
PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA

Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2021-2027

EN
ANNEX

Multi Annual Indicative Programme 2021-2027 – Plurinational State of Bolivia

1. The overall lines of the EU international partnership in the partner country/region

1.1. Basis for programming

Strategic objectives of the EU’s relationship with Bolivia

The strategic objectives of the partnership between the EU and its Member States and Bolivia are set in the Joint European Strategy (JES) to be extended for the 2021-2025 period¹. They are based on the National Development Strategy of the Bolivian Government, the Patriotic Agenda 2025, further developed by the 2016-2020 Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES) as part of the comprehensive development approach towards the principle of “Vivir Bien” (good living), focusing on strategic areas and prioritising goals, results, and actions. The upcoming PDES, still aligned with the Patriotic Agenda, is currently under preparation and is expected to be adopted before the end of 2021.

The JES is based on a commitment to work together and achieve significant, qualitative progress in the European partnership model in Bolivia. Accordingly, the initiative sets out the joint positions for the Plurinational State of Bolivia and its European partners.

In this context, the priority measures to be implemented under the JES since 2017 and in accordance with the commitments in the Agenda on Development Effectiveness are the following:

- Guarantee that the measures described in the JES are aligned with and complementary to the Patriotic Agenda 2025 and the upcoming 2021-2025 Economic and Social Development Plan;
- Seek to increase the proportion of resources used by national budget execution and procurement systems, as well as financial reporting standards;
- Seek to ensure that all new programmes, projects and cooperation initiatives are defined in the division of work to be Coordinated under the JES.

In order to face the pandemic and its socioeconomic forecasted adverse effects, the Bolivia Government is expected to promote an important boost of economic growth and employment for Bolivians. From the EU perspective, this economic growth should be compatible with an environmental, economic and social sustainability, based on good governance.

The social and political climate in the past years has been characterised by its volatility. Developments in good governance and justice need to be closely monitored.

The programme’s identification and formulation phases are expected to incorporate these factors into the final shaping and implementation of the MIP.

All actions taken under this programming exercise shall comply with EU legislation, in particular EU restrictive measures (sanctions) adopted pursuant to Article 215 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

¹ Paragraphs 50 and 51 of the JES of 23/09/2016.

1.2. Status of joint programming

The Joint European Strategy 2016-20 is to be further extended with a new Joint European Strategy for the period 2021-25, based on the Social and Economic Development Programme (PDES) 2021-2025, currently under elaboration and expected to be approved before the end of 2021.

The Joint European Strategy 2021-2025 is currently under elaboration. A joint analysis by EU, together with Member States and Switzerland, is expected by August 2021 and a new document shall be adopted before the end of 2021, mainstreaming the Team Europe Initiative (TEI), as its flagship initiative.

1.3. Priority areas of the EU's partnership with the partner country/region

Two priority areas are foreseen under the 2021-2027 MIP:

- Priority area 1 - Environment, Climate Change and Inclusive Economic Development
- Priority area 2 - Governance and Human Rights

The proposed interventions in these priority areas will contribute to the 2030 Agenda and will put into practice the EU's approach in financing sustainable development and poverty eradication as set in 2015 at the Addis Ababa Conference.

EU international partnership with Bolivia will be aligned with EU values and interests in conjunction with partner country' priorities, as:

- Contributing to a successful green and sustainable global economic recovery, linking investments to the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement; fighting inequalities by building more inclusive and sustainable and digital economies and societies, supporting human development, specially targeting women and young people: priority area 1.
- Promoting human rights and democracy, good governance and rule of law, as well as contributing to ensure peace and security: priority area 2.

The proposed MIP covers the overarching EU strategic policy priorities and objectives: green deal including climate change and environment, sustainable and inclusive growth with decent jobs, governance, peace and security, including human rights, democracy and rule of law. All those constitute a ground of shared interests and priorities between the EU and Bolivia.

1.4. Justification and context

The selection of the priority areas for Bolivia is aligned with the new Commission priorities and the geopolitical role of the EU, the context and needs of the Bolivian population following years of social and economic crisis, and lessons learnt from the implementation of previous interventions. Preliminary results of the 2014-2020 MIP's evaluation pointed at the need to keep supporting the sector of water and natural resources, strengthening the link between fight against illicit drugs with governance issues, and broadening the work on justice reform and fight against corruption, with the inclusion of governance and human rights, while balancing support to State and non-State actors.

Priority area 1: In line with the Bolivian Constitution and the Law of Mother Earth, the 2025 Patriotic Agenda aims at the universalisation of basic services – including water and sanitation – and environmental sovereignty. Bolivia being a loud defender of the Mother Earth rights in international fora, has nevertheless suffered from a slow implementation of its commitments

and significant tensions between environmental protection on the one hand and economic growth and production models on the other, mainly due to rural development techniques anachronism.

The environmental performance index places Bolivia at 88 out of 180 countries, well below the regional average in terms of environmental health. While being among the 20 countries with the highest water availability, uneven water distribution and weak management lead to frequent natural disasters and social conflicts related to environmental issues. Additionally lack of solid waste management increase the possibility of water contamination either for consumption or irrigation. Bolivia remains the 28th most vulnerable country to climate change², with losses almost three times the average of the other Latin American countries³. Despite important and increasing deforestation rates and illegal logging⁴, Bolivia is still home to about 3.5% of the world forest – including the Amazon – and from a biodiversity perspective has three⁵ of the five more important regional ecosystems.

The EU has supported the sector for the past decade through sector budget support, technical assistance as well as civil society interventions, aiming to: a) improve access to water and sanitation; b) manage river basins taking into account soil and natural disasters issues; c) manage natural protected areas; d) promote sustainable forest and wetland management and e) improve water and environmental governance. Overall results have been satisfactory and fully aligned with the government's priorities. However, social and political crises have slowed down the design and implementation of legislation and interventions and highlighted the need for continuous support.

A weak institutional framework does not allow the enforcement of decisions namely, the control of burning authorisations by local authorities. The consequence is that, early in the dry season, these authorised burns tend to get out of control, generating large-scale forest fires. Only between 2019 and 2020, more than six million hectares were lost.⁶

Similarly, without the implementation of a comprehensive water resources management policy, the economic and social consequences are also highly catastrophic. In 2016, poor planning in the use of drinking water left the city of La Paz, administrative capital of Bolivia, without water for almost two months. This poor planning, added to climatic events such as prolonged droughts, also affects remote populations, limiting their access to water for consumption and irrigation. In the latter case, even influencing its productive potential and therefore the local economy. The ability to comprehensively manage the basins that run through Bolivia, is another important element. Without strategic planning or risk analysis, actions such as uncontrolled logging in recharge areas could lead to river overflows or a decrease on water volume.

Under these scenario, the intensity and severity of natural disasters, coupled with the rise of health risks, have highlighted the need in addressing disaster risk prevention through targeted actions, like institution capacity building, linking it, in order to have an effective response, with existing social protection systems.

Even though the EU has supported policies to improve access to water, a rapid and unplanned urbanization process has led to increased pollution and distressed the quality of life and the access to public services mostly in peri-urban areas, affecting vulnerable populations. One of the main factors is the accelerated solid waste creation and a consequent deterioration of air and water. While Law 755 aims at waste prevention and the use and recovery of waste, solid waste management practices in most cities are still rudimentary and a national strategy on

² Germanwatch, Global Climate Risk Index 2018

³ UNISDR, Lifyears Index 2015

⁴ FAO Global Forest report includes Bolivia among the 10 countries with highest deforested surface, with a deforestation rate of over 225 million ha/year during 2010-20

⁵ Andes, Amazonia and South American lowlands. Source: EU regional biodiversity strategy "Larger than Jaguars"

⁶ CEDIB, Los incendios en la Chiquitania del 2019 Políticas devastadoras, acciones irresponsables y negligencia gubernamental, septiembre, 2020.

management of valuable waste is missing. The development of the waste management sector can lead to environmental improvements, employment creation, diminishing risks of contamination of air and water sources.

