tolerance, respect, empathy, and reconciliation with youth, and generating links between the diversity of youth in the Group. These workshops were given by Claudia Marti, Peace and Development Advisor for the United Nations system in Bolivia. In these virtual workshops, although a total of 75 people entered the zoom room, a total of 66 people registered, 52 women, 9 men and 3 non-binary people, from a total of 41 organizations.

Moreover, through UN WOMEN strategic partner Coordinadora de la Mujer, 15 other spaces for dialogue will be held in the next months, in which we will contribute to the gradual replacement of the culture of violence with a culture of peace. This requires the participation of multiple actors with an attitude of listening, respect and recognition of the other, with sensitivity to context/conflict and action without harm. It is proposed to make this change happen through: a) Recognition of cultural and ethnic pluralism: intercultural, intersectional and plural approaches that promote respect for difference, dialogue, democracy and the common good; b) Conflict transformation: strengthening capacities for the articulation, management and peaceful transformation of conflicts and reconciliation processes; c) Reconciliation processes; d) Ending discrimination, violence and inequalities: working against all forms of discrimination and violence and promoting equality between women and men, youth and adults, etc. To achieve this result, the following activities will be carried out: Technical working groups on conflict and peace building and peace agendas (9 technical working groups of specialists, authorities and leaders on strengthening the social fabric and peace building (9 Departments); National Meeting of Women Actors of Change, generators of peace. Virtual (two days); Implementation of Dialogues between movements on conflict and peacebuilding.

---

**OUTCOME 2: "CONFLICTS LINKED TO THE ELECTORAL PROCESS ARE PREVENTED, MANAGED PEACEFULLY AND CHANNELED TO THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES".**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: [On track](#)**

**Progress summary: (3000 character limit)**

Dialogues became an important communication and information instrument in the general elections 2020 (presidential and legislative elections) as well as the subnational elections in 2021, constituting an important mechanism for democratic dialogue and conflict prevention at national and territorial level. The Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE) and the Departmental Electoral Tribunals (TED) promote different spaces for democratic dialogue with political actors and social organizations, assuming that the election is not only an administrative and technical process, but also requires processes of dialogue and political management with political parties and civil society.

The dialogues contributed to recovering the legitimacy of the Electoral Management Body. From an electoral body reluctant to engage in processes of interaction and communication with political parties and civil society organizations, we are moving to a new OEP that is open to dialogue and communication on a permanent basis. This undoubtedly generates an auspicious environment to develop a democratic electoral process.

Dialogue and direct democratic deliberation with conflict-sensitive actors, which through information processes on the electoral process, were able to raise awareness and mitigate polarization that could jeopardize the electoral process. In addition, the promotion of electoral forums for candidates of political organizations to inform citizens about their government programs contributed to create a democratic space for deliberation. This format has enjoyed great success, as this way of informing citizens in Bolivia had fallen into oblivion. In total, the electoral project supported around 25 forums/debates of mayoral and gubernatorial candidates prior to the subnational elections. These public debates, broadcasted on television and radio, consisted of around eight candidates each who used the space to debate and present their proposals to the voters.

In total, until June 2021, more than 370 electoral dialogues were carried out by the UNDP electoral project in cooperation with the TSE and the TEDs. The participation of around 13,700 people, including representatives of political parties, civil society organizations, media, indigenous peoples' organizations, women, youth, and others, to engage in permanent dialogue processes. The diversity of dialogue formats (multiparty roundtables, conversations, webinars, colloquiums, electoral forums) and the multiplicity of topics addressed eased the approach and met the expectations of the different political and social actors. It is estimated that 38% of the participants were women and 12% were young people. In sum, the democratic dialogues as a tool during the elections contributed substantially to create an environment conducive for a democratic and peaceful coexistence.

***Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome: (1000 character limit)***

Gender equality is an integral part of the activities and results sought by the project. The strategic alliance with UN Women and the gender area of the TSE generated a key synergy to address the challenge of gender equity in the 2020 general and 2021 subnational elections. Two areas of intervention were designed and executed:

1. Strategy to support the exercise of women's political rights in the 2020 and 2021 electoral process, whose main line of work was the execution of political dialogues with a gender and rights perspective in order to make visible the leadership of women candidates in political organizations and to show their programmatic proposals. Six meetings were held with women candidates, both young and indigenous, at the national and territorial levels.
2. Strengthening the gender area of the TSE to prevent harassment and political violence against women in political parties. To this end, information processes were carried out at the national and territorial level on the regulations on harassment and violence and awareness campaigns were conducted with political organizations.

The Initiative has contributed to raising public awareness of the exercise of political rights on the day of the subnational elections. Specifically, UN Women in coordination with the Gender Unit of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, has developed content and material for women candidates for the exercise of their political rights, such as the Guide for incorporating non-sexist language in OEP publications (1,000 copies) and the Guide for Free Women in Politics to combat harassment and digital violence (1,500 copies), and material with information with a gender and diversity approach within the framework of Law No. 807 to raise awareness and guarantee the exercise of the right to vote of the LGTBQ+ population (5,000 posters and 20,000 flyers). Also, radio communication materials were produced and disseminated, such as two (2)

radio spots for the promotion of female candidates in Spanish, Quechua, Aymara and Guarani; 2 radio spots in Spanish, Quechua, Aymara y Guaraní for the promotion of the regulation of misdemeanors and sanctions, and harassment and political violence; 2 radio spots in Spanish, quechua, Aymara y guaraní for the promotion and respect for the vote of the LGBTQ+ population; and 3 microprograms on the role of youth with a gender approach in municipal management, cyberbullying and political harassment and violence. Finally, digital materials for social networks were developed and disseminated to promote women's voting during Election Day. The communication and information material has been disseminated nationwide in more than 61 radio stations in rural and urban areas; the social media material was disseminated on the pages of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (218,425 followers), UN Women (23,906 followers), the Democratic Parity Observatory (3,297 followers) and other United Nations agencies in Bolivia. The printed materials were delivered to the Departmental Electoral Courts, who distributed the personnel under their charge and through their departmental offices. The printed materials were delivered to the Departmental Electoral Courts, who distributed them to all the authorized polling stations.

