

MULTIANNUAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME

BOLIVIA 2017-2020

1. The overall lines for the EU response**1.1. Strategic objectives of the EU's relationship with Bolivia**

The strategic objectives of the relationship between the EU and its Member States and Bolivia are set in the Joint European Strategy (JES):¹

The JES is based on a commitment to working together and achieving significant, qualitative progress in the European cooperation model in Bolivia. Accordingly, the initiative sets out the following joint positions for the Plurinational State of Bolivia and its European partners:

- a. *Under the JES, it will be considered crucial to help the Bolivian State **deepen the democratic** process as regards its institutions and promote a favourable environment for the inclusive participation of all stakeholders in the comprehensive development of the Vivir Bien² approach. The JES's support will therefore be deemed important for strengthening the role of the government, the Plurinational Legislative Assembly, the judicial and local authorities, and civil society organisations. The JES will promote greater involvement of women in all areas and compliance with the principle of gender equality. It will also seek to make Bolivia's institutions more effective with regard to human rights, the enjoyment of fundamental rights, good governance and the application of the legal framework.*
- b. *The JES will support the formation of **complementary and inclusive partnerships** with all stakeholders in Vivir Bien, placing particular importance on coordinated support with the central government with regard to strengthening the capacities of Governors' Offices and Municipalities in accordance with the Framework Law on Autonomy and Decentralisation and the Comprehensive State Planning System. It will also acknowledge the importance of the private and community sector within the diverse economy as drivers of growth, jobs, investment and innovation, with a key role in the reduction of poverty and the development of sustainable production systems. The construction of these partnerships will also include an analysis of the role of civil society organisations as key stakeholders in Vivir Bien, together with local and parliamentary authorities. Under these partnerships, it will be particularly important to count on the inclusion of the judicial authorities in the judicial reform process.*
- c. *The JES will guarantee a commitment to the development and implementation of **common results frameworks at sectoral level**, with a manageable number of indicators in accordance with the 2016-2020 Economic and Social Development Plan. This*

¹ Paragraphs 50 and 51 of the JES of 23/09/2016.

² The "vivir bien" (living well) concept, enshrined in the Bolivian Constitution, refers to the practices and visions of indigenous peoples, with at its core a life in harmony with nature and the larger community.

commitment will foster joint evaluation processes, based on the national and sectoral development plans.

- d. The JES, together with the Ministry of Development Planning, will ensure the **transparency of its operations** through the public, regular, detailed and timely dissemination of the European commitments, the sums spent and allocated, and the results obtained through the coordinated European effort.*

In this context, the priority measures to be implemented under the JES beginning in 2017 in accordance with the commitments in the Agenda on Development Effectiveness are the following:

- Guarantee that the measures described in the JES are aligned with and complementary to the Patriotic Agenda 2025 and the 2016-2020 Economic and Social Development Plan.*
- Seek to increase the proportion of resources used by national budget execution and procurement systems, as well as financial reporting standards.*
- Seek to ensure that all new programmes, projects and cooperation initiatives are defined in the division of work to be established under the JES.*

1.2. Choice of sectors

Based on Bolivia's specific conditions and needs, the *Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social 2016-2020* (Economic and Social Development Plan for 2016-2020 – PDES) and the EU's and Switzerland's JES for 2017-2020, the following sectors have been selected for intervention:

1. Justice reform and fight against corruption
2. Fight against illicit drugs and control of surplus coca cultivation
3. Water, sanitation and natural resources management

The proposed interventions in these sectors will contribute to the 2030 Agenda and will put into practice the EU's approach to financing sustainable development and poverty eradication as set in 2015 at the Addis Ababa Conference.

More specifically, this multiannual indicative programme (MIP) will contribute to the achievement of the following sustainable development goals for Bolivia:

- SDG 2 — Zero Hunger: through actions aimed at reducing food insecurity levels in zones of outward migration (focal sector 2).
- SDG 3 — Good Health and Wellbeing: through actions aimed at reducing the prevalence of drug and alcohol consumption (focal sector 2).
- SDG 5 — Gender Equality: besides promoting equal access to resources and basic services across all interventions, in accordance with the EU Gender Action Plan II,

this MIP includes specific actions to reduce gender-based crime and to increase access to justice for victims of gender-based violence (focal sector 1).

- SDG 6 — Clean water and Sanitation: through actions aimed at increasing access to sanitation, improving water quality and fostering integrated water resource management (focal sector 3).
- SDG 12 — Responsible Consumption and Production: through actions related to sustainable use of forest and biodiversity as well as knowledge and practices (focal sector 3).
- SDG 15 — Life on Land: through actions aimed at conservation and restoration of ecosystems, and halting of deforestation and desertification (focal sector 3).
- SDG 16 — Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions: through actions aimed at increasing access to justice, strengthening citizen participation, improving transparency, and fighting corruption (focal sector 1).

Research and Innovation can play an important role in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and should be considered of cross-cutting nature in support of the specific needs and priorities for Bolivia.

The objectives set by the recent Communication on Partnership Framework for Migration³ in principle do not seem relevant for the Bolivian context. However, the management of internal migration flows has become a key pillar of the national policy to control the surplus of coca leaf cultivation (focal sector 2). Addressing the food security and socioeconomic development of Bolivia's most vulnerable regions is crucial to diminishing certain domestic migration flows.

1) Justice reform and the fight against corruption

Promoting good governance is a core aim of EU development policy and is key to reducing poverty and to Bolivia's achieving the sustainable development goals (SDG 16 — Peace and Justice). Bolivia's good governance progress currently very much depends on successful reform of the justice system and on a significant reduction of corruption. Since 2013, the EU Delegation, together with other European and international partners, has been engaged in supporting this reform process.

The 2009 Bolivian Constitution aims to build a justice system that complies with international human rights norms, recognises indigenous justice systems, pays particular attention to the protection of individual rights, and focuses on marginalised groups such as women, children, young people, families and the elderly. However, in its Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES) for 2016-2020 (pillar 11.2), the government recognises that the justice system is

³ COM(2016) 385 - Communication from the Commission to the European parliament, the European Council, the Council and the European Investment Bank on establishing a new Partnership Framework with third countries under the European Agenda on Migration.

in crisis, due to delays and corruption, among other problems.⁴ To provide a comprehensive response to citizens' demands for better justice services, the PDES makes justice reform a political and developmental priority and sets a number of objectives, including a transformation of the sector to guarantee access, speed, equity, transparency and respect for the values of *vivir bien* (living well).

At the same time, the PDES (pillar 11.1) calls for a new model of public management based on civil servants' high commitment and active fight against corruption at all levels. This includes the creation of a monitoring mechanism that evaluates performance and detects corruption. Public employees will have to be trained to implement this. It also lists e-government as a key tool to increase transparency and limit opportunities for corruption.

In June 2016, a National Justice Summit took place to discuss sector reform. This event gathered representatives from the government, the judiciary and civil society to build a common vision towards the so-called 'justice revolution'. The Summit is the starting point for the reform process and should pave the way for the definition of short-, medium- and long-term reform objectives, developed in a structured, comprehensive and overarching strategy that can lead to action plans and budgetary allocations. It should also enable the international community to define appropriate actions to support the reform process.

The Summit focused on six working areas: i) selection of senior judicial authorities; ii) delays in justice; iii) **access to justice**; iv) **fight against corruption**; v) criminal policy and penal justice, and vi) training, recruitment, **capacity building** and disciplinary control of justice public officials.