The Covid pandemic exacerbated profound inequalities and set back the late improvement in living standards for the poorest segments of the population, widening socio-economic gaps. Unemployment, informal work and self-employment are element of vulnerability in both urban and rural areas, and need to be addressed in line with the 2020 Bolivian National Job Recovery Plan. Rural poverty continues to be severe, with 53.9% living in moderate poverty and 33.4% in extreme poverty. There is a systematic lack of means to develop agriculture and other sustainable livelihood sources such as tourism and other services. These situation also relates to the problems mentioned before about the rapid and unplanned urbanizations process, and a potential link between the solid waste management sector and circular economy.

For this reasons, an integrated approach is needed in both rural and urban areas, promoting in a circular economy model, sustainable production practices, innovation and digitalization, enhancing food security and social inclusion, supporting job creation, vocational training and investment climate for Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Interventions in rural areas will build on the EU experience in supporting economic activities in coca production and outwards migration areas in order to reduce poverty and mitigate the risk of coca production areas expansion. This priority area will contribute to SDGs 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13 and 15.

Priority area 2: The Bolivian Constitution, together with the Patriotic Agenda, constitutes a solid framework for the promotion of Governance and Human Rights in the country. Over the last decade, Bolivia has significantly advanced in the recognition of innovative categories of rights, notably in the areas of indigenous people, environmental, social or women's rights. However, effective implementation still lags behind, partly due to the lack of funding and institutional capacity, as well as political and institutional tensions eroding the rule of law. Bolivia currently ranks 121st out of 128 countries, in the 2020 World Justice Project Rule of Law index, the second lowest regional score. The political crisis opened after the 2019 elections, evidenced the limitations of State institutions for granting political stability and safeguarding human rights. It also made re-emerge social divides that many though overcame, leading to a high polarization in society which persists to date. In the last two years, the EU has played a key role in mediation coupled with financial support to reinstall the constitutional order and find compromises between the hardened fronts. It comes clear that the EU should support these efforts, deeply rooted in EU values and principles as well as aligned to partner country's priorities. Past cooperation in this area has been provided under different EU instruments, partly due to the urgency in responding to the crisis. With this priority area the EU intends to provide a more strategic, structured and comprehensive support, being able to accompany political dialogue and commitments with financial and technical assistance, applying a longer-term development perspective beyond conjectural crisis. This sector will aim at reinstating governance and the rule of law, promoting human rights and combatting corruption and illicit traffic; complementing cooperation with the State with support to non-State actors on awareness-raising, advocacy and monitoring.

This priority area will contribute to EU principles outlined in the EU Human Rights and Democracy Strategy, its Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy for 2020-2024 and the Human Rights and Democracy Country Strategy for Bolivia for 2021-2024 and to SDG 3, 5 and 16; to the observance of international conventions ratified by Bolivia on Human Rights, Good Governance and Drug Control; to the implementation of GSP+ commitments, and to the implementation of the recommendations of the Electoral Expert Missions deployed by the EU in 2019 and 2020.

The selected priority areas will search complementarity between NDICI-Global Europe and other EU instruments on the basis of their respective added values. This includes global and regional programmes for promoting intercountry exchanges of experiences and mobilising global and regional expertise, enhancing south-south and triangular cooperation and, when relevant, peer to peer support. Complementarity will be also sought with thematic instruments.

The EU strongly cooperates with civil society in its development cooperation portfolio. In the environment and climate change realm, CSOs have been very active in fostering sustainable production, resilience to climate shocks and governance, and have represented an important partner for EU operations especially in remote areas. The associations of indigenous peoples also play an important role since the life of the communities is intimately linked to the preservation of their living environment. Trade unions, cooperatives, professional associations (agriculture, mining, etc.), groups of workers/farmers are numerous and have a long history of social struggle and providing services to their members. The fora for dialogue and articulation between these structures and between these structures and the State exists but need to be strengthened. In the areas of Governance and Human Rights, EU dialogue with CSOs is well established and provides crucial inputs for policy analysis and dialogue in these sensitive areas. Furthermore, the EU has supported CSOs in their role of both policy advocacy and monitoring and service providers with a focus on the most vulnerable groups.

1.5. Duration of the MIP and option for synchronisation

The 2021-2027 MIP will have a duration of 7 years and is expected to have a mid-term review in 2024. The mid-term review will allow to synchronise the MIP with the current electoral cycle and the Socio-Economic National Planning, and the new Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES 2021-2025).

The allocations under this MIP are divided as follows. An indicative allocation immediately available for an initial period of four years (2021 to 2024). The allocation for the rest of the 7-year period will be determined after a decision by the European Commission within the last 6 months of the initial period. This decision will be preceded by a dialogue with Bolivia on the implementation of the initial indicative allocation, and will also be based on the performance during this initial period.

2. EU support per priority area and proposals of Team Europe Initiatives

2.1. Priority area 1 – Environment, Climate Change and Inclusive Economic Development.

The first priority area proposes three sectors of interventions.

Sector 1: Sustainable Environment Management and Disaster Risk Reduction-DRR (DAC: 41010, 43060 and 41030). Efforts would aim at combating illegal logging and reducing environmental negative externalities of economic activities (such as mining and extractive industries), promoting sustainable forest management, halting deforestation and promoting deforestation-free supply chains, promoting sustainable and responsible mining, managing and securing protected areas and highly biodiverse ecosystems that are home to endangered wildlife, and increase environmental awareness through education. The work on environmental governance would focus on improving the rule of law, fostering environmental democracy, access rights and participation following the right-based approach, with a special attention to indigenous groups.

On DRR, efforts would be focused on strengthening capacities at all levels, while key principles of the humanitarian-development nexus would be applied, risk-informed programming and a multi-hazard approach. Links to social protection systems would be explored in order to strengthen the national capacity to respond to disasters and effectively protect the most vulnerable population⁷.

Sector 2: Water, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management (DAC: 14020, 14050 and 25040). Interventions would focus on access to water and sanitation services and ending open defecation in rural and peri-urban areas, with especial attention to water resource efficiency and the promotion of systems adapted to climate change. In the water subsector, continuous support would be provided to the National River Basin Plan to improve water management, and investments sought for improving water security through storage capacity and water-saving technologies as mitigation measures for increasing climate change impacts. Moreover, the EU would support the Bolivian government in strengthening its policy and regulatory framework related to wastewater treatment (2020–ENTAR) and promote the training of skilled professionals in the water and sanitation sector, including local community development.

On Solid Waste Management, support would be given to the Bolivian government to develop and strengthen the policy and regulatory framework aiming at implementing different tools related to Solid Waste Management, at a National, Regional and Local levels, including civil society actors. Bolivian institutions consider the solid waste sector a sub-sector of basic sanitation.

A large part of the activities will include a circular economy model, promoting responsible consumption, innovation and digitalization, prevention waste creation and greenhouse gas emissions, and encouraging value chains valorising secondary material.

