

Annex 8

GENDER ASSESSMENT AND GENDER ACTION PLAN

Project

Upscaling Ecosystem Based Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Rural Communities in the Valles Macro-region of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (RECEM-Valles)



July 2022

Contenido

1.	ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	5
2.	INTRODUCTION	7
3.	BACKGROUND.....	8
3.1	Green Fund Policy on Gender Equality.....	8
3.2	FAO Policy on Gender Equality	9
4.	DEFINITION OF TERMS	10
5.	METHODOLOGY.....	12
5.1	Purpose of the Gender Assessment and Action Plan	13
5.2	Approaches	13
5.3	Identify interested parties	14
5.4	Stakeholder Participation	15
5.5	Tools.....	16
6.	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	16
6.1	Plurinational Service for Women and Dismantling Patriarchy (SEPMUD)	16
6.2	Vice-Ministry of Equal Opportunities (VIO)	17
7.	NATIONAL SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA	18
	Table 3 National statistical Sex Disaggregated data.....	19
8.	ANALYSIS OF GENDER GAPS AT A NATIONAL LEVEL	24
8.1	Women's legal status.....	24
8.2	The most common beliefs, perceptions and stereotypes that exist concerning gender.....	26
8.3	The labour division between women and men	27
8.4	The participation of women and men in the formal and informal economy	27
8.5	The situation of men and women in the project area.....	28
8.6	The access to water in the project area and how is this affecting men and women	28
8.7	Strategies for women and men to adapt to climate change.....	30
8.8	Inequalities that may be exacerbated by the impact of climate change	30
8.9	Inequalities that exist between different social groups that affect the capacity to adapt to climate change.....	31
8.10	Roles of men and women. Implication in terms of time and need for mobility.	32
8.11	Access to resources (economic, financial, physical, natural and others) by men and women. Management and control of these resources.....	32

8.12 Equal access of men and women to information and opportunities to participate in and benefit from the results expected from the project.	32
8.13 Equal access of women to education, know-how and/or training	33
8.14 Availability and access to Project services and technologies for both men and women	33
8.15 Access to credit of rural women	34
8.16 Women's participation in food security	35
8.17 Women's participation in climate change adaptation actions.....	36
8.18 Participation of women and men from vulnerable communities in decision making processes	37
8.19 Opportunities to promote women's leadership in local governance/political systems and formal/informal institutions	38
8.20 Gender-based violence	38
8.21 The differential needs/priorities of woman and men in the project's context	39
8.22 The needs of specific (vulnerable) subgroups been considered in the project	40
8.23 The different vulnerabilities of both men and women	41
8.24 Use of knowledge and skills of women and men from vulnerable populations to contribute to project results.	41
8.25 OEquitable opportunities and actions to challenge gender stereotypes and increase positive gender relations	42
9. PROJECT FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION PRINCIPLES	42
9.1 Strengthening female technical community	43
9.2 Leveraging gender-differentiated tasks and interests	43
9.3 Women's participation in coping with negative shocks	43
9.4 Assisting women in initial investment	44
9.5 Personalized technical advice and capacity building.....	44
9.6 Promotion of an equal distribution of productive and reproductive tasks between men and women	44
9.7 Equal participation.....	45
9.8 Improving women's access to information	45
9.9 Sustainability through gender inclusion	45
9.10 Communication strategy	46
9.11 Monitoring and Evaluation	46
9.12 Strategic alliances	46
10. GENDER ACTION PLAN	46

10.1 Funding for the activities	49
10.2 Support of a gender specialist during project implementation	49
10.3 Work Plan.....	49
11. APPLICABLE SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS POLICIES	61
A.3 GCF Safeguards.....	61
11.1.1 Consistency of FAO and GCF safeguards standards.....	62
11.1.2 FAO safeguards framework.....	62
12. RISK CLASSIFICATION	63
12.1 Summary of the Project's Sociocultural Impacts.....	63
12.2 Analysis of the Gender on the potential risks and measures mitigation of the project.....	64
12.3 Related Risks to SEAH and GVB	68
13. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS	73
13.1 Project-level grievance mechanism.....	73
14. GENDER MARKER	75
15. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES	76
16. ANNEXES.....	79
ANNEX N° 1 MUNICIPIOS DE INTERVENCION DEL PROYECTO	79
ANNEX N° 2 PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF GROUP INTERVIEWS.....	80
ANNEX N° 3 WOMAN PARTICIPANTS	83
ANNEX N° 4 Gender-Based and Child Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Harassment against Women and Children: Definitions.....	85
ANNEX N° 5 STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT AREA	87

List of Figures

Figure 1: Illustrating the Gender Integration Continuum	11
---	----

List of Tables

Table 1 Interested parties	15
Table 2. Summary of stakeholder workshops	16
Table 3 National statistical Sex Disaggregated data	20
Table 4. Priority needs for men and women	43
Table 5: Work Plan	53
Table 6: Comparison of FAO and GCF social safeguards standards	72

Table 7: Project social impact assessment checklist	73
Table 8: Risk when promoting Gender Equality	75
Table 9: Risk and SEAH-GBV Impact and Mitigation Measures	80
Table 10: Grievance mechanism	84
Table 11: Gender Marker 1	85
Table 12 Municipalities in the Project área	89
Table 13 social organizations and public institutions	93
Table 14: Statistics on access to water by gender in Chuquisaca	96
Table 15: Gendered water access statistics in Tarija	96
Table 16 y sgts. Education and economic activity in municipalities in the project area and municipalities with similar characteristics	98

1. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABT	Supervision and Social Oversight Authority for Forests and Land
ACCESOS	Rural Development: Economic Inclusion Programme for Families and Rural Communities in the Plurinational State of Bolivia
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
AMG	Autonomous Municipal Government
APMT	Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth
BMU	Basin Management Unit
CED	Executive Committee Unit
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CIMDM	Inter-Institutional Committee on the Millennium Development Goals
CCIMCAT	Tarija Education and Research Centre for Rural Women
ENDSA	National Population and Health Survey
ECC	Executive Steering Committee
ECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GRB	Guadalquivir River Basin
ICTs	Information and Communication Technologies
INIAF	National Farming and Forestry Innovation Institute
INRA	National Agrarian Reform Institute
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
LMBMP	Local Micro Basins Management Plan
LWMP	Local Water Management Plan
MDRyT	Ministry of Rural Development and Lands
MMAYa	Ministry of the Environment and Water
OECOM	Community Economic Organization
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
OXFAM	Committee for Famine Relief
PAN	Food and Nutrition Policy
PAR	Rural Alliances Project

PDCG	Guadalquivir River Basin Steering Plan
PICAR	Community Investment in Rural Areas Project
PMU	Project Management Unit
PNC	National River Basin Plan
PNIO	National Equal Opportunities Plan
PTDI	Integrated Territorial Development Plan
SD	Supreme Decree
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEAGA	Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis (FAO)
SENASAG	National Agricultural Health and Food Safety Service
SEPMUD	Plurinational Service for Women and Dismantling Patriarchy
SIARH	Environment and Water Resources Information System
SPIE	State Integrated Planning System
UDAPE	Social and Economic Policy Analysis Unit
UGP	Project Management Unit
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNiTE	United Nations Campaign to End Violence against Women
VIO	Vice-Ministry of Equal Opportunities
VMA	Vice-Ministry of the Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change and Forest Management and Development
VRHR	Vice-Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation

2. INTRODUCTION

Climate change impacts in Bolivia are not gender-neutral. The different roles, resources, opportunities and agency of women and men influence how climate change affects and is responded to locally.

Bolivia has achieved important progress towards gender parity in education and access to labour market. According to the Gender Gap Index¹, Bolivia stands at 42nd place for 2020, however some indicators show persistent disparities between men and women and in particular indigenous groups. The gender gap is widest for the economic participation and access to equitable financial resources.

The proposed project, “Upscaling Ecosystem Based Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Rural Communities in the Valles Macro-region of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (RECEM-Valles)” aims to strengthen the resilience of agricultural producers in the Valles Macroregion, located in the departments of Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, Potosí and Tarija. The vast majority of this area is rural. The region is inhabited by more than 2.328.741 people, and approximately half of them are women.

At the national level, the project will strengthen Institutions and governance mechanisms related to water management and climate-resilient agriculture to benefit vulnerable smallholders and their communities. Given the water scarcity in the project intervention area, the project will enhance the integrated management of micro-watersheds and the ecosystem services to ensure water provision to rural communities under climate change scenarios. In parallel, the project will design climate resilient agro-system technological packages and provide technical support to smallholder farmers in their adoption to achieve food security. Climate resilient agriculture will contribute to food and nutritional security, leading to climate resilient communities. Women empowered through more dynamic participation in agriculture would result in more gender-neutral food distribution within households and better health for both women and children.

The needs that differentiate women and men within the project are anchored in the access to resources and the low autonomy of women in terms of their personal priorities. The clear sexual division of labour as a barrier to the generation of productive and economic development. Social, cultural, economic and political constraints such as violence at different levels that restrict women's active participation in decision-making processes at family and community level. Identifies key challenges and opportunities within the learning level to promote leadership in different livelihood systems across ecosystem and environmental functions.

The project will promote the distribution of timely information on climate and agriculture as well as sharing of knowledge and skills obtained by famers through Farmer Field Schools (FFS). Given that key gender gaps include education and access to financial assets, the project will seek

¹ http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2020.pdf

to address these disparities through gender-transformative actions to ensure gender equality in the access to trainings, technology and financial services.

The project will also raise awareness on various subjects related to adaptation to climate change, including gender, along the entire value chain – from policy, public administration, education to agricultural input, product, credit and insurance and consumption – so that adaptation to climate change by farmers will be socioeconomically feasible, and hence sustainable.

The objective of the Gender Assessment is to provide the foundation for effective gender mainstreaming in the Green Climate Fund (GCF) project, “Upscaling Ecosystem Based Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Rural Communities in the Valles Macro-region of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (RECEM-Valles)” The Analysis examines the socioeconomic conditions of women and men targeted by the project and elucidates gender-specific roles, constraints and needs, thereby allowing a strategic approach to the integration of gender dimensions into the project, summarised as the Gender Action Plan (GAP). The underlying theory of change is: the project will create effective opportunities to empower women through paying sufficient attention to existing gender differences, which will allow communities in the Valles Macroregion to adapt to climate change in a sustainable and equitable manner.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 Green Fund Policy on Gender Equality

Gender norms and related cultural rules are part of what structures the interactions and reactions to climate threats and opportunities in human systems by influencing roles, expectations, attitudes and behaviors of human beings. Climate change impacts women and girls, men and boys differently because of existing gender inequalities, gender discrimination and social exclusion that could be perpetuated by systemic power imbalances and structural barriers. These often restrict women’s and girls’ access to and control over resources, legal rights or political participation and decision-making, threaten their peace and security, and thereby undermine their adaptive capabilities. This is why women and girls are often disproportionately affected by climate change as its negative impacts are aggravated by existing gender inequality and systemic and structural patterns of discrimination and social exclusion, which also reduce the effectiveness of sustainable development and poverty alleviation measures.²

The Fund’s gender policy builds on the existing gender policies and gender action plans of other climate funds. It systematically integrates key principles elaborated in the Fund’s own environmental and social Policy (ESP), especially the principles on access and equity, on consideration of marginalized and vulnerable groups and of human rights. It highlights the principle of gender equality and women’s empowerment as the goal that the Fund strives to attain through its processes. It acknowledges and integrates the need to apply an intersectional analysis in addressing gender-related differences in vulnerability and ability to decrease vulnerability and adapt to climate change impacts as a lens to understand the complexity and particularity of inequalities in the lives of women and girls, men and boys, including their systemic barriers and root causes. Those are dependent on a multitude of factors such as the economic profile and societal structure of the country or subnational region, specific climate

² ANNEX 4 to OPG: Gender policy and gender action plan (Updated version approved in March 2021; Initial GP and GAP approved in March 2016). Page 4

impacts, variety of livelihoods, a host of sociocultural factors such as class, age or race as well as other change processes in societies, such as those brought on by globalization, migration, urbanization and economic development

The Fund's gender policy is human rights-based and congruent with international instruments in acknowledging the centrality of women's rights as universal human rights, in particular with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the International Labor Organization's (ILO) core conventions, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), follow up Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It supports the equal right of women and girls, men and boys to access and benefit from the Fund's resources in order to increase their adaptive capacity and reduce their vulnerability to climate change impacts, facilitating a transition towards a gender transformative approach.

3.2 FAO Policy on Gender Equality

The goal of the FAO Policy on Gender Equality³ is to achieve equality between women men in sustainable agriculture and rural development for the elimination of hunger and poverty. In order to achieve this goal, FAO's work will be guided by the following four objectives, which highlight key dimensions to be addressed for promoting gender equality in agriculture, rural development and natural resources management for attaining food and nutrition security for all:

- Objective 1: Women and men have equal voice and decision-making power in rural institutions and organizations to shape relevant legal frameworks, policies and programmes.
- Objective 2: Women and men have equal rights, access to and control over natural and productive resources, to contribute to and benefit from sustainable agriculture and rural development.
- Objective 3: Women and men have equal rights and access to services, markets, and decent work and equal control over the resulting income and benefits.
- Objective 4: Women's work burden is reduced by enhancing their access to technologies, practices and infrastructure and by promoting an equitable distribution of responsibilities, including at household level.

FAO Policy on Gender Equality Strategy and Approaches

The Organization will adopt a twin-tracked strategy for the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment:

- **Gender mainstreaming:** FAO will ensure that its normative and technical work systematically integrates a gender perspective and responds to the different needs, interests and capacities of women and men. The Organization will also consider other social dimensions that intersect with gender (such as age, marital status, disability status, religion, race, ethnicity, socio-economic status, etc.) and can create and reinforce inequalities, not only between women and men but also among women and among men.
- **Targeted interventions:** When the gender gap is particularly wide, FAO will implement programmes and projects that specifically target women and/or focus on the promotion of gender equality as their main objective.

³ FAO: Policy on Gender Equality 2020 -2030.

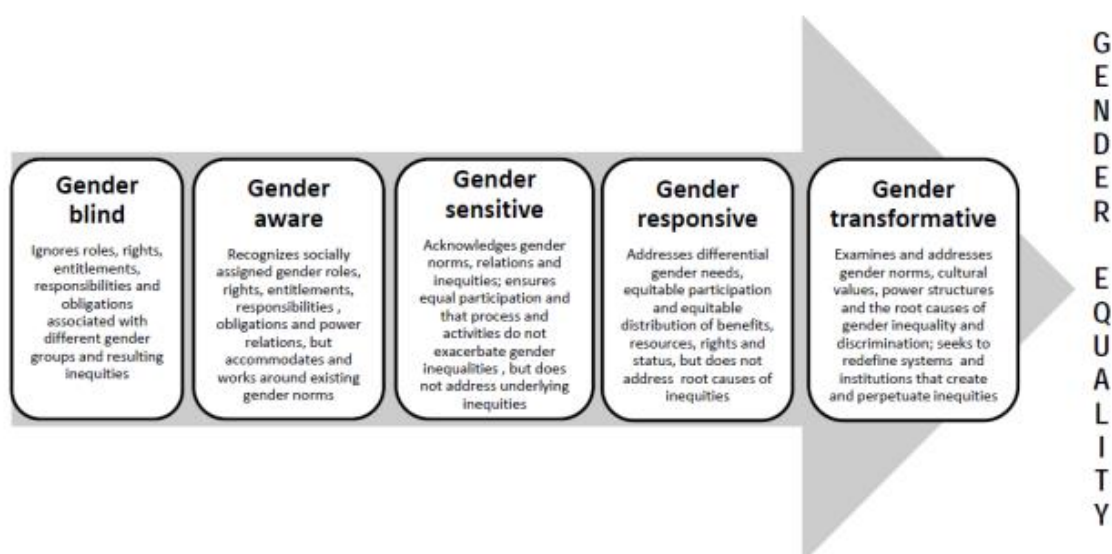
In all cases, FAO will adopt integrated and gender-transformative approaches that not only take into consideration the different needs of women and men but also actively seek to redress unequal power dynamics by challenging the discriminatory social norms, behaviours and attitudes that are at the root of persisting gender inequalities.

Through this Policy, FAO is committed to promote the gender equality objectives in all its mandated areas of work, including agriculture, fishery, aquaculture, forestry and livestock; nutrition; natural resource management; climate-change adaptation and mitigation; emergency response and resilience building; markets, trade and value-chain development; decent employment and the elimination of child labour; social protection; and the empowerment of rural institutions.

4. DEFINITION OF TERMS

The Fund's gender policy makes reference to a number of key gender concepts. They underline and describe the ambition of the Fund's gender approach to achieve increasing levels of gender integration through continuous improvements with the ultimate goal of achieving gender equality in all of its operations. This progress towards gender equality can be illustrated as a continuum of gender integration levels and approaches (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Illustrating the Gender Integration Continuum



- (a) Gender: refers to the roles, behaviors, activities, rights, and attributes that a given society at a given time considers appropriate for women and girls and men and boys. In addition to the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and the relationships between women and girls and men and boys, gender also refers to the relations between women and those between men. These attributes, opportunities and relationships are socially constructed and are learned through socialization processes. They are context/time-specific and changeable. Gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued in a woman or a man in a given

context. In most societies there are differences and inequalities between women and girls and men and boys in responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken, access to and control over resources, as well as decision-making opportunities. Gender is part of the broader socio-cultural context and intersects with other important criteria for socio-cultural analysis including class, race, poverty level, ethnic group and age.

- (b) Gender aware: refers to the knowledge and recognition of the differences in socially assigned gender roles, rights, entitlements, responsibilities and obligations while accommodating and working around existing gender norms.
- (c) Gender balance: refers to the goal of having the same number of women and men in decision-making bodies and among staff in the different levels of organizational structures.
- (d) Gender blind: refers to the failure to recognize that the roles, rights, entitlements, responsibilities and obligations of women and girls, men and boys are assigned to them in specific social, cultural, economic, and political contexts and backgrounds and result in inequities.
- (d) Gender blind: refers to the failure to recognize that the roles, rights, entitlements, responsibilities and obligations of women and girls, men and boys are assigned to them in specific social, cultural, economic, and political contexts and backgrounds and result in inequities
- (e) Gender equality: refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities and access of women and men, boys and girls and the equal consideration of their respective interests, needs and priorities. As gender equality concerns and benefits men and women, boys and girls, not only women and girls but also men and boys are required to fully engage in promoting gender equality and in changing gender roles. Equality between women and men is a human rights issue as well as a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable, people-centered development.
- (f) Gender equity: refers to the process of being fair to women and men, girls and boys. It recognizes the need for potential differential treatment that is fair and positively addresses a bias or historical or social disadvantage or power imbalance that is due to gender roles or norms or differences between the sexes. It is about fair and just treatment that takes into account the different needs of women and girls, men and boys, cultural barriers and (past) discriminations of the specific group
- (g) Gender gap: refers to any disparity and inequality between women and men's condition or position or role in society. It concerns inequalities in terms of their participation, their access to opportunities, rights, power to influence and make decision, incomes and benefits, and control and use of resources.
- (h) Gender identity: refers to a person's innate, deeply felt internal and individual experience of gender
- (i) Gender mainstreaming: refers to a globally supported strategy for promoting gender equality. Mainstreaming involves the process of assessing the implications for women and girls, men and boys of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in any area and at all levels, thereby increasing the effectiveness of interventions. It is a strategy for making the experiences and concerns of all people regardless of gender an integral part of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres, so

that different gender groups benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal of mainstreaming is to achieve gender equality.

- (j) Gender responsive: refers to the consideration of gender norms, roles and relations and to addressing inequality generated by unequal norms, roles and relations through changes within a given social setting through remedial action.
- (k) Gender sensitive: refers to the consideration of gender norms, roles and relations but does not necessarily address inequality generated by unequal norms, roles or relations through remedial action beyond creating gender awareness.
- (l) Gender transformative: refers to approaches actively striving to examine, question, and change rigid social and gender norms, cultural values and to address power inequalities between persons of different genders and the root causes of gender inequality and discrimination as well as seeking to redefine systems and institutions that create and perpetuate inequities. The goal of this approach is to transform adverse gender norms and power dynamics into positive ones, thus accelerating achievement of gender equality.
- (m) Intersectionality: refers to how gender overlaps with other sociocultural factors, such as race, ethnicity, migratory status, religion or belief, health, status, age, class, caste, sexual orientation, gender identity, and inclusion and exclusion. Looking through the lens of intersectionality is critical for understanding the complexity and particularity of inequalities in the lives of women and girls, men and boys.
- (n) Women's empowerment: refers to the process by which women gain power and control over their own lives and acquire the ability to make strategic choices through an expansion of agency throughout women's lives, especially via participation and decision-making. It generally refers to differential or pro-active support to increase:
 - (i) women's awareness and sense of self-worth and rights;
 - (ii) women's right to have and determine choices;
 - (iii) women's right to have access to opportunities and resources;
 - (iv) women's right to have power to control their own lives both within and outside the home; and
 - (v) women's ability to influence the direction of social, political and economic change to create a more just social, political and economic order, nationally and internationally.

5. METHODOLOGY

The gender assessment draws on the information obtained through consultations with farmers and provincial government officials, gender analyses of the country recently produced, and other relevant information sources – such as research articles, policies and statistics on agriculture, climate change and gender.

Workshops were held in different municipalities in the Valles Macroregion, where the project will intervene to assess the current situation on gender equality in the context of climate change. The workshops were centred on the gender roles in three main themes: 1) Sustainable Farming Systems, 2) Irrigation Systems, and 3) Sustainable Management of Water Sources.

Subsequently, focus groups were conducted with female leaders to explore further specific aspects regarding the family economy, decision making, climate impacts and coping strategies.

Likewise, semi-structured interviews were conducted with key actors from institutions that work in the area.

Finally, the project's logical framework was validated by the same key actors, which has actions and indicators that guarantee gender and intergenerational equality throughout the design, implementation, and evaluation of the project. Additionally, the Gender Action Plan aims to address genders gaps and promote gender and generational equality throughout all of the project's activities.

To the greatest extent possible, the assessment is based on official statistics and published research results pertaining to target districts and field consultations conducted in those districts. Where relevant information could not be found, it relies on that of the rural areas of the target provinces , or of the whole nation. Where no such information is available, the Assessment may refer to the general consensus among the professionals in the field

5.1 Purpose of the Gender Assessment and Action Plan

Conduct a Gender Assessment to identify the main gender gaps affecting the municipalities with which the “Upscaling Ecosystem Based Climate Resilience of vulnerable rural communities in the Valles Macroregion of the Plurinational State of Bolivia” project will be working, and then define a Gender Action Plan that enables the project to contribute to reducing the gender gaps and inequalities.

5.2 Approaches

- **Gender equality**

Gender equality means that women and men enjoy the same conditions and opportunities to exercise their human rights in full and realize their potential to contribute to political, economic, social and cultural development and benefit from the results. It therefore means that society values the similarities and differences between women and men equally, together with the changing roles that men and women play.