EU support for the justice sector and the fight against corruption is set in the context of the EU Agenda for Action on Democracy Support and the 2030 Agenda. It is based on a strategic, long-term political approach and anchored in national priorities. The EU will continue to encourage Bolivia's national authorities to prepare a comprehensive reform strategy while fostering citizen and civil society engagement. Accordingly, a mixed approach combining institutional capacity building and fighting corruption, with specific actions addressing key constraints to service delivery, seems to be the best supporting strategy at this point. However, EU support should also be flexible in order to respond to the different priorities and needs identified by the reform process and thus to achieve sustainable results. The following main areas have been identified as the entry points for EU support:

Justice access for all (SDGs 16.3 and 16.6). A main problem of the justice sector in Bolivia is low access. The high cost and ritualism of ordinary law proceedings constitute a significant barrier for most people. Many of the country's 339 municipalities are not covered by a first instance tribunal. Free legal assistance and public conciliation support are mainly available in urban areas. Different options to allow greater and fairer access to justice, including decentralisation of services and e-justice systems, are currently under analysis within the government. Existing alternative mechanisms (conciliation, arbitration and customary, essentially active in rural areas) need reinforcement.

⁴ PDES, p. 159.

Fight against corruption (SDG 16.5). According to the Transparency International corruption perception index for 2015, Bolivia had a score of 34, which has remained relatively stable over the past years. Since 2009, Bolivia has a national plan for transparency and fighting corruption, enforced by Supreme Decree N° 214, with the final objective of creating a culture of zero tolerance for corruption. The decree, implemented by the Ministry of Transparency and Fighting Corruption, focuses on three main areas: strengthening citizen participation, improving the transparency of public institutions and access to information, and measures to eliminate corruption. Nevertheless, corruption remains a major issue in Bolivia, undermining the population's trust in key institutions, such as the judiciary and the police. The EU will provide support for completing the regulative framework and strengthening its implementation.

In addition to improving access to justice and fighting corruption, and in line with the EU Gender Action Plan II, the EU will support initiatives (including building capacity for gender equality work) to prevent gender-based crime and improve access to justice for gender-based violence victims (SDG 5.2); this is a matter of significant concern for Bolivian civil society and the government. Bolivia has made significant regulatory progress in this area in recent years (e.g. Law 348 for women living free of violence), but effective implementation is lagging behind.

It is expected that lower levels of corruption and a more effective judiciary will significantly contribute to better results in the other two sectors of EU intervention. For example, it will make the fight against illicit drugs more effective and will improve the implementation of environmental legislation, which is particularly dependent on effective law enforcement. Given the relevance of environmental legislation for sector 3 of this MIP, there may be specific support envisaged in the area of environmental justice.

2) Fight against illicit drugs and control of surplus coca cultivation

After a decade of involvement in alternative development programmes in coca production areas, the EU has in recent years supported the Bolivian government in developing a comprehensive counter-narcotics strategy. EU cooperation now covers a wide range of critical areas of the fight against drug trafficking. This evolution has been particularly relevant after the departure in 2013 of US agencies involved in the sector (NAS and USAID), which has left the EU as the only actor providing financial support to Bolivian work in this area.

Prior to the election of Evo Morales in 2006, counter-narcotics policies in Bolivia focused on forced eradication of coca fields combined with alternative development. Subsequently, a 'Bolivian model' was developed, combining the reduction and 'social control' of coca production, alternative development, and interdiction. Recent data from the United Nations Office against Drugs and Crime (UNODC) shows that coca cultivation in the country decreased by 34 % between 2012 and 2015. According to the government, Bolivian authorities eradicated 11 019 ha of coca in 2015. In 2015, the Special Counter-Narcotics Police Force (FELC-N) reported an increase of 42 % in the destruction of cocaine

hydrochloride processing labs compared to 2014. Seizures of cocaine have also significantly increased in recent years.

However, drug production and trafficking (hydrochloride, base paste and marihuana) and related crimes (money laundering, diversion of precursors and corruption) have increased and are a security problem, though at a lower level than for other countries in the region. They are also a significant obstacle to successful economic development. Despite the improved results of anti-narcotics operations, the growing presence of national and international criminal gangs is a matter of concern.

The counter-narcotics sector in Bolivia has an outdated legal and regulatory framework (law 1008) which is currently under revision. To improve sector coordination, the government issued a national Strategy to Fight Drugs and Reduce Surplus Coca 2011-2015 (ELCN, 2012) and a corresponding action plan (2013). The ELCN complements the National Strategy for Comprehensive Development with Coca 2011-2015 (ENDIC). The new national Strategy to Fight Drugs and Reduce Surplus Coca 2016-2020 (ELCN&CCEC) was adopted at the end of 2016, whereas the new ENDIC until 2020 is currently under preparation..

The ELCN makes clear that comprehensive national solutions are needed to fight drug trafficking and identifies three working pillars: supply reduction, demand reduction, and reduction of surplus cultivation of coca leaf. The new strategy for 2016-2020 will most likely be in line with the previous one. The ENDIC 2016-2020 is under preparation and, as stated in the PDES, will focus on supporting the creation of ‘productive complexes⁵’ using a territorial approach.

The National Council for the Fight against Illicit Drugs Trafficking (CONALTID) was reorganised by Supreme Decree 0649 from 29 September 2010. CONALTID acts as a central coordination unit for different ministries and is supported by the EU. Decree 0649 also created the National Council for Revalorisation, Production, Commercialisation and Industrialisation of Coca Leaf (CONCOCA) which will be operational soon. The government has significantly increased its budget allocation to the sector over the last few years, in particular to the FELC-N and to the National Fund for Alternative Development (FONADAL).

In line with Bolivia’s national counter-narcotics strategy and EU drugs policy for 2013-2020, the 2030 Agenda and with full respect for human rights, EU support focuses on three main areas:

- I. The **fight against production and trafficking (SDG 16.4)**, the reduction of coca leaf surplus cultivation and law enforcement. This has included building capacity in public entities such as the FELC-N, the Chief Public Prosecutor, the General Directorate for Migration, the National Customs Office, the Joint Military and Police Force, the Financial Investigation Unit and the CONALTID. Under the current budget support programme, funding will be provided to improve the sector’s legal and regulatory

⁵ A Bolivian adaptation of the concept of integrated value chains, which gives particular importance to community and social development. PDES pp 104-117.

framework, the effectiveness of police operations and intelligence activities, the reduction of coca cultivation, the mainstreaming of the sector policy in relevant public entities, and the participation of civil society. In addition, the EU is funding the UNODC annual coca leaf monitoring report and drugs seizures destruction observation. Bolivian institutions in charge of the fight against illicit drugs will also benefit from a major police technical assistance programme to be implemented by a consortium of EU Member States. Current programmes already link to interventions under focal sector 1 of this MIP to strengthen the judicial system and therefore improve the prosecution of drug-related crimes, and to interventions under sector 3, with the EU Delegation supporting the collaboration between Bolivian institutions in charge of the fight against illicit drugs and the department in charge of protected areas.