Sector 3: Integral Rural Development (DAC 43040). Support would give continuity to the ongoing work on integral development with coca in authorized coca cultivation areas, expanding it in order to address sustainable production issues in vulnerable zones with migration to coca cultivation, areas with risk of expansion of coca and in other environmentally fragile areas. Activities in this sector will improve livelihoods of the rural population in targeted areas, mitigating expansion of coca cultivation through production control and promotion of sustainable livelihoods, including tourism, sustainable value chains, circular economy and digitalization. The socio economic status of the population shall be also improved with food security.

In this sector, creation of decent jobs, vocational training opportunities and support to MSMEs, would be promoted with special attention to young people, women and informal workers. Social protections systems will be enhanced aiming economic recovery after the COVID-19 crisis. This will imply engaging with the private sector, entrepreneurs, academia, chambers of commerce and civil society organisations. Complementarities with pillar 2 of the Amazon TEI on green and inclusive growth will be sought.

Institutional stability and good governance will be essential in order to have continuity and consistency implementing these interventions. Specific risks to the area derive from climate change-related impacts as well as scarcity of national finances (mainly coming from hydrocarbon royalties), a weak financial capacity that will tend to prioritise a selection of other productive sectors in the current COVID-19 economic scenario, and will diminish the capacities to foster sustainable production and natural resources management. Given generally

⁷ The vicinity of Galileo Information Centre in Chile will also allow training courses on the use of European Global Navigation Satellite System (EGNSS) that will take into account local and regional skills needs.

weak capacity at central Government level but especially at sub-national levels and low execution rates are common and represent another significant risk. As mitigation measures, the Delegation is engaged in continuous policy dialogue and has offered technical assistance for the sector plans formulation in order to support the vision of a green recovery and the establishment of ambitious but achievable goals.

Dialogue with key institutions like the Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAyA), the Ministry of Rural Development and Land (MDRyT) and local authorities is essential

In the current fragile political, social and economic context – linked to recent conflict, climate change, population growth, and weak governance – the EU will seek to maximise its impact through effective, coordinated and coherent operationalisation of the humanitarian-development-peace “triple” nexus. Moreover, the Delegation will consider an appropriate mix of implementing modalities and partners, joining hands with European actors in line with the Team Europe approach, international organisations active in the sector as well as civil society. Finally, by fostering access to education and job opportunities to traditionally excluded groups, as youth and women, this priority area will contribute to “social inclusion and human development”.

The work on this priority area would contribute to the Commission’s Green Deal Alliance and the spending target on climate change, in alignment with international and regional commitments (UN Framework Convention for Climate Change, Paris Agreement, Convention on Biological Diversity, Leticia Pact, Escazu Agreement) as well as the GSP+ requirements for the sector. The Delegation will endeavour to promote the principle of non-discrimination and leaving no one behind, as per the Council Conclusions on EU Human Rights Guidelines on Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation (2019), the equal access and control over natural resources (water, land, forest products) and equitable engagement in their management, enjoyed by girls and women, as per objectives n. 1 and 7 of the EU Gender Action Plan III⁸. Important complementarities will be assured with ongoing and planned regional interventions in the areas of climate change (EUROCLIMA+), fight deforestation and forest fires (in the framework of the regional Amazon TEI), as well as with yearly ECHO’s Humanitarian Implementation Plans⁹.

While sectors 1 and 2 are focused on comprehensive environmental management and climate change mitigation and adaptation, sector 3 has economic recovery, livelihoods and employment as its principal objectives, in the post COVID crisis context.

All interventions in this priority area will aim at strengthening local governance and integrated local planning and management. Moreover, components and activities will be targeted taking into account the significant regional disparities as well as the need to guarantee the rights of vulnerable groups, applying a rights-based approach.

2.1.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

SO 1.1: Support conservation, restoration, governance and sustainable management and use of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, including forests - in line with the EU Biodiversity Strategy and the Communication on Restoring and Protecting the World’s Forests, the Action Plan on Critical Raw Materials and the EU principles for sustainable raw materials

⁸ The GAP III has been welcomed through Presidency Conclusions by 24 EU Member States.

⁹ In sector, 1 and 3 **Copernicus** (the European Union's Earth observation programme) will assist and provide information to EU and partners programme that need services draw from satellite earth observation.

SO 1.2: Strengthen disaster risk prevention and management at national and subnational level
SO 1.3: Support the Bolivian strategy (2025 Patriotic Agenda) to provide universal and sustainable coverage of drinking water and sanitary sewerage services.

SO 1.4: Support the Bolivian strategy (2020 National Wastewater Treatment Strategy – ENTAR) to provide access to a sustainable wastewater treatment to 65% of the population by 2030.

SO 1.5: Reduce the impact of solid waste not properly managed on basins, drinking water deposits and urban spaces, especially in rural and peri-urban areas.

SO 1.6: Promote sustainable livelihoods in coca production areas, in its zone of influence and in environmentally fragile areas.

SO 1.7: Support the operationalisation of Bolivian policies (2025 Patriotic Agenda, Nationally Determined Contributions and Urban Policies) aiming at implementing a regenerative/ circular economic model which promotes responsible and sustainable production on rural areas and reduces greenhouse gas emissions and environmental externalities.

SO 1.8: Promote decent jobs, with particular attention to employment for youth and women, as well as innovation, digitalization and business support services in rural and urban areas.

2.1.2. Expected results per specific objective

Specific objective 1.1:

ER 1.1.1: Improved protection, restoration, sustainable management and governance of vulnerable ecosystems and key biodiversity areas (SDG 15.1 and 15.2), including forests

ER 1.1.2: Improved Comprehensive Water Resource management – related to demand (governance) and supply (infrastructure) (SDGs 6.5)

Specific objective 1.2:

ER 1.2.1: Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments by 2030 (Sendai target g)

ER 1.2.2: Improve education, raise awareness and increase civil society and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning (SDG 13.3)

Specific objective 1.3:

ER 1.3.1: Increased coverage rate for drinking water and sanitary sewerage services (SDG 6.1.1)

Specific objective 1.4:

ER 1.4.1: Increased coverage rate for access to wastewater treatment (SDG 6.2.1)

ER 1.4.2: Increased skilled professionals in water and sanitation sector, at different levels including local communities. (SDG 6.a)

Specific objective 1.5:

ER 1.5.1: Increased policy uptake to progressively close garbage dumps. (SDG 11.6)

ER 1.5.2: Reduced greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the solid waste sector based on good solid waste management practices, and circular economy principles (SDG 13)

Specific objective 1.6:

ER 1.6.1: Reduced area of coca cultivation below the legal maximum through the development of prioritised activities identified in the strategy (EDIS) (SDG 2.4)

ER 1.6.2: Sustainable livelihoods supported in targeted areas (SDG 2.4)

Specific objective 1.7:

ER 1.7.1: Increased policy uptake of circular economy approaches at national and sub-national level related to responsible and sustainable production on rural areas (SDG 12), including the promotion of deforestation-free supply chains

Specific objective 1.8:

ER 1.8.1. Improved business performance of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), more and better employment for youth and women and entrepreneurship opportunities (SDG 12, SDG 8)

2.1.3. Indicators, per expected result

I1- ER 1.1.1 Areas of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems under a) protection b) sustainable management with EU support (ha) (NDICI 9).

I2- ER 1.1.1 Number of government policies developed or reviewed with civil society organisation participation through EU support (NDICI 39)¹⁰.

I3- ER 1.1.2 Number of strategic river basins under effective sustainable management measures

I4- ER 1.1.2 Regional water storage capacity (m³) per capita.

