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Plurinational State of Bolivia

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I. Introduction

1. In accordance with the commitments made under the universal periodic review mechanism and in fulfilment of the recommendations that it accepted in respect of its second report, the Plurinational State of Bolivia (“Bolivia” or “State” or “Bolivian State”) submits its third report for the period 2014–2018 and the first half of 2019.

II. Methodology and drafting process

2. This report was prepared by the Inter-institutional Coordination Forum for the Drafting, Submission and Defence of Reports by the Plurinational State of Bolivia, headed by the Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency, in cooperation with relevant public institutions.¹ It was reviewed by the Ministry in question and disseminated with the assistance of social and civil society organizations.²

III. Status in respect of international bodies

Ratification of human rights instruments (recommendations 113.1, 113.2, 113.3, 113.4³ and 114.1)

3. The State ratified the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons,⁴ the Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights to Abolish the Death Penalty,⁵ the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction,⁶ the Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Protocol of San Salvador),⁷ the Convention against Discrimination in Education⁸ and the Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (Kampala amendments).⁹

Cooperation with international human rights mechanisms (recommendations 114.2, 114.3 and 114.4)

4. Bolivia actively engages with these mechanisms by providing information to assist them in fulfilling their mandate. Between 2018 and the first quarter of 2019, Bolivia submitted its initial report to the Committee on Enforced Disappearances, its third periodic report to the Committee on Migrant Workers, its third periodic report to the Committee against Torture, its fourth periodic report to the Human Rights Committee, its third, fourth and fifth periodic reports to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, its combined twenty-first to twenty-sixth periodic reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and its fifth and sixth periodic reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. It also prepared its seventh periodic report for the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and is in the process of preparing its combined second to fourth periodic reports for the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It also submitted its progress report on the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action ahead of the Beijing +25 Conference.

5. In 2017, the interaction of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) with the Bolivian State took the form of coordination activities and three meetings with the OHCHR Regional Office for South America, leading to the agreement of a technical support plan for the country. Over the period 2014–2018, Bolivia duly submitted its annual reports to the International Labour Organization and its reports on economic and social rights under the Protocol of San Salvador,¹⁰ and prepared its report due under the Ibero-American Convention on the Rights of Youth. The United Nations Independent Expert on foreign debt and human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, visited Bolivia between 6 and 15 May 2019.

IV. Human rights indicators (recommendations 113.8, 113.9, 114.6 and compilation 2)

6. Bolivia continues to work on developing and applying human rights indicators with a gender focus. There are currently structural, process and outcome indicators for the right to adequate food, education, health, employment and housing, and the right of women to a life free of violence. Indicators have also been developed for three new rights, namely, the right to water and sanitation, a life free of trafficking and smuggling, and access to justice and a fair trial¹¹ under the General Plan for Economic and Social Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

V. Inter-institutional Coordination Forum for the Drafting, Submission and Defence of Reports (recommendation 113.6, compilation 4)

7. The Inter-institutional Coordination Forum for the Drafting, Submission and Defence of Reports by the Plurinational State of Bolivia, which comprises representatives of the Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Counsel General's Office,¹² was established in 2015 in fulfilment of the voluntary commitment made by the country during the defence of its second report before the universal periodic review.

8. SIPLUS, the plurinational system for following up, monitoring and gathering statistics on human rights recommendations in Bolivia,¹³ which is linked to the human rights indicators above, systematizes human rights recommendations while serving as a search and follow-up tool. The system may be consulted by public institutions and civil society in general.

VI. Millennium Development Goals (recommendation 114.5)

9. Since 2017, the Inter-institutional Committee for the Millennium Development Goals has been serving as the technical body responsible for follow-up to and monitoring the progress made towards achieving the objectives of the Economic and Social Development Plan 2016–2020, which are related to the Sustainable Development Goals.¹⁴

VII. Multisectoral Plan for the Comprehensive Development of Human Rights (recommendation 113.7)

10. Work is under way on the Multisectoral Plan for the Comprehensive Development of Human Rights, which will serve as a public management tool for human rights within the Comprehensive State Planning System¹⁵ and the General Plan for Economic and Social Development.

VIII. Patriotic Agenda 2025 (recommendation 113.10, compilation 1)

11. The Patriotic Agenda 2025,¹⁶ otherwise known as the General Plan for Economic and Social Development, contains the 13 pillars necessary to build a dignified and sovereign Bolivia and guides the implementation of the Economic and Social Development Plan 2016–2020. Sectoral, local and multisectoral plans to promote comprehensive development and strategic institutional plans with a direct link to the human rights indicators above are being implemented within this framework.

IX. Civil and political rights

A. Torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (recommendations 113.5, 114.42 and 114.43)

12. In 2013, the Service for the Prevention of Torture¹⁷ was created to serve as the national preventive mechanism of Bolivia under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It is a decentralized public institution whose activities are funded from the State Treasury. Moreover, the Service's chief executive officer is appointed by the President.

13. The Service for the Prevention of Torture handles complaints, bears the cost of bringing cases involving potential acts of torture before the courts, trains public officials and civil society representatives, conducts unscheduled visits to detention centres and issues recommendations to State authorities.

B. Transparency and efforts to combat corruption (recommendations 114.44 and 114.45)

14. The Act on Transparency Units and the Fight against Corruption¹⁸ is in force. A technical secretariat was established to support the work of the National Anti-Corruption Council¹⁹ and the National Plan to Combat Corruption 2017–2022 was adopted.

15. There are several tools for implementing the Plan: an information system designed to promote transparency and to prevent and counter corruption; a handbook on participation and social control, which was approved by 230 representatives of social organizations; a compendium on the design and implementation of policies/plans to promote transparency and to counter corruption, which is applied by 60 autonomous municipal governments; a technical manual for evaluating and monitoring institutional web pages entitled "Access to Information";²⁰ a handbook on public accountability;²¹ a guide to public procurement processes at the municipal level²² and a handbook on social control.²³ The education programme of the Young People's Network for Transparency is also being implemented.

16. There are also annual forums where relevant stakeholders can meet to discuss these issues: the National Forum on Social Control, the Plurinational Meeting of Transparency and Anti-Corruption Units, the Meeting of the Young People's Network for Transparency, which brings together 76 networks of young volunteers from across the country, and Ethics Day for Public Officials.

17. Between 2014 and 2018, a total of 130 sentences for corruption were handed down in criminal proceedings and assets worth \$40,709,807 were recovered in the fight against corruption.

C. Access to justice

Judicial independence and the proper functioning of the judiciary (recommendations 114.57, 114.60, 114.61, 114.62, 114.63 and 114.64)

18. The Constitution establishes the principle of independence and the separation of powers as a means of avoiding the concentration and excessive use of authority.²⁴ Pursuant to this aim, the judiciary and the judicial profession, which judges enter through merit-based competitions and competency-based examinations, have been granted budgetary autonomy. The Council of the Judiciary adopted regulations governing the judicial profession²⁵ and a guide to the subsystems relating to entry and to the pertinent merit-based competitions and competency-based examinations.²⁶ Their provisions are in line with the standards of meritocracy, transparency, public competition, equality and non-discrimination.

19. Bolivia has conducted two rounds of elections²⁷ to select the high-level authorities of the judiciary²⁸ and the Plurinational Constitutional Court. This was done by popular vote

through universal suffrage preceded by the pre-selection of candidates by two thirds of the Plurinational Legislative Assembly. The process was overseen by the Plurinational Electoral Bureau.

Measures taken to improve access to justice (recommendations 113.20, 113.21, 113.22, 113.24, 114.57, 114.58, 114.63, 114.65 and 114.128)

20. Since 2012, 143 courts and tribunals have been established and 1,740 posts (including for judicial staff, mediators and judicial support services) have been created thanks to an investment of 98,376,361.95 bolivianos. In 2018, 22 constitutional chambers²⁹ were established within the departmental courts of justice. Each chamber has two specialized members who report to the Plurinational Constitutional Court.

21. In June 2016, the National Summit on Plural Justice to Live Well was held for the purpose of building a new plural justice system, eliminating delays in the administration of justice and ensuring access to justice in a prompt and timely manner. A committee responsible for following up on the conclusions of the Summit³⁰ was established and assigned the task of implementing the Justice Sector Reform Strategy, which is intended to kick-start the transformation of the justice system by addressing the following strategic priorities: the development of a new regulatory framework, the management of human talent in the justice system and the introduction of information and communications technology, infrastructure and management models.

22. The judiciary is responsible for implementing the National Programme for the Exercise of Rights and Access to Justice 2014–2018, the Judicial Conciliation Programme 2013–2017, the Programme for Modernization and the Judicial Management of Criminal Cases 2016/17, the Mobile Justice Programme for Agricultural and Environmental Courts and awareness-raising programmes to prevent and combat corruption. It is also responsible for operating the National Transparency Information System and a free hotline to provide information and to receive complaints.

23. The State Academy for Judges and the State Academy for Prosecutors conduct ongoing specialized training and awareness-raising for public officials belonging to both institutions.

