



**ORGANIZATION OF
AMERICAN STATES (OAS)**



MEM
**MULTILATERAL EVALUATION
MECHANISM (MEM)**

**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE
CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)**

**SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL
SECURITY (SMS)**

Bolivia

Evaluation Report on Drug Control

2014



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**Organization of American States (OAS)
Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)**

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)

Bolivia

**EVALUATION REPORT ON DRUG CONTROL
2014**



PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is a diagnostic tool, designed by all member states of the Organization of American States (OAS), to periodically carry out comprehensive, multilateral evaluations on the implementation level of the Plan of Action of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy of member states of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD). As part of the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security (SMS), CICAD is the OAS specialized agency responsible for the implementation of this Mechanism, pursuant to a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile in 1998.

The MEM is not only an evaluation instrument, but has also become a valuable source of information on the progress achieved by the individual and collective efforts of the governments of OAS member states, thus strengthening hemispheric cooperation, promoting dialogue among governmental authorities of member states and precisely channeling assistance to areas requiring greater attention by optimizing resources. The MEM process in itself is assessed by the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) comprised of delegations from all member states, which meets before the onset of each evaluation round to review and strengthen all operational aspects of the mechanism.

The national evaluation reports for the Sixth Round collect the results of the level of implementation of the 27 recommendations, emanating from the Plan of Action 2011-2015 of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, and were drafted by experts in the different areas, assigned by each member state. Experts do not work on their own country's report, guaranteeing the transparent, objective and multilateral nature of the MEM. Each chapter is based on countries' responses to a survey covering the main thematic areas of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction¹, control measures and international cooperation, as well as additional and updated information, provided by the government-appointed coordinating entities.

This report covers the country evaluation for the MEM Sixth Evaluation Round, which covers the 2013 to mid-2014 period. All MEM reports are available through the following webpage: <http://www.cicad.oas.org>.

¹ In accordance with the CICAD Commissioner's agreement at their fiftieth regular session (November 2011), the supply reduction chapter refers exclusively to the topic of illicit crops. For this reason, the CICAD Commissioners decided, at their fifty-fourth regular session (December 2013), that the recommendations in this chapter (11 to 15) would only be applied to those countries that have significant illicit crops.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 1

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITIES, PLACING THEM AT A HIGH POLITICAL LEVEL, WITH THE MISSION TO COORDINATE THE EFFECTIVE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES.

Evaluation: Complete

Bolivia has a national drug authority, the National Anti-Drug Trafficking Council (CONALTID), chaired by the President of the Republic. The Council has a legal basis and a budget. The national authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, control measures, drugs observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation. The country has a coordination mechanism to carry out the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 2

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT, STRENGTHEN AND UPDATE NATIONAL EVIDENCE-BASED STRATEGIES AND POLICIES ON DRUGS.

Evaluation: Complete

Bolivia has a national drug strategy, the Strategy against Drug Trafficking and the Reduction of Excess Coca Crops 2011-2015, which includes the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation. The relevant actors participate in the design, drafting and execution of the National Strategy. Said Strategy has a monitoring and evaluation framework. The country has undertaken activities to update policies, plans and programs in accordance with the evaluation of the Strategy.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 3

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES TO DEVELOP NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FOSTER SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON THIS SUBJECT.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Bolivia has the Bolivian Observatory on Drugs. The country has two demand reduction studies and has priority information related to supply reduction. Information on demand reduction and drug supply is disseminated to all relevant parties.

Bolivia has not carried out a study on the access to patient registers in treatment centers, in the last five years. The country has not carried out a study on the economic and social costs of drugs in the past 10 years.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 4

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT COMPREHENSIVE DEMAND REDUCTION POLICIES, PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS.

Evaluation: Complete

Bolivia has demand reduction programs that include the areas of prevention, early intervention, treatment and rehabilitation, and recovery support services. These programs have been designed using evidence available from well-known organizations in the subject matter. A gender perspective is included in their design, implementation and evaluation. The country monitors and evaluates universal, selective and indicated prevention programs, as well as treatment and rehabilitation. Bolivia has adopted a multisectoral approach with the participation of various sectors.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 5

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF EVIDENCE-BASED UNIVERSAL, SELECTIVE, AND INDICATED PREVENTION PROGRAMS, WITH MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES, AIMED AT DISTINCT TARGET POPULATIONS, INCLUDING AT-RISK GROUPS.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Bolivia has universal prevention programs addressing drug use and targeting the general population, and selective and indicated prevention programs designed based on the presence of risk factors, targeting different population groups.

