



UNITED NATIONS
Office on Drugs and Crime

BOLIVIA

2005 - 2007

June 2005

Framework

Strategic Programme

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (formerly the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention) was set up in 1997, combining the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme. It was established by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to enable the Organization to focus and enhance its capacity to address the interrelated issues of drug control, crime prevention and international terrorism in all its forms. The mandate of the Office derives from several conventions and General Assembly resolutions, and the Office's technical cooperation programme aims to help improve the capacity of Governments to execute those international commitments. The Office is headed by an Executive Director, appointed by the Secretary-General, and is co-located with the United Nations Office at Vienna, of which the Executive Director also serves as the Director-General.

This document has not been formally edited. It is not an official document of the United Nations. The designations employed do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations.

I. Priority problems

A. Substantive problems and driving factors

1. Coca cultivation and activities related to cocaine production and trafficking are rising.

1. Bolivia is the world's third largest producer of coca leaf, after Colombia and Peru. Coca cultivation takes place mainly in Yungas of La Paz and the Cochabamba tropics. From 1990 to 1997, coca cultivation was around 47,600 hectares, yielding an estimated yearly production of 80,000 metric tons. By 2000, coca cultivation had fallen to only 14,600 hectares, and coca leaf production to some 13,400 metric tons, the lowest levels of the decade.¹ As of 2001, coca plantations again increased dramatically, reaching 23,600 hectares in 2003 and 27,700 hectares in 2004.²

2. The eradication of coca crops is done manually and takes place mainly in the Chapare. In 2003, the Government of Bolivia eradicated 10,100 hectares of coca fields, similar to yearly eradication levels in previous years. However, new cultivations and sprouts of already eradicated cultivation areas have to some degree offset eradication results. In 2004, 8,400 hectares were eradicated.

3. It is estimated that coca production involves between 50,000 and 60,000 families³. These produced approximately 39,000 metric tons of coca leaf worth some US\$ 210 million in the Bolivian illegal market in 2003⁴. In 2004, production increased to 49,000 metric tons worth some US\$ 240 million. In 2003, the farm-gate value of coca leaf production reached 2.7 per cent of the GDP, and in 2004 the figure was 3 per cent of the GDP.⁵ The prices for coca leaf have increased dramatically from US\$ 1.5 in 1998 to US\$ 5.6 in 2000 and remained relatively stable at a similar level since then⁶. Given these price levels, many farmers consider the income level generated by coca cultivation as very attractive. There are still many families involved in coca production that are not reached by alternative development programmes. In 2003, sustainable livelihood schemes in the Cochabamba Tropics benefited less than 50 per cent of the 45,000 families living in that area, in the Yungas of La Paz, the coverage was 23 per cent of 35,000 families.

4. The Government of Bolivia has become more proactive in countering narcotics and precursors trafficking as well as cocaine manufacture. The number of anti-drug operations and of seizures of substances under international control has steadily increased over the last five years. While interdiction measures seem to be more effective, the data also suggest an increase in production and trafficking of narcotics (cannabis, cocaine base and cocaine hydrochloride) and significantly of precursor chemicals used in cocaine production.⁷

2. Availability of drugs and persistence of risk factors facilitate increasing drug abuse.

5. A trend analysis of available epidemiological data reflects a rapid increase of consumption of illicit drugs in Bolivia since 1992. Annual drug use prevalence in the general population has increased from 3.6 per cent to 6.1 per cent between 1992 and 2000. This represents an increase by two thirds. During the same period, monthly drug use prevalence doubled, from 1.7 per cent to 3.44 per cent of the population.⁸

¹ Source: DIRECO. Includes 12,000 hectares of licit coca cultivation authorized by Law 1008 in the traditional cultivation zone of the Yungas of La Paz. The total of illicit cultivation amounted to 11,600 hectares.

² Source: UNODC, Bolivia, coca cultivation survey, June 2005.

³ Source: Viceministerio de Desarrollo Alternativo, Plan Nacional de Desarrollo Alternativo 2004 – 2008, p.9.

⁴ Farm-gate value. - Source: UNODC, Bolivia Coca Cultivation Survey, June 2005

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Source: DIRECO, 1998-2003 and UNODC, Bolivia Coca Cultivation Survey, June 2004.