This implies that the specific behaviours, aspirations and needs of women and men have been considered, and that these have been valued equally and given the same priority.

In short, the principle of gender equality seeks to ensure that the differences between men and women do not turn into inequalities. Accordingly, the same value and rights are given to everyone, regardless of their biology and the social roles that may be associated with them.⁴

- **Intersectionality**

In discussing intersectionality, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women has explained that discrimination against women based on sex and gender is inextricably linked with other factors that affect women, such as race, ethnicity, religion or belief, health, status, age, class, caste, sexual orientation and gender identity. Discrimination based on sex and gender may affect women from certain groups to a different extent or in different ways than men. Therefore, States Parties must legally recognize and prohibit these

⁴ Source: FAO: Avanzando con Igualdad: Elementos clave para la transversalización de género en proyectos FAO, 2021.

intersecting forms of discrimination and redress their compounded negative impact on the women concerned (UN, 2010).

5.3 Identify interested parties

The aim is to identify the key actors, describe the process and the input from the consultations that fed into it, and define how the project information, extra consultations and beneficiary and party involvement will be disclosed while the project is being implemented.

Identifying interested parties contributed to the results of the consultations the target population. If necessary, this process will be repeated at the beginning of the project to update the information and have a final version.

Below is a list of all parties interested in being involved in the Gender Action Plan and the actions to mitigate the risks of promoting gender equality.

Table 1: Interested Parties

Interested parties	Specific interests	Effect of the project on their interests (+) (-) (N=neutral)	Importance of the actor for the project success: 1= Not important 2= Quite Important 3= Very Important	How much actor influences the project 1= None 2= Somewhat 3= Very much
Ministry of the Environment and Water – Gender focal point	-Implement public policies and plans related to LDN and agrobiodiversity with a gender focus -Support the country's sustainable development and poverty reduction	(+)	3	3
Ministry of Rural Development and Lands – Gender Focal Point	-Implement public policies and plans related to LDN and agrobiodiversity with a gender focus -Support the country's sustainable development and poverty reduction	(+)	3	3
Plurinational Service for Women	-Implement a project that contributes to economic development and poverty eradication pillar of the Depatriarchalization Agenda.	(+)(-)	2	2
Vice-Ministry of Equal Opportunities	-Implement a project that contributes to empowering indigenous women through actions to prevent gender violence	(+)(-)	2	2
Municipal govts. in the project intervention area	-- Integrated territorial devt. plans include the equal participation of women and information disaggregated by sex, age and other variables	(+)	3	3
Female councillors, Municipal Govts./ Human Development Offices	-Implement gender-sensitive budgets and prevent violence	(+)	2	2

Municipal Integrated Legal Services				
FAO implementing agency	-Mainstream the gender approach in LDN and agrobiodiversity projects	(+)	3	3
Women's productive assoc. mixed and youth assocs	-Support the value chain to access the market and improve producers' incomes. Strengthen production skills using good farming practices and increase competitiveness of the links in the value chains	(+)	3	2

5.4 Stakeholder Participation

Different consultation and participation events have been carried out with potential project partners and beneficiaries (Appendix 3), from which it was possible to identify the risks involved in project implementation, the expectations of beneficiaries and potential project partners regarding the benefits of the project, as well as the needs and demands of local stakeholders, so that they could be reflected in the scope of the project. These events (workshops, meetings and group and individual interviews) with key stakeholders are important to achieve a highly participatory, socially viable project with a high probability of successfully achieving its goals

The following is a summary of the stakeholders that were part of the Free, Prior and Informed Consultation:

Table 2. Summary of stakeholder workshops

Actors	Place and date	Number of events	Number of participants
Mayors of the prioritized municipalities, municipal technicians, members of social organizations, authorities and technicians of the Government of Potosí.	Ciudad de Potosí-Potosí (18/01/2018)	1	19
Mayors of the prioritized municipalities, municipal technicians, members of social organizations, authorities and technicians of the Government of Chuquisaca.	Sucre-Chuquisaca (19/01/2018)	1	32
Mayors of the prioritized municipalities, municipal technicians, members of social organizations, authorities and technicians of the Government of Cochabamba.	Ciudad de Cochabamba-Cochabamba (24/01/2018)	1	30
Mayors of the prioritized municipalities, municipal technicians, members of social organizations, authorities and technicians of the Government of Santa Cruz.	Santa Cruz de la Sierra-Santa Cruz (26/01/2018)	1	14
Mayors of the prioritized municipalities, municipal technicians, members of social organizations, authorities and technicians of the Government of Tarija.	Ciudad de Tarija-Tarija (29/01/2018)	1	12
Local producers, leaders of social and productive sectors, municipal government authorities and representatives of associations of municipalities.	Tomina-Chuquisaca (07/12/18)	1	40
Local producers, leaders of social and productive sectors, municipal government authorities and representatives of associations of municipalities.	Camargo- Chuquisaca (10/12/18)	1	40

Actors	Place and date	Number of events	Number of participants
Local producers, leaders of social and productive sectors, municipal government authorities and representatives of associations of municipalities.	Vitichi-Potosí (11/12/18)	1	45
Local producers, leaders of social and productive sectors, municipal government authorities and representatives of associations of municipalities.	Ciudad de Tarija-Tarija (12/12/18)	1	25
Local producers, leaders of social and productive sectors, municipal government authorities and representatives of associations of municipalities.	Samaipata- Santa Cruz (20/12/18)	1	25

The free prior and informed consultation of women who are authorities, technical staff and leaders of social organizations is in Annex 3

As part of the gender approach, three groups were prioritized when the stakeholders were identified:

- Key informants, who are municipal and community authorities who have information that is relevant to the project.
- Women community leaders or members of producer associations who have information that is important for the project.
- Men community leaders or members of producer associations who have information that is important for the project.

5.5 Tools

The following tools were used:

- Contextual information, which provides an initial overview of the intervention area, using quantitative data to find out about the local reality and determine how gender gaps can be identified, taking into account variables including education, health, employment and access to natural resources, among others.
- Group interviews, to gather qualitative information of the women. The aim of this was to obtain a gender and generational perspective that would enable gender gaps and inequalities between men and women to be identified within their own context and living conditions.

6. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

6.1 Plurinational Service for Women and Dismantling Patriarchy (SEPMUD)

Supreme Decree Nº 3774 of 16 January 2019 mandates the creation of SEPMUD. Its purpose is to monitor, follow up on and evaluate the implementation of public policies aimed at dismantling patriarchy to promote the effective exercise of women's rights.

Its roles and responsibilities include: coordinating with head of sector institutions on the design and implementation of programmes and projects to enable women to access employment, credit, land, technology, information, public services and other elements that help to ensure the

effective exercise of women's rights; and encouraging coordination and linkages between women authorities in central, departmental, regional and municipal government, rural native indigenous entities and civil society, trade union and community organizations for the implementation of public policies.

SEPMUD has developed the Dismantling Patriarchy and Decolonization Agenda 2020-2030, which focuses on seven main areas which will govern actions related to gender in Bolivia over the next ten years: 1) Political rights; 2) Economic rights and poverty eradication; 3) Social rights; 4) Rights to cultural identity; 5) Justice and the eradication of violence; 6) Communication and the right to information; and 7) Young women's rights.

In taking forward the government agenda 2025 and the dismantling patriarchy agenda, the Alliance of Women's Community Organizations for the Democratic and Cultural Revolution held a national consultation with rural native indigenous women. This resulted in a document called "12 proposals for dismantling patriarchy", which covers the following key thematic areas: (1) For a life free from violence; (2) Promotion of dignified employment for women; (3) Valuing unpaid work, with the state and society sharing responsibility for the task of caring for life; (4) Effective access to health care for women; (5) Promotion of sexual rights and reproductive rights; (6) Reinforcing women's rights to education; (7) Reinforcing women's political participation and representation; (8) Strengthening care for Mother Earth; (9) Production with women's participation; (10) Food security and sovereignty; (11) Expansion of the social housing programme and (12) Giving continuity to social programmes

6.2 Vice-Ministry of Equal Opportunities (VIO)⁵

This vice-ministry is part of the Ministry of Justice. The VIO has the responsibility for equal opportunities related to gender, age groups and disability.

The Vice-Ministry of Equal Opportunities is the head of sector institution for the design and implementation of public policies aimed at eliminating all forms of discrimination against women. Compliance with the regulations it draws up is obligatory for the entire public sector, including at the departmental level, through the Departmental Gender Offices or Departmental Gender Units, and the municipal level, with the Integrated Municipal Legal Services (SLIM) that provide support to victims of violence and the Child and Adolescent Defence Offices.

It has drawn up the "National Equal Opportunities Plan – Women Building the New Bolivia for Living Well" (PNIO), which was approved by Supreme Decree 29850 on 10 December 2008. The PNIO's vision is as follows: "In 2020 Bolivia recognizes the contribution made by women to the country's development. This recognition is expressed in equal opportunities to access services, full participation in decision-making spaces and the fair distribution of economic and technological resources and wealth, thus creating the conditions for a life free from gender-based violence."

The PNIO is organized around six thematic areas: (1) Economic, productive and labour issues; (2) Education; (3) Health; (4) Gender-based violence; (5) Citizenship and political participation; and (6) Institutional strengthening.⁶

⁵ Plurinational State of Bolivia. Ministry of Justice. Fifth and Sixth Periodic Report by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to CEDAW, 2015.

⁶ National Equal Opportunities Plan – "Women Building the New Bolivia for Living Well", approved by Supreme Decree N° 29850 on 10 December 2008.

6.3 Ministry of Rural Development and Lands (MDRyT)

The MDRyT has produced the Plan for the Agricultural and Rural Sector with Integrated Development for Living Well - PSARDI 2016-2020, which takes into account the gender for development approach with the objective of promoting gender equality and equal opportunities for men and women.⁷

6.4 Ministry of the Environment and Water (MMAyA)

The MMAyA has drawn up a Gender Strategy for the purpose of achieving the involvement of women. The main objective of the strategy is to “Establish institutional directives to guide the work of all the actors involved in the irrigation project cycle to mainstream the gender perspective, in order to reduce the inequality gaps that exist between men and women.” Its aim is to promote real and effective participation by women in all stages of the project cycle and as active members with decision-making power in the irrigation associations. It also seeks to encourage and motivate professionals who provide technical assistance and support services to adopt the gender perspective and promote attitude changes in families in order to enable men and women to participate under equal conditions.⁸

7. NATIONAL SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA

⁷ Plurinational State of Bolivia. MDRyT: (sectoral policy paper). La Paz, 2017.

⁸ MMAyA. Viceministerio de Recursos Hídricos: programa Mas Inversión para riego “MI Riego”. Available at: <https://www.miriego.gob.bo/enfoque.php?Seleccion=40>

Table 3 National statistical Sex Disaggregated data

Population data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total population of Bolivia is approximately 11 216 000. 50.7% are women and 49.3% men. (INE 2012) Women aged 29 to 59 are 32.8% of the population, women aged 60 and over 9.3%. Of the 3.27 million people living in rural areas, 1 566 271 are women (ENDSA 2012). 67.3% of women live in urban areas and 32.7% in rural areas. Four out of ten women are poor. 32% of them are heads of households (INE, statistics with a gender perspective) With regard to <u>women heads of household</u>, 16.5% of families are single-parent and 33.9% have a woman head of household. This is due to migration from rural to urban areas or abroad, or because the man has abandoned the family, placing the woman and children in a situation of increased vulnerability (2012 Census).
Life expectancy (broken down by gender)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women: 75.9 years (Data from 2018) Men: 69.1 years (Data from 2018)
Maternal mortality rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 230 women per 100 000 live births. The causes are: haemorrhage 33%, infections 17%, abortion 9%, hypertension 5%, and prolonged childbirth 2%. (ENDSA 2016) In rural areas, maternal mortality accounts for 64 of every 100 deaths of women that occur in the country. This sector of the population remains vulnerable, as rural women are four times more likely to die due to complications during pregnancy, childbirth or postpartum. (UN)⁹ In the cities, 42% of births take place at home with a birth attendant and 58% in health centres, while in rural areas 78% of births take place at home with a birth attendant.
Infant mortality rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bolivia records 36 deaths per 100 000 live births. The main causes of death include: infections 32%, premature birth 30%, asphyxia 22% and others. (UN)
Life expectancy (sex-disaggregated)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women: 74.21 years¹⁰ Men: 68.43 years
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Bolivia, 35.8% of the population goes to public hospitals and 21.8% to health posts. About 57.6% of women aged 15 to 75 go to some kind of institutional health service. However, regarding access to health services for the specific purpose of seeking information about sexual and reproductive health, more than half of women do not receive these services.¹¹ Six out of ten women over the age of 15 are mothers. This is equivalent to 58.7%.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The net enrolment rate in primary school was 82.2%, the rate of completion of year six (the last year of primary school) was 90%, and the gender gap in this same indicator is 1.2% in favour of women. This means that in 2012 more girls than boys finished primary school. The figures are similar for the rate of completion of year 12 (the last year of secondary school), where 5.3% more girls finish secondary school. This represents significant progress. Nevertheless, there are still challenges

⁹ <http://www.nu.org.bo/noticias/naciones-unidas-en-linea/bolivia-tiene-el-nivel-mas-alto-de-mortalidad-materno-infantil/>

¹⁰ <https://datosmacro.expansion.com/demografia/esperanza-vida/bolivia>

¹¹ Coordinadora de la Mujer – OXFAM – Conexión – Embajada de España en Bolivia – AECID: Las Mujeres en Bolivia. Encuesta Nacional de Discriminación y Exclusión Social. Análisis estadístico. La Paz, 2014.

	regarding the quality of education and options for the future for young people completing secondary school, especially in rural areas. ¹²
Adult literacy rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The literacy rate is 96.52% for men, while for women it is 88.58% (UNESCO, 2015). • The following literacy programmes have been launched: the “Yo Sí Puedo” literacy programme and the “Yo Sí Puedo Seguir” post-literacy programme.
Poverty rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2017, the percentage of the Bolivian population living in extreme poverty was 17.1%. However, the rate of extreme poverty in rural areas was 34.6%.¹³ • Extreme poverty affects 44.1% of women and 45.7% of men. Four out of ten women are still living in poverty (INE gender statistics). • With regard to the feminization of poverty, Bolivia had a score of 85.7 on this index in 2018, reflecting a gradual reduction since 2007 when its ranking on this index was 93.2%. (ECLACStat and Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean 2019)
Participation in the workforce (sex-disaggregated)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in the workforce in urban areas is 48.2% for women and 66.9% for men. • In rural areas, the rate is 52.5% for women and 75.2% for men. • Distribution of time devoted to care work by women: 23.3% devote 4 to 6 hours to caring for children, 19.4% of women devote 22 to 24 hours to it (full time carers), 15.8% devote 10 to 12 hours, 13.2% devote 1 to 3 hours and 7% do not carry out this type of work.¹⁴ • The consequence of this overload of work, including paid (productive) work, unpaid (reproductive) work caring for themselves and others, and working for the community, is that women are time poor. Women tend to work more than twelve hours a day, completing a double or triple day’s work. This makes it impossible for them to fulfil all their responsibilities, meet all society’s demands on them and also have time for their own life plans and projects, with the consequent stress, feelings of being overwhelmed, fatigue and lack of expectations.
Employment rate (sex-disaggregated)	<p>The overall rate of employment in Bolivia is 49.5% for women and 69.7% for men, with an average total of 59.5%. This shows that 49 out of 100 women in the population of working age are economically active.¹⁵</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45.2% of women and 62.8% of men are in work (INE, 2016). • 45.5% of women state that they decide about their own income; 26.2% take decisions with their partner; 8.8% decide together with their father and/or mother, and 11.5% do not have any source of income.¹⁶ • Overall, 41.8% of women state that they are unable to decide how to use their income. Four out of ten women decide what to do with their income, while six out of ten do not take decisions about their income. The main consequences of this are intensified economic dependency and acts of economic and property-related violence. • According to UN Women, women devote four times more hours to household tasks than men

¹² G-77 El Estado plurinacional protege los derechos de las mujeres bolivianas, 2014.

¹³ Unidad de Análisis de Políticas Sociales y Económicas (UDAPE) Comité Interinstitucional de las Metas de Desarrollo del Milenio (CIMDM): Octavo Informe de progreso de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio en Bolivia, 2015.

¹⁴ Coordinadora de la Mujer – OXFAM – Conexión – Embajada de España en Bolivia- AECID: La situación de las mujeres en Bolivia. Encuesta Nacional de Discriminación y Exclusión Social. La Paz, 2016.

¹⁵ INE Encuesta de hogares con enfoque de género, 2018.

¹⁶ Coordinadora de la Mujer – OXFAM – Conexión – Embajada de España en Bolivia – AECID: Las Mujeres en Bolivia. Encuesta Nacional de Discriminación y Exclusión Social. Análisis estadístico. La Paz, 2014.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women earn less than men, including when they are performing the same work. In the primary sector, women earn four times less than men, in the secondary sector women earn half as much as men, and in the tertiary sector up to a third less.
Unemployment rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rate of unemployment is 4.48%. The unemployment rate in urban areas tends to be higher for women than for men. Men: 4.2%; women: 4.9% in 2017. In rural areas, data from the INE Continuous Employment Survey 2017 show that 73 out of 100 people of working age are “economically active” and the remaining 27 out of 100 people are economically inactive. The unemployment rate for young people is high: the highest is for those aged 18 to 23 at 9.1%, and for those between 24 and 28 at 7.9%. At the national level, the rate of unemployment is high among young people. It is highest in the 18 to 23 age group at 9.1%, while among those aged 24 to 28 it is 7.9%. At the national level, 13.3% of women state that they have no source of income; 13.3% of women state that they earn less than Bs. 1 000; 18.4% report earnings of between Bs. 1 001 and Bs. 1 500; and 9.2% of women state that they earn between Bs. 1 501 and Bs. 2 000.¹⁷
Work in the formal and informal sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to data from INE 2017, 70% of women in Bolivia work in the informal sector. Informal sector work is understood as a subsistence alternative, enabling many women in search of a source of income to cover their family’s basic needs, but it also represents an opportunity for economic autonomy.
Land ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to Article 402 of the CPE, the state has the obligation to: [...] b) Promote policies aimed at eliminating all forms of discrimination against women in land access, tenure and inheritance. Between 2006 and 2017, the percentage of agricultural land owned by women increased from 9.8% to 45% due to the land titling process. 53% is owned by men and 2% by corporate landowners. Prior to the land reform, in rural areas only men were allowed to own land.¹⁸ The National Agrarian Reform Service Law (INRA) and the Agrarian Reform Law have increased women’s access to land by ceasing to make this right conditional on marital status and applying principles of equality to the distribution, administration and use of land (Art. 3 of Law N° 1715 INRA, and Art. 395 of SPC). Policies on land currently operate on the basis of three main precepts: the decolonization of agricultural structures, equal access to land ownership, and food sovereignty.
Access to tangible and intangible assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Rural Development and Lands (MDRYT) has been implementing the ACCESOS programme since 2013, covering 236 communities in 52 municipalities in the nine departments, with funding from IFAD. The programme’s objective is to improve the living conditions of rural families and economic units, by means of capacity building, enterprise development and financial inclusion. Loans are awarded to farmers through the National Farming and Forestry Innovation Institute (INIAF) and the “Accesos” economic inclusion programme for rural families and communities. The area of work included 52 municipalities (out of a total of 339), which transferred funds to priority groups. In other

¹⁷ Coordinadora de la Mujer – OXFAM – Conexión – Embajada de España en Bolivia – AECID: Las Mujeres en Bolivia. Encuesta Nacional de Discriminación y Exclusión Social. Análisis estadístico. La Paz, 2014.

¹⁸ MDRyT at <https://comunicacion.gob.bo/sites/default/files/media/publicaciones/BOLIVIA%20COMUNICA%2064-REDES.pdf>

	<p>programmes, loans were provided for the purchase of agricultural equipment, and 7% of the women benefited from soft loans for the purpose of modernizing productive initiatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit was also provided to replace livestock, and 20% of the people who received the loans were women. The sum of 32 million was allocated to benefit 113 families. • 58% of the 3 000 women leaders of grassroots community and territorial organizations were given training on resources to help them cope with climate change. 16 580 young women participated in economic inclusion programme activities. • In the national vegetable growing programme, there were 6 000 beneficiary families and 40% of the participants were women. • During the Rural Alliances Project (PAR), from 2013 to 2017, 35% of the participants were women: 1 700 women and 132 producer associations were beneficiaries. • 15 057 women participated in the Community Investment in Rural Areas Project (PICAR). 136 projects were carried out in 91 communities and 41 direct processing business projects were specifically for women, with more than Bs. 51 million invested in improving project management, developing business administration skills and monitoring public investments. • 719 women and organizations such as the Association of Women Producer Organizations participated in the Camelid Farming Economy Value Enhancement Support Project (VALE). They received technical assistance and benefited from the community management of vicuñas in Calacoto and in Sur Lipez 20% of the vicuña wool and yarn. • The “More Investment for Water” Programme (“MI AGUA” I, II, III and IV, to provide drinking water) has been implemented since 2011 with funds from the National Treasury and international cooperation. Since 2016, the Social Protection Fund (FPS) has managed to spend more than Bs 141.8 million all over the country with 316 projects. • The “MI RIEGO” Irrigation Programme managed to invest Bs 340.4 million in 2016, with 83 projects completed in different communities. This programme accounted for 42% of the investments made that year. It has built infrastructure and irrigation systems for food production with a focus on gender, stipulating that at least 30% of the irrigation system users had to be women. • 534 projects have been implemented around the country, benefiting 62 835 families by installing irrigation systems for food production covering 608 982 000 hectares in the departments of Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, La Paz, Oruro, Potosí and Tarija. • In 2019, 1 117 group registrations were awarded. This means that there are 1 117 legally established irrigation associations in Bolivia, located in Potosí, La Paz, Oruro, Chuquisaca, Santa Cruz, Tarija and Cochabamba.
Food and nutritional insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Even though women produce between 50% and 80% of the food in Bolivia, they are paid the least for their work in the fields. • In all of Bolivia’s departments there are more rural women living in poverty than rural men. The consequence is a feminization of poverty, a situation aggravated by the gender inequalities in access to and management of resources, food and land.¹⁹

¹⁹ Coordinadora de la Mujer – Observatorio de Género: Mujeres en la construcción de la soberanía alimentaria. La Paz, 2011.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to FAO data, at the household level there is clear evidence that low levels of household income and wealth are clearly related to different forms of malnutrition. For example, the disparity between the richest and the poorest children in Bolivia is more than fivefold. • With regard to the prevalence of undernutrition in the population as a whole, between 2016 and 2018 it stood at 17.5% in Bolivia. This is considerably less than in 2004-2006, when the prevalence of undernutrition stood at 30.3%. • Focusing on children under five, the national level prevalence of emaciation in 2018 was 2%; the prevalence of delayed growth was 16.1%. Likewise, 10.1% of children under five are overweight. These figures are closely related to the quality of the diet among this population group. • The prevalence of anaemia in women of fertile age (15-49) in 2016 was 30.2%. This is a consequence of a poor-quality diet starting in childhood and continuing throughout the different stages of women's lives. • The prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of babies until they are five months old was 58.3% in 2018. The effect of this low figure is the malnutrition that affects the population of new-born babies in Bolivia, which likewise has repercussions on their subsequent growth and development. • The figures mentioned here are closely related to the type of dependence on staple foods. Bolivia is among a group of countries that are highly dependent on exports and with a low level of dependency on imports of staple foods.²⁰ • As far as nutrition is concerned, the two sides of malnutrition affect women and men unequally. According to data from ENSDA 2016, the rate of obesity in Bolivia was 25.6%, while 32.1% were overweight, including six out of ten women and five out of ten men. Women aged 40 to 49 are the worst affected.
Domestic violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many women in rural areas are likely to experience violence throughout their relationships with a partner, exceeding the national average by eight percentage points, while the figure for those who have experienced violence in the last twelve months exceeds the national average by three percentage points. The gap between urban and rural areas is 11.2 percentage points for violence throughout the relationship, and 4.7 percentage points for violence experienced in the last twelve months (INE, 2016) • In urban areas, 71.3% of women who are married or in a common law partnership experience intimate partner violence throughout the relationship, which is lower than the national average. 42.9% of these women continued to experience situations of violence in the last twelve months.²¹ • By 2021, according to information from the Ministry of the Presidency, there are 108 femicides (65% of the victims are women between 15 and 35 years old), placing the country as one of the most violent against women in Latin America. Likewise, based on data from the Public Prosecutor's Office, 34 cases of infanticide have been reported nationwide in 2021.
Access to social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a high level of employment vulnerability and work in the informal sector and a significant concentration in sectors with low productivity, particularly in the

²⁰ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2019. Rome, 2019.