Bolivia does not have a comprehensive prevention system.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 6

PROMOTE THE INTEGRATION OF TREATMENT AND RECOVERY PLANS AND PROGRAMS INTO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM AND ADDRESS DRUG DEPENDENCE AS A CHRONIC, RELAPSING DISEASE.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Bolivia has a network of facilities in its public health system that are responsible for health needs within its territory. These facilities undertake activities to detect drug use and have screening instruments for early detection of drug use, guidance and brief interventions, and systematically refer persons affected by drug use for treatment in private health services. Residential and out-patient treatment, follow-up, rehabilitation, and recovery support services are provided by private institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The country has an accreditation process for its drug treatment centers. The facilities that provide treatment and rehabilitation coordinate with the private sector to provide care to persons affected by drug use.

Bolivia does not have public sector treatment and follow-up programs, nor does it have monitoring systems for its treatment and rehabilitation programs.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 7

FACILITATE ACCESS FOR DRUG-DEPENDENT PERSONS TO A SYSTEM OF DRUG TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, SOCIAL REINSERTION, AND RECOVERY SERVICES THAT ARE EVIDENCE-BASED AND FOLLOW INTERNATIONALLY-ACCEPTED QUALITY STANDARDS.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Bolivia takes action to facilitate access to treatment and rehabilitation for persons affected by drug use. The treatment and rehabilitation interventions are tailored to the population profiles being served.

Bolivia does not undertake actions to facilitate access to social reinsertion in accordance with the population profiles being served.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 8

EXPLORE THE MEANS OF OFFERING TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, SOCIAL REINSERTION AND RECOVERY SUPPORT SERVICES TO DRUG-DEPENDENT CRIMINAL OFFENDERS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OR IMPRISONMENT.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Bolivia has national legislation that establishes and provides for alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders. The country has an operating budget for a specific program on the subject.

Bolivia does not have standardized operating procedures to identify candidates for the alternatives to incarceration program; it does not monitor progressive participation in these programs, nor does it evaluate said program.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 9

STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS AND SPECIALIZED NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs), IN ORDER TO GENERATE EVIDENCE ON THE DEMAND FOR DRUGS.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Bolivia has a national drug authority that maintains cooperative ties with civil society organizations involved with issues related to drug demand reduction. The information produced by civil society organizations is used to develop demand reduction policies, plans, and programs. Work with these organizations is undertaken through a bidding process, to support and improve their capacity to regularly compile data and produce reports on drug use trends. Additionally, the country reopened the Bolivian Observatory on Drugs, which keeps a record of the academic institutions that work on the topic of drugs.

Bolivia has not established cooperative relationships with relevant academic and research institutions in order to generate evidence on the demand for drugs.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 10

PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN TRAINING AND CONTINUING EDUCATION OF PROFESSIONALS, TECHNICIANS AND OTHERS INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEMAND REDUCTION ACTIVITIES.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Bolivia offers introductory training for personnel who implement programs, as an integral part of its demand reduction plan. Also, offers training programs at the certificate level in order to strengthen the capacities of its technicians and professionals. The technical and professional experts have the option of participating in advanced training programs in demand reduction at the international level. The country's specialized demand reduction training includes a gender perspective. The country monitors and evaluates the training programs it offers, in order to keep them updated and to meet the country's personnel needs.

Bolivia does not offer continuing education on aspects of demand reduction for personnel involved in the implementation of activities in this area.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 11

ADOPT AND/OR IMPROVE COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED MEASURES AIMED AT REDUCING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

Evaluation: Complete

Bolivia has a regulatory framework in place to reduce the illicit supply of drugs, which is currently in force at the national level. Additionally, studies have been carried out on the dynamics of illicit coca crops. The country has identified risk factors based on a comprehensive crime prevention approach, from reports developed by the National Intelligence Department of the Special Force for the Fight against Drug Trafficking (FELCN).