- II. **Demand reduction (SDG 3.5)**, in line with the Bolivian National Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (2013). This includes preventing drug abuse, rehabilitation of drug addicts, and reintegration of small-scale drug criminals into the workforce. The plan (and EU support) envisages the improvement of the legal and regulatory framework, the creation of a regulatory body in the field of prevention and rehabilitation, the incorporation of innovative concepts, and nationwide capacity building. The PDES aims to reduce the prevalence of drug and alcohol consumption in Bolivia by 5 % by 2020.
- III. **Comprehensive development with coca⁶ (SDG 2)**. This aims to reduce excess coca cultivation by offering alternative economic and employment opportunities to coca growers, while ensuring environmental sustainability. The ongoing budget support programme PAPS 2 supports the implementation of the ENDIC 2011-2015, whose main goals are to diversify agriculture production, create employment and improve living conditions both in coca production areas and zones of outward migration. Experience in the past ten years has shown links between the expansion of coca cultivation and food insecurity in other non-coca growing parts of the country. Indeed, the success of forced eradication, coca rationalisation and alternative development programmes is counterbalanced by an influx of new settlers farming coca (mainly impoverished peasant farmers from the *Altiplano*). Efforts to try to reduce the extension of coca in traditional cultivation areas are undermined if nothing is done to diminish migration flows in areas vulnerable in terms of food security. To address this, it is important to support the socioeconomic development of outward migration areas and to reinforce communities' resilience to the effects of climate change. A new EUR 20 million budget support programme targeting those particular areas/issues and aligned with the PDES is expected to start in 2016. Moreover, this budget support programme will benefit from a PRO-ACT⁷ top up of EUR 7 million, which will focus

⁶ alternative development.

⁷ 'Supporting the poor and food insecure to react to crises and strengthen resilience', under the Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture component of the GPGC, to tackle the impact of 'el Niño'. The top up will focus on addressing the causes of chronic lack of micro-elements (iron and zinc), improving the adoption of agricultural good practices to increase resilience against droughts, increasing diversification of agricultural production and strengthening food insecurity monitoring mechanisms.

on the most vulnerable and food insecure areas. Efforts in the agriculture/rural development and food security sectors are also aligned with the Bolivian Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDCs), where agriculture and forestry production are deemed to be key for poverty reduction and adaptation to climate change.

3) Water, sanitation and natural resources management

The Government of Bolivia aims to promote the integrated development and sustainable use of natural resources to guarantee the well-being of its population. Accordingly, it promotes a balance of production and consumption in order to satisfy the need of Bolivian people for '*el Vivir Bien*', while at the same time protecting the regenerative and adaptive capacities of the environment in all its components — forests, water, soil, etc.

The 2009 Constitution and the 2012 *Ley de la Madre Tierra* (Law of Mother Earth) set out Bolivia's endorsement of the human right to water and sanitation and its vision of natural resources management. This is further developed in pillars 2 (Universalisation of basic services) and 9 (Environmental sovereignty with integral development) of the PDES. These pillars focus on the availability of basic services, sustainable productive systems, water resources, forests and protected areas, waste management and prevention of natural disasters. The Ministry of Environment and Water Institutional Strategic Plan for 2014-2018 is firmly set in this framework and aims to contribute to the PDES national targets and to the climate-change-related commitments made by Bolivia at the Conference of Parties in 2015 through its intended nationally determined contribution.

In the past five years, the EU has supported the sector through a number of interventions, of which the most noteworthy were four sectoral budget support programmes and one programme estimate aiming to: a) improve access to water and sanitation services, mostly in poor rural and suburban areas; b) manage river basins at national and local level, taking into account climate change, deforestation and natural disasters; c) manage Bolivia's natural protected areas and d) the environmental protection and economic development of areas affected by pollution from mining activities. Important capacity building activities accompanied these interventions.

Overall results have been satisfactory and alignment to government priorities full. However, there is agreement that further integration has to be achieved between different sub-sectors (water, environment, river basins, natural resources, sanitation, etc.) for the EU to be aligned with the new vision of the MEW. Interventions proposed under this MIP will therefore, as much as possible, support MEW's integrated approach to water, sanitation, environment and natural resource management, recognising their strong links and interdependences. The Delegation will also support coordination with other ministries that may have an impact on this sector such as for agriculture and energy which are key sectors within the Bolivian policy on climate change (ref. INDCs presented at COP21).

Moreover, this MIP will aim at supporting those geographical areas and sectors that present major gaps with respect to national development targets and the 2030 Agenda with Sustainable Development Goals. This is the case, for example, of sanitation, especially in

rural and peri-urban areas, where needs are the highest, interventions more costly and stigmatisation greater. In the case of environment, it will be crucial to focus on areas of strategic importance for the well-being of the Bolivian population, as for example the five protected areas supplying water to the main Bolivian cities, the wetlands recognised under the RAMSAR Convention for their biodiversity value and the forest areas that provide the highest economic contribution through forest products.

The proposed approach is in line with and contributes to the Joint European Strategy priority sector *Environment and Climate Change*, and specifically to three of its subsectors: water & sanitation, forests & biodiversity and water basins & irrigation. The Delegation will endeavor to promote the principle of equal access and control over clean water, and equitable engagement in its management, enjoyed by girls and women, as per objective n. 16 of the EU Gender Action Plan II.

2. Financial overview

1. Justice reform and fight against corruption	EUR 20,000,000	12,6 %
2. Fight against illicit drugs and control of surplus coca cultivation	EUR 50,000,000	31,6 %
3. Water, sanitation and natural resources management	EUR 86,366,800	54,5 %
Cross-cutting support measures	EUR 2,000,000	1,3 %
Total	EUR 158,366,800	100 %

3. EU support per sector

3.1 Justice reform and fight against corruption (EUR 20 million)

3.1.1 The following overall and specific **objectives** will be pursued:

Overall objective: to enhance justice and reduce corruption in Bolivia, to be in line with international and regional norms and standards and Bolivian human rights commitments.

Specific objective 1: contribute to strengthen the independence, impartiality, transparency and effectiveness of the justice sector (SDG 16.6).

Specific objective 2: to improve population access to justice services in order to facilitate the exercise of fundamental rights, with particular emphasis on vulnerable groups and victims of gender violence (SDG 16.3).

Specific Objective 3: contribute to reduce corruption levels within the public administration by promoting transparent institutions and the implementation of policies for the prevention and fight against corruption (SDG 16.5).

3.1.2. For each of the specific objectives the main expected **results** are:

Expected Result a): Pertinent and viable guidelines for a comprehensive justice reform (including short, medium and long term actions, credible budget allocations and smart indicators) are under execution.

Expected Result b): Improved quality and effectiveness of the justice sector in the frame of the full respect of human rights.

Expected Result c): Improved population access to justice services, especially for vulnerable groups.

Expected Result d): Improved effectiveness of the gender based violence prevention services and of assistance and protection to victims.

Expected Result e): Integrated National Policies for prevention and transparency aiming at reducing corruption levels, under execution.

f) A comprehensive, pertinent and credible plan to fight against corruption and to recover assets within the public sector is under execution.

3.1.3. For each result, the main **indicators** are:

ER a) Indicators:

- Adoption of a comprehensive, pertinent and credible strategic document defining guidelines for the Justice Reform (including short, medium and long term actions).
- Government expenditure in the justice sector (as a percentage of the National Budget).
- Progress of Bolivia in the International Governance Indicators (Voice and Accountability, Regulatory Quality, Rule of law and control of corruption and others)
- Existence of an institutional mechanism to monitor the implementation of the Justice Reform (Implementation Commission).

ER b) Indicators:

- Number of justice professionals (judges, prosecutors, policemen, investigators and others) that are recruited/nominated on the basis of objective and transparent criteria.
- Number of pending cases per 100 inhabitants per matter.
- Clearance rate (number of resolved cases over the number of incoming cases).
- Delays measured by length (in months) of the proceedings, per matter.
- Development and implementation of new *smart* judicial and prosecution management models.
- Availability of information about the judicial system for the general public.

