



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



Plurinational State of Bolivia

# Country Programme for Bolivia 2016-2020



January 2017

## UNODC in the World

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs, international crime, corruption and terrorism. UNODC assists Member States in the implementation of relevant international conventions and the related resolutions of United Nations organs. UNODC is headquartered in Vienna (Austria) and operates in more than 150 countries around the world with a network of more than 25 field offices.

At global level, UNODC carries out research and analytical work to increase knowledge and understanding of issues related to drugs, transnational organised crime, corruption, terrorism, criminal justice and crime prevention. The Office also provides technical assistance to Member States to strengthen their capacities and normative frameworks in these areas, through the promotion of international standards, good practices and lessons learnt.

## UNODC in Bolivia

UNODC has been providing continuous technical and legal assistance to the Plurinational State of Bolivia since the mid-nineteen eighties. Over the years, UNODC built strong relations with a wide array of national institutions and important alliances with international partners and civil society organisations. In this timeframe, UNODC Bolivia contributed to the country's development through activities in the fields of comprehensive development drug demand reduction, corruption prevention, fight against human trafficking, firearms control and justice reform. An independent evaluation carried out in 2014 acknowledged the role of the UNODC Country Office in facilitating important alliances with the Plurinational State of Bolivia and the international community. The document also emphasised the Country Office's efficiency in terms of financial and physical delivery.

## Country Programme 2016-2020

Over the period 2016-2020, the cooperation between the Plurinational State of Bolivia and UNODC will follow programmatic orientations enshrined in a "Country Programme", which defines assistance priorities for the next years as a result of an extensive coordination process. It is the first time in the history of their cooperation that the Plurinational State of Bolivia and UNODC formally adopt such a document.

The Country Programme's main objective is to strengthen the capacities of the Plurinational State of Bolivia towards preventing crime and responding to the interconnected threats of drugs, organised crime and corruption. The programmed initiatives directly address several priorities of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, making the best use of UNODC's comparative advantages in the framework of its mandate.

Through the implementation of the Country Programme 2016-2020, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and UNODC will contribute in multiple ways to the goals set in the country's Patriotic Agenda 2025 and in the Economic and Social Development Plan for 2016-2020. The programmed initiatives will also support the efforts of the Plurinational State of Bolivia towards achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and meet the recommendations contained in the Outcome Document of the UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs 2016 (UNGASS 2016).



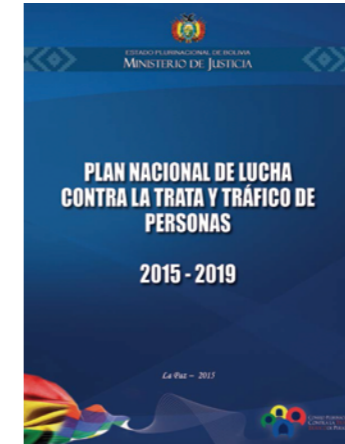
The Country Programme will directly contribute to 8 pillars of Bolivia's Patriotic Agenda 2025:

- ✓ Eradication of extreme poverty.
- ✓ Health, education and sport for the formation of a wholesome human being.
- ✓ Scientific and technological sovereignty with own identity.
- ✓ Productive sovereignty with diversification and comprehensive development, without dictatorship of the capitalist market.
- ✓ Food sovereignty through the construction of nutritional knowledge for "Buen Vivir".
- ✓ Environmental sovereignty with comprehensive development; respecting the rights of Mother Earth.
- ✓ Complementary integration of peoples with sovereignty.
- ✓ Sovereignty and transparency in public governance according to the principle «do not steal, do not lie, do not be lazy».

The Country Programme is also in line with the sectorial strategies of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, including amongst others :



National Drug Demand Reduction Plan



National Plan for the Fight against Human Trafficking



Plurinational Policy on Human Rights



National Transparency and Anti-Corruption Policy



Strategic Plan of the Ministry of the Interior



National Strategy for Comprehensive Development with Coca

- National Strategy for the Fight against Drug Trafficking and the Reduction of Surplus Coca Crops.
- Strategic Plan of the Office of the General Attorney/Chief Prosecutor.

Implementing the Country Programme will make an important contribution towards the achievement by Bolivia of at least ten Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations 2030 Agenda:

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



The programmed initiatives are also fully in line with the “United Nations Development Assistance Framework” (UNDAF) signed with the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the period 2013-2017. In addition, UNODC Bolivia is working to achieve full compliance between the Country Programme and the UNDAF for 2018-2022 (“Complementarity Framework of the United Nations for “Buen Vivir” in Bolivia 2018-2022”), currently under development. Finally, it is worth mentioning that as part of the implementation of the Country Programme, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and UNODC will actively promote the “One UN” or “Delivering as One” approach through a strengthened coordination with other UN agencies on the ground, in all areas.