---

**OUTCOME 3: “THE EXERCISE OF HUMAN RIGHTS, WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, IS EFFECTIVELY MONITORED BY LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL ACTORS, AND ELECTIONS ARE CONDUCTED FREE OF VIOLENCE, WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO VIOLENCE AGAINST FEMALE CANDIDATES AND VOTERS.”**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: [On track](#)**

**Progress summary: (3000 character limit)**

The outputs under outcome 3 has been fulfilled successfully. OHCHR conducted a series of meetings, workshops, seminars and training programs with civil society organizations and the NHRI on the methodology of human rights monitoring in the context of elections. A grant programme is currently carrying out in order to provide civil society organizations with the technical tools for the work of monitoring with special focus on civil and political rights and fundamental freedoms in the context of the electoral process. The beneficiary organizations have a specific focus on LGBTI rights and women’s right to political participation.

In the context of the electoral process, OHCHR deployed four teams in situ covering six main Departments (Santa Cruz, Beni, Chuquisaca, Potosi, La Paz, and Cochabamba), supported by remote monitoring of other three Departments. This deployment has proved to be instrumental to report live on 18 October, including through permanent presence at the “Situation Room” established by the RC, as well as to coordinate actions with the HQ, the RC, the SG Special Envoy, the Peace Initiative, etc. and also continues to undertake regular missions in different departments to monitor human rights situation in the post-electoral context and assessing risks in the run-up to the local elections. This deployment allows to have an updated analysis of the risk situation of the departments, as well as to establish effective communication channel with the authorities, the Departmental Electoral Tribunals, the Ombudsperson's Offices and civil society. Similar deployment of several teams was undertaken for the local elections in March – April 2021.

On 24 August 2020, the OHCHR Technical Mission in Bolivia published the report “The human rights situation in the aftermath of the October 2019 general elections in Bolivia”,

detailing the serious human rights violations committed between 20 October and 25 November 2019 amid a major political crisis after allegations of fraud during the elections. The Mission reached out to all political actors to present the findings of the report and was able to position the recommendations as a roadmap to assist the State in promoting structural changes and reforms to address the root causes of human rights violations and to ensure the non-recurrence.

OHCHR continued to accompany state institutions to promote independent and transparent investigations of human rights violations. It compiled a review of emblematic cases of possible judicial persecution, through specialized consultancy and the analysis of a series of files based on international standards on due process, to identify patterns, issue key recommendations and offer assistance and advice. In this context, the Mission has identified some emblematic patterns and cases through testimonies, observation of judicial hearings, visits to police and penitentiary facilities, and monitoring of information generated by the media. The Mission continued to observe acts of judicial persecution, improper use of criminal action, and violation of judicial independence, among others.

Special attention throughout OHCHR activities was paid to the prohibition of discriminatory and hate speech, as well as the protection and full, free and safe participation of the most vulnerable groups during elections, such as women, Indigenous peoples, LGBTI population, people with disabilities and young people, among others.

OHCHR Mission strengthened the technical assistance to the new authorities in the last months and will continue these activities in coming months, including to the Judicial Branch, the Attorney General's Office, SEPRET (National Torture Prevention Mechanism), NHRI, Penitentiary Directorate, Public Defender's Office, Police, Armed Forces, civil society, etc.

Significant progress has been made in the construction of an Early Warning System for cases of violations of women's rights, including political and civil rights, as well as possible social conflicts, taking into account that women and girls are the most affected by these, so that conflicts can be prevented or, where appropriate, mitigated through timely and prompt solutions. This has been possible thanks to the leadership and technical support of UN Women in the definition of a Warning System strategy document ([Link](#)) and the development of indicators which, with the aim of guaranteeing the sustainability of the system, have been selected so that the organizations and institutions that already generate this information do not have to make major modifications to the work they usually carry out, resulting rather in a work of synergies between the tasks and results of different organizations, such as United Nations agencies, civil society organizations, collectives and other organizations. A first group of indicators has been selected for structural problems that have not been solved for years and whose latent state can unleash social conflicts if they worsen, such as the number of cases of violence against women, the percentage of cases solved by the judiciary, etc. A second group of short-term indicators has been selected, which describe the characteristics of the conflicts and allow them to be monitored in a shorter period of time, in order to identify critical situations that can constitute states of alert differentiated according to their seriousness. These indicators have been presented, fed and validated by civil society and other UN agencies through virtual consultations ([Link](#); [Link](#)).

In addition, monitoring, compilation and analysis of big data and social networks will be carried out to feed indicators for the Early Warning System in the areas of political conflict, environment and natural resources, with the ultimate goal of identifying possible social conflicts in their emergence stage, preventing and addressing them at an early stage.

