



UNODC PROGRAMME IN BOLIVIA: BASIC FACTS

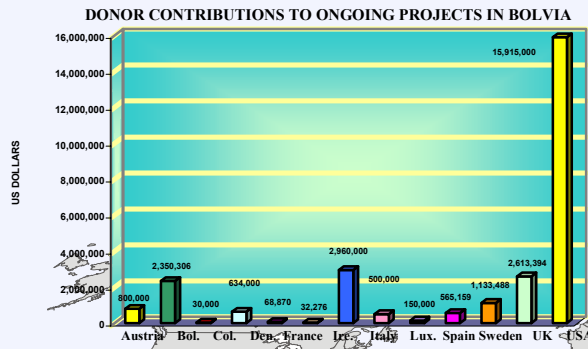


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UNODC PROGRAMME IN BOLIVIA

OVERVIEW

Situation analysis

Bolivia reduced illicit coca cultivation from 33,800 hectares to 7,900 hectares during the period 1997-2001. The most remarkable results were in the Chapare region where illicit crop cultivation was virtually eliminated. As a result, the potential cocaine production of Bolivia dropped 80 per cent. The total income effect of the illicit coca-cocaine industry, as a share of GDP, dropped to 0.74 per cent. During 2002, some 11,850 hectares were eliminated. In 2003, 10,100 hectares of coca fields were eliminated.

The Bolivian alternative development programme has been revitalized. It reaches an estimated 40 per cent of ex-coca farmers and other inhabitants of the Chapare region. Equally important, the Bolivian Government achieved significant drug law enforcement results, including a strengthened precursor control system. Although drug abuse remains a serious problem in several cities, its growth rates have stabilized and even decreased following the significant growth rates in the mid-1990s.

Inter-ministerial teamwork and coordination in support of the national drug control policy has improved considerably. The same can be said for the consultative process linking the Government and the local donor community. Therefore, coordination of overall development policies and activities has been facilitated.

Looking ahead, there is a need to ensure the sustainability of the major results achieved. This can be accomplished through the national drug control strategy. The strategy — known as the Anti-drug National Plan 2003 to 2008 “A New Commitment” — is based on lessons learned from the “*Plan Dignidad 1998-2002*” and the continued enforcement of the national drug control legislation. It reflects the commitment of the Bolivian Government and population to fight effectively against illicit drugs, in a changing and complex social and economic climate. Broadening and deepening the national alternative development plan must also be effected. For this to be achieved, additional international resources will be required.

Objective

To support the Bolivian Government in the overall implementation of its national drug control strategy by means of sound policy guidance and catalytic technical assistance interventions.



Farm women in a training course: Chapare, Bolivia

Strategy

The current UNODC programme for Bolivia was developed jointly with the Government to help implement the national drug control strategy 1998-2002. The strategy aimed at taking the country out of the international drug trafficking circuit by the year 2002. Accordingly, the programme portfolio of UNODC is based on this strategy. It covers all four drug control areas — namely, sustainable livelihoods (alternative development), prevention and reduction of drug abuse, suppression of illicit drug trafficking and advocacy. It gives priority to alternative development assistance to those people who have eliminated their illicit coca crops in the Cochabamba Tropics. Also, a country strategy framework was formulated together with relevant counterparts. This takes into account the experiences and lessons learned from the current UNODC programme. This framework reflects the need to develop consolidation programmes to ensure the long-term sustainability of the major drug control results achieved over the past years.

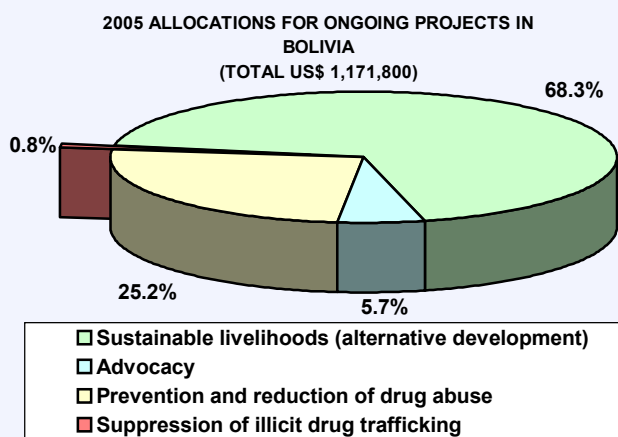
The principal challenge of UNODC in 2005 is to support the most recent drug control strategy of the Government. UNODC will also work to support fund-raising efforts to increase the geographic reach of alternative development activities in the Chapare and the Yungas regions. This is essential to make the 1998-2002 drug control achievements sustainable. There is also a need to strengthen further national capacities in the control of precursors and in drug abuse prevention. Capacities in policy formulation, planning and monitoring among relevant Bolivian Government ministries and agencies at the national, regional and municipal levels also need strengthening.