²¹ Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas: Encuesta de prevalencia y características de la violencia contra las mujeres. La Paz, 2016.

	<p>case of indigenous women. 60% of women are working in occupations of this type, compared with 40% of men.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These economic inequalities are directly related to unpaid domestic work and caring for children, older adults and people with disabilities. These tasks essentially fall to women and girls, especially the poorest, creating a vicious circle of informal work and insecure employment.²² • As a consequence of this situation, women are highly vulnerable and tend to have no access to social protection, especially if they live in rural areas. Underemployment and the type of informal sector work they do means that they have no job stability, health insurance or other benefits.
--	---

8. ANALYSIS OF GENDER GAPS AT A NATIONAL LEVEL

8.1 Women's legal status

The text of the Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (2009) includes an entire section on Human Rights, which takes up all the international treaties and conventions on human rights and the rights of specific groups of people (indigenous peoples, women, older adults and people with disabilities), and gives their rights constitutional status.

The Political Constitution of the State integrates principles regarding the rights of women and men in the following articles:

- Article 11. Prohibition and punishment of all forms of discrimination.
- Article 14. Prevention and punishment of gender and generational violence
- Article 14. II and III. Inclusion without discrimination
- Article 18. Equal political participation.
- Article 147 and Article 210 II. Right to health and social security.
- Article 35.I and II. Right to social security and safe motherhood. I, II, III, IV and V. Right to security. Equal pay for work of equal value. V and VI. Rights of children, adolescents and youth.
- Article 61.I and II. Rights of the family. Article 63.II, Article 64.I and II. Sexual and reproductive rights. Article 66. Gender equity in education.
- Article 79. Jurisdictions of the indigenous native peasant autonomies.
- Article 300, paragraph 30. Competences of municipal governments.
- Article 302, paragraph 30. Financial policy with equal opportunity criteria.
- Article 330.I. Recognition of the economic value of household work.
- Article 338. Non-discrimination in access, tenure and inheritance of land

Bolivia has enacted several **laws that promote gender equality**, such as: Law 348, the comprehensive law to guarantee women a life free from violence, Law 243 against political harassment and violence against women, Law 045 against racism and all forms of discrimination, Law 031, the framework law on decentralization and autonomies, and Law 263, the comprehensive law to combat human trafficking.

In 2010, five fundamental laws established in the Constitution of the Plurinational State were enacted:

Law N° 18 on the Plurinational Electoral Authority, enacted on 16 June 2010

22 Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas: Salarios, remuneraciones y empleo del Sector Privado. La Paz, 2018.

Law N° 25 on the Judiciary, enacted on 24 June 2010

Law N° 26 on the Electoral System, enacted on 30 June 2010

Law N° 27 on the Plurinational Constitutional Tribunal, enacted on 6 July 2010

Law N° 31, the “Andrés Ibáñez” Framework Law on Autonomies and Decentralization, enacted on 19 July 2010

These five laws include the gender perspective, thus achieving significant progress towards guaranteeing women’s rights, especially with regard to: i) the principles of gender equality, parity and alternation in the processes of candidate presentation, pre-selection and election to the organs of state; ii) the recognition of political harassment as a crime in election processes; iii) the prohibition of conciliation in cases of violence and the creation of special courts for domestic and public violence; iv) acknowledgement of the importance of allocating sufficient government budgets for the implementation of gender equality policies in the autonomous territorial entities, allocating a minimum of 5% in all plans, programmes and projects at the departmental and municipal level.

All these laws comply with the international human rights conventions and treaties to which Bolivia is a signatory and are oriented towards achievement of the SDGs.

- In 2017 the Multisectoral Plan was prepared to further address gender gaps in the country and boost Women's Right to Live Well.
- In 2018, the 2020-2030 depatriarchalisation and decolonisation agenda was developed and focuses on 7 main areas that will govern gender-related actions in Bolivia for the next 10 years: 1) Political rights; 2) Economic rights and the eradication of poverty; 3) Social rights; 4) Cultural Identity Rights; 5) Justice and the eradication of violence; 6) Communication and Information Rights; and 7) Young Women's Rights.
- Various investment mechanisms and legal and technical regulations have been developed for the implementation of intensive programmes in drinking water, sanitation and irrigation, aimed at achieving an accelerated increase in the coverage of services. It also contributes to increasing the agricultural area, thus supporting the food sovereignty strategy. Although this programme considers the general needs of family farming and economy, it does not systematically mainstream the gender perspective when it should be described in a cross-cutting manner in the institutional principles to be projected in a natural way in the strategies and action plans. In this context, the following laws have been passed in favour of Food Sovereignty:
 - Law 337 (2013): Law to Support Food Production and Forest Restitution: Establishes an exceptional regime for the treatment of land that has been cleared without authorisation and whose beneficiaries benefit from the 'Food Production and Forest Restitution Programme'.
 - Law N° 300 (2012): Framework Law of Mother Earth and Integral Development for Living Well: Establishes the vision and foundations of integral development in harmony and balance with Mother Earth for Living Well.
 - Law N° 144 (2011) Law on the Community Agricultural Productive Revolution: Regulates the process of the Community Agricultural Productive Revolution for food sovereignty, establishing the institutional foundations, policies, technical and financial mechanisms for the production, transformation and commercialisation of agricultural and forestry products.
 - Law N° 071 (2010): Law on the Rights of Mother Earth recognises the rights of Mother Earth, as well as the obligations and duties of the Plurinational State and society to guarantee respect for these rights.
 - Law N° 031 (2010): Framework Law on Autonomies and Decentralisation 'Andrés Ibáñez'. It regulates the autonomy regime by mandate of Article 271 of the Political Constitution

of the State and the bases of the territorial organisation of the State. It establishes the policy of integral rural development and food sovereignty in coordination with the autonomous territorial entities as a competence of the Central Government.

- Law No. 3545 (2006): Law on Community Redirection of Agrarian Reform: Introduces structural amendments to Law No. 1715, providing greater access to land for indigenous communities and small farmers, as it offers greater security of tenure.
- Law No. 3525 (2006): Law on the Regulation and Promotion of Ecological Non-wood Agricultural Production that regulates, promotes and strengthens the sustainable development of Ecological Non-wood Agricultural Production and creates the National Council for Ecological Production (CNAPE, acronym in Spanish) responsible for planning, promoting, regulating, managing and supporting the establishment of programmes and projects, promoting policy guidelines for the development of ecological production.
- Law No. 1700 (2006): Forestry Law that regulates the sustainable use and protection of forests and forest lands for the benefit of present and future generations, harmonising the social, economic and ecological interest of the country.

There is a law that specifically mentions gender and generational equality in its principles:

- **Law N° 338** The Law on Rural Native Indigenous Organizations and Community Economic Organizations for the integration of Sustainable Family Farming and Food Sovereignty mentions gender and generational equality in its principles:
 - Article 7 Clause 6: **Gender and Generational matters.** The obligation to take forward actions that guarantee gender equality, where the family made up of men, women, young people and older adults takes priority, is hereby accepted. The differences and complementarities between these family members are recognized, as is their equal participation in and contribution to social, economic and productive development for Living Well.
 - Article 7 Clause 7: **Inclusion of Rural Young People.** Actions are to be taken forward to promote the comprehensive development of the capacities of young women and men in rural areas, encouraging the transmission of the knowledge and skills held by parents to their children. In addition, policies aimed at reducing migration from rural areas to the city shall be developed, recognizing that young women and men are essential to the development of sustainable family farming in rural communities.
 - Article 7 Clause 9: **Recognition of Rural Women's Contribution to Production.** The productive contribution made by rural native indigenous, intercultural and Afro Bolivian women to sustainable family farming producing food for consumption within the country, food sovereignty, the generation of a surplus and the development of the productive sector, is hereby recognized

8.2 The most common beliefs, perceptions and stereotypes that exist concerning gender

- There have been important legal advances about gender equality in Bolivia since 2009. However, when applying public policies (especially in rural areas), there are still social barriers, stereotypes and beliefs that have made it impossible to advance as desired. In addition to the fact that there is still a lack of means or public and institutional conditions for policy implementation.

- The role of a woman as a food producer, their contribution to the economy of their family and the country, and all related roles relevant to food production, remain undervalued. Additionally, their other roles in organisations and political fields, which they usually undertake without reducing their domestic workload, still goes unrecognised by family members.
- Unpaid work, i.e. care work and domestic work, is mainly women's responsibility. This is governed by the gender division of labour that makes women quasi-exclusively responsible for this type of work, which has not changed even after the inclusion of women into the labour market and their generalised status as household income providers.
- Women are usually in charge of activities in the rural sectors, especially in the highlands and the valleys, due to temporary migration of men or the strategy of combining family economic activities in both rural and urban areas.

Family violence persists and despite support services being offered, the number of violence victims is increasing.

8.3 The labour division between women and men

- In rural areas, the tasks that fall almost entirely to the female population are care work and domestic work. Women dedicate an average of four times more than men to housework in addition to nearly 38 hours to agricultural work or the labour market, while men dedicate 47 hours (World Bank).
- There is a higher tendency for men to migrate and look for salaried jobs. In these cases, women tend to be in charge of the traditionally male responsibilities in rural communities, which increases their workload and allows them to be a part of the community's decision-making process. Men taking over traditionally female roles, including domestic and reproductive tasks, is rare. The local communities see a change in traditional roles as a temporary change rather than a permanent transition, which means that women are usually seen only as a "replacement" for a man. At the same time, they are not available (because they have moved away, are sick or have died).

8.4 The participation of women and men in the formal and informal economy

- Among the most important barriers when considering communities and peoples' productivity, is that the assignment of job profiles to women because of their condition as 'women' continues to be perpetuated, a segregation that causes more than 57% of the options for vocational training, trades and jobs continue to be considered as an extension of their maternal role in care and reproduction, which is why we find them providing service and care to others. Therefore, women are normally excluded from prestigious and powerful educational circuits, despite the growing feminisation of some trades and professions, within which there is a new sexual division of labour with the inclusion of men to higher levels of specialisation and women to non-specialised training or specialisations related to areas considered to be of weak or average aptitude.
- When comparing the 1976 census with the 2012 census, women who are currently of working age and looking for work in the labour market represent 49% of the economically active population, while 40 years ago, this percentage was only 20%. An increase that is due to need rather than to employment opportunities in the labour market.
- Women are paid less than men for doing the same type of activities. In the primary sector (agriculture, cattle raising, mining) women earn five times less than men, especially in rural areas. In the secondary sector (transformation and industry), they earn two times less and in the tertiary sector (services), they earn 1.5 times less.

- Female dominated responsibilities are undervalued in economic terms in comparison to traditional male work. The roles that are typically designated as female are often less valued than those designated as male. Women are generally expected to fulfil the reproductive role of bearing and raising children, caring for other family members, and household management tasks, as well as home based production. Men is more engaged in productive roles, particularly paid work, and market production.
- In the labour market, although women's overall participation rates are rising, they tend to be confined to a relatively narrow range of occupations or concentrated in lower grades than men, usually earning less. Historically, women's productive roles have been ignored or under-valued, particularly in the informal sector and subsistence agriculture.²³
- Inequality in women's work and time is expressed in working conditions, especially in wages and discrimination in the market. At the rural and peri-urban level, women have a wide participation in productive work without leaving aside their reproductive role; however, as we pointed out, production work is not recognised.
- According to studies carried out in 2016 by the Women Coordinator²⁴, just a 1.6% of women earn more than BOB 4001, a figure that shows the precariousness of the work that is one of the main characteristics of female worker, whose income is among the lowest in the Bolivian society as a whole. Women define their economic situation as follows: 71.4% rate it as average, 20% as good, and 8.4% consider it to be poor.
- A 45.5% of women say that they make decisions about their personal income and 26.2% say that they decide jointly with their partner. In 8.8%, their father and/or mother decides and 11.5% have no income. A 41.8% of women do not decide on their personal income; therefore, it can be stated that 4 out of 10 women decide on their personal income and a similar number do not decide on their personal income.

8.5 The situation of men and women in the project area

- Gender-based roles are predominant. Men tend to play the role of community representative and decision-makers, perform physical labour in the agricultural sector, and engage in higher-value economic activities such as mining, wood production, cattle raising, etc.
- On the other hand, women are responsible for domestic tasks (cleaning and cooking), reproductive activities and care work, and other activities such as ensuring the fuel and water supply. Women feed their families through subsistence farming and raising cattle near their homes, allowing them access to a small-scale income. Their role as food providers makes them dependent on natural resources and a healthy environment, which is why they are the first to be affected by climate change.
- The division of labour means that women tend to be less valued when it comes to an economic framework. It also suggests that, in general, women can only access community decision-making processes "through" the men.
- Women do not have the same level of access as men to assets such as land or services like loans and education. This is a disadvantage given the growing number of women that now find themselves as the head of household.

8.6 The access to water in the project area and how is this affecting men and women

²³ Ashwill, Maximillian and Morten Blomqvist, et al. (2011). "Gender Dynamics and Climate Change in Rural Bolivia", The World Bank, Washington D.C.

²⁴ The Women Coordinator is a network of 21 non-governmental organisations with nationwide coverage. (coordinadoradelamujer.org.bo)

- In the Department of Cochabamba in the provinces of Campero, Mizque, Esteban Arze, Carrasco, Germán Jordán, Arani, Quillacollo, Chapare, Punata, Arque, Esteban Arze, Capinota, Punata and Tapacarí, it is observed that access to drinking water in homes is mostly through mains pipes and public pools, and although basic sanitation is ensured in the different populations, poverty rates are high, with a high incidence of women, and this has an impact on the poor redistribution of productive and adaptation tasks, with the possibility of empowering women and adolescents in these regions and carrying out prevention work with girls (see Annex 4, Cochabamba).
- In the provinces of Vallegrande, Florida and Manuel María Caballero, in the municipalities that are part of the study, the level of poverty is coherent with the high presence of secondary water sources, such as water carts, wells, rain, rivers, springs, irrigation ditches, among others. This means that the drinking water connections that reach women as reproducers and replicators of resources for their communities and families are monopolised in certain urbanised areas and do not benefit the majority of women living in these study areas, which is why a better distribution of access to the various existing basins is required. (See Annex 4, Santa Cruz)
- In Chuquisaca in the provinces of Tomina, Zudañez, Yamparáez, Oropeza, Azurduy, Belisario Boeto and Nor Cinti, in spite of having drinking water connections, with around 70 % of participation in household water sources, rain, rivers, springs and ditches continue to be used as sources to meet the water needs of the households of women in the communities that are fed by the study basins. It is pertinent to note that poverty levels are high in these areas, with around 60% poverty, which would require that, following field research, access to water be optimised as these degrees of need are reflected in the group of women in the participating municipalities.
- In Potosí, in the provinces of José María Linares, Tomás Frías, Chayanta, Nor Chichas, Sur Chichas and Cornelio Saavedra, it has been established that at least one third of the population has access to piped drinking water, and in some municipalities it reaches 74 % of the population. However, there are high levels of poverty in these municipalities, which indicates a low level of training of women and certainly a large gap in the division of tasks segregated by sex, since despite having a large number of direct drinking water connections, this has not contributed to improving the quality of life, which is why there is a demand for interventions in watersheds to be better distributed with training and empowerment of community women in order to promote the economic and production activities they carry out and consequently the productivity of the province. The generation of spaces with gender-neutral capacities will naturally be reflected in the level of women's resources and the impact on their families.
- In the provinces of Cercado, Méndez, Avilés and Arce there is a strong component of access to water from rain, rivers, springs and ditches, but the levels of poverty are not as high as in other departments with similar circumstances, so the field study should focus on economic activities in which the water resource managed to maintain a certain balance between the areas of the poor and the non-poor. In this respect, women in the municipalities included in these provinces show that also between 40% and 50% of them have sufficient access to all water sources. (See Annex 4, Tarija)

- The croplands, pastures and forests within the Project area are increasingly exposed to threats from climate variability and climate change. Climate change in turn threatens to undermine progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially those related to hunger, poverty reduction and ensuring environmental sustainability on a level playing field.
- In the study municipalities of the departments of Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, Potosí, Santa Cruz and Tarija, it is necessary to have a strategy that links access to water, agricultural production and the preservation of forest areas, considering that the presence of rivers, lakes and springs are reduced, thus implying knowledge of the sources of water for plants and trees in the study areas. Agricultural women will only improve their condition if they are aware of the balance between agricultural production and forests, as well as the role of the water resource in achieving this balance.

8.7 Strategies for women and men to adapt to climate change

- The strategies of adaptation employed by women and men to climate change differ significantly due to the division of labour and existing gender differences in the control over resources.
- While men focus on large-scale community interventions (for example, irrigation, river defences) and migration or employment as day labourers, women tend to centre more on practical and innovative improvements such as searching for alternative water sources, protecting local assets, planting new crops, or on complementary traditional initiatives through other local activities. The analysis shows that men tend to adapt to climate change by using more resources while women adapt by using resources more efficiently.
- Women's burden of work is the main barrier to promoting female participation in training and adaptation projects in the face of climate change. Research in this field has shown that women already have too much work in Bolivia's rural areas. The situation is deteriorating due to climate change, migration, and natural disasters. This means that women have little time to participate in new development projects, adapt to climate change, technical training and other related production activities.

8.8 Inequalities that may be exacerbated by the impact of climate change

- The different activities that men and women carry out in their roles and tasks to provide for themselves and their families depend on natural resources availability. Women, particularly in rural areas, spend a lot of time obtaining food, water, fuel/energy for sustenance, the livelihood, health and well-being of their family, which requires natural resources that are well managed and a suitable environment. Climate change is a threat to all of these factors since it has severe impacts on food, water and other natural resources such as wood and other energy sources.
- In the past few years, the east of Bolivia has seen a rise in floods, rain, and heatwaves. The west is experiencing a reduction in available water sources (more droughts, variable levels of rainfall). All of this has had an impact on available food sources. These impacts directly affect the lives of women and men, particularly on their capacity to ensure their survival in all its forms, including water and food security.

- For women in rural areas dependent on natural resources, these effects are detrimental and exacerbated in female-headed households. Unequal access to resources and decision-making processes has also magnified these adverse effects.
- Women are more vulnerable to natural disasters due to their socially constructed roles and responsibilities and their social, economic and political status, which is lower than that of men. They also tend to have limited mobility, which means that they are left in charge of household responsibilities. Thus, if the water is polluted, which usually causes diarrhoea and illness in children, there is more pressure on women as their families' caregivers.
- Another impact of climate change is migration because global warming reduces the possibilities of survival since water and fertile soil are prerequisites for those living in rural areas. Generally, men migrate in search of job opportunities, while women are left in charge of the family and production.
- Women play an essential role in natural resource management due to the particular knowledge about natural resources and the environment. They contribute to adaptation to climate change by resorting to different survival strategies when facing a crisis. They are the ones that transfer knowledge within their group and between different generations, which is necessary to ensure their survival and finally, they have experience of a vast number of plants used to treat illnesses.
- This is why the more equitable the division of labour – where women play an active role in decision-making, power relations in natural resource management and access to knowledge – the better they can respond to the environmental changes threatening them.

8.9 Inequalities that exist between different social groups that affect the capacity to adapt to climate change.

- In general, the project's beneficiaries in the municipalities of the Valles Macroregion of Bolivia are in poverty condition (on average 42% of the population in the region).
- However, given the context, there are not climate-related factors that accentuate the vulnerability of these communities. For example, limited economic resources, food or shelter. Some individuals from the same community are more vulnerable than others, for example, women in general, even more so if they are pregnant, children, older adults or have disabilities. Therefore, their adaptive capabilities are differentiated.
- Bolivia has made significant legal progress for different vulnerable social groups. However, equality policies have not yet been implemented in rural areas, only welfare measures (stipends).
- With regards to women, there has been progress made regarding access to land tenure. However, they still lack control over natural resources and their family's income. Very few have access to loans and information regarding their rights as citizens, and there is still a lack of access to technologies and training. These have a negative influence on women since they are in charge of taking care of their children, grandparents and family members with disabilities. The Plurinational State of Bolivia is a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the agreement was ratified by Law No. 1100. Undoubtedly, an important issue in this convention is the recognition of women's land rights. Under these considerations, in 1996 this recognition became effective in agrarian matters, with the approval of Law No. 1715 of the National Agrarian Reform Service, which in its Article 3 ratifies the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women in their right to access to land tenure, an article that is also ratified by Law No. 3545 of Community Renewal. At present, within the framework of the policy to fight climate change, in the Nationally Determined Contribution 2022 - 2030, presented by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the climate convention, it has been

established as an important goal until 2030, to complete 100% of the regulation of agrarian property, The baseline of women with legal land tenure rights by 2020 is at least 641 thousand titled and with agrarian property rights, i.e. 31% of all titled and regularized land. Through this Law, women and men, living together in the same family unit have the same rights, half and a half, to land tenure and property rights

- In this sense, the RECEM Valles Project will contribute to the effective and full use of this right of agrarian property over land, ensuring the empowerment of women farmers who are heads of household, who in rural areas account for 31.5% of all producers.
- Young people (both men and women), not finding adequate means of subsistence, lack of access to paid employment, lack of higher education options, and other reasons, tend to migrate to urban areas to be a part of the informal economy.