On the other hand, in order to identify and make recommendations to improve respect for due process guarantees in cases in which women are subject to investigation or criminal proceedings, a comprehensive assessment is being carried out to identify patterns of discrimination and institutional violence against women within the judicial system. To this end, a comparative analysis of "emblematic cases" of "judicial persecution" against women is being developed, comparing criminal proceedings under political persecution in the 2019-2020 post-election period, ordinary criminal proceedings initiated against women that do not meet the assumptions of political persecution; as well as criminal proceedings under political persecution and violence prior to the post-election conflict period. For the time being, a preliminary analysis of 7 emblematic cases has been carried out and a toolbox developed for the follow-up of judicial cases (strategic case control formats, action guides, working methods, checklists for the control of compliance with procedural guarantees and others) will be elaborated.

Moreover, alliances are being established with the Police and the Armed Forces, with the objective of working on an agenda that promotes gender equality and the eradication of violence against women within security institutions, while at the same time mainstreaming a gender perspective and the development of affirmative actions to contribute to the generation of equal opportunities and conditions for women who are part of the institutions. To this end, two Memorandum of Understanding are being developed, one with the Police and the Ministry of Government, and the other with the Bolivian Armed Forces. To achieve these objectives, an Action Plan will be established to enable these institutions to improve their level of gender sensitivity, helping to promote the empowerment of police and military women and gender equality within the security forces, based on D-CAF's self-assessment. Finally, a diagnosis of the situation of the Special Force to Combat Violence (FELCV) will be carried out under a multidimensional and simultaneous approach, in which the gaps between the quality parameters and the state of the situation will be established, as well as the necessary requirements and costs to close the identified gaps.

In addition, a capacity building process will be carried out for more than 500 people for the effective monitoring of the human rights situation, including gender equality, which will favour conflict prevention, as well as to promote the peaceful resolution and transformation of conflicts through techniques such as mediation and negotiation. This training process is tentatively oriented towards: Plurinational Legislative Assembly: 500 people (titular authorities, alternates and advisory team); Network of women human rights defenders: 100 women; Plurinational Service for Women and Depatriarchalisation: 5 women; Media: 30 people; United Nations System in Bolivia: 30 people, at least 15 of whom will be women.

Furthermore, technical and legal assistance is being provided to the Special Mixed Commission of Inquiry on Delays in the Attention and Resolution of Femicide Cases to investigate the causes of delays in the attention and resolution of cases of femicide and to propose measures that allow for their prompt and timely resolution by justice operators, in order to contribute to the implementation of the Commission's Work Plan.

***Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome: (1000 character limit)***

A communication strategy is being designed and developed, adapted to different actors and stakeholders, which makes visible the gender and intersectional approach in the prevention of social conflicts, focusing on the themes of conflict management and prevention, defense of human and women's rights, culture of peace, gender and violence. This strategy will make visible the differentiated impact of conflicts and human rights violations on women and girls, while at the same time making visible their role as peace builders and conflict resolvers. Furthermore, a communication strategy is being implemented to accompany the work being carried out with the Youth Group that works with UN Women. Audiovisual capsules have been produced for UN Women Bolivia's social networks, highlighting the role of youth as peace builders and defenders of gender equality. In addition, as part of this strategy, a TIK TOK contest was launched on 21 April (World Creativity and Innovation Day), with three categories: I am young, and I build peace; I am young and I defend gender equality; and I am young and I am an agent of change. Two videos per category were uploaded on 12 June and the 3 videos with the most reactions on social media will be chosen. The winners will be invited to join the Network of Women Human Rights Defenders, receiving the corresponding training in their role as activists.

---

**OUTCOME 4: “THE MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION, ADVISORY (POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL) AND COMMUNICATIONAL ACTIONS OF THE PROJECT GUARANTEE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT IN A TIMELY MANNER”.**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: [On track](#)**

**Progress summary: (3000 character limit)**

The project has allowed the consolidation of a series of institutional capacities within the system through the strategic analysis team coordinated by the RCO. With the completion of five rounds of opinion surveys up to May 2021, evidence was gathered for the analysis of the context and the construction of prospective socio-political scenarios.

The analysis team contains professionals from different agencies of the system and RCO officials. It combines multidisciplinary expertise including political, social and economic analysis. The different products produced by the unit have provided the UNCT with first-hand information and analysis for decision making, both at the strategic levels and in political relations with the government, as well as in defining the areas of sectoral and intersectoral intervention of each of the agencies.

The work of the analytical team has been particularly useful for the analysis of the events of the current year, which include the presidential electoral process, the relationship with the new authorities, the subnational electoral process and the necessary actions in a context of high polarization and social division.

Its inputs have also allowed the identification of a clear line of communication in which risks and opportunities have been evaluated in the face of political and economic contingencies, as well as support for the attention to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In a slow process of democratic and institutional redirection that will take several years to consolidate, the action of the strategic analysis unit is an indispensable element for the planning

of the system, especially considering the end of the current complementarity framework and the beginning of a new programming cycle that will start in 2022.

Regarding communicational actions, from 29 November to 5 December, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs and Peacebuilding and Peace Operations, Mr. Miroslav Jenča, undertook a mission to the cities of La Paz and Santa Cruz to reaffirm the UN's commitment to continue accompanying the country in the framework of the UN System-wide Peacebuilding Initiative in Bolivia.