The 2005 UNODC programme for Bolivia comprises seven project interventions in all four mandated drug control sectors. Three support the sector, sustainable livelihoods through alternative development, enabling UNODC to fulfil a catalytic function in agroforestry and vocational training in the Chapare region. Chief aims are to support the efforts of the Government to develop further and to sustain the basis for a legal economy in the Chapare, and to establish illicit crop monitoring capabilities in the Yungas region.

One project will continue supporting the educational reform process. It promotes drug abuse prevention programmes in primary, secondary and alternative schools. Activities include the training of teachers and the integration of drug abuse prevention as a cross-cutting issue in the curricula. Another project is under the umbrella of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Subregional Drug Control Cooperation among Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and UNODC. Under the MOU, UNODC will continue co-sponsoring various surveys on drug abuse. In this field, the cooperation with Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States (CICAD/OAS) is essential and will be continued.

Regarding drug law enforcement, UNODC will continue the ongoing programme aimed at improving the planning and coordination functions of competent government agencies. Our mandate lies in supporting efforts in the control and investigation of controlled substances, financial investigation, and the administration of seized goods.

UNODC will seek strategic and operational linkages with national and international entities addressing poverty reduction in Bolivia. UNODC will also continue to participate actively in the finalization and launching of the United Nations Development Assis-

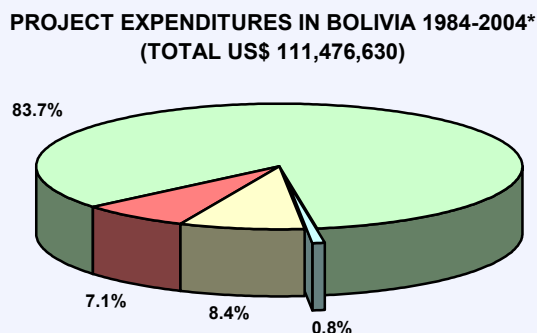
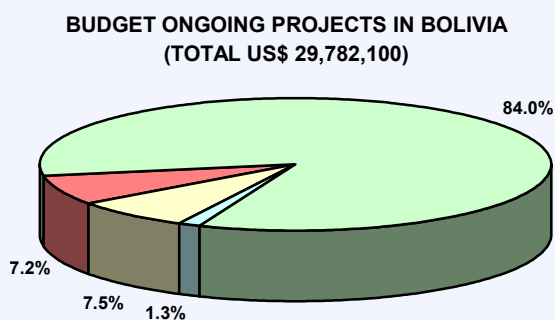


tance Framework (UNDAF).

Close interaction is envisioned also with civil society organizations such as NGOs; and with development agencies, such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Interaction will also continue with partners within the United Nations system — including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nation Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and UNICEF.

In support of the measures introduced recently to ensure effective and results-oriented programme implementation, the UNODC programme in Bolivia will be subject to programme and project monitoring and external evaluation exercises. For 2005, the project “Land use management and monitoring system for the Yungas of the La Paz region” will be evaluated in the context of a thematic evaluation.

The activities of the UNODC Country Office in Bolivia are grounded in the objectives of the 1998 Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Countering the World Drug Problem Together (UNGASS).



SUMMARY OF ONGOING ACTIVITIES

UNODC implements in Bolivia a budget of US\$ 29.7 million in four thematic areas as listed below.

1. SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS (ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT)

Management, conservation and utilization of forest resources in the Cochabamba Tropics and the Yungas of La Paz (US\$ 19,221,000)



Environmental education

- ◆ The project aims at assuring long-term sustainability of coca reduction through the implementation of agroforestry systems and forest management plans with former coca growing farmers.
- ◆ In the Chapare, it works with 134 producer and women's groups, reaching at present 7,403 families. In the Yungas, it works with the Bolivian Federation of Coffee Exporters, which represents more than 1,700 small producers. Some 22 coffee processing plants were constructed, benefiting 725 families there.
- ◆ Forest management plans now cover 173,507 hectares in the Chapare.
- ◆ Some 54 per cent of all wood marketed is harvested from forest management plans in the Chapare.
- ◆ Other products promoted include, bananas, pineapples, citrus fruits, honey, flowers, food crops and coffee.
- ◆ The Forestry Technical Centre was established. Training is provided on legislation regarding the Forestry Law and National Agrarian Reform Service Law.

Vocational training and promotion of micro-enterprises in support of coca reduction strategy in the Cochabamba Tropics (US\$ 5,015,400)

- ◆ The objective is to sustain coca reduction in the Chapare through the provision of vocational training to 12,000 young people and through the promotion of micro-enterprises. As far as the number of people that have received training, the project has already far exceeded its original objective.
- ◆ Thirty-seven training modules have been developed and implemented. Subjects include entrepreneurial culture, computer skills, office skills, agriculture, business administration, productive processes and tailor-made courses upon request.
- ◆ To date, 14,716 young people and 3,300 farmers have participated in the training. Approximately 47 per cent of the trainees were women.
- ◆ In addition, 108 small-scale enterprises involving 765 young people receive individual support in administration, management and marketing and other matters, as required.



Manufacturing furniture components

Monitoring system for the Yungas of the La Paz region (US\$ 780,100)

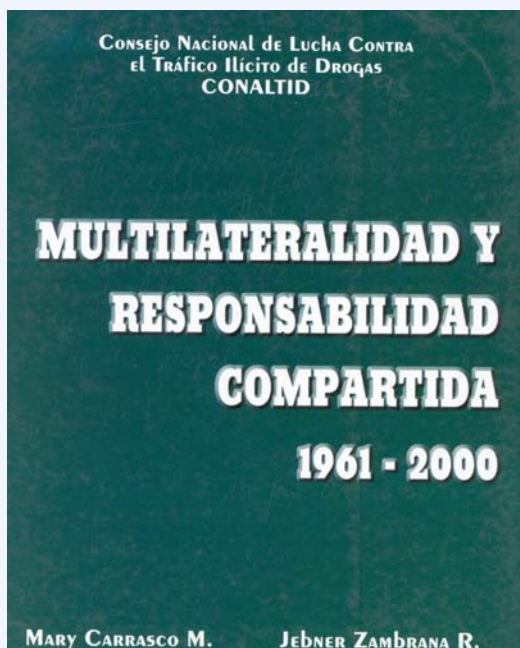
- ◆ The objective is to help to establish a monitoring system on coca crops, as well as on other crops, in the Yungas of La Paz.
- ◆ The “Bolivia Coca Survey 2003” was published in June. This publication aids the Bolivian Government to define drug crop monitoring strategies and alternative development activities.
- ◆ The personnel of DIRECO and the Vice-Ministry of Alternative Development (as well as of other institutions) are provided with training in handling the geo-information produced by the project.
- ◆ The project works closely with other actors in the field of monitoring — in particular with CICAD and United States Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS).



Main coca cultivation areas, *Bolivia Coca Survey 2003*

2. ADVOCACY

Support to the National Drug Council (CONALTID) (US\$ 399,700)

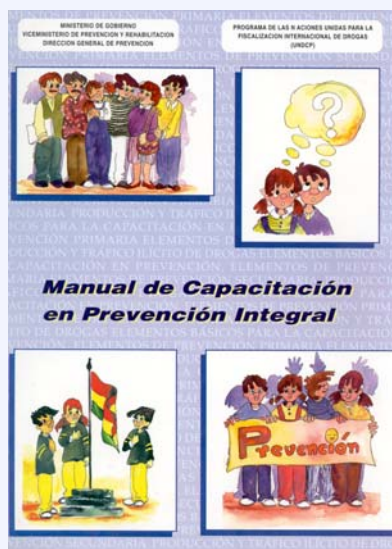


Publication on drug control-related treaties and agreements in Bolivia, produced by the project

- ◆ The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of CONALTID to perform its mandated functions in the design and coordination of the national drug control strategy, as well as in the compilation of drug control information.
- ◆ The legal framework for the Coordination Secretariat of CONALTID has been developed and approved.
- ◆ The national information system on drug control has been equipped and is fully operational.
- ◆ The project was extended in time and its budget was increased so that it could continue supporting the Government in the formulation of the drug control strategy. To this end, the project has assisted in the drafting of the new drug control strategy. It is known as, “Estrategia Integral Boliviana de Lucha contra el Tráfico Ilícito de Drogas 2004 – 2008”. The document is pending approval.

3. PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF DRUG ABUSE

Preventive education and health promotion in schools (US\$ 1,942,100)



Training manual produced by the project

- ◆ The objective is to reduce the risk of drug abuse among adolescents through the introduction of comprehensive drug abuse preventive education in the curricula of primary, secondary and alternative schools.
- ◆ To date, 360 primary, 294 secondary and 136 alternative schools have adopted drug abuse prevention curricula. So far, the project has reached 750 schools — exceeding its original target of 450 schools by more than 300.
- ◆ 790 directors of educational institutions and 3,200 teachers have been trained. In addition, 6,600 student-teachers have been trained.
- ◆ To date, 505,000 students have been reached, many times surpassing the original target of the project.

Subregional drug abuse information system (US\$ 285,500)

- ◆ Together with member states to the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Southern Cone (Argentina, Chile, Peru and Uruguay) to carry out research studies on drug abuse, based on common standards.
- ◆ To train some 200 professionals in issues related to the drug abuse information system.
- ◆ To hold expert meetings with other member states to the MOU Southern Cone on research methodologies.

4. SUPPRESSION OF ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING

Support to precursor control and other law enforcement measures (US\$ 2,138,300)

- ◆ The objective is to improve planning, coordination, operations and monitoring processes in the Vice-Ministry of Social Defence and in four of its dependent institutions. These institutions are mandated with the control and investigation of controlled substances as well as with financial investigation.
- ◆ Manuals for procedures have been developed or are under development for each unit.
- ◆ New offices for the General Direction of controlled Substances have been established in Tarija, Guayaramerin, Puerto Suárez, Sucre, Cobija as well as five control points in the Chapare.
- ◆ Computerized databases for seized goods and controlled substances have been developed.
- ◆ Some 189 officers and 764 public servants have been trained.



Assistance to the laboratory of the Office of Controlled Substances in La Paz

ONGOING PROGRAMME IN BOLIVIA

Project number	Title	Current donors	Total budget	2005 allocation	Start	Scheduled end
Sustainable livelihoods (alternative development)						
BOL/97/C23	Management, conservation and utilization of forest resources in Cochabamba Tropics	Austria, Bolivia, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States	19,221,000	528,100	Oct-97	2005
BOL/E07	Vocational training and promotion of micro-enterprises in support of coca reduction strategy in the Cochabamba tropics	Austria, Bolivia, Italy, Luxembourg, and the United States	5,015,400	181,200	Sep-00	2005
BOL/F57	Land use management and monitoring system for the Yungas of the La Paz region	France, Spain and the United Kingdom	780,100	90,700	Jul-01	2005
Advocacy						
BOL/D79	Support to the Drug Control Council - CONALTID	Sweden and the United Kingdom	399,700	66,900	Jun-99	2006
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse						
BOL/D75	MOU Southern Cone subregional drug abuse information system	Colombia, Spain and Sweden	285,500	66,800	2000	2005
BOL/D80	Preventive education and health promotion in schools	Bolivia, Denmark, OPEC fund, Spain and Sweden	1,942,100	228,800	May-99	2006
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking						
BOL/D73	Support to precursor control and other law enforcement measures	the United Kingdom, and the United States	2,138,300	9,300	Jun-99	2006
GRAND TOTAL			29,782,100	1,171,800	7 projects	

OVERVIEW ON EVALUATIONS

THE FOLLOWING BRIEF PROVIDES MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF EVALUATIONS CARRIED OUT IN BOLIVIA DURING THE LAST YEAR:

PROJECT BOL/D73: SUPPORT TO PRECURSOR CONTROL AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT MEASURES—MID-TERM EVALUATION

Duration: 8 to 18 October 2001

Evaluated by: Ms. Olga Nieto, (external consultant, appointed on behalf of UNODC)
Mr. Eduardo Zabalaga Sanjines (appointed on behalf of the Bolivian Government)