⁷ From 2001 to 2004 seizures increased as follows (in kg.): cocaine hydrochloride: from 4,280 to 8,189; cocaine base: from 334 to 531, cannabis: from 7,055 to 28,200; solid precursors from 153,731 to 1,672,618, liquid precursors from 215, 652 l to 678,790 l. The number of destroyed cocaine laboratories doubled and of coca maceration pits tripled. Source: Special Anti-narcotics Force (FELCN), 2004.

⁸ Source: Centro Latinoamericano de Investigación Científica (CELIN), Estudio comparativo urbano, consumo de alcohol, tabaco, cocaína y drogas en Bolivia, 2000.

6. In the school population, an annual prevalence of 9.4 per cent and monthly prevalence of 4.3 per cent was reported for the consumption of illicit drugs in 2002⁹. The initiation age for drug consumption was shown as low: 54 per cent began consuming drugs between 10 and 15 years old, 43 per cent between 16 and 21 years and 3 per cent between 4 and 9 years old.¹⁰ In addition, a correlation between drug consumption and the committing of certain crimes, such as violent crimes, crimes against public order and property crimes has been observed.¹¹

7. The socio-economic conditions in Bolivia, characterized by under- and unemployment and poverty and their negative consequences for family relations and structure increase drug use risk factors. Such factors include low school attendance and early drop-out, unproductive use of leisure time, evasive attitudes against critical human problems. Public institutions responsible for drug demand reduction policies and programmes do not have enough human and financial resources. As a result, actions and projects in this field have been limited. Coordination between public institutions on one hand, and with civil society and the private sector, on the other hand has been insufficient. Some potentially relevant prevention areas, such as drug use in the workplace or linking drug use with HIV/AIDS prevention have hardly been approached as yet. Further, there remain gaps in drug use data collection, such as data from treatment services.

3. Lack of a national criminal policy does not allow countering the increasing crime problem in the country. Corruption is perceived as a pressing issue.

8. While Bolivia is a party to the 1961, 1971 and 1988 Conventions dealing with narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, it has only signed, but not yet ratified the UN Conventions against Transnational Organized Crime and against Corruption.

9. In 2004, Bolivia ranked 122 out of 145 among the countries surveyed by Transparency International in its yearly Corruption Perception Index. On a scale from 1 (very corrupt) to 10 (very clean) Bolivia had a score of only 2.2.¹² Bolivians are specifically concerned about the corruption levels of national law enforcement agencies, the judiciary as well as political parties and the legislature.¹³ Crime and corruption are complex problems affecting the economic, social, political, institutional and moral aspects of the country and diminishing national development prospects.

10. Among the Bolivian population, there is a generalized perception that the crime problem overwhelms the capacity of law enforcement services and the judicial system and that prosecution and adjudication of offences is hindered by a lack of professionalism as well as corruption problems. Figures for 2002 indicate that for every 100,000 inhabitants there were 9.1 judges, 5.1 prosecutors and 66.5 prison inmates, of which 75.4 per cent were awaiting sentencing.¹⁴ There is a problem of prison overcrowding. The use of private security services is increasing and there are reports of lynching of presumed offenders.

11. Collection, processing and analysis of crime statistics in the country is incomplete and does not follow the methodology recommended by Interpol.¹⁵ It is therefore difficult to properly assess the present situation or identify clear trends. While overall crime rates appear to decrease, violent crimes seem to increase in Bolivia.¹⁶ Organized crime is partially fragmented in several small criminal groups, frequently with family ties. Some of them have established transnational connections, especially with neighbouring countries for various forms of crime.

⁹ Source: Viceministerio de Defensa Social, Estudio de prevalencia del consumo de drogas en población escolar 2002, (UNODC project AD/RLA/99/D75).

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Source: Centro Latinoamericano de Investigación Científica (CELIN), Violencia, crimen y drogas, 2004.

¹² Transparency International, Global Corruption Perception Index 2004, (<http://www.transparency.org/>).

¹³ Transparency International, Global Corruption Barometer 2004. The Barometer is a survey that assesses general public attitudes toward and experience of corruption. Out of a scale from 1 (not at all corrupt) to 5 (extremely corrupt) the mentioned institutions had a score of 4.0 (judiciary) to 4.5 (political parties). (<http://www.transparency.org/>).