8.10 Roles of men and women. Implication in terms of time and need for mobility.

- The project will work with beneficiary families from different municipalities. Mechanisms will be established to guarantee the active and effective participation of women. Based on the context and supported by the country's laws and equality policies, women and their specific needs are considered a priority. Women tend to be permanently in the communities and, therefore, often become responsible for the day-to-day management of their families and natural resources. This does not mean that more responsibilities will be added to their regular tasks and roles. Instead, it is intended that participatory methodologies will be implemented for both men and women, which will promote intuitive processes about the democratisation of roles. The project will additionally consider gender-relevant aspects such as distances to be travelled, the time allocated to training and the support needed, for example, by implementing mobile nurseries (for babies brought by their mothers).
- Alliances will be made in the territory with institutions that promote gender equality, such as the Gender Units in the municipal governments, NGOs that work on gender, the Associations of Women Counsellors of each municipality, grassroots organisations, such as the National Confederation of Indigenous Peasant Women of Bolivia-Bartolina Sisa, and others. This way, at least 30% of participants will be women, guaranteed in each project cycle. This will imply a specific budget.

8.11 Access to resources (economic, financial, physical, natural and others) by men and women. Management and control of these resources

- Generally, men have access to tangible resources, meaning land, water management, irrigation, production systems, paid work, loans, technology, and intangible resources such as technical assistance, training, and education. Men manage these resources and make decisions about how they are used and controlled.
- Generally, women do not have access to the tangible or intangible resources previously mentioned, even though their work in the agricultural sector is fundamental to the family's survival (the type of work that remains invisible). Care work and domestic work are governed by the sexual division of labour, making women quasi exclusively responsible. This has not changed even after their insertion into the labour market and their general condition as household income providers.
- This inequality and unjust division of work prevents women from accessing better jobs, higher income and employability conditions, participating in politics and being recognised as active economic entities.

8.12 Equal access of men and women to information and opportunities to participate in and benefit from the results expected from the project.

- The project will promote both men and women's participation, using positive action criteria to guarantee that at least 30% of participants are female. Following this, conditions will be established to facilitate access, control and management of resources.
- Family work will be promoted as a catalyst for the local economy and to encourage more equitable relationships. We will work with female heads of households and young people to produce changes within their communities.
- A participatory methodology is proposed for the different actors participating in this process. Therefore, the project will consult both men and women.

8.13 Equal access of women to education, know-how and/or training

- Access to school education has been one of the most discussed issues in terms of cross-cutting state policies and still remains one of the most important points to be taken into account from the central governmental lines in order to effectively alleviate inequality. It is important to highlight that in the last 12 years there has been real and convincing progress at the national level in terms of women and access to education²⁵, but even with such evident progress, there is still insufficient progress in specific areas of feminised discrimination, in this case indigenous women of all ages and in rural areas.
- The statistics obtained in rural and urban areas covering the project's footprint through the study on the Situation of Women in Bolivia ²⁶ratify the trends of the national data from the last two censuses with reference to a progress and increase in the level of women's educational status. The study indicates that one out of every 10 women between 15 and 35 years of age is illiterate; two out of every 10 women between 36 and 55 years of age; and almost 7 out of every 10 women aged 56 and over. These gains are at basic and primary levels.
- According to the 2012 census, the net enrolment rate at the primary level was 82.2%, the completion rate for Year 6 year was 90% and the gender gap in this same indicator favours women by 1.2%. This means that in 2012, more girls than boys finished primary school. We can also see this trend about the gender gap for Year 6 of secondary school's completion rate, where 5.3% more girls finish secondary school.
- The literacy indicator of the population aged 15 to 24 years has risen since 1997, reaching 99.4% in 2014.²⁷
- These are significant progress; however, there are challenges about the quality of education and future options for populations that complete secondary schools, especially in rural areas. Men tend to access technical training since there are usually no other higher education opportunities in the municipalities or pushed to migrate to urban areas if they wish to continue with their studies.
- Women tend only to finish high school and generally get pregnant at an early age not to continue their education.

8.14 Availability and access to Project services and technologies for both men and women

- Generally, women gather natural resources and products from the forest and have a unique knowledge of these and other related habitats' flora and fauna. Thus, their participation in

²⁵ Between 2001 and 2013, school attendance among 6–9-year-old increased nationally from 78.3% to 83.45% for females. On 21 December 2008, UNESCO declared Bolivia an illiteracy-free country.

²⁶ National survey on discrimination and social exclusion. Women's Coordinating Committee. 2014

²⁷ G- 77 The Plurinational State protects the rights of Bolivian women, 2014

the design, development and implementation of this project is vital for its success and for the overall conservation of the habitat.

- This is why the project will be gender-responsive. When designing the project, it took into account sex-disaggregated information, women's participation to know their needs, and their capacity and limitations when it comes to their access to tangible and intangible assets. Therefore, positive affirmative actions will be proposed so that women are considered the main participants in this project, especially women who are heads of household.
- This project's implementation proposal considers mainstreaming the cross-cutting gender perspective through objectives, products, actions, and indicators that can measure women's effective participation. Joint responsibility of work will be sought within the families so that women are not especially overloaded.
- Different tools will be available in this project to guarantee equal participation of men and women:
 - It will take a community-based human rights approach, which strongly depends on equal and meaningful public participation (mainly through women's empowerment in the rural areas where the project will work).
 - The gender and climate change situation will be researched and gender and climate change analysis policies, programmes, and initiatives from the project intervention area.
 - A minimum quota (30%) will be assigned to participate in female beneficiaries and decision-makers for project accountability.
 - Budgets for climate change policies and initiatives will be considered within a gender-responsive framework.
 - Training and technical assistance services will be available for both men and women. It will use the "learning by doing" methodology, the appropriate time and location, and the language spoken by the group to guarantee the participation of women.

8.15 Access to credit of rural women

Article 5 of Law 338 concerns the "Intensification of the democratization and diversification of the financial system, prioritizing the development of the productive sector and the demand among historically excluded producers, as well as food sovereignty and security, with a focus on gender and sustainability".

In addition, Supreme Decree Nº 2310 of 25 March 2015 establishes Group Credit for Women Producers, including rural women:

"Single Article.- Women who work in the productive sector, in rural and urban areas, may access loans in the form of the product called "Group Credit for Women Producers," established as part of the Trust Fund for Productive Development, as authorized by Supreme Decree Nº 29145 of 30 May 2007."28

It is also relevant to mention the credit line known as "BDP Woman Head of Household," introduced by the Productive Development Bank (BDP).29 This is a credit line designed especially for women engaged in productive activities who are seeking to improve or expand their business. The loans can be awarded to groups of producers (solidarity-based credit) or individuals and must

28 FAOLEX, available at: <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/bol144227.pdf>

29 <https://www.bdp.com.bo/notas-de-prensa/banco-de-desarrollo-productivo-lanza-jefa-de-hogar-bdp-para-apoyar-a-las-mujeres-bolivianas-.html>

be used to strengthen productive activities or for business development by women who are the household breadwinner, with the aim of increasing their income and the wellbeing of the family.

However, in the municipalities where this project will be working, credit is inaccessible for both men and women, due to the guarantees that have to be presented and the high rates of interest.

8.16 Women's participation in food security

Bolivia has enacted Law N° 3525 (21 November 2006), the Law on the Regulation and Promotion of Ecological Farming and Non-Timber Forest Products. This led to the creation of the National Ecological Farming Council (CNAPE), which regulates, promotes and strengthens the sustainable development of ecological farming and non-timber forest products in Bolivia. This is based on the principle that, in order to combat world hunger, it is not merely a question of producing more food. It is also necessary to ensure that the food produced is good quality and safe for human consumption, that biodiversity is preserved, and that the food is affordable and available to everyone. This means that food production, processing, industrialization and marketing processes must not cause a negative impact or harm the environment.

The government policy on food sovereignty also supports an increase in the productivity of family farming (certification and control of seeds, mechanization programme, agricultural insurance). It seeks to respond to the needs of vulnerable groups by means of social benefits in the form of “**conditional cash transfers**” (the Juana Azurduy benefit, the Juancito Pinto benefit and the Dignity Pension for the elderly), which facilitate access to food and safeguard the purchasing power of the beneficiary households.

- The Juana Azurduy benefit (SD. 066 of 3 April 2009) provides cash transfers to pregnant women and mothers or carers of children under two, provided that they make use of preventive health services during pregnancy, that the birth is attended by skilled health staff, and that they take the children for health check-ups until their second birthday. The total amount of the benefit is Bs 1 820 (USD 261) over 33 months.
- The Juancito Pinto benefit (SD. 28.889/2006) aims to promote school enrolment and attendance until primary schooling is completed, by providing households a cash transfer conditional on their children being enrolled and continuing to attend school. The amount per schoolchild is Bs 200 (USD 28.7) per year. The benefit is paid throughout primary school in the formal education system, the alternative education system and the special education system.
- The Universal Old Age Pension (Law 3791 of 28 November 2007) is a lifetime, non-contributory pension that the Bolivian state provides to: i) All Bolivians over the age of sixty who are resident in the country and who do not receive a pension from the long-term social security system or any other income from the National Government Budget. The amount per year is Bs 2 400 (USD 345); ii) All Bolivians who receive a pension from the long-term social security system, who are only entitled to 75% of the amount of the Universal Old Age Pension; iii) Those entitled to receive a benefit to cover funeral costs.

Furthermore, Article 17 of Law 338, the “Law on rural native indigenous economic organizations – OECAS and community economic organizations – OECOM for the integration of sustainable family agriculture and food sovereignty”, stipulates that one of the obligations of the Plurinational State of Bolivia with regard to sustainable family agriculture is to promote “effective access by women to the components of production with equal opportunities and in equal conditions, and

particularly access to credit to enhance production and specialized technical and technological education" (clause 11).³⁰

The country also has a Food and Nutrition Policy (PAN)³¹ based on legislation governing the human right to food and food and nutrition security with sovereignty. One of the key thematic areas of the PAN acknowledges that in Bolivia, women are the cornerstone of family farming, agricultural work and the family's day-to-day subsistence. Women are the main food producers; they participate actively in the labour market and are solely responsible for the family's nutritional status. However, they face obstacles preventing them from being able to carry out their tasks effectively due to their limited access to and control over resources (land, water, credit, agricultural inputs) and services (education, technical assistance, health). Elimination of these restrictions will enable women to realize their full potential to contribute to reducing food insecurity in the country. It is therefore recommended that gender equality be systematically integrated or mainstreamed in all Food and Nutrition Policy programmes.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that there is a favourable legal framework and policies in place that recognize the role played by women in food and nutrition security. Accordingly, their participation in technical training, access to technology, access to agricultural credit and access to markets (among other areas) must be promoted.

Rural women are usually involved in small-scale agriculture: 41.8% (Atlas of Rural Women) and they know how to select and adapt plant and crop varieties. They know how to choose certain varieties that are resistant to pests and diseases, which has enabled them to adapt to soil and climate conditions. They know about the nutritional and medicinal properties of plant species, how they taste and how easy they are to cook, as well as food processing and storage. Family agriculture is therefore a key ally to promote sustainable development and eliminate hunger, obesity and all forms of malnutrition.³²

Nevertheless, at technical and institutional levels there is still a failure to recognize the responsibilities that women take on, their management practices and their knowledge of how to conserve and improve animal and plant resources. This is why their interests and needs are not usually taken into account in local planning and decision-making.

It is for this reason that the project acknowledges the different contributions and responsibilities of men and women and proposes to give priority to working to enhance women's access to resources, training, extension services and appropriate technology. It will also promote women's active participation, as beneficiaries, as partners and in decision-making.

One area to which special attention will be paid is to create the conditions for women to participate in equal conditions as men, taking into account the constraints they face as a result of being solely responsible for looking after the home and the family, with the consequent lack of time for doing other types of activities that strengthen their economic autonomy.

8.17 Women's participation in climate change adaptation actions

Bolivia has enacted Law N° 071 on the Rights of Mother Earth and Law N° 300, the Framework Law on Mother Earth and Integrated Development for Living Well. This led to a Supreme Decree

³⁰ FAOLEX, available at: <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/bol120900.pdf>

³¹ S.D. 2167 Food and Nutrition Policy - PAN (30 December 2014)

³² FAO Focus: La Mujer y la seguridad alimentaria. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/FOCUS/S/Women/Biodiv-s.htm>

creating the Plurinational Authority for Mother Earth (APMT). This agency is responsible for formulating and implementing the Plurinational policy and plan on climate change, and developing, managing and implementing policies, strategies, plans and programmes for climate change mitigation and adaptation in the country.³³

However, the legislation does not differentiate between the roles of women and men. The climate change adaptation strategies they use differ due to the division of labour and their differing degrees of control over resources.

While men focus on large-scale community interventions (irrigation and river defences, for example), as well as seeking employment as day labourers or migrating temporarily, women tend to focus more on searching for alternative sources of water, protecting local assets, planting new crops, implementing family vegetable gardens, or initiatives to complement traditional sources of income such as making crafts using seeds from the forest and other local activities.

Women's overload of work is one of the main barriers making it difficult to promote women's participation in climate change adaptation projects and training, together with the persistent patriarchal structures that do not value the roles women play to safeguard the family's subsistence.

Environmental deterioration increases the number of hours that women must devote to collecting water, firewood and plants, and reduces their capacity to guarantee their family's wellbeing and food security. Women have valuable knowledge about how this deterioration has happened, what impact it has had on their lives and how it can be remedied.

In their role as food providers, women are highly dependent on natural resources and a healthy environment. This is why they are the first to be affected by the impacts of climate change, which have been increasing in recent years due to drought, hail and frost.

8.18 Participation of women and men from vulnerable communities in decision making processes

- There are social, cultural, economic, political and institutional barriers that restrict women's participation in the families and the community:
- **Social:** Household tasks and decisions (reproductive roles), which mainly occur in the private sphere, are assigned exclusively to women, whereas productive activities, decisions and representing the family and community occur in the public sphere and are assigned primarily to men. This division of labour by gender already places men and women at different starting points. It allows for discriminatory practices to occur within the family, community, and the state and market levels.
- **Cultural:** Although women work progressively more in the agricultural sector and guarantee food security to their families, these communities' agriculture is still considered an occupation only for men. Women are considered to be "helpers," which is why it is regarded as invisible labour. This cultural reason has led women to be discriminated against when it comes to inheriting land. Land ownership was passed from fathers to sons, assuming that only the men could perform the required agricultural activities to maintain it. Since the new SPC, women have access to land ownership; however, there are still problems with the control, use, and land administration.

³³ Supreme Decree Nº 1696 Regulations on the role and responsibility of APMT

- **Economics:** Bolivian rural women are a fundamental pillar of family agriculture, their participation in agriculture is 41.8%. They work in crops, caring for small livestock, forestry, market their products and are responsible for the nutritional status of the family. However, they still face access barriers regarding productive resources: land, water, credit, agricultural inputs, training, technical assistance and decision-making. In addition, they perform unpaid and family care work.
- **Institutional:** Civil servants with no gender-sensitivity training are still managing public institutions. Furthermore, indigenous organisations are fronted by male leaders who, when exercising their leadership, maintain a gender bias. Since the new SPC, changes have been implemented where there is a required 50% participation of women in these instances. However, this has brought problems such as discrimination, abuse and violence against women.

8.19 Opportunities to promote women's leadership in local governance/political systems and formal/informal institutions

- The SPC promotes women's leadership in local governments and in political and institutional systems through laws implemented by the Plurinational Electoral Organ that guarantee women's rights, especially regarding parity and alternation in candidate presentation processes, preselection and election of the different organs of government. Therefore, there is an important representation of women in local governments in the Departments (assembly) and in the municipalities (councillor).
- The restrictions that exist for women to assume leadership roles include: (i) the lack of experience they have working in public management sectors, (ii) lack of knowledge of laws, (iii) the mockery and harassment they endure from their fellow male counterparts, not being able to delegate their domestic roles and being overburdened with work, (iv) experiencing domestic violence because of having to attend meetings and travel, among other aspects. However, there are laws that have been enacted to protect them from these discriminatory situations that need to be better disseminated for them to be more broadly applied. For example, Law 243, Law against harassment and political violence against women.

8.20 Gender-based violence

Gender-based violence not only hurts the victim but also their family and community. Violence against women is not confined to a specific culture, region or country, nor to particular groups of women in society. The roots of violence against women lie in the persistent inequality and discrimination against women. (UNETE, 2010).

Gender-based violence is one of the greatest scourges in the everyday life of thousands of women in Bolivia and around the world, because it violates the fundamental rights to life and wellbeing of many of the people who make up half the population and because it damages the social fabric.

Law N° 348, the Comprehensive Law to Guarantee Women a Life Free from Violence, entered into force in Bolivia in 2013. Eight years after this legislation was enacted, the figures on violence against women are continuing to rise, and Bolivia is one of the countries with the highest rates of femicide in Latin America.³⁴

³⁴ According to figures published by the Attorney-General's Office, 33 cases of femicide were recorded in the country from January to 19 April 2021. The departments with the most recorded cases are La Paz (8), Cochabamba (7) and Santa Cruz (6). In 2020, 113 femicides were reported.

In general, in rural areas the domestic violence is naturalized. Even though there are support services such as the Integrated Municipal Legal Services (SLIM) and the Child Protection Offices (DNA), which work to prevent violence and offer support and protection to victims (usually women, children and adolescents), women do not tend to report violence due to the fear of reprisals from their partner, because they do not find the support they need in these legal advice institutions, and due to the cost of travelling to the town.

8.21 The differential needs/priorities of woman and men in the project's context

Based on stakeholder consultation during the conducted workshops, men and women expressed their needs for adaptation. Table 2 presents a summary of the identified needs.

Table 4. Priority needs for men and women

Women	Men
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Participatory planning in the project – Women's leadership training – Water recollection systems with solar panels (women collect water for their families to use) – Training and technical assistance in the value chain process – Support for productive enterprises led by women – Strengthen Indigenous Women's Organisations – Install efficient stoves for energy (women are the ones collecting firewood to be able to cook) – Solar panels to dehydrate fruit – Bee hives for the beekeepers – Family gardens, green houses – School gardens – Markets for the sale of products – Healthy menus – Nurseries for organic products – Seedlings – Community-based tourism (Samaipata) – Promote the rights of women to access natural resources and land – Promote the rights to access information, public participation and decision-making processes – Promote access to justice systems to prevent domestic violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reforestation – Animal health – New sustainable agricultural technologies – Technical assistance for the management of pesticides and fungicides – Technical assistance for the management of cattle – Anti-hail nets – Access to irrigation systems (drip-irrigation, reservoirs) – Improve road infrastructure – Access to loans – Support marketing products – Waste treatment to prevent river pollution – Transformation training – Forage production – Livestock management – Soil recovery – Well drilling – Management plan for protected areas (water sources) – Irrigation ditches – Micro-irrigation systems – Collection centres – Fair trade centres – Specialised transportation for different products

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Promote the right of young women and women in general to education – Disseminate the laws that favour women in the country – Access to credit for women producers' associations – Increased access to information technologies – Expand training areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Early warning systems – Disaster tolerant crops – Water sources enclosures – Water trainings – Strengthen irrigation-based organisations – Support in the form of investment projects – Programmes to finance young people's business ventures – Work placements in public and private institutions
--	--

- It is essential to consider that women from the rural areas are diverse, considering what life-cycle stage they are currently at, their ethnicity, the types of activities they are involved with: farmers, gatherers, fisherwomen, or other non-agricultural activities, among others, the type of labour relationships they establish: self-employed especially in the agricultural sector, as paid workers in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors and unpaid workers. Despite their diversity, they all experience subordination regarding gender relationships and their assigned roles, which are culturally established by society. These aspects shape the diverse inequalities that exist towards women and determine that they spend more time on domestic and care work activities than men.
- However, women who previously only appeared as target groups, vulnerable and only important in their reproductive role, are now being considered from a more integrated perspective by focusing on their economic, social and cultural rights. Furthermore, the sexual division of labour is also being considered, primarily through social protection policies.
- Thus, the project will provide technical assistance to establish agro-productive systems. For this, actions have been identified to benefit women and men equally and specific activities such as the construction of efficient wood stoves or access to water supplies, which will impact women and men differently. Technical capacities will also be provided to women about agricultural activities to help them adapt better to climate change

8.22 The needs of specific (vulnerable) subgroups been considered in the project

- These subgroups have not been considered as direct intervention populations in this project. However, when working with whole family units, these subgroups will become indirect beneficiaries.
- It is important to mention that women acquire important visibility once again when being considered strategic actors in the project since it is they who are usually in charge of caring for the children, older adults, and family members with disabilities. These actions are known as 'caregiving'.
- The unequal distribution of time within the households between men and women goes against women's autonomy and overall food security for the family. It is a fact that women's productive work outside the home is not carried out under equal conditions, which leads to an unequal distribution of time dedicated to paid and unpaid work, and to domestic and care work. The incorporation of men has not accompanied rural women's incorporation into the labour market into the domestic and the caretaking world. This has seen to be predominant when there is a sustained increase in households led by women and an increase in the

population's life expectancy, which forces a large number of older adults to depend on their family.

- Key data on the vulnerable populations:

Children: Almost 3 million children live in Bolivia, 51% are male and 49% are female

- Safe potable water is vital to assure infant survival and avoid malnutrition, malaria and diarrhoea. Currently, 1.6 million children under the age of 5 die from these preventable diseases. Furthermore, the lack of water will cause more drought and an overall reduction of crops; this will lead to a lack of food, affecting the most disadvantaged areas.

Older adults: They represent 8.1% of the total population in Bolivia, 37% of the rural areas, and 51% are women.

- Currently, the average age in the country is 27. However, the population pyramid follows a decreased base, while there is continuous growth in the centre and the top sections.
- Older adults are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change due to their reduced mobility and overall lack of strength, visual and auditory impairment, higher vulnerability to changes in temperature, and less capacity to gather food. They also need 24/7 support to access the health care system if they suffer from chronic illnesses such as diabetes.

People with disabilities: They are particularly vulnerable because they need help to access safe potable water, food supplies, and shelter.

8.23 The different vulnerabilities of both men and women

- The effects of climate change manifest in the increase of extreme climate conditions, such as warmer summers, droughts, and storms and floods that cause the loss of crops. Faced with these types of disasters, which have increased in frequency and intensity in the last few years, the poor have been the most affected. Women are mostly affected not only because of their low income (less than men's) and because they bear a disproportionate amount of the workload due to climate change. This is because women's marginalised status means that they are subjected to a direct dependence on natural resources to cope with their domestic duties, which includes collecting water, firewood, and fodder. Furthermore, climate change has caused a scarcity in resources and makes traditional forms of employment less reliable, which has pushed people (men) to migrate, leaving women from the rural areas with double the number of tasks about agriculture and domestic labour. Simultaneously, women who live in poverty have less access to and control over natural resources, technology and loans. All these limitations mean fewer possibilities to cope with climate change and other associated disasters.
- Based on these findings, some response actions proposed by the project include:
 - Developing an effective and comprehensive environmental education programme for the communities, to change unsustainable habits will be reflected in a reduction of environmental crimes such as thinning, burning practices for agriculture and forest fires, as well as an increase of civil participation where women will be part of prevention, conservation activities and conservation activities.
 - Days, times and places for training will be considered, in consultation with the availability of time and mobility of the women. It is also possible to establish mobile day care centers for young children.