- This mid-term evaluation assessed the progress of this four-year project after two years of implementation.
- The team concluded that the project has helped to set in motion a process of institutional organization within the Ministry of Social Defence and its constituent units. The Ministry of Social Defence is mandated with the control and investigation of chemical substances, registry and administration of confiscated goods and financial investigation. This was achieved through the design of manuals on administrative and operational procedures, the establishment of information systems and the design and implementation of training programmes.
- Regarding the three pillars of the project strategy — namely: (a) coordination; (b) training; and (c) awareness-raising and dissemination — the following recommendations were made:
 - ✓ To expand coordination efforts, beyond the Vice-Ministry to include other units mandated with drug control;
 - ✓ To implement the integrated information system;
 - ✓ To offer training courses in line with the specific training needs of the officers of the Ministry, using updated academic teaching material;
 - ✓ To seek and implement mechanisms that support job continuity of officers trained, such as reward-based systems; and
 - ✓ To design two specific communication strategies targeting: (a) the users of the services of the Vice-Ministry and its units; and (b) the Bolivian people as such.

OVERVIEW ON EVALUATIONS (CONTINUED)

PROJECT BOL/D80: PREVENTIVE EDUCATION AND HEALTH PROMOTION IN SCHOOLS

Duration: 18 March to 1 April 2002

Evaluated by: Mr. Claudio Molina Díaz (external consultant, appointed on behalf of UNODC)
Ms. Dora Beatriz Pinelo Navarro (appointed on behalf of the Bolivian Government)

- The mid-term evaluation assessed the progress of this four-year project after two years of implementation.
- The team acknowledged the good progress and visible impact that the project had reached within the first two years. The project has effectively filled a gap in the curricula of the educational system by introducing drug abuse prevention as a cross-cutting issue as part of the educational reform. With respect to the number of educational institutions reached and teachers trained, after two years the project has already exceeded originally planned targets.
- Some delays occurred with regard to the validation process of the teaching material developed by the project. This was considered to be attributable to external factors, such as the high turnover of staff in the counterpart institutions and unexpected poor performance of some consultancies.
- The following recommendations were made:
 - ✓ The members of the Inter-institutional Technical Committee should take a more proactive role, especially *vis-à-vis* the institution they represent. This would help to ensure full support of the institutions to the project. It would also facilitate the supervision of project activities and the finalization of pending tasks, such as the validation of the teaching material.
 - ✓ To strengthen the technical team by: (a) increasing the number of staff, including the recruitment of a specialist in development of the curricula; and (b) providing for upgrading of skills related to the development of training material.
 - ✓ To ensure that teaching material takes into account existing regional, socio-economic, ethnic and cultural characteristics.
 - ✓ To carry out an impact evaluation that clearly measures the achievements of the project in terms of drug abuse reduction. The evaluation should use all available studies on drug abuse trends and the related determining factors.
 - ✓ To start a dialogue with the Ministry of Government to ensure the maintenance of the technical team beyond project end and replication and expansion of the project across the entire educational system.

OVERVIEW ON EVALUATIONS (CONTINUED)