¹⁴ Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, 2002-2003, CEJA-JSCA, (<http://www.cejamerica.org/>)

¹⁵ Report on Judicial Systems in the Americas, 2002-2003, CEJA-JSCA, (<http://www.cejamerica.org/>)

¹⁶ Total crime cases registered by the Judicial Technical Police: 1995: 37,248, 2003: 30,716. Violent crimes: 1995: 4306, 2003: 5,559 (these data exclude vehicular and drug-related offences).

12. In Bolivia, Bank secrecy provisions facilitate the laundering of proceeds from organized crime, illicit drug trafficking as well as the laundering of earnings from other illegal activities. There remain weaknesses in the anti-money laundering regime of Bolivia, particularly regarding the role of the Financial Intelligence Unit of the Superintendence of Banks and Financial Institutions and its regulatory framework. There is also insufficient legal support for money laundering investigations carried out by law enforcement officials. The Public Ministry, responsible for prosecuting money laundering offences, does not have a specialized unit for the prosecution of such cases. Important to note also that Bolivia lacks specific legislation regarding terrorist financing. There are no domestic laws explicitly criminalizing this activity or granting the Government the authority to identify, seize or freeze terrorist assets.

13. According to a study commissioned by the International Organization on Migration, Bolivia is a country of origin, transit and destination for the trafficking of women and minors for sexual exploitation. Bolivian women and minors are trafficked inside the country and are taken overseas, mainly to Spain, Italy and Japan with promises of false jobs. Children and adolescents are forced to work in brothels in the capital and are victims of trafficking for false adoption and forced labour. At the same time, women from neighbouring countries are brought to Bolivia or transit through the country on their way to third countries.¹⁷

B. Political and institutional constraints in addressing the drug and crime problems

The difficult political, economic and social situation affects the institutional response to drug and crime problems.

14. In 2004, Bolivia ranked 114 out of 177 in the Human Development Index. The country remains in a critical political, economic and social situation, characterized by slow GDP growth, continued fiscal deficit and insufficient responses to social demands for poverty reduction, employment and equality, on one hand, and for political-institutional reforms, on the other hand. Policy towards the future of the important hydrocarbons sector is likely to remain a source of tension between the executive and the legislature and may provoke further civil unrest. In this context, the demand for redesigning the economic and political models followed in the last twenty years has been increasing.¹⁸ In 2005, a Constitutional Assembly will be initiated in order to define a new National Constitution, which probably will make substantive amendments to the present political, social and economic regimes. Equally important, the departmental authorities (Prefects) will be locally elected..

Radicalism of the coca farmer's movement.

15. The coca growers' movement increasingly rejects the governmental efforts to eradicate illicit coca fields. This movement has established strong alliances with other groups demanding social and economic rights, including small farmers, indigenous groups and trade unions. Mobilization for different forms of social protest, such as roadblocks and strikes, has repeatedly resulted in confrontation between the coca farmers and the government. The coca leave has emerged as a symbol for resistance against the Bolivian State as well as globalization, in a context characterised by increasing nationalism.

Scarce public investment and insufficient inter-institutional coordination in addressing drug and crime problems.

16. Due to macro-economic difficulties, the Government of Bolivia has restricted public spending and investment. For the financing of anti-drug and anti-crime efforts bilateral and multi-lateral assistance remain the primary source. Insufficient coordination in the formulation and execution of public policies with departmental governments and municipalities is a further constraint. Alliances between the different government levels are necessary in order to create synergies and maximize the effect of public policies. This process must include civil society organizations and groups.

¹⁷ International Organization on Migration, La Paz, 2004, (<http://www.iom.int/en/archive/pbn261104.shtml>).

¹⁸ In early 2005, on top of a wave of forceful social protest against fuel price increases, Santa Cruz local leaders campaigned to secure greater autonomy for Bolivia's wealthy eastern department.

Insufficient institutional capacity of law enforcement agencies.

17. Over the last years improvements have been made in collecting and systematizing certain drug-related information in Bolivia. However, available information on other crimes is insufficient to support the formulation, implementation and evaluation of adequate crime and criminal justice policies and programmes. Law enforcement personnel have insufficient knowledge and experience in substantive areas, especially in the management of legal processes and investigation of corruption and organized crime cases, including money laundering. Further, the frequent change of drug and crime control officials and the need to keep knowledge and skills levels updated, make sustained training efforts a must.