ER c) Indicators:

- National coverage of first level courts and to comprehensive and free justice services (Plurinational Integral Service-SIJPLU), Plurinational System for Assistance to Victims-SEPDAVI), Plurinational System for Public legal Aid/Defence-SEPDEP and others).
- Attention rate of legal assistance and other services, per matter (n. of people receiving assistance over n. of people seeking it).
- Number of cases referred to alternative dispute resolution mechanisms through conciliation and national coverage.
- National coverage of pilot mobile justice services.

ER d) Indicators:

- Prevalence of girls and women who have experienced physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months (disaggregated by age).⁸
- Geographical coverage of assistance services for the victims of gender based violence
- % of victim-survivor of violence (physical, sexual, mental or others) including trafficking and forced labour who received assistance and rehabilitation services in the last 12 months.

ER e) Indicators:

- A national regulation for access to public information adopted and implemented.
- Creation, adoption and implementation of a comprehensive set of indicators on Transparency and Anticorruption in line with international standards.
- Number and quality of accountability reports provided by State institutions.
- On the basis of a mapping of risks in courts, prosecutors' offices, police stations and other public entities, creation of a risk management system that would allow planning of anticorruption initiatives

ER f) Indicators:

- Number of cases referred for discipline or prosecution following investigation and number of referred cases resulting in the imposition of discipline or punishment.
- Number of public servants who undergo verification of their revenues and goods declarations.⁹

⁸ EU Gender Action Plan (GAP) and SDG 5.2.

⁹ Declaración Jurada de Bienes y Rentas.

- The Integrated Information system on Anti-corruption and Recuperation of Goods by the State (SIARBE) is linked to the monitoring systems of judicial and prosecution proceedings.
- Number of prosecutions aiming at assets/funds recovery ending in actual recovery.
- Number of complaints for acts of corruption at national level.

More precise indicators (disaggregated by gender and age, whenever possible) will be developed at the formulation stage for Financing Agreement on the basis of the Strategic Reform Plan that should emerge from the National Justice Summit. At the same time, baseline data and targets will be established, wherever missing.

3.1.4. **Donor coordination and policy dialogue** are:

Donors' coordination is ensured through the work of the International Group on Justice (GIJ), which over the last few years has been working closely with national authorities to support the whole reform process. A broad policy dialogue on the justice sector with Bolivian institutions is in place, through formal and informal channels (troika dialogue, seminars, provision of international expertise, bilateral and multilateral round tables, etc.). The GIJ has also been active as regards coordination between donors in the sector. The group meets at least once a month facilitating the sharing of information about bilateral programming. At present, the GIJ is working on developing a common results framework to avoid overlapping and to foster complementarity.

The group also formulated an agreed common agenda for the international community, which has considerably enhanced the quality and effectiveness of the policy dialogue.

To date, there is no specific coordination mechanism for the fight against corruption, although the Delegation maintains a fruitful dialogue with the relevant Ministry. As part of the EU intervention under this MIP, the Delegation will support the enhancement of coordination among donors interested in this area of work and the relevant government institutions.

3.1.5. The Government's **financial and policy commitments** are:

The sum of the Ministry of Transparency's and the Justice Sector's¹⁰ share of the national budget for 2015 is 0.56 %, most of it for salaries, with almost no provision for investment. The figure is well below international norms. The Government is asking the judiciary to improve its performance and resolve the backlog of pending cases as a precondition to increasing the budget allocation for this sector.

¹⁰ Including Ministry of Justice, Supreme Audit institution, General Prosecutor Office, Ombudsmen, General Attorney Office, Constitutional Court and the Judiciary.

In bilateral meetings, the government has committed to fund the reform process, once a strategy emerges from the Summit, with clear results and indicators. The international community plans to provide complementary funds to support key areas of reform.

3.1.6. The overall **risk assessment** of the sector intervention:

The justice sector has often been criticised in the media and by Government for its cumbersome procedures, the substantial number of pending cases leading to abnormal delays and extended use of preventive detention, corruption, and the poor condition of prisons.

Insufficient allocation of Government funds (to both the Justice sector and the fight against corruption) seems to be a major risk associated with EU intervention, along with the weak capacity of the different public bodies concerned, notably in terms of human resources and leadership.

The EU should adopt a step-by-step approach, taking into account the present absorption capacities of the concerned institutions and the political sensitivity of the sectors.

3.2 Fight against illicit drugs and control of surplus coca cultivation (EUR 50 million)

3.2.1 The following overall and specific **objectives** will be pursued:

Overall objective: to support Bolivia's Strategy to fight against trafficking of illicit drugs and to control surplus cultivation of coca (ELCN&CCEC 2016-2020).

Specific objective 1: contribute to the fight against illicit drugs and related crimes/offences (pillar 1 of the ELCN&CCEC) by strengthening operational capacities of involved public institutions, law enforcement and dialogue with civil society organisations and international actors in the framework of shared responsibility

Specific objective 2: to support the implementation of the demand reduction pillar of the ELCN &CCEC based on a solid regulatory framework and on a comprehensive approach covering prevention, rehabilitation and reinsertion issues.

Specific objective 3: to support the National Strategy for Comprehensive Development with Coca (ENDIC 2016-2020) and the control of surplus cultivation of coca as foreseen by the ELCN&CCEC 2016-2020, for the stabilisation of coca cultivation and the strengthening of food security in ENDIC priority areas.

3.2.2. For each of the specific objectives the main expected **results** are:

Expected Result a): Strengthening national efforts in the fight against drugs (SDG 16.4).

Expected Result b): Drug consumption reduced among Bolivian population (SDG 3.5).

Expected Result c): Coca production stabilised and food insecurity reduced (SDG 2).

3.2.3. For each result, the main **indicators** are:

ER a) Indicators:

- Quantity of seized drugs (cocaine and marihuana) confiscated and incinerated (Tn.).
- Number of cocaine factories and laboratories destroyed.
- Quantity of chemical substances and precursors seized and legal proceeding against companies and/or persons engaged in illegal trafficking of said substances.
- Number of prosecutions of drug trafficking related crimes.

ER b) Indicators:

- Prevalence of drug consumption within the general population.
- Percentage of population benefiting from prevention and rehabilitation programmes.
- Regulatory body for prevention, rehabilitation and reinsertion created and in full function.

ER c) Indicators:

- Surface (number of hectares) and or volume of coca production in the country.
- Production volume of alternative crops in defined coca production areas.
- Number of sustainable productive complexes created in areas of coca production according to the Economic and Social Development Plan 2016-2020.
- Increased food security in defined areas of outward migration.
- National Migration flows in defined areas of outward migration.

More precise indicators (disaggregated by gender and age, whenever possible) will be developed at the formulation stage for Financing Agreement on the basis of the new relevant government strategies (ELCN and ENDIC) currently under preparation.

3.2.4. Donor coordination and policy dialogue are:

There are few donors active in the counter-narcotics sector in Bolivia. Several European countries supported alternative development projects in the past but channel today their contributions through UNODC. The United States agencies (DEA, USAID, NAS) left the country between 2008-13 after five decades of substantial financial and technical aid.

