



GOVERNMENT OF THE PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**The Bolivia Country Program
2010-2015**

**Capacity building in response to drugs, organized crime,
terrorism, corruption, and economic crime threats in
Bolivia**

La Paz, March 2010

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Background and Justification	3
II. Public and institutional policies which deal with the problems	6
III. Areas Of Cooperation In The UNODC Bolivia Country Program 2010-2015	9
IV. Principal Problems	10
V. Programs Objectives 2010 – 2015	23
VI. Results and Activities Table	31
VII. Financial Requirements 2010 - 2015	82

I.BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

Bolivia: A New Development Model

Bolivia is located in the center of South America and shares borders with Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Chile and Peru. Extending across 1,098,581 km² (424,160 sq miles), it has an estimated population of 10 million inhabitants (2009), 66% of whom live in urban areas.¹ According to the Constitution, Bolivia is a Social, Unitary State of Plurinational Communitarian Law, free, independent, sovereign, democratic, intercultural, decentralized and with autonomies. It was founded on political, economic, judicial, cultural and linguistic plurality and pluralism, within the integrative process of the country.

In 2005, approximately 59% of the population was living without their basic needs satisfied, and 37% lived in extreme poverty. In 2007, the estimated per capita income was US \$1,363 a year. The life expectancy rate is 63 years, while the infant mortality rate for this same period was defined at 61 for every 1000 live births.²

After a long period characterized by political instability and social conflicts, in 2005 indigenous leader Evo Morales was elected President of what is now the Plurinational State of Bolivia, marking the beginning of a period of profound political and socioeconomic change. A Constitutional Assembly was summoned to enact these changes, and at the end of 2008 a new constitutional text was approved, which enabled all institutional structures to be adapted to the new ethno-cultural and regional plurality of the country. The New Political State Constitution incorporates important advances and changes in citizen rights, gender, natural resources and administration of justice.

The Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia has shifted from a neoliberal development model to a mixed economy, where the State plays a greater role in the economy. In so doing, the State has taken control of the principal source of income in the country: hydrocarbons, namely natural gas, and is promoting other important industrial development projects in the fields of metallurgy, construction, food and paper. The surplus generated from natural gas exportation to neighboring countries contributes to income redistribution policies, in addition to boosting the national petroleum company. In this way, the past few years have witnessed the creation of wealth redistribution mechanisms aimed at reversing the existing conditions of poverty and inequality, such as the Dignity Payment for

¹ Facts from the National Statistics Institute

² *Ibíd*em

senior citizens, the Juancito Pinto Bond for the student population and the Juana Azurduy Bond for pregnant women.

The principal macroeconomic indicators show that the Bolivian economy has improved. From 2006-2009, the GDP grew at an average annual rate of 4.8%, the inflation was 0.3% at the end of this period and the fiscal surplus was 2.5% of the GDP.³ Private foreign inversion recovered in 2006, at US \$278 million, topping off at US \$370 million in 2008. Exportations in 2008 reached US \$4,846 million, resulting in a positive trade balance of US \$1,223 million. In 2009 the external public debt increased to US \$2,583 million, following an important reduction in previous years. These indicators show a generally positive economic performance within a framework of both internal and external macroeconomic stability, providing greater strength to the Bolivian State's fight against poverty.

The Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, encouraged by the U.N., is making important efforts to reach the Millennium Goals. Bolivia has been declared the third country in the region free of illiteracy, with the backing of UNESCO. Likewise, gender gaps in primary education and infant and maternal mortality rates have been reduced, and basic sanitary services have reached a considerable proportion of the rural population.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Bolivia

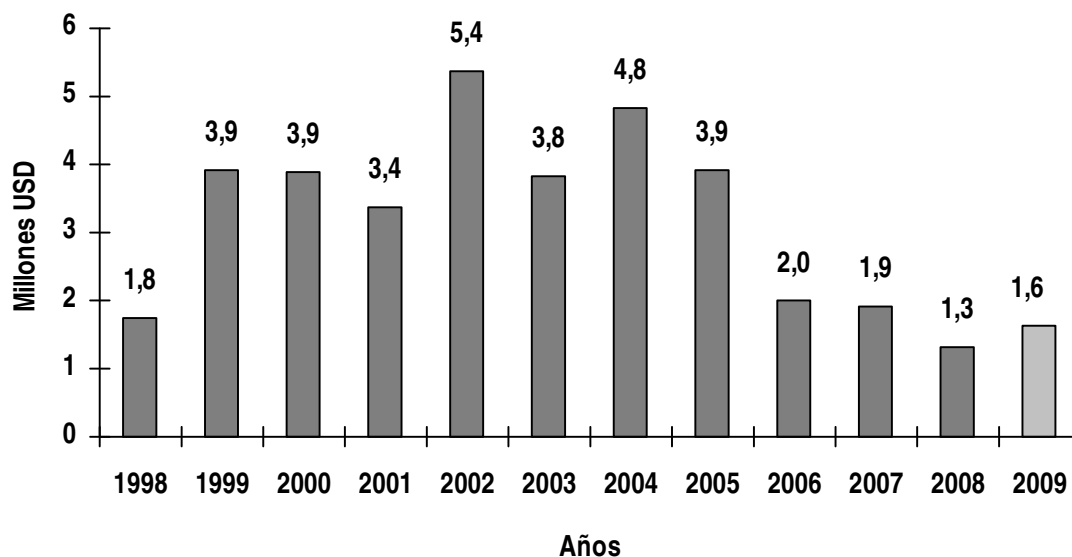
In Bolivia, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has been working since the end of the 1980s on alternative development projects in coca growing regions, including the construction of infrastructure for social and productive uses, improving agricultural production, encouraging forestry and agroforestry development, promoting the microbusiness sector and job skills training.

The UNODC also implemented drug prevention programs within the educational system, as well as strengthening the government entities related to controlling drug use and related crimes, including the implementation of informational systems for monitoring coca plantations, alternative development and illegal drug use.

Technical cooperation activities have been reduced in the past few years, from an annual portfolio of US \$5.4 million in 2002 to US \$1.6 million in 2009. As a result, in April of 2009, the UNODC representative finalized his/her mission in the country and decided to reduce office personnel, as the reduced volume of activities no longer justified a Representation Office in Bolivia. As of June of 2009, development program activities were administered with the aid of the Latin America and the Caribbean Unit (LACU/DO) of UNODC, based in Vienna.

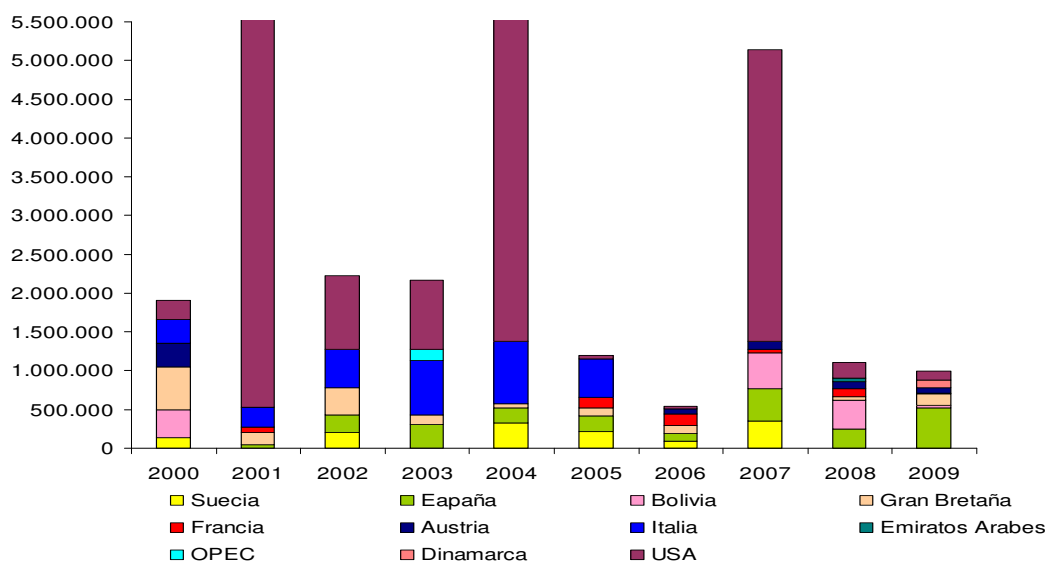
³ Official statistics from the Bolivian Central Bank

Annual UNODC Cooperation in Bolivia as of UNGASS in 1998 – The United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem



The previous graph shows the continual decrease in UNODC funds from 2004 to 2008, until the amount increased by 20% in 2009.

Sources of UNODC Financing by Donor 2000 - 2009



In June of 2009, the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia requested that the Executive Director of the UNODC maintain Office Representation status in the

country and continue providing technical assistance. They also asked the European Commission to reinforce the UNODC's financial cooperation program in the country.

In response to this request, the UNODC sent a programming mission headed by the Head of the Latin American and the Caribbean Unit to the country in October of 2009. The objectives of the mission were: i) Prepare a Country Program 2010-2015 document in direct collaboration with State institutions and international organizations; ii) Exchange criteria with the Government authorities of the Plurinational State of Bolivia about the reestablishment of an active/functional Office of Representation; and iii) Support the implementation of the profile of projects currently in process.

In order for the Country Program to be prepared with accurate information, the agenda of the mission included a workshop with participants from governmental institutions and international organizations. The participants analyzed the current status of the fight against drugs, organized crime and corruption. They also identified priority areas where the UNODC could provide technical assistance.

Sixty three representatives of 12 different State institutions working in drug and crime prevention were present at the workshop, as well as 19 counterparts from international organizations. The workshop's success was a result of the participants' interest in the topic, the high level of discussion generated and the quality of proposals which were produced.

This UNODC Bolivia Country Program (2010-2015) reflects the primary conclusions and recommendations which came out of the workshop, as well as information obtained in interviews with the participating institutions.⁴

II. PUBLIC AND INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES WHICH DEAL WITH THE PROBLEMS

The New Political State Constitution, approved in January of 2009, proposes many changes and challenges for the Bolivian political system. Among these changes are the establishment of a Plurinational State with four autonomic levels of equal hierarchy (departmental, regional, municipal and original indigenous peasant), as well as legal pluralism expressed by the equal representation and recognition of indigenous jurisdiction with that of ordinary jurisdiction.

⁴ It also considers the national policies defined in the National Development Plan (2006-2010), the Strategy for the Fight Against Drug Trafficking and the Revalorization of the Coca (2007-2010), the National Alternative Development with Coca Plan (2006-2010) and the national anti-corruption policy.

A process of profound changes aimed at eliminating severe economic and social inequalities. The National Development Plan (2006-2010) seeks to change the development model which concentrated wealth in the hands of a few, hoping to overcome the impoverished conditions of vast sectors of the Bolivian population. The plan is based on four pillars: i) Dignified Bolivia, for the eradication of poverty and exclusion; ii) Democratic Bolivia, to strengthen participative democracy; iii) Productive Bolivia, to recuperate national sovereignty of the hydrocarbon resources, generate surplus and support production and housing construction; iv) Sovereign Bolivia, to convert the State into an international, sovereign, self-determined actor with a strong self-identity.

Incorporated in the social development strategies of this Plan are productive education and support of the micro-business sector, aimed at generating sources of income and employment in order to consolidate and increase agricultural and industrial production. The Plan likewise considers macroeconomic sustainability to be a well-earned achievement that positively impacts the long term institutional and political conditions of the country.

A new political vision in the fight against drug trafficking. In several different national and international forums, the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia has expressed its commitment to fight illegal drug trafficking under an anti-drug production and trafficking policy, which has been established on the principles of ample social participation; with respect for human rights and long-term sustainability.

Simultaneously to the fight against illegal drug trafficking, on an international level the Government has taken actions to revalue the ancient and ancestral uses of the coca leaf in Andean cultures. The government's position can be summed up by the opinions expressed in Evo Morales's speech at the 64th General Assembly of the United Nations, in September of 2009, when he said, "Our proposal is zero cocaine. But we can also not allow free cultivation of the coca leaf."

This new vision of the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia is also reflected in a process of nationalizing the fight against drug trafficking, resulting in the sovereign definition of sectorial strategies and resource delegation from the National Treasury. The regionalization of the fight against drug trafficking has also led to the establishment of bilateral agreements and coordinated and simultaneous operations to interdict drug trafficking and related crimes. These agreements have been established between: Brazil – Bolivia (Bra – Bo), Bolivia – Paraguay (Bol – Par), Argentina – Bolivia (Ar – Bol). Joint operations were also carried out with Chile and Peru. Both the nationalization and regionalization are implemented on the basis of mutual, shared and differentiated responsibility. In this context, the following aspects are taken into account: i) Social control and rationalization of the coca leaf, implying voluntary and consented crop reduction, defining coca-free areas and eradicating coca in prohibited areas, with the utmost respect for human rights; ii) Progressively reducing potential cocaine production by strengthening

control and interdiction mechanisms; iii) Strengthening public policy for the implementation of actions aimed at preventing drug consumption and treating drug addicts; iv) Shared responsibility of the countries in reducing drug consumption and supporting alternative development initiatives for income and employment generation in coca producing zones.

The process of sustainable alternative development. It is important to point out that the focus of Alternative Development requires reinforcement and that all programs and projects developed within the framework of this focus must follow the established rules and coordinate their activities.

The Government's National Alternative Development with Coca Plan (2006-2010) has the following general objective: *“develop the capacity for participative communitarian and institutional self-management, including supportive private inversion, in order to eliminate the driving factors of poverty, social exclusion and environmental deterioration, for an alternative and sustainable development”*.⁵

It is also important to note that, reflecting the new vision, the Plurinational State of Bolivia has requested that the act of chewing coca leaves be removed from the United Nations list of prohibited activities, arguing that this ancient practice is not harmful to those who practice it and is not related to drug trafficking.

Organized crime in Bolivia. Organized crime is not a problem of the same magnitude as in other Latin American countries, although the presence of foreign citizens dedicated to illegal drug production and trafficking has been observed. This situation could become a determining factor in the growth of other criminal activities, such as terrorism, corruption and economic and financial crimes, money laundering for example.

On the other hand, in the past few years the country has become aware of a serious problem related to human trafficking and migrant smuggling, aggravated by the difficult socio-economic situation in some zones of Bolivia. There has also been an increased level of crime and violence, including the use of firearms, a situation which was still unusual in Bolivia until very recently.

⁵ In order to reach this goal, the plan proposes the following specific objectives: i) Establish mechanisms for reducing monocultures and exclusive dependency on coca, diversifying the productive base; ii) Develop productive systems linked to integrated networks which are socially, culturally and environmentally sustainable and competitive; iii) Improve the living conditions of the population in the area of intervention by implementing social and infrastructure projects and programs; iv) Capacity building in community administration, taking into account technological, managerial and associative-institutional skills, with a focus on gender; v) Promote and consolidate social control and negotiation in the implementation of development policies in areas of intervention; and vi) Coordinate, promote and implement coca leaf industrialization practices by developing and evaluating projects which generate scientific knowledge, policies, norms and strategies and drive alternative development with coca under an ecological agricultural vision that strengthens social organizations.

In order to confront organized transnational crime, Bolivia has recently signed several cooperation agreements with other countries in the region, including Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Paraguay and Venezuela, among others.

In October of 2005, Bolivia ratified the Convention against Organized Transnational Crime and in May of 2006, the Protocol on Human Trafficking.