I5- ER 1.2.1 Number of cities and communities with climate change and/or disaster risk reduction strategies: a) developed, b) under implementation with EU support (NDICI 5).

I6- ER 1.2.2 Number of people reached through information, education and communication on DRM with EU support, disaggregated by gender, age and disability status.

I7- ER 1.3.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services.

I8- ER 1.3.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services.

I9- ER 1.4.1 Proportion of population with access to wastewater treatment.

I10- ER 1.4.2 Number of skilled professionals in water and sanitation sector with EU support.

I11-ER 1.5.1 Number of municipalities and/or communities with an effective and sustainable closure of garbage dumps

I12-ER 1.5.3 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions avoided (tonnes CO₂eq) with EU support, as a consequence of solid waste management (NDICI 7).

I13- ER 1.6.1. Total surface of coca cultivation in targeted areas.

I14- ER 1.6.2. Number of smallholders reached with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land – disaggregated by sex, age and disability status (NDICI 1).

I15- ER 1.6.2. Increased value of prioritised product in the area of intervention through reinforced value chain approach.

I16- ER 1.7.1 Number of circular economy policy instruments or strategies implemented with EU support, disaggregated by category related to responsible and sustainable production on rural areas.

I17- ER 1.7.2 Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) applying Sustainable Consumption and Production practices with EU support (disaggregated by sex of MSME owner, and where possible size of enterprise) (NDICI indicator 6, EU RF 2.20 and SDG 12).

I18- ER 1.8,1 Number of jobs supported/sustained by the EU, disaggregated for green jobs (NDICI 14, EU RF 2.11 and SDG 8).

I19- ER 1.8.1 Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU disaggregated by sex, age group and sector (NDICI 15, EU RF 2.15 and SDG 8).

2.1.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

A large part of interventions under the first priority area will make use of budget support/ grants programmes (to both government and civil society organisations) and technical assistance. Yet, the use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+ can be specially foreseen

¹⁰ At the wider impact level, this is linked to the Civic Engagement Index of the IDB World Justice Project/ Environmental Governance Indicators

under specific objectives 1.1, 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5 of this priority area, linked to comprehensive water resources management, water and sanitation coverage, wastewater treatment, and solid waste management. Possibilities exist to join hands with a financial institution to increase water efficiency through the construction of wastewater treatment plants and water reservoirs, possibly with a water-food security-energy nexus approach. Financing could also be provided for the development of sustainable value chains based on forest and biodiversity products.

The EUD is discussing the possibilities to cooperate with a financial institution in order to build or improve waste management as a cornerstone element of sustainable cities. In the integral rural development sector, the EU would seek a financial partner to provide loans to medium-sized pastoral and agricultural enterprises willing to invest on more sustainable production inclusive practices. The latter has been recognised as a need not only in Bolivia, but also in the neighbouring countries in the Chiquitano and Chaco regions, hence a regional intervention like “All Invest Verde” could also be considered.

Subject to its confirmation through the implementation phase, it is expected that an indicative total amount of EUR 29 million may be used between 2021 and 2024 to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations, including under this priority area.

2.2. Priority area 2 – Governance and Human Rights

This priority area proposes two sectors of intervention:

Sector 1: Rule of Law, Democracy and Human Rights (DAC: 15190, 15151, 15160; SDGs 16.3, 16.10). The sector will look at reinforcing the democratic framework in the post-conflict context, with a view of consolidating State institutions, ensuring the separation of powers and supporting the implementation of human rights. It will continue those EU cooperation efforts of the last MIP to support a comprehensive justice reform, which grants independence, efficiency and equal access. This will include a strong focus on reinforcing institutions, promoting security of tenure for judges and prosecutors, decrease heavy bureaucracy, digitalization, fighting against corruption and extending legal aid, particularly for victims of gender-based violence and vulnerable groups. The MIP would continue strengthening the capacities of the Electoral Body in organising inclusive, transparent and credible elections and accomplishing its broader mandate; supporting the recommendations of the Electoral Expert Missions deployed by the EU in 2019 and 2020. Regarding human rights, the MIP would support the national human rights framework promoting independent institutions, such as the Ombudsperson; and supporting national and international human rights organisations present in the country. Support in this area will integrate a specific focus on environmental and indigenous rights, and on the fight against gender-based violence, pursuing the efforts of the EU and other European partners in the last years as well as Bolivia interests. Finally, in the post-conflict context, the MIP would accompany peace and reconciliation dialogues, reinforcing the role of civil society in democracy. This priority area will also contribute to priority area 1 and to the proposed TEI by promoting environmental human rights, with a focus on supporting environmental governance, multilateral fora on environmental protection and climate change (Escazu, COP progress) and the rights of indigenous peoples, including to FPIC (Free Prior and Informed Consent) in line with ILO Convention 169. From an economic perspective the work undertaken with vulnerable groups under this priority area will complement the proposed action considered in the first priority area, including actions to address discrimination across the labour market in Bolivia, particularly affecting women, indigenous people, and people with disabilities ¹¹.

¹¹ In line with ILO Conventions C100 and C111.

In addition, it is in the EU's interest to support efforts by Bolivia to eradicate child labour and tackle informality.

Sector 2: Fight against corruption and illicit drug trafficking (DAC 15113, 16063; SDGs 16.4, 16.5). The work in this sector will aim at enhancing the national framework on institutional transparency and fight against corruption. According to the Transparency International corruption perception index for 2020, Bolivia had a score of 31 (being at the 124 post out of 179), which has remained relatively stable over the past years. In response, this sector will aim at addressing key challenges in the fight against corruption, such as the fragmented legal and policy framework, weak State institutions and procedures, poor enforcement capacities, both at institutional and judicial levels, and limited access to information, being Bolivia the only country in South America with Venezuela without a law granting this fundamental right. This sector will also pursue efforts of EU budget support, implemented during the last decade, to strengthen the Government of Bolivia's capacities to design and implement comprehensive drug policies. Support will aim at reducing illicit drug supply and demand, eradicating surplus of coca cultivation, and promoting the national strategy on illegal substances in international fora (shared responsibility).

The two areas covered under this sector are interlinked in aspects such as public and private corruption linked to illicit drug markets, money laundering schemes or corruption of public operators of the prosecution chain in cross-border operations.

The risks in this area are related to its high political sensitivity which can turn State commitment volatile, combined with insufficient budgetary allocations and weak institutional capacities and inter-institutional coordination. As mitigation measures, the Delegation is engaged in continuous policy dialogue and will provide technical assistance. We propose a broad priority area, which would allow for seizing windows of opportunity in areas where progress and commitment is demonstrated. The EU will also adopt a step-by-step approach, taking into account the absorption capacities of the targeted institutions and the political sensitivity of the envisaged sectors. Furthermore, support to the State (especially in areas with low progress) will be balanced with support to civil society, also ensuring complementarity of bilateral and thematic interventions.

Consequently, engagement with civil society in this priority area will remain particularly strong, including in the framework of the Roadmap for Engagement with Civil Society 2019-2022, either in their role of evidence-based policy advocacy and monitoring, as supervisors of international and regional commitments and also as service providers, complementing state efforts to address the needs of the most vulnerable citizens. This priority area will encompass different aspects of EU external action, ensuring close alignment between Commission and EEAS priorities. It will contribute to the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy, for 2020-2024, to the Human Rights and Democracy Country Strategy for Bolivia for 2021-2024, to the Gender Action Plan GAPIII and to the effective implementation of Bolivian international commitments including under the GSP+ scheme¹²

¹² Including the effective implementation of the ILO Fundamental Conventions, more specifically Conventions 87 and 98 on Freedom of association & collective bargaining, Conventions 29 and 105 regarding the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour and Conventions 138 and 182 on the effective abolition of child labour.