SUPPLY REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 12

ADOPT AND/OR IMPROVE DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS MECHANISMS WITH A VIEW TO CARRYING OUT ASSESSMENTS THAT WILL FACILITATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC POLICIES AIMED AT THE REDUCTION OF THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

Evaluation: Complete

Bolivia, through the Vice Ministry of Social Defense and Controlled Substances and the Vice Ministry of Coca and Comprehensive Development, collects and analyzes information on the implementation of illicit drug supply reduction policies. The country publishes periodic reports presenting the consolidated results and level of progress made in meeting established indicators for national supply reduction policies and plans, which are used in the assessment of the illicit drug supply situation. Bolivia estimates illicit cultivation and drug production based on the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Report on Coca Cultivation Monitoring 2012, which uses digital technology to collect information in the field and to automatically interpret satellite images, and through bilateral cooperation projects.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 13

PROMOTE STUDIES AND RESEARCH THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EARLY IDENTIFICATION AND MONITORING OF NEW AND EMERGING TRENDS THAT COULD PROVIDE UPDATED INFORMATION ON THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

Evaluation: Complete

Bolivia carries out studies to identify new trends in illicit cultivation of crops used for the illicit production of drugs. Information regarding new trends in illicit cultivation has been shared with neighboring countries through print publications. The country has information on the illicit supply of drugs and its connection with other forms of transnational organized crime, which is taken into consideration in the coordinated actions undertaken within the framework of the Strategy against Drug Trafficking and the Reduction of Excess Coca Crops 2011-2015.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 14

ACCORDING TO THE NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, ADOPT COMPREHENSIVE MEASURES, SUCH AS INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES.

Evaluation: Complete

Bolivia carries out manual eradication programs for illicit coca crops. The country eradicated 10,509 hectares of coca in 2011; 11,043 hectares in 2012; and 3,689 hectares through May 2013. The country carries out monitoring in eradicated zones to detect coca re-planting, and monitors new coca planting. Bolivia carries out alternative, integral and sustainable development programs. Civil society and local governments participate in the design process for these programs and projects, which promote social inclusion and poverty reduction.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 15

PROMOTE ACTIONS TO REDUCE THE NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT CAUSED BY THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL POLICIES.

Evaluation: Complete

Bolivia has carried out studies to determine the environmental impact of the activities related to the illicit supply of drugs, and has environmental management tools to address the negative impact on the environment. The country, through the Vice Ministry of Social Defense and Controlled Substances, the Vice Ministry of Coca and Comprehensive Development, the Special Force for the Fight against Drug Trafficking (FELCN) and the National Service for Protected Areas (SERNAP), implements policies regarding drugs and the environment, and coordinates with the various levels of the Bolivian government. The country has signed cooperation agreements to evaluate, prevent and reduce the negative impact of the world drug problem.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 16

IMPLEMENT PROGRAMS TO PREVENT AND REDUCE THE ILLICIT PRODUCTION OF PLANT-BASED AND SYNTHETIC DRUGS.

Evaluation: Complete

Bolivia has mechanisms to detect, identify and gather information related to laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of plant-based and synthetic drugs. The country implements and participates in ongoing training programs on the detection and dismantling of laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of plant-based and synthetic drugs, for law enforcement agents responsible for carrying out control activities. There is also a protocol for the dismantling of laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of drugs.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 17

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES.

Evaluation: Complete

Bolivia has legislation in accordance with the terms of Articles 3 and 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. The country implements the necessary measures to criminalize the intent to manufacture, transport or distribute equipment, materials or substances, to be used in or for the illicit cultivation, production or manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances. Bolivia has regulations for managing controlled chemical substances in the international trade sector, and for cooperation with other States, and has regulations to control the manufacture of and domestic distribution channels for controlled chemical substances. Also, there is an updated register of individuals and corporations handling these substances, controlling, through the licensing of manufacturers and distributors, the production and use of the substances manufactured or distributed. The country conducts regular inspections or audits of establishments authorized to handle controlled chemical substances, and issues administrative and civil penalties to establishments that handle controlled chemical substances for infractions or violations. There is also a competent authority with the powers necessary to coordinate actions to control the diversion of chemical precursors.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 18

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF NARCOTICS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS WITH PSYCHOACTIVE PROPERTIES AND THOSE USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC DRUGS.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Bolivia has legislation for the control of narcotics, psychotropic substances and preparations containing them, implementing the established mechanisms called for in the United Nations Single Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. The country has national authorities that coordinate implementation of the control mechanisms, to prevent diversion to illicit activities. The country provides for the application of administrative and civil penalties for infractions or violations of the regulations governing the work of medical professionals, professional managers, administrators, and legal representatives of establishments that handle narcotics, psychotropic substances, and psychoactive pharmaceutical products.