Anti-corruption actions. The government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia has shown exceptional political will in the fight against corruption. In 2007 the National Transparency and Fight against Corruption Policy (PNTLCC, acronym in Spanish) was enacted, with the goal of promoting an open and head-on fight against the scourge of corruption, including prevention and transparency in the state entities. The principle components of the PNTLCC are information access, citizen participation and social control, public ethic, the fight against corruption (penalization and recuperation of assets) and institutional strengthening. This national policy became an Executive Order in July of 2009 (E.O. No. 114).

The Transparency and Anti-Corruption Policy, E.O. 214, arose in response to the New Constitution, with the following areas: i) strengthen citizen participation and social control, ii) incorporate transparency components in the school and university curriculums, iii) institutionalize public accounting, ethics codes, transparency units and other preventive mechanisms.

Within this context, the new vision of a more transparent, effective and efficient public administration requires actions which improve institutional capacity, so that corruption can be prevented and combated, insuring the competence of public servants to contribute effectively to social welfare and development. These actions have been proposed in the “Public Servant Law” which was recently passed and will soon be enacted.

The Plurinational State must incorporate actions which help recuperate its credibility, which means reducing impunity in corruption and illicit gain cases, protecting the state from patrimonial harm and strengthening the citizens’ view of the Government. These actions are included in the new, “Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz Anti-corruption, Illicit Gain and Fortune Investigation Law”.

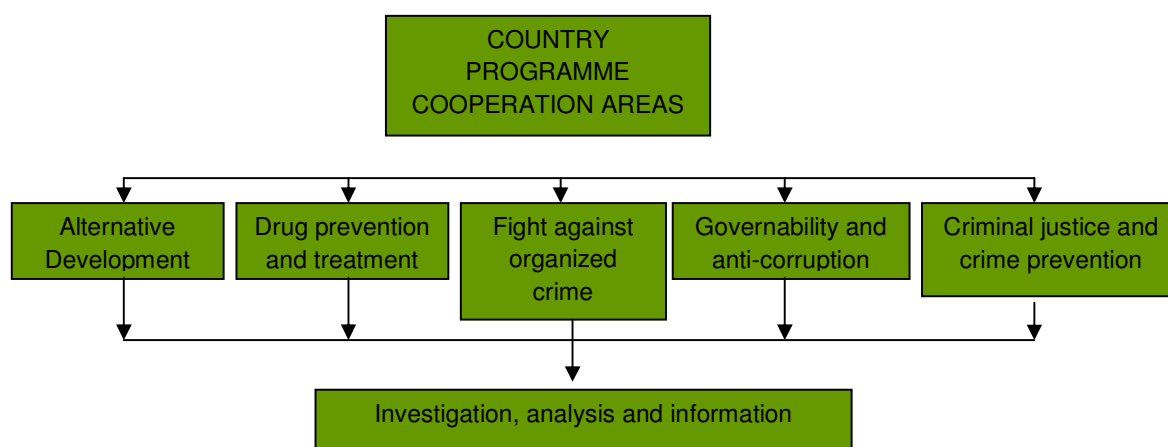
III. AREAS OF COOPERATION IN THE UNODC BOLIVIA COUNTRY PROGRAM 2010-2015

The formulation of the Bolivia Country Program 2010-2015 took into account the results of a programming workshop which took place in La Paz from September 30th to October 1st, 2009. The workshop’s aim was to identify UNODC’s principal areas of cooperation to be reflected in the Country Program document. The proposed program will be submitted to potential donors for financial consideration.

During the workshop, the participants identified the principal problems the country is facing in the fight against drugs, transnational crime and corruption.

The components of the program were identified taking into account national policies and strategies as well the results of the workshop. The primary challenges and problems have been grouped into five components, which are the basis of this proposal. The 'investigation, analysis and information' component is present in a horizontal manner in all five pillars.

The areas of cooperation which have been incorporated into UNODC's Country Program for Bolivia are reflected in the following diagram:



IV. PRINCIPAL PROBLEMS

1. Alternative Development

- a) **Reduced coverage and reach of alternative development programs which provide employment and income opportunities to coca producers, and deficient investigation and technological development for the innovation of new lines of production.**

The bases of alternative development as defined in the National Alternative Development with Coca Plan (PNDIC) prioritize improved living conditions and the sovereign and sustainable use of natural resources for the benefit of the Bolivian people. The plan also considers the legal industrialization and commercialization of the coca leave, as well as the revalorization of its traditional uses, as a complementary part of the alternative development plan.

At present, the alternative development programs are providing productive infrastructure, social services and agricultural support to an estimated 50% of the population in coca producing zones. In the Yungas zone of La Paz, this percentage is estimated to be much lower. International organizations have also

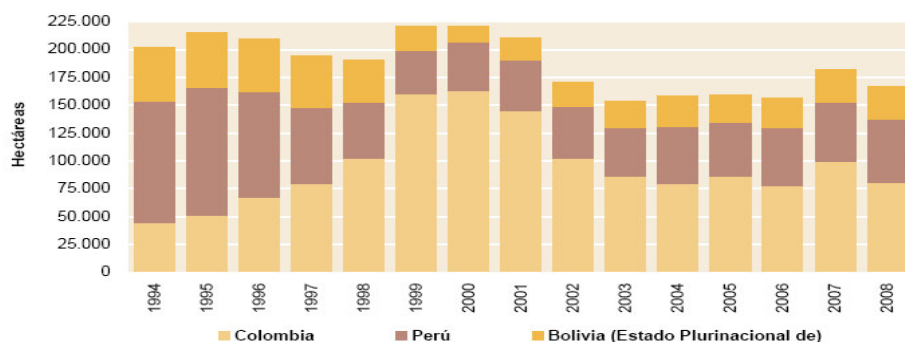
greatly reduced their inversions in this area. The Government of the Plurinational State, however, has made sizeable efforts in channeling funds to alternative development programs which focus on income diversification and reducing the economic dependency of farmers on the coca leaf.

The increasing trend in coca production in Bolivia can be explained by the fact that it is a profitable crop (low cost-benefit relationship) and hard to compete with, due to the lack of innovative technological proposals, the difficult access farmers have to existing alternatives, the lack of credit and capital and an insufficient development of commercialization mechanisms.

Low rural incomes in the poorest zones provoke temporary or permanent migration towards the coca producing zones, especially the Cochabamban tropics, where there are lands apt for coca or food production. At the same time, development programs and projects have been unable to develop adequate mechanisms for the investigation and divulgation of available technologies and better agricultural practices, due to their short term nature and reduced budgets. The lack of investigation in non-agricultural income possibilities has also limited human development in the zone, negatively affecting the conservation of natural areas.

In this manner, Bolivia, with 13% of the total production, has become one of the principal coca producing countries in the Andean region, along with Colombia and Peru.

Surface area of land cultivated with the Coca bush on a worldwide level (1994-2008)

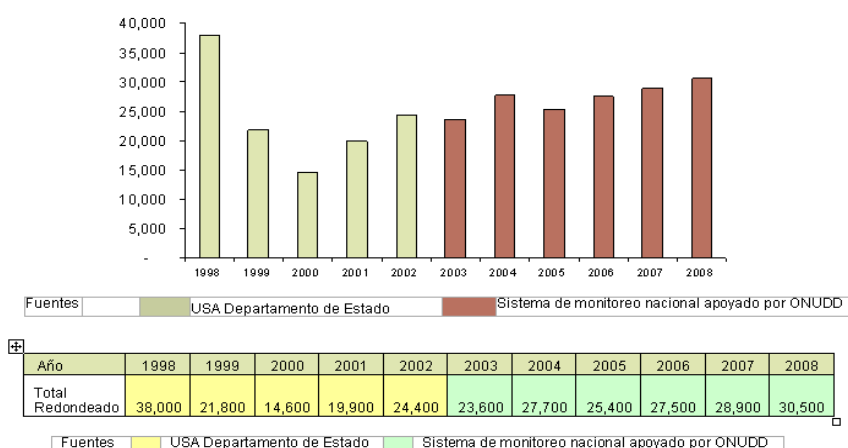


Source: Executive Summary of the World Report on Drugs 2009, Office of the United Nations against Drugs and Crime, p.7. http://www.unodc.org/documents/wdr/WDR_2009/Executive_summary_Spanish.pdf

The UNODC report “Bolivia, Coca leaf crop monitoring, 2008”, shows that coca leaf cultivation increased by 6% (30,500 ha) from 2007 (28,900 ha). Bolivia’s potential cocaine production was 113 metric tons in 2008, representing a 9% increase from the 104 metric tons estimated in 2007. The total value of coca production represents 3% of the country’s GDP in 2008, and 21% of the GDP of the agricultural sector (US \$1.40 billion).

Evolution of coca cultivation 1997 - 2008

Figura 1. Cultivo de hoja de coca en Bolivia, 1998 – 2008 (ha)



Source: UNODC Report, Coca leaf cultivation monitoring in Bolivia, 2009

[http://www.unodc.org/pdf/bolivia/%20monitoreo%20de%20cultivo%20de%20coca%202008\[1\].pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/bolivia/%20monitoreo%20de%20cultivo%20de%20coca%202008[1].pdf)

Source: USA State Department National Monitoring System supported by the UNODC

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Amount (rounded off)	38,000	21,800	11,600	19,900	21,100	23,600	27,700	25,100	27,500	28,900

Sources	USA State Department	National monitoring system supported by the UNODC

Irrational forest use, deforestation, contamination and depredation of protected areas

Bolivia has 21 protected areas, covering a total of 165,000 km² (15% of the national territory). Coca production in the national parks has increased since 2007, but has yet to reach 2006 levels.

When colonizers clear a piece of land for agricultural use without any technical assistance, they often neglect to take advantage of the entirety of natural resources present in the native ecosystem.

Once the land has been prepared for agricultural production, a variety of crops are planted which, without technical assistance, can leave the soil unprotected and vulnerable to such negative consequences as erosion and soil depredation. These problems cause the farmer to seek out more fertile lands, exacerbating the environmental damage and poverty resulting from a migrant lifestyle.

The continued migration of impoverished farmers seeking out new agricultural lands leads to incursions in protected areas. Spontaneous settlements have occurred in the majority of the protected areas in Bolivia, and in some cases coca leaf cultivation and cocaine production have resulted. This is the case in the Isiboro Sécure and Carrasco National Parks, where potential environmental risks have been generated, including loss of biodiversity and increased vulnerability to the effects of climate change.

Quantification of coca leaf cultivation inside and outside of national parks in the Tropics

Coca leaf cultivation in National Parks Table

Area	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	% change 2007-2008	% of total 2008
Isiboro Sécure National Park	1,605	2,807	1,161	1,451	985	1,081	10%	11%
Carrasco National Park	778	1,257	781	837	830	972	17%	10%
Madidi National Park	n.a.	10	10	10	10	10	0%	0%
Total within National Parks	2,383	4,074	1,952	2,298	1,825	2,063	13%	21%
Total outside of National Parks	4,917	6,026	5,053	6,002	6,975	7,474	7%	79%
Total (rounded off)	7,300	10,100	7,005	8,300	8,800	9,500	8%	100%

Source: UNODC Report, Coca leaf cultivation monitoring in Bolivia, 2009
<http://www.unodc.org/pdf/bolivia/%20monitoreo%20de%20cultivo%20de%20coca%202008%2011.pdf>

b) Insufficient land use information systems make it difficult to plan and design development, tracking and monitoring policies

The lack of systematized, specialized, updated and adequate information on land use, vocational and productive potential and land use zoning in coca-producing zones has generated difficulties for development planning and implementation initiatives as well as for tracking and monitoring. Proper information and training in these topics is a necessary tool in the design of alternative development initiatives.

c) Lack of South-South technical cooperation to compile and disseminate lessons learned and improved practices

After 25 years of implementing development projects and programs with a replacement logic, oriented at improving the living conditions of small farmers involved in the illegal cultivation of coca and poppy seed, there has been a lack of

effective exchange amongst Andean countries and between the Andean and Asian regions.

2. Prevention and treatment of illegal drug use

a) Integral, holistic prevention programs lack continuity, resulting in increased drug use

Many risk factors persist and grow worse with time, facilitating an increased demand for drugs. Over the past few years, the macro-social, micro-social and individual risk factors that lead to illegal drug use have been observed to be growing constantly. Among those factors are the easy access to illegal drugs; the young population's perception that consuming drugs is a low-risk activity (71% of the young population believes that consuming drugs is not serious) and the decreasing average age at which teenagers try illegal drugs for the first time. These risk factors could be counteracted with holistic prevention programs which inform and raise awareness about the risks and consequences of drug use.

According to the World Drug Report 2008, cocaine use in Bolivia increased over the period of 2000-2005 from 1.3% to 1.9% in the population aged 12 to 50. When comparing these statistics to those of other countries or to the alcohol consumption statistics in Bolivia, these numbers are still very low. Regardless, the increase in drug use is worrying.

The increase in consumption of different drugs in the school-aged population (13-18 years old) is even more evident, as can be observed in the comparative chart below:

Prevalence of Drug Use in the School-aged Population, by year

Drug	2004* (%)	2008** (%)	Increase (%)
Marihuana	2.7	3.6	57
Inhalants	1.2	2.5	108
Coca paste	0.7	1.3	63
Hydrochloride	0.9	1.9	111
Tobacco	30.2	22.3	-26
Alcohol	32.1	35.4	10

*Study of prevalence of drug consumption in Bolivian students from 13-18 years old (2004). Interamerican Commission for the Control of Drug Abuse (CICAD) – OAS. National Anti-Drug Trafficking Council (CONALTID).

**National Survey about Drug Consumption in the School-aged Population (2008). Subregional Drug Information and Investigation System of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay, Project BOL/D75, UNODC, CICAD/OEA, CONALTID.

The table reflects increased illegal drug consumption tendencies, as well as increased alcohol use between 1992 and 2004. This increase, which doesn't seem elevated when looking at percentages, actually has a significant incidence in the population in absolute terms.

Another risk factor is the lack of information about drugs and their consequences in the school-aged population, which increases the vulnerability of this population.

b) Absence of integral treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration programs which adapt to the needs of the user

Bolivia does not have a national plan which contemplates specific, diversified and sustainable programs to treat and rehabilitate legal or illegal drug users, a shortage that the national health system and the involved public institutions have not been able to cover due to scarce economic resources not only for this problem, but for all problems within the Bolivian Public Health System.

Unaccredited treatment and rehabilitation centers exist which are not backed by the responsible State entities and can therefore not guarantee the effectiveness of their programs. As a consequence, they do not have a trustworthy registry of the number of people rehabilitated or in process of treatment and rehabilitation based on entry statistics.

There is no legal regulation that governs the social and labor integration of people in drug rehabilitation programs, leading to even greater difficulty in making a real social reintegration possible.

c) Deficient investigation and information system

The lack of updated information on drug consumption, dependency and tendencies makes it difficult for the State to take proper action and intervene in terms of drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. This deficiency is a priority that should be addressed.