The international community, organised under the mini Dublin group, produces an annual assessment of the counter-narcotics situation in Bolivia. UNODC has established the Thematic Group on Drugs, which gathers all international donors in the sector and neighbouring countries 2-3 times a year. At a regional level, the EU has established a platform with Latin American and Caribbean states (EU-LAC) to discuss drug issues. In

addition, several regional EU funded projects (such as ‘COPOLAD’ or ‘EL PACCTO’) have intensified in recent years the coordination between Latin America and Europe.

Over the past years, the EU has progressively become the main donor in anti-drugs cooperation to Bolivia, not least thanks to important interventions under the previous CSP (EUR 69 million) and under the MIP 2014-2016 (EUR 60 million to fight against drugs + EUR 20 million for food security). International partners, including UNODC, rely on our longstanding and constructive relationship with the Government and sector institutions.

Policy dialogue in the law enforcement sub-sector is a challenge and a delicate exercise. However, there is at present a good level of trust and fruitful coordination between the EU, CONALTID and the FELC-N, not least thanks to the institutional support already provided.

Over the past few years, coordination and policy dialogue between central government, public entities, social sector organisations and donor community has evolved positively in the subsector ‘comprehensive development with coca’. There is a well-established sector coordination group (MESDI) led by the Ministry of Rural Development and Land (MDRyT). Important efforts are currently being deployed by the Vice Ministry to develop a monitoring system of the entire national strategy with the aim of improving the quality of sector policy dialogue with donors.

In the case of food security, a sector coordination group (MESSA) is currently under creation by the MDRyT, with the participation of local and international actors (local governments, FAO, PAM, Belgium, Germany, EU, etc.).

3.2.5. The Government’s **financial and policy commitments** are:

The government has increased its financial contributions to the counter-narcotics sector, from USD 20 million in 2010 to USD 36 million in 2013. This amount is in addition to the regular public budget allocations for the police, military, migration, customs, etc., but is still relatively low given the scale of the problem. After the withdrawal of US agencies, President Morales announced that the Government would make up the loss in financial contributions. However, the fight against drugs is expensive and Bolivia might in the future experience financial constraints in covering future needs. In this context, and under the principle of shared responsibility for the fight against drugs, the EU should encourage international partners to support actively the Bolivian anti-drugs strategy.

As regards alternative development in coca production areas, the government has increased its financial contribution to the sector (+14 % each year) and it seems a priority for the next years. The new PDES considers food security as one of the main priorities for the coming years and introduces the concept of Territorial Productive Complexes for which significant public investment is expected.

Bolivian political commitment to fight drug production and trafficking is strong. Bolivia is party to all drug relevant regional and international conventions and has signed some 70 bilateral agreements on the subject. The President’s slogan ‘Coca yes, Cocaine no’ expresses the Bolivian policy of allowing a limited amount of coca production in defined areas for legal

consumption (mainly chewing) while combating the production and trafficking of cocaine and *pasta base*. The stabilisation of coca production since 2010 and its net reduction to 20 200 hectares in 2015 confirms that Bolivia has applied a successful mix of measures to control coca cultivation. On the interdiction side, the security forces achieve respectable results with limited resources. However, improvement in law enforcement capacities still represents a major challenge.

3.2.6. The overall **risk assessment** of the sector intervention:

More attention should be given to assist the executive, the judiciary and the legislative powers to improve the legal framework for the fight against drugs, and support relevant public entities to apply the law. Though technical expertise and training are important tools, a strengthened political dialogue, jointly with international partners is essential to support the reform process. In this context, the dialogue with non-state actors is also crucial to foster the participation of civil society, including traditional social movements, in the fight against drugs.

The generally weak capacity of public entities in charge of enforcement constitutes an important risk for programme implementation and financial execution. While modern equipment and technology will contribute to overcoming this situation, measures such as training and twinning opportunities are vital to successful implementation. An ambitious EU-funded technical assistance programme on counter narcotics started in 2016 under the coordination of a Consortium of EU Member States Police Agencies. The aim of this programme is to improve the capacities of the Bolivian police forces and therefore to reduce the above mentioned risk.

Bolivia needs to improve its cooperation with neighbours and other international partners. The EU is currently supporting attempts to strengthen of Bolivian regional cooperation via a bilateral EU-UNODC programme and several regional counter-narcotics projects (eg cocaine route programme, COPOLAD, etc.).

In the case of alternative development and food security, the main risks are the high price volatility of different agriculture products (banana, pineapple, coffee, cocoa, honey and palm hearts), marketing and distribution weaknesses and the potential for social conflict in coca production areas. A better market approach and economic diversification strategy complemented with better dialogue between Government and the different coca production areas should help to mitigate the risks significantly.

3.3 Water, sanitation and natural resources management (EUR 86,366,800)

3.3.1 The following overall and specific **objectives** will be pursued:

Overall objective: to support Bolivia's efforts toward integrated water resource management, including access to water and sanitation services and related economic opportunities, while ensuring environmental sustainability and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Specific objective 1: to support the Bolivian sectoral plan to increase coverage of improved and sustainable sanitation facilities by 2020.

Specific objective 2: to improve sustainable management of natural resources, including forests, ensuring availability of quality water and the protection of critical ecosystems.

3.3.2. For each of the specific objectives the main expected **results** are:

Expected Result a): Increased coverage rate of improved sanitation facilities¹¹ (SDGs 3.3 and 6.2).

Expected Result b): Improved water governance and management of water-related risks (SDGs 6.3, 6.5, and 6.a).

Expected Result c): Improved integrated forest management, and protection and sustainable use of critical ecosystems (SDGs 6.6, 12.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.9, 15.a, 15.b)

3.3.3. For each result, the main **indicators** are:

ER a) Indicators:

- Percentage of population, with access to improved sanitation facilities.
- Percentage of population in small concentrated communities connected to sewage systems.
- Number of new –or expanded— small scale wastewater treatment plants in small concentrated communities.
- Number of schools with improved sanitation facilities and DESCOM¹² provided to students on appropriate hygiene habits.
- Number of sub-national level stakeholders (municipal and department-level government staff and EPSAs) provided with basic knowledge on adapted sanitation technologies and DESCOM that includes the relation between sanitation, hygiene and human health.

ER b) Indicators:

- Number of strategic water basins with integrated management plans under implementation.
- Number of sub-basins intervened with integrated natural resource management.

¹¹ Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities. An ‘improved’ sanitation facility is one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. The improved sanitation facilities include flush/pour flush (to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine), ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet (Source: WHO).

¹² Desarrollo comunitario = Community development activities.

- Number of municipalities with coverage of Early Warning Systems integrated into the national system.
- Number of water bodies with water quality monitoring systems.

ER c) Indicators:

- Surface of forested area, in hectares.
- Surface of forested area at river sources, in hectares.
- Number of key areas providing environmental functions monitored and with management.
- Surface under integrated water resource management, integrated and sustainable management of forests, protected areas and biodiversity.
- Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries from new projects promoting the sustainable use of natural resources.
- Number of communication and sensitisation campaigns on the importance of environmental functions, integrated environmental management and key conservation areas.

In Attachment 1 additional information is provided on the link between these indicators and the PDES and Sector Plans. It is also worth noting that the proposed results are expected to contribute to the achievement of the targets set by Bolivia at COP21 in the sectors of water vulnerability and adaptive capacity in water as well as sustainable management of forests.

More precise indicators (disaggregated by gender and age, whenever possible) will be developed at the formulation stage for Financing Agreement on the basis of the new relevant government strategies currently under preparation.