II. Strategic Objectives**A. Strategic objectives 2005 – 2007****Objective 1: To contribute to a decrease of illicit coca crop cultivation through socio-economically and environmentally sustainable livelihood programmes.**

18. UNODC activities in this field will be planned and carried-out under the context of the *Comprehensive Bolivian Strategy for the Fight Against Illicit Drug Trafficking 2004 – 2008* and the *National Alternative Development Plan 2004 – 2008*. Both documents were elaborated and published with UNODC support during 2004. They establish objectives, policies, strategies and action programmes and are used as planning tools and for the mobilization of resources from international cooperation.

19. The transformation of the illegal economy generated by the coca-cocaine circuit, requires the reduction of poverty and social marginality of the farmer families involved in illicit coca production through their integration in sustainable livelihood programmes. UNODC will support 1,400 families annually in the Cochabamba Tropics and the Yungas of La Paz with income and employment generation activities. These are based on the sustainable and rational exploitation of forests and on agro-forestry production systems, which are linked to established production/commercialization chains. They also include environmental management and education components.

20. UNODC will continue supporting labour skills development of young people and farmers, both men and women, and the creation of micro-enterprises, in order to avoid their entry into the cycle of coca-cocaine production or trafficking. Approximately 5,500 young people in the Tropics of Cochabamba and the Yungas of La Paz will be the beneficiaries each year.

Objective 2: To improve the institutional capacity for monitoring and analyzing the extent, dynamics and impact of illicit crop cultivation, and for preventing and controlling illicit drug and chemical precursor trafficking and other drug-related crimes.

21. Strategies to reduce coca production have to be formulated on the basis of timely and reliable information on cultivation trends and characteristics. UNODC will strengthen national capacities to consolidate an information system aimed at the quantification and monitoring of coca cultivation as well as strategic information on alternative development. This also includes data on environmental effects and other consequences of coca/cocaine production and trafficking.

22. Further, the National Information System for the Fight against Drug Trafficking (SINALTID) will be consolidated to provide information and analysis on a continuous basis for use in the monitoring and evaluation of Bolivian anti-drug policies and programmes. UNODC will also support the development of a social communication programme in support of the Bolivian anti-drugs strategy. This is a key factor to raise the awareness of the population on the importance of anti-drug efforts, their results and achievements, as well as on the negative impacts of drug abuse and drug trafficking.

23. UNODC will also support institutions responsible for the control of illicit drug and precursors traffic and other drug-related crimes, through the strengthening of their management capacities, emphasizing institutional development. In this context, the institutional capabilities to combat money laundering will be strengthened.

Objective 3: To contribute to reverting the growth of drug use among youth and improve the information systems on drug abuse.

24. UNODC will emphasize actions for the decentralization of drug prevention policy making and programme implementation, involving departmental governments, municipalities and local society in line with the decentralization process. Drug use prevention models will be introduced in various contexts of social interaction, including the education sector (in the context of the ongoing education reform process), existing child, adolescent and women's rights protection schemes and public health programmes. A comprehensive drug abuse prevention education component will be integrated into the curricula of primary and secondary schools and alternative education institutions. At the same time, selected actions will specifically focus on vulnerable populations, such as children and youth, and be focussed on community-level prevention. UNODC will continue to provide technical advice and lead the development of uniform and comparable standards to generate drug data and research. In addition, a prevention campaign to prevent the dissemination of HIV/AIDS associated with the use of drugs will be implemented.

Objective 4: To improve the legal framework for the prevention and fight against organized crime, corruption and terrorism.

25. UNODC will promote and advocate for the ratification and implementation of the UN Conventions against Transnational Organized Crime and against Corruption. UNODC will assist the Bolivian Government in the revision and updating of legal instruments in line with the provisions of the mentioned Conventions and its protocols, subject to the ratification of them by Bolivia. Selected training activities in the justice administration system related to improving the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of corruption and organized crime offences, including money laundering will also be carried out. UNODC will also assist Bolivia to bring its national laws in line with the twelve universal legal instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism.

26. UNODC will also explore possibilities to assist in enhancing statistical information on crime, including victimization data.

B. Overall strategy

27. The UNODC mandate is relevant to the drug and crime situation in Bolivia. The objectives outlined in the present Strategic Programme Framework reflect the *Operational Priorities* of UNODC at the local level. The goals established in the *Millennium Declaration* of the United Nations to eradicate poverty and hunger, assure the rule of law, human rights, democracy and good governance, promote gender equality as well as environmental protection are essential for sustainable development and social justice in Bolivia.