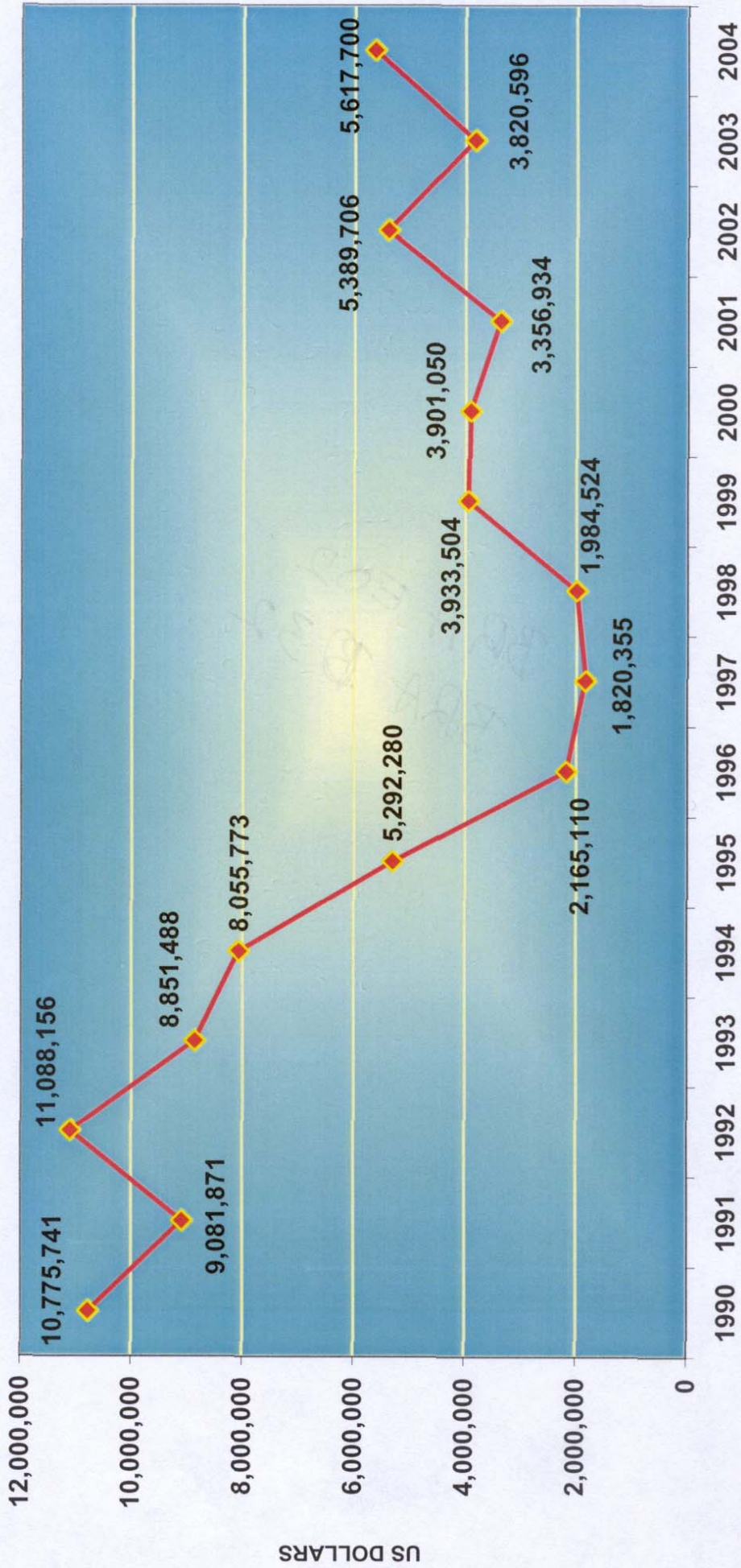
PROJECT BOL/E07: VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND CREATION OF MICRO-ENTERPRISES IN SUPPORT OF COCA REDUCTION IN THE COCHABAMBA TROPICS

Duration: 6 to 21 October 2002

Evaluated by: Mr. Juan Bermejo Zubelzu, (teamleader, appointed on behalf of UNODC)
Mr. Jacob Antonio Marcos Manzur (expert in training appointed on behalf of ILO)
Mr. Oscar Antonio Bonifaz Paz (expert in micro-enterprises, appointed on behalf of the Bolivian Government)

- The mid-term evaluation assessed the validity of the project strategy and the progress of this five-year project after two years of implementation.
- The team found that the project had signed a series of strategic agreements with local institutions both as training institution and as recipient institution. These were key to success. Through these agreements, more than 6,000 young people (of which 40 per cent were women) and 3,000 farmers have received training in only two years, and more than 50 micro-enterprises were assisted in management and marketing. The project has achieved a great ability for delivery and outreach. It has developed a series of training modules that were found to be relevant in terms of the subject matter and in line with the project objective. The evaluation team anticipated that the project will be able to exceed its planned objectives. It also suggested reviewing the project target in this regard.
- The following recommendations were made by the team:
 - ✓ To fine-tune the selection criteria of trainees to ensure the participation only of trainees with potential for further development.
 - ✓ The project should develop mechanisms, for example revolving funds, which would allow young people with insufficient financial resources to participate in the training.
 - ✓ The training modules need to be linked to a clearly identified profile of the future employee. This requires the establishment of work-related competencies and development of teaching material for them.
 - ✓ Regarding micro-enterprises, separate approaches should be developed and pursued for subsistence-oriented micro-enterprises and those that are profit-making.
 - ✓ To strengthen the links with the Ministry of Work in the field of promotion of micro-enterprises.
 - ✓ To offer training courses in line with the specific training needs of the officers of the Ministry, using updated academic teaching material.
 - ✓ To seek and implement mechanisms that support job continuity of officers trained, such as reward-based systems.
 - ✓ To design two specific communications strategies targeting: (a) the users of the services of the Vice-Ministry and its units; and (b) the Bolivian people as such.