3.3.4. Donor coordination and policy dialogue are:

Effective donor coordination and harmonisation has existed for years in the water and sanitation subsector. The Group of Donors in the Water and Sanitation Sector (GRAS), established jointly between the Government and the donor community, is being currently reinforced to ensure alignment of donors' interventions to the new water and sanitation sectoral plan 2016-2020. Besides the EU, the most significant donors are Germany, Spain and multilateral institutions such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF).

Resources Management subsector also has a donor coordination mechanism — the 'Basin Group'. It works under the leadership of the Vice Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, with the participation of all donors and technical assistance providers. The group has developed a Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) which has served as a tool to review progress in the subsector policy. Current donors include the EU, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, the IDB and WB.

The actors supporting the environment and climate change sub-sector meet through a specific Donor Group under the GruS, and the EU currently plays a leading role.

3.3.5. The Government's **financial and policy commitments** are:

The Government's policy commitments to the sector are clearly presented in the Economic and Social Development Plan 2016-2020 and the related sector plans.

Water and sanitation coverage is also a key commitment of the Government in the Patriotic Agenda. The estimated investment needed to achieve established targets for the sector is of about USD 2 400 million, to be achieved through own resources, credits and grants.

The second phase of the Watershed Management Plan (2014-8) has a financial projection of USD 115.8 million (EUR 102 million), which is implemented both directly by the Vice Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (with an annual budget of around EUR 7 million) and through related programmes coordinated with the same Vice Ministry (eg the EU-funded programme in Lake Poopó).

3.3.6. Strategic Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Assessment

In 2010, the Delegation carried out a comprehensive environmental assessment and presented in 2011 a Country Environmental Profile for Bolivia, which is still valid.

3.3.7. The overall **risk assessment** of the sector intervention:

Besides the general context risks described in section 3.5 of the JES, specific risks to the sector derive from climate change-related challenges as well as weakness vis-à-vis more profitable productive sectors with competing interests. The 2015 Presidential Decree on hydrocarbon exploration in protected areas has highlighted the degree of pressure natural resources are exposed to in a context of decreasing economic growth, and the need for strengthening both the normative framework and the control mechanisms in the field. The Delegation has already started providing technical assistance to the Ministry in this area and is committed to continue its support together with other cooperation agencies.

Institutional stability and good governance will be very important in order to have continuity and consistency in the implementation of the sectoral plans. The environmental sector plan is still under preparation, and that the forestation targets may prove to be unrealistic especially in the context of significant expansion of agriculture. Poor communication and uneven capacities across the different vice ministries may hamper the proper implementation of the proposed integrated approach, for which technical assistance will be needed.

Given generally weak capacity at central Government level but especially at sub-national levels, low budget execution rates are common and present another significant risk. This can be the case especially for sanitation investments in rural areas, especially if programme

implementation follows a top-down approach. More effective programme and project decentralisation and awareness campaigns at local level on the use of adapted sanitation technology and involving local small-scale enterprises should be promoted.

4. Support Measures

Measures to support or accompany the programming, preparation or implementation of actions.

Under the MIP 2014-2016, a Decision was adopted to allow for the provision of capacity building and technical assistance in the sectors where the EU works through Budget Support. The related Service Contract(s) are in process of being tendered and contracted. These resources are expected to be sufficient to cover the needs of the first few years of the MIP 2017-2020. An additional EUR 2 million is proposed under this MIP to allow support in the sectors where the EU is not working through Budget Support and to cover new needs that may emerge toward the end of the 2017-2020 period.

Attachments

1. Country at a glance
2. Donor matrix
3. Sector intervention framework and performance indicators
4. Indicative timetable for commitment of funds
5. Joint European Strategy

Attachment 1. Country at a glance

Population:	10.8 million (2015)
Pop. growth rate:	1.6 % (2014 estimation)
Urban population:	68 % (2015 estimation)
Country rank:	LMC
Total area:	1 098 580 km ²

Selected Human Development Indicators

HDI Value ¹	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Under-five mortality rate (per 1000)	Adult literacy rate (% ≥15 yrs)	Expenditure on Health (GDP ratio) (%)
0.66 (2014)	71.3 (2015)	38 (2014)	96.8 (2015)	6.3 (2014) ⁵
Income distribution (Gini) ²	Moderate and Extreme Poverty (%)	GII Value ³	Human Rights Situation	Corruption ⁴
0.49 (2014) ↑	Moderate 43.3 (2012) Extreme 17.3 (2014)	0.44 (2014)	Good formal basis for the exercise of human rights. BOL has ratified most international treaties. Women, indigenous peoples and justice are main concerns.	34 (2015)

¹ HDI: Human Development Index — comparative measure of life expectancy, literacy, education, and standard of living. Position 113/189.

² Gini index: measure of inequality — a value closer to 0 indicates higher equality

³ GII: Gender Inequality Index — inequality between women and men in: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market; value closer to 0 indicates higher equality

⁴ CPI: perceived corruption among public officials and politicians — ranges from 0 (no corruption) to 100 (highly corrupt) — Transparency International, 2012. Position 99/168

⁵ Source: WB

Selected Economic Indicators (2015)

GDP (current, USD m)	GDP per capita (USD)	GDP growth (%)	GDP by sector
34 493	3 194	4.8	Agriculture: 4.4 % Mining: 2.7 % Natural gas: -1.3 % Manufacturing: 4.8 % Commerce: 4.2 %
Public Investment (USD m)	Public Investment as % of GDP	State Budget (USD m)	
6 179	18	32 242	

Net International Reserves (USD m)	Overall fiscal balance	Inflation (CPI, %)	Transportation 5.4 % Services: 6.0 % Construction 6.9 % Electricity, gas and water 7.0 %
13 397	-6.9 %	2.95	
Unemployment (%)	External debt stock (USD bn)	External debt stock (% of GDP)	
3.5 (2014)	6.3	19.1	

Source: MEPF, Central Bank, NSI

Foreign Direct Investment (Gross inflows 2014, USD m):

Total Inflow	EU Gross FDI inflow
2.113	989
Main EU investors	Sectors
Spain (26 %), UK (22 %), France (10 %). 58 % of all FDI in 2014	Energy, Mining, Hydrocarbon and service sectors

Sources: MRREE, MEPF (estimation)

Trade Indicators (2015)

BOLIVIA main trade partners	EU-BOL trade value in 2015
1- Brazil	Imports from EU: USD 1 168 million
2- US	Exports to EU: USD 729 million
3- Argentina	
4- EU	Trade balance: – USD 439 million
Imports from EU	Exports to EU
Industrial capital goods (27 %)	Minerals (54 %)
Others (73 %)	Agricultural products (24 %)
	Manufactured goods and others (22 %)

Source: IBCE

Development Assistance

Net ODA received (2014): USD 672 million

Share of GDP: 2.2 %

Per capita:	USD 63.6
Number of donors:	24
Top 3 donors:	1- EU
	2- Spain
	3- Germany

EU Bilateral Cooperation 2014-2020: EUR 281 million (MIP 2014-2016 and MIP 2017-2020)

Sources: OECD, EU, GoB

Attachment 2: Donor matrix

ODA DISBURSEMENTS TO BOLIVIA (In million USD)