8.24 Use of knowledge and skills of women and men from vulnerable populations to contribute to project results.

- Currently, the participation of the Bolivian women in the agriculture EAP is 41.8%, meaning that women are responsible for a high percentage of food production for domestic consumption. Food sources become more unpredictable and scarce because of climate change, which is detrimental to the living conditions of people. However, women's knowledge and experience in maintaining biodiversity through the conservation and domestication of wild edible and medicinal plants is crucial to effective adaptation to climate change.
- Men, in general, possess vast knowledge and already have productive skills – because they were able to access training and knowledge, which will strengthen women's participation. This way, there will be complementary participation for both men and women in the project's activities.

8.25 Equitable opportunities and actions to challenge gender stereotypes and increase positive gender relations

- Gender stereotypes respond to the patricidal culture that justifies or even "allows" men to exercise violence against women (in Bolivia, 7 of every 10 women suffer from some type of violence in their lifetime) when the purpose is to "correct" behaviour that is out of the norm and which does not fit within their role as a mother, wife and housewife. This culture also justifies any man's power to intervene or control women by using different types of violence against a woman who "defies" or transgresses the cultural boundaries of gender.³⁵
- The project will challenge the roles assigned to men and women by re-valuing women's contributions to the overall family economy to strengthen their role as producers, allowing them more access to technical assistance and training decision-making processes and technology. It will also work on the idea of co-responsibility within the homes. Furthermore, the project will coordinate with local authorities and social organisations and influence public policies regarding the allocation of gender-sensitive budgets. Finally, it will work towards the prevention of all forms of gender violence.
- Some of the actions will be in the exchange of experiences between female producers' organisations, their participation in the preparation of adaptation plans to climate change, in emergency drills, among others.

9. PROJECT FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION PRINCIPLES

The project builds on best practices and lessons learned of past adaptation-focused interventions in Bolivia that have had a transformative impact on enhancing the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate change. The project aims to restore ecosystem functions and services at on-farm and micro-watershed level, improving crop productivity, enhancing water resource management practices amidst the threat of recurrent drought and other climate events (e.g. hail and frost), managing competition for depletion and pressure on scarce natural resources, and building capacities of rural communities against the adverse effect of climate change on food and water security and sustainable livelihoods. These approaches will impact on ecological but also social resilience, which is a major underlying goal of the Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism for the Integrated and Sustainable Management of Forests and Mother Earth. All this will be achieved through mainstreaming gender equality and promote gender transformative path to increase climate resilience.

To achieve this the project considers key principles for its design and implementation. The project will monitor and evaluate its achievements via qualitative and quantitative sex

³⁵ ONU MUJERES, Annual Report 2012, p. 12

disaggregated indicators. The key principles and proposed gender transformative actions include:

9.1 Strengthening female technical community

The number of female professionals is limited in disciplines that have traditionally been considered masculine, such as irrigation, land and water management, climatology, information technology, agriculture sciences, and animal and veterinary sciences. The project resiliency of women, young people, and men through equal opportunities to access technology, training, technical assistance, and decision-making to prepare for, adapt to, and mitigate the effects of climate change. The project will engage female professionals and train young female professionals on climate resilient practices to support the project's implementation. During the training process: Disseminate the legislation that supports the equitable participation of women. This way, the project can help avoid the situations of violence that tend to occur inside the homes when women assume productive and decision-making roles.

9.2 Leveraging gender-differentiated tasks and interests

Women and men are largely engaged in different tasks, and women are more willing to take up new practices. They also have stronger interests in food and nutritional security. The project will leverage these differences to introduce new agricultural products for diversification and for food and nutritional security, both of which will boost resilience to climate change and improve the health of all household members. Most importantly, children's health and development, in which balanced nutrition plays a critical role, will be positively affected.

The project has planned to work with women farmers' associations, for which the minimum criteria are:

- Identify associations made up of women
- Identify the products of the association
- Support the formation of its board, then with its legal personality
- Implement the "Learning voy Doing" methodology and consult with them about the days and times when they can be trained.
- Design graphic support materials that are easy to use.
- Develop didactic material with graphics and simple language.
- Provide training in the value chain, basic accounting
- Provide technical assistance
- Support with supplies, equipment and technology

9.3 Provide training in leadership, self-esteem women's participation in coping with negative shocks

The poorest households lack viable means to cope with shocks that climate change has brought about. The project will help women acquire the capacity to increase food available to each household by means of kitchen gardens to minimize the risk of having to consume less expensive food items or to eat less altogether. If the products yield cash income, it would supplement finances required for the reconstruction and repair of damages caused by floods. In addition, endowing women with the ability to bring cash home is considered the surest way to empower them.

9.4 Assisting women in initial investment

The lack of access to financial resources by women poses a great obstacle to adopting climate resilient agriculture, which includes vegetable production and animal raising. The project will aid in lowering the barrier by providing seed packets and other assets and support women learning how to grow vegetables and raise and care small animals. This assistance will free women, who receive the material for starting a new venture, from the need to borrow from commercial lenders in the informal sector, at least in connection with the new activities; the association with them is often linked to perpetuating poverty.

9.5 Personalized technical advice and capacity building

Farmers will be specifically trained through the Farmer Field School (FFS) system to understand climate-resilient farming techniques and understand the exposure to climate hazards posed by subsistence and monoculture farming systems in the face of climate impacts. The ECA will enable the rapid dissemination and adoption of resilient technologies and practices and contribute to the decentralization of extension services. In addition, capacity-building sessions will be held for agricultural to improve their knowledge of climate risks, climate information and how to plan for adaptation. Capacity and technical advisory services integrate a transformative and gender-sensitive approach through the adoption of participatory strategies to ensure women's active participation and improved access to knowledge and technology and improve their economic situation through the use of climate-resilient technologies.

Farmers will be specifically trained through the Farmer Field School (FFS) system to understand climate-resilient farming techniques and understand exposure to climate hazards. FFS will enable the rapid dissemination and adoption of resilient technologies and practices and contribute to the decentralization of extension services. In addition, capacity-building sessions will be held for agricultural producers to improve their knowledge of climate risks, climate information and how to plan for adaptation.

Capacity and technical advisory services integrate a transformative and gender-sensitive approach through the adoption of participatory strategies to ensure women's active participation and improved access to knowledge and technology, and to improve their economic situation through the use of climate-resilient technologies.

9.6 Promotion of an equal distribution of productive and reproductive tasks between men and women

Despite the wide range of agricultural work they carry out, women are subordinated in gender relations and are assigned subordinate roles culturally determined by the local society. This gives rise to the various inequalities that affect women and it means that they devote more time to domestic tasks and care work than men. This is why women are considered in the project based on a more integrated approach, focusing on their economic, social and cultural rights. Accordingly, the project will provide technical assistance, having identified actions that benefit women and men equally and specific activities for the social and economic empowerment of women and young people.

Women tend to stay in the communities, while men leave in search of work. This means that women often become responsible for the day-to-day running of the family and natural resource management. The use of affirmative action criteria to work with them does not mean that the project will add even more responsibilities to their regular tasks and roles. Instead, the aim is to

use participatory methods to work with both men and women, which will promote intuitive processes to make roles more democratic, and this process will be accompanied by training on masculinities for men and on gender for women.

9.7 Equal participation

- The project will work with beneficiary families from communities. It will put in place mechanisms to ensure that women can participate actively and effectively, under the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent. Based on the assessment and with the backing of the laws and policies on equality in the country, women and their specific needs are considered a priority.
- The project will promote the participation of both men and women, using affirmative action criteria to ensure that at least 30 percent of the participants are women and at least 10 percent are young people throughout the entire project cycle. Next, it will put the conditions in place to facilitate their access to, control over and management of resources.
- Family labour will be promoted to boost the local economy and foster more equal gender relations. The project also proposes to work with women heads of household and young people to bring about changes in their communities.
- Project design took into account sex-disaggregated information and women were involved in order to find out their needs, capabilities and constraints associated with their access to tangible and intangible assets. Affirmative action measures will therefore be proposed to ensure that women participate in this project, especially women who are heads of household

9.8 Improving women's access to information

Women do not have good access to information and information technology, and despite the inclusion of the topic gender in various policies, new initiatives are launched without the consideration of gender, especially of rural women's strengths and constraints. The project will raise awareness among policy makers and community-support professionals on women's access to information: its importance and the need for its improvement. Radio broadcasting on climate resilient agriculture will consider rural women as an important audience and produce programs that specifically target them. The establishment of female farmers' networks would also contribute to improving women's access to information.

9.9 Sustainability through gender inclusion

The project aims to set up structures that guarantee the governance of the project by receiving help to implement and evaluate the project from technical committees of local authorities and social organisations, with a minimum participation of 30% women and 10% young people. The project will promote the sustainability of actions through governance processes such as strategic alliances (Women councillors from the municipalities and Women leaders of grassroots organisations such as the National Confederation of Indigenous Peasant Women of Bolivia-Bartolina Sisa) to access economic resources from gender-sensitive organisations. Additionally, the project will include local governance through public policies that have gender-sensitive budgets and support other policies that contribute to reducing gender and generational inequalities, violence against women and social exclusion.

Likewise, the Plurinational Service for Women and Depatriarchalization will be part of the Project's Steering Committee.

9.10 Communication strategy

This strategy will be worked within the framework of communication for development (diagnosis and local participatory design) which has as its main focus the dissemination of knowledge of the topics addressed by the project, where special emphasis will be placed on equal opportunities for men and women, in addition to the recognition of the co-responsibility of care work, the democratization of roles and the prevention of gender violence.

9.11 Monitoring and Evaluation

- The monitoring and evaluation system will seek to ensure that all the indicators at the project beneficiary level are disaggregated by sex and age. It will also measure the qualitative indicators proposed in the Gender Action Plan and the consultations with the indigenous population.
- The monitoring and evaluation system will be able to produce reports on the budget allocated for reducing gender gaps and inequalities in the project, and thus contribute to participatory accountability.

9.12 Strategic alliances

- At the national level, alliances will be promoted with the ministries involved and the Plurinational Service for Women and Dismantling Patriarchy to implement policies, plans and agendas related to the thematic areas to be addressed by the project, with gender equality criteria.
- In the territory, alliances will be made with institutions that promote gender equality, such as the Human Development Directorates, the Integral Legal Services in the Municipal Governments, the Associations of Women Councilors in each municipality, and grassroots social organizations. Advocacy will be sought for the implementation of gender-sensitive budgets in the MGAs.
- At the territorial level, alliances will be forged with institutions that promote gender equality, such as the Human Development Offices, the Integrated Legal Services in the municipal governments, the Association of Women Councillors in each municipality and grassroots community organization. The project will seek to advocate for the implementation of gender-responsive budgeting in the AMGs.

Awareness-raising on gender equality will be taken forward with technical staff in government institutions and the general public, increasing men's access to information about gender equality and encouraging the construction of new masculinities, thus contributing to the sustainability of the project's work

10. GENDER ACTION PLAN

The outputs and activities proposed in the Gender Action Plan for the "Upscaling Ecosystem Based climate Resilience of vulnerable rural communities in the Valles Macroregion of the Plurinational State of Bolivia" project contribute to the targets of SDG 5, as described below.

The project's contribution to SDG 5

The project fits with Sustainable Development Goal 5 (among others) and, for the purposes of this document, mention will be made of this SDG: "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls". Putting an end to all forms of discrimination against women and girls is not just a basic human right; it is also crucial for sustainable development.

The targets for Sustainable Development Goal Nº 5 that the project will help to achieve when it is implemented are the following:

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
- 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at all levels.

The Action Plan for addressing gender in the project is aligned with the Global Environment Facility's Policy on Gender Equality and the FAO Policy on Gender Equality. It will also help to operationalize the national policies on gender and dismantling patriarchy in the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

This Plan seeks to ensure that the project achieves the expected results in terms of closing the gender gaps considered a priority, through **gender mainstreaming**.

The day-to-day implementation of the Gender Action Plan for the project, *Upscaling Ecosystem Based Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Rural Communities in the Valles Macro-region of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (RECEM-Valles)*, will be led by a full-time project-recruited Gender Specialist. Although the Gender Specialist will lead the implementation of the Gender Action Plan, they will do so in close collaboration with other project-recruited staff who will lead day-to-day delivery of project activities at the regional and municipal levels.

The Gender Action Plan (GAP) through the Update on Gender Data in the Project's areas of action to be done at the beginning of the project, ensures that indicators are gender responsive so that they will track gender-related changes over time; this including across all outcome areas, not just those focused on gender equality or women's empowerment issues. The monitoring and evaluation of the set indicators and targets will employ both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods to contribute to the triangulation of results and to capture change that is difficult to measure. In addition, it will seek to capture qualitative lessons learned and best practices through narrative reporting – sometimes these lessons are the most significant for achieving change and are the most difficult to discern.

The Project includes the participation of women as a priority and equitable manner; it will be ensured that gender mainstreaming is found in all project activities. However, in order to work with more direct and transformative actions, at the beginning of the Project, a baseline of the project will be drawn up and then gender indicators and targets will be incorporated into the Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy to measure and report progress in reducing gender inequality gaps. Likewise, the communication strategy will accompany the implementation of the Project, making progress visible and systematizing good practices with a gender perspective in the project. To consolidate sustainability and advocacy with a gender perspective, special emphasis will be placed on involving and strengthening the capacities of government counterparts at the national and subnational levels. The baseline will also provide more accurate information for proposing gender-responsive actions.

The project will seek to strengthen the participation of adult and young women across the board, including leadership and decision-making roles. This will ensure that at least 30% of project beneficiaries are women. If necessary, positive affirmation criteria will be used to ensure the equal participation of all stakeholders and a personal and economic **empowerment strategy** will be developed, which will include: i) participatory methodologies to ensure leadership

opportunities and influence on women's decision making through capacity building on issues related to gender roles, self-esteem, leadership, information on laws that are favorable to gender equality in the country. ii) training in the topics addressed by the project, technical assistance and access to technologies on the part of productive associations led by women. The criteria to identify that the Associations are led by women are that they are Associations formed only by women and also mixed Associations, whose board is composed of 50% women.

Also, all the tools and training support materials developed in the project (access to information, access to financial education, adaptation to climate change and others) will be reviewed so that they are developed considering the intersectionality of the women to whom they will be destined.

In component 1, the project will build capacity and implement climate technologies and climate-resilient agroecological and organic practices to address vulnerability and increase productivity of agricultural systems. It will promote climate-resilient value chains by providing technical assistance, inputs, training and certification to community-based productive associations, prioritizing those led by women, to enable them to diversify their livelihoods, access markets and generate income.

In component 2, the project will promote small farmers' access to water resources with improved irrigation systems, encouraging women, especially those who are heads of household, to access family and community water reservoirs, and to be trained in field schools in the implementation of climate-proof irrigation systems.

In component 3, a CC adaptation strategy will be developed with a focus on conservation and restoration of micro-watersheds, where women will be able to participate in micro-watershed water use plans. A water source monitoring system will also be developed and it is expected that women will be trained in the use of this information to make decisions on the use of water resources for agriculture and other uses.

Component 4, will strengthen local governance structures for participatory planning of climate adaptation and fund mobilization, where financial mechanisms will be specified that consider rural women's accessibility to financial information and to productive and irrigation credit portfolios, as well as their participation and leadership in territorial consultative platforms for integrated and resilient water management and sustainable production systems.

The project is aligned with the Green Fund's Gender Policy, which systematically integrates the key principles elaborated in the Fund's own Environmental and Social Policy (ESP), especially the principles on access and equity, on the consideration of marginalized and vulnerable groups, and on human rights. It highlights the principle of gender equality and women's empowerment and recognizes and integrates the need to apply an intersectional analysis to address gender-related differences in vulnerability and capacity to reduce and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

The Project also aligns with the FAO Gender Equality Policy objective of achieving equality between women and men in sustainable agricultural production and rural development for the elimination of hunger and poverty. Women should be able to participate on an equal footing with men as decision-makers in rural areas, in institutions and in the development of laws, policies and programs. In addition, both should have equal access to and control over land and other productive resources, decent employment and income, goods and services for sustainable agricultural development, and for markets.

The gender marker is from the responsive approach of the Green Fund, which addresses gender differential needs, equal participation and equitable distribution of benefits, resources, rights and status, but does not address the root causes of inequalities.³⁶

10.1 Funding for the activities

Including specific actions and indicators in the project log frame components to reduce the inequality gaps identified in the Gender Assessment guarantees that the actions have sufficient funding to be implemented, and also that they will be reported in the project's M&E system. Some actions will have a general budget and will have to allocate at least 30 percent to the target population (women). Other specific actions that will contribute to affirmative actions to empower women will have specific budgets (as can be seen in the Gender Action Plan attached here).

10.2 Support of a gender specialist during project implementation

A gender specialist must be hired monitor the “Upscaling Ecosystem Based Climate Resilience of vulnerable rural communities in the Valles Macroregion of the Plurinational State of Bolivia” Project and ensure that gender equality is mainstreamed throughout it by: being responsible for focusing on supporting actions to empower women; improving the Gender Assessment; consulting with women from the communities; training the technical staff and the beneficiary population; forging strategic alliances with government institutions and indigenous organizations; supporting the communication strategy and the M&E system; working to mitigate the risks involved with promoting gender equality; ensuring that the reports mainstream gender throughout the good practices and lessons learnt; and other tasks.

It is also planned to hire a specialist in masculinities, to support in update on gender Data in the Project's areas of action and then in a sensitization plan with the men who are part of the project promoting co-responsibility for care work within families.

10.3 Table Work Plan

Notes to the table Workplan:

- At the start of the implementation, baseline disaggregated data will be collected through a survey. Some of the indicators will also require, by means of verification, mid-term and final data to be collected in the field to ensure that sex disaggregated indicators can be properly monitored
- In the Funding Proposal, as well as in the Annex 2, Feasibility Study (Annex 4), the direct beneficiaries have been identified as heads of households. The same definition has been maintained here in this work plan
- On women-led households: The head of the household is usually responsible for all or most of the household expenses or deciding how to spend the household income and is not necessarily the oldest member of the household and may be male or female³⁷. A female head of household refers to a woman in charge of managing the

³⁶ Gender-responsive approaches: recognize and address the specific needs and priorities of men and women, based on the social construction of gender roles.

Concrete expression: Gender is relevant, but not the main objective of the project. Gender is integrated (mainstreamed) in all relevant project dimensions (results, activities, monitoring framework).

³⁷ Javed ZH, Asif A. Female households and poverty: a case study of Faisalabad District. Int J Peace Dev Stud. 2011;2(2):37–44.

family as a result of divorce, separation, immigration, or widowhood³⁸. The numbers of Bolivia indicate that 30% of the households are women-led³⁹.

- On women-led farmer associations: Women-led smallholder farmers associations have at least 60% women in the board of these associations.

³⁸ Javed ZH, Asif A. Female households and poverty: a case study of Faisalabad District. Int J Peace Dev Stud. 2011;2(2):37–44.

³⁹

<http://www.coordinadoradelamujer.org.bo/observatorio/index.php/tematica/6/destacado/6/registro/72>

Impact Statement: The objective of project “Upscaling Ecosystem Based Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Rural Communities in the Valles Macro-region of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (RECEM-Valles)” is the increased resilience of vulnerable communities, including women and girls, to the negative impacts of climate change by adapting the production systems and restoring critical ecosystem services on which they depend.

Outcome Statement: Increased resilience of 58,000 vulnerable smallholder farmers in the Valles Macro-region against reduction of water availability. Of this total, approximately 50% people are adult women. Likewise, RECEM-Valles will contribute to increasing access to safe water supply, will ensure that rural families have safe water in the face of prolonged drought, and will contribute to improving ecosystems and ecosystem services at 17,510 hectares farmland and through the promotion of soil and water conservation, agroforestry activities and appropriate watershed management measures.