24. The Sectoral Plan for Plural Justice 2013–2025 was updated to reflect the outcome of the National Summit on Plural Justice and the new Sectoral Plan for the Comprehensive Development of Justice and Transparency 2016–2020³¹ was adopted.

25. After a public examination and selection process conducted by the Plurinational Legislative Assembly in accordance with the regulations for the selection and appointment of the Attorney General, which include criteria relating to merit, career path and ethics, the new Attorney General took up his functions in October 2018.

Right to a defence, reduction in delays in investigations and pretrial detention (recommendations 113.23, 113.24, 113.25, 114.56, 114.59, 114.63, 114.66 and 114.69)

26. The Act on Streamlining and Reducing the Workload in the Criminal Justice System³² introduces procedures to expedite the processing of criminal cases and to reduce delays in the administration of justice. The judiciary is responsible for implementing the National Plan for Streamlining the Criminal Justice System.

27. The Act on Summary Criminal Procedure and Strengthening Measures to Combat Violence against Children and Women³³ introduces mechanisms to expedite the processing of criminal cases and to forestall procedural delays and the abuse of pretrial detention by recognizing the exceptional nature of this measure. Among other innovations, the Act establishes proceedings management offices, which are administrative units tasked with providing courts with assistance and technical support to help optimize the management of judicial proceedings. The Act also promotes the use of information and communications technology to encourage increased use of oral proceedings, to ensure that procedural actions are conducted promptly and that criminal proceedings are transparent, and to standardize information on the functioning of the criminal justice system.

28. The Act will enter into full force on 30 September 2019. All the authorities concerned are working on technical and budgetary plans to ensure its effective implementation. The committee responsible for following up on the conclusions of the National Summit on Plural Justice will be tasked with assessing and monitoring its application. There are also plans to establish proceedings management offices and courts, to create additional posts and to provide training to ensure that the Act is implemented effectively.

D. Memory and truth (recommendations 114.70 and 113.26)

29. The Truth Commission³⁴ was established to shed light on the murders, cases of enforced disappearance, acts of torture, instances of arbitrary detention and acts of sexual violence that took place during the dictatorship (between 1964 and 1982). The Inter-institutional Working Strategy on Enforced Disappearances has three areas of intervention: investigating the facts of enforced disappearances, locating disappeared persons and identifying mortal remains.

30. The Attorney General's Office prioritizes the investigation of crimes involving human rights violations during the unconstitutional regimes that were in place between 1964 and 1982.³⁵ In 2018, an inter-institutional cooperation agreement was concluded between the Truth Commission and the Attorney General's Office and a project to operationalize and upgrade the forensic anthropology laboratories of the Forensic Investigation Institute was developed.

E. Action to combat racism and all forms of discrimination (recommendations 114.31, 114.32, 114.33, 114.34, 114.35, 114.36, 114.37, 114.38, 114.39, 114.126, 114.40, 114.67 and 114.85)

31. The National Committee to Combat Racism and All Forms of Discrimination,³⁶ which is fully operational, implemented and assessed the impact of the National Policy to Combat Racism and All Forms of Discrimination 2012–2015, in coordination with other bodies. This assessment formed the basis of the Multisectoral Plan to Combat Racism and All Forms of Discrimination 2016–2020,³⁷ which was drawn up with the assistance of relevant stakeholders.

32. During this period, training activities and awareness-raising campaigns were conducted for the benefit of various groups, including public officials working in law enforcement and the justice system. Student youth brigades were also created.

33. A protocol for receiving, prosecuting and punishing cases of racism and all forms of discrimination was also devised. In the face of possible crimes involving violence and discrimination against women, indigenous peoples or lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex persons, departmental prosecutor's offices must act ex officio and give priority to resolving such cases.³⁸ Anti-racism and discrimination units were set up within institutions of the executive branch and the National Directorate for Decolonization and Institutional Doctrine was established within the Bolivian police force.

34. The Decade for Bolivians of African Descent was declared between 2015 and 2024³⁹ and the plan for its implementation, which covers the period 2016–2024, was incorporated into the sectoral plan of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. At the United Nations, Bolivia promoted the adoption of the resolution⁴⁰ proclaiming 2019 as the International Year of Indigenous Languages.

F. Right to freedom of expression, communication and information (recommendations 114.71, 114.72, 114.73 and 114.74)

35. The Constitution guarantees all persons, including the press, the right to freedom of expression, communication and information, and sets out the related conscience clause.⁴¹ The State has an effective regulatory framework to ensure the safe exercise of journalism in

accordance with applicable human rights standards. Through the “Bring Your Rights to Life” strategy, the State promotes the dissemination of universally accessible government information, guarantees the free exercise of journalism, promotes and creates free competition and guarantees media access at events of public interest.

X. Economic, social and cultural rights

Public and social investment (recommendation 114.12)

36. Since 2006, Bolivia has been implementing the productive community economic and social model, which has paved the way for significant advances in social policy, including an increase in public social spending and sustained economic growth.

37. State investment⁴² increased, reaching \$6.057 million in 2018. Over the period 2014–2018, public investment increased from 4.507 million bolivianos to 4.856 million bolivianos. In 2010, investment in the social sector reached 3,301,904 bolivianos, while, in 2018, it increased to 8,767,062 bolivianos.

Poverty reduction measures (recommendations 113.12, 114.13, 114.14, 114.15, 114.16, 114.17, 114.18, 114.82, 114.113 and compilation 3)

38. Bolivia experienced sustained economic growth over the period 2006–2017, where gross domestic product (GDP) grew by an average of 4.9 per cent.

39. In 2006, 37.7 per cent of the population – that is 3.6 million people – was living in extreme poverty. In 2018, the extreme poverty rate had fallen to 15.2 per cent – that is the equivalent of approximately 1.7 million people.⁴³ It is estimated that more than 1.6 million people lifted themselves out of extreme poverty.

40. Between 2006 and 2018, the moderate poverty rate in Bolivia fell from 59.9 per cent to 34.6 per cent. In 2006, 5.8 million people were living in poverty; by 2018, that number had fallen to 3.9 million.

41. A number of public policies were introduced to improve the quality of life of the population, including a responsible wage policy designed to benefit traditionally excluded sectors by continually increasing the wages of the working population. The Life Plan for the Eradication of Extreme Poverty, which is currently being implemented, includes a strategy to promote the inclusion of indigenous and aboriginal campesino peoples, women and young people, and a national employment plan and policies to prevent a sustained rise in the price of the goods making up the basic food basket.

42. Through the National Platform for the Integrated Registration of Social Programmes and the Single Socioeconomic Status Record, it will be possible to implement targeted programmes to assist the population. In addition, there are plans to introduce social programmes for family farming as a means of strengthening social protection policies in rural areas.

Social policies (recommendations 114.7, 114.8, 114.10, 114.11, 114.12, 114.16, 114.82, 114.113)

43. One of the pillars of the productive community economic and social model is the redistribution of wealth. Over the reporting period, social policies were geared towards redistributing economic surpluses to the most vulnerable population groups and eradicating extreme poverty. To this end, increasing financial resources were allocated to education, health, social protection and housing.

44. The social policies of greatest significance include conditional cash transfer schemes (the Juancito Pinto⁴⁴ and Juana Azurduy⁴⁵ voucher schemes), the Zero Malnutrition Programme,⁴⁶ the Dignity Pension,⁴⁷ literacy and post-literacy programmes, free health care

and home care for vulnerable population groups, infrastructure and sanitary equipment at different levels of care, housing programmes, drinking water programmes, a sustained increase in the national minimum wage and a policy of inversely proportional wage increases, all of which helped to reduce income inequality.

45. In 2018, investment in the social sector grew by 7.1 per cent. At the national level, income inequality, as measured by the Gini coefficient, decreased from 0.49 in 2014 to 0.44 in 2018 (p). The table below shows the number of people who benefited from social subsidies⁴⁸ over the period 2014–2018.

Number of people who benefited from the Juana Azurduy voucher scheme, the Juancito Pinto voucher scheme and the Dignity Pension: 2014–2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 (p)
Juana Azurduy voucher scheme	234 377	186 044	228 802	230 644	221 996
Juancito Pinto voucher scheme	2 132 393	2 152 969	2 156 464	2 171 532	2 221 635
Dignity Pension	919 364	954 938	989 070	1 021 455	1 039 242

Source: Prepared with data from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and the Pensions and Insurance Monitoring and Control Authority.

(p) Preliminary.

Family as the basic unit of society (recommendation 113.11)

46. The Family and Family Procedure Code⁴⁹ governs the rights of families, family relations and the rights, duties and obligations of family members. The Children and Adolescents Code⁵⁰ and its implementing regulations⁵¹ establish and guarantee the exercise of the right to a family.

47. The Act on Summary Proceedings to Guarantee the Restitution of the Right of Children and Adolescents to a Family,⁵² which reduces adoption times and expedites adoption procedures, will benefit at least 8,369 children residing in 190 shelters across the country.