Time Period	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Australia			0.03	0.01	0.55	0.21	0.15
Austria	0.25	0.27	0.3	0.25	0.29	0.18	0.25
Belgium	17.81	24.8	23.58	24.4	16.94	13.23	18.65
Canada	13.98	24.3	19.07	27.05	27.98	19.91	17.27
Denmark	26.47	28.11	41.41	39.91	29.2	19.48	29.19
EU	43.79	77.83	64.69	52.05	61.56	82.11	35.93
Finland	0.28	1	1.22	1.06	0.94	1.24	1.03
France	15.84	11.69	12.46	10.4	8.18	8.85	7.93
Germany	55.13	45.67	79.29	42.3	30.93	39.18	43.33
Ireland	1.21	1.13	0.8	1.25	0.4	0.71	0.26
Italy	9.9	8.95	5.92	11.09	2.53	2.66	5.9
Japan	37.46	32.47	54.62	39.08	20.42	13.78	14.93
Korea	5.23	1.84	1.66	1.89	5.64	6.76	17.21
Luxembourg	1.1	0.96	1.19	1.24	1.75	1.27	1.31
Netherlands	41.43	45.56	47.54	53.65	37.51	21.23	6.4
Norway	6.41	6.4	5.85	5.82	5.45	7.74	5.03
Spain	96.15	98.94	147.61	53.45	23.68	19.83	16.94
Sweden	27.56	29.63	27.73	35.45	32.53	38.13	29.44
Switzerland	12.55	19.77	19.41	29.71	35.01	31.62	35.38
United Kingdom	1.05	0.54	0.08	0.14	1.02	0.96	1.13
United States	123.82	101.12	86.11	59.69	50.88	26.63	34.75
IDM Sp. Fund	0	104.99	166.59	186	198.7	259.91	294.88
Nordic Dev. Fund	0	0.71	1.61	4.97	0	0	4.29
UN System	8.37	6.78	5.57	6.96	5.09	5.65	6.76
All Donors Total	627.87	725.25	715.19	721.58	658.4	700.0	671.84

Note: Totals extracted from <http://stats.oecd.org/qwids/>

Attachment 3. Sector intervention framework and performance indicators

<u>SECTOR 1: JUSTICE REFORM AND FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION</u>		
<u>Specific objective 1:</u> contribute to strengthen the independence, impartiality, transparency and effectiveness of the justice sector.		
Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
a) Pertinent and viable guidelines for a comprehensive justice reform (including short, medium and long term actions, credible budget allocations and smart indicators) are under execution.	<p>a1) Adoption of a comprehensive, pertinent and credible strategic document defining guidelines for the Justice Reform (including short, medium and long term actions).</p> <p>a2) Government expenditure in the justice sector (as a percentage of the National Budget).</p> <p>a3) Progress of Bolivia in the International Governance Indicators (Voice and Accountability, Regulatory Quality, Rule of law and control of corruption and others)</p> <p>a4) Existence of an institutional mechanism to monitor the implementation of the Justice Reform (Implementation Commission).</p>	<p><i>Baseline and targets to be established during formulation process.</i></p> <p>Data source: UNCHR annual report on Bolivia, Ministries of Justice and Home Affairs data, Ombudsman data and civil society surveys</p>
b) Improved quality and effectiveness of the justice sector in the frame of the full respect of human rights.	<p>b1) Number of justice professionals (judges, prosecutors, policemen, investigators and others) that are recruited/nominated on the basis of objective and transparent criteria.</p> <p>b2) Number of pending cases per 100 inhabitants, per matter.</p> <p>b3) Clearance rate (number of resolved cases over the number of incoming cases).</p> <p>b4) Delays measured by length (in months) of the proceedings, per matter.</p> <p>b5) Development and implementation of new <i>smart</i> judicial and prosecution management models.</p> <p>b6) Availability of information about the judicial system for the general public.</p>	<p><i>Baseline and targets to be established during formulation process.</i></p> <p>Data source: UNCHR annual report on Bolivia, Ministries of Justice and Home Affairs data, Judiciary and Prosecutor Office data, Ombudsman data and civil society surveys</p>

Specific objective 2: to improve population access to justice services in order to facilitate the exercise of fundamental rights, with particular emphasis on vulnerable groups and victims of gender violence.

<p>c) Improved population access to justice services, especially for vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>c1) National coverage of first level courts and comprehensive and free justice services (Plurinational Integral Service-SIJPLU), Plurinational System for Assistance to Victims-SEPDAVI), Plurinational System for Public legal Aid/Defense-SEPDEP and others).</p> <p>c2) Attention rate of legal assistance and other services, per matter(n. of people receiving assistance over n. of people seeking it).</p> <p>c3) Number of cases referred to alternative dispute resolution mechanisms through conciliation and national coverage.</p> <p>c4) National coverage of pilot mobile justice services.</p>	<p><i>Baseline and targets to be established during formulation process.</i></p> <p>Data source: UNCHR annual report on Bolivia, Ministry of Justice data, data provided from a comprehensive mapping and diagnostic of justice services, other national institutions data, reports from mediation services and evaluation surveys from beneficiaries.</p>
<p>d) Improved effectiveness of the gender based violence prevention services and of assistance and protection to victims.</p>	<p>d1) Prevalence of girls and women who have experienced physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months (disaggregated by age).</p> <p>d2) Geographical coverage of assistance services for the victims of gender based violence.</p> <p>d3) % of victim-survivor of violence (physical, sexual, mental or others) including trafficking and forced labour who received assistance and rehabilitation services in the last 12 months.</p>	<p><i>Baseline and targets to be established during formulation process.</i></p> <p>Data source: UNCHR annual report on Bolivia, Ministries of Justice and Home Affairs data, Ombudsman data and civil society surveys</p>
<p>Specific objective 3: contribute to reduce corruption levels within the public administration by promoting transparent institutions and the implementation of policies for the prevention and fight against corruption.</p>		
<p>e) Integrated National Policies for prevention and transparency aiming at reducing corruption levels, under execution.</p>	<p>e1) A national Law for access to public information adopted and implemented.</p> <p>e2) Creation, adoption and implementation of a comprehensive set of indicators on Transparency and Anticorruption in line with international standards.</p> <p>e3) Number and quality of accountability reports provided by State institutions.</p>	<p><i>Baseline and targets to be established during formulation process.</i></p> <p>Data source: Ministries of</p>

	e4) On the basis of a mapping of risks in courts, prosecutors' offices, police stations and other public entities, creation of a risk management system that would allow planning of anticorruption initiatives.	Transparency and civil society surveys
f) A comprehensive, pertinent and credible plan to fight against corruption and to recover assets within the public sector is under execution.	<p>f1) Number of cases referred for discipline or prosecution following investigation and number of referred cases resulting in the imposition of discipline or punishment.</p> <p>f2) Number of public servants who undergo verification of their revenues and goods declarations.¹³</p> <p>f3) The Integrated Information system on Anti-corruption and Recuperation of Goods by the State (SIARBE) is linked to the monitoring systems of judicial and prosecution proceedings.</p> <p>f4) Number of prosecutions aiming at assets/funds recovery ending in actual recovery.</p> <p>f5) Number of complaints for acts of corruption at national level.</p>	<p><i>Baseline and targets to be established during formulation process.</i></p> <p>Data source: Ministries of Transparency, Judiciary and civil society surveys.</p>

SECTOR 2: FIGHT AGAINST ILLICIT DRUGS AND CONTROL OF SURPLUS COCA CULTIVATION

Specific objective 1: contribute to the fight against illicit drugs and related crimes/offences (pillar 1 of the ELCN&CCEC) by strengthening operational capacities of involved public institutions, law enforcement and dialogue with civil society organisations and international actors in the framework of shared responsibility.