UN Bolivia accompanied and facilitated the meetings, in addition to providing coverage of the mission on social media in coordination with DPPA. It also provided coverage of the signing of the commitment for the Second Phase of the project between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the United Nations. A press conference was convened, and a press release was prepared and disseminated on Mr. Jenca's statement at the end of his visit to the country. A media monitoring of the mission was also conducted.

In the first quarter of the year, the communications team continued to develop materials and support communications efforts for the promotion of human rights and gender equality through social media. In addition, the planning of the project report and communication products was carried out. In addition, project inputs and audio-visual materials were compiled for the project report and communication products. An exclusive interview with the Resident Coordinator was arranged for the newspaper La Razon, in which she commented on the progress of the Peacebuilding Initiative. The project began with the accompaniment of the electoral process and the respective media monitoring.

Given that the sub-national elections took place in March, a communication room was established during the first days with the participation of the task force formed by RCO, UNDP, OHCHR and UN Women to accompany the sub-national elections and monitor the media, with an emphasis on the electoral context and the human rights situation with a gender perspective. During the process, the communications team filmed and photographed the election. In addition, the SG's statements on the situation in Bolivia were disseminated.

In the second quarter of the year, the communication team coordinated with DPPA for the elaboration of the report and products according to the project's communication strategy. In a meeting with Fatimah Inayet, PBF-DPPA Public Information Officer, the platform for the presentation and dissemination of this report was defined.

***Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome: (1000 character limit)***

Since the beginning of the year, UN Women and UNDP organized a series of webinars and discussions with women candidates for the subnational elections. These events were widely disseminated through the social media of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, Departmental Electoral Tribunals and UN System agencies in Bolivia.

On the occasion of Bolivian Women's Day, 8 March, UN Bolivia published a press release on the situation of women in the country, with emphasis on those in vulnerable situations, and to



recognize their great contribution to the recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic. This publication was picked up by the press and disseminated through social media.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

<p><b>Monitoring:</b> Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)</p>	<p>Do outcome indicators have baselines? please select</p> <p>Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? please select</p>
<p><b>Evaluation:</b> Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? please select</p>	<p>Evaluation budget (response required):</p> <p>If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations (1500 character limit):</p>
<p><b>Catalytic effects (financial):</b> Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.</p>	<p>Name of funder:            Amount:</p>
<p><b>Other:</b> Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (1500 character limit)</p>	

#### **PART IV: COVID-19**

*Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

- 1) Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:  
\$
  
- 2) Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

In the case of the electoral support project, in 2020 the initial budget required revision in order to accommodate the special needs identified to ensure a safely environment during elections. Due to the restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, many of the “dialogue events” were organized on-line, which led to a budgetary revision allowing resources available to the third phase of the project (July-December 2021).

**In general terms for the program, the context of the pandemic had a significant impact on the implementation of its activities, mainly in terms of temporality. Particularly, the Dialogues Component was the most affected because the processes of meetings between sectors of society in conflict implied an approach and reflection that demands interaction and that is difficult to achieve by virtual means, much more in our environment.**

**For these reasons, it is necessary to ask the PBF for an extension of the Program in terms of time and with some adjustments in the current topic of the reunification of the Bolivian people.**

Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

- Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications
- Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery
- Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management
- Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma
  
- Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire
- Other (please describe):

**If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)**

OHCHR has continued to closely monitor the human rights situation in the context of the pandemic combined with the change of the government (National and Subnational), in which new social and political conflicts were likely to arise.

The Penitentiary Regime under the Ministry on Interior was also supported in drafting Covid-19 guidelines to prevent and curb the contagions in the places of detention while protecting human rights of persons deprived of their liberty. As a result of the advocacy, some categories of prisoners (persons with disabilities, with HIV, elderly persons, those with chronic illnesses, etc) were included in the priority lists for vaccines.

## PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Using the **Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments-** provide an update on the achievement of **key indicators** at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
<b>Outcome 1</b> Sectores encontrados de la ciudadanía participan en la prevención y superación de conflictos, identifican intereses comunes, cooperan en la realización de objetivos compartidos y contribuyen a definir una agenda de políticas públicas propicias para la consolidación de la paz y un desarrollo sostenible.	<b>Indicator 1.1</b> Nivel de confianza en el diálogo como espacio de canalización de prioridades ciudadanas (desagregado por grupo poblacionales: mujeres, jóvenes y poblaciones indígenas y/o afrodescendientes),					<p>En razón a la situación política inicial (gobierno de transición) y posteriormente a las limitaciones ocasionadas por la pandemia COVID-19, lamentablemente las consultas ciudadanas, los encuentros departamentales y nacionales no pudieron implementarse.</p> <p>(Output 1.1, 1.2 y 1.3)</p> <p>No obstante, desde inicios del año 2021, se viene explorando redireccionar el Programa hacia una iniciativa de Reconciliación/Reencuentro entre bolivianos y bolivianas. Este proceso ha demandado bastante abogacía, consultas y diálogos con distintos actores.</p> <p>Los resultados de este análisis se completarán a fines del mes de septiembre de 2021, fecha en la cual se propondrá una reformulación ante el PBF.</p>
	<b>Indicator 1.2</b> Agendas sectoriales e intersectoriales renovadas y construidas colectivamente, para alimentar la Agenda Pública Nacional.					
<b>Output 1.1</b> Espacios de diálogo ciudadano para la superación de	<b>Indicator 1.1.1</b> Número de Propuestas Ciudadanas sistematizadas.					