### Areas of Intervention

Over the period 2016-2020, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and UNODC will work together in five pillars (see chart below). In each of these pillars, specific outcomes and outputs have been set. Overall, the Country Programme includes 14 outcomes and 39 deliverable outputs.



## Budget

The Country Programme's indicative budget amounts to USD 22.1 million, a figure that does not include the outcomes and outputs for which budget estimates are yet to be developed. As of January 2017, USD 9.5 million in funds had already been raised, accounting for 43% of the Country Programme's indicative budget.

Main donors include, in alphabetical order:

-  the European Union,
-  the Federal Republic of Germany,
-  the French Republic,
-  the Kingdom of Denmark,
-  the Kingdom of Spain,
-  the Kingdom of Sweden,
-  the Plurinational State of Bolivia,
-  and the Republic of Austria.

However, important funding shortfalls in the areas of prevention and fight against crime and organised crime, criminal justice reform, comprehensive development, prevention of drug abuse and treatment of drug abuse undermine the balance between the five pillars, thereby curtailing UNODC's contribution to effectively addressing the interconnected challenges of drugs, organised crime and corruption.

## Main Implementing Partners at National Level

The authorities of the Plurinational State of Bolivia and UNODC work hand in hand for the implementation of their joint projects. UNODC's cooperation is built on close relations of trust with a wide array of Bolivian institutions. Over the period 2016-2020, the UNODC Country Office will work with a large number of national counterparts, including amongst others:

- Ministry of Foreign Relations
- Ministry of the Interior
- Ministry of Rural Development and Land
- Ministry of Justice and Transparency
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Environment and Water
- Ministry of Defence
- National Council for the Fight against Illicit Drug Trafficking
- Vice ministry of Coca and Comprehensive Development
- Vice ministry of Social Defence and Controlled Substances
- Office of the General Attorney/Chief Prosecutor
- Judiciary
- Subnational Governments

*The following pages present in more detail the 14 outcomes that the Plurinational State of Bolivia and UNODC plan to achieve with the implementation of the Country Programme 2016-2020 in the five aforementioned pillars.*

### Pillar 1: Coca and Comprehensive Development

Bolivia is the third largest producer of coca in the Andean region. The country's re-adhesion to the 1961 Convention with a reservation allowing for the traditional and medicinal uses of the coca leaf within its borders, effective since February 2013, implies additional obligations and challenges for the country. In order to effectively comply with these obligations, coca cultivation areas in the Plurinational State of Bolivia need to be monitored, amongst other aspects.

<b>Outcome 1.1.</b>	The Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia has access to reliable and timely information on the amount and geographic location of coca crops, which enable the strengthening of coca crop control policies and strategies.
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UNODC is the Plurinational State of Bolivia's main provider of technical assistance in the field of coca crop monitoring. Annual Coca Crop Monitoring Reports produced by UNODC provide reliable and timely information on the amount and geographic location of coca crops. They serve as inputs to the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the development of coca crop control and comprehensive development strategies in coca cultivation areas. The UNODC Country Office, in close cooperation with UNODC's Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme (ICPM), will give continuity to these activities over the period 2016-2020 and will further increase the quality of annual reports by extending the monitoring to new areas and by carrying out two semi-annual reports in specific areas. UNODC also offered to carry out a survey to update the information on coca crop yield factors.

<b>Outcome 1.2.</b>	The conservation and sustainable use of natural resources is strengthened through forest-based activities and agroforestry, with the active participation of farmers and indigenous communities in coca cultivation areas.
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In coca cultivation areas, comprehensive development programmes help reduce the dependency of producers on coca production and play an important role in providing alternative livelihoods, amongst other objectives. Over the period 2016-2020, UNODC will keep providing a longstanding technical assistance to the municipality of La Asunta, in the Yungas of La Paz. With these activities, UNODC aims to enhance the conservation and protection of natural resources, generate additional sources of income and jobs based on sustainable forestry and agroforestry, encourage productive diversification, as well as stimulate the participation of local communities and farmers' organisations, with an emphasis on women.