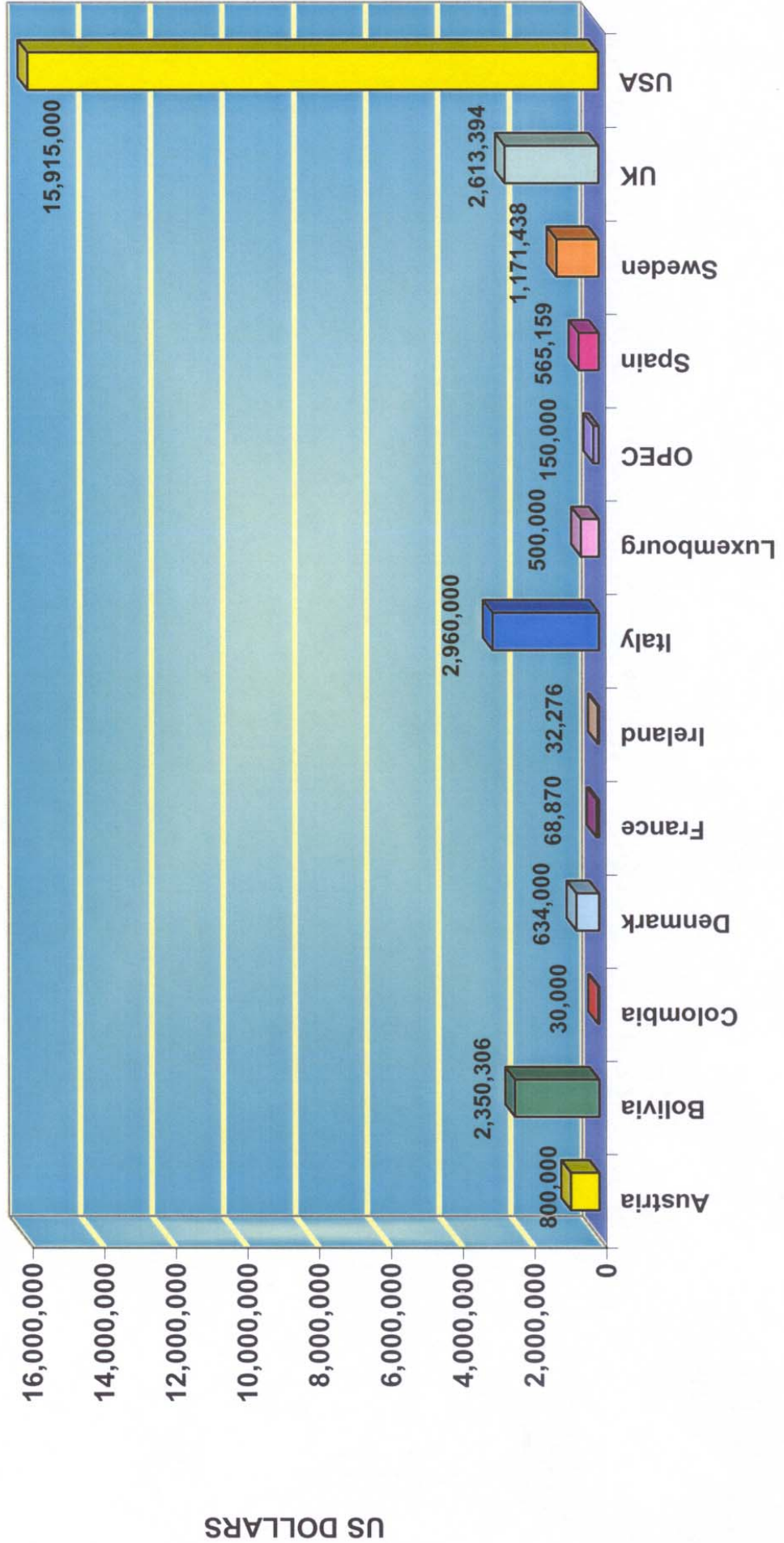
PROJECT EXPENDITURES IN BOLIVIA 1990-2004*
(TOTAL US\$ 85,134,788)



* 2004 expenditures are estimated.