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
conflictos e identificación de intereses comunes, generan acuerdos mínimos para la Agenda Nacional.	<b>Indicator 1.1.2</b> Número de consultas ciudadanas realizadas.					
	<b>Indicator 1.1.3</b> Porcentaje de mujeres y jóvenes que participaron en las consultas ciudadanas.					
<b>Output 1.2</b> Acuerdos mínimos departamentales contruidos a través de plataformas de diversos actores y grupos representativos del Departamento.	<b>Indicator 1.2.1</b> Propuestas de acuerdos mínimos departamentales contruidos colectivamente.					
	<b>Indicator 1.2.2</b> Número de encuentros departamentales realizados					
	<b>Indicator 1.2.3</b> Porcentaje de mujeres y jóvenes que participan de los encuentros departamentales					
<b>Output 1.3</b> Acuerdos mínimos nacionales contruidos a través de plataformas de diversos actores y grupos representativos.	<b>Indicator 1.3.1</b> Propuesta de acuerdos mínimos nacionales contruidos colectivamente.					
	<b>Indicator 1.3.2</b> Número de mesas temáticas realizadas					

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
	<b>Indicator 1.3.3</b> Porcentaje de mujeres y jóvenes que participan de las mesas temáticas					
<b>Output 1.4</b> Necesidades y demandas de los grupos de mujeres son integradas a las Conversaciones para el Futuro de Bolivia, a través de actoras clave en la prevención de posibles conflictos y la reconstrucción del tejido social y consolidación de la paz.	<b>Indicator 1.4.1</b> Número de mujeres y mujeres jóvenes que fortalecen sus capacidades para el diálogo y negociación	0	27	0	66 jóvenes, de los cuales 52 eran mujeres, 9 hombres y 3 personas no binarias	66 jóvenes, de los cuales 52 eran mujeres, 9 hombres y 3 personas no binarias  Posteriormente, se llevará a cabo un proceso de fortalecimiento de capacidad sobre cuestiones de género y paz para 500 autoridades de la Asamblea Legislativa Plurinacional y sus equipos técnicos: - 500 autoridades de la Asamblea Legislativa Plurinacional y sus equipos técnicos, considerando que las Cámaras están conformadas por un total de 86 mujeres y 89 hombres; - 100 mujeres que formarán parte de la Red de Mujeres Defensoras de Derechos Humanos; - 5 mujeres del Servicio Plurinacional de Mujeres y Despatriarcalización; - 30 Personas de ONU Bolivia: al menos 15 personas mujeres.
	<b>Indicator 1.4.2</b> Número de mesas de diálogo que abordan las necesidades específicas de las mujeres en el proceso de construcción de paz	0	10	5	2 diálogos 2020 3 diálogos 2021 5 diálogos en total	Los espacios de diálogo fueron postergados por el aplazamiento de las elecciones. Este año se tuvieron 3 diálogos virtuales y se ha establecido un acuerdo con el Comité Coordinador de Mujeres, que realizará al menos 15 diálogos más.
<b>Outcome 2</b> Conflictos vinculados al proceso electoral son prevenidos, manejados de manera pacífica y	<b>Indicator 2.1</b> Mejora de la percepción de confianza de la población sobre el Órgano Plurinacional Electoral en encuestas nacionales.	Según Página 7, de acuerdo con datos de la empresa Mercados y Muestras, para el 29 de septiembre de 2019, el 68% de los bolivianos	Al menos 60% de la ciudadanía aprueba la gestión de los procesos electorales 2020-2021 por el OEP (50% mujeres)	53%	53% de la población aprueba la gestión del OEP (Encuesta flash ONU-OCR, 1/10/20)	El OEP con apoyo del PNUD está actualmente trabajando en una nueva encuesta sobre la percepción del OEP. Los datos de esta estarán disponibles a partir de fines de junio 2021.

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
canalizados a las autoridades competentes		consideraba cierta la posibilidad de fraude electoral en el proceso eleccionario de octubre • Según información de Correo del Sur, basada en las conclusiones de la empresa Ciesmori, para el 12 de octubre de 2019, el 45,8% de los bolivianos no aprobaba la gestión del OEP.				
	<b>Indicator 2.2</b> Evidencias serias de irregularidades en el proceso de las elecciones generales y subnacionales 2020-2021	Observaciones electorales internacional y auditoria (OEA) detectaron serias irregularidades en el proceso electoral 2019	Misiones internacionales de observación electoral no detectan serias irregularidades que cuestionen la legitimidad de los procesos electorales.	Misiones internacionales (OEA, UNIORE y misiones nacionales (Observa Bolivia y ODC) ratifican elecciones transparentes, imparciales, creíbles, sin irregularidades que afecten los resultados.	Las elecciones subnacionales del 07 de marzo se realizaron en un ambiente democrático y pacífico.	
<b>Output 2.1</b> Mesas de diálogo entre el TSE/TED y las organizaciones	<b>Indicator 2.1.1</b> Número de participantes en las mesas de diálogos.	0	300	180	Aprox. 2000	Debido a la alta cantidad de mesas de diálogos realizadas a nivel nacional y departamental, el target ha sido altamente superado.