A. Right to education

Access to education (recommendations 113.45, 114.24, 114.25, 114.26 and 114.86)

48. Over the period 2010–2018, public expenditure on education increased from 10,768,344,165 bolivianos to 23,881,159,701 bolivianos. Only 11.44 per cent of students are enrolled in private schools, by decision of their parents. Of the 2,886,777 (p) students enrolled at the preschool, primary and secondary levels in 2018, 48.7 per cent were female and 51.3 per cent were male, showing that steady progress has been made in overcoming the historical disadvantage that women have faced in gaining timely access to education. The dropout rate fell from 3.42 per cent in 2010 to 2.54 per cent in 2018.

49. The implementation of the Border Schools Programme,⁵³ the River Bank Schools Programme,⁵⁴ the Liberating Schools Programme⁵⁵ and the Multigrade Modular Assistance Programme for Community Secondary Education, whose target group is students who are unable to continue their studies because they live in remote and inaccessible areas,⁵⁶ has been under way since 2014. Comprehensive Pedagogical Support Centres and in-hospital classrooms⁵⁷ were introduced in 2017. A total of 516 community centres for remote learning⁵⁸ were also opened.

50. Between 2014 and 2018, 15,000 posts were created in the education sector. Over the period 2006–2018, the number of posts increased by 1.03 per cent. In 2018, there were

143,607 teachers and 16,078 schools, of which 4,541 were located in urban areas and 11,537 in rural areas.

51. Over the period 2014–2018, an average of 2 million students per year benefited from the Juancito Pinto⁵⁹ voucher scheme. In 2018 alone, 2,221,368 primary and secondary school students from 14,776 State and faith schools across the country received a Juancito Pinto voucher. Likewise, each year a voucher for outstanding achievement worth 1,000 bolivianos is awarded to the two students with the best high school diploma results (one female and one male) in the country. Between 2014 and 2018, 45,745 students received such a voucher.

Education policy – human rights education (recommendations 113.45, 114.23, 114.26, 114.27 and 114.9)

52. Human rights are considered to be the bedrock and one of the primary objectives of education in Bolivia.⁶⁰ In the national curriculum, human rights are taught from a number of comprehensive perspectives based on the vision of “Living Well”. Social and education policies cover the following areas: human rights, comprehensive sexuality education, violence prevention and citizen security.⁶¹

53. Bolivia has consolidated its regulatory and institutional framework to promote equality and to eradicate violence based on gender and sexual orientation.⁶²

Literacy (recommendations 114.22, 114.28 and 114.132)

54. The national post-literacy programme “I Can Go On”, which is divided into two components, namely, literacy and post-literacy and whose target audience is persons over 15 years of age, is taught in all the country’s municipalities and in different languages.

55. Between 2011 and 2018, 214,640 people completed the first component and the illiteracy rate dropped to 2.4 per cent, meaning that the country can still be considered to be free of illiteracy. As to the second component, between 2011 and 2017, the number of sixth grade primary school students who successfully completed the post-literacy programme reached 159,135.

B. Right to health

Health policies (recommendations 114.19, 114.20, 114.30, 114.82, 114.86, 114.87 and 114.113)

56. Between 2006 and 2016, investment in health increased from 5.1 per cent to 7.8 per cent of GDP and was mostly used to cover the cost of infrastructure, equipment and care for vulnerable groups. In 2018, there were 5,580 posts in the health sector and 3,925 health facilities in the country.

57. In keeping with the constitutional mandate of access to health for all⁶³ and access to universal health insurance,⁶⁴ Act No. 1152⁶⁵ amended the Comprehensive Health Services Act⁶⁶ to provide more persons who are not covered by short-term social security insurance with free health care as part of the transition towards a single, universal and free health system whose care model includes traditional medicine.

58. Through the 2012 SAFCI-MI SALUD programme, the Intercultural Community Family Health Policy, which has been in effect since 2008 and whose focus is health promotion and disease prevention, without overlooking curative health services or traditional medicine, is being applied in 312 municipalities across the country where it has improved health care by mainstreaming a comprehensive and intercultural perspective. Under the Policy, a total of 18,642,844 health-care interventions (50.4 per cent during consultations and 49.6 per cent during family visits) and 2,701,725 family follow-up visits have taken place. More than 1 million families have a family folder and 527 specialists have received comprehensive training with an intercultural focus. In addition, 445 primary care facilities, such as neighbourhood clinics, have been set up in urban areas and 583 health units have been converted into health centres staffed by a doctor.

59. Pursuant to the aim of continuing to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates and levels of chronic malnutrition in children under 2 years of age, over the period 2014–2018, 1,101,863 pregnant women and children received a Juana Azurduy voucher. The Juana Azurduy voucher scheme has had a significant impact, having led to an increase in the number of comprehensive health check-ups and in the probability of early detection of pregnancy, and to greater access to information for pregnant women.

60. A demographic and health survey was conducted in 2016. The results showed the under-5 mortality rate to be 29 deaths per 1,000 live births whereas, in 2008, it had stood at 63 deaths per 1,000 live births. Chronic malnutrition in children under 5 years of age declined from 27.1 per cent in 2008 to 16 per cent in 2016 and, in children under 2 years of age, from 20.3 per cent in 2008 to 15.2 per cent in 2016.

61. A universal prenatal subsidy,⁶⁷ the purpose of which is to improve maternal health and to reduce neonatal mortality, is available to women who are not covered by short-term social security insurance from their fifth month of pregnancy. Between 2015 and 2018 (p), 325,986 women received this benefit.

62. In 2017, Bolivia introduced free human papillomavirus vaccinations. With the adoption of Supreme Decree No. 8082 of 31 October 2018, 21 million bolivianos were transferred to cover the cost of care for cancer patients for one year.

C. Right to adequate food

63. The Economic and Social Development Plan 2016–2020 includes food sovereignty through the generation of “food knowledge to live well” as one of its pillars and incorporates the guidelines of the National Food and Nutrition Policy,⁶⁸ a new tool for coordinating the food security programmes conducted by the ministries represented on the National Food and Nutrition Council. The Multisectoral Zero Malnutrition Programme 2016–2020, the aim of which is to step up the activities begun in 2007, and the Lifelong Multisectoral Food and Nutrition Programme, the purpose of which is to consolidate and build upon the progress achieved under the former, are being implemented.

64. The Act on school meals in the context of food sovereignty and a plural economy⁶⁹ enables the development of a community-based social economy by encouraging the purchase of food from local suppliers. The Healthy Eating Promotion Act⁷⁰ establishes guidelines and mechanisms to promote healthy eating habits.

65. The Agricultural and Rural Sector Plan for Comprehensive Development to Live Well 2016–2018, the aim of which is to make food more widely available and accessible to vulnerable population groups, is being implemented. The mechanisms used to gather information for decision-making and setting public policy in the agricultural and production sphere include the Plurinational Agricultural Early Warning System⁷¹ and the Agricultural, Environmental and Production Observatory.⁷²

66. Between 2006 and 2018, 76.7 million hectares of land were reclaimed and titled and 1,080,640 titles recognizing the land ownership rights of indigenous and aboriginal campesino, intercultural and Afro-Bolivian peoples and communities and medium-sized owners in the production sector, businesspeople and State institutions were issued.

D. Right to work (recommendations 113.12, 114.24, 114.82 and 114.87)

67. Wage growth remained higher than the rate of inflation and the steady increase in the national minimum wage. Between 2006 and 2018, the national minimum wage increased by an average of 12.7 per cent.

68. Between 2005 and 2017, the unemployment rate declined from 8.1 per cent to 4.5 per cent to become one of the lowest rates in the region.⁷³ It was estimated that, as a result of public investment in all economic and private activities, 223,287 new jobs would be created in 2018.

69. Between 2016 and 2017, 31,295 complaints of unjustified dismissal concerning the payment of social benefits and reinstatement lodged by workers were processed. Over the same period, 3,732 labour inspections were conducted to verify compliance with labour regulations.

“My First Decent Job” programme

70. Between 2012 and 2015, 1,367 young people took part in this programme, which provided them with an opportunity to further develop their skills, improve their employability and find decent work. More than 70 per cent of the young people who completed an internship were offered a job in the same company. The majority of participants were young women over 19 years of age.

Employment Support Programme

71. Between 2014 and 2018, 17,716 people, of whom 54 per cent were women, took part in this programme.

E. Right to housing

72. The National Housing Policy, which was conceived as a tool for reducing the current housing shortage, focuses on consolidating housing solutions while promoting community living. A number of programmes with a similar focus are being implemented, including the Multi-Year Housing Shortage Reduction Plan 2016–2020, the New Housing Programme and the Housing Improvement, Refurbishment and Extension Programme, whose priority target group is vulnerable families.

73. The National Housing Agency is the institution responsible for providing housing and habitation solutions. Between 2014 and 2018, 95,990 housing units were built, upgraded, extended and/or renovated. Around 23 per cent of these housing units were allocated to older persons, persons with disabilities or women.

74. Social housing loans are available through the National Housing Agency, which subsidizes the cost of the property by a percentage that is determined in the related social assessment, taking into account the degree of vulnerability of the applicant family. Between 2014 and 2018, 4,592 housing loans were granted to 18,781 people. Under the Financial Services Act,⁷⁴ 65,507 families received loans for social housing.