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
a) Strengthening national efforts in the fight against drugs.	<p>a1) Quantity of seized drugs (cocaine and marihuana) confiscated and incinerated (Tn.).</p> <p>a2) Number of cocaine factories and laboratories destroyed.</p> <p>a3) Quantity of chemical</p>	<p>Baseline: 22.34 Tn. of seized cocaine (2014), 21.28 Tn. of seized cocaine (2015) -<i>Targets to be established during formulation process</i></p> <p>Baseline: 5.306 factories (2014), 4.234 factories (2015) dismantled <i>Targets to be established during</i></p>

¹³ Declaración Jurada de Bienes y Rentas.

	<p>substances and precursors seized and legal proceeding against companies and/or persons engaged in illegal trafficking of said substances.</p> <p>a4) Number of prosecutions of drug trafficking related crimes.</p>	<p><i>formulation process</i></p> <p>Baseline: solid SSQQ 613.11 Tn. and liquid SSQQ 1.640.32 M³ (2014), solid SSQQ 579.13 Tn. and liquid SSQQ 1.053.52 M³ (2015) — <i>Targets to be established during formulation process.</i></p> <p><i>Baseline and targets to be established during formulation process</i></p> <p>Data source: UNODC Annual Monitoring Reports and various national sources (including VDS-SC annual reports).</p>
<p>Specific objective 2: to support the implementation of the demand reduction pillar of the ELCN&CCEC based on a solid regulatory framework and on a comprehensive approach covering prevention, rehabilitation and reinsertion issues.</p>		
<p>b) Drug consumption reduced among Bolivian population.</p>	<p>b1) Prevalence of drug consumption within the general population.</p> <p>b2) Percentage of the population benefiting from prevention and rehabilitation programmes.</p> <p>b3) Regulatory body for prevention, rehabilitation and reinsertion created and in full function.</p>	<p><i>Targets to be established during formulation process.</i></p> <p>Baselines: Data of the ‘Estudio Nacional de Prevalencia y Características del Consumo de Drogas en Hogare Bolivianos de nueve ciudades capitales de departamento y más la ciudad de El Alto’ (2013), National Plan for the Reduction of Drugs Consumption 2013-2017</p> <p>Data source: Regional and national sources, Survey on Drug Use Prevalence in 10 capitals 2007. Studies about prevalence of drug consumption, S.C: CONALTID.</p>

Specific objective 3: to support the National Strategy for Comprehensive Development with Coca (ENDIC 2016-2020) and the control of surplus cultivation of coca as foreseen by the ELCN&CCEC 2016-2020, for the stabilisation of coca cultivation and the strengthening of food security in ENDIC priority areas.

<p>c) Coca production stabilised and food insecurity reduced.</p>	<p>c1) Surface (number of hectares) and or volume of coca production in the country.</p> <p>c2) Production volume of alternative crops in defined coca production areas.</p> <p>c3) Number of sustainable productive complexes created in areas of coca production according to the Economic and Social Development Plan 2016-2020.</p> <p>c4) Increased food security in defined areas of outward migration.</p> <p>c5) National Migration flows in defined areas of outward migration.</p>	<p>Baseline: 20 200 ha (UNODC annual report 2015) Target: final level agreed with the government reflecting outcomes of EU-funded coca studies.</p> <p>Baseline: National Agricultural Survey 2014 — <i>Precise targets to be established during formulation process.</i></p> <p>Baseline: 0 productive complexes in place — Target: 4 productive complexes in coca areas.</p> <p>Baseline: Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping study 2013 — <i>Precise targets to be established during formulation process</i></p> <p>Baseline: National census in 2014 <i>Precise targets to be established during formulation process</i></p> <p>Data source: UNODC annual reports, National Agricultural Survey subsequent years and ad-hoc annual surveys, Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping study 2017 (MDRyT, EU, WFP); National census in 2018.</p>
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SECTOR 3: WATER, SANITATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Specific objective 1: to support the Bolivian sectoral plan to increase coverage of improved and sustainable sanitation facilities by 2020.

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification
<p>a) Increased coverage rate of improved sanitation facilities.</p>	<p>a1) Percentage of population, with access to improved sanitation facilities (MEW).</p> <p>a2) Percentage of population in small concentrated communities connected to sewage systems</p> <p>a3) Number of new –or expanded – small scale wastewater treatment plants in small concentrated communities</p> <p>a4) Number of schools with improved sanitation facilities and DESCOM provided to students on appropriate hygiene habits.</p> <p>a5) Number of sub-national level stakeholders (municipal and department-level government staff and EPSAs) provided with basic knowledge on adapted sanitation technologies and DESCOM that includes the relation between sanitation, hygiene and human health.</p>	<p>Baseline 2014: 63 % urban and 42 % rural (Source MEW) Targets: 70 % urban and 60 % rural.</p> <p><i>All other baseline and targets to be established during formulation process</i></p>

Specific objective 2: to improve sustainable management of natural resources, including forests, ensuring availability of quality water and the protection of critical ecosystems.

<p>b) Improved water governance and management of water-related risks.</p>	<p>b1) Number of strategic water basins with integrated management plans under implementation (MEW — part of PNC indicator 1).</p> <p>b2) Number of sub-basins intervened with integrated natural resource management (MEW — part of indicator 2 of the National River Basin Plan (PNC)).</p> <p>b3) Number of municipalities with coverage of Early Warning Systems integrated into the national system (MEW — PNC indicator 3.1).</p> <p>b4) Number of water bodies with water quality monitoring systems (MEW — PNC indicator 4).</p>	<p>Baseline: 5 — Target: 14</p> <p><i>Baseline and target to be confirmed through the adaptation of the National Watershed Programme</i></p> <p>Baseline: 38 municipalities in 4 departments — <i>Target to be confirmed through the adaptation of the National Water Basin Programme</i></p> <p>Baseline: 8 water basins</p> <p>Data source: PNC Reports subsequent years</p>
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<p>c) Improved integrated forest management, and protection and sustainable use of critical ecosystems.</p>	<p>c1) Surface of forested area, in hectares (objective 6 result 2 of PDES and PNC indicator 3.2).</p> <p>c2) Surface of forested area at river sources, in hectares.</p> <p>c3) Number of key areas providing environmental functions monitored and with management (objective 4 result 4 and objective 7 target 3 of PDES).</p> <p>c4) Surface under integrated water resource management, integrated and sustainable management of forests, protected areas and biodiversity</p> <p>c5) Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries from new projects promoting the sustainable use of natural resources (objective 5 result 5 of PDES and contributing to DEVCO global indicator ‘# of projects/ enterprises with sustainable production practices for biodiversity use’).</p> <p>c6) Number of communication and sensitisation campaigns on the importance of environmental functions, integrated environmental management and key conservation areas.</p>	<p>Target: 750 000 additional ha</p> <p><i>All other baseline and targets to be established during formulation process</i></p> <p>Data source: MEW Vice Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, Vice Ministry of Environment and SERNAP</p>
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Attachment 4. Indicative timetable for commitments (in EUR)

	Indicative Allocation	2017	2018	2019	2020
SECTOR 1	20 000 000				
- Justice reform and fight against corruption			5 000 000	15 000 000	
SECTOR 2	50 000 000				
- Fight against illicit Drugs			30 000 000		
- Integral Development/ Food Security			20 000 000		
SECTOR 3	86 366 800				
- Water and sanitation			35 000 000		
- Natural resources management		51 366 800			
Support Measures:	2 000 000				
Measures to support or accompany the programming, preparation or implementation of actions			2 000 000		
Total Commitments	158 366 800	51 366 800	92 000 000	15 000 000	