	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
políticas a nivel nacional y departamental realizadas	<b>Indicator 2.1.2</b> Número de mesas de diálogo entre el TSE y las organizaciones políticas.	0	30	50	140	
	<b>Indicator 2.1.3</b> Número de códigos de conducta para desarrollo electoral democrático y pacífico firmados	0	10	6	14	Se ha firmado un acuerdo nacional para las elecciones subnacionales y varios a nivel departamental para elecciones pacífico y seguras.
Output 2.2 Mesas de dialogo del OEP con Organizaciones de Sociedad Civil priorizando zonas sensibles al conflicto /El Alto, La Paz, Sacaba/Chapare, Cochabamba, Yapacani, Santa Cruz, Potosí, Sucre).	<b>Indicator 2.2.1</b> Número de participantes de mesas de diálogos del OEP con Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil.	0	300	250	1000	Debido a la alta cantidad de mesas de diálogos realizadas a nivel nacional y departamental, el target ha sido altamente superado.
	<b>Indicator 2.2.2</b> Número de Foros políticos entre candidatos de la contienda electoral (diputados, senadores).	0	50	20	25	
	<b>Indicator 2.2.3</b> Piezas de información/comunicación que reflejan los contenidos de los encuentros entre medios y el Órgano electoral difundidas en medios de comunicación, a través de	0	40	20	40	El PNUD apoyó la producción de piezas de información sobre el proceso electoral, la participación de mujeres, pueblos indígenas difundidas a nivel nacional y departamental.

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
	organizaciones de la sociedad civil y otros.					
Output 2.3 Encuentros de diálogo democrático intra e inter partidarios de candidatas mujeres, jóvenes y de pueblos indígenas que generen acuerdos para impulsar y promover los derechos de las mujeres, jóvenes y pueblos indígenas.	<b>Indicator 2.3.1</b> Número de programas de capacitación organizados para alentar a las mujeres a participar en las elecciones de 2020-2021.	0	20	6	12	12 encuentros con candidatas mujeres en las elecciones generales 2020 y subnacionales 2021.
	<b>Indicator 2.3.2</b> Número de programas de capacitación para promover la participación e inclusión de los pueblos indígenas en el proceso electoral	0	20	50	100	Facilitadores contratados por el PNUD realizaron capacitaciones en las comunidades de las circunscripciones indígenas en las dos elecciones.
	<b>Indicator 2.3.3</b> Número de debates de candidatas mujeres, jóvenes y pueblos indígenas durante el proceso electoral.	0	5	15	20	Debates entre mujeres, jóvenes y pueblos indígenas candidatos a diputados de la Asamblea Legislativa a nivel nacional y departamental.
<b>Outcome 3</b> El ejercicio de los derechos humanos, con especial atención a los civiles y políticos, es monitoreado efectivamente por actores locales e	<b>Indicator 3.a</b> Medidas de protección a los derechos humanos tomadas por autoridades locales con base a los informes de OACNUDH y de Organizaciones nacionales.	N/A	20			
	<b>Indicator 3 b:</b>					

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
internacionales, y las elecciones se desarrollan libres de violencia, con especial atención a la violencia contra mujeres candidatas y votantes.	Mecanismo de seguimiento de la situación de derechos humanos funcionando. <b>Indicator 3.c</b> Porcentaje de reportes de violencia contra las mujeres en el contexto electoral que son atendidos y resueltos en tiempo real.	0	80%	100%	Los informes generados por ONU Mujeres para monitorear casos de violencia y violación de los derechos de las mujeres están 100% enfocados en la población objetivo. Se adjunta un informe sobre la situación electoral y el monitoreo de la violación de los derechos de las mujeres.	Se ha desarrollado <u>una estrategia</u> que incluye datos sobre casos tratados por el Órgano Electoral Plurinacional.
<b>Output 3.1</b> La situación de los derechos humanos y las probables violaciones de los derechos civiles y políticos son monitoreadas y se cuenta con información fiable sobre la misma.	<b>Indicator 3.1.1</b> Número de casos monitoreados y documentados. Baseline: 0 Target:	0	30 (50 % de los casos son de mujeres, 15% jóvenes)		En los períodos preelectorales, el OHCHR prestó especial atención a los incidentes vigilados y a la discriminación, la incitación al odio y la incitación a la violencia, incluso contra candidatas y candidatos, personal electoral, así como a las limitaciones a las libertades de reunión pacífica, expresión y opinión. El OHCHR registró 47 incidentes de violencia política durante la campaña electoral del 6 de septiembre al 15 de octubre de 2020. De los 47 incidentes de violencia registrados, 38 corresponden a ataques contra partidarios de partidos políticos y cuatro habrían ocurrido en el contexto de enfrentamientos entre simpatizantes de	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
					<p>partidos políticos antagónicos; dos a actos de hostigamiento contra autoridades electorales y judiciales, y tres a ataques contra periodistas que cubrían eventos de campaña política. OHCHR también identificó que, de los 47 incidentes de violencia, seis de esos incidentes estaban dirigidos específicamente contra mujeres simpatizantes de los partidos políticos.</p> <p>El 18 de octubre de 2020 (elecciones generales), OHCHR supervisó un total de 30 mesas electorales en 6 departamentos. El 7 de marzo de 2021 (elecciones subnacionales), OHCHR supervisó un total de 53 mesas electorales, incluida la votación en cinco prisiones.</p>	
	<b>Indicator 3.1.2</b> Número de misiones de verificación al terreno efectuadas	0	10			
	<b>Indicator 3.1.3</b> Número de informes periódicos generados por OACNUDH sobre la	0	18			