Activities	Indicators and targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Costs
Fund-level impact				
A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions	A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.) Target: Total = 28,498 beneficiaries Male = 14,819 Female = 13,679	By end of project year 5	Gender Specialist, staff technical FAO (as Executing Entity) Human Development and Productive Development of Municipal Governments	Included in regular budget

Outcome 1: Agricultural systems transformed and reoriented to ensure food and income security in a changing climate	<u>Indicator:</u> Number of food secure heads of households benefitting from outcome 1 <u>Target:</u> Total = 23,551 Male = 12,247 Female = 11,304 From the total of 28,498 beneficiaries at least 30% are women-led households	By end of project year 5	Gender Specialist FAO (as Executing Entity) Productive Development of Municipal Governments	Included in regular budget
Output 1.1 Climate-resilient agriculture implemented and managed by smallholders for increasing the productivity and sustainability of their agroecosystems				
Activity 1.1.1 Provision of climate technologies and implementation of climate resilient agricultural practices to address vulnerability and increase resilience in the Valles Macro-region.	<u>Indicator:</u> Number of smallholder farmers (heads of households), who have adopted technologies and climate-resilient agricultural technologies and practices <u>Target:</u> Total = 4,680 Male = 2,434 Female = 2,246	Year 1 Q3, Q4 Year 2 Q2, Q3, Q4 Year 3 Q2,A3,Q4 Year 4 Q4	Gender Specialist, FAO (as Executing Entity), Field Technicians Productive Development of Municipal Governments	Included in regular budget
Activity 1.1.2 Capacity building on climate resilient agricultural practices to contribute to increased resilience and productivity of agricultural systems	<u>Indicator:</u> % of total number of productive associations that have been trained in use of climate resilient technologies, agroecological production, conservation agriculture and/or agroforestry are led by women. <u>Target:</u> 30%	Year 1 Q4 Year 2 Q4	FAO (as Executing Entity), Field Technicians Gender Specialist	Included in regular budget
Output 1.2 Increased market access of climate resilient agricultural products				

<p>Activity 1.2.1 Development and implementation of community and associative productive enterprises</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> % of total number productive associations trained in economic empowerment and decision making on the use of their income are led by women</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 30%</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> % of total number of associations who have received technical assistance for the process of organic certification of agricultural products are led by women.</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 30%</p>	<p>Year 1 Q4 Year 2 Q4 Year 3 Q4 Year 4 Q4</p>	<p>Gender specialist, FAO (as Executing Entity) personal technician Human Development and Productive Development of Municipal Governments</p>	<p>Included in regular budget Specific budget for women's empowerment workshops</p>
<p>Activity 1.2.2 Technical support and implementation of collection and marketing centres for organic and / or agroecological products</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> % of total number of communities and associative productive enterprises, that receive training in the collection, processing and marketing of agroecological products have a majority of female membership.</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 30%</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of agroecological products produced by women, that receive technical support for the collection, processing and marketing of this product.</p>	<p>Year 2 Q2, Q3 Year 3 Q1, Q2, Q3 Year 4 Q1</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity) FAO (as Executing Entity)</p>	<p>Included in regular budget</p>

	<p><u>Target:</u> 5</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> % of productive associations led by women participate in at least one national fairs to promote and market their products.</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 30%</p>			
<p>Activity 1.2.3 Promoting climate resilient value chains for livelihood diversification according to the prioritized region</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> % of women's participation in productive associations that will receive technical support on beekeeping.</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 30%</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> % of total participants of the training on leadership, self-esteem and gender roles, as well as the value chain with a gender approach⁴⁰ are women.</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 30%</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> % of participants of the training on alternative masculinities⁴¹ who are men.</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 50%</p>	<p>Year 1 Q3</p> <p>Year 2 Q3</p> <p>Year 3 Q3</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity)</p> <p>FAO (as Executing Entity)</p> <p>Gender Specialist</p> <p>specialist in masculinities</p>	<p>Included in regular budget</p> <p>Specific budget to hire a gender specialist and a specialist in masculinities</p>
<p>Output 2.1. Enhanced and modernized on-farm climate-proofed irrigation systems</p>				

⁴⁰ Training topics will be further detailed during implementation through stakeholder consultations, but will also highlight: communication actions that publicize legislation that promotes gender equality and promotes decision-making

⁴¹ Training topics to be further detailed during implementation, through stakeholder consultation, but will also highlight: communication actions to prevent all forms of violence and discrimination against women who are in the process of empowerment and seeks to promote co-responsibility in caregiving

<p>Activity 2.1.1 Improve and expand the water reservoirs network to optimize water-harvesting activities linked to on-farm climate-proofed irrigation systems</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> % of total beneficiaries (female heads of household) with access to water for irrigation due to the improved water reservoirs and rain water harvesting systems.</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 30%</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Reduction of time in % spent daily by women-led households irrigating their land through the use of optimized water-harvesting activities linked to on-farm climate-proofed irrigation systems.</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 20%</p>	<p>Year 1 Q4 Year 2 Q3, Q4 Year 3 Q1, Q3</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity) Field technicians Productive Development of Municipal Governments</p>	<p>Included in regular budget</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.3 Implement, revitalize and technify on-farm climate-proofed irrigation systems (GCF</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> % of reduced daily time spent by women-led households on irrigating their fields through the use of improved on-farm irrigation systems (including water reservoirs and rain water harvesting).</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 20%</p>	<p>Year 1 Q4 Year 2 Q3, Q4 Year 3 Q1, Q3</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity) Field technicians Productive Development of Municipal Governments</p>	<p>Included in regular budget</p>
<p>Output 2.2 Strengthen capacities for the management of on-farm climate-proofed irrigation</p>				

<p>Activity 2.2.1 Strengthen capacities of irrigation associations, farmers and community promoters⁴², to enable locally-owned technological innovation processes related to on-farm climate-proofed irrigation systems.</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> % of community promoters that have been trained for the implementation of climate-proofed irrigation systems are women.</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 30%</p>	<p>Year 1 Q4 Year 2 Q4</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity) Field technicians Productive Development of Municipal Governments</p>	<p>Included in regular budget</p>
<p>Output 3.1. Restored and conserved ecosystem management for enhanced climate resilient watersheds</p>				
<p>Activity 3.1.1 Development and implementation of integral micro-watershed management and water use plans to enhance climate change adaptation.</p> <p>This activity will allow local producers to make responsible water use from source to consumption. This will benefit the strengthening of diversified agricultural production systems and thus will support the resilience of agroecosystems. For the implementation of the water use plans, affected rural land owners, both men and women, will receive technical assistance regarding water use in productive systems.</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> % of total number of farmers who have received technical assistance for improved water use in their agricultural production are women-led households</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 30%</p>	<p>Year 2 Q2 y Q4</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity) Field technicians</p>	<p>Included in regular budget</p>
<p>Activity 3.1.2: Implement restoration processes in micro-watersheds, to increase resilience and climate adaptation by enhancing ecosystem functions and services.</p> <p>Perform restoration practices for the conservation and restoration of watersheds and their environmental functions. Restoration measures as an intervention to recover water sources and degraded soils. The intervention will consist of the restoration with native species, according to each selected site's ecological and environmental characteristics.</p>	<p><u>Indicator:</u> % of total number of farmers who implement agroecological and conservation practices on their farms are led by women</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 30%</p>	<p>Year 2 Q 4</p>	<p>FAO (as Executing Entity) Field technicians</p>	<p>Included in regular budget</p>

⁴² A community promoter is someone who can either be a leader of an association, or leader of any other group within the community. Someone who can in turn train and engage with other community members.

Output 3.2 Information and long-term monitoring system for water sources at place				
Activity 3.2.1: Develop and implement an online tool for monitoring, consolidation and dissemination of information relevant for informed climate-sensitive planning and decision-making processes related to sustainable water use (based of climate, weather conditions, foot print of food production, water availability)	<u>indicator:</u> Number of farmers who have been trained to use the monitoring tool to make informed decision on the use of water resources for agriculture and other uses. <u>Target:</u> Total: 20,000 Men: 10,400 Women: 9,600	Year 2 Q1	FAO (as Executing Entity) Field technicians	Included in regular budget
Output 4.1 Strengthening capacities for national and sub-national government entities to implement policies and norms for the climate-resilient food production under irrigation systems, integral watershed management and monitoring of ecosystem functions and services.				
Activity 4.1.1 Implement national and sub-national policies and plans (including PTDIs) that contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation processes, contributing to the JAMA and to the Bolivia's NDCs	<u>Indicator:</u> Number of women who are involved in the decision making process for the implementation of the PTDIs (territorial planning instruments) at the municipality level <u>Target:</u> At least 5 per municipality. At least one defined as youth (under the age of 32 years). At least 20 municipalities out of 65 have reached this target	Year 1 Q4	Gender Specialist (FAO as Executing Entity), personal technician Offices of Human Development and Productive Development of Municipal Governments	Included in regular budget
Output 4.2 Improved financial mechanisms that support climate-resilient agricultural production and irrigation systems designed to mobilize increased finance for farmers				
Activity 4.2.1: Partner with existing domestic funders and financial institutions to develop innovative financial	<u>Indicator:</u> Number of financial mechanism designed and implemented for production and	Year 3 Q4 Year 4 Q4	Gender Specialist (FAO as Executing Entity), technical	Included in regular budget

instruments that enable the implementation of climate-proofed irrigation and ecosystems restoration investments.	irrigation loans targeting women and young producers <u>Target: 1</u>		staff of the financial mechanisms	
Activity 4.2.2 Strengthen the capacities of communities, smallholders and associations on financial management and access to innovative financial instruments relevant for climate resilient agriculture.	<u>Indicator:</u> % of total number of beneficiaries trained in financial literacy, including access to financial instruments are women-led households <u>Target: 30%</u>	Year 1 Q4 Year 2 Q1, Q4 Year 3 Q1, Q4 Year 4 Q1 Year 5 Q1	Gender Specialist (FAO as Executing Entity) Technical staff of financial mechanisms	Included in regular budget
Output 4.3 Strengthening local governance in participatory climate adaptation, early warning systems				
Activity 4.3.1 Capacity strengthening for local stakeholders (including smallholders, public officers, local CSOs and relevant academia) on the integration of climate change risks for decision making to increase the resilience of smallholders and communities Strengthen institutional capacities to govern the Early Warning System for Agricultural Risks' implementation process to provide timely information to local producers and decision-makers through the Coordination and Consultative Territorial Platforms as key channels of information for the smallholders and communities.	<u>Indicator:</u> % of total number of stakeholders who have received training in Early Warning Systems for Agricultural Risks are women-led households <u>Target: 30%</u>	Year 2 Q1	FAO (as Executing Entity) technical staff and climate change specialists Productive Development of Municipal Governments	Included in regular budget

11. APPLICABLE SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS POLICIES

This proposal has been prepared following the policies social safeguards standard of GCF and FAO.⁴³ These standards are described below.

FAO has a set of environmental and social environmental and social risk management safeguards in its strategies, policies and projects on the ground. These guidelines aid in identifying and early and systematically assessing environmental and social risks and their integration into the project cycle (design and implementation). FAO's social and environmental standards are applicable in 9 areas⁴⁴

However, the Gender Plan will consider those that are more closely linked to gender equality.

A.1 FAO social Safeguards considered are:

ESS 7: Decent work

ESS 8: Gender equality

ESS 9: Indigenous peoples and cultural heritage

A.2 FAO Policies considered are:

- **FAO whistleblower protection policy** (administrative circular N°2019/06) applying to any FAO personnel when internal or external reporting according to the consideration of the circular.
- **GCF Policy on the Protection of Whistleblowers and Witnesses (2018)** aims to empower GCF-project related persons to report suspicions of wrongdoing in good faith and without fear of retaliation so that the GCF can effectively protect its interests, resources, and mission.
- **FAO Policy on Gender Equality 2020-2030** strives to achieve equality between women and men in sustainable agriculture and rural development for the elimination of hunger and poverty.
- **GCF Gender Policy (2019)** reinforces the responsiveness of GCF to the culturally diverse context of gender equality to better address and account for the links between gender equality and climate change.
- **FAO Protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (PSAE)** N° 2013/27. The principles of integrity, professionalism, respect for human rights and the dignity of all peoples underpin FAO's commitment to preventing and addressing acts of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA)
- **FAO Policy on the prevention of harassment, sexual harassment and abuse of authority** N° 2015/03 (2015) and FAO policy on sexual harassment (13 February 2019) which states Sexual Harassment in all its forms is contrary to the United Nations Charter, the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules of the Organization and the Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service.

A.3 GCF Safeguards

⁴³ FAO's environmental and social standards: <https://www.fao.org/environmental-social-standards/standards/en/>

⁴⁴ Annex 6 for the proposal to the Green Fund: Environmental and Social Management Framework all safeguards and policies.

The GCF uses the International Finance Corporation (IFC) (part of the World Bank Group) performance standards. The list of standards are the following:

- Management – expected to be endorsed in 2022 that will have explicit reference to SEAH, accompanied by relevant operational guidance (that will be in line with GCF policy).
- Performance Standard 2: Work and working conditions
- Performance Standard 4: Community health and safety
- Performance Standard 7: Indigenous peoples

A.4 GCF policies considered are:

- **GCF Revised Policy on the Prevention and Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse, and Sexual Harassment (2021)** sets clear obligations for GCF-project related persons to prevent and respond to SEAH and to refrain from condoning, encouraging, participating in, or engaging in SEAH.
- **GCF Gender policy (2019)**, mainstream gender issues in its implementation arrangements and frameworks for its projects. The Gender Policy recognizes that gender relations, roles and responsibilities exercise important influences on women's and men's access to and control over decisions, assets and resources, information, and knowledge.

11.1.1 Consistency of FAO and GCF safeguards standards

Table 13, below, shows the relationship between the 3 FAO standards or norms and the IFC performance standards. Basically, these two sets of standards complement each other and in many cases the guidelines are the same; in this regard, the FAO standards were used to guide the project social assessment.

Table 6: Comparison of FAO and GCF social safeguards standards

FAO Standards	GCF Performance Standards
ESS 7: Decent work	PS 2: Work and working conditions
ESS 8: Gender equality	PS 1: Environmental and social impact assessment and management (partially)
ESS 9: Indigenous peoples and cultural heritage	PS 7: Indigenous peoples

11.1.2 FAO safeguards framework

FAO's Social Standards (ESS) 7-9 are designed to help manage and improve FAO social performance through a risk- and outcome-based approach. The three ESS set out specific requirements relating to different social issues in the projects

Table 6: Overview of FAO social and safeguards standards

FAO Standards	Objectives
ESS 7: Decent work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote direct action to foster decent rural employment.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote fair treatment, non-discrimination and equal opportunity for all workers. • Protect and support workers, particularly disadvantaged and vulnerable categories of workers. • Promote the application of international labour standards in the rural economy, including the prevention and elimination of child labour in agriculture.
ESS 8: Gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide equal access to and control over productive resources, services and markets. • Strengthen women and men's participation in decision-making in rural institutions and policy processes. • Ensure that all stakeholders benefit equally from development interventions and that inequality is not reinforced or perpetuated.
ESS 9: Indigenous peoples and cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is respected in all FAO's projects and programmes. • Promote the right to self-determination and development with identity of indigenous peoples (right to decide the kind of development that takes place among their people and on their lands and territories, in accordance with their own priorities and conceptions of well-being). • Guarantee the application of the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous peoples affected by the project. • Recognize, respect and preserve the rights, lands, natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions, governance systems of Indigenous Peoples. • Protect cultural heritage and avoid its alteration, damage or removal.

12. RISK CLASSIFICATION

The assessment classified project risk as moderate, although large-scale, significant, or irreversible environmental impacts are not expected. The potential impacts identified are mainly impacts associated with activities that include community participation, especially of indigenous communities, on a purely voluntary basis, which can be mitigated effectively and are addressed through the project's selection criteria and social and environmental plan of action.

12.1 Summary of the Project's Sociocultural Impacts

The following is the Social Impact Assessment of the project following the guidelines for FAO field projects.

Table 7: Project social impact assessment checklist

Would the project, if implemented	Not applicable	Yes	No	Unable to determine	Technical justification/description
ESS 7 DECENT WORK					
Adhere to FAO's guidance on decent rural employment, promoting more and better employment opportunities and working conditions in rural areas and avoiding practices that could increase workers' vulnerability?		x			Because the project focuses on family age, it will promote significant improvements in the employment opportunities and working conditions in the Valles Macroregion, supporting highly vulnerable supporting women smallholders to access markets and diversify their livelihoods.

Respect the fundamental principles and rights at work and support the effective implementation of other international labour standards, in particular those that are relevant to the agro-food sector?		x			The project will promote the fundamental principles and workers rights, including those workers directly recruited under the project. The recruitment of workers directly under the project will be conducted according to the UN/FAO regulations. with equal opportunity criteria for men and women
ESS 8 GENDER EQUALITY					
Have the needs, priorities and constraints of both women and men been taken into consideration?		x			During the consultation, the constraints, needs and priorities of men and women were identified. The Gender Plan proposes response actions, considering the participation of at least 30% of women in the project.
Promote women's and men's equitable access to and control over productive resources and services?		x			Women will participate equally in all project activities and will receive information, technical assistance, training, inputs and equipment. The women will be consulted to establish schedules, days, places, etc.
Foster their equal participation in institutions and decision-making processes?		x			Specific actions and indicators for the empowerment of women have been foreseen in the project for each component (logical framework).
ESS 9 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE					
Are there any indigenous communities in the project area?		x			The Valles Macroregion of Bolivia is home to a wide cultural diversity. Indigenous communities occupy 4,307,145 ha in indigenous communitarian lands and farming communities occupy around 1,104,911 ha (Project Components 1, 2, 3 and 4).
Are project activities likely to have adverse effects on indigenous peoples' rights, lands, natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions, governance systems, and culture or heritage (tangible and intangible)?			x		No, because the project acts under the principle of free, prior and informed consent and the actions will respond to the needs identified in the consultation.
Are indigenous communities outside the project area likely to be affected by the project?	x				Not applicable
Designed to be sensitive to cultural heritage issues?	x				Not applicable

12.2 Analysis of the Gender on the potential risks and measures mitigation of the project

As mentioned previously, the project is classed as Moderate Risk. Here follows a summary of the main risks and the measures mitigation:

Below is a list of risks that the project may face when promoting gender equality, and that may frustrate the Gender Action Plan objective. Measures that may be taken to deflect these risks while the project is being implemented are also proposed along with the Institution responsible for mitigating the risks.

Table 8: Risk when promoting Gender Equality

Description of the risk	Impact • High • Medium • Low	Likelihood of risk occurring	Mitigation actions	Institution responsible
The project does not hire a specialist who will ensure compliance with the Gender Action Plan	H	M	-- Must hire a gender specialist who monitors the project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MMAyA • FAO implementing agency
There is no specialist in masculinities who works to raise awareness among men.	M	M	-A specialist in masculinities should be part of the baseline and specific actions should be taken to raise awareness among men.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO implementing agency
Women's care work is not recognized and they cannot participate in the project's actions.	H	H	-Consider days, times and places of easy access for women. -Consider mobile day care centers so that women can attend with their young children. - communication actions to raise awareness and provide information on women's rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO • Gender specialist • Communication Specialist
Perpetuate traditional gender roles in the project. Women should stay at home and do the housework)	M	H	--Disseminate laws and rights - Raise different actors' awareness of gender and masculinities -Identify alliances with the Guaraní Capitancies - Communication products to support gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal govts. • FAO implementing agency • Communications specialist • Gender specialist • Communications specialist
Do not give priority to female heads of households in the project actions	M	M	-Train project technical staff in gender and masculinities. -Aim to have a 50:50 split of men and women hired as technical staff for the project. -Ensure that the team to be hired is trained or has experience working with a gender focus. - Guarantee at least 30% women and 10% young people in all project actions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO implementing agency • Gender specialist • Project technical team • Project coordinator
Lack of access to information due to digital gap that affects women, lack of access to Smart phones, and lack of access to internet signal in communities	M	H	-Identify women promoters in the communities who can replicate the knowledge they learn during the project training and from the technical assistance -Support with communication materials, using conventional media (radios)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal govts. • FAO implementing agency • Communications specialist • Gender specialist • Women promoters in the communities
Women do not have the time to participate in the project (child care,	M	H	-Support material raising awareness of how to share roles within the family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Govts.' Human

housework, work in the field)			<p>-Consider affirmative action when selecting and supporting women producers organizations, providing training and technical assistance, equipment and technology that relieves women's work burden</p> <p>-Support with temporary nurseries</p> <p>- Technical staff must go to the communities</p> <p>-Consult with the women where, what days and times are convenient for technical assistance and training</p>	<p>Development Offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO implementing agency • Communications specialist • Gender specialist • Women Producers Assoc.
Women do not participate in the project: shy, unsure of themselves and don't feel capable of making decisions	M	H	<p>-Disseminate the Gender Assessment, which includes recognition of women's capacities, knowledge and resources.</p> <p>-Actions to empower women: training in self-esteem, leadership, gender.</p> <p>-Alliances with state institutions (Plurinational Service for Women and Dismantling Patriarchy) and local authorities to promote equal participation for men and women</p> <p>-When inviting people to participate, use the same media used by the women, go through their organizations and leaders in the municipality and community, and the radio stations they listen to.</p> <p>-Say explicitly in the invitation to participate in the project that women and men are invited</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEPMUD • Municipal govts. • FAO implementing agency • Communications specialist • Gender specialist • Local Authorities
Sexism (not having the freedom to decide or go to a project activity (technical assistance, training, share experiences) Women's low self-esteem, fear of violence, shyness.	H	H	<p>-Evaluate whether to do separate events for men and women</p> <p>-When introducing the project aims, explain that it is important that women and men participate</p> <p>-Hire female project staff</p> <p>- Organize events in the communities, not in places where people have to travel to/stay</p> <p>-Work with female community leaders</p> <p>-Workshops on self-esteem and gender equality for women</p> <p>-Workshops on masculinities for men</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Govt. • FAO implementing agency • Gender specialist • Project technical team • Project coordinator
Poverty (difficulty paying associated costs of attending training and other project events)	H	H	<p>-Organize events in the communities, not in places where people have to travel to/stay (reduce costs)</p> <p>-Include a budget to cover travel and food costs, etc. in the budget for workshops</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO implementing agency • Gender specialist • Project technical team • Project coordinator
Illiteracy, low education level, monolingual (native language)	H	H	<p>- Use colloquial language, with examples</p> <p>-Use visual material</p> <p>-Use participatory methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO implementing agency • Gender specialist • Project technical team

Complex topics covered in training and technical assistance	M	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Use simple teaching methods (simple language, posters, etc.) -Use the “learn by doing” method -Share experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing agency • Communications specialist • Gender specialist • Local Authorities
Women’s organizations are not recognised	H	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Use community radio stations to broadcast information about the project, laws and women’s empowerment -Information disaggregated by sex to guide awareness-raising -Alliances with Women’s organizations -Alliances with female councillors -Gender training for government bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MMAY, FAO • Municipal Govts.’ Human Development Offices • Women’s Assoc.
Women with small children cannot participate fully in the meetings and training workshops	M	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Define places, times and times that are convenient for the women to be able to attend the training -Agree with the women the times, days and places for the training, seeing how to organize temporary nurseries so that the women with small children can concentrate (only if the women agree to this option)⁴⁵ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Govts.’ Human Development Offices • Implementing agency • Gender specialist • Young women from the communities
Quanti-qualitative indicators are not included in the M&E system	H	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Coordinate with the MMAY from when the project starts so that the M&E system is programmed to measure the gender indicators - Gender training for government bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MMAY • FAO implementing agency • Gender specialist • Head of M&E
No specific budget allocated to guarantee that gender is mainstreamed throughout the project	H	M	Include Gender Action Plan actions in the budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO implementing agency • Gender specialist • Project coordinator
The communication strategy during the project implementation does not mainstream the gender equality criteria	H	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The gender specialist should be part of the communications team to ensure that stereotyped images and sexist language are avoided, and that the values of social inclusion and gender are incorporated fully into all written and audio-visual communication material -Check that gender is mainstreamed throughout all communication products and mid-term and final reports -Document and systematize good practices and successful experiences from a gender perspective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender specialist • Communications specialist • Project coordinator

⁴⁵ Because many of the women will attend meetings, workshops, etc. with small children, some of the women could be paid to look after the children, setting up a “temporary nursery” during the event. It is especially important to encourage single mothers (often young) to attend. Paying the mothers who look after the children could be factored into the cost of holding the event.

Women are not adequately represented in producers' associations and local decision-making bodies	H	H	-Awareness-raising work with producer organizations and others on gender equality and its benefits -Disseminate national laws that promote gender equality -Support these organizations to modify their regulations to establish parity in representation by men and women -Strengthen organizations of women producers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MMAyA, FAO • Municipal governments • Tarija Women's Organization • Alliance of Women's Community Organizations for the Democratic and Cultural Revolution
--	---	---	--	--

12.3 Related Risks to SEAH and GVB

Project activities can bring minor influx of labor and employment income differentials in local communities. Projects with minor labor influx of workers may increase the demand for sex work, including the risk for trafficking of women for the purposes of sex work; or the risk of forced early marriage. Furthermore, higher wages for workers in a community can lead to an increase in transactional sex. The risk of incidents of sex between laborers and minors, even when it is not transactional, can also increase.

Risk of SEA/SH by project personnel e.g. regional and provincial level officials who may ask for sexual favors from women and girls for them to be selected as project beneficiaries. The proposed project envisages increase in agricultural activities on and off the farm, improve productivity of critical food crops and create short term employment opportunities in the project target areas, and hence enhanced mobility of both women and men. Higher mobility exposes women to more risks of GBV, including rape.