2.2.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

SO 2.1: Strengthen the Rule of Law and Democracy in Bolivia, in line with the Bolivian constitution and normative framework, and support the implementation of the recommendations of the 2019 and 2020 EU Electoral Expert Missions.

SO 2.2: Uphold Human Rights and promote peace dialogue in line with the Human Rights and Democracy Country Strategy and the Bolivian Human Rights framework and ratified human rights international standards.

SO 2.3: Support the Bolivian strategy and institutional framework for the fight against corruption (National Anti-Corruption Policy and Council for the Fight against Corruption) and illicit drug trafficking.

2.2.2. Expected results per specific objective

For each of the specific objectives the main expected results are:

Specific objective 2.1:

ER 2.1.1: The Rule of Law is consolidated and the justice sector is strengthened granting impartiality, transparency, effectiveness and access for all (SDG 16.6).

ER 2.1.2: Improved capacities of the Plurinational Electoral Organ (OEP) to organise fair, free, efficient, inclusive, transparent elections and better accomplish its mandate (16.7).

Specific objective 2.2:

ER 2.2.1. Strengthened national Human Rights system and institutions and effective implementation of ratified international human rights conventions (SDG 16.10 y 16.a).

ER 2.2.2. Promoted peace and reconciliation dialogue and strengthened civil society capacities enabling a peaceful environment for this dialogue (16.a).

ER 2.2.3. Reinforced indigenous peoples' rights and fight against gender-based violence policies in line with the Bolivian public policy and regulations (Laws 348 on the fight against violence and 243 on political violence) and the EU Gender Action Plan –GAPIII (5.2 y 16.b).

Specific objective 2.3:

ER 2.3.1: Reduced corruption levels within the public administration and more transparent institutions (SDG 16.5).

ER 2.3.2: Increased effectiveness of the fight against Illicit Drug Trafficking and Reduction of Surplus Cultivation of Coca (16.4).

2.2.3. Indicators, per expected result

I20- ER 2.1.1. Ranking in the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index (composite for, inter alia, rule of law adherence, absence of corruption, fundamental rights, civil/criminal justice) (Corporate indicator).

I21- ER 2.1.1. Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU (NDICI indicator 36).

I22- ER 2.1.2. Number of recommendations of the 2020 Reinforced Election Expert Mission (EEM) implemented with EU support (Corporate indicator).

I23- ER 2.2.1. Percentage of cases of human rights violations brought to the national human rights institution (Ombudsperson, Paris Principles compliant) having been treated or referred to competent services per year.

I24- ER 2.2.2. Number of civil society organisations engaged on governance, human rights and peace dialogue benefitting from (or reached by) EU support (NDICI indicator 38).

I25- ER 2.2.3. Number of municipalities having established comprehensive assistance services for victims of gender-based violence with EU support.

I26- ER 2.3.1. Extent to which the national legislation guarantees the right to information with EU support (SDG 16.10.02).

I27- ER 2.3.2. Amount of illegal drugs (cocaine, cocaine base, cocaine hydrochloride) seized by authorities with EU support.

2.2.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

Use of blending and/or guarantees for investment under EFSD+ is not envisaged for this priority area.

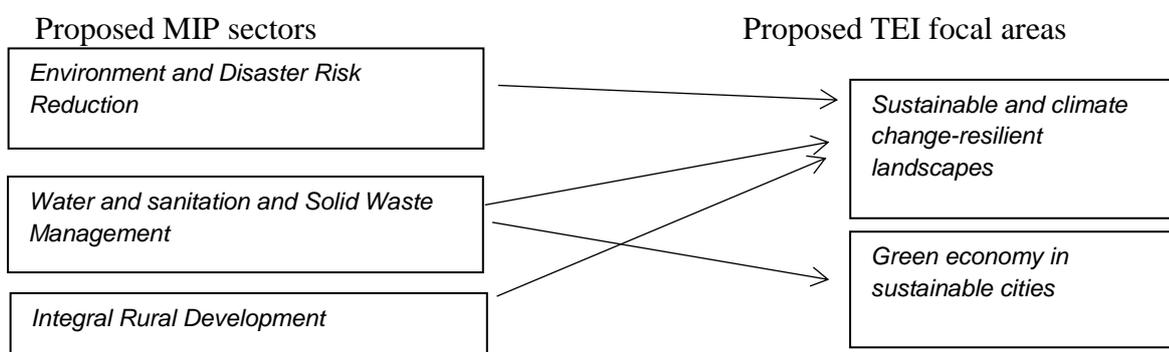
2.3. Proposals of country/multi-country/regional Team Europe Initiatives

As mentioned in section 1.4, Bolivia has suffered from a certain degree of tension between environmental protection on one hand and economic growth and production on the other. European partnership with Bolivia– as proposed in this MIP and in the TEI – will support the country towards a much needed green recovery, environmentally – friendly and durable development. The Green Deal has hence been identified as the area where the EU and Bolivia partnership can make a substantive and sustainable impact while providing an adequate socio-economic response to the challenging situation following the COVID crisis. The TEI has been named *Green and Resilient Development* for a better acceptance in the Bolivian context, and three focal areas have been identified by the EU partners in Bolivia:

1. Sustainable and climate change-resilient landscapes,
2. Green energetic transition, and
3. Green economy in sustainable cities.

The three focal areas are linked to the components of the Bolivian NDC (National Determined Contribution) - water, forest/ agriculture and energy, with a potential new component on cities in the expected 2021 revision. The first area of sustainable and climate change-resilient landscapes has a clear link to the regional TEI on the Amazon.

Out of the two MIP priority areas described above, the first one (Environment and Climate Change, and Inclusive Economic Development) represent the EU contribution to the focal areas 1 and 3 (sustainable and climate change-resilient landscapes, and green economy in sustainable cities) of the Green and Resilient Development TEI. However, it should be recognised that good governance and human rights – at the centre of the MIP priority area 2 – are crucial transversal elements for the TEI. The graph below details the linkages between the TEI and the proposed focal sectors of the MIP.



Member States and Switzerland participate in the two TEI focal areas selected by the EUD for its MIP. France, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland are committed to work in both areas, while Germany, Belgium and Italy (the latter two through CSO or regional cooperation) are involved in sustainable landscapes work. The focal area “green energetic transition” will be under the responsibility of the Member States already engaged in the sector, mainly France and Germany.

The EIB and EU DFIs are working in these fields and have expressed interest in scaling up investments, while ECHO is strongly coordinating with the EUD its work on DRR. Finally, it shall be mentioned that environment and climate change have already been a common priority area for the EUD and Member States and Switzerland under the Joint European Strategy for Bolivia 2017-2020.

The EU's indicative contribution to this TEI (approximately EUR 85 million for the period 2021-2024, from priority area 1) is subject to the confirmation of the Team Europe partners' indicative meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the absence thereof, the EU's indicative contribution may be redirected in accordance with the priority areas of the MIP and their allocations. The obligation of the Union and the Member States to coordinate their development policies following initiatives by the Commission to this effect, as per article 210 TFEU, always applies.

Bolivia participates at the Amazon TEI due to its geographical position. Several Member States have expressed interest in joining the Team Europe Initiative for the Amazon Basin (TEI Amazon), especially on Protection of the Amazonian ecosystems and sustainable management of forests, biodiversity and Environmental governance and human rights.