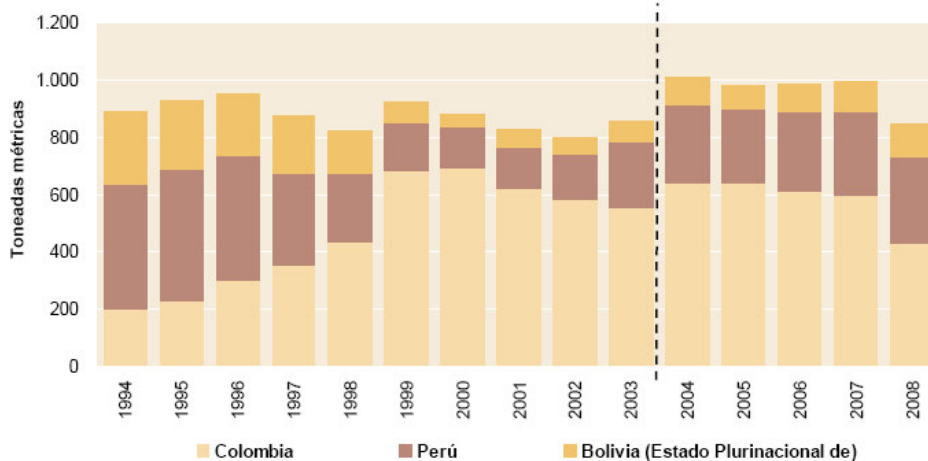
3. Fight organized crime

a) Illicit drug trafficking

On an international level, criminal organizations are developing more and more sophisticated methods to carry out crimes related to drug trafficking, human trafficking, money laundering and arms trafficking, generating a greater sense of citizen insecurity in the population. The institutions responsible for fighting organized crime do not have the means and knowledge to adequately identify and process these crimes to be able to achieve the end goal of sentencing the guilty. To further complicate matters, the increase in organized crime is accompanied by

an increase in levels of corruption in certain institutional sectors of the judicial branch.

Worldwide Cocaine Production Graph (metric tons), 1994-2008



Source: Executive Summary of the World Report on Drugs 2009, Office of the United Nations against Drugs and Crime, p.7. http://www.unodc.org/documents/wdr/WDR_2009/Executive_summary_Spanish.pdf

An UNODC investigation from May of 2006 demonstrates that organized crime groups which participate in migrant smuggling, human trafficking, or arms contraband are becoming both more sophisticated and more powerful. The national system of prevention and investigation does not have adequate public policies or accounting systems which could help halt these delinquent activities.

Historically, cocaine was a drug produced in the South and sent to North America. However, with increased demand from Europe and other countries in the region this situation is changing. Western Africa, one of the poorest and most unstable regions of the world, is becoming the center for cocaine trafficked from America to Europe.

b) Insufficient legal framework to combat the different forms of organized transnational delinquency

The population perceives the crime problem to have surpassed the justice and public safety systems' capacity to respond, so that the methods used to deal with these problems, principally those of a transnational character, are often affected by a lack of adequate legislation, training and technical knowledge.

The prison system has surpassed its capacity to accept more prisoners, and approximately 35% of the prison population is serving a sentence for drug trafficking crimes. On the other hand, the country does not have a rehabilitation and reinsertion system for minors, so they occupy the same prison quarters as

adults. National and local crime prevention policies must be strengthened, transcending the criminal focus, especially those aimed at minors.

The current criminal legislation must be reviewed taking into account international norms ratified by Bolivia, in order to provide the legal system with the means and regulations necessary to prevent, investigate and prosecute these crimes, facilitate international cooperation in this area, and build institutional capacity to confront these problems. This includes the classification of determined serious crimes, such as the introduction of a criminal norm suitable for facilitating investigation and international cooperation in these matters, as well as concrete training and institutional strengthening activities to insure the rules proceed in a continuous and sustainable way. Bolivia will require assistance in gaining access to the instruments which have yet to be ratified by the country.

c) Lack of an approved Law against illicit arms trafficking.

The illegal use and trafficking of firearms and ammunition represents a growing problem for human security and contributes to an increased level of violence and criminality. The lack of a firearms law could be facilitating the presence of criminal groups who participate in all forms of trafficking, and lead to an increase in the levels of violence in the country. For this reason, the Government of Bolivia has prioritized this topic and has presented the proposal for a new law to be approved by the Legislative Assembly.

Bolivia ratified the Inter-American Convention (CIFTA) and has adopted the Model Regulations of the CICAD, but has yet to sign the Convention's Protocol on arms and transnational organized delinquency (UNTOC). There is still no comprehensive arms law to control and regulate possession, sales and trafficking, or prevent and combat trafficking and illicit production. The Bolivian House of Representatives passed a draft of an arms law at the beginning of 2009, which covered a wide range of the problems associated with the arms trade, including the production, transfer, possession, transportation, storage and destruction of arms and ammunition. However, the law did not pass in the Senate.

Program assistance should take into account institutional strengthening and training in order to put into place an arms control regime which is effective in regulation and prevention, investigation and sanctioning of these crimes.

d) Lack of a comprehensive law against human trafficking and trade and the need to deal with the problem of migrant smuggling

The fight against organized crime linked to human trafficking and trade has remained weak due to a lack of prevention mechanisms, social services for victims and information systems. While the country has a law which penalizes these crimes, it must be broadened to deal with the problem in a comprehensive manner, including prevention, penalization and victim protection. On several different

opportunities it has also been made clear that civil servants and law enforcement officers do not have the necessary knowledge and understanding of the problem to be able to deal with it in an adequate manner, including being able to classify such problems. Specialized mechanisms and procedures for aiding victims of trafficking and trade must also be established.

Criminal justice institutions do not have the resources or the capacity to guarantee citizens equal access to justice, particularly for the most vulnerable populations who are potential victims or themselves involved in criminal acts. This is heightened by the fact that there are no programs specifically targeted at helping victims of trade and trafficking crimes. Mass communications and information exchange programs, as well as inter-institutional cooperation between those institutions in charge of processing these crimes should be reinforced.

There is still a lot of work to be done to raise awareness and strengthen the capacity of the institutions responsible for dealing with human trafficking, migrant smuggling, arms trafficking and terrorism, particularly in identification of the crime and processing delinquents until they are sentenced. It is also necessary to show the population the consequences of being involved in such crimes.

e) International cooperation entities must reach consensus on criminal justice issues (extradition, reciprocal judicial assistance, and confiscation of the object of the crime)

Countries must coordinate across borders to reach agreements about effective criminal matters in order to bring transnational organized crime groups to justice. In order to do so, it is essential that they overcome the difficulties that traditionally hinder effective international cooperation, such as differences in laws and procedures, legal systems, languages and judicial traditions, as well as the lack of technical knowledge and specific training made available to competent operators. Legal and technical assistance is required to facilitate both legislative and operational cooperation, incorporating training workshops with judicial and fiscal authorities on a regional and national level in Bolivia, as well as with the competent authorities of other countries in the region.

f) The Judicial-Institutional framework must coincide with the new plurinational state and ordinary justice and indigenous justice must be harmonized

The Jurisdictional Demarcation Bill has yet to be approved, due to difficulties in establishing the limits between ordinary justice and the new system of indigenous justice which was approved in the new constitution. The harmonization of these two systems requires the establishment of dialogue mechanisms between the civil society and its organizations, in order to peacefully shift to judicial pluralism. Considering as how both the institutions and legal framework must be adapted to meet the requirements laid out in the New Political State Constitution, Bolivia will

soon require legal assistance to adjust the criminal justice system so that the topic of transnational delinquency is compatible with both the national requirements and the international legal framework.

g) New forms of economic crimes, such as money laundering and terrorism financing, require more attention from the State

New economic crimes, such as money laundering and terrorism financing, are beginning to increase and demand greater State attention. Impunity and weak accounting, particularly in the financial system, stock market, and insurance companies, allow for large sums of criminally-acquired money to be laundered through the financial system. Money is also laundered through the contraband of goods and other activities which are difficult to control, such as construction. A legal norm is required to punish these new economic crimes. The institutions in charge of combating this problem must increase levels of efficient coordination. To date, these institutions do not have information sharing and communications systems to facilitate coordination, nor do they have witness protection programs for those reporting on these problems and corruption in general.

4. Governability and the fight against corruption

a) Insufficient mechanisms for a transparent public administration and the need to strengthen corruption prevention programs

Corruption halts economic growth and sustainable development and violates human rights. High levels of corruption affect the interests of the impoverished majority, because it weakens State poverty reduction efforts.

According to Transparency International's Global Corruption Barometer in 2009, the most corrupt institutions are political parties, followed by the law and order sector, and the legal and judicial systems.

Corruption is principally caused by weak internal control mechanisms, little access to public information, insufficient accounting mechanisms and restricted public access to institutional and social control information in public administration. The Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia has started to develop a series of legal and institutional instruments in order to eradicate corruption.

Faced with this scenario, the Government has defined the institutions responsible for the auditing and control of the public administration as well as a wide range of transparency and anti-corruption policies. These include the Ministry of Institutional Transparency and Anti-Corruption, the National Comptroller's Office, Internal Auditing Units, Transparency Units, and other social control institutions. These policies and systems, however, still need to be strengthened. The responsible institutions do not have the necessary resources to guarantee a transparent public administration and an effective internal and external control of

financial administration. The United Nations Convention against Corruption, especially Chapter 2 which deals with corruption prevention, should be applied so that transparency policies and the fight against corruption can be reinforced in Bolivia.

The Government has also presented an Anti-Corruption Bill before the Plurinational Assembly, entitled “The Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz Anti-Corruption, Illicit Gain and Fortune Investigation Law”, which has been approved and is in the process of being promulgated.

b) The lack of a vigorous and specific anti-corruption regulation and weak institutionalism in the entities in charge of sanctioning corruption lead to impunity

The Bolivian Penal Code describes corruption crimes such as embezzlement, bribery, peculation, anti-economic conduct and non-fulfillment of duties. The current regulation does not correspond in many ways with international instruments such as the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Corruption. There are still insufficient statistics on corruption cases and incidents in the country, but the general perception is that the abovementioned crimes are committed, at times systematically, in all scopes of public life. A great problem lies in the fact that investigators, lawyers, judges, and others who fight corruption are often faced with threats and reprisals as a consequence of their actions.

The judicial system does not have a good reputation, due to slow, inefficient processes, lack of transparency and corruption. On the other hand, the District Attorney’s Office, Public Defenders and other entities have neither the means necessary nor an adequate legal framework to identify and process corruption crimes and other serious crimes. For these reasons, it is imperative that the Judicial Power undergo a thorough reform, process which has begun in the framework of the New Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

c) Insufficient co-responsibility mechanisms between the Private Sector and the State in the fight against corruption

The United Nations Convention against Corruption includes a comprehensive and innovative regulation regarding the cooperation between the private sector and civil organizations or social movements. This regulation, which is currently being adopted, corresponds with many of the characteristics included in the new Political State Constitution. The Convention should be applied in a participative and sustainable manner, so that social control is strengthened in the public administration, primarily in the decentralization mechanisms established in the new Political State Constitution.

d) Insufficient regulations and institutional limitations hinder the recuperation of assets

Prior to the New Political State Constitution, Bolivia's public administration system was characterized by a lack of accounting and the discretionary use of State goods by government employees, both factors which contributed to corruption and significant patrimonial losses. Faced by this situation of economic damage and fraud, the State lacked the means and an appropriate legal framework to recover losses. This weakness was evident in the regulation for the prevention, detection and investigation of embezzlement, as well as the seizure and confiscation of goods. It is necessary to strengthen institutional capacity for international cooperation and asset recuperation with the New Constitution, as well as adapting the legal framework to the Convention regulations.

5. Crime prevention and criminal justice

a) Violent crime and juvenile delinquency

According to UNODC statistics,⁶ in 2005 the intentional homicide rate in Bolivia was 5.3 for every 100,000 inhabitants, representing a 43% increase from 2004, when available reports registered a homicide rate of 3.7 for every 100,000 inhabitants. In 2005, the Latin American countries with the highest homicide rates of young people (15-24 years) were El Salvador (92.3/100,000), Colombia (73.4/100,000), Venezuela (64.2), Guatemala (55.4) and Brazil (51.6). In the United States the rate is 12.9.⁷

This means that Bolivia is not amongst the Latin American countries with the highest international homicide rates. However, the increased homicide rate is significant.

The statistics available from 2005-2006⁸ are also cause for worry, as they reflect a 22% increase in robberies and an 18% increase in kidnappings in La Paz. During the same period, 22% more people were sentenced in criminal court.

The difference between the number of minors sentenced in 2005 (101) and in 2006 (180) is extremely significant, as it represents a 78% increase. These minors were mostly male, however the proportion of females sentenced in the same period rose from 6% to 13%. These statistics are disheartening, especially considering the fact that Bolivia does not have juvenile rehabilitation centers.

⁶ International homicide data, UNODC, consulted on November 20, 2009.

⁷ Study done by the Latinamerican Information Technology Network (RITLA, in Spanish), using World Health Organization Statistics, 2005.

⁸ Tenth UN study on criminal tendencies and the functioning of penal justice systems (2005-2006).

Juvenile and street crime has increased in Bolivia since the mid-nineties. This increase is usually related to the lack of education and extreme poverty that exists in disintegrated families, although robbery and theft are also present in the middle and upper classes.

The behavior of juvenile groups that commit crimes, usually called gangs, is becoming increasingly more violent. Investigations have shown that in some cases, one of the initiation requirements for becoming a gang member is raping a woman; in other cases, children are used in order to commit robberies.⁹

There are few recent studies about the causes of this increase in juvenile delinquency in the past few years. The Office of Children, Youth and Senior Citizens in La Paz stated: "Gangs are the obvious result of a dysfunctional societal and familial environment, the lack of means to an education, subsistence, work, or love. Although the majority comes from impoverished sectors of society, these groups include young people from all social classes"¹⁰. Members of the gangs in El Alto generally come from "immigrant families from the rural areas who suffer discrimination and maltreatment, where male chauvinism and domestic violence are evident."¹¹

The Government has put more emphasis in the past few years on reducing juvenile delinquency through preventative projects organized by the Vice-Ministry of Citizen Security, within the Citizen Security Plan. They have also coordinated some projects with international organizations, such as the World Bank and UNDP, who work on decreasing the factors contributing to juvenile delinquency. An important project in this area, "Illegal drug use and crime prevention in the municipality of El Alto", is being carried out by the UNODC.

b) The juvenile prison system

The penal system in Bolivia is confronted by various problems, especially regarding equal access to justice by the most vulnerable populations (such as youth), who could be victims or perpetrators of crimes. Another serious deficit exists in the prison system.

According to a UNICEF report, "there are currently 831 young people between the ages of 12 and 21 deprived of liberty, of which 107 are younger than 16, detained in the SEDEGES centers, and 724 between the ages of 16 and 21 in the adult

⁹ Police reports have declared the presence of at least 50 juvenile gangs in El Alto (La Razón, November 19, 2009: http://www.la-razon.com/versiones/20090810_006815/nota_256_858732.htm).

¹⁰ María Elena Castro Camacho, Youth Coordinator.

¹¹ La Prensa, November 20, 2009 (<http://www.laprensa.com.bo/domingo/13-09-09/edicion.php>).

prison system, a clear infringement of international legislation. There are currently more than 1,400 children and youth who live with their parents in prisons”.

Although there are mechanisms to protect minors, such as the Child and Adolescent Code, which establishes specific procedural means to protect the fundamental rights of young people between the ages of 16 and 21 when they have broken the law, these are often systematically violated.¹²

According to available data, prisons in Bolivia are extremely overcrowded, operating at 200% capacity (7,031 inmates, when the capacity is 3,360), and there are no rehabilitation centers in the country. Prison conditions are very hard. On the other hand, the country has not succeeded in developing a juvenile criminal justice system, so many of them share the prison system with the adults. Local and national crime-prevention policies are ineffective, especially those directed at juvenile delinquency.

6. Insufficient information systems, investigation and analysis to prevent and combat crime

There is a great weakness across all State institutions in the areas of information generation, investigation and precise and opportune analysis, which prevents the design of policies and intervention strategies to effectively combat crime related to drug production and trafficking, transnational organized delinquency, corruption and terrorism.