Budget of Pillar 1 for 2016-2020 (USD)	Pledged funds (USD)	Funding shortfall (USD)
6,2 million	3,8 million	2,4 million

The funds pledged so far for Pillar 1 come from the following donors, in alphabetical order:

-  European Union
-  Plurinational State of Bolivia
-  Federal Republic of Germany
-  Republic of Austria
-  French Republic

## Pillar 2: Health and Drug Control

Bolivia is of geostrategic value in the fight against drugs as a producer and transit country for cocaine and other controlled substances. The country borders with major drug producing and drug-transit countries. Trafficking of these drugs is directed towards regional and international consumer markets.

### Outcome 2.1.

Relevant institutions of the Plurinational State of Bolivia are trained for the prevention of drug abuse and for the treatment of drug-addiction, based on evidence and international standards.

The main purpose of the global drug control system, consisting of three core conventions, is to safeguard the health and welfare of humankind. In this framework, UN Member States mandated UNODC to promote demand reduction policies and preventive strategies to curb the growth of drug consumption prevalence rates. Over the period 2016-2020, UNODC will endeavour to continue supporting the Plurinational State of Bolivia in the implementation of its National Demand Reduction Plan 2013-2017 (and the subsequent plan), through the promotion of international standards for the prevention and treatment of drug abuse. UNODC hopes to perpetuate successful projects implemented over the last years, with preventive strategies focusing on schools, families and communities. UNODC also looks to strengthen the capacities of the national health system for the treatment of drug-addiction and drug-related disorders.

### Outcome 2.2.

The drug control policies of the Plurinational State of Bolivia are strengthened, thanks to an updated normative framework, effective regional cooperation, strengthened forensic laboratories, and updated information on the destruction of seized drugs and on the coca-cocaine conversion factor.

As part of its integrated drug control programme, UNODC will continue to strengthen the Plurinational State of Bolivia's capacity in the field of regional cooperation, in particular with regard to institutional monitoring and follow-up of the country's bilateral and multilateral agreements on drug control. UNODC will also provide technical and legal assistance to the Plurinational State of Bolivia to develop and update the national legal framework in relation to drug control. Other key outputs will include strengthening the capacity of forensic laboratories, as well as validating information on and supporting national efforts to improve methodologies related to the destruction/incineration of the illegal drugs seized in Bolivia.

Budget of Pillar 2 for 2016-2020 (USD)	Pledged funds (USD)	Funding shortfall (USD)
4,7 million	2,4 million	2,3 million

The funds pledged so far for Pillar 2 come from the following donors, in alphabetical order:

-  European Union
-  Kingdom of Spain
-  Kingdom of Denmark
-  Plurinational State of Bolivia

### Pillar 3: Prevention and Fight against Crime and Organised Crime

The growth and development of organised crime presents multiple challenges for the Plurinational State of Bolivia. Criminal networks dedicated to drug, arms, human, timber and wildlife trafficking operate in the country. This is a risk factor for the growth of other crimes, in particular economic ones such as corruption and money laundering. Levels of common and violent crime have also increased in recent years, prompting a rising perception of insecurity amongst the population. Over the period 2016-2020, UNODC will assist the Plurinational State of Bolivia in addressing some of these challenges.

#### Outcome 3.1.

The policies of the Plurinational State of Bolivia concerning the fight against human trafficking are strengthened and effectively implemented.

UNODC will explore possibilities to reinstate its technical assistance on human trafficking, supporting the implementation of Bolivia's National Plan for the Fight against Human Trafficking 2015-2019.

#### Outcome 3.2.

The protection of biodiversity in the Plurinational State of Bolivia is improved and greenhouse gas emissions have been reduced through the strengthening of national capacities in the fight against forest and wildlife crime.

UNODC will explore possibilities to provide technical and legal assistance to strengthen the Plurinational State of Bolivia's capacity in protecting the country's biological diversity in the face of illegal logging, timber trafficking and wildlife trafficking.

#### Outcome 3.3.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia has created efficient container control procedures that serve not only to prevent trafficking but also to facilitate legal trade and increase tax income.

UNODC and the Plurinational State of Bolivia will work together on the implementation of a pilot project of the Global Container Control Programme, seeking to improve the efficiency of border controls and the fight against illicit trafficking, fostering trans-border cooperation and the exchange of information with other custom and police authorities in the region.

#### Outcome 3.4.

The policies of the Plurinational State of Bolivia concerning the prevention and fight against the illicit manufacturing and trafficking of firearms, their parts, components and ammunitions are strengthened and effectively implemented.

UNODC will explore a possible continuation of the technical assistance provided by the Global Programme on Firearms to the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia concerning the prevention and fight against the illicit manufacturing and trafficking of firearms and its links to organised crime.

#### Outcome 3.5.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia implements evidence-based policies in the field of citizen security.