Also relevant in the Bolivian context is the regional TEI on security and Justice in Latin America and the Caribbean.

2.4. Support to investments under the EFSD+

Through preliminary dialogue with European (EIB, AFD, AECID, KfW), international (WB, IFAD) and regional (IADB, CAF, FONPLATA) financial institutions, the EUD has identified opportunities for investments under the EFSD+ in the first priority area of the MIP. In particular, investment will target the sectors of environment, integral rural development, water and sanitation, and solid waste management (circular economy).

Subject to confirmation during the implementation phase, it is expected that an indicative amount of up to 28% of the resources of this MIP may be used to provision EFSD+ guarantees and to finance bilateral and regional blending operations to which the country will be eligible. From this indicative amount about one third would be dedicated to EFSD+ provisioning, representing 10 million euros for 2021-2024 under the priority area 1.

In the Sustainable Environment Management and DRR, and Water and Solid Waste Management sectors, blending and guarantees could be used to finance increased water storage capacity, coverage of drinking water and sanitation services as well as wastewater treatment, and solid waste management. The EIB, IADB, CAF, AECID and KfW are potential partners, and there are already successful practices with IADB and AECID. For the integral rural development sector, the establishment of a regional blending/ guarantee operation (without specific earmarking for Bolivia), could be a possibility, in the promoting of sustainable production practices through loans for medium-sized pastoral and agricultural enterprises willing to invest on reducing their environmental footprint.

With regards to solid waste management and circular economy, the consulted private sector has indicated that there is already a group of SMEs active in the circular economy sector and interested in scaling up actions in partnership with the public sector and with support of donor community. European enterprises work in the sector, also with EIB support, in other LA countries and could be interested in expanding their work to Bolivia. The Delegation will soon launch a Jobs & Growth Study in order to detail opportunities for engagement in this sector.

Sustainable finance represents a real potential in the region and could help accelerate financial flows towards green, inclusive and resilient transitions, e.g. through green bonds and other relevant sustainable finance instruments.

3. Support measures

3.1. Measures in favour of civil society

Bolivian civil society has a long history of organisation, constituting an indisputable actor in the country's political and developmental debate, playing a role of innovation and social transformation. Furthermore, Bolivian associations have traditionally been very active in delivering services to the population with a focus on groups with particular needs such as indigenous peoples, women, youth, rural and urban peripheral population, persons living in remote areas, etc. Other organisations working with specific audiences (disabled people, LGBTI, etc.), are dynamic but emergent and need support to develop their capacities.

The thematic programme for Civil Society Organisations, the Human Rights and Democracy thematic programme and the Support Measures, will be used for funding CSOs. However, bilateral cooperation will also support the role of CSOs in the priority areas as stated above, as well as broader support under specific measures. EU support to CSOs will continue to have a strong focus on local organisations and include a wider range of actors such as youth, women, trade unions, indigenous organisations or/and foundations. Targeted support and calls for proposals will support CSOs not only as service providers but particularly, as key actors of governance, granting a special attention to the ones representing groups with specific needs as the ones mentioned before.

The process of the EU Roadmap for engagement with civil society currently implemented until 2022, constitutes a strategic tool to enhance the participation of Bolivian civil society in democratic governance processes. More specifically, this process aims at promoting an adequate environment for civil society, facilitating dialogue with State authorities on public policies; strengthen the involvement of CSOs in EU development cooperation (including programming, formulation, implementation and monitoring) and supporting capacity building to strengthen CSOs capacities and sustainability. A support facility is currently accompanying this process led by the EU Delegation to Bolivia with other members of the European Joint Strategy, and we expect to continue boosting this process under the measures in favour of civil society.

Through the implementation of the Gender Action Plan GAP III, the EU will work specifically with gender-specific CSOs, women representatives and feminist organisations and activists, allowing for designing and implementing strategies on gender equality as well as mainstreaming gender including the alternative masculinities approach, in our development cooperation policy and portfolio.

3.2. Cooperation facility

This cooperation facility is foreseen to support the implementation of the bilateral cooperation. It is expected to be used to:

- Support capacity development and institutional building, including technical assistance and exchange of public and private expertise, especially in the priority areas covered by this MIP.
- Support policy dialogues: events, conferences, studies, fellowships, exchange platforms to support sector dialogues leading to policy reforms and engagement with governments and other stakeholders, especially in the priority areas covered by this MIP.

- Facilitate Joint EU Programming/Team Europe coordination at country level. Actions as joint analysis, joint response and monitoring of their implementation would be included
- Develop Actions to support Bolivian participation in EU Programmes and cooperation with EU Agencies.
- Support the preparation, implementation and evaluation of the European Union’s international partnership, including via technical assistance, audits, horizontal and supportive activities conducive to the adequate implementation of the activities of the MIP.
- Support communication, including strategic communication and fight against disinformation and visibility actions on EU cooperation, and public diplomacy specific interventions to promote EU policies, as well as its multilateral agenda in the partner country.

Regarding the latter, building on the experience of the Partnership Instrument and on other good practices outlined in the “Methodological Note on Public Diplomacy and Communication”, the MIP would support Public Diplomacy initiatives. These initiatives, will be further detailed in the next steps of the programming, and should allow the EU Delegation to develop long term, strategic and coherent approaches to foster, engage and mobilise networks of key target audiences and potential partners such as youth, academics, influencers (e.g. media, think tanks and business community), civil society and cultural actors. In particular, this could be implemented through (i) dedicated long-term Public Diplomacy initiatives allowing to foster and mobilising specific networks, target groups and partners; (ii) initiatives allowing to connect and leverage existing EU programmes and initiatives for Public Diplomacy purposes (e.g. Erasmus+, Jean Monnet Actions and Creative Europe). To this end, bilateral initiatives involving national initiatives would be connected at a regional and global levels (e.g. regional youth fora, civil society fora, business fora) in order to reinforce the understanding of multilateralism, highlight the role of the EU as a global player and foster intercultural dialogue. Public Diplomacy initiatives could also reinforce the ‘Team Europe’ approach as well as the Joint EU Programming. Joined-up public diplomacy initiatives could be organised across EU services, EU institutions and with Member States.

4. Financial overview

Although the duration of this MIP is seven years, the indicative allocations for [partner country] and for each of the priority areas and support measures laid down in the table below are provided for the 2021-2024 period only. The indicative allocations for 2025-2027, as well as the possible modification of other substantial elements of this MIP, will be subject to a decision by the EU. This decision should be preceded by a review of the implementation of this MIP, which should include a dialogue with the authorities and other stakeholders of Bolivia.