Bolivia does not have a mechanism to estimate the projected requirement for narcotic drugs in accordance with Article 19 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 19

ENSURE THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY OF NARCOTICS NEEDED FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC USE.

Evaluation: Not started

Bolivia does not conduct periodic evaluations of the availability of narcotics and psychotropic substances, which would include trends in the use of licit substances under international control for medical and scientific purposes, bearing in mind, inter alia, the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO), including an analysis of impediments to adequate availability. The country has not taken steps to correct impediments, in order to ensure the adequate availability of narcotics and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific use.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 20

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Complete

Bolivia conducts periodic evaluations of the strengths and weaknesses of the entities responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes and participates in ongoing training programs in the control of this area. In addition, the country has formal mechanisms for the exchange of information among the entities responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as laws or regulations with regard to law enforcement, including areas related to interdiction and border controls, which provide a suitable framework for the prevention of drug trafficking by air, sea and land. Also, there are regular plans to address prevention of drug trafficking, including provisions for the safe and final disposal of seized drugs.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 21

IDENTIFY NEW TRENDS AND PATTERNS REGARDING ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Complete

Bolivia conducts updated assessments of recent trends in drug trafficking and related crimes, including transnational organized crime and its influence on the dynamics of drug trafficking in the country, new methods and analysis of routes, and of trends through prospective studies. These analyses can be conducted every four or six months or annually, and are distributed internally and confidentially. The country has draft legislation to establish regulations for the control of essential and precursor chemical substances, addressing new trends identified in drug trafficking and related crimes.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 22

PROMOTE IMPROVEMENTS IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Complete

Bolivia has statistical information on drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has a national early warning system on new behaviors of criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking. Also, conducts technical studies and research on drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as on drug characterization and impurity profiling, based on the priorities determined by the specific characteristics of the drug trafficking problem in the country. The country maintains systematic records on the physical and chemical information of the seized substances obtained from these studies.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 23

ADOPT MEASURES FOR EFFECTIVE COOPERATION IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES, COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE, AND THE EXCHANGE OF INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION AMONG COUNTRIES, ASSURING DUE RESPECT FOR THE VARIOUS NATIONAL LEGAL SYSTEMS.

Evaluation: Complete

Bolivia has formal mechanisms for the effective and secure exchange of intelligence information in criminal investigations of cases on drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has formal mechanisms for coordination and exchange of information and best practices for the prevention, investigation and control of activities related to drug trafficking via the Internet. In addition, the country takes part in training workshops on the exchange of information in drug trafficking cases and implements training activities on the use of special investigative techniques and managing the chain of custody for evidence in cases of drug trafficking and related crimes. Also, has legal frameworks and operational guidelines for the investigation of all assets within the scope of drug trafficking cases.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 24

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN, AS APPLICABLE, CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS ASSOCIATED WITH ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.

Evaluation: Complete

Bolivia has criminalized the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. In order to prevent losses or diversion, the country takes the necessary measures to ensure the security of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials that are imported, exported, or in transit. The appropriate marking of firearms is required, permitting identification of the name of the manufacturer, the place of manufacture, and the serial number. Also, the country requires the appropriate marking of any firearms confiscated or forfeited. The country maintains a system of export, import, and international transit licenses for firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. Bolivia has a national authority responsible for coordinating controls on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, which includes the measures in Article 8 of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials of 1997. Additionally, the country maintains a register of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials seized in drug trafficking operations.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 25

ESTABLISH, UPDATE, OR STRENGTHEN LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS IN MATTERS OF PREVENTION, DETECTION, INVESTIGATION, AND PROSECUTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING.