The overall strategy to achieve the outlined objectives will meet the following success criteria:

a. To remain a model for best practices and change, promoting the sustainability of results achieved.

Best practices and lessons learned will be disseminated through an effective communication strategy to allow for replication on a larger scale. Criteria to transfer know-how and ensure sustainability will be applied to all activities. UNODC proved schemes will be further strengthened and replicated. This maximizes the return of limited financial and human resources and coincides in broad terms with the expectations of the Government, civil society and bilateral and multilateral institutions.

b. To mainstream UNODC drugs and crime mandates into the work of national and local institutions and international organizations, establishing strategic alliances with public and private institutions and groups.

UNODC will work jointly with concerned parties, so that its activities are incorporated into development plans so as to ensure institutional sustainability. Wherever possible, UNODC will promote joint inter-agency work that mutually reinforces the activities of all and allows for a broader approach to local problems.

c. To promote the generation of reliable, objective and accurate data.

In order to contribute to the formulation and adjustment of policies on drugs and crime, UNODC will continue producing and disseminating reliable and transparent data in key areas. These areas include illicit crops, drug production, trafficking, environmental impact, costs, economics of illicit markets, drug abuse and related HIV infection, human trafficking, corruption, etc. The information provided will serve as a baseline for the planning of immediate, medium-term, and long-term activities, and for the follow-up of the implementation of international commitments and objectives, such as those resulting from the UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs (1998).

d. To generate local partnerships and increase the fund-raising efforts of UNODC.

UNODC resources will be used for interventions of high impact that may catalyze complementary activities financed by other bilateral and international cooperation agencies, the private sector and NGOs. This will allow to count with more financial resources, to widen the impact of interventions and generate synergies that accelerate the UNODC efforts in dynamic processes of inter-institutional coordination in the country.

e. To include crosscutting issues, such as gender equality, human rights, rule of law and HIV/AIDS prevention in all relevant activities.**f. To remain a major multilateral interlocutor of the Government providing advice and support in counter-drug and crime policy design and programme implementation.****g. To keep UNODC relevance and credibility as the main partnership in Bolivia in either fighting against drug and crime issues, showing to other cooperation agencies its capability to achieve specific goals and the efficiency and transparency in the use of the resources.****III. UNODC Operational Targets 2005 - 2007****Cluster 1:**

- Under the principles of integrity, social participation and economic and environmental sustainability, employment opportunities and income will be generated for the population living in coca production areas, through the development of forestry and agro-forestry production systems, vocational training and promotion of micro-enterprise establishment.

Indicators

- 5,000 hectares of new and improved agro-forestry systems, 40,000 hectares under natural forest management systems, 3,000 hectares of forestry plantations and 3,000 hectares of secondary forest management, benefiting 4,200 families.
- 5,500 young people, men and women, living in the coca production areas, will be able to develop different work capabilities and create 50 micro-enterprises, annually.

| SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS (in million US\$) | |
|--|------|
| Total cost | 12.1 |
| Funds available | 2.7 |
| Funds to be raised (a) | 9.4 |

Cluster 2

- Throughout the period 2005-2007, UNODC will produce annual illicit crop surveys, including data on productivity and the economics of drug production, social, economic and environmental factors, as well as the effects of drug production and trafficking. Monitoring activities will help define socio-economic characteristics of the coca farmers not yet reached under sustainable livelihoods schemes.
- The Government counts with scientific and reliable information about the damage and threats to the environment in the Yungas of La Paz and the Cochabamba Tropics caused by extensive coca cultivation and drug production. These will be used for damage mitigation and recovery of land capability for a sustainable use.
- Technical and operational capacities of the institutions involved in countering drug and precursors trafficking and drug related crimes, such as drug money laundering are enhanced.
- The Bolivian population is informed on the consequences of drug production, trafficking and abuse and takes a positive attitude towards anti-drug efforts.¹⁹

Indicators

- An annual report elaborated and published on the size, location and characteristics of coca cultivation in the country.
- Two reports with information on the geographic location and characterizing the areas of environmental damage produced, including proposed actions for mitigation and cure.
- Up-to-date recording of seized assets, precursors, enterprises and importation of precursors and a drug control information system operating.
- A comprehensive information system on drugs and drug-related crime is supporting the drug policy process.
- Leaders of different public and private institutions are advocating for the efforts made against drug production and trafficking.

| RESEARCH, ANALYSIS AND ADVOCACY (in million US\$) | |
|--|-----|
| Total cost | 2.5 |
| Funds available | 0.2 |
| Funds to be raised (a) | 2.3 |

Cluster 3:

- Sustainability of the on-going drug abuse prevention programme in schools will be achieved. The programme will cover public schools integrated in the education reform process and involving the whole education community (students, teachers, parents).
- Establish capacities at the departmental and municipal level to formulate and execute drug demand reduction policies and programmes.