Investigation and analysis are necessary in order to generate knowledge and understanding of crime prevention and eradication, and to share these results so that they may be used as the basis for national political decisions.

V. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES 2010-2015

1. General Objective

The General Objective of the Country Program 2010-2015 is to strengthen the capacity of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to respond to drug, organized crime, terrorism, corruption and economic crime threats.

2. Strategic Objectives

a) Generate conditions for the socioeconomic and environmental sustainability of alternative development programs, emphasizing social

¹² UNICEF Bolivia. *Progress for Childhood: an assessment of childhood protection*, 2009. http://www.unicef.org/bolivia/spanish/Boletin_PFCVol8_Unicef_6-10-10.pdf (this site was accessed on November 27, 2009).

participation, in order to achieve forestry and agro-forestry production, high-yield crops, job skills training in non-agricultural areas, and environmental protection.

The UNODC's activities will be developed considering the relevant aspects of the Bolivian Strategy against Drug Trafficking and Revalorization of the Coca Leaf 2007-2010 and the National Plan of Alternative Development with Coca 2006-2010, congruent with the United Nations Conventions.

In the past few years support has been given to the innovative productive proposals with elevated value on the market, but that also take into account environmental and social sustainability based on the development of forestry and agro-forestry systems.

The value chain focus employed has allowed the optimization of production, an increased productive base and a boost in product commercialization with the active participation of organizations and local micro-businesses which are accessing special markets like the fair trade market, thanks to the increased quality of the products.

An important effort has been made to redirect all of the cacao and coffee production to organic systems, which favor commercialization in specialized markets such as the organic and fair trade markets.

Regarding forest management, the UNODC initiatives have permitted the incorporation of thousands of hectares in rational, sustainable and controlled management systems, challenging the expansion of the coca monoculture and providing a source of income for the families. Despite the achievements, the UNODC considers that there is still a lot of work to do to halt the irrational exploitation of natural resources, especially the forest and soil in the Yungas of La Paz and the Tropics of Cochabamba. Taking into account the elevated rate of soil deterioration in the zone of the Yungas, the UNODC will implement a soil recuperation program which combines reforestation and watershed management.

In line with the National Plan for Alternative Development with Coca, 2006-1010, the UNODC will continue developing job training and micro-business promotion programs aimed at youth, in order to reduce the monopolization of the coca leaf, diversify the productive base of the coca-producing zones, and increase opportunities for employment generation and income.

b) Reduce illegal drug use in Bolivia by developing the National Plan and implementing prevention programs aimed at target populations (children, young adults and other vulnerable groups).

In order to contribute to the reduction in both legal and illegal drugs and the subsequent decline of domestic violence and citizen insecurity, the school

curriculum will include materials on drug abuse so that teachers can transmit specific prevention knowledge to their students both in the classroom and during specific established activities. One of the most important topics covered will be the promotion of a healthy lifestyle, understood as a combination of certain elements which help young people construct a life project.

The UNODC will work on drug abuse prevention in the national education system using two methods: the first will focus on training specialized teachers in this topic and the second, on training teachers who are already teaching other subjects, at their place of work. Both methods seek the same objective, which is for school teachers to help students by teaching them specific preventative information to reduce the risk of drug abuse, and also to help strengthen protective factors in the family environment, while promoting healthy lifestyles.

The UNODC will provide assistance in the elaboration of a National Plan which contemplates specific, diversified and sustainable programs to fight drug abuse. Through State programs, it will promote the accreditation and strengthen the functioning of treatment and rehabilitation centers.

c) Support country efforts to reduce supply, production and trafficking of drugs and controlled substances; to combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling; and to counter arms trafficking, terrorism and money laundering.

The UNODC will provide technical assistance and guidance to the institutions responsible for the control and inspection of drug trafficking and its precursors and for other transnational crimes, in order to improve their technical and operational capacities to effectively confront criminal groups by identifying the crime, processing the criminals and allowing them to publically defend themselves until an appropriate sentence has been established.

The UNODC will aid the country in updating and developing a legal framework which responds to its needs, complying with the regulations of the New Political State Constitution and the international regulations on drugs and crime. It will also design and implement a thorough training program for state employees in the institutions responsible for combating those crimes identified in the UN Conventions against International Organized Crime and Corruption, as well as strengthen investigative capacities and technical and human intelligence management in international crime cases.

The UNODC will also provide all necessary information about the area of coca cultivation, yields and location to the established coca cultivation social control mechanisms. It will also support the Special Anti-drug Trafficking Task Force in designing an Illicit Drug Trafficking Prevention Plan along the borders, within the framework of the current legal regulations. This will promote horizontal

cooperation between anti-drug organizations as well as the regionalization and multilateralization of the solution.

In the area of control of the illicit trafficking of precursors, the UNODC will provide technical assistance to the corresponding control organizations in complying with the foreseen legal aims. A regional program will be implemented to train the corresponding government officials in recognizing and avoiding the diversion of these substances. The program will strengthen the multilateral mechanisms for fighting drugs.

The UNODC will help the Plurinational State of Bolivia, where necessary, in the design and implementation of a legal framework compatible with the New Political State Constitution and the international norms established by the UN Conventions against crime, particularly against human trafficking, migrant smuggling, arms, corruption, money laundering and terrorism. In order to achieve this, it will support the process of reforming the judicial system within the New Political State Constitution, so that a compatible legal framework can be incorporated.

Regarding arms, the UNODC will assist—when needed-- the ratification and launching of an arms Protocol, as well as the revision and evaluation of the legal and institutional framework in Bolivia. Depending on the specific areas identified, the UNODC can help in the establishment and/or strengthening of a registration system of licenses/authorizations and marking of imported arms, as well as in the cooperation necessary for their identification and tracking by personnel trained in investigation and border control to detect trafficking.

The UNODC will put special emphasis on training and strengthening international and judicial cooperation by working with judges, lawyers and federal authorities, favoring direct contact and a more effective cooperation with other countries within and outside of the region, by coordinating national and regional workshops.

Crime prevention and juvenile rehabilitation is an important aspect that the country should take into account in order to properly deal with young people in legal conflicts.

A thorough training program will be designed and implemented with the Bolivian Police, Office of the Public Prosecutor and Judicial Branch, so that they are able to recognize and process transnational organized delinquency.

The UNODC will support the country in the implementation of an ample program against human trafficking across the southern border of Bolivia, which will include activities in the country's principal capital cities to raise awareness about the risks and consequences of this crime. The program will include activities which strengthen the institutions responsible for identifying and penalizing this crime, as well as raise consciousness among the population and particularly the educational

community. It will also include the restitution of rights to victims of trafficking, especially children, youth and women, and the protection of witnesses.

The country's transition to a greater decentralization and community participation in public matters, including indigenous communities, and in general oriented at more social equity, is not without potential conflicts. For that reason, the UNODC will coordinate with the United Nations System in Bolivia to accompany this transition of the democratic model, so that it can be done peacefully. In the areas where it is competent, the UNODC will promote the strengthening of social control mechanisms against corruption, criminal justice, which articulate regulations and community justice practices and the establishment of mechanisms to ensure the rule of law.

d) *Reduce asset laundering and promote a culture of “zero tolerance of corruption and impunity” and “transparency in public management”, with institutions which meet strict ethics codes; are efficient, effective, and contribute to the construction of a more fair and equal society*

The Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia has identified four thematic intervention points: i) Design and implementation of methods for fighting corruption and recovering assets; ii) Institutional capacity building to fight money laundering in all its forms; iii) Improve transparency in public accounting and the right to information access; iv) Strengthen citizen participation and social control in State administration on a municipal and autonomic level.

The UNODC will promote the passage of regulations, such as the one currently before the Plurinational Legislative Assembly, or others which comply with international standards and facilitate international cooperation in the processing of corruption-related crimes, in strict coordination with the institutions responsible for fighting corruption.

Without a doubt, the implementation of these regulations will be the biggest challenge. To that end, the UNODC will offer all its experience and financial support for the implementation of an institutional strengthening program to effectively fight corruption, which includes the revision and updating of legal regulations; diffusion; and training specialized personnel, particularly to identify and process the crime.

In regards to asset laundering, it has been shown that the delinquents who commit transnational crimes use ever more sophisticated procedures to launder assets produced in a crime, not only in the financial system, but also in activities related to property construction and purchase, informal and illegal trade and others. The UNODC will contribute to updating the country's current legal framework, training specialized personnel in the institutions responsible for fighting asset laundering, and promote and diffuse information in the civil society.

In other aspects, the UNODC will support the development and implementation of systems which allow the public administration to become transparent in national, autonomic and municipal institutions, as well improve access to public information and the establishment of public ethics codes.

In the framework of the New Political State Constitution, the UNODC will promote a social participation program to strengthen social control mechanisms, so that the civil society can exercise greater control over state resources, principally in the departmental and municipal decentralization processes.

e) Prevent crime and violence, with a focus on juvenile delinquency and protective factors, and contribute to the reformulation of the criminal justice system.

A quick analysis of the increase in juvenile delinquency in Bolivia over the past few years, principally in urban centers like La Paz, El Alto and Santa Cruz, and the few studies with concluding information on the characteristics and causal factors of this phenomenon suggest that an in-depth study would be very useful for the government of Bolivia as well as international cooperation institutions. The UNODC proposes aiding Bolivia in two initial elements within the Country Program (2010-2015).

The first would be the implementation of a local security audit, carried out in coordination with the Vice-ministry of Citizen Security in the country's primary cities, based on international practices. This audit would result in a satisfactory comprehension of crime, associated problems and primary causes, allowing the government to elaborate a prevention strategy, or update the current strategy. This audit would investigate problems related to: a) Children and youth, both as victims and perpetrators of crime, including children and youth involved in violent gangs and organized violence; b) interpersonal violence, including domestic violence and violence towards women; c) reintegration of delinquents. This audit is necessary in order to understand the characteristics behind the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency in Bolivia, and will allow: a basis to be established for the efficient resolution of the problem, achieving an equilibrium between the different focuses and activities; the solutions to be adjusted to the local problems; and the reinforcement of local counterpart capacity by developing competencies and knowledge. The local security audits implemented in a participative way generally provide a basis for effective strategies in crime prevention, improving the quality of life of citizens.

The local security audit in the aforementioned cities will be undertaken at the same time as an initiative plan, crime prevention programs and projects which are currently being implemented by the Government and international cooperation institutions. This plan will be focused on initiatives directly related to juvenile delinquency prevention, including juvenile gangs and violence towards women and children. It will also focus on social and economic development initiatives which

benefit at-risk youth, indirectly impacting juvenile delinquency. Lastly, this plan will include the initiatives currently being implemented to socially reintegrate juvenile perpetrators of crime.

The results of the local security audit and the implementation of the plan will give the Government and UNODC the essential elements needed to develop a new juvenile delinquency prevention strategy or support the reformulation of the existing strategy.

Additionally, preventative methods such as social inclusion and the juvenile and criminal justice system should be strengthened according to international standards.

The UNODC's support in the area of criminal justice has two objectives. The first is to support a comprehensive reform of the juvenile justice system, oriented at establishing centers for underage perpetrators of crime, and train institutions belonging to the Ministry of Government and Ministry of Justice (the police, the Attorney General's office, the judicial branch, the public defender's office and the social assistants), including provisions for prison alternatives.

The second is supporting the prison reform process in order to improve detention conditions, improve access to justice, and value the needs of women and other vulnerable groups in jail.

f) *Support institutions dedicated to countering drug trafficking in the design and implementation of a reliable and timely information system oriented at creating public policies and decision making to effectively counter transnational crime and support alternative development.*

The system of information and investigation will increase technical capacities by introducing specialized information and investigations in the institutions responsible for fighting drugs, terrorism, corruption and other economic crimes.

The information system will include the following thematic areas, among others:

- Coca cultivation monitoring
- Alternative crop cultivation monitoring
- Land zoning plans and biological diversity studies in coca producing zones
- Studies on the economic development potential of coca production zones
- Information system about current alternative development projects and programs
- Studies on the prevalence of drug abuse in different populations, on a national, departmental and municipal level.
- Information system about transnational crime. Human trafficking and arms control and trafficking.

g) Program Management – the UNODC Representation Office in Bolivia

The Bolivian Government requested the continuous presence of the UNODC in the country, in order to lead the permanent interaction between the international community (represented in La Paz) with the Bolivian authorities and launch concrete technical assistance initiatives within a comprehensive program.

For that reason, the solid and stable presence of the UNODC in La Paz, headed by a Representative (international official) and a team of professionals and support staff, is necessary. The amount required by the program should not exceed the amount assigned to the 7th component denominated Program Management – UNODC Representation Office in Bolivia, which will be used exclusively for the functioning of this office. The budget will not recognize other charges which take away from projects administered in the Country Program. The presence of the UNODC at its highest level, will contribute to a guarantee of neutrality and proper management of the technical assistance required by the Bolivian Government in the area of drug control and crime, interrelated with the work dynamics of the System of the United Nations agencies in the country and its framework for cooperation (UNDAF).

Special attention is required amongst the community of donating countries established in La Paz, as the UNODC has traditionally played an important intermediation role between the Government and the bilateral and multilateral cooperation agents, including dialogue forums like the Mini Dublin meetings. UNODC's leadership has been recognized and cemented over various years of continuous work. Its current reduced presence and the decreased cooperation of some donors has created a gap which is inversely proportional to the historical moment the country is undergoing. The current dynamics and change processes occurring in Bolivia require greater accompaniment and coordination with the authorities in UNODC's work areas.

The transparent execution and effective administration of assigned resources in the country program proposal should be given special importance. For that reason, the program foresees a qualitative and quantitative evaluation, in line with the Paris Agenda and Accra Action Plan on development aid effectiveness, including human resources (one member of the local office team is assigned in evaluations) and budget in each component, in order to guarantee opportune implementation. This will be executed in coordination with the Independent Evaluation Unit of the UNODC.

Each program component will require specific monitoring and evaluation methods from the design step to the incorporation of a work plan and follow-up. They will act as administrative instruments to launch yield indicators. In that way, monitoring and evaluation for the Bolivia Country Program will consider the following:

- Appropriation and alignment: the national counterparts of the Bolivian Government are the principal actors in the design and achievement of the program results. UNODC will lend technical support to help improve the reach, quality and interpretation of the available data.
- Harmonization: Organizations and/or donors other than the UNODC are involved in activity development in the work areas included in this program. For that reason, all monitoring and evaluation activities will work in harmony with similar activities being carried out by other organizations or cooperation partners, through the communal undertaking of yield evaluations, needs assessment, profiles and action strategies.
- Mutual Responsibility: Although Bolivia is responsible for providing information on drug and crime related topics, the UNODC has a special comparative advantage for collecting and analyzing data on matters reaching across borders and regional tendencies. Their respective responsibilities will be clearly outlined in the project agreements (as in the Memorandums of Understanding).
- Results-oriented administration: The Bolivia Country Program is focused on results, and not on inputs or project activities. Monitoring and evaluation activities will be focused on the analysis of achievements through specific quantifiable and identifiable results.