Evaluation: Complete

Bolivia criminalizes money laundering in accordance with the terms of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000. The regulations for the prevention of money laundering and against the financing of terrorism are based on risk management and conform to the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on the subject. The country also has precautionary measures to ensure the custody, management, conservation, execution, and disposition of assets that are instruments, proceeds, benefits, or results of those offenses. The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) operates in accordance with the principles of the EGMONT Group and the recommendations of the FATF on FIUs. Also, there are regulations for the embargo and forfeiture of assets related to money laundering.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 26

CREATE OR STRENGTHEN, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL LEGISLATION, THE COMPETENT NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS, AND THE DISPOSITION OF FORFEITED ASSETS.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Bolivia has a single agency for the management of seized and forfeited assets in cases of drug trafficking and money laundering. The country also has legislation and regulations that establish procedures for management of seized and forfeited assets.

Bolivia does not implement or participate in training to improve procedures and best practices for the management of assets. The functions of the oversight body are established in distinct legal codes, making it difficult to implement them effectively.



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

RECOMMENDATION 27

REAFFIRM THE PRINCIPLE OF COOPERATION CONTAINED IN INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS TO ADDRESS THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, THROUGH ACTIONS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE AND EFFECTIVENESS.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Bolivia permits the extradition of citizens for criminal offenses established pursuant to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, as well as those established pursuant to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000. The country tries individuals whose extradition has been denied on grounds pursuant to Article 4.2.b of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. Additionally, there are legal provisions that enable the country to provide reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking. Bolivia has legal measures authorizing the identification, detection, preventive embargo or seizure, forfeiture of proceeds, materials, equipment or other instrumentalities used or destined to be used in any manner for drug trafficking crimes. The country has mechanisms for administrative cooperation with third party States, through the exchange of information in inquiries into the identity, proceeds, assets, and substances allegedly linked to drug trafficking. The country has also designated a central authority pursuant to Articles 6, 7 and 17 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988; an entity or single point of contact in accordance with paragraph 2, Article 14 of the Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials of 1997; a central authority pursuant to Article 13 of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components, and Ammunition; and a central authority in accordance with Article 3 of the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992 and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000. Bolivia has laws or other legal provisions that allow the use of controlled delivery for narcotics and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons implicated in the crime of drug trafficking.

Bolivia did not provide evidence demonstrating that the country tries persons whose extradition has been denied on the grounds set forth in Article 4.2.a of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.



CONCLUSIONS

The MEM Sixth Evaluation Round report reflects the country's internal reality regarding the implementation of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010) and its Plan of Action (2011-2015) from 2013 to mid-2014. CICAD recognizes that among the 27 common recommendations, Bolivia has completed 16, nine mostly completed, one partially completed and one not started.

In the area of Institutional Strengthening, Bolivia has a national drug authority which functions under the President of the Republic. The country has a national anti-drug strategy and a national observatory on drugs. Most of the priority demand reduction studies exist (2 of 3) and has the majority of the priority supply reduction information (10 of 11).

In the area of Demand Reduction, Bolivia has comprehensive programs in demand reduction, and monitors and evaluates its prevention and treatment and rehabilitation programs. The country has universal, selective and indicated prevention programs, but not a comprehensive prevention system. Different population groups have access to treatment and rehabilitation, but not to social reinsertion tailored to the population profiles being served. Public health facilities conduct early detection screening of drug use, provide guidance and brief intervention, and systematically refer patients to treatment in private institutions and NGOs, which also offer follow-up, rehabilitation and recovery support services. There is a system of accreditation of treatment centers. Bolivia provides alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders. Policies, plans and programs are developed with the support of civil society organizations. However, it has not yet established cooperative relations with academic or research institutions. Introductory and advanced diploma-level training is offered internationally to personnel working on the subject in their areas of technical or professional specialization.

In the area of Supply Reduction, Bolivia has a national regulatory framework that defines illicit drug supply reduction policies. The country gathers and analyzes information to implement supply reduction policies and estimates illicit coca crops and illicit drug production. Additionally, it has carried out studies that allow the identification of new trends in the illicit cultivation of coca used for illicit drug production. Bolivia carries out illicit coca crop eradication programs and integral and sustainable alternative development programs that promote social inclusion and poverty reduction. The country has carried out studies to determine the environmental impact of activities related to the



illicit supply of drugs, has environmental management tools, and has signed cooperation agreements to evaluate, prevent and mitigate the negative impact of illicit coca crops in the country.