¹⁹ In the context of the Comprehensive Bolivian Strategy for the Fight Against Illicit Drug Trafficking 2004 – 2008, the national communication programme will establish a baseline on the conduct and attitudes of the population regarding drugs and anti-drug measures in the country.

- Actions to prevent drug use and promote healthy lifestyles will be integrated into the ongoing services of selected Ombudsman's offices for the protection of vulnerable and at risk population groups (children, adolescents and women).
- Under the MoU²⁰ approach, drug abuse information will be improved through the development of studies on drug consumption among defined population segments.
- Under the MoU approach, a training programme in drug abuse prevention for specialized professional personnel implemented.

Indicators

- 500 public schools will have a drug abuse prevention component in their curricula, benefiting 2,600 teachers and 220,000 students.
- Integral policies on drug demand reduction have been incorporated across strategic programmes and plans in 5 departments and 20 municipal Governments, benefiting the work developed by Children and Adolescent Ombudsman offices and legal services towards vulnerable and at risk population groups.
- Two studies on drug abuse will be carried out within the framework of the MoU Subregional Information System on Drug Abuse.
- 180 specialized professionals in drug abuse research, prevention and early intervention will be trained within the MoU framework.
- 100 public servants will be trained in comprehensive drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention.

| PREVENTION, TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, AND HIV/AIDS (in US\$) | |
|---|-----|
| Total cost | 0.9 |
| Funds available (a) | 0.5 |
| Funds to be raised | 0.4 |

Cluster 4:

- Bolivia will have prepared legislation in line with the provision of the United Nations Conventions against Transnational Organized Crime and against Corruption.
- The judicial system in Bolivia will gradually apply the provisions established in the United Nations Conventions against Transnational Organized Crime and against Corruption.
- Improved capacities to tackle financial crimes and money laundering through the provision of training to the police, prosecutors and judges.
- UNODC will also explore possibilities to assist in enhancing statistical information on crime, including victimization data.
- The Government of Bolivia will have prepared bills reflecting the provisions of the twelve universal legal instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism, specifically those related to the financing of terrorism, for parliamentary approval.

²⁰ Memorandum of Understanding Southern Cone, Subregional Information System on Drug Abuse.

Indicators

- The UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols and the United Nations Convention against Corruption are ratified.
- National legislation includes measures and provisions to combat transnational organized crime and corruption, in line with internationally recognized standards and norms in criminal justice and human rights.
- National legislation is in line with the twelve universal legal instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism, including regulations for countering the financing of terrorism.
- 100 public servants (police, prosecutors and judges) will be trained for managing case work related to the investigation and prosecution of financial crimes and money laundering.

| RULE OF LAW AND NORMATIVE WORK (in million US\$) | |
|---|-----|
| Total cost | 0.6 |
| Funds available | 0.1 |
| Funds to be raised | 0.5 |

UNODC BOLIVIA PROGRAMME 2005-2007

| PROJECT | BUDGET (million US\$) | FUNDING NEEDS (million US\$) |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Agro-forestry programme | 10.6 | 8.0 |
| Vocational training and support to micro-enterprises | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| SUBTOTAL | 12.1 | 9.4 |
| Illicit crop monitoring | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Environmental monitoring in coca cultivation areas | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Precursors control and other law enforcement measures | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Support to the Drug Control Council (CONALTID) | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| SUBTOTAL | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Drug abuse preventive education and health promotion in schools | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Integrated prevention at community level/HIV/AIDS prevention | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| MoU Southern Cone Drug Abuse Information System | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| SUBTOTAL | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| Conventions assistance and legal training | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Anti-corruption | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Crime and victimization data collection | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| SUBTOTAL | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| TOTAL | 16.1 | 12.6 |