Women are responsible for household chores, which require much time and energy. They will be adding another task to their already full plate by participating in the project. It cannot but result in less time spent in household chores and caregiving, which may well cause dissatisfaction of male members of the household and lead to violence against the women.

While all project related personnel are engaged on the condition that they follow various Codes of Conduct, including those on sexual exploitation and abuse, we cannot rule out the possibility that female beneficiaries may be asked for sex or related favors in exchange for participation in the project or for obtaining agricultural inputs.

Women may face opposition of their husbands and other male family members for their wish to participate in the project. In some households, the situation may escalate to violence. If their spouses are not involved in the project, the possibility of violence is higher. Women beneficiaries may be harassed or attacked also by men outside their households, who are not involved in the project and take out their frustration on the women.

If women's income increases, that fact may make men to feel insecure and turn violent against the women. If women refuse to give up their earnings to their husbands and other male family members, that is likely to trigger violence against the women.

Considering that many are heads of households, there is strong incentive for children to be involved in such activities. FAO experiences show that almost no agricultural intervention is neutral in terms of child labor. The children are affected by the changes in adults' responsibilities

in the field and also by the changes in the adults' ability to carry out household chores, which are caused by the changes in the field.

FAO has mandatory courses for staff working on projects: Policy on the Prevention of Harassment, Sexual Harassment, and Abuse of Authority Working Harmoniously, in addition to the CODE OF ETHICAL CONDUCT, where GBV and prevention policy is addressed.⁴⁶

12.3.1 Gender-based violence

In order to contribute to the protection of populations at risk of, or affected by, GBV while ensuring that no individuals are exposed to harm as a result of FAO interventions, GBV concerns must be mainstreamed into FAO projects and programmes.

There are documents to provide practical guidance to FAO staff and partners on how to mainstream protection from GBV into the design and implementation of interventions.⁴⁷ The following is a list of guiding principles that aim to ensure humanitarian and development interventions are safe, nondiscriminatory, participatory, accountable and sustainable:

12.3.2 Guiding Principles for protection mainstreaming

- Understanding the local context and building on women's and men's strengths and assets: Build upon the local capacities and services and respect local cultures without perpetuating stereotypes and discrimination.
- Safety, dignity and "do no harm": Prevent and minimize as much as possible any unintended negative effects of your intervention that can increase people's vulnerability to both physical and psychosocial risks. Inclusive access: Pay attention to access issues (e.g. disability, discrimination or stigma) preventing people in need from accessing aid, services and workshops. Make arrangements to facilitate access, ensuring that no one is left behind.
- Participation and empowerment: Empower men and women by ensuring programming is based upon sound analysis of the context and social dynamics. Men and women must be informed about project objectives and their participation ensured throughout the project cycle.
- Coordination and partnerships: Promote and maintain strong and respectful partnerships with other sector specialists, in particular those with protection and GBV expertise (including GBV sub clusters and other coordination bodies), for knowledge sharing and to ensure work is in line with and complements other agencies' efforts.
- Accountability to affected populations: Set up appropriate mechanisms for affected populations to participate in project design and provide feedback throughout implementation. Programmes should be reactive to feedback, concerns and complaints

It is also important to mention that FAO **has the policy against gender-based and child violence, sexual exploitation and harassment** (Appendix 4) that will be socialized with the technical staff and the direct target population of the project to prevent this type of actions and, if necessary, they can also file complaints.

The following risks have been identified with respect to SEAH and GVB:

⁴⁶ FAO: Code of ethical conduct, Rome, 2021.

⁴⁷ FAO: _ How can we protect men, women and children from gender-based violence?, Rome, 2018

Table 9: Risk and SEAH-GBV Impact and Mitigation Measures

Description of the risk	Impact • High • Medium • Low	Likelihood of risk occurring	Impact potential	Mitigation measures	Institutions responsible for measures
Violence against women and discrimination on the grounds of gender, ethnicity and age	H	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That women do not accept to participate in the project. -That young people do not participate in the project. - Indigenous women in the communities feel discriminated against because of poverty, illiteracy and language. - Husbands not allowing wives to participate in the project - That physical violence increases because women participate in the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Disseminate law on protection and attention to violence (Law 348) - Public awareness-raising actions -Alliance with the Plurinational Service for Women and Dismantling Patriarchy (SEPMUD) -Alliances with UN agencies in the zone (UNFPA) -Alliances with Municipal Govts. To carry out actions to prevent and deal with violence - Alliances with Captaincies to strengthen community justice mechanisms and prevent violence against children, women and the family - The communication strategy will promote GBV prevention campaigns. - Workshops on masculinities with the partners of the women participating in the Project -Use of methodologies appropriate to the target population. -Didactic material with graphics and simple language. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEPMUD • VIO • Municipal Govts.' Human Development Offices • Integrated Legal Services • Protection Office PMU (ESS specialist. •Implementing agency •Gender Specialist •Communication Specialist •Specialist in masculinities

Gender Based Violence/Sexual Exploitation Abuse and Harassment	L	H	<p>- Direct project workers and employees of contractors and subcontractors may be involved in sexual harassment and rape. Other forms of gender-based violence and discriminatory practices that may occur during project implementation include employers and supervisors requesting for sexual favors as a pre-requisite for employment opportunities at the workplace.</p> <p>- Workers may also be engaged in issuing threats, insults, assault and other forms of abuse on girls, women, children and other vulnerable groups. Acts of Gender Base Violence have long term physical health and psychological effects on survivors.</p> <p>- Increased violence by men against women participating in the project, because they have to leave the care work.</p>	<p>- SEAH-GBV action plan to be developed during project inception phase.</p> <p>-Annual awareness workshops shall be undertaken for employees of the Contractor/Supervising Consultant and Sub-Contractors as well as persons working or living in the immediate project area and to provide contact numbers of the nearest law enforcement Agency Office, the Grievance Redress Mechanism and GBV Service Providers to offices, schools within the project area.</p> <p>- Contractual Clauses on mandatory and regular training for workers on required lawful conduct and legal consequences for failure to comply with laws on non-discrimination and GBV will be inserted in Contract Documents.</p> <p>- Contractual Clauses with a commitment to cooperate with law enforcement agencies investigating cases of gender-based violence shall be inserted into the Contract documents of the contractor and Supervising Consultant.</p> <p>- Contractual clauses against rape, defilement and other Gender based Violence as well as child and forced Labor shall be inserted into the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMU (ESS specialist) • Gender Specialist) • FAO ethics office • Territorial Operations Units. • Accompanying institutions (MMAyA, FAM). • Integral municipal legal service • Indigenous authorities • Municipal Ombudsman's Office for Children and Adolescents • Communication specialist • Women councilors in the municipalities
--	---	---	---	---	--

				<p>contract of the Contractor and Supervising Consultant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workers on site will sign Code of Conduct with sanctions on rape defilement, abuse and other gender-based violence. - To reinforce at the beginning of the project with all personnel the FAO Code of Ethical Conduct (mandatory course). 	
--	--	--	--	--	--

13. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

FAO is committed to ensuring that its programs are implemented in accordance with the Organization's environmental and social obligations. To better achieve these goals, and to ensure that beneficiaries of FAO Programs have access to effective and timely attention to their complaints about non-compliance with these obligations, the Organization, to complement measures to receive, review and act as appropriate on these complaints at the program management level, has given the Office of the Inspector-General the mandate to independently review complaints that cannot be resolved at that level. FAO will facilitate the resolution of concerns from beneficiaries of FAO Programs regarding alleged or potential violations of FAO's social and environmental commitments. For this purpose, concerns may be communicated in accordance with the admissibility criteria of the Guidelines for Compliance Reviews Following Complaints Related to the Organization's Environmental and Social Standards, which apply to all FAO programmes and projects⁴⁸

Concerns should be addressed at the closest appropriate level, i.e. at the project management/technical level, and if necessary at the Regional Office level. If a concern or complaint cannot be resolved through consultation and action at the project management level, a complaint may be filed by requesting a Compliance Review with the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) in accordance with the Guidelines. Program and project managers will be responsible for addressing concerns brought to the attention of the point of contact. Principles to be followed during the complaint resolution process include: impartiality, respect for human rights, including those related to indigenous peoples, compliance with national standards, consistency with standards, gender equity, transparency, honesty and mutual respect.

13.1 Project-level grievance mechanism

The project will establish a grievance mechanism at field level to receive complaints; this grievance mechanism has been agreed with beneficiaries (including during the FPIC with indigenous populations) to take place in the context of the Consultative Territorial Platforms to be facilitated in the context of the project (Activity 4.3.3.). Contact information and information on the process to file a complaint will be refined once the consultative platforms are operational and will be disclosed in all meetings, workshops and other related events throughout the life of the project. In addition, it is expected that all awareness-raising material distributed will include the necessary information regarding the contacts and the process for filing grievances, including on the availability of and ways to access the GCF's Independent Redress Mechanism.

SEAH and GBV grievances will be managed as incidents with an inclusive, survivor-centered and gender responsive approach, including confidential reporting and mandatory involvement of the FAO E&S and Gender specialists in monitoring the process. In case of GBV, the reporting party will be immediately directed to appropriate GBV referral pathway by the GRM personnel, and directed as necessary to medical care, psychosocial support, legal support, community driven protection measures, and reintegration services.

⁴⁸ (Available online at: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4439e.pdf>).

The project will also be responsible for safe and ethical documenting and reporting as part of the safeguards performance monitoring on any grievances received and how they were addressed.

The mechanism includes the following stages:

- a) The complainant files a complaint through one of the channels of the grievance mechanism. This will be sent to the Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist to assess whether the complaint is eligible. The confidentiality of the complaint must be preserved during the process.
- b) The Project Team (PT) will address eligible complaints and the Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist will be responsible for recording the grievance and how it has been addressed, if a resolution was agreed.
- c) If the situation is too complex, or the complainer does not accept the resolution, the complaint must be sent to a higher level, until a solution or acceptance is reached.
- d) For every complaint received, a written proof will be sent within ten (10) working days; afterwards, a resolution proposal will be made within thirty (30) working days.
- e) In compliance with the resolution, the person in charge of dealing with the complaint, may interact with the complainant, or may call for interviews and meetings, to better understand the reasons.
- f) All complaints received, their response and resolutions, must be duly registered.

Resolution

Upon acceptance a solution by the complainer, a document with the agreement should be signed

Table 10: Grievance mechanism

Local Level	Gender Focal Point – FAO Bolivia Patricia Amatller Ticona Email: patricia.amatllerticona@fao.org Ethics Focal Point – FAO Bolivia Karol Rodo Email: Karol.rodo@fao.org Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist – FAO Bolivia Wilson Rocha Vera Email: wilson.rochavera@fao.org
FAO Representation	Must respond within 5 working days, in consultation with Project Team. Rosse Noda Email: rosse.noda@fao.org
Regional FAO Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	Must respond within 5 working days in consultation with FAO's Representation. María Mercedes Proaño Email: mariamercedes.proano@fao.org
Office of the Inspector General (OIG)	To report possible fraud and bad behavior by fax, confidential: Pablo Fonte By e-mail: Pablo.Fonte@fao.org By confidential hotline:
GCF Independent Redress Mechanism	Independent Redress Mechanism - Green Climate Fund By email: irm@gcfund.org Office telephone: +82 32-458-6186; Fax: +82 32-458-6096;

14. GENDER MARKER

The gender marker is used to mainstream gender equality throughout projects, which means constantly and coherently including women and men when designing, implementing and monitoring policies, programmes and projects.⁴⁹

(..) mainstreaming gender does not only focus on involving women in projects but also making a conscious effort to make sure that they, along with the men, can define from the outset the objectives and activities to be developed by the project, programme or policy, ensuring that the needs, wishes and aspirations of both groups are recognized by the project.

Given the above and the importance given by the project to gender, the gender marker assigned is **Gender Marker 1** which has the following characteristics:

Table 11: Gender Marker 1

	Concept Note requirements	ProDoc requirements
The promotion of gender equality is relevant.	Brief explanation of how the project plans to address the problems and constraints affecting women and their specific needs	The project is designed on the basis of a gender analysis and describes roles, opportunities and constraints (supported by sex-disaggregated data)
The gender dimension is systematically integrated in the project, but the promotion of gender equality is not the main objective of the intervention		The logical framework includes activities related to gender, and gender is taken into account in outputs and indicators
		A sufficient budget is allocated to meet implementation needs
		Gender-related tasks and responsibilities are included in the terms of reference for key project staff

Gender responsiveness is seen when the project wishes to contribute to a lasting development objective by providing a solution to the needs and interests of the women and men in the target group through targeted activities, i.e. when minimal response is afforded to these interests (gender-responsive).

Considering the **Gender Integration Continuum of the Green Fund Gender Policy** (Page 12), the gender marker in the Project is Gender Responsive:

“Addresses differentiated gender needs equitable participation and equitable distribution of benefits, resources, rights and status, but does not address root causes of inequities”.

⁴⁹ FAO: Gender Markers, 2020.

15. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

AWID: Interseccionalidad: una herramienta para la justicia de género y la justicia económica, 2004.

CEDAW: Séptimo Informe periódico que el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia debía presentar en 2019 en virtud del artículo 18 de la Convención, 2020.

CEPAL: XIII Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030. Montevideo, October 25-28, 2016

Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, 2009.

Coordinadora de la Mujer – Observatorio de Género: Mujeres en la construcción de la soberanía alimentaria. La Paz, 2011.

Coordinadora de la Mujer – OXFAM – Conexión – Embajada de España en Bolivia- AECID: La situación de las mujeres en Bolivia. Encuesta Nacional de Discriminación y Exclusión Social. La Paz, 2014.

Coordinadora de la Mujer – OXFAM – Conexión – Embajada de España en Bolivia – AECID: Las Mujeres en Bolivia. Encuesta Nacional de Discriminación y Exclusión Social. Análisis estadístico. La Paz, 2016.

Decreto Supremo No. 29850 del 10 de diciembre de 2008: Plan Nacional para la Igualdad de Oportunidades Mujeres construyendo la nueva Bolivia para Vivir Bien.

Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia MDRyT: (Documento de política sectorial). La Paz, 2017.

Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia. Ministerio de Justicia 5° y 6° Informe Periódico del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia al CEDAW, 2015.

FAO: Avanzando con Igualdad. Elementos clave para la transversalización de género en proyectos FAO, 2021.

FAO: Biodiversity for Food Security, 2004.

FAO: Code of ethical conduct, Rome, 2021.

FAO: Developing gender-sensitive value chains. A guiding framework. Rome-Italy, 2017.

FAO: Developing gender-sensitive value chains. A guiding framework. Rome

FAO's environmental and social standards: <https://www.fao.org/environmental-social-standards/standards/en/>

FAO: Estrategia Regional de Género de la FAO para ALC 2019-2023.

FAO: Gender Markers, 2019.

FAO: Guide to mainstreaming gender in FAO's project cycle, 2019.

FAO: Guide to mainstreaming gender in FAO's project cycle, February, 2017.

FAO: Grievance Redress Mechanisms: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4439e.pdf>

FAO: _ How can we protect men, women and children from gender-based violence?, Rome, 2018

FAO: Policy on Gender Policy 2020-2030.

FAO: Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, 2011.

FAO: Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis Programme SEAGA, 2001

FAO: The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2019. Rome, 2019.

GEF: Estrategia Regional de Género de la FAO para América Latina y El Caribe 2019-2023. Santiago.

GEF: Guidance to advance gender Equality in GEF Projects and Programs (November 2017).

GEF: Guidelines on Gender Equality. June, 2017.

Gobierno Autónomo Guaraní Charagua Iyambae: Plan de gestión territorial comunitario 2016-2020.

Green Climate Fund: Annex 4 to opg: gender policy and gender action plan (Updated version approved in March 2021; Initial GP and GAP approved in March 2016

G-77: El Estado plurinacional protege los derechos de las mujeres bolivianas, 2014.

Instituto Nacional de Estadística: Encuesta de prevalencia y características de la violencia contra las mujeres. La Paz, 2016.

Instituto Nacional de Estadística. Estadísticas con Enfoque de Género, 2016. La Paz.

Instituto Nacional de Estadística: Prueba piloto de la Encuesta del uso del tiempo, 2019.

Instituto Nacional de Estadística - Ministerio de Salud, 2017. Encuesta de demografía y salud-EDSA, 2016. Bolivia.

Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas: Salarios, remuneraciones y empleo del Sector Privado. La Paz, 2018.

Report of the Economic and Social Council. United Nations: Gender Mainstreaming, 1997.

Servicio Nacional de Reforma Agraria (INRA): Titulación de Tierras en Bolivia, 2017

Servicio Plurinacional de la Mujer y la despatriarcalización Ana Maria Romero: Agenda de Despatriarcalización en Bolivia, 2019.

United Nations: CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1979.

Unidad de Análisis de Políticas Sociales y Económicas (UDAPE) Comité Interinstitucional de las Metas de Desarrollo del Milenio (CIMDM): Octavo Informe de progreso de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio en Bolivia, 2015.

16. ANNEX

16.1 ANNEX N° 1: MUNICIPALITIES IN THE PROJECT AREA

Table 12 Municipalities in the Project area

Departamento	Municipio	Departamento	Municipio
Chuquisaca	Alcalá	Cochabamba	Aiquile
	Azurduy		Anzaldo
	Camargo		Arque
	El Villar		Arani
	Padilla		Capinota
	Poroma		Cochabamba
	San Lucas		Mizque
	Sopachuy		Omereque
	Sucre		Pocona
	Tarvita		Pojo
	Tomina		Punata
	Villa Serrano		Sacaba
	Yamparáez		Sacabamba
	Yotala		San Benito
	Zudañez		Sicaya
Potosí	Caiza "D"		Sipe Sipe
	Cotagaita		Tacopaya
	Ocurí		Tapacarí
	Potosí		Tarata
	Puna		Toco
	Ravelo		Tolata
	Tacobamba		Totora
	Tinguipaya		Vacas
	Tupiza		Vila Vila
	Vitichi		Villa Gualberto Villarroel
	Yocalla		Villa Rivero
			Vinto
Santa Cruz	Comarapa	Tarija	El Puente
	Mairana		San Lorenzo
	Pampa Grande		Tarija
	Quirusillas		Uriondo
	Saipina		Yunchara
	Samaipata		
	Vallegrande		

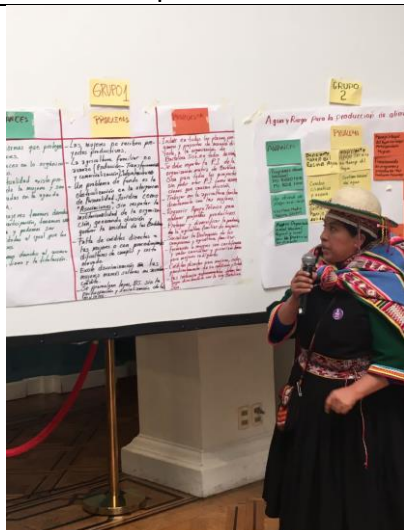
16.2 ANNEX N° 2 PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF GROUP INTERVIEWS



Taller en el Municipio de Camargo, Departamento Chuquisaca



Taller Nacional con la Confederacion de Mujeres Campesinas Bartolina Sisa



Taller en el Municipio de Vitichi, Departamento Potosi



Taller de consulta con la Confederacion de Mujeres Bartolina Sisa, a nivel nacional



Taller con Mujeres de Tomina, Padilla y Sopachuy, Departamento Chuquisaca



Taller con Gobierno Municipal de Potosi



Taller Nacional con la Representantes de la Confederacion Campesina de Mujeres Bartolina Sisa



Taller con autoridades del Gobierno Municipal y la Federacion de Campesinos del Municipio de Cercado, Tarija



Taller con autoridades de Organizaciones Sociales a nivel nacional



Taller con representantes campesinos del Municipio de Camargo, Departamento Chuquisaca



Taller en Samaipata, Departamento Santa Cruz



Taller con autoridades del Gobierno Nacional



Taller en Municipio de Samaipata, Departamento Santa Cruz



Taller en el Municipio de Culpina, Departamento de Chuquisaca

ANNEX N° 3 WOMAN PARTICIPANTS

The Social Organizations and Public Institutions representative of the intervention area were included in the preparation of the Project. The following is the list of women who were part of the initial consultation.

Table 13 SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Departament	Organisation	Name	Position/Activity	Contact
National	Confederacion de Mujeres campesinas indigenas originarias "Bartolina Sisa"	Segundina Flores	Secretaria Ejecutiva Nacional	76738700 – 65700755
Chuquisaca	Federación de Campesinos de Tomina -	Bartola Quispe	Ejecutiva en Tomina	+591 73400326
	Productores Camargo (Tabla Cruz)	Luisa Serrano	Fruticultora	73410605
	Central Campesina Camargo	Gloria Sanchez	Secr. Hacienda	72993995
	Federacion campesina Bartolina Sisa Camargo	Adela Ramos	Ejecutiva en Camargo	73798451
	Federacion campesina Bartolina Sisa Camargo	Esperanza Rojas	Representante de jovenes	73132010
	Federacion Bartolina Sisa Camargo	Virgilia Ramos	Ejecutiva Nor y Sur Cinti	68409315
Tarija	Confederacion Bartolina Sisa Tarija	Catalina Gareca	Ejecutiva Valles	73499246

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Department	Institution	Name	Position/Activity	Contact
La Paz	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua/VHR	Ivana Bellido	Directora Nacional de Cuencas	67902778
	Banco de Desarrollo Productivo	Carmen Velasco	Analista de Gestión Productiva	carmen.velasco@bdp.com.bo
	Banco de Desarrollo Productivo	Roxana Olivares	Analista de Innovación Agropecuaria	roxana.olivares@bdp.com.bo
	LIDEMA	Andrea Salinas	Coordinadora Ejecutiva	lidemabolivia@gmail.com
Chuquisaca	Asociacion Sucrense de Ecologia	Teresa Borda	Personal Tecnico	mateba07@gmail.com
	Gobierno Municipal del Municipio de Tomina	Simona Torrez	Concejal	67609890
	ONG LIDER	Martha Leyton	Directora	77123889
Tarija	Gobierno Municipal de San Lorenzo	Isabel Varca	Encargada de gestión del riesgo	69304127
	Gobierno Municipal de San Lorenzo	Adriana Avila	Tecnica del Municipio	70227023
	Gobierno Municipal de Cercado	Mariana Artiga	Tecnica del Concejo	mari99550.mag@gmail.com
	Gobierno Municipal de Cercado	Raquel Ruiz	Tecnica del Concejo	raquelruiz4@gmail.com

	Gobierno Municipal de Cercado	Ilsen Copa	Tecnica del Municipio	79267496
	Gobierno Municipal de Yunchara	Noemi Flores	Tecnica del Municipio	72969974
	Mancomunidad Héroes de la Independencia	Edina Ruiz	Gerente	heroestja@gmail.com
	ONG NATIVA	Maritza Donaire	Tecnica	maritzad1@hotmail.com
	ONG PROMETA	Cecilia Cortez	Tecnica	ccortez@prometa.org.bo
	Gobierno Municipal de Uriondo	Lourdes Shigler	Representante GAM-Uriondo	
	Gobierno Municipal de Yunchara	Noemi Flores	Tecnica del Municipio	72969974
	Mancomunidad Héroes de la Independencia	Edina Ruiz	Gerente	heroestja@gmail.com
	ONG NATIVA	Maritza Donaire	Tecnica	maritzad1@hotmail.com
Potosí	Gobierno Municipal de Vitichi	Zulma Francisca Bejarano	Atención a la primera infancia	68662646

ANNEX 4 GENDER-BASED AND CHILD VIOLENCE, SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND HARASSMENT AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN: DEFINITIONS

This appendix gives the definitions of terms related to violence, exploitation and harassment and considered under this ESMF.