In the area of Control Measures, Bolivia has mechanisms to detect and identify laboratories for the illicit manufacture of plant-based and synthetic drugs, as well as protocols for their dismantling.

Regarding the control of pharmaceutical products and controlled chemical substances, Bolivia has adopted most of the measures provided for in international conventions to prevent their diversion to illicit channels. The country has a legal framework, administrative controls for domestic and international trade, cooperates with authorities in other countries and has designated national authorities responsible for fulfilling these obligations. Regarding the control of narcotics, psychotropic substances and preparations containing them, Bolivia has not implemented a methodology for estimating requirements for medical and scientific use, nor has it carried out regular evaluations that include trends in use or the analysis of impediments to ensuring adequate availability.

Bolivia has formal mechanisms for the exchange of information among agencies responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as formal mechanisms for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information. The country has ongoing training programs for personnel in these areas. In addition, it collects statistical information regarding drug trafficking and related crimes at the national level and has an early warning system for new behaviors of criminal organizations. Bolivia updates legislation based on the identification of new trends and has legislation establishing provisions for the safe and final disposal of seized drugs.

The regulations that criminalize the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials include measures to prevent loss or diversion in the course of legal trade. Bolivia has a national authority responsible for coordinating controls in this area. A specific register of such materials seized in operations and activities related to drug trafficking exists.

Bolivia has regulations that criminalize, prevent and control money laundering, as well as a Financial Investigations Unit, in accordance with international requirements. In addition, an agency exists that is responsible for the management and disposal of assets seized and forfeited in drug trafficking and money laundering cases, and guidelines



for the appropriate management of such assets have been established. However, the country does not offer or participate in training related to this topic.

In the area of International Cooperation, Bolivia has ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992 and has designated central authorities in said conventions. The country has legal provisions to permit the extradition for the crime of drug trafficking and money laundering. Also, the country has legal provisions for providing reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and money laundering. In addition, the country has legal provisions that permit the use of controlled delivery of narcotics and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons involved in the crime of drug trafficking.

CICAD recognizes Bolivia for its continued participation and commitment during the Sixth Evaluation Round of the MEM. In accordance with its national situation, the country is encouraged to fully implement the Plan of Action (2011-2015) of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010).



SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF COMPLIANCE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING		
NO.	RECOMMENDATION	EVALUATION
1	Establish and/or strengthen national drug authorities, placing them at a high political level, with the mission to coordinate the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies.	COMPLETE
2	Design, implement, strengthen and update national evidence-based strategies and policies on drugs.	COMPLETE
3	Establish and/or strengthen National Observatories on Drugs or similar technical offices to develop national drug information systems and foster scientific research on this subject.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
DEMAND REDUCTION		
4	Develop and implement comprehensive demand reduction policies, plans and/or programs.	COMPLETE
5	Design and implement a comprehensive system of evidence-based universal, selective, and indicated prevention programs, with measurable objectives, aimed at distinct target populations, including at-risk groups.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
6	Promote the integration of treatment and recovery plans and programs into the public health system and address drug dependence as a chronic, relapsing disease.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
7	Facilitate access for drug-dependent persons to a system of drug treatment, rehabilitation, social reintegration, and recovery services that are evidence-based and follow internationally-accepted quality standards.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
8	Explore the means of offering treatment, rehabilitation, social reinsertion and recovery support services to drug-dependent criminal offenders as an alternative to criminal prosecution or imprisonment.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
9	Strengthen governmental relationships with academic and research institutions and specialized non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in order to generate evidence on the demand for drugs.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
10	Promote and strengthen training and continuing education of professionals, technicians and others involved in the implementation of demand reduction activities.	MOSTLY COMPLETE