UNODC PROGRAMME IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Contributions to UNODC ongoing projects in Bolivia
 Total US\$ 27,790,440 as at January 2005
 (93% of total Bolivia US\$ 29,782,100 programme budget)



17 YEARS OF LEADERSHIP AND RESULTS IN ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT

- We pioneered alternative development in the Andean region
 - US\$ 185 million worth of projects over the past 17 years, or 58 per cent of total volume
- *****
- Developed or rehabilitated 130,000 hectares of land for agricultural/livestock production, working with some 320 farmers organizations and 90,000 people
 - Created 15 commercially viable agro-businesses, now selling organic coffee, cacao, palm heart, tropical fruits and other products in national and international markets
 - Managed an 80 per cent average crop elimination rate in geographic areas *directly* under UNODC project control *without* forced eradication
 - Helped eliminate 30,000 hectares of coca in the Andean region since 1995
- *****
- Developed effective models to involve farmers in the planning and management of legal income-generating activities, now used by governments and other donors
 - Extensive experience in working with farmers in difficult areas, where illicit markets created violence and conflict, economic distortions, and a breakdown of ethics
 - Seen as apolitical and neutral, genuinely concerned with promoting legal activities to replace illicit crop dependence
 - Work with an excellent network of NGOs and experts in and out of government for project planning, implementation and monitoring
 - Assume project responsibility and accountability, which is not subcontracted to third parties, keeping administrative costs as low as 20 per cent
 - Consistently deliver over 85 per cent of planned annual budgets, a much stronger performance than any other major national or international entity doing alternative development
- *****
- Extensive experience in influencing alternative development planning and coordination, having helped develop Peru's first drug plan (1994) and first drug commission ContraDrogas (DEVIDA) (1996); Bolivia's "Dignity" Plan (1997); and Colombia's alternative development plan (2000)
 - Active in field-level policy and project coordination between recipients and donors
 - Complementary projects in law enforcement, precursor control, and prevention



Ernesto and Sebastian, 15, live in Cochabamba and attend the same school, but at the end of each day, they go home to different worlds.

Ernesto was born and raised in Villa Tunari in the coca-growing tropic of Cochabamba, and his father was arrested for processing cocaine two years ago. Sebastian comes from the city of Oruro. His father is a policeman working in drug control in Cochabamba.

The boys were 14 when they first met and were afraid of finding out whether their fathers had ever crossed paths. Later, they discovered that their fathers had never met, but talking about the situation led them to discuss drugs and drug trafficking and the human and social consequences – consequences they both understand through experience.

After being involved in a class activity to create a mural on drug abuse, the boys formed a group of teenagers to represent their school in debates and inter-school activities to promote a healthy and drug-free lifestyle. Ernesto and Sebastian are exceptional examples from Bolivia's school population of over two million students.

During the early 1990s, preventive educational activities were introduced in Bolivia by non-governmental organizations in coordination with the government and educational authorities. These activities focused on human resources training and the production of educational materials on drug abuse prevention.

After 1995, however, financing for NGOs fell dramatically and, consequently, their activities were reduced. This situation led the government to request support from the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 1998 in order to introduce preventive education into Bolivia's national educational reform. As a result, the "Preventive Education and Health Promotion in Schools" project was developed jointly by the government and UNODC to include comprehensive drug abuse prevention content in school curricula.

The project started in 1999 and was initially proposed to cover 48 districts in nine departments, reaching 900 teachers and 24,500 students.

The project was introduced in the official school curriculum in June 2001, granting it long-term sustainability. The future goal is to extend the project to cover the entire Bolivian educational system.

After three years, the project has expanded to cover 600 schools, 3,000 teachers and 450,000 students – almost 18 times more students with the same potential for action as Ernesto and Sebastian.



BOLIVIA

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