VI: RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES TABLE

1. ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT

No.	Topics	Results/Activities	Budget US \$
1.	Forest management, biodiversity conservation and environmental services	<p>Over 4 years, approximately 30,000 hectares of natural forest will be converted to forest management systems, allowing them to maintain regenerative capacity and biodiversity. Around 1,500 families will benefit from employment and dignified incomes. The principal activities will be:</p> <p>a) Identification of areas with primary forest in the Yungas of La Paz and Cochabamban tropics which are susceptible to slash and burn clearing for land use change and coca cultivation.</p> <p>b) Study the characteristics and potentialities of the forest, document the forest property and estimate potential financial and environmental benefits of intervening in the forest resource.</p>	700,000

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Training of forest-based communities. d) Take an inventory of the forest and formulate strategies for forestry and non-forestry resource use in order to elaborate a management plan to be approved by the Authority for the Supervision and Social Control of Forests and Land (ABT). e) During this activity, the trees that could be harvested and those that will be left to insure the recuperation of the forest will be outlined and marked, and activities for protecting the aquifers will be designed. <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 700,000.</p>	
2.	Sustainable forestry and agro-forestry production models	<p>From 2010-2015, 300 hectares of agro-forestry systems and 200 hectares of native reforestation with rapidly growing species will be developed annually in coca production zones. Approximately 5,000 families will be benefitted by employment and dignified incomes.</p> <p>The principal activities to be carried out are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identification of potential areas and communities interested in establishing forestry plantations and agro-forestry systems, principally with coffee, annatto and cacao, in the Yungas of La Paz, and rubber, camu-camu and tropical flowers in the Cochabamban tropics. b) Assist the farmers in choosing sites and adequate crops for the agro-ecological conditions of their terrain. c) Recollection of basic vegetative material and certified seed (NOT genetically modified); production of annual required vegetative material in communal tree nurseries. d) Selection of community leaders as promoters, to take on the productive leadership of their communities. e) Farmer and promoter training events on diverse topics related to the chosen 	3,900,000

		<p>crop and the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) Preparation and adaptation of multimedia material to motivate and train farmers in crop management. g) Installation of forestry and agro-forestry plots, starting with annual or basic food security crops, and continuing with the principal crops, shade crops and ground cover crops. h) Implementation of requirements and certification of the plots by a specialized entity. i) Continuous crop monitoring, together with the Vice-ministry of Coca and Alternative Development. j) Continuous technical guidance and training. k) Training in and implementation of biological controls through integral pest management. l) Support in achieving international organic certification and fair trade certification. <p>Available budget: US\$ 300,000 Budget to be financed: US\$ 3,600,000</p>	
3.	Strengthening of productive chains	<p>The productive chains of coffee, annatto, cacao, rubber, camu camu, flowers and wood will be consolidated. The efficiency in each link of these chains will be improved, from the production to the commercialization, including mechanisms to access credit and microcredit. This will permit improved production and competitiveness of the products. The principal activities that will be carried out are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identification of organizations and local productive associations dedicated to identified production areas. b) Identification of organizational weaknesses, as well as weaknesses in the different links in the productive chain. Development of institutional strengthening processes to overcome these difficulties. 	700,000

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Establish strategic local agreements to overcome the identified weaknesses. d) Training events for the local organizations. e) Identification, divulgation and consolidation of strategic market niches. f) Supply equipment for harvesting and storage. Activities to support the different actors of the productive chain. g) Identification and development of new markets and products. h) Identification of financial resources and support accessible to the farmers. i) National and international marketing campaigns to promote the goods to potential buyers. j) Market studies in developed countries to identify the demand of value-added products. <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 700,000.</p>	
4.	Soil and water management using micro-watershed management systems en the Yungas of La Paz.	<p>At least 1,000 hectares of degraded soils will be recovered with the comprehensive management of 7 micro-watersheds. Approximately 600 families will benefit from the reforestation of their plots, erosion control with green cover crops and other methods, protection of water sources and support for crop diversification.</p> <p>The principal activities that will be carried out are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identify and delimit micro-watersheds in the Yungas of La Paz, and formulate criteria to prioritize intervention. b) Elaborate specific studies for the prioritized micro-watersheds and design a comprehensive management project with the participation of social organizations, the Mayors' offices and national authorities. The studies will result in the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reforestation for protection, recuperation and utilization for both energy and commerce. 	2,000,000

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil recuperation using physical and biological means. • Infrastructure to protect erosion gullies. • Promote environmental protection and immobilization zones. • Establish environmental services such as environmental corridors and riverbank protection. • Construct terraces for soil recuperation. <p>c) Design and implementation of systems for irrigation, potable water and reservoirs.</p> <p>d) Design of comprehensive micro-watershed management plans.</p> <p>e) Execution of the plans with all their characteristics.</p> <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 2,000,000.</p>	
5.	Strengthening of municipal units of Development, Forestry and the Environment in the Cochabamban tropics and the Yungas of La Paz.	<p>14 municipal governments in the Cochabamban tropics, the Yungas of La Paz and Santa Cruz have improved institutional capacities to promote participative development processes, and demonstrate an efficient use of their resources, including the Hydrocarbon Tax funds, according to national regulations of the public inversion system. The municipal governments will be able to identify and execute development projects according to their productive potentialities, generating synergies with other local development institutions, in order to effectively respond to the population's development demands. The forestry and environmental units will be reinforced so that they comply with legal regulations. Corruption prevention measures will be applied. Ethics codes and administrative transparency mechanisms will be enforced. Two specialists will be hired for each municipality, one expert in participative planning processes and one expert in enforcement of national public inversion regulations.</p>	820,000

		<p>At least 15 participative planning workshops will be carried out in each municipality to create municipal development plans, and approximately 100 municipal employees will be trained.</p> <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 820,000.</p>	
6.	<p>Productive and job training in the formal education system in the Yungas of La Paz, the Cochabamban tropics and other high-risk zones.</p>	<p>Based on studies of job demand and training needs in the intervention areas, an ample job training and business culture program will be carried out with high school students. Regionalized curriculums with annual study plans, didactic and methodological guides will be designed and put into practice, giving young people the possibility of obtaining a technical-humanities diploma.</p> <p>Approximately 400 technical training courses will be carried out, with duration of 300 hours and the participation of 20 students. Approximately 800 young people from the coca producing zones or zones at risk of expansion of the coca crop will benefit. 30 job training workshops in 15 municipalities will be carried out. The municipalities will be selected based on feasibility studies and an evaluation of their infrastructure, student body, strategic geographic location, experiences undertaken, productive potentialities and sustainability vision.</p> <p>Available budget: US\$ 160,000 Budget to be financed: US\$ 1,280,000</p>	1,440,000
7.	<p>Productive and job training in the informal sector in the Yungas of La Paz, the Cochabamban tropics and other high-risk zones.</p>	<p>Implementation of job training programs for farmers, male and female, in the zones of coca crop expansion, in order to generate dignified employment opportunities and the diversification of economic activities based on the vocations and productive potentialities of the Yungas and Northern La Paz region, the Cochabamban tropics, the municipality of Yapacani in Santa Cruz, and high emigration zones. 500 training courses in different topics (agro-industry, construction, carpentry, tourism, artisan crafts, civil construction and road maintenance, electrical installations,</p>	1,200,000

		<p>metal mechanics, automobile mechanics, sewing, etc.) will be carried out, each with 20 students.</p> <p>Available budget: US\$ 100,000. Budget to be financed: US\$ 1,100,000.</p>	
8.	Promotion of micro-businesses and self-employment	<p>Studies will be done on the micro-business sector in each of the intervention regions, to determine the needs and demands of support for agricultural micro-business start-ups and/or micro-business strengthening programs. Approximately 200 micro-businesses will be supported, in order to improve productivity and competitiveness in different areas.</p> <p>As a result of the studies, the following actions will be carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and guidance for the organization, legal establishment and launching of new micro and small businesses in the productive and/or service sector. • Support the strengthening and consolidation of existing micro and small businesses in the productive and/or service sector, with training, technical guidance for legal establishment, organizational structuring, and business administration to improve administrative efficiency, productivity and competitiveness. • Financial orientation and training in the elaboration of documented files to access credits. • Identification, analysis and evaluation of technical, economic and financial feasibility of new business ideas, strengthening of functioning businesses. • Elaboration of business plans for entrepreneurial projects or to consolidate existing economic activities, whether in production or services. <p>Available budget: US\$ 50,000</p>	900,000

		Budget to be financed: US \$ 850,000.	
9.	Regional cooperation and exchange	<p>Promote inter-institutional and farmer exchange activities, so that lessons learned and best practices can be used to improve other development projects within the Andean region and with other parts of the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers participating in productive projects will be trained in the field by other farmers. • Bolivian farmers will be responsible for training farmers from other countries, recognizing the trajectory of Bolivia and the experience of Bolivian farmers. • Techniques and investigations will be exchanged between Bolivian institutions and other similar institutions on a regional and global level. 	500,000
		Budget to be financed: US\$ 500,000.	
10.	Implementation of a credit portfolio for productive organizations and small farmers	<p>Promotion and strengthening of micro-businesses and self-employment in the Cochabamban tropics and the Yungas of La Paz, by doting microcredits for production and commercialization activities.</p> <p>Activities: Payment for product certification. Giving farmers the resources to pay for initial production costs, such as the salaries of pickers. Giving the farmers the resources to pay exportation costs, such as transportation.</p>	5,000,000
		Budget to be financed: US\$ 5,000,000.	

2. DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT

No.	Topic	Results/Activities	Budget US \$
1.	Prevention of drug abuse and crime in the municipality of El Alto, BOL/J39	<p>Detain the growth of drug abuse and crime rates in the municipality of El Alto, promoting healthy lifestyles and strengthening protective social factors, through comprehensive and highly participative interventions which involve different community actors.</p> <p>As a consequence, the project will undertake the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote and establish strategic alliances between the Municipal Government of El Alto and the local development institutions present in the municipality: The Prefecture of the Department of La Paz, the National Police, the Office of the Public Prosecutor, the Judicial Branch and the organizations of the civil society, in order to create common objectives and strategies to confront drug use and crime. b) Train 5,000 teachers, who in turn teach 170,000 primary and secondary students about the dangers of illegal drug use. c) Organize and certify job training for 2,000 high school students, in coordination with the public and private business sector, in order to facilitate their insertion in the labor market, improving their quality of life and reducing the risk factors which contribute to drug consumption and crime perpetration. d) Workshops will be carried out to raise awareness in the local authorities and institutional representatives of the civil society, of illegal drug use and crime prevention, respect for human rights and citizen security. e) Promote the creation of social 	600,000

		<p>intermediation spaces where authorities and the civil population can work on resolving conflicts generated by citizen insecurity, the micro-commercialization of drugs and human rights violations (particularly when these crimes involve children and youth).</p> <p>f) Support social mobilization campaigns against illegal drug use and crime, with the ample participation of project beneficiaries, local authorities and the civil society.</p> <p>Available budget: US \$86,000 Budget to be financed: US \$514,000</p>	
2.	Prevention of drug abuse in the Teacher Training Schools, BOL/J99	<p>This project aims to reduce the risk factors that lead to an increased rate of drug use in the student body on a nationwide level, by incorporating this topic in an effective and sustainable way, in the teacher training curriculum.</p> <p>At medium term, all graduates of the 25 Teacher training schools and the National Pedagogic University in 9 departments will be trained in comprehensive preventive education, to become protagonists in the fight against drugs. They will transmit preventative information and help develop social abilities and healthy lifestyles in their students, benefitting a large percentage of the student population in the country.</p> <p>In order to accomplish this, the project will work in coordination with the Ministry of Education and Cultures and the Teacher Training Schools, to:</p> <p>a) Update and produce new didactic materials, manuals, guides, didactic brochures, etc., to be used in the Ministry of Education's new proposed curriculums.</p> <p>b) Design a new baseline curriculum for comprehensive preventative education, with emphasis on illegal drug use prevention. The curriculum will form</p>	460,000

		<p>part of the plan of studies in the teacher training schools.</p> <p>c) Develop training sessions in preventative education against illegal drug use for 650 teachers and 5,000 students (future primary and secondary school teachers) of the Teacher Training School, during the life skills project.</p> <p>d) Organize permanent technical commissions in each Training School, that will be in charge of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The constant revision and updating of the training course contents • The planning, monitoring and evaluation of curricular and co-curricular activities (outside the classroom) developed in each Training School. • The implementation of the preventative education module, with credit hours and specific academic credits, for students. • Guidance in project elaboration and thesis profiles that deal with illegal drug use. <p>e) Technical guidance and support for preventative education activities, such as human development educational fairs and diagnosis studies on the situation of drug use and crime, programmed and executed by the Teacher Training Schools, within their community extension activities.</p> <p>f) Elaboration of a database to monitor the activities of graduates of the Teacher Training Schools, on an average of 2,000 per year, in order to identify the development of preventive education in different educational institutions across the country. Preventative education should directly benefit around 100,000 primary and secondary students per year, and other indirect beneficiaries such as</p>	
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		<p>authorities, parents and institutional representatives.</p> <p>g) An online specialty diploma course in preventative education will be designed and developed in coordination with the National Pedagogic University and other local universities, which will be available on the Internet for all teachers and students of the Teacher Training School.</p> <p>Available budget: US\$ 260,000 Budget to be financed: US \$200,000</p>	
3.	Prevention of illegal drug use and crime in the Department of Santa Cruz, BOL/J98	<p>The project seeks to halt the increase in illegal drug use and crime rate in the Department of Santa Cruz, promoting the practice of healthy life styles and strengthening protective social factors, through comprehensive, sustainable and highly participative interventions. In order to achieve these objectives, the project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a departmental commission against drug use and crime, which will establish strategic and operative links so that the departmental plan is followed. Provincial and district commissions will form part of this commission. • Training in preventative education against illegal drug use for 5,600 teachers, who will educate approximately 200,000 primary and secondary students in public and private schools of the cities included in the project. • Training courses for representatives of the public and private institutions in charge of human development and citizen security, such as the Police, municipal security, the District Attorney's office, the health system, school organizations and other civil society organizations. These courses should help parents develop an 	691,200

		<p>educational and communicational strategy for transmitting information about the risks and consequences of drug use to their children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considering the fact that among the risk factors for drug use are poor use of free time, unemployment and a lack of economic resources, approximately 1,500 high-risk adolescents will be trained in ways to facilitate their insertion in the job market. • The project will support the design and implementation of the Pilot Juvenile Detention Center, for attention and treatment of youth with legal problems, according to international regulations and laws. <p>Available budget: US\$ 345,600 (Prefecture Department of Santa Cruz) Budget to be financed: US\$ 345,600</p>	
4.	Incorporation of the illegal drug use prevention component in the National Educational System.	<p>Strengthen educational programs in the Bolivian Educational System for children, adolescents and young adults in the prevention of illegal drug use and other social problems in order to reduce consumption rates. The incorporation of these prevention programs in the curricular design of the different educational systems will insure their effectiveness and sustainability. With the construction of a new curricular design, as part of the new Bolivian Educational Law, contents such as the prevention of social problems like drug use, citizen insecurity, the violation of human rights, and others can be incorporated into the curriculum. For that reason, the project will coordinate with the Ministry of Education to develop the following activities:</p> <p>a) Design a proposal of prevention of illegal drug use and associated social problems contents, which could be incorporated in the Regular Educational</p>	420,000

		<p>System curriculum's preschool, primary and secondary levels as well as in technical education and the continued education program offered to adolescents and young workers in the Alternative Education System.</p> <p>b) Adjust the abovementioned contents to the local needs and cultural, geographical and linguistic characteristics of the country.</p> <p>c) Complement, validate and publish preventative educational materials produced in the country (in the framework of the new pedagogical focus of the national government).</p> <p>d) Train technical teams and teachers who have been nominated by the departmental and district educational offices so that they may replicate this training with other teachers of the schools in different municipalities. This will be done in coordination with other prevention programs and projects, in order to optimize human and technical resources.</p> <p>e) Request administrative resolutions when they correspond to the national, departmental and municipal governments, so that the abovementioned educational programs are implemented.</p> <p>f) Coordinate with the Ministry of Education, the departmental prefectures and the municipal governments to establish a system of monitoring and evaluating the processes and impacts of preventative education.</p> <p>Budget to be financed: US \$420,000</p>	
5.	Implement National, Departmental and Municipal Plans for the	The project will result in the implementation of the National Prevention Plan: 9 Departmental Governments and around 28 municipalities will execute promotion, prevention, treatment and drug	1,870,000