75. Supreme Decree No. 1955 of 2 April 2014 provided for the relocation of at-risk families who suffered as a result of the adverse weather conditions that had affected several regions of the country.

Access to services

76. In 2018, 939,747 households were connected to a gas supply and 2.9 million households had electricity, accounting for 93 per cent of the population. Seventy-five per cent of neighbourhoods with a population greater than or equal to 50 inhabitants have access to a telephone, while 46 per cent of those neighbourhoods have Internet access.

F. Right to water (recommendation 113.13)

77. Between 2014 and 2018, the third, fourth and fifth iterations of the “My Water” Programme and the “My Water Supply” Programme were implemented. Ninety-four per cent of the urban population and 67 per cent of the rural population have access to improved water sources. Sixty per cent of the population has access to sanitation services.

G. Right to a healthy environment (recommendations 114.29 and 114.125)

78. Under the Mother Earth and Comprehensive Development to Live Well Framework Act,⁷⁵ the Plurinational Mother Earth Authority is responsible for formulating and

implementing cross-cutting and intersectoral policies, plans and projects related to the processes and dynamics of climate change within the framework of the Plurinational Policy and Plan on Climate Change to Live Well.

79. Bolivia has made progress in implementing clean energy projects that use natural resources such as wind, water, solar and geothermal energy. Over the period 2014–2018, a strategic environmental assessment of ways of life was carried out in different areas of the country to facilitate the conduct of coordinated planning and management activities based on the complementarity of the rights of human beings and those of Mother Earth. The Environment Dissemination Programme guided the State's environmental education activities over this period.

XI. Rights of vulnerable population groups (recommendation 114.7)

A. Migrant rights (recommendations 113.27, 114.41 and 114.78)

80. In 2016⁷⁶ and 2018⁷⁷ the migration status of foreign nationals who were in an irregular situation in Bolivia was regularized on an exceptional basis. In 2017, the Plan for the Registration of Foreign Nationals in Prisons⁷⁸ and the Plan for the Regularization of the Migration Status of Foreign Students in Higher Vocational Education⁷⁹ were adopted.

81. The electronic Andean Immigration Card, which has been in effect since 2017, has served to reduce the waiting time for domestic and foreign users at airports and at immigration checkpoints. The Personal Identity Registration Service consolidated the Single Identity Register for Persons Abroad through its five offices. The 2019 prison census made it possible to gather specific information on migrants deprived of their liberty.

B. Refugee rights

82. The National Commission for Refugees developed the Social Inclusion Programme, under which the first national demographic census of the refugee population was conducted in 2015 and a naturalization process for the refugee population in Bolivia⁸⁰ was launched. Nine persons obtained Bolivian nationality in this way.

83. Between 2016 and 2017, training and awareness-raising campaigns for public officials working in this area were conducted under the Borders of Solidarity and Safety Programme.

C. The fight against human trafficking and smuggling (recommendations 113.27, 114.48, 114.49, 114.50, 114.51, 114.52, 114.53, 114.54 and 114.55)

84. In accordance with the Comprehensive Act on Combating Human Trafficking and Smuggling⁸¹ and its implementing regulations,⁸² the Plurinational Council for Combating Human Trafficking and Smuggling, which is responsible for implementing the Comprehensive Multisectoral Development Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Smuggling 2016–2020,⁸³ is operational. Furthermore, the Programme for the Reintegration into the Labour Market of Victims of Human Trafficking and Smuggling 2018–2020, the Protocol for the Repatriation of Bolivian Victims of Human Trafficking and Smuggling Abroad,⁸⁴ the guide to the early detection of human trafficking and smuggling and to protection mechanisms⁸⁵ and the handbook on investigating human trafficking and smuggling offences⁸⁶ are being applied. Bilateral agreements on the protection of victims of human trafficking and smuggling and related offences were also signed with Peru⁸⁷, Argentina⁸⁸ and Paraguay.⁸⁹

85. Comprehensive prevention strategies targeting various population groups, particularly children, adolescents, mothers, fathers and teachers in urban, rural and border areas are being implemented. The National Conference on Combating Human Trafficking

and Smuggling was held in September 2018 and was attended by representatives of the institutions that are members of the Plurinational Council for Combating Human Trafficking and Smuggling, the nine departmental councils, civil society organizations and eight United Nations agencies. The Conference provided an opportunity to examine the progress achieved and the challenges remaining in this area.

86. Migration checks have been tightened through the use of integrated checkpoints and the conduct of preventive border control operations. Ongoing training is also being provided to border guards and the staff of the Directorate-General of Migration.

87. The Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security conducts comprehensive mobile inspections throughout the country in order to identify possible cases of human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation.

D. Rights of persons living with HIV/AIDS

88. The Multisectoral Strategic Plan 2013–2018 is intended to reduce morbidity and mortality due to diseases associated with HIV. Persons living with HIV/AIDS are guaranteed access to universal sexual health care and treatment.

89. As part of the national programme to stop the spread of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS, studies were conducted on the prevalence of HIV among indigenous, aboriginal and campesino peoples and Bolivians of African descent.

E. Rights of persons with diverse sexual orientation and gender identity

90. The Gender Identity Act,⁹⁰ which lays down the procedure for changing the name, sex and image of transgender persons, was promulgated. Between 2016 and 2018, 246 people availed themselves of and completed this procedure.

91. The Personal Identity Registration Service adopted gender identity regulations⁹¹ which govern the procedure for issuing identity cards for transgender persons. Between 2016 and 2018, 242 identity cards were issued. Internal procedural rules for changing the name, sex and image of transgender persons in the official documents of the Ministry of Education were also adopted.

92. Supreme Decree No. 3978⁹² lifting the ban on homosexual and bisexual persons from donating blood was adopted. The autonomous municipal government of La Paz adopted Autonomous Municipal Law No. 311,⁹³ which promotes municipal public policies intended to ensure the full exercise of the human rights of persons with diverse sexual orientation and gender identity without discrimination.

93. The State Academy for Judges includes the rights of persons with diverse sexual orientation and gender identity in its human rights training courses.

F. Women's rights (recommendations 114.46, 114.80, 114.82, 114.83, 114.84, 114.85, 114.86 and 114.113)

94. The Multisectoral Plan to Promote the Dismantling the Patriarchy and Women's Right to Live Well 2016–2020⁹⁴, which covers the economy, production, employment, education, health, gender-based violence, citizenship, political participation and institutional strengthening, was adopted. The Sectoral Plan for Comprehensive Development to Live Well 2016–2020⁹⁵ is being implemented.

95. Following the 2014 general elections, women accounted for 50.7 per cent of the members of the Chamber of Deputies and for 44.4 per cent of the members of the Chamber of Senators. In 2019, women account for 53.8 per cent of the members of the Chamber of Deputies and for 47.2 per cent of the members of the Chamber of Senators.⁹⁶ Following the 2015 subnational elections, at the departmental level, women accounted for 45.1 per cent of elected assembly members and, at the municipal level, for 50.7 per cent of councillors.

96. A total of 1,011,249 land titles were issued to women, representing 46 per cent of the total number of titles issued. The gender perspective is taken into account in conflicts related to land ownership.

Combating violence against women (recommendations 113.29, 114.79, 114.81, 114.83, 114.88, 114.89, 114.90, 114.91, 114.94, 114.95, 114.96, 114.97, 114.98, 114.99, 114.100, 114.101, 114.102, 114.103, 114.104, 114.105, 114.106, 114.107, 114.108 and 114.109)

97. The Comprehensive Act on Guaranteeing Women a Life Free of Violence (Act No. 348)⁹⁷ lays down guidelines for allocating resources for its implementation.⁹⁸ Supreme Decree No. 2610⁹⁹ provides that at least 5 per cent of the total resources earmarked for citizen security by the autonomous territorial authorities is to be allocated to infrastructure, equipment, technology and building the capacity of the Anti-Violence Squad through the Bolivian police force.

98. An inter-institutional committee¹⁰⁰ comprising representatives of seven ministries¹⁰¹ was set up to implement the Comprehensive Public Policy to Ensure a Decent Life for Women.

99. The Special Office for Combating Violence against Women was established, as was the Plurinational Service for Women and for Dismantling the Patriarchy,¹⁰² which is responsible for monitoring and assessing compliance with public policies designed to dismantle the patriarchy, to ensure the effective exercise of women's rights and to promote the eradication of all types of violence and forms of discrimination against women. On 15 July 2019, the Office adopted a list of 10 commandments declaring the fight against femicide and violence against women, girls and female adolescents to be a national priority.

100. The Comprehensive Plurinational System for Preventing, Addressing, Punishing and Eradicating Gender-based Violence, which is the mechanism used to implement the Bolivian Model for Action against Gender-Based Violence, is operational and includes a number of tools¹⁰³ for ensuring compliance with Act No. 348. The autonomous territorial authorities put centres and temporary shelters, which are operated by specially trained multidisciplinary staff, at the disposal of women and children who are victims of violence.