<i>MIP Priority Areas</i>	<i>Allocation in M€</i>	<i>Allocation in % of total of the initial period</i>
Priority area 1: Environment, Climate Change and Inclusive Economic Development.	83	79,81 %
Priority area 2: Governance and Human Rights	14	13,46 %
Support measures	7	6,73 %
TOTAL for initial period (2021-2024)	104	100 %

Attachments

1. Intervention framework (see template in Attachment 1)
2. Donor matrix showing the current indicative allocations per sector

Attachment 1. Intervention framework

Priority area 1: Environment, Climate Change and Inclusive Economic Development		
Specific objective SO 1.1: Support the conservation, restoration, governance and sustainable management and use of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems (DEVCO Specific Objective 7) - in line with the EU Biodiversity Strategy and the Communication on Restoring and Protecting the World's Forests		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline, targets & Means of Verification
1.1.1. Improved protection, restoration, sustainable management and governance of vulnerable ecosystems and key biodiversity areas (SDG 15.1 and 15.2)	I1 Areas of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems under a) protection b) sustainable management with EU support (ha) (NDICI 9) I2 Number of government policies developed or revised with civil society organisation participation through EU support (NDICI 39) ¹³	I1 <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 21 m ha, approx. 20% of national territory (2027) I2 <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 3 (2027) <u>Means of verification:</u> Project monitoring and evaluation system (to be measured at the programme level)
1.1.2. Improved comprehensive Water Resource management – demand (governance) and supply (infrastructure) (SDGs 6.5)	I3 Number of strategic river basins under effective sustainable management measures I4 Regional water storage capacity (m ³) per capita	I3 <u>Baseline:</u> 1 (Katari river basin) <u>Target:</u> 5, of the approximately 25 river basins where processes will be ongoing (2027) I4 <u>Baseline:</u> Santa Cruz 9.87 m3 pc/ La Paz 39.84 m3 pc/ Chuquisaca 53.46 m3 pc (2019) <u>Target:</u> 79.4 m3 pc, corresponding to national average (2027) <u>Means of verification:</u> Project monitoring and evaluation system (to be measured at the programme level)
Specific objective SO 1.2: Strengthen disaster risk prevention and management at national and subnational level		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline, targets & Means of Verification
1.2.1. Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments by 2030 (Sendai target g)	I5 Number of cities and communities with climate change and/or disaster risk reduction strategies: a) developed, b) under implementation with EU support (NDICI 5)	<u>Baseline:</u> TBD (approximately 50 cities have functioning early warning systems but not necessarily a strategic view) <u>Target:</u> TBD <u>Means of verification:</u> Project monitoring and evaluation system (to be measured at the programme level)
1.2.2. Improve education, raise awareness and increase civil society and institutional capacity on	I6 Number of people reached through information, education and communication on DRM with	<u>Baseline:</u> 0

¹³ At the wider impact level, this is linked to the Civic Engagement Index of the IDB World Justice Project/ Environmental Governance Indicators

climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning (SDG 13.3)	EU support, disaggregated by gender, age and disability status.	<p><u>Target:</u> 3.5 M people (approximately 30% of the population, the one living in disaster risk areas)</p> <p><u>Means of verification:</u></p> <p>Project monitoring and evaluation system (to be measured at the programme level)</p>
Specific objective SO 1.3: Support the Bolivian strategy (2025 Patriotic Agenda) to provide universal and sustainable coverage of drinking water and sanitary sewerage services.		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline, targets & Means of Verification
1.3.1. Increased coverage rate for drinking water and sanitary sewerage services.(SDG 6.1.1)	<p>I7 Proportion of population (disaggregated by sex and residence: urban/rural and if possible by age and disability status) using safely managed drinking water services (SDG 6.1.1 and 2025 Patriotic Agenda).</p> <p>I8 Proportion of population (disaggregated by sex and residence: urban/rural and if possible by age and disability status) using safely managed sanitation services (SDG 6.2.1 and 2025 Patriotic Agenda).</p>	<p>I7 <u>Baseline:</u> 86 % (94 % in urban areas and 67 % in rural areas) (2020).</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 94 % (97 % in urban areas and 80 % in rural areas) (2027)</p> <p>I8 <u>Baseline:</u> 60 % (68 % in urban areas and 44 % in rural areas) (2020).</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 72 % (78 % in urban areas and 60 % in rural areas) (2027).</p> <p><u>Means of verification:</u></p> <p>UNstats/WHO/VAPSB/AAPS/EMAGUA/ / Programme Coordination Unit (UCP) / GAD/GAM/ EPSA / Others.</p>
Specific objective SO 1.4: Support the Bolivian strategy (2020 National Wastewater Treatment Strategy – ENTAR) to provide access to a sustainable wastewater treatment to the 65 % of the population by 2030.		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline, targets & Means of Verification
1.4.1. Increased coverage rate for access to wastewater treatment. (SDG 6.2.1)	I9 Proportion of population with access to wastewater treatment (2020 National Wastewater Treatment Strategy –ENTAR)	<p>I9 <u>Baseline:</u> 30.5 % (established in 2020 ENTAR)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 60 % (2027)</p> <p><u>Means of verification:</u> FAO Aquastat/VAPSB/AAPS/EMAGUA/ /Programme Coordination Unit (UCP) / GAD/GAM/ EPSA / Others.</p>
1.4.2. Increased skilled professionals in water and sanitation sector, at different levels including local communities. (SDG 6.a)	I10 Number of skilled professionals in water and sanitation sector with EU support.	<p>I10 <u>Baseline:</u> 0 (2020)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> TBD (2027)</p>

		<u>Means of verification:</u> VAPSB/ GAD / GAM / Others
Specific Objective 1.5.: Reduce the impact of solid waste not properly managed on basins, drinking water deposits, and urban spaces, especially in rural and peri-urban areas.		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline, targets & Means of Verification
<p>1.5.1: Increased policy uptake to progressively close (garbage dumps (SDG 11.6)</p> <p>1.5.2. Reduced greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the solid waste sector based on good solid waste management practices, and circular economy principles (SDG 13)</p>	<p>I11 Number of municipalities and/or communities with an effective and sustainable closure of garbage dumps</p> <p>I12 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions avoided (tonnes CO2eq) with EU support (NDICI indicator 7).</p>	<p><u>I11 Baseline:</u> 25 (2020) Number of Municipalities with Landfills</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 80 (sub-national) (2027).</p> <p><u>Means of verification:</u> Project monitoring and evaluation system (to be measured at the programme level).</p> <p><u>I12 Baseline:</u> 0 (2020).</p> <p><u>Target:</u> TBD¹⁴ (2027).</p> <p><u>Means of verification:</u> APTM, MEW, WB (World Development Indicators) reports country level data (derived from original data sources from IEA and UNIDO), EDGAR, others.</p>
Specific objective SO 1.6.: Promote sustainable livelihoods in coca production areas, in its zone of influence and in environmentally fragile areas		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline, targets & Means of verification
1.6.1. Reduced area of coca cultivation below the legal maximum through the development of prioritised activities identified in the strategy (EDIS) (SDG 2.4)	I13 Total surface of coca cultivation in targeted areas	<p><u>I13 Baseline:</u> 25300 mt (2019).</p> <p><u>Target:</u> maximum 22.000</p> <p><u>Means of verification:</u> UNODC annual report on coca cultivation</p>

¹⁴ The current NDC (2016) does not yet foresee any carbon emission reduction targets for the waste sector; therefore, an appropriate target should be determined during the formulation phase.