	<p>prevention of illegal drug use and crime.</p>	<p>rehabilitation and crime prevention programs.</p> <p>A population of more than 2,000,000 people in 8 departmental capital cities and 20 intermediate cities will improve their quality of life as an effect of controlling and reducing crime and the demand for drugs.</p> <p>At the conclusion of the project, the 9 departmental prefectures and approximately 28 municipalities will be executing drug and crime prevention, treatment and rehabilitation plans and programs.</p> <p>The project's implementation will have two phases:</p> <p>Phase One. Phase One will cover 8 departmental capital cities (8 municipalities).</p> <p>The activities will be oriented by the following action lines:</p> <p><i>1. Inter-institutional coordination and participation strategy:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness in the authorities so that they commit to forming departmental and municipal committees for the reduction of crime and drug demand. • Promote community involvement, through participative planning, in the design and elaboration of actions so that both problems can be properly attended to. • Define the theoretical framework and procedures for committee functioning. <p><i>2. Human resources training strategy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The educational materials produced by the prior projects and programs will be validated, adjusted and published for use in training sessions, according to the group's needs and characteristics. • Training sessions on project design, 	
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		<p>execution and evaluation, and technical aspects of drug prevention and control will be held. The sessions will be for: 1) Departmental Prefecture and Municipal Government employees, 2) representatives of social institutions and organizations and members of the inter-institutional committees, who will be responsible for executing and monitoring the crime and drug reduction programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The participants of these training sessions, preferably professionals with ample knowledge and experience in the topic, will give trainings to other educational mediators such as teachers, parents and institutional representatives, using training processes and methodologies developed and validated in anterior projects. <p>3. <i>Communication and Social Mobilization Strategy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support in the implementation of a mass media communication strategy to teach the population about the social consequences of drug use, the violation of laws related to human rights and citizen security, as well as diffuse information about the implementation of departmental and municipal prevention programs. <p>4. <i>Technical support for the development of local initiatives for drug prevention and control.</i></p> <p>In its first phase, the project will support program development prioritized by the departmental and municipal prevention plans, in order to insure continuity and sustainability. The intention is to stimulate institutional and civil society protagonism in</p>	
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		<p>the search for alternatives to drugs and crime.</p> <p>Phase Two. The human resources trained in Phase One will be responsible for replicating the program in other intermediate cities of more than 30,000 inhabitants, in geographically strategic cities (border cities, for example), and/or in cities receiving migrants, under the aid of the Prefectures and departmental and municipal crime and drug reduction committees.</p> <p>The project execution method, which respects leadership and responsibility of the direct actors in the design and implementation of the programs, insures the sustainability and monitoring of the processes and impacts on a case by case basis.</p> <p>Budget to be financed: US \$1,870,000.</p>	
6.	Accredit and update treatment techniques in the treatment and rehabilitation centers.	<p>Reducing the number of drug abuse repeated offenders by improving the effectiveness of treatment and rehabilitation services will result in reductions in drug demand, civil insecurity, and health costs paid by the State. In coordination with the Ministry of Health, a periodic accreditation system of public and private treatment and rehabilitation centers will be established, using modern monitoring and supervision techniques. It is also necessary to train professionals and therapeutic operators in scientifically validated treatment and rehabilitation techniques, to be applied according to user need.</p> <p>Diverse and sustainable treatment and rehabilitation programs are needed, which stimulate the participation of the drug addict's family and social circle.</p> <p>The drafting of a law which permits the rehabilitated person to return to work, in</p>	320,000

		order to be properly reintegrated in society, should be promoted. Budget to be financed: US\$ 320,000	
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3. FIGHT ORGANIZED CRIME

No.	Topic	Results/Activities	Budget US \$
1.	Diagnosis of the judicial chain	<p>Diagnosis of the current situation by 9 experts (Police, Intelligence, District Attorney, prisons, laundering, laws, forensic expertise, arms and juvenile justice) in 1 to 2 months, by specialty. Report containing a diagnosis of the strengths and weaknesses, conclusions and recommendations.</p> <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 230,000.</p>	230,000
2.	Legislative Support	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Based on the diagnosis mentioned in Result 1, the Criminal Law and Criminal Prosecution laws will be analyzed for compliance with international standards. 2. Teams consisting of Bolivian and international experts will draft or modify the identified laws and adapt them to international standards in the areas of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal legislation and other aptitudes such as witness protection. • Criminal procedure legislation, including simplified procedures, etc. • Investigation, communications interception, controlled delivery, undercover operation techniques. • Prevent and combat illicit arms and ammunition trafficking. • Asset laundering. • Terrorism and terrorism financing. • Human trafficking and smuggling. • Police detention. • International cooperation. 3. Creation of specialized work groups (police, customs and taxes). 4. Present and explain the group of said laws to the Government and Congress for a rapid voting procedure. 5. Seminars on abovementioned laws for the public and legal operators, to insure 	122,000

		<p>greater comprehension of the new regulations and greater social consensus.</p> <p>6. Coordinate between several jurisdictions recognized in the Constitution (in particular the creation of a communication plan regarding indigenous justice and jurisdictional legislation).</p> <p>This would require 2 experts and 6 months of work.</p> <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 122,000.</p>	
3.	Intelligence strengthening	<p>Creation of a Criminal Intelligence Unit¹³ which provides services to all authorities combating organized crime. This unit will form part of the National Police and will be separate from the investigative aspect. It will have autonomy of decision regarding objectives and it will manage human and technical intelligence. It will function as the focal point of reception, management and exchange of intelligence information related to organized crime. The unit will also distribute intelligence data to specialized investigation services and receive feedback from them. It will serve as a point of contact with foreign countries.</p> <p>Contemplated activities:</p> <p>1. Creation of the Unit</p> <p>a) Identification (National Police) and advanced selection (between the National Police and a “mentor”) of the agents from different police divisions (FELCN, FELCC, etc.).</p> <p>b) Identification of buildings and installations with adequate security.</p> <p>c) Purchase of hardware (server and computers) and software to manage</p>	1,142,000

¹³ The creation of elite units is based on an agreement by the Bolivian Government guaranteeing the presence of officials in these units for a minimum period of 4 years.

		<p>goCASE and goAML cases. Creation of a secure computer network.</p> <p>d) Signing of agreements (Memorandums of Understanding) between the involved agencies to insure and agile intelligence information exchange.</p> <p>2. The Unit undergoes training with a foreign “mentor” and in other countries.</p> <p>a) Training of the selected team in Bolivia, by foreign experts and second selection.</p> <p>b) Training abroad (Countries to be identified, to improve the knowledge of advanced intelligence techniques).</p> <p>3. First phase of application: Intelligence Unit works without exterior support (test phase to identify weak points).</p> <p>4. Second phase of application: Intelligence Unit works for 4 months with experts to correct and improve operations.</p> <p>5. After one year, the training finishes with the visit from the same expert for 15 days.</p> <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 1,142,000.</p>	
4.	Strengthening of the Police	<p>In collaboration with the District Attorney, elite investigation teams within the Police Force specialize in the investigation of organized crime cases (drug trafficking, human trafficking, migrant smuggling, arms trafficking, asset laundering, corruption, emerging crimes) and presenting solid cases in order to achieve criminal prosecution.</p> <p>Planned activities:</p> <p>1. Creation of teams (Police must identify, locate and train candidates and equip the units).</p>	644,000

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identify, with the Police, candidates who would benefit from this program. b) Identify buildings and installations with adequate security. Ideally, locate elite special services and the district attorneys should be in the same building, but separate, to facilitate communication and information exchange. c) First training workshop (two weeks), by foreign experts in Bolivia, final selection of officials by Police and foreign experts. Training topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Investigation prior to police intervention. b. Interrogation of witnesses, victims, suspects. c. Collection of proof without contamination (proof chain, cooperation with the District Attorney, interpretation of documents, witnesses, analysis of criminal networks with technological tools, witness protection, etc.) d) Advanced training abroad for 2 months (countries to be determined) to improve knowledge and work techniques with special foreign services. e) First phase of application: work without exterior support for 6 months, using techniques learned abroad. f) Second phase of application: Intelligence Unit works for 4 months with support of foreign mentors to correct and improve operations. g) Purchase of necessary technical equipment for investigation (phone wiring devices, scanners to inspect autos and trucks, etc.) h) After one year, training finishes with 	
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		<p>the visit of the foreign experts for 15 days.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Creation of work groups for serious cases, with the participation of taxes and customs officials, to optimize results of criminal network persecution. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Workshop on the utility and strength of this kind of group. b) Creation of work groups with specific objectives. 3. Reinforcement of Forensic Police, based on the recommendations of the group of experts. Provide equipment and training for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Evidence collection. b) Document study. c) Drug analysis. d) Human secretion analysis. e) Ballistic analysis. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Buy necessary equipment. ii. One month training by foreign experts in Bolivia and final selection of forensic officials. iii. Advanced training abroad for 2 months (countries to be determined) on equipment use and forensic techniques. iv. After one year, the expert who participated in the initial training will return to evaluate the unit's progress and help improve the learned techniques. 4. Witness protection. Based on the recommendations by the group of experts, support the creation of a witness protection unit in Bolivia, to improve the quality of cases presented to the Judicial Body (a law should be promulgated during this time). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Work with the Bolivian Government to identify the type of Witness Protection Unit which is needed. b) Support the drafting of a Witness Protection law and the necessary 	
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		<p>regulations for it to be applied.</p> <p>c) Creation of the Unit.</p> <p>d) Identification and initial selection of the officials who will participate.</p> <p>e) Identification of buildings and installations with adequate security for the Unit's functioning.</p> <p>f) First training (2 weeks) by a foreign expert in Bolivia, and final selection of officials.</p> <p>g) Training by a foreign Witness Protection Unit for 2 months (similar to the Unit that will be created in Bolivia).</p> <p>h) Second training with the international expert in Bolivia (2 months).</p> <p>i) After one year, expert's visit and final training (1 month).</p> <p>5. Recruit a counselor/mentor from the UNODC office in Bolivia for the application of the law. This person will be responsible for coordinating all the components of the fight against organized crime, asset laundering and corruption.</p> <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 644,000.</p>	
5.	Strengthening of District Attorneys	<p>Based on the experts' recommendations, a team of highly specialized district attorneys will be created, specializing in combating organized crime, corruption and asset laundering.</p> <p>This group of district attorneys should have the power of evocation (to ask other district attorneys for their cases to include in their own investigation) and will work directly with the elite police force in charge of these crimes.</p> <p>Planned activities:</p> <p>1. Identification of district attorneys, finding a secure building to work in (the same building used for the elite</p>	863,000

		<p>investigation unit), training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identification of district attorneys in the Office of the Public Prosecutor who will benefit from this training. b) Identification of buildings and installations with adequate security. Ideally, the district attorneys and investigative services should be in the same building, although separate, to facilitate communication and information exchange between them. c) First training (2 weeks) by foreign experts in Bolivia, who will make the final selection of the district attorneys together with the Office of the Public Prosecutor. d) Advanced training abroad for 2 months (countries to be determined) to improve knowledge and investigative techniques. e) Work in the Bolivian unit for 6 months. f) Training seminars to improve understanding of Bolivian laws relating to organized crime, corruption and asset laundering (drug trafficking, human trafficking, migrant smuggling, arms trafficking, corruption and emerging crimes such as cyber-crime, witness protection, communications interception, watched deliveries, undercover operations, etc.) g) Work in the unit for 4 months with the support of mentors for correcting and improving forms of operation. h) After one year, an international District Attorney who participated in the initial training will visit for 15 days, to evaluate the unit's work and improve technique application. i) Creation of specialized anti-corruption district attorneys (with the same process that has been 	
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		<p>outlined above).</p> <p>j) Creation of specialized asset laundering district attorneys (with the same process that has been outlined above).</p> <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 863,000</p>	
6.	Strengthening of the Judicial Body	<p>Based on the experts' recommendations, an entity of nationally competent judges specialized in serious crimes related to organized crime (drug trafficking, human trafficking, migrant smuggling, arms trafficking, asset laundering, corruption, emerging crimes) will be created.</p> <p>a) Together with the Judicial Body, identification of competent judges for presiding over transnational organized delinquency cases.</p> <p>b) Identification of a location with adequate security within the court building.</p> <p>c) 2 week training session carried out by a specialized international judge and final selection of the judges who will participate in the program.</p> <p>d) Advanced training abroad for 2 months (countries to be determined) to improve knowledge and work techniques.</p> <p>e) Application of the acquired knowledge for 6 months.</p> <p>f) Training seminars to improve knowledge about organized crime, corruption and asset laundering, drug trafficking, human trafficking, migrant smuggling, arms trafficking, as well as modern investigation techniques such as witness protection, communications interception, watched deliveries, undercover operations.</p> <p>g) Final training by an international judge for 3 months, to intensify the judges' knowledge.</p> <p>h) After one year, the international judge who carried out the initial training will</p>	606,000

		<p>visit for 15 days.</p> <p>i) Creation of specialized anti-corruption judges (with the same process that has been outlined above).</p> <p>j) Creation of specialized asset laundering judges (with the same process that has been outlined above).</p> <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 606,000</p>	
7.	Asset Laundering	<p>Based on the experts' recommendations, the capacity of intelligence and financial investigation in the different Bolivian institutions in charge of combating asset laundering will be improved. The work of 2 experts, 1 in intelligence and 1 in investigation, will be needed for 6 months.</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reinforce the financial intelligence unit (denominated Financial Investigation Unit in Bolivia) so that it is able to detect asset laundering and terrorism financing. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Advanced training about asset laundering and terrorism financing typologies by international experts (in Bolivia, for 3 weeks). b) One month training abroad (country to be determined) to study financial intelligence collection techniques in depth. c) Participation of an international expert for 2 months, as a "mentor" in the Bolivian FIU. d) After one year, the mentor will visit for 15 days to complete the training. 2. Strengthen the Police's capacity to provide operational support to the Financial Investigation Unit, as stated in the current legal regulation. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Together with the Police, identify candidates that could benefit from this program. 	365,000

		<p>b) Identify buildings and installations with adequate security. The Financial Investigation Unit should operate in the same installations as the district attorneys and other elite specialized services.</p> <p>c) First training (2 weeks) by foreign experts in Bolivia, and final selection of the participating officials.</p> <p>d) Advanced training abroad for 2 months (countries to be determined) to improve knowledge and work techniques within the foreign specialized forces.</p> <p>e) First phase of application: work without exterior support for 6 months, using the techniques learned abroad.</p> <p>f) Second phase: work in the financial investigation unit with the international expert for 4 months, to correct detected deficiencies.</p> <p>g) After one year, the training finishes with the visit of the mentor for one month.</p> <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 365,000</p>	
8.	Firearms	<p>1. Legislative strengthening:</p> <p>i. Assist in evaluation and start-up of the legal and institutional framework of firearms control.</p> <p>ii. Once the national legislation has been adopted, organize training seminars to familiarize people with the law and its technical regulations, and strengthen the State's institutional capacities to apply it.</p> <p>iii. Support the establishment of a center dedicated to arms regulation and information, and strengthen the national inter-institutional arms commission.</p> <p>2. Institutional strengthening:</p>	700,000