SUPPLY REDUCTION		
11	Adopt and/or improve comprehensive and balanced measures aimed at reducing the illicit supply of drugs.	COMPLETE
12	Adopt and/or improve data collection and analysis mechanisms with a view to carrying out assessments that will facilitate the development of public policies aimed at illicit supply of drugs reduction.	COMPLETE
13	Promote studies and research that contribute to the early identification and monitoring of new and emerging trends that could provide updated information on the illicit supply of drugs.	COMPLETE
14	According to the needs of each country, adopt comprehensive measures, such as integral and sustainable alternative development and law enforcement initiatives.	COMPLETE
15	Promote actions to reduce the negative impact on the environment caused by the world drug problem, in accordance with national policies.	COMPLETE
CONTROL MEASURES		
16	Implement programs to prevent and reduce the illicit production of synthetic and plant-based drugs.	COMPLETE
17	Adopt or strengthen control measures in order to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities.	COMPLETE
18	Adopt or strengthen control measures to prevent the diversion of narcotics, psychotropic substances, pharmaceutical products with psychoactive properties and those used in the production of synthetic drugs.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
19	Ensure the adequate availability of narcotics needed for medical and scientific use.	NOT STARTED
20	Strengthen national organizations for the control of illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	COMPLETE
21	Identify new trends and patterns regarding illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	COMPLETE
22	Promote improvements in information systems on illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	COMPLETE
23	Adopt measures for effective cooperation in criminal investigations, investigation procedures, collection of evidence, and the exchange of intelligence information among countries, assuring due respect for the various national legal systems.	COMPLETE
24	Adopt or strengthen, as applicable, control measures for the illicit trafficking of firearms, munitions, explosives, and other related materials associated with illicit drug trafficking.	COMPLETE



25	Establish, update, or strengthen legislative and institutional frameworks in matters of prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering.	COMPLETE
26	Create or strengthen, in accordance with national legislation, the competent national organizations for the management of seized and/or forfeited assets, and the disposition of forfeited assets.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION		
27	Reaffirm the principle of cooperation contained in international instruments to address the world drug problem, through actions to ensure compliance and effectiveness.	MOSTLY COMPLETE



GLOSSARY

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Relevant actors: includes civil society, scientific community, university based researchers, government at the national, regional and local levels.

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

Alternatives to incarceration: vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but most involve suspension of the judicial process provided the offender volunteers to participate in a monitored drug treatment program.

Available evidence: use of information, from different sources, to support an effect with an adequate degree of confidence, so that it can be used as a basis for a particular recommendation. The quality of the information sources will indicate the level of confidence for the estimate of the effect.

Comprehensive (prevention) system: organizations and programs that provide addiction prevention services, and are interconnected with each other and with several organizations, programs and channels that provide support services.

Indicated prevention programs: a set of actions targeting persons who use drugs.

Public health system: Includes all organizations, institutions and resources whose principal objective is to carry out activities designed to improve health. The majority of national health systems include the public, private, traditional and informal sectors. The four primary functions of a health system include: provision of services, generation of resources, financing and management.

Selective prevention programs: a set of actions targeting a specific segment of the population, which, because of personal, social, family, or socio-cultural and related characteristics, is vulnerable to the diverse risk factors leading to drug use.



Social reinsertion: any social intervention with the aim of integrating former or current problem drug users into the community. The three ‘pillars’ of social reinsertion are (1) housing, (2) education and (3) employment (including vocational training). May also be referred to as “social re-integration.”

Universal prevention programs: a set of preventive actions targeting the entire population independent of risk.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

Regulatory framework: the set of established laws and regulations that governs the activities of the institutions responsible for the formulation, development and application of drug supply reduction policies and/or programs.

Risk factors: risk factors are those conditions that contribute to the emergence or strengthening of illicit activities and/or to the neutralization of law enforcement activities.

Social inclusion: a situation which ensures that all citizens, without exception, are able to exercise their rights, use their skills, and take advantage of opportunities available to them.

Vulnerable populations: those sectors or population groups that, due to poverty, ethnic origin, health, age, gender or disability, are unable to develop and improve their circumstances. This vulnerability places such persons at a disadvantage with regard to exercising their full rights and freedoms.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

Drug characterization and impurity profiling: use of scientific laboratory information in support of law enforcement operation work, aimed at establishing links between drug samples. It consists of the systematic collection and sharing, in a standardized form, of physical and chemical information on a drug seizure, including the analysis and use of trace impurities to link different drug samples.



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