**COMMENTS ON THE UNDP DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT FOR BOLIVIA (2023-2027)**

*First regular session 2023*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Comments by Sweden** | **UNDP response** |
| * The draft program document should recognise the tensions, disagreements, and conflicts present within the Bolivian state apparatus, between different levels of governance (national, municipal, regional). Recognising such tensions to a larger extent could both allow UNDP to design a more viable and sustainable strategy and identify areas in which its action could help solve such difficulties. It is positive that the draft recognises the need to prevent and limit tensions, but this should not be limited to a separate area, but rather be integrated in the analysis and systematically addressed in the program in general.
 | * The following statement was included in as paragraph 34: UNDP will apply the Do No Harm tool from 2023 and transversally to the Programme to generate a permanent context assessment process, internalising the assessment's results in the implementation strategies. At the same time, the analysis will allow UNDP to identify specific actions that address dividing and connecting factors, particularly in preventing conflict context and emphasizing a transformation perspective, as appropriate.
 |
| * We welcome the prominent focus given to environmental issues, which are key challenges for Bolivia. However, we would suggest a clearer statement on the lack of sustainability of current extractive practices in several areas. For instance, Bolivia has one of the highest rates of deforestation in the world, and reportedly by far the fastest rate of deforestation per capita. Similarly, current mining practices contaminate water and soil, creating severe development problems for affected communities. The need to promote more sustainable modes of production than the ones currently in place should be clearly spelt out.
 | * The following statement was included in paragraph 3: Bolivia is risking its development sustainability; in 2020, the annual average rate of deforestation was 262.178 ha/year and per capita 310 m2/person/year for 2016-2017 . Also, current mining practices contaminate the water and soil, affecting communities and protected areas, for which sustainable modes of production should be used.
 |
| * In relation to the previous point, it is often claimed that Bolivia has vast possibilities in attracting climate funds for mitigation (funds in exchange for protecting forest resources in particular). UNDP should take a lead in exploring such possibilities and supporting Bolivia in accessing these funds.
 | * UNDP has mapped non market climate funds for mitigation and is exploring access to them along with the government.
 |
| * Considering the focus on environmental issues, the background description should further highlight the main environmental challenges that Bolivia is facing, e.g. deforestation, water contamination derived from human settlement, mining, and other productive sectors, and air emissions.
 | * The following statement was included in paragraph 3: The main environmental challenges are deforestation, water contamination from human settlements in rural and urban areas, mining and other productive sectors, and air emissions, mainly in large cities.
 |
| * Regarding the planned South-South cooperation (section 28), it could also be worth to explore collaboration opportunities with Brazil in halting deforestation.
 | * Brazil was included in paragraph 28.
 |
| * We suggest that the formulation in section 5 should be revised, since it can be misinterpreted. It is not clear the total share of women in informal jobs. Also, the term fragile jobs could be worth revising or given a brief clarification. *“Women are mainly outside the formal labour market, representing 60 per cent of the economically inactive population[1] and 80 per cent of those with high levels of informality. Young women are employed in fragile jobs…”*
 | * Paragraph 5 has been revised and adjusted, deleting references to formal employment and high levels of informality due to the lack of an official source of information. A footnote has also been added to clarify the term "fragile jobs" to which we refer.
 |
| * Could be worth to complement the “…*there are only two women mayors among the ten largest municipalities”* (section 9), by alsomentioning the total number of women mayors in Bolivian municipalities, which is about 10%.
 | * Paragraph 9 has been complemented with official information from the Supreme Electoral Tribunal; in percentages, it would represent 7%.
 |
| **Comments by the Plurinational State of Bolivia**  | **UNDP response** |
|  | In response to comments from the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, UNDP has made the following changes and adjustments to the CPD to align it with the language and Axis of the Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES) 2021-2025: * Section I:
1. Par. 2, updated the 2021 Gini index to 0.42.
2. Par. 4, updated the percentage of unemployment 2021 to 5.2 per cent.
3. Par. 5, updated the percentage of people with disabilities: 0.9 per cent of the population, and replacement of the data source to National Registry Program for Persons with Disabilities (2021).
4. Par. 6, replaced low by limited.
5. Par. 8, adjusted and replaced by a positive paragraph “it is important to improve people’s appreciation of democracy by strengthening values, behaviours and attitudes that encourage collectivism – such as collaboration, cooperation, reciprocity and trust”.
6. Par. 16, private actors detailed “Productive Development Bank (BPD), Financial System Supervisory Authority (ASFI), Association of Private Banks (ASOBAN) among others”.
* Section II and Results and Resources Framework:
1. Replaced resilience by response capacity.
* Results and Resources Framework:
1. National Priorities adjusted for the following Cooperation framework outcome involving UNDP: #1, #3 and #4
 |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_