		<p>a) Assistance and specialized training for institutions making up the commission, in their respective areas of competency.</p> <p>b) Support the launch of a control system that includes everything from identification and creation of a national firearms registry, to the launching of an effective transfer license and authorization system, as well as cooperation in arms tracking, control and operation and destruction of surplus, etc.</p> <p>c) Specialized training for police, judges, district attorneys and customs, ports, and airports officials in the registry and detection of arms trafficking cases, as well as investigation and litigation of these cases.</p> <p>3. Specialized training in arms tracking and police and judicial international cooperation in this matter (including arms confiscation and destruction).</p> <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 700,000</p>	
9.	International judicial cooperation	<p>1. Assistance in evaluating the practical application of the legal framework for judicial international cooperation.</p> <p>2. Disseminate the tools developed by the UNODC for international cooperation and practical training in their utilization and application (tools for drafting judicial assistance requests, on-line directory, etc.)</p> <p>3. Strengthening of capacities of the central authorities, judges, district attorneys, and other competent authorities, to request and provide international cooperation in an effective manner (judicial assistance, extradition and confiscation, etc.) through a series</p>	350,000

		<p>of national and regional training workshops.</p> <p>4. Preparation of a practical guide for central authorities, judges and district attorneys to deal with transnational organized crime cases, making use of the UNTOC as a legal basis for international cooperation (with special reference to drug, arms, and human trafficking and others).</p> <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 350,000</p>	
10.	Chemical precursors	<p>1. Strengthen the national capacity for forensic analysis and drug identification, including synthetic drugs.</p> <p>2. Improve administrative cooperation between control authorities of certain Latin American and Caribbean countries, within the “Prevention of the Diversion of Drug Precursors in Latin America and the Caribbean” (PRELAC) project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate Bolivia in the network of administrative control authorities in the region through the PRELAC project. • Participate in studies to establish the type, volume and price of the precursors currently used in Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador to process and convert the coca leaf into cocaine. • Evaluate the national chemical precursors control system in Bolivia; integrate the existing system with the NDS system of the UNODC; participate in the development of a TI platform to strengthen regional and trans-regional information exchange. <p>3. Strengthen relations between chemical inputs operators and administrative control authorities.</p>	420,000

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote cooperation between operators and control authorities. • Participate in regional workshops on the exchange of experiences and good practices. <p>4. Strengthen investigation and inspection techniques to achieve better and faster final results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-institutional and bi-national training courses in vulnerable border towns, especially on the Brazilian border. • The training course will include the practical application of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Auditing, identification and inspection of suspicious transactions. b) Safe handling and identification of chemical substances. c) Information exchange. d) Intelligence analysis. e) Risk profiles. • Achieve a greater degree of harmonization in the judicial regulations and the control mechanisms within each participating country. • Participate in the comparative study of the existing regulations in the region. • Participate in regional workshops to share the study's results and exchange good practices. <p>Available budget: US\$ 150,000 Budget to be financed: US\$ 270,000</p>	
11.	Postal Security	Based on the experts' recommendations, the postal security in Bolivia will be improved in order to avoid the transportation of illegal products and acts of terrorism. An expert will be needed for a period of 3 months. The work will require X-ray tunnels, closed circuit cameras,	1,000,000

		<p>operations training, mail circuit optimization, and police work.</p> <p>The activities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Development of inter-institutional cooperation agreements between the Bolivian Postal Service, customs and public order agencies. b) Purchas of X-ray tunnels (number to be identified by the hired expert, in coordination with the Bolivian Postal Service). c) Training in detection of illegal products and explosives, for the agents who will operate X-ray tunnels. d) Training in identification and interdiction techniques for the front line postal service staff, as well as the customs and control agency officials. e) Study of the international mail circuit and how to adapt it to improve efficiency in the detection of suspicious packages with minimal alteration in the normal postal procedure. f) Positioning of the x-ray tunnels in strategic places, to insure the inspection of 100% of mail leaving Bolivia. g) Installation of closed circuit televisions in strategic places (in coordination with the Bolivian Postal Service) to investigate complicity between mail service employees and criminals, as well as facilitate criminal identification. h) Coordination between the Bolivian Postal Service and the FELCN and FELCC for suspicious cases. i) Establishment of an appropriate financial monitoring system for international postal money transfers. <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 1,000,000</p>	
12.	Human trafficking	Bolivian-Argentine Program for combating human trafficking at the border.	3,200,000

		<p>The purpose of the program is to combat and reduce human trafficking on the Bolivian-Argentine border and in the principal capital cities in Bolivia. An ample educational program will be designed and implemented on the border and in the principal Bolivian cities. The justice administrators and public employees responsible for aiding victims will also attend a comprehensive training on the subject.</p> <p>a) Aims to raise consciousness in the population, particularly the educational community and other vulnerable groups, about the risks and consequences of this crime.</p> <p>b) Will increase the capacity of institutions working to fight human trafficking in the identification, processing and sentencing of this crime.</p> <p>c) Permanent coordination mechanisms will be established between Bolivian and Argentine institutions so that the planning and execution of activities can be shared.</p> <p>d) The restitution of victims' rights will be prioritized, and services will be provided to help them reintegrate into society.</p> <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 3,200,000</p>	
13.	CONALTID	<p>Institutional strengthening of the National Commission against Illegal Drug Trafficking (CONALTID is the acronym in Spanish)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design, implementation and updating of database with the results of the fight against drugs, including a web page and the elaboration and diffusion of educational materials. • Elaboration of monthly, bi-annual and annual reports about drug trafficking and consumption and associated crimes trends, as well as the effects of drug control activities. 	500,000

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the elaboration and implementation of Drug Trafficking over Borders Prevention plans; the Accreditation of Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers Plan and the Illegal Drug Use Prevention Plan. • Identification of personnel training needs. <p>Available budget: US\$ 188,000 Budget to be financed: US\$ 312,000</p>	
14.	Technical support and follow-up	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support and follow-up by the technical units and the UNODC experts based in Vienna. 2. Support and technical monitoring by an expert in the application of the law, to be based in Bolivia during the second and third year. <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 580,000</p>	580,000

4. GOVERNABILITY AND FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

No.	Topics	Results/Activities	Budget US \$
1.	Collection and analysis of information about corruption	Investigate and analyze corruption patterns and tendencies and the activities and sectors exposed to corruption. Complete institutional diagnoses which will serve as a basis for developing corruption prevention strategies. Budget to be financed: US\$ 300,000	300,000
2.	Judicial consultancy and assistance in the implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)	a) Provide legislative assistance and guidance in revising the legislative and regulatory constructions, identify obstacles and recommend actions for compliance with the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) requirements. b) Support the development or adaptation of the national legislation for penalization of corruption crimes established by the UNCAC, in particular the five crimes of the head of state. Budget to be financed: US\$ 150,000	150,000
3.	Support transparency and anti-corruption actions in public administration.	Provide technical advice and services to design and execute anticorruption strategies on a national and local level, as well as corruption prevention and control policies in specific sectors. Support policies aimed at increasing transparency, accounting and public administration, to prevent corruption in the public sector. This could include supporting the implementation of the National Transparency and Anti-Corruption Policy (PNTLCC 2007). The assistance could include revising, developing and implementing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Codes of conduct for public employees; • Public denouncement mechanisms; • Asset declaration systems; • Integrity-based human resources models; 	450,000

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systems and methods of protection for denouncers; • Effective and transparent management of resources in public acquisitions; • Information access; • Citizen participation. <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 450,000</p>	
4.	Strengthening of the public-private association and support for strategic planning of the private sector	<p>a) Strengthen and promote the association between the public and private sector for the development and implementation of anti-corruption actions.</p> <p>b) Provide technical guidance and information in the prevention of private sector corruption, with special attention on small and medium businesses. The assistance could include designing and executing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures and patterns to safeguard the integrity of private entities (codes of conduct, for example); • Systems for dealing with conflicts of interest; • Systems for declaring assets; • Accounting and auditing systems, and the corresponding supervision. <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 350,000</p>	350,000
5.	Promote citizen participation in the fight against corruption	<p>a) Develop communication strategies and information/public education programs for increasing consciousness about the existence, causes and threat that corruption implies, as well as disseminate the anticorruption initiatives.</p> <p>b) Design and implement methods for promoting and facilitating active citizen participation in corruption prevention and control, as well as in decisive processes regarding this matter.</p> <p>c) Support improved information access systems.</p> <p>d) Develop a public denouncement</p>	877,000

		<p>system.</p> <p>Within the “Accompanying the transition of the democratic model in Bolivia: Promoting the Change in Peace” program (Spanish Fund), the UNODC will implement actions aimed at strengthening the participation of the civil society, specifically in social control of the public administration in different State levels, in order to reduce the risk of corruption. On the other hand, in the criminal justice sector, actions will be implemented to guarantee plural justice.</p> <p>Budget financed by MDG: US\$ 527,000 Amount to be financed: US\$ 350,000</p>	
6.	Institutional strengthening	<p>a) Support the strengthening of the Ministry of Institutional Transparency and Anti-Corruption in the development and implementation of institutional transparency and public ethics systems.</p> <p>b) Support the creation and strengthening of anticorruption agencies or organizations. This could include supporting the creation of the State Attorney General as outlined in the New State Political Constitution.</p> <p>c) Develop professional capacities and abilities relevant for corruption prevention and control on a national, sub-regional and regional level.</p> <p>d) Train government employees on ethics and integrity patterns for preventing and controlling corruption in public administration.</p> <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 2,200,000</p>	2,200,000
7.	Strengthening of the Judicial Body in ruling on corruption cases (anticorruption judges)	<p>The UNODC will provide assistance in the following activities:</p> <p>a) Support the strengthening of the Judicial Body in terms of transparency and the fight against corruption.</p> <p>b) Provide specialized assistance in</p>	700,000

		<p>designing human resources and ethics codes policies in the Judicial Body.</p> <p>c) Develop and implement effective denouncement systems and witness protection mechanisms.</p> <p>d) Provide technical assistance for training State employees in ethics and integrity standards.</p> <p>e) Provide technical assistance in training Bolivian Police officials in specialized investigation techniques and international cooperation for the detection and investigation of corruption cases.</p> <p>f) Provide technical assistance in training attorneys and judges in the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and the application of internal legislation to guarantee the efficient processing of corruption cases.</p> <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 700,000</p>	
8.	Develop asset recovery mechanisms	<p>a) Provide specialized assistance to adapt the national legal framework to UNCAC requirements.</p> <p>b) Develop legislative and regulatory frameworks for the detection, confiscation and freezing of assets in and outside of the country.</p> <p>c) Support the adoption of preventative methods for detecting suspicious transactions and the transfer of goods of criminal origin.</p> <p>d) Support the adoption of methods of direct property recovery through international cooperation in confiscation, including asset recovery provisions.</p> <p>e) Support an ample revision of institutional mechanisms: district attorneys entitled to investigate, competent judicial authorities and federal authorities entitled to process the direct recovery of assets requests.</p>	500,000

		<p>f) Support the creation and strengthening of specialized units responsible for asset recovery with international cooperation.</p> <p>g) Design strategies to promote comprehension of asset recovery and its mechanisms by the relevant parties.</p> <p>h) Construct legal capacities to permit countries the effective recuperation of assets of criminal origin</p> <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 500,000</p>	
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5. CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRISON REFORM

No.	Topics	Results/Activities	Budget US\$
1.	Collection and analysis of information related to the prison system	<p>Complete studies and baseline evaluations on prison conditions and the prisoners' welfare in order to carry out prison reform</p> <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 50,000</p>	50,000
2.	Legislative support	<p>Provide assistance and judicial counseling on the implementation of international regulations and principles of crime prevention and criminal justice. Revise legislation and regulations to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve prisoners' judicial guarantees; • Introduce/broaden the reach of alternatives to imprisonment; • Improve prison alternatives, such as depenalization of certain acts and sentence reduction for certain types of crime; • Extend support to prisoners and ex-prisoners to ease their reintegration (including criminal justice, labor, welfare and education methods) <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 30,000</p>	30,000
3.	Support strategic planning in the public sector	<p>Provide technical assistance for the revision, development and application of prison reform strategies. The assistance aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Revise and improve the prison organization model; b) Introduce and improve inspection procedures; c) Develop effective strategies for preventing and combating tuberculosis and AIDS in the prisoners; d) Develop strategies and establish coordination mechanisms between governmental institutions and the Judicial Body; e) Develop judicial assistance procedures and programs; f) Establish and improve public opinion denouncement mechanisms. 	300,000

		Budget to be financed: US\$ 300,000	
4.	Institutional strengthening and technical training	<p>1. Train and develop national and local prison reform capacities. The target group includes judges, district attorneys, lawyers, police officers, prison officials, State employees responsible for alternative sentences and social workers.</p> <p>Assistance could be given for study plans and training courses in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Effective administration of the prison system; b) Planning of administration, investigation and information systems; c) Improved quality of the prison system and the compliance with legal guarantees of prisoners; d) Effective administration of prison alternatives; e) Social reintegration of prisoners and ex-prisoners; f) Improved inspection procedures; g) Strengthening of ethics and integrity regulations and procedures for preventing and combating corruption in the prison system. <p>2. Create and strengthen supervised conditional probation services and other services oriented at applying prison sentence alternatives.</p> <p>3. Create and strengthen independent prison inspection institutions.</p> <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 1,000,000</p>	1,000,000
5.	Support improved prison administration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide technical assistance in designing, executing and supervising prison order and security methods. 2. Train prison guards. 3. Develop and implement programs to broaden and improve prisoner services such as work opportunities, job training, education, library access, and crime 	1,150,000

		<p>prevention, as well as psychological assistance, physical education, sports, social and cultural activities and preparation for social reintegration.</p> <p>4. Develop control and management programs for tuberculosis, hepatitis and AIDS, improve prison admission medical examinations and prison health services.</p> <p>5. Support prisoners in need of special protection such as women, mentally handicapped and drug addicts.</p> <p>6. Identify rapid methods for separating young prisoners from adult prisoners, to avoid prisons from becoming schools of crime. Apply international standards for juvenile prisoners.</p> <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 1,150,000</p>	
6.	Information and education	<p>1. Develop communication strategies, educational and informational programs about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmful effects of prison; • Prisoner rights; • Prison sentence and alternatives to detention; • Prisoner and ex-prisoner needs in the social reintegration process. <p>2. Develop methods for promoting and facilitating citizen participation in the criminal process, such as applying alternative punishments and methods, and the development of programs and initiatives for promoting social reintegration of ex-prisoners.</p> <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 450,000</p>	450,000

JUVENILE CRIMINAL JUSTICE

No.	Topics	Results/Activities	Budget US\$
1.	Collection and analysis of	Complete studies and baseline evaluations on juvenile justice in order to develop	30,000

	related information	reform strategies and policies. Budget to be financed: US\$ 30,000	
2.	Legislative support	Provide assistance and judicial counseling for the implementation of international regulations and principles of juvenile justice. Revise regulations and legislation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide specialized training to criminal justice professionals and institutions. • Introduce restorative justice and prison alternatives, including the modification of the current legislation if necessary. • Protect the rights of victims and juvenile witnesses. Budget to be financed: US\$ 50,000	50,000
3.	Support strategic planning of the public sector	Provide technical assistance in the revision, development and application of juvenile justice reform strategies. The assistance aims to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Develop coordination mechanisms and strategies between governmental institutions and the Judicial Body; b) Develop administrative procedures and programs for judicial assistance; c) Establish and improve public opinion denouncement mechanisms. Budget to be financed: US\$ 300,000	300,000
4.	Institutional strengthening and technical training	1. Train and develop national and local juvenile justice capacities. The target group would be judges, district attorneys, lawyers and public defenders; police officers, State employees responsible for applying alternative punishments and social workers. The assistance could be used for study plans and training courses about: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) International standards and national laws about juvenile justice. b) Communication procedures for young adults. c) Development and behavior of 	900,000