101. Between 2016 and 2018, the number of staff assigned to the Anti-Violence Squad was increased from 801 to 969. There are also 92 assistance units and 10 decentralized services. Supreme Decree No. 3834,¹⁰⁴ which created the Adela Zamudio Registration and Immediate Alert System, also promotes the specialization and retention of public officials assigned to the Anti-Violence Squad.

102. The Anti-Violence Squad devises plans, programmes and projects to prevent violence against women and the family and uses tools such as a risk assessment form; a set of recommendations regarding the assistance and information that should be provided to women in situations of violence; safety plans; suggestion boxes; and a computerized georeferencing system for dealing with complaints and following up on cases. It also makes use of a number of tools to provide comprehensive care in these cases.

103. In 2016, a survey on the prevalence and characteristics of violence against women¹⁰⁵ was conducted to measure trends in the occurrence of this phenomenon and to gather statistical information to assist in designing and assessing the impact of public policies to prevent, eradicate and punish violence against women. The national strategy to prevent gender-based violence was completed. There is also a range of communication tools to help prevent the phenomenon.

104. The institutions making up the Comprehensive Plurinational System for Preventing, Addressing, Punishing and Eradicating Gender-based Violence¹⁰⁶ joined efforts with the State Academy for Judges, the State Academy for Prosecutors, the Police University and the Anti-Violence Squad to develop a curriculum on gender-based violence. Virtual and face-to-face courses are also offered to public officials and at fairs and workshops.

105. The National Observatory for Citizen Security compiles information on insecurity and violence and generates statistics to assist in devising public policies. Information campaigns were conducted in various languages in the form of television and radio spots.

The virtual platform: www.348mujereslibresdeviolencia.com was created with the support of the United Nations Development Programme.

Access to justice for victims under Act No. 348 (recommendations 114.68, 114.83, 114.92, 114.93, 114.110 and 114.111)

106. The Plurinational Victim Assistance Service provides legal, social and psychological assistance to persons of limited means during the initial stages of the investigation, the criminal proceedings and the execution of the sentence, thereby promoting reparation for the damage caused and helping to avoid revictimization.

107. Supreme Decree No. 3463¹⁰⁷ guarantees children and adolescents who are victims of violent crimes free and specialized technical assistance both inside and outside the court system, in keeping with the principle of the best interests of the child. Supreme Decree No. 3834 establishes the comprehensive care model to be employed in integrated police stations¹⁰⁸ and departmental directorates, which work in tandem with all the institutions responsible for the care of victims of violence.

108. The National Directorate of the Prosecutor's Office for Victims in Need of Priority Care, which is part of the Public Prosecution Service, operates in accordance with specific investigation guidelines for each case, in addition to protocols, handbooks and guides, and has offices in all the country's nine departments. Women in situations of violence may avail themselves of flexible working hours to attend proceedings and follow any developments in relation to their case.¹⁰⁹

109. The Supreme Court of Justice approved a protocol for mainstreaming a gender perspective in court judgments. The Institutional Policy on Gender Equality in the Judiciary, the aim of which is to introduce approaches that take account of gender and human rights issues, is in force. Following the entry into force of Act No. 348, 31 tribunals and courts specializing in cases of violence against women have been set up within departmental courts of justice.

Constitutional Court Decision No. 0206/2014 (recommendations 113.31, 114.76 and 114.112)

110. Constitutional Court Decision No. 0206/2014 of 5 February abolished the requirement to obtain judicial authorization in order to undergo a legal abortion when the pregnancy is a consequence of rape, statutory rape, incest, kidnapping or when the pregnancy endangers the life or health of the woman. Consequently, all that is required for the health service, whether public or private, to legally terminate the pregnancy is a copy of the complaint filed.

111. The technical procedure for the provision of health-care services devised by the Ministry of Health serves to regulate the provision of such services in the legal and safe termination of pregnancy.

112. With respect to therapeutic abortion, the Bolivian health system has clinical standards and protocols on the use of misoprostol in gynaecology and obstetrics for use by health-care staff. Recent legislative initiatives have touched upon this issue.

Sexual and reproductive rights (recommendations 113.30, 114.21, 114.77 and 114.111)

113. Over the reporting period, the topic of sexual and reproductive health and comprehensive sexuality was incorporated into the national curriculum. Awareness-raising and training activities are being conducted to promote the sharing of roles and responsibilities regarding sexual activity. Training courses are also being offered to health-care providers, justice officials and teachers.

114. The authorities responsible for implementing the National Strategic Plan for Sexual and Reproductive Health 2009–2015 incorporated the measures set out therein into their annual operational programmes. Act No. 1069 of 28 May 2018, which serves to extend the provision of sexual and reproductive health services, was promulgated. The National Plan for Sexual and Reproductive Health 2018–2020 is being prepared. The Ministry of Health

has issued technical and regulatory documents to ensure the realization of sexual and reproductive rights.

115. Contraceptive use has increased by 10 per cent since 2008 as a result of the availability of five different contraceptive methods and the training on contraceptive technology dispensed to health-care staff.

116. The year 2018 was declared the Year for Monitoring Perinatal and Neonatal Maternal Mortality. That same year, 700,899 pregnant women received full doses of iron. In addition, 80,060 obstetric drugs, magnesium sulphate, calcium gluconate, oxytocin and misoprostol were donated and distributed in all the country's nine departments, in accordance with the applicable protocols.

117. Under the Expanded Programme on Immunization, which is free and accessible to all, girls of between 10 and 12 years of age are vaccinated against the human papillomavirus in two stages. Between 2017 and 2018, 608,736 girls were vaccinated.

G. Rights of indigenous and aboriginal campesino nations and peoples and Bolivians of African descent

Indigenous and aboriginal campesino justice (recommendation 114.127)

118. As part of the egalitarian juridical pluralism framework, an intercultural protocol for action for judges was introduced in 2017. The protocol sets out guidelines for establishing a suitable relationship with indigenous and aboriginal campesino judicial authorities. Training exercises on legal pluralism for indigenous and aboriginal campesino authorities and justice officials are conducted in coordination with the authorities in question.

119. The first National Summit on Indigenous and Aboriginal Campesino Justice, which took place on 9 and 10 August 2018, offered a diverse forum for discussion that brought together key actors from the justice system and civil society. The outcome of the Summit was a five-pillar¹¹⁰ strategy for designing public policies on the subject.

120. The Plurinational Constitutional Court has developed jurisprudence on the right to due process in indigenous and aboriginal campesino justice,¹¹¹ according to which any penalties imposed or decisions taken within this framework must respect the procedures used by the indigenous and aboriginal campesino nation or people in question.

Right to consultation (recommendations 113.46 and 114.131)

121. The Constitution guarantees the right to consultation of indigenous and aboriginal campesino nations and peoples and Bolivians of African descent.¹¹² Consultation is also recognized as a constitutional mechanism for direct and participatory democracy.¹¹³ In the hydrocarbon sector, the right to free, prior and informed consultation is established by the Hydrocarbons Act.¹¹⁴ In the mining sector, the Mining and Metallurgy Act¹¹⁵ enshrines and guarantees the right to consultation and provides that the mining authority is responsible for conducting the prior consultation process.¹¹⁶ Moreover, in 2015, the Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy adopted regulations on the granting and termination of mining rights,¹¹⁷ which establish the obligation for prior consultation and lay down the procedure for conducting that process.

122. The Plurinational Electoral Bureau, through the Intercultural Service for Strengthening Democracy, must observe and support the prior consultation process in coordination with the organizations and institutions concerned.¹¹⁸ To this end, it has issued regulations on observing and supporting prior consultation processes.¹¹⁹

123. The Ministry of Energy has been coordinating the drafting of regulations on prior consultation in the electricity sector within the framework of indigenous peoples' rights.

Access to education for indigenous and aboriginal campesino nations and peoples and Bolivians of African descent (recommendations 114.129, 114.130 and 114.132)

124. The Ministry of Education, with the participation of relevant stakeholders, developed 21 regional curricula that are in step with the basic curriculum of the plurinational education system. Another 11 such curricula are currently being developed. The Plurinational Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures undertakes linguistic and cultural research on individual indigenous and aboriginal campesino nations and peoples and Afro-Bolivian communities through 33 language and culture institutes.

125. In order to preserve and develop the knowledge and languages of indigenous and aboriginal campesino nations and peoples and Bolivians of African descent, 29 alphabets were systematized and published and knowledge from 26 indigenous and aboriginal peoples was recorded. Research and training centres for teachers of the Tacana, Tsimane, Mosestén and Movima indigenous peoples were also set up.

126. Teacher training colleges offer a direct admission pathway (pathway B) to high school graduates belonging to indigenous and aboriginal campesino nations and peoples or to Afro-Bolivian communities. High school graduates from low-income backgrounds are encouraged to pursue higher education studies at university or at technical and technological institutes by the prospect of a scholarship from social organizations such as: CIDOB,¹²⁰ CSUTCB,¹²¹ CSCIOB,¹²² CONAMAQ,¹²³ CNMCIQB “BS”,¹²⁴ COB¹²⁵ and CONAFRO.¹²⁶

127. The national post-literacy programme is inclusive in nature. Indigenous and aboriginal peoples are taught in their native language, in coordination with their parent organizations and the language and culture institutes mentioned above. Materials produced in the Aymara, Quechua, Guaraní, Mojeño ignaciano, Yuracaré and Tsimané languages are used for this purpose. Between 2016 and 2018, 6,202 people took part in literacy initiatives in their native language.