Harassment

The “Policy on the Prevention of Harassment, Sexual Harassment and Abuse of Authority,” Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Administrative Circular, No. 2015/13, defines harassment as:

Any improper and unwelcome conduct by an individual or group of individuals that is directed at, and offensive to, another person and that the individual(s) knew, or reasonably ought to have known, would cause offence or harm to that person. Harassment does not have to be intentional or deliberate. Harassment may take the form of words, gestures or actions which tend to annoy, alarm, abuse, demean, intimidate, belittle, humiliate or embarrass another or which create an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

It further characterizes harassment as normally repeated incidents. It sees harassment to include sexual harassment and abuse of authority, which are specific forms of harassment. FAO defines sexual harassment as:

Any unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favor, verbal or physical conduct or gesture of a sexual nature, or any other behavior of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offence or humiliation to another, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. While typically involving a pattern of behavior, it can take the form of a single incident. Sexual harassment may occur between persons of the opposite or same sex.

Abuse of authority, in the context of harassment, is:

Improper use of a position of influence, power or authority against another person. This is particularly serious when a person uses his or her influence, power or authority to improperly influence the career or employment conditions of another, including, but not limited to, appointment, assignment, contract renewal, performance evaluation or promotion. Abuse of authority may also include conduct that creates a hostile or offensive work environment which includes, but is not limited to, the use of intimidation, threats, blackmail or coercion. Discrimination and harassment, including sexual harassment, are particularly serious when accompanied by abuse of authority.

It notes that sexual harassment may occur between persons of the opposite sexes or of the same sex and that unwelcome sexual behavior may be obvious, or it may be subtle and persistent. While typically involving a pattern of behavior, it can take the form of a single incident.

Violence

Violence against women, as defined by the 1993 UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, is any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

FAO definition of gender-based violence (GBV) proposed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and based on the Declaration: an umbrella term covering a wide range of abusive,

exploitative and often sexualized actions that are perpetrated against a person's will and are based on socially ascribed gender differences between women and men. The definition contains characterization of GBV as "a widespread and life-threatening health, protection and human rights issue with serious negative consequences not only for survivors but also for the achievement of food security and the social and economic development of communities and states." The majority of victims and survivors are women and girls, who suffer a range of mental and physical health problems as well as stigma and discrimination, affecting their ability to fulfill their potential and undermining efforts to reduce poverty and promote peace, security and sustainable development.

FAO sees the following six types of GBV as relevant to its work:

1. Denial of resources, opportunities or services: Denial of rightful access to or control over productive and financial resources, livelihood opportunities, information, education, health or other social services. Examples include preventing a widow from receiving an inheritance, land grabbing, earnings forcibly taken by an intimate partner or family member, and preventing a partner from achieving self-sufficiency and gaining financial independence.
2. Physical violence: An act of physical violence that is not sexual in nature. Examples include hitting, slapping, choking, cutting, shoving, burning, shooting or use of any weapons, acid attacks or any other act that results in pain, discomfort or injury.
3. Sexual violence: Sexual violence takes many forms, including rape and marital rape, sexual slavery and/or trafficking, forced pregnancy, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and/or abuse (e.g. forced prostitution), sexual slavery and transactional sex (i.e., sex for food/fish).
4. Emotional and psychological assault: Includes verbal abuse and humiliation, cruel and degrading treatment, compelling a person to engage in humiliating acts and placing restrictions on freedom of movement or behavior, thus causing increased dependency and fear.
5. Harmful practices: These include forced marriage, child marriage, honor or dowry killings, son preference (which may mean a female child is disadvantaged from birth in quality and quantity of parental care).
6. Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA): Refers to acts of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse committed by United Nations, NGO, and Intergovernmental Organization (IGO) personnel against the affected population.

ANNEX 5: STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT AREA

Access to water resources in municipalities in the project area

Table 14. Statistics on access to water by gender in Chuquisaca

Codigo UHO*	Departamento	Provincia	Municipio	Porcentaje de mujeres por Provincia	Población de mujeres	POBLACIÓN TOTAL (Objeto de estudio)	Población No Pobre	Porcentaje de Población Pobre	Procedencia del agua que utilizan en la vivienda (PORCENTAJE)						ACCESO AL AGUA CON GÉNERO				
									Cañería de red	Pileta pública	Carro repartidor (agüatero)	Pozo o noria	Lluvia, río, vertiente, acequia	Otro (lago, laguna, curichi)	POBLACION DE MUJERES CON ACCESO A 100% DE FUENTES DE AGUA (PRIMER GRUPO)	POBLACION DE MUJERES SIN ACCESO A 100% DE FUENTES DE AGUA (SEGUNDO GRUPO)	NÚMERO DE FUENTES DE AGUA DEL PRIMER GRUPO	NÚMERO DE FUENTES DE AGUA DEL SEGUNDO GRUPO	PORCENTAJE DE FUENTES DE AGUA DEL SEGUNDO GRUPO
869655, 869670, 869638, 869637, 869644, 869689, 869652, 869663, 869696, 869628	Potosí	José María Linares	Puna	52	11.044,8	21.240	26,9	73,1	23	7	9	10	1	50	2971	8074	14180	9949	70
868835, 868838	Potosí	José María Linares	Caiza "D"	50	5.739,0	11.478	32,9	67	74	6	0	2	17	1	1888	3845	4325	854	20
866699, 866698, 866945, 866943, 866942, 866941, 866986, 866989, 866918	Potosí	Tomás Frías	Potosí	52	96.962,8	186.467	74,7	25,3	46	13	0	17	20	2	72431	24532	7103	2872	40
866944, 866946, 866947, 866948, 866950, 866951	Potosí	Tomás Frías	Yocalla	48	4.189,0	8.727	34,9	65,1	33	8	0	2	55	2	1462	2727	4729	2793	59
866928, 866921, 866925, 866926, 866927, 866928	Potosí	Tomás Frías	Tingupaya	47	12.575,3	26.756	4,5	95,5	59	28	0	4	7	1	566	12009	2061	264	13
866981, 866985, 46697899, 4669938, 866958, 866959, 46697896	Potosí	Chayanta	Ravelo	49	9.932,3	20.270	8,4	91,600	59	12	11	12	5	1	834	9098	47536	13538	28
4669949	Potosí	Chayanta	Ocuri	47	7.341,9	15.621	7,2	92,7	62	13	0	3	17	5	529	6806	1434	357	25
86862, 868671, 868670, 868677, 868679, 868618, 868685, 868697, 868662, 868663, 868661	Potosí	Nor Chichas	Vilchi	53	5.492,9	10.364	18,9	81,1	41	4	0	14	38	2	1038	4455	2950	1605	54
86843, 868430, 868831, 868913, 868417, 868440, 868445, 868443, 868455, 868461, 868461, 868567, 868565, 868567, 868570, 86858, 868582, 868421, 868423, 868424, 868425	Potosí	Nor Chichas	Cotagaita	51	15.769,2	30920	30,3	69,7	55	4	0	2	38	1	4778	10991	1212	492	41
868421, 868431, 868433, 868527, 868528, 868529, 868521, 868527, 868178, 868426, 868427, 868429, 868399	Potosí	Sur Chichas	Tupiza	51	21.914,7	42.970	60,6	39,4	70	5	0	3	20	0	13280	8634	4162	1001	24
8689139, 868854	Potosí	Cornelio Saavedra	Tacabamba	47	5.429,9	11.553	6,9	93,2	57	25	0	3	14	1	375	5061			

Table 15. Gendered water access statistics in Tarija

|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Table 16. Statistics on access to water by gender in Cochabamba

[illegible]

Table 17. Education and economic activity in municipality VALLEGRANDE in DEPARTMENT OF SANTA CRUZ

88

Not in attendance	972	617	355	Mining and Hydrocarbons			0
Not specified	109	50	59	Manufacturing industry	559	212	347
				Electricity, gas, water and waste			
				Construction	834	814	
				Trade, transport and warehousing	1.342	634	708

Education and economic activity in municipality FLORIDA in DEPARTMENT OF SANTA CRUZ

FLORIDA							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	9.704	5.127	4.577	Total	16.711	10.695	6.016
Attends	8.191	4.248	3.943	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	8.920	6.616	2.304
Not in attendance	1.391	823	568	Mining and Hydrocarbons			5
Not specified		56		Manufacturing industry	649	359	
				Electricity, gas, water and waste			
				Construction	966	941	25
				Trade, transport and warehousing	2.192	1.070	1.122

Education and economic activity in municipality MANUEL MARÍA CABALLERO in DEPARTMENT OF SANTA CRUZ

MANUEL MARÍA CABALLERO							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	7.922	4.068	3.854	Total	11.391	6.975	4.416
Attends	6.785	3.464	3.321	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	6.733	4.555	2.178
Not in attendance	1.055	563	492	Mining and Hydrocarbons		8	5
Not specified	82			Manufacturing industry	356		
				Electricity, gas, water and waste			
				Construction	543	537	
				Trade, transport and warehousing	1.295	671	624

Education and economic activity in municipality CAMPERO in DEPARTMENT OF COCHABAMBA

CAMPERO							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	12.022	6.204	5.818	Total	15.288	9.828	5.460
Attends	10.106	5.149	4.957	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	8.588	6.366	2.222
Not in attendance	1.826	1.013	813	Mining and Hydrocarbons			
Not specified	90	42	48	Manufacturing industry	737	408	329
				Electricity, gas, water and waste			
				Construction	957	917	
				Trade, transport and warehousing	1.687	812	875

Education and economic activity in municipality MIZQUE in DEPARTMENT OF COCHABAMBA

MIZQUE							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	11.811	5.964	5.847	Total	17.414	10.376	7.038
Attends	9.523	4.860	4.663	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	12.823	7.706	5.117
Not in attendance	2.141	1.049	1.092	Mining and Hydrocarbons	675	638	
Not specified			92	Manufacturing industry		105	145
				Electricity, gas, water and waste			0
				Construction	721	699	
				Trade, transport and warehousing	920	429	491

Education and economic activity in municipality MIZQUE in DEPARTMENT OF COCHABAMBA

ESTEBAN ARZE							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	11.061	5.639	5.422	Total	16.425	9.735	6.690

Attends	9.604	4.926	4.678	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	7.020	4.128	2.892
Not in attendance	1.348	661	687	Mining and Hydrocarbons	31	29	
Not specified	109	52		Manufacturing industry	948	508	440
				Electricity, gas, water and waste			
				Construction	2.341	2.294	
				Trade, transport and warehousing	2.183	1.071	1.112

CARRASCO							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	45.859	23.892	21.967	Total	67.597	41.606	25.991
Attends	37.076	19.142	17.934	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	45.448	29.678	15.770
Not in attendance	8.261	4.493	3.768	Mining and Hydrocarbons		104	
Not specified	522	257	265	Manufacturing industry	1.878	1.106	772
				Electricity, gas, water and waste			
				Construction	2.551	2.482	69
				Trade, transport and warehousing	7.267	3.523	3.744

GERMAN JORDAN							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	9.818	5.158	4.660	Total	15.563	8.980	6.583

Attends	8.573	4.384	4.189	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	5.711	3.312	2.399
Not in attendance	1.177	740	437	Mining and Hydrocarbons			
Not specified				Manufacturing industry	928	503	425
				Electricity, gas, water and waste			
				Construction	1.868	1.836	
				Trade, transport and warehousing	3.022	1.437	1.585

ARANI							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	5.517	2.797	2.720	Total	9.437	4.989	4.448
Attends	4.964	2.541	2.423	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	6.021	3.153	2.868
Not in attendance	506	232	274	Mining and Hydrocarbons			
Not specified				Manufacturing industry	351		190
				Electricity, gas, water and waste		5	
				Construction	585	571	
				Trade, transport and warehousing	1.003	440	563

QUILLACOLLO							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	101.771	50.905	50.866	Total	145.880	82.986	62.894
Attends	90.515	45.371	45.144	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	23.881	12.641	11.240
Not in attendance	10.427	5.108	5.319	Mining and Hydrocarbons	553	465	88
Not specified	829	426	403	Manufacturing industry	17.392	11.861	5.531
				Electricity, gas, water and waste	450	366	
				Construction	14.836	14.333	503
				Trade, transport and warehousing	39.904	21.836	18.068

CHAPARE							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	80.821	41.482	39.339	Total	120.072	72.032	48.040
Attends	70.324	35.922	34.402	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	44.181	27.945	16.236
Not in attendance	9.744	5.195	4.549	Mining and Hydrocarbons	219	186	
Not specified	753	365	388	Manufacturing industry	8.934	5.692	3.242
				Electricity, gas, water and waste	270	215	
				Construction	10.766	10.392	374
				Trade, transport and warehousing	25.150	13.936	11.214

PUNATA

REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	15.870	7.988	7.882	Total	24.655	13.408	11.247
Attends	14.309	7.216	7.093	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	8.467	4.872	3.595
Not in attendance	1.427	702	725	Mining and Hydrocarbons	42		
Not specified	134	70		Manufacturing industry	2.095	926	1.169
				Electricity, gas, water and waste		30	
				Construction	2.372	2.324	48
				Trade, transport and warehousing	5.568	2.470	3.098

ARCH							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	6.956	3.467	3.489	Total	10.519	5.703	4.816
Attends	5.492	2.852	2.640	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	8.714	4.637	4.077
Not in attendance	1.349	556	793	Mining and Hydrocarbons	115	108	
Not specified	115	59	56	Manufacturing industry			99
				Electricity, gas, water and waste	1	1	0
				Construction	398	384	
				Trade, transport and warehousing			

CAPINOTA							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	9.167	4.672	4.495	Total	13.780	8.043	5.737
Attends	7.981	4.083	3.898	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	7.819	4.297	3.522
Not in attendance	1.093	545	548	Mining and Hydrocarbons		95	
Not specified	93		49	Manufacturing industry	808	599	209
				Electricity, gas, water and waste			
				Construction	1.108	1.085	
				Trade, transport and warehousing	1.620	882	738

TAPACARÍ

REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	7.956	4.123	3.833	Total	12.747	7.301	5.446
Attends	6.456	3.489	2.967	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	9.808	5.752	4.056
Not in attendance	1.436	601	835	Mining and Hydrocarbons	87		
Not specified			31	Manufacturing industry	428	104	324
				Electricity, gas, water and waste	5		
				Construction	415	401	
				Trade, transport and warehousing	670	380	

DEPARTMENT OF POTOSI

JOSÉ MARIA LINARES							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	15.558	7.989	7.569	Total	22.226	12.671	9.555
Attends	13.288	6.978	6.310	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	14.860	8.394	6.466
Not in attendance	2.080	910	1.170	Mining and Hydrocarbons	508	491	
Not specified	190	101		Manufacturing industry	681	307	374
				Electricity, gas, water and waste	8	8	0
				Construction	1.341	1.305	
				Trade, transport and warehousing	1.675	760	915

TOMÁS FRIAS							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	69.472	34.725	34.747	Total	91.388	54.151	37.237
Attends	61.894	31.031	30.863	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	18.438	10.988	7.450
Not in attendance	7.041	3.427	3.614	Mining and Hydrocarbons	10.016	9.486	530

Not specified	537	267	270	Manufacturing industry	4.754	3.107	1.647
				Electricity, gas, water and waste		186	35
				Construction	7.158	6.741	417
				Trade, transport and warehousing	19.327	10.129	9.198

CHAYANTA							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	31.334	16.369	14.965	Total	47.638	28.605	19.033
Attends	25.744	13.837	11.907	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	35.543	21.612	13.931
Not in attendance	5.011	2.244	2.767	Mining and Hydrocarbons	1.162	1.128	

Not specified	579	288	291	Manufacturing industry	710	307	403
				Electricity, gas, water and waste	5		
				Construction	2.020	1.959	
				Trade, transport and warehousing	2.362	1.132	1.230

NOR CHICHAS							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	12.803	6.399	6.404	Total	19.539	11.423	8.116
Attends	11.020	5.549	5.471	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	11.347	6.695	4.652
Not in attendance	1.650	788	862	Mining and Hydrocarbons	1.328	1.223	105

Not specified			71	Manufacturing industry	465	214	251
				Electricity, gas, water and waste			0
				Construction	1.229	1.203	26
				Trade, transport and warehousing	1.913	733	1.180

CORNELIO SAAVEDRA							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	17.846	9.087	8.759	Total	26.367	15.267	11.100
Attends	15.254	7.870	7.384	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	18.560	10.671	7.889
Not in attendance	2.353	1.100	1.253	Mining and Hydrocarbons	787	756	31

Not specified	239			Manufacturing industry	554	265	289
				Electricity, gas, water and waste			1
				Construction	1.387	1.366	21
				Trade, transport and warehousing	2.007	904	1.103

DEPARTMENT OF TARIJA

CERCADO							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	54.247	27.178	27.069	Total	22.226	12.671	9.555
Attends	47.000	23.248	23.752	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	14.860	8.394	6.466
Not in attendance	6.688	3.642	3.046	Mining and Hydrocarbons	508	491	
Not specified	559	288	271	Manufacturing industry	681	307	374
				Electricity, gas, water and waste	8	8	0
				Construction	1.341	1.305	
				Trade, transport and warehousing	1.675	760	915

MÉNDEZ							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	10.254	5.212	5.042	Total	17.786	10.537	7.249
Attends	8.283	4.182	4.101	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	9.635	6.152	3.483
Not in attendance	1.882	983	899	Mining and Hydrocarbons		30	
Not specified			42	Manufacturing industry	803	346	457
				Electricity, gas, water and waste			
				Construction	1.542	1.486	56
				Trade, transport and warehousing	1.863	1.065	798

AVILÉS							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	6.022	3.035	2.987	Total	11.231	6.434	4.797
Attends	4.611	2.296	2.315	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	8.146	4.974	3.172
Not in attendance	1.322	680	642	Mining and Hydrocarbons		5	1
Not specified		59	30	Manufacturing industry			
				Electricity, gas, water and waste		1	
				Construction	494	473	21
				Trade, transport and warehousing	557	265	292

ARCE							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	15.188	7.822	7.366	Total	27.065	16.139	10.926
Attends	12.430	6.246	6.184	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	9.351	6.659	2.692
Not in attendance	2.617	1.517	1.100	Mining and Hydrocarbons	50		
Not specified		59	82	Manufacturing industry	1.350	1.001	349
				Electricity, gas, water and waste	69	58	
				Construction	2.604	2.497	107
				Trade, transport and warehousing	6.532	3.260	3.272

DEPARTMENT OF CHUQUISACA

TOMINA							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	10.927	5.586	5.341	Total	16.282	10.524	5.758
Attends	8.668	4.322	4.346	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	10.248	7.534	2.714
Not in attendance	2.132	1.196	936	Mining and Hydrocarbons			
Not specified			59	Manufacturing industry	543	218	325
				Electricity, gas, water and waste			1
				Construction	997	979	
				Trade, transport and warehousing	1.205	574	631

ZUDAÑEZ							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	12.677	6.548	6.129	Total	16.584	10.702	5.882
Attends	10.035	5.236	4.799	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	9.347	7.037	2.310
Not in attendance	2.502	1.247	1.255	Mining and Hydrocarbons		21	1
Not specified	140	65	75	Manufacturing industry	825	227	598
				Electricity, gas, water and waste		8	1
				Construction	1.421	1.396	25
				Trade, transport and warehousing	1.559	733	826

YAMPARÁEZ							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	8.742	4.409	4.333	Total	11.281	7.065	4.216
Attends	7.233	3.698	3.535	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	7.111	4.928	2.183
Not in attendance	1.402	661	741	Mining and Hydrocarbons			0
Not specified	107	50		Manufacturing industry	784	195	589
				Electricity, gas, water and waste			1
				Construction	767	760	
				Trade, transport and warehousing	866	478	388

OROPEZA							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	86.431	42.969	43.462	Total	117.395	65.829	51.566
Attends	77.098	38.308	38.790	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	14.873	9.690	5.183
Not in attendance	8.399	4.205	4.194	Mining and Hydrocarbons	499	454	45
Not specified	934	456	478	Manufacturing industry	11.203	6.683	4.520
				Electricity, gas, water and waste	279	241	
				Construction	14.334	13.939	395
				Trade, transport and warehousing	29.506	15.446	14.060

AZURDUY							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	8.794	4.601	4.193	Total	9.990	6.507	3.483
Attends	7.036	3.727	3.309	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	7.045	5.182	1.863
Not in attendance	1.672	834	838	Mining and Hydrocarbons			1
Not specified	86		46	Manufacturing industry	373	86	287
				Electricity, gas, water and waste			0
				Construction	376	368	8
				Trade, transport and warehousing	409	178	231

BELISARIO BOETO							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	3.419	1.773	1.646	Total	4.941	3.167	1.774
Attends	2.815	1.419	1.396	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	3.149	2.301	848
Not in attendance	555	330	225	Mining and Hydrocarbons			0
Not specified	49		25	Manufacturing industry	123		59
				Electricity, gas, water and waste			0
				Construction	227	225	
				Trade, transport and warehousing	355	135	220

NOR CINTI							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	25.981	13.104	12.877	Total	32.755	19.703	13.052
Attends	19.833	10.121	9.712	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	21.854	14.131	7.723
Not in attendance	5.834	2.821	3.013	Mining and Hydrocarbons			
Not specified	314	162		Manufacturing industry	1.182	444	738
				Electricity, gas, water and waste			1
				Construction	1.773	1.737	
				Trade, transport and warehousing	2.477	1.162	1.315

NOR CINTI							
REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 6 TO 19 BY SEX, ACCORDING TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				REGISTERED POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY			
School attendance	Total	Men	Women	Economic activity	Total	Men	Women
Total	25.981	13.104	12.877	Total	32.755	19.703	13.052
Attends	19.833	10.121	9.712	Agriculture, livestock, hunting, fishing, and forestry	21.854	14.131	7.723
Not in attendance	5.834	2.821	3.013	Mining and Hydrocarbons			
Not specified	314	162		Manufacturing industry	1.182	444	738
				Electricity, gas, water and waste			1
				Construction	1.773	1.737	
				Trade, transport and warehousing	2.477	1.162	1.315