		<p>children and adolescents.</p> <p>d) Establishment of closed or partially closed rehabilitation centers with adequate social reintegration and rehabilitation programs.</p> <p>e) Adequate procedures for dealing with minors in legal conflicts.</p> <p>1. Strengthen precautionary services.</p> <p>2. Identify rapid methods for separating juvenile prisoners from adult prisoners, to avoid the prisons from becoming crime schools. Apply international standards to juvenile prisoners.</p> <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 900,000</p>	
5.	Information and education	<p>1. Develop communication strategies, educational and informational programs about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reality of the participation of children as delinquents and victims of crime, • The fact that the majority of delinquents do not become repeat offenders and always deserve a second opportunity by society, • The social and economic factors that could lead children and adolescents to commit crimes. <p>2. Develop and execute methods for promoting and facilitating citizen participation in the criminal process, such as the application of alternative punishments, as well as programs and initiatives which promote social reintegration of juveniles with a criminal history.</p> <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 300,000</p>	300,000

6. INVESTIGATION, ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION

No.	Topics	Results/Activities	Budget US\$
1.	Technical innovation and divulgation of new productive alternatives for alternative development	<p>Investigation and divulgation of new agro-forestry systems and new forestry species which favor diversified production in coca-producing zones. Approximately 10,000 families will have access to new profitable and environmentally sustainable productive proposals. The most important activities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identification of adequate species for agro-forestry systems, such as avocado and white cacao. b) Complete trials with different application levels in plots of varying agro-ecological characteristics, observation plots, etc. Install gardens with selected vegetative material. c) Identify new quick-growing forestry species with for wood harvesting. Recover traditional forestry knowledge. Organize observation explorations to locate the identified species. d) Install demonstrative plots with the new agro-forestry and forestry systems discovered. e) Divulge the results in events and publications. <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 250,000</p>	250,000
2.	Strengthen the National Investigation and Information on Illegal Drug Use System	<p>Updated information on illegal drug use is extremely valuable to the State, departmental prefectures and municipal governments for designing national policies and intervention strategies. This information will be generated under nationally and internationally validated investigative parameters and methodologies, and will facilitate the construction of baselines which will be used to analyze the results over a determined time period.</p>	350,000

		<p>For that reason, the constitution and strengthening of a national illegal drug use information system will be backed. One of its components will be oriented at data recollection and analysis of information regarding drug consumption rates and trends in specific populations. Another component will investigate risk factors and dependency. The relationship between consumption and committing violent crimes, human rights violations and alterations of the established social and legal order will also be investigated. The proposed studies are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) In coordination with the Government, prefectures and municipal governments, 3 studies of the student population will be completed from 2010-2015, in the years 2011, 2013 and 2015, and the information will be consolidated in a comparative study. b) Three studies of the working population will be completed in 2010, 2012 and 2014, to conclude in a comparative study. c) Due to the importance of the topic, a study on drug consumption and its relation to common crime in penitentiary centers will be promoted in the departmental capitals. <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 350,000</p>	
3.	Monitoring of coca leaf cultivation	<p>A coca leaf monitoring system with state-of-the-art technology, such as satellite imagery, aerophotography and videography will be established. Six annual reports on the surface area and yield of coca cultivation will be produced. The six principal activities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Analysis and interpretation of satellite images. b) Field verification. c) Generation of videographies to verify crops. 	1,860,000

		<p>d) Generation of coca leaf cultivation maps on a national and regional level.</p> <p>e) Analysis of coca crops in relation to the following variables: economic, social, national parks, soil use, ecosystems, etc.</p> <p>f) Elaboration and publication of report.</p> <p>g) Training of Government employees.</p> <p>Available budget: US\$ 690,000. Budget to be financed: US\$ 1,170,000</p>	
4.	Monitoring land use in the Yungas of La Paz and the Cochabamban tropics	<p>Opportune and trusted information about land use in the Yungas of La Paz and Cochabamban tropics will be registered. Six annual reports on alternative development crop quantities will be produced. Land use information is key for development planning and the identification of productive potentials. The design and execution of national alternative development and anti-drug trafficking policies require this information. For this reason, coffee, banana, cacao, citrus fruit, heart of palm, pineapple, vegetable and other crops will be monitored. Forestry and agro-forestry plantations will also be analyzed, in synergy with the agro-forestry development activities. In this way, a complete land use monitoring system will exist, an important tool for agricultural and agro-forestry project planning.</p> <p>The most important activities are:</p> <p>a) Analysis and interpretation of satellite images.</p> <p>b) Verification and field-based control.</p> <p>c) Cartographic production.</p> <p>d) Elaboration and publication of report.</p> <p>e) Training Government employees.</p> <p>Available budget: US\$ 45,000 Budget to be financed: US\$ 385,000</p>	430,000
5.	Diffusion of the information via	An interactive online information system will be designed and implemented, with the	200,000

	internet	<p>capacity to complete geographic spatial analysis of topics related to land use and coca leaf cultivation. All information generated will be posted online, facilitating information access for different users with different security levels, in order to protect the sensitive information the project generates. The principal activities will be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identification of user information. b) Webpage design. c) Information loading. d) Definition of security levels. e) Update and maintenance. f) Training Government employees. <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 200,000</p>	
6.	Environmental studies and monitoring in coca producing zones	<p>Alternative development and other interventions must comply with national and international environmental regulations. For that reason, environmental studies which allow the current conditions in coca producing zones and prevention and recuperation activity planning to be evaluated are necessary. The environmental studies will provide guidelines for quantifying the impacts of agricultural activities, including the monoculture in some regions, natural disasters, the construction of infrastructure, etc.</p> <p>The environmental studies will concentrate on the following aspects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Water quality analysis and existing aquatic fauna in fluvial currents. b) Soil fertility analysis. c) Land use evolution over time analysis. d) Biodiversity analysis. e) Hydric balance. f) Specific analyses of the micro-watershed. g) Generation of maps reflecting threats and vulnerability to natural disasters such as floods in the Cochabamban tropics and Alto Beni, and landslides in the Yungas of La Paz. 	360,000

		<p>h) Training of Government employees.</p> <p>Available budget: US\$ 50,000 Budget to be financed: US\$ 310,000</p>	
7.	Land zoning plans in the Yungas of La Paz and Cochabamban tropics	<p>Nine municipal land zoning plans will be elaborated for development planning. The zoning plans will be constructed based on two types of territorial diagnosis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biophysical diagnosis • Socioeconomic diagnosis <p>Based on these diagnoses, the following products will be elaborated:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Agro-ecological zoning. b) Land use plans. c) Land zoning plans. d) As well as training of the Government employees. <p>The elaboration of land zoning plans requires the participation of social organizations. For this reason, participative workshops will be carried out to validate the information generated.</p> <p>Available budget: US\$ 40,000 Budget to be financed: US\$ 260,000</p>	300,000

7. PROGRAM MANAGEMENT. UNODC Representation Office in Bolivia

No.	Topics	Results/Activities	Budget US\$
	Program Management	<p>UNODC Representation Office in Bolivia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration and monitoring of the Country Program • Guidance and information in Program-related topics for counterparts. • Systematization and documentation of lessons learned and best practices to aid the elaboration of policies on selected program components. • Coordination of studies and investigations with the Program, to insure complementarities and avoid duplicated efforts. • Support external evaluations which will be carried out within the Program's framework. • Introduction of gender equality in all program activities. • Coordination of periodical narrative and financial report preparation about the implementation of Program components, as well as specific reports for counterparts. • Leadership in the permanent interaction between the donor community and the U.N. system in support of the Bolivian Government in the UNODC's areas of specialization. • Mobilization of financial, technical and human resources to support the Program. • Interaction with the mass media regarding Program advances. • Reinforcement of the U.N. system in drug and crime control. • Launching of pertinent thematic tables for Government counterparts in order to create appropriate technical spaces for discussion and analysis. • Promotion of the exchange of best practices with UNODC representations 	1,800,000

		<p>in the region, to support the national counterpart projects and institutions.</p> <p>Budget to be financed: US\$ 1,800,000 (300,000 a year)</p>	
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VII. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS 2010 - 2015

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS 2010-2015 (US\$)									
Component/Topic	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Amount available	Amount to be financed
I. ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT									
1. Forest management, biodiversity conservation and environmental services	50,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	130,000	70,000	700,000	-	700,000
2. Sustainable forestry and agro-forestry production models	650,000	800,000	650,000	650,000	600,000	550,000	3,900,000	300,000	3,600,000
3. Strengthening of productive chains	100,000	140,000	120,000	120,000	110,000	110,000	700,000	-	700,000
4. Sustainable soil and water management with comprehensive micro-watershed management systems	100,000	300,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
5. Strengthening of municipal Development, Forestry and Environmental units in the Cochabamban tropics and the Yungas of La Paz	110,000	210,000	200,000	200,000	100,000	-	820,000	-	820,000
6. Productive and job training in the formal educational system in the Yungas of La Paz, Cochabamban tropics and high-risk areas	300,000	300,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	1,440,000	210,000	1,230,000
7. Productive and job training in the informal sector of the Yungas of La Paz, Cochabamban tropics and high-risk areas	250,000	250,000	200,000	200,000	150,000	150,000	1,200,000	150,000	1,050,000
8. Promotion of micro-business and formal self-employment in the Yungas of La Paz, Cochabamban tropics and high-	100,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	-	900,000	50,000	850,000

risk areas									
9. Interregional cooperation and exchange	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	500,000	-	500,000
10. Implementation of credit portfolio for productive organizations and small farmers	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	5,000,000	-	5,000,000
SUBTOTAL	2,760,000	3,450,000	3,230,000	3,230,000	3,000,000	1,490,000	17,160,000	710,000	16,450,000
II. DRUG USE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Amount available	Amount to be financed
1. Illegal drug use and crime prevention in the Municipality of El Alto	200,000	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	600,000	86,000	514,000
2. Illegal drug use prevention in Teacher Training Schools	120,000	200,000	140,000	-	-	-	460,000	240,000	220,000
3. Illegal drug use and crime prevention in the Department of Santa Cruz	290,000	220,000	181,200	-	-	-	691,200	345,000	346,200
4. Incorporation of illegal drug use prevention component in the National Educational System	-	100,000	140,000	100,000	80,000	-	420,000	-	420,000
5. Implementation of illegal drug use and crime prevention programs in 8 departments	-	360,000	450,000	420,000	380,000	260,000	1,870,000	-	1,870,000
6. Accreditation and updating of treatment techniques in rehabilitation and treatment centers	-	120,000	120,000	80,000	-	-	320,000	-	320,000
SUBTOTAL	610,000	1,200,000	1,231,200	600,000	460,000	260,000	4,361,200	671,000	3,690,200
III. FIGHT ORGANIZED CRIME	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Amount available	Amount to be financed
1. Diagnosis of the judicial chain	230,000	-	-	-	-	-	230,000	-	230,000
2. Legislative support	122,000						122,000	-	122,000
3. Intelligence strengthening	539,021	349,645	253,333	-			1,142,000	-	1,142,000
4. Police strengthening	387,532	256,468					644,000	-	644,000
5. District attorney strengthening	412,532	450,468					863,000	-	863,000

6.Judicial Body strengthening	346,358	259,642					606,000	-	606,000
7.Asset laundering	285,580	79,420					365,000	-	365,000
8.Firearms	350,000	350,000					700,000	-	700,000
9.International judicial cooperation	175,000	175,000					350,000	-	350,000
10.Chemical precursors	200,000	220,000	-				420,000	150,000	270,000
11.Postal security	300,000	300,000	200,000	200,000			1,000,000	-	1,000,000
12.Human trafficking	800,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	400,000	3,200,000	-	3,200,000
13.Institutional strengthening of CONALTID	200,000	150,000	150,000	-	-	-	500,000	188,000	312,000
14.Technical support and monitoring	140,000	220,000	220,000				580,000		580,000
SUBTOTAL	4,488,024	3,310,643	1,323,333	700,000	500,000	400,000	10,722,000	338,000	10,384,000
IV.FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Amount available	Amount to be financed
1.Collection and analysis of data on corruption	200,000	100,000					300,000	-	300,000
2.Assistance and judicial counseling for implementing UNCAC	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000		150,000		150,000
3.Support strategic planning of the public sector	150,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	450,000		450,000
4.Strengthening of the public-private association and strategic planning of the private sector	100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	350,000		350,000
5.Promotion of citizen participation in the fight against corruption	307,000	320,000	150,000	50,000	50,000	-	877,000	527,000	350,000
6.Institutional strengthening	400,000	400,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	2,200,000		2,200,000
7.Strengthening of the Judicial Body in ruling on corruption cases (anticorruption judges)	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	700,000		700,000
8.Development of asset recovery mechanisms	200,000	150,000	50,000	50,000	50,000		500,000		500,000
SUBTOTAL	1,587,000	1,250,000	780,000	680,000	680,000	550,000	5,527,000	527,000	5,000,000
V.CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Amount available	Amount to be financed
Prison reform									

1.Collection and analysis of prison system data	50,000						50,000		50,000
2.Legislative support	30,000						30,000		30,000
3.Support strategic planning of the public sector		100,000	100,000	100,000			300,000		300,000
4.Institutional strengthening and technical training	-	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000		1,000,000
5.Support improved prison administration	-	300,000	250,000	250,000	200,000	150,000	1,150,000		1,150,000
6.Information and education	-	150,000	150,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	450,000		450,000
Juvenile justice									
1.Collection and analysis of prison system data	30,000						30,000		30,000
2.Legislative support	50,000						50,000		50,000
3.Support strategic planning of the public sector	-	150,000	150,000				300,000		300,000
4.Institutional strengthening and technical training	-	300,000	300,000	300,000			900,000		900,000
5.Information and education	-	100,000	100,000	100,000			300,000		300,000
SUBTOTAL	160,000	1,300,000	1,250,000	1,000,000	450,000	400,000	4,560,000	-	4,560,000
VI.INVESTIGATION, ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Amount available	Amount to be financed
1.Technical innovation and divulgation of new productive development alternatives	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	-	250,000	-	250,000
2.Strengthening of the National Illegal Drug Use Investigation and Information System in Bolivia	50,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	350,000	-	350,000
3.Monitoring of coca leaf cultivation	340,000	340,000	340,000	340,000	340,000	160,000	1,860,000	690,000	1,170,000
4.Land use monitoring in the Yungas of La Paz and Cochabamban tropics	82,000	82,000	82,000	72,000	72,000	40,000	430,000	45,000	385,000
5.Diffusion of information on the web	50,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	200,000	-	200,000
6.Environmental	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	360,000	50,000	310,000

studies and monitoring in coca producing zones									
7.Land zoning in the Yungas of La Paz and Cochabamban tropics	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	40,000	260,000
SUBTOTAL	682,000	712,000	662,000	652,000	652,000	390,000	3,750,000	825,000	2,925,000
VII.PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Amount available	Amount to be financed
UNODC Representation Office In Bolivia	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,800,000		1,800,000
SUBTOTAL	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,800,000		1,800,000
GRAND TOTAL	10,587,024	11,522,643	8,776,533	7,162,000	6,042,000	3,790,000	47,880,200	3,071,000	44,809,200