H. Rights of children and adolescents

Public policies (recommendations 113.33, 113.34 and 114.80)

128. By promulgating the Children and Adolescents Code, the State has undertaken to guarantee the full and effective exercise of the rights of children and adolescents as a means of achieving their comprehensive development. To this end, it has implemented a comprehensive plurinational system for children and adolescents¹²⁷ pursuant to the principles of the best interests of the child, absolute priority, equality and non-discrimination, gender equity, participation, cultural diversity, comprehensive development, co-responsibility, the role of the family, the progressive exercise of rights and specialization.

129. The Multisectoral Plan for Comprehensive Development and the Plurinational Plan for Children and Adolescents, which were adopted on 7 April 2017 by the five-yearly Conference on the Rights of Children and Adolescents,¹²⁸ are being implemented. Their impact was assessed in 2018. Committees for children and adolescents, which are composed of representatives of student and children and adolescents’ organizations, serve as forums for social participation at all levels of the country. At least 50 per cent of those representatives are female. The Children and Adolescent Information System¹²⁹ was created to record and compile specialized information on the rights of children and adolescents.

Right of children and adolescents to live free from violence (recommendations 113.29, 113.32, 113.35, 113.38, 113.40, 113.43, 114.79, 114.97, 114.100, 114.102, 114.118 and 114.123)

130. The Comprehensive Programme to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents is being implemented pursuant to the Children and Adolescents Code.¹³⁰ The Protocol for Preventing, Addressing and Punishing Violations of the Sexual Integrity of Children and Adolescents and the Road Map for Combating Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents are likewise being applied. Since 2015, the Comprehensive

Programme to Combat Sexual Violence,¹³¹ which is an inter-institutional initiative, has guaranteed the exercise by children and adolescents of the right to sexual integrity through an approach based on prevention, care and protection. As at December 2017, 393 ombudsman offices for children and adolescents had been opened in 339 municipalities across the country.¹³²

131. Supreme Decree No. 3463 of 18 January 2018 guarantees children and adolescents who are victims of violent crimes free and specialized technical assistance pursuant to the principle of the best interests of the child. The Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency, the State Academy for Prosecutors and the State Academy for Judges conduct specialized training on this subject.

132. The #YoPorLaNiñez campaign¹³³ has been launched to raise the awareness of Bolivian society as a whole and, in particular, families with a view to creating a culture of proper treatment of children and adolescents that will serve to break the existing cycle of violence.

133. In the field of education, the Protocol for Preventing and Handling Complaints of Physical, Psychological and Sexual Violence in Schools, which sets out guidelines and procedures for preventing those phenomena and for dealing with related complaints and which includes a statistical database on physical and psychological violence and sexual harassment, is being implemented.

Eradication of the worst forms of child labour (recommendations 113.35, 113.36, 113.37, 113.39, 113.41, 113.42, 113.44, 114.115, 114.116, 114.117, 114.119, 114.120, 114.121 and 114.122)

134. The Children and Adolescents Code prohibits work that by its very nature or the circumstances in which it is performed is hazardous, unhealthy or offensive to the dignity of the child or adolescent, as well as work that may lead them to drop out of school. It includes a list of 21 prohibited jobs.¹³⁴ Act No. 1139,¹³⁵ which repeals the exceptional age of admission to employment, was promulgated.

135. The 2008 child labour survey identified 800,000 children and adolescents who were engaged in child labour. According to the 2016 survey on children and adolescents, that figure had dropped to 393,000, representing a reduction of more than 50 per cent.¹³⁶

136. A subcouncil for sectoral and intersectoral coordination in matters concerning working children and adolescents was set up within the Council for Sectoral and Intersectoral Coordination in Children and Adolescents' Affairs.¹³⁷ The subcouncil plans to develop a prevention and social protection programme for working children and adolescents under 14 years of age.

137. The Programme for the Care of Working Children and Adolescents was launched to prevent working students from falling behind in their studies and to ensure that they complete their secondary education and have access to scholarships for higher education. Inspectors specializing in child labour conduct comprehensive inspections on a regular basis to identify situations of forced labour and child labour in remote locations, usually in the mining, chestnut and agricultural sectors. Between 2014 and 2018, 1,639 inspections were conducted across the country.

Early childhood education (recommendations 113.45 and 114.124)

138. The coverage rate for access to schooling for children of 4 and 5 years of age rose from 39.94 per cent in 2006 to 73 per cent in 2016. In urban areas, the number of schools catering to children of this age increased from 904 in 2006 to 1,132 in 2018. In rural areas, the number increased from 776 in 2006 to 2,480 in 2018, which shows that major efforts have been made to reduce the social inequality affecting access to education in rural areas.

139. In 2014, new study programmes for preschool community and family education were introduced as part of the productive social and community-based education model, which promotes cultural identity, language and social values within the community.

Children who live in prisons alongside their mother or father (recommendations 113.15, 113.16, 113.17, 113.18, 113.19 and 114.114)

140. The Children and Adolescents Code and the Sentence Enforcement and Supervision Act¹³⁸ allow children of up to 6 years of age to reside with their mother in prison. In 2014, 609 children of between 0 and 6 years of age were in that situation. By 2018, that number had fallen to 248; no children were living in male prisons.

141. The intended beneficiaries of the Comprehensive Pedagogical Support Centre Programme are the children of mothers and fathers who are deprived of their liberty. These children receive psychological, pedagogical and psychosocial¹³⁹ support. Between 2014 and 2018, 2,567 children benefited from the Programme.

Adolescents and young people deprived of their liberty (recommendation 113.15)

142. The Children and Adolescents Code establishes a separate, specialized criminal justice system for adolescents¹⁴⁰ with a restorative focus. A number of tools have been developed to facilitate the system's implementation, including a protocol and road map for dealing with adolescents who are criminally liable and general guidelines for the operation of referral and social reintegration centres. Departmental criminal justice desks for adolescents have been set up across the country and training has been dispensed to public officials serving in institutions active in this area.

143. These measures have led to a reduction in the rate of use of pretrial detention orders (from 97 per cent in 2015 to 39 per cent in 2018) and an increase in the rate of use of non-custodial measures (from 9 per cent in 2013 to 44 per cent in 2018). The number of judicial officials assigned to cases involving adolescents in conflict with the law has also increased (from 75 in 2013 to 310 in 2016).

I. Young people's rights (recommendation 114.75)

144. Supreme Decree No. 2114 of 18 September 2014 regulates the Youth Act,¹⁴¹ which, in turn, defines the functions of the Plurinational Youth System. The Multisectoral Plan for the Comprehensive Development of Young People 2016–2020 is being implemented. The Plurinational Youth Council serves as the national forum for participation, deliberation and representation for young people.

145. The Plurinational Plan for the Prevention of Pregnancy among Adolescents and Young People 2015–2020 was adopted in 2015.

146. The Employment Programme for Young People offers incentives to encourage companies to hire young people with or without academic training and/or work experience. As at 2017, 8,000 people were enrolled in the Programme. The Semilla Capital Fund is intended for young people who wish to start their own business with resources from the Productive Development Bank. Between 2014 and 2018, the National Housing Agency provided 13,390 housing solutions to young people who were heads of household.

J. Rights of persons deprived of their liberty (recommendations 113.14, 113.15, 113.16, 113.17, 113.18, 113.25 and 114.47)

147. Between 2012 and 2018, eight supreme decrees¹⁴² granting persons deprived of their liberty amnesty and a partial or total pardon on humanitarian grounds were issued. A total of 6,563 persons deprived of their liberty, of whom 1,578 are women and 4,985 are men, benefited from this measure.

148. The social reintegration process has five components: health, education, occupational therapy, sport and culture. The medical staff of the "My Health" Programme oversee the implementation of national care programmes in the country's prisons.¹⁴³ As a result, the number of persons deprived of their liberty who are covered by medical care rose from 26,065 in 2015 to 38,035 in 2016 and from 57,766 in 2017 to 69,395 in 2018.

149. In the field of education, guidelines for the provision of education in situations of confinement through the use of alternative methods have been drawn up. The guidelines stipulate that instruction is to be provided in each of the country's urban prisons. Between 2017 and 2018, 631 students gained their high school diploma and 15 persons deprived of their liberty received a voucher for outstanding achievement. In terms of alternative education, 12,641 and 1,186 persons took part in the literacy and post-literacy programmes, respectively.

150. An employment programme for persons deprived of their liberty and a specific plan for their reintegration into the labour market are being devised. Between 2016 and 2018, 23,688 persons deprived of their liberty underwent different types of training in prison.