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
	situación de derechos humanos en Bolivia					
<b>Output 3.2.</b> Las Organización de la Sociedad Civil y las instituciones públicas son fortalecidas en cuanto a la observación, monitoreo y a la promoción de derechos humanos, las garantías del debido proceso y la rendición de cuentas en el contexto electoral.	<b>Indicator 3.2.1</b>	<b>Output Indicator 3.2.1</b>  Número de organizaciones e instituciones capacitadas  Baseline:0  Target:10 (50% mujeres) (30% jóvenes)			Los días 4 y 6 de octubre de 2020, la Misión realizó un taller virtual destinado a capacitar a las 16 organizaciones clave de la sociedad civil sobre el monitoreo de recursos humanos en el contexto de las elecciones. El objetivo fue fortalecer las estrategias de monitoreo de derechos humanos durante las elecciones, lo que permite definir parámetros claros para la documentación, denuncia, prevención de violaciones y protección de derechos humanos, antes, durante y después de las elecciones generales en Bolivia. El 13 de octubre de 2020, el OHCHR impartió una capacitación similar a 80 personas de la Institución Nacional de Derechos Humanos/Defensoría del Pueblo (se impartió capacitación a representantes de la Oficina Nacional y a 9 Oficinas Departamentales).	
		<b>Output Indicator 3.2.2</b>	0	5		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
		Número de denuncias presentadas por organizaciones de Sociedad civil a mecanismos de derechos humanos sobre la base del monitoreo realizado.				
	<b>Indicator 3.2.3</b>	Número de organizaciones de Sociedad civil que recibieron un grant para implementar un plan de monitoreo elaborado para el contexto electoral  Baseline: NA  Target: (50% mujeres) (30% jóvenes)			En el marco del programa de subvenciones del PBF, la Misión recibió y evaluó 11 propuestas de subvenciones de organizaciones de la sociedad civil locales y nacionales que realizan actividades de vigilancia de los derechos humanos en el contexto electoral. El proceso de evaluación utilizado por criterios estrictos y competitivos determina las organizaciones beneficiarias. Como resultado, cuatro ONG recibieron subvenciones, con un fuerte componente de derechos LGBTI y de las mujeres.	
<b>Output 3.3</b> La aplicación del principio de no discriminación es efectivamente monitoreada por	<b>Indicator 3.3.1</b> Número de casos de violaciones de los derechos de las mujeres y poblaciones indígenas monitoreados en el contexto electoral.	0	10 (60 % casos de mujeres y 30% casos de jóvenes)			

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
medio del seguimiento de casos de violaciones de derechos humanos con énfasis en género y pueblos indígenas.	<b>Indicator 3.3.2</b> Número de organizaciones de la sociedad civil e instituciones que reciben capacitaciones sobre monitoreo de derechos humanos con enfoque de género y no discriminación.	0	8 (50% mujeres) (30% jóvenes)			
	<b>Indicator 3.3.3</b> Número de misiones a terreno para documentar casos de discriminación en el contexto electoral.	0	10			
<b>Output 3.4</b> Sistema de alerta temprana de los casos de vulneración de derechos políticos de las mujeres establecido.	<b>Indicator 3.4.1</b> Mecanismo de seguimiento y monitoreo de mensajes de odio y discriminación establecido	NA	1	1	1 mecanismo interno ha sido desarrollado para monitorear casos de violencia y acoso político antes, durante y después de las elecciones.	Se ha elaborado la propuesta metodológica para el Sistema de Alerta Temprana, se han tenido reuniones con organizaciones de la sociedad civil para la retroinformación de los indicadores identificados, se está creando un sistema web y una aplicación
	<b>Indicator 3.4.2</b> Capacitaciones a organizaciones de mujeres, de derechos humanos, feministas y representantes de la sociedad civil en prevención, monitoreo, seguimiento de los casos de vulneración de derechos de las mujeres en contexto electoral y vocería.	0	9	-	-	Este proceso de capacitación está orientado tentativamente hacia: Asamblea Legislativa Plurinacional: 500 personas (autoridades titulares, suplentes y equipo asesor); Red de defensoras de los derechos humanos: 100 mujeres; Servicio Plurinacional de la Mujer y La Despatriarcalización: 5 mujeres; Medios de comunicación: 30 personas; Sistema de las Naciones Unidas en Bolivia: 30 personas, de las cuales al menos 15 serán mujeres.  En el próximo trimestre, 9 mujeres VNU de organizaciones de base en Bolivia serán capacitadas en portavoces, comunicación, negociación, mediación y monitoreo de derechos humanos, acoso y violencia

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
						política y alimentarán el Sistema de Alerta Temprana monitoreando conflictos y violaciones de derechos.
	<b>Indicator 3.4.3</b> Convenio entre ONU Mujeres y defensoras de derechos humanos, organizaciones de mujeres y organizaciones de la sociedad civil para el establecimiento de una alianza para prevenir y monitorear vulneraciones de los derechos de las mujeres en el contexto electoral.	NA	1	1	<b>1 Acuerdo</b> de colaboración con la Coordinadora de la Mujer	Se están elaborando otros acuerdos.
<b>Output 3.5</b> Mecanismo de monitoreo y seguimiento para el respeto de los derechos de las mujeres en las propuestas de los partidos políticos establecido y funcionando	<b>Output Indicator 3.5.1</b> Mecanismo de monitoreo y seguimiento diseñado e implementado	NA	1	1	<b>1 mecanismo interno</b> ha sido desarrollado para monitorear casos de violencia y acoso político antes, durante y después de las elecciones.	También se llevó a cabo <u>una matriz</u> que monitorea las propuestas políticas para las elecciones nacionales.
	<b>Output Indicator 3.5.2</b> Estrategia de comunicación diseñada e implementada	NA	1	1		La propuesta de estrategia de comunicación se presentó por primera vez el 22 de abril, pero aún está en proceso de ser validada por el equipo de comunicación. Además, se está llevando a cabo un proceso de acuerdo a largo plazo para aplicar y difundir esta estrategia.
	<b>Output Indicator 3.5.3</b> Número de publicaciones desarrolladas	NA	1/ mes	10	6 videos de jóvenes como agentes de cambio por la paz y la igualdad. Además, se realizaron otros 4 videos, visibilizando a los	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresbolivia/videos/284849766675708">https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresbolivia/videos/284849766675708</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresbolivia/videos/326568742431124">https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresbolivia/videos/326568742431124</a>