1.6.2. Sustainable livelihoods supported in targeted areas (SDG 2.4)	<p>I14 Number of smallholders reached with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land – disaggregated by sex, age and disability status (NDICI 1)</p> <p>I15 Increased value of prioritized product in the area of intervention through reinforced value chain approach</p>	<p><u>I14 Baseline:</u> 0 (2020). <u>Target:</u> 200.000 persons (2027). <u>Means of verification:</u> annual progress report from Government, list of beneficiaries</p> <p><u>I15 Baseline:</u> 0 (2020). <u>Target:</u> TBD (2027). <u>Means of verification:</u> Annual evaluation from independent consulting companies</p>
Specific objective SO 1.7.: Support the operationalisation of Bolivian policies (2025 Patriotic Agenda, Nationally Determined Contributions and Urban Policies aiming at implementing a regenerative/ circular economic model that promotes responsible and sustainable production on rural areas and reduces greenhouse gas emissions and environmental externalities.		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline, targets & Means of verification
1.7.1. Increased policy uptake of circular economy approaches at national and sub-national level. (SDG 12)	I16 Number of circular economy policy instruments or strategies implemented with EU support, disaggregated by category related to responsible and sustainable production on rural areas.	<p><u>I16 Baseline:</u> 0 (2020). <u>Target:</u> 1 (national level) and 7 (sub-national) (2027). <u>Means of verification:</u> Project monitoring and evaluation system (to be measured at the programme level).</p>
	I17 Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) applying Sustainable Consumption and Production practices ¹⁵ with EU support (disaggregated by sex of MSME owner, and where possible size of enterprise) (NDICI indicator 6, EU RF 2.20 and SDG 12).	<p><u>I17 Baseline:</u> 0 (2020). <u>Target:</u> TBD¹⁶ (2027). <u>Means of verification:</u> Project monitoring and evaluation system (to be measured at the programme level) & MDPyEP.</p>
Specific objective SO 1.8.: Promote decent jobs, with particular attention to employment for youth and women, as well as innovation, digitalization and business support services in rural and urban areas		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline, targets & Means of verification

¹⁵ Reporting the adoption of Circular economy practices

¹⁶ To be established during the formulation process

<p>1.8.1 Improved business performance of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, more and better employment for youth and women and entrepreneurship opportunities. (SDG 12, SDG 8)</p>	<p>I18 Number of jobs supported/sustained by the EU, disaggregated for green jobs (NDICI indicator 14, EU RF 2.11 and SDG 8).</p> <p>I19 Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU (NDICI indicator 15, EU RF 2.15 and SDG 8) disaggregated by sex, age group and sector.</p>	<p>I18 <u>Baseline</u>: 0 (2020). <u>Target</u>: TBD¹⁷ (2027). <u>Means of verification</u>: Project monitoring and evaluation system (to be measured at the programme level), National Institute of Statistics (INE), Ministry of Work, Employment, and Social Security.</p> <p>I19 <u>Baseline</u>: 0 (2020). <u>Target</u>: TBD¹⁸ (2027). <u>Means of verification</u>: Project monitoring and evaluation system (to be measured at the programme level) & Ministry of Education.</p>
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¹⁷ To be established during the formulation process

¹⁸ To be established during the formulation process

Priority area 2 – Governance and Human Rights		
Specific objective 2.1.: Strengthen the Rule of Law and Democracy in Bolivia, in line with the Bolivian constitution and normative framework, and support the implementation of the		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline, targets & Means of verification
2.1.1. The Rule of Law is consolidated and the justice sector is strengthened granting impartiality, transparency, effectiveness and access for all (SDG 16.6).	I20 Ranking in the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index (composite for, inter alia, rule of law adherence, absence of corruption, fundamental rights, civil/criminal justice) (Corporate indicator) I21 Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid interventions supported by the	I20 <u>Baseline:</u> Bolivia ranks 121st of 128 (2020) <u>Target:</u> Position improved by 10% (2027) <u>Means of verification:</u> WJP Rule of Law Index I21 <u>Baseline:</u> 0 with EU support, current beneficiaries/year: 6788 cases (2020) <u>Target:</u> TBD ¹⁹ (2027) <u>Means of verification:</u> Records from National Defence Services (SEPDEP/Sepdavi/Sijplu) + Penitentiary Regime, project monitoring & evaluation systems
2.1.2. Improved capacities of the Plurinational Electoral Organ (OEP) to organise fair, free, efficient, inclusive, transparent elections and better accomplish its mandate.	I22 Number of recommendations of the 2020 Reinforced Election Expert Mission (EEM) implemented with EU support (Corporate indicator)	I22 <u>Baseline:</u> 0 with EU support (2020) out of 18 recommendations in the 2020 EEM report <u>Target:</u> 65% out of 18 recommendations of the EEM report (2027) <u>Means of verification:</u> Electoral Court records, EEAS monitoring, project monitoring & evaluation systems
Specific objective 2.2: Uphold Human Rights and promote peace dialogue in line with the Human Rights and Democracy Country Strategy and the Bolivian Human Rights framework and ratified human rights international standards.		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline, targets & Means of verification
2.2.1. Strengthened national Human Rights system and institutions and effective implementation of ratified international human rights	I23 Percentage of cases of human rights violations brought to the national human rights institution (Ombudsperson, Paris Principles compliant) having	I23 <u>Baseline:</u> 49,26%, 6.008/12.197 cases (2020) <u>Target:</u> increase to 70% of cases treated or referred/year (2027) <u>Means of verification:</u> Annual reports from Defensoría del Pueblo, OHCHR reports
2.2.2. Promoted peace and reconciliation dialogue and strengthened civil society capacities enabling a peaceful environment for	I24 Number of civil society organisations engaged on governance, human rights and peace dialogue benefitting from (or reached by) EU	I24 <u>Baseline:</u> 0 with EU support (2020) <u>Target:</u> 50, complemented by thematic instruments (2027) <u>Means of verification:</u> project monitoring & evaluation systems
2.2.3. Reinforced indigenous peoples' rights and fight against gender-based violence policies in line with the Bolivian public policy and regulations (Laws 348 on the fight against	I25 Number of municipalities having established comprehensive assistance services for victims of gender-based violence with EU support.	I25 <u>Baseline:</u> 90 (2020) <u>Target:</u> 150 (2027) <u>Means of verification:</u> General Directorate against Gender and Generational Violence. SIPPASE data

¹⁹ To be established during the formulation process

Specific objective 2.3: Support the Bolivian strategy and institutional framework for the fight against corruption (National Anti-Corruption Policy and Council for the Fight against Corruption) and illegal substance trafficking.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline, targets & Means of verification
<p>2.3.1. Reduced corruption levels within the public administration and more transparent institutions (SDG 16.5).</p>	<p>I26 Extent to which the national legislation guarantees the right to information with EU support (SDG 16.10.02).</p>	<p>I26 Baseline: 0 (2020) <u>Target:</u> A law on access to information is adopted and implemented in line with international standards by 2027 <u>Means of verification:</u> OHCHR reports, international HR organisations annual reports (AI, HRW)</p>
<p>2.3.2: Increased effectiveness of the fight against Drug Trafficking and Reduction of Surplus Cultivation of Coca.</p>	<p>I27 Increased amount of illegal drugs (cocaine, cocaine base, cocaine hydrochloride) seized by authorities with EU support.</p>	<p>I27 Baseline: 15.500 kg (2019) <u>Target:</u> 20.000 kg (2027) <u>Means of verification:</u> Annual UNODC report on incineration and destruction of illegal drugs in Bolivia</p>

Annex 2. Donor matrix showing the current indicative allocations per sector

DONOR MATRIX
INDICATIVE ALLOCATION BY SECTOR
PERIOD 2021-2025

	FRANCE	ITALY	SPAIN	GERMANY	SWEDEN*	SWITZ.	TOTAL
Environment and Climate Change	100.0		8.0	4.0 (incl. energy)	6.0	3.2	121.2
Integral Rural development		3.0	1.4	6.0	4.0	0.6	15.0
Water & sanitation	75.0	25.0	65.0	28.5			193.5
Circular economy & waste management	50.0		7.5		1.0	2.1	60.6
Rule of law, democracy & human rights		0.2	9.9		6.0	5.8	21.9
Fight against corruption and illicit drug trafficking							0.0

Millions of Euros

*Only 2021