151. In 2019, pursuant to the conclusions drawn at the National Summit on Plural Justice and with the assistance of 12 institutions,¹⁴⁴ a prison census¹⁴⁵ was conducted to gather information on the economic, social, legal and procedural status of persons deprived of their liberty and to help devise comprehensive prison policies.

152. In cases where an act of violence results in the death of a prison inmate, the police officers responsible for the security of the prison follow pre-established contingency procedures and have a duty to inform the Public Prosecution Service so that an objective¹⁴⁶ investigation can be launched. The Sentence Enforcement and Supervision Act¹⁴⁷ prescribes disciplinary sanctions without prejudice to criminal liability. The Bolivian police force organizes training courses on the prevention of deaths in police custody.

K. Rights of older persons

153. Following the ratification¹⁴⁸ by Bolivia of the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons, the competent authorities have been monitoring its implementation. The Multisectoral Plan for the Comprehensive Development of Older Persons 2016–2020 is a comprehensive tool that brings together stakeholders at all levels to address this specific issue and that takes up the challenge of creating and strengthening mechanisms to guarantee and protect older persons' rights. The National Strategic Plan to Promote Healthy Ageing and the Solidarity Old-Age Pension Scheme,¹⁴⁹ the aim of which is to top up the retirement pension of workers who received low wages during their working life, are being implemented. In 2017, their pension remuneration increased by up to 1,000 bolivianos. The nutritional supplement for older persons known as "Carmelo"¹⁵⁰ is also being distributed.

154. Alternative education centres provide technical, technological and humanistic training to 3,619 older persons across the country. The Older Person's Knowledge Olympics took place over the period 2014–2018. On that occasion, a total of 3,291 older persons shared their knowledge and life experiences as part of intergenerational dialogues with the general public. Between 2014 and 2018, 89,279 older persons graduated from the literacy and post-literacy programmes and, in 2018 alone, 9,802 benefited from housing solutions in urban and rural areas.

L. Rights of persons with disabilities (recommendation 114.124)

155. The Plan for Guaranteeing Persons with Disabilities Access to Justice and the plan of action for ensuring compliance with the concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are being implemented.

156. A monthly voucher scheme for persons with serious and very serious disabilities was introduced by the autonomous municipal governments.¹⁵¹ Between 2014 and 2017, the free health insurance scheme for persons with disabilities provided 1,043,539 services (comprehensive health care) to persons in that situation across the country.

157. Inclusive education is an integral part of the plurinational education system. Teacher training colleges offer training in special education. The number of special education centres increased from 98 in 2013 to 179 in 2018. Similarly, the number of teaching and administrative staff in that sector increased from 1,539 in 2013 to 1,943 in 2018. The

intended beneficiaries of the programme for the provision of social and community-based education at home are persons with serious and very serious disabilities who cannot travel to or attend school. In 2018, 434 persons were taking part in this programme.

158. Since persons with disabilities are guaranteed access to bank credit, financial institutions must adjust their credit policies accordingly by eliminating all barriers to free access to credit. Persons with disabilities have access to special programmes and projects for decent housing. Between 2014 and 2018, 3,620 housing units intended for this population group were built and/or upgraded.

159. The Act on Employment and Economic Assistance for Persons with Disabilities¹⁵² and its implementing regulations¹⁵³ were promulgated and the national employment policy for persons with disabilities, which serves to support the Act's enforcement, is being implemented. In accordance with this legislation, public sector employers (who are subject to a 4 per cent quota) and private sector employers (who are subject to a 2 per cent quota) are obliged to hire persons with disabilities, their mother or father, their spouse or the guardian of one or more persons with disabilities under 18 years of age or one or more persons with serious or very serious disabilities.

Notes

- ¹ Se recopiló y procesó información de 53 instancias estatales pertenecientes a los 4 Órganos del Estado.
- ² Fueron realizados 4 talleres (La Paz, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba y Tarija) con la participación de 424 personas.
- ³ Recogida como 103.4 en el Informe del Grupo de Trabajo (A/HRC/28/7).
- ⁴ Ley N° 872 de 21 de diciembre de 2016.
- ⁵ Ley N° 1011 de 26 de diciembre de 2017.
- ⁶ Ley N° 778 de 21 de enero de 2016.
- ⁷ Protocolo Adicional a la Convención Americana sobre derechos humanos en materia de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales ratificado mediante Ley 3293 de 12 de diciembre de 2005.
- ⁸ Ley N° 212 de 28 de noviembre de 1962. Depósito del instrumento de ratificación ante la UNESCO fue el 17 de agosto de 2017.
- ⁹ Ley N° 1164 de 11 de abril de 2019.
- ¹⁰ Presentados ante el Grupo de Trabajo del Protocolo de San Salvador de la OEA.
- ¹¹ <http://ddhh.ine.gob.bo/ddhh2016/onu/>.
- ¹² Convenio de Cooperación Interinstitucional de 1 de diciembre de 2015.
- ¹³ <http://www.siplusbolivia.gob.bo>
- ¹⁴ Resolución Multimministerial N° 001 de 30 de octubre de 2017.
- ¹⁵ Ley N° 777 de 21 de enero de 2016.
- ¹⁶ Ley N° 650 de 19 de enero de 2015.
- ¹⁷ Ley N° 474 de 30 de diciembre de 2013.
- ¹⁸ Ley N° 974 de 4 de septiembre de 2017.
- ¹⁹ Resolución N° 01/2017 de 11 de septiembre de 2017.
- ²⁰ Resolución Ministerial N° 156/2018 de 7 de diciembre.
- ²¹ Resolución Ministerial N° 116/2018 de 1 de septiembre.
- ²² Resolución Ministerial N° 011/2019 de 11 de febrero.
- ²³ Resolución Ministerial N° 54/2019 de 24 de mayo.
- ²⁴ Artículo N° 12 de la Constitución Política del Estado.
- ²⁵ Acuerdo No 72/2018 de 15 de agosto del 2018.
- ²⁶ Acuerdo No 73/2018 de 15 de agosto de 2018.
- ²⁷ El primero el 16 de octubre de 2011 y el segundo el 3 de diciembre de 2017.
- ²⁸ Magistrados del Tribunal Supremo de Justicia, Tribunal Agroambiental y miembros del Consejo de la Magistratura.
- ²⁹ Ley N° 1104 de 27 de septiembre de 2018.
- ³⁰ Ley N° 898 de 26 de enero de 2017. La Comisión está integrada por las máximas autoridades del Órgano Judicial, Órgano Legislativo, el Órgano Ejecutivo, Ministerio Público (MP), PGE y un representante del Sistema de la Universidad Boliviana.
- ³¹ Cuenta con los ejes estratégicos: Justicia y Derechos Fundamentales, Justicia Indígena Originario Campesina, Igualdad y Equidad de Oportunidades e Inclusión Social, Defensa de Derechos de Usuarios/as y Consumidores/as, Transparencia Institucional y Lucha contra la Corrupción, Articulación para la Reforma de la Justicia, Servicios de Acceso a la Justicia y Fortalecimiento Institucional.