	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
					jóvenes en sus iniciativas por los derechos humanos, la igualdad de género, la protección del medio ambiente y la paz. En total, <b>10 videos</b> .	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresbolivia/videos/175972221206051">https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresbolivia/videos/175972221206051</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresbolivia/videos/187622729980150">https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresbolivia/videos/187622729980150</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=541815700532187">https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=541815700532187</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresbolivia/videos/1047401759123189">https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresbolivia/videos/1047401759123189</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresbolivia/videos/319755353150054">https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresbolivia/videos/319755353150054</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresbolivia/videos/1654016344798643">https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresbolivia/videos/1654016344798643</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresbolivia/videos/183130163654915">https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresbolivia/videos/183130163654915</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresbolivia/videos/197964281892212">https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresbolivia/videos/197964281892212</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresbolivia/videos/308553143986066">https://www.facebook.com/onumujeresbolivia/videos/308553143986066</a>
<b>Outcome 4</b> La gestión, monitoreo y evaluación, asesoría (política, económica y social) y las acciones comunicacionales del Proyecto garantizan la implementación del Proyecto en tiempo y forma.	<b>Indicator 4.1</b> Lineamientos y procedimientos del Fondo de Construcción de Paz (PBF), son aplicados de manera efectiva	0	Informe anual		Se ha compartido las normativas y las comunicaciones con todas las Agencias participantes y se ha preparado de forma conjunta el Informe Anual del Programa.	
	<b>Indicator 4.2</b> Estrategia de Comunicación para el Proyecto desarrollada e implementada.	N/A				Durante el primer semestre de 2021, la Unidad de Análisis definió que el proyecto asumirá un bajo perfil mediático con actividades de comunicación ocasionales debido a la situación política y de salud en el país.
<b>Output 4.1</b> Sistema de gestión, información, reporte y monitoreo del Proyecto operando.	<b>Indicator 4.1.1</b> Sistema de gestión e implementación acompañando los 3 Componentes del Proyecto en funcionamiento.	0	1		En primer trimestre del año 2021 se han llevado a cabo distintas reuniones sobre mecanismos de gestión y gobernanza.	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
					<p>En el mes de febrero de 2021 se ha llevado un Taller de intercambio sobre el sistema de gestión y gobernanza con la participación de las Agencias participantes y los y las colegas del Equipo de Iniciativa de Paz.</p> <p>Se han sostenido reuniones de coordinación del Equipo de Iniciativa regularmente, es decir de forma semanal o en su defecto quincenal durante toda la duración del Programa.</p>	
	<b>Indicator 4.1.2</b> Sistema de Reporte y Monitoreo en funcionamiento, y Evaluación Externa conducida en la etapa final del Proyecto.					
	<b>Indicator 4.1.3</b> Lineamientos comunicacionales desarrollados para los 3 Componentes del Proyecto.	N/A				Debido al bajo perfil mediático asumido por el proyecto, el equipo de comunicaciones se coordinó estrechamente sobre la base de las siguientes directrices: 1) apoyo a la promoción y registro del proceso electoral, 2) promoción de los derechos humanos con especial atención a la igualdad de género, y 3) promoción y visibilidad de los esfuerzos de diálogo nacional.
<b>Output 4.2</b> Sistema de monitoreo de la coyuntura establecido	<b>Indicator 4.2.1</b> Número de informes de coyuntura producidos, que contemplen los insumos recogidos de las encuestas	NA	Unidad de análisis de monitoreo establecida y en funcionamiento	Unidad en funcionamiento y con entregas mensuales de	Dos productos de análisis de coyuntura (PPT) presentados al grupo de iniciativa de paz en los meses de junio y julio.	Las presentaciones de análisis de coyuntura se establecieron con la periodicidad mensual desde el mes de junio de 2021.

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
(Unidad de Análisis)	rápidas sobre el posicionamiento de la población.			análisis de coyuntura	<p>Ambos basados en información de encuestas flash, análisis de medios y consulta a expertos.</p> <p>Se han desarrollado 5 rondas de encuestas flash iniciadas en el 2020, los insumos han permitido realizar reflexiones y análisis sobre el contexto, los cuales han fortalecido al Equipo de Iniciativa de Paz principalmente.</p>	
	<b>Indicator 4.2.2</b> Diagnóstico prospectivo sobre los desafíos centrales en el país.	NA	Productos de análisis prospectivo basado en evidencia (encuestas, entrevistas, análisis de medios)	Dos productos hasta fines de 2021	Un producto (PPT) sobre análisis prospectivo y demanda de la ciudadanía realizado con base en encuesta de opinión (mes de mayo)	