UNODC will offer its assistance to consolidate national institutions in charge of producing data, research and analysis to inspire evidence-based public policies in the fields of crime prevention, citizen security and fight against organised crime. In this context, UNODC aims to provide technical assistance to the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the realisation of a comprehensive study on crime in Bolivia and for the strengthening of the criminal justice system's investigative capacities in relation to transnational crime.

Budget of Pillar 3 for 2016-2020 (USD)	Pledged funds (USD)	Funding shortfall (USD)
5,9 million	0,3 million	5,6 million

The funds pledged so far for Pillar 3 come from the following donors, in alphabetical order:

 Plurinational State of Bolivia



#### Pillar 4: Prevention and Fight against Corruption

Corruption in Bolivia remains one of the main obstacles to development, particularly at the local level. Here, the main difficulties are related to lack of transparency and accountability, lack of legal awareness of local officials, institutional weakness of most municipalities as well as low levels of citizen participation. This situation has paved the way to corrupt practices that significantly undermine democratic governance.

##### Outcome 4.1.

The transparency units of beneficiary municipal governments effectively implement the tools provided by UNODC to strengthen the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of municipal policies for transparency and the fight against corruption.

UNODC will consolidate and intensify its technical assistance to strengthen the prevention of corruption at the municipal level. In a first phase (2016-2017), UNODC will develop and publish tools to strengthen the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of municipal policies for transparency and the fight against corruption.

##### Outcome 4.2.

Target municipal governments have reduced corruption risks and citizens exercise their rights in the framework of a culture of transparency.

In a second phase, between 2017 and 2020, the aforementioned tools will be implemented in municipalities of all departments of Bolivia. The Country Office will jointly build capacities with associations of municipalities and subnational offices of the Ministry of Institutional Transparency and Fight against Corruption for them to monitor, follow-up and replicate the process in additional municipalities in the future. UNODC will also engage with the private sector in the promotion of transparency in public procurement processes at the municipal level.

##### Outcome 4.3.

The policies of the Plurinational State of Bolivia concerning witness and whistle-blower protection in relation to cases of corruption are strengthened.

Additionally, UNODC will explore possibilities to provide technical assistance to strengthen witness and whistle-blower protection mechanisms in relation to cases of corruption, as requested by the Plurinational State of Bolivia during the implementation review process of the UN Convention against Corruption (2014).

Budget of Pillar 4 for 2016-2020 (USD)	Pledged funds (USD)	Funding shortfall (USD)
2,6 million	2,6 million	0

The funds pledged so far for Pillar 4 come from the following donors, in alphabetical order:

 Kingdom of Sweden

 Plurinational State of Bolivia

**Pillar 5: Criminal Justice Reform**

The crisis of the criminal justice system constitutes one of the main challenges of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in terms of human rights protection. Access to criminal justice in Bolivia has been historically limited, due to insufficient and uneven distribution of courts over the territory, structural case congestion, excess of formalism and technicalities, widespread corruption, and failure to enforce free and oral processes. Bolivian prisons present high levels of overcrowding and important shortcomings in terms of access to basic services.

<b>Outcome 5.1.</b>	The Plurinational State of Bolivia has strengthened its criminal justice system to dispense justice in an effective, timely, fair and impartial way.
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Over the period 2016-2020, the Country Office will encourage a “One-UN” approach to justice reform in the Plurinational State of Bolivia. UNODC will promote international standards, good practices and lessons learnt in the areas of its mandate: criminal policy, criminal investigation, legal aid mechanisms for victims and defendants in the criminal justice system, justice for children in conflict with the law, and corruption in the judiciary, amongst other issues.

<b>Outcome 5.2.</b>	Prison reform in the Plurinational State of Bolivia is implemented in line with international standards and good practices.
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In this framework, UNODC will also seek to sustain and consolidate the technical assistance provided since 2015 to the Plurinational State of Bolivia on prison reform, including through the promotion of alternatives to imprisonment and restorative justice.

Budget of Pillar 5 for 2016-2020 (USD)	Pledged funds (USD)	Funding shortfall (USD)
2,7 million	0,4 million	2,3 million

This tentative budget does not include the funding needs for Outcome 5.1., which will be determined in coordination with other UN agencies in Bolivia in the framework of a possible inter-agency programme on justice reform.

The funds pledged so far for Pillar 5 come from the following donors, in alphabetical order:

 Kingdom of Denmark

 Plurinational State of Bolivia



The Country Programme 2016-2020 (in Spanish) can be downloaded on UNODC Bolivia's webpage:

[www.unodc.org/bolivia](http://www.unodc.org/bolivia)