- ³² Ley N° 586 de 30 de octubre de 2014.
- ³³ Ley N° 1173 de 3 de mayo de 2019.
- ³⁴ Ley N° 879 de 23 de diciembre de 2016.
- ³⁵ Instructivo FGE/RJGP N° 141/2017.
- ³⁶ Cuyas actividades se encuentran reflejadas en la página web: www.noracismo.gob.bo.
- ³⁷ Aprobado mediante Resolución CN-N° 001/2016 de 7 de diciembre de 2016, emitido por el Comité Nacional contra el Racismo y toda forma de Discriminación.
- ³⁸ Instructivo FGE/FACM N° 43/2018 de 16 de marzo de 2018.
- ³⁹ Ley N° 848 de 27 de octubre de 2016.
- ⁴⁰ A/RES/71/178.
- ⁴¹ CPE, Artículo 106.
- ⁴² Comprende la inversión pública realizada por las entidades del sector público y por las empresas con participación del Estado.
- ⁴³ En el marco de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio, Bolivia cumplió de manera anticipada la meta relacionada con la reducción de la pobreza extrema (de una meta planteada de 24,1% en 2015; en el país la pobreza extrema se redujo a 21,0% en 2011). Con el objetivo de seguir reduciendo este indicador, el gobierno nacional elaboró la “Agenda Patriótica 2025” donde se estableció una meta más exigente que es la erradicación total de la extrema pobreza (0% de pobreza extrema).
- ⁴⁴ Incentiva la matriculación, permanencia y culminación del año escolar.
- ⁴⁵ Incentiva el uso de los servicios de salud para reducir los niveles de mortalidad materna e infantil y la desnutrición crónica.
- ⁴⁶ Mejora la alimentación y el cuidado integral de los niños menores de cinco años y mujeres embarazadas.
- ⁴⁷ Protege a la población adulta mayor garantizando un nivel mínimo de ingreso, Subsidio Universal Prenatal por la Vida.
- ⁴⁸ Bono Juana Azurduy, Bono Juancito Pinto, Renta Dignidad.
- ⁴⁹ Ley N° 603 de 19 de noviembre de 2014.
- ⁵⁰ Ley N° 548 de 17 de julio de 2014.
- ⁵¹ DS N° 2377 de 27 de mayo de 2015.
- ⁵² Ley N° 1168 de 12 de abril de 2019.
- ⁵³ Atiende de manera prioritaria a estudiantes en las unidades educativas que se encuentran en las fronteras del país, beneficiando de manera especial a los pueblos indígenas ubicados en estas zonas.
- ⁵⁴ Con el objetivo de atender de manera particular a las unidades educativas de los pueblos indígenas que se encuentran en las riberas de los ríos y lagos, mismas que en un 90% responden a los pueblos indígenas de tierras bajas.
- ⁵⁵ Se ubican en zonas de explotación y riesgo de esclavitud con el objetivo de garantizar el derecho a la educación.
- ⁵⁶ Con calendario bimestralizado y por campo de conocimiento, con docentes itinerantes.
- ⁵⁷ En los nueve departamentos, para garantizar la permanencia de las niñas, niños y adolescentes hospitalizados en los Establecimientos de Salud públicos de Segundo y/o Tercer Nivel en el Sistema Educativo; incluye adecuación de espacios físicos, dotación de equipamiento, equipamiento pedagógico y didáctico-recreativo, nuevos ítems para maestros/as y profesionales especialistas y estrategia de seguimiento para la implementación de un modelo pedagógico y de gestión adecuado.
- ⁵⁸ Son espacios de aprendizaje y encuentro para el acceso a las Tecnologías de Información y Comunicación, un espacio en el que los estudiantes, profesores y toda la comunidad tienen la posibilidad de usar computadoras, internet y tecnologías que proveen con información y apoyan el desarrollo de la comunidad.
- ⁵⁹ Implementado desde 2006 para incentivar la permanencia escolar.
- ⁶⁰ Ley N° 070 de 20 de diciembre de 2010, Artículos 3.12, 4.6, 5.19.
- ⁶¹ *Ibíd.* Artículo 10.5.
- ⁶² Está vigente la siguiente normativa:
- DS N° 0813 de 9 de marzo de 2011, establece como una de las funciones de las Direcciones Departamentales de Educación la generación de mecanismos para la prevención de actos de discriminación, violencia y acosos sexual, racismo y corrupción.
 - DS N° 1302 de 1 de agosto de 2012, que establece mecanismos que coadyuven a la erradicación de la violencia, maltrato y abuso en el ámbito educativo.
 - Resolución Ministerial N° 485/2016 que aprueba el Reglamento interno para el procedimiento del trámite para el cambio de nombre propio, datos del sexo e imagen de personas transexuales y transgénero en los documentos oficiales otorgados por el Ministerio de Educación.
 - Resolución Ministerial N° 2412/2017 que aprueba el Protocolo de Prevención y Atención de la Violencia Física, Psicológica y Sexual en las Unidades Educativas.
- ⁶³ CPE, Artículo 18.
- ⁶⁴ *Ibíd.* Artículo 36.

- 65 Ley N° 1152 de 20 de febrero de 2019.
- 66 Ley N° 475 de 30 de diciembre de 2013.
- 67 Establecido por el DS N° 2480 de 6 de agosto de 2015.
- 68 Aprobada mediante el DS N° 2167 de 29 de octubre de 2014.
- 69 Ley N° 622 de 29 de diciembre de 2014.
- 70 Ley N° 775 de 8 de enero de 2016.
- 71 Sitio web: <http://www.sat.agro.bo/>.
- 72 Sitio web: <http://observatorioagro.org.bo/>.
- 73 Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas, Memoria de la Economía Boliviana, pág. 201.
- 74 Ley N° 393 de 21 de agosto del 2013.
- 75 Ley N° 300 de 15 de octubre de 2012.
- 76 A través del DS N° 2965 de 1 de noviembre de 2016.
- 77 DS 3676 de 3 de octubre de 2018.
- 78 Resolución Administrativa DIGEMIG N° 286/2017 de 07 de septiembre de 2017.
- 79 Resolución Administrativa DIGEMIG N° 302/2017 de 18 de septiembre de 2017.
- 80 Resolución Ministerial N° 050/16 de 09 de marzo de 2016, Ministerio de Gobierno.
- 81 Ley N° 263 de 31 de julio de 2012.
- 82 DS N° 1486 de 6 de febrero de 2013.
- 83 Cuenta con 5 dimensiones: Prevención, Atención y Protección, Persecución y Sanción Penal, Coordinación Internacional y Coordinación Nacional.
- 84 Aprobado el 24 de abril de 2015, mediante Resolución de Consejo CPCTTP 001/2015.
- 85 Aprobado el 25 de febrero de 2016.
- 86 Aprobado mediante Resolución N° 194/18, de 30 de noviembre del 2018.
- 87 Acuerdo Bilateral con Perú firmado el 26.06.2015 y ratificado mediante Ley N° 765 de 11 de diciembre de 2015.
- 88 Acuerdo Bilateral con Perú firmado el 26.06.2015 y ratificado mediante Ley N° 765 de 11 de diciembre de 2015.
- 89 Acuerdo Bilateral entre el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia y la República Paraguay para fortalecer la lucha contra la Trata de Personas y Delitos Conexos" suscrito en oportunidad del "Encuentro Presidencial y I Reunión de Gabinete Ministerial Binacional Bolivia-Paraguay" celebrado en la ciudad de La Paz, el 12 de junio de 2019.
- 90 Ley N° 807 de 21 de mayo de 2016.
- 91 Resolución Administrativa SEGIP/DGE-477/2016 de 29 de julio de 2016, SEGIP.
- 92 DS N° 3978 de 10 de julio de 2019, que modifica el DS N° 24547 Reglamento a la Ley de Medicina Transfusional y Bancos de Sangre.
- 93 Ley Autonómica Municipal N° 311 de 28 de junio de 2018.
- 94 Aprobado por el Consejo Sectorial e Intersectorial "Por una Vida Libre de Violencia", mediante Resolución CSIPVLV-N° 001/2017 en fecha 27 de julio del 2017.
- 95 Resolución Ministerial N° 0908 de 09 de septiembre de 2016, Ministerio de Salud.
- 96 Datos del Observatorio de Paridad Democrática del Tribunal Supremo Electoral, instancia que hace seguimiento permanente a la participación política de las mujeres en el país.
- 97 Ley N° 348 de 9 de marzo de 2013.
- 98 Ley N° 348, Disposición Transitoria Primera.
- 99 DS N° 2610 de 25 de noviembre de 2015, modifica y complementa el DS N° 2145 de 14 de octubre de 2014.
- 100 DS N° 3106 de 08 de marzo de 2017.
- 101 Ministerio de Justicia y Transparencia Institucional, Educación, Salud, Comunicación, Gobierno, Culturas y Turismo y Trabajo, Empleo y Previsión social, con el mandato de implementar una Política Pública Integral para una Vida Digna de las Mujeres Bolivianas. La Comisión está presidida por la Máxima Autoridad Ejecutiva del Ministerio de Justicia y Transparencia Institucional que a través del Viceministerio de Igualdad de Oportunidades ha llevado adelante el proceso de elaboración de la Política Pública Integral, como referente para la implementación de Acciones Integrales, que permitan maximizar resultados y generar condiciones y oportunidades para el ejercicio pleno del derecho de las mujeres a una vida libre de violencia.
- 102 A partir de las propuestas planteadas en la Agenda de Despatriarcalización, mandato social realizado por diversas organizaciones sociales, sociedad civil y mujeres de todo el país, en procesos departamentales ampliamente participativos y en el Encuentro Nacional de 11 de octubre de 2018, mediante DS N° 3774 de 16 de enero de 2019, se conforma el Gabinete Especial de Lucha contra la Violencia Hacia la Mujer y la Niñez y se crea el Servicio Plurinacional de la Mujer y de la Despatriarcalización "Ana María Romero".
- 103 Construcción del Modelo para la Unidad de Atención Integral e Inmediata UAII, Modelo Boliviano de Actuación frente a la Violencia en Razón de Género, Guía para la Declaratoria de Alerta, Guía para la gestión de las Casas de Acogida Guía para el funcionamiento de los SLIM'S (Servicios

- Legales Integrales Municipales), Estrategia de inversión pública y movilización de recursos privados para la inversión en violencia en razón de género (VRG), Especialización en violencia en razón de género (VRG) para jueces, juezas, fiscales y policías), Sistema de información para el Registro Único de Violencia en razón de género (RUV), entre otros.
- 104 DS N° 3834 de 13 de marzo de 2019.
- 105 Es la primera encuesta de estas características en Bolivia, desde la creación del Instituto Nacional de Estadística y los diferentes Censos realizados de manera científica desde 1992.
- 106 Sistema Integral Plurinacional de Prevención, Atención, Sanción y Erradicación de la Violencia en Razón de Género; dependiente del Viceministerio de Igualdad de Oportunidades del Ministerio de Justicia y Transparencia Institucional.
- 107 DS N° 3463 de 18 de enero de 2018.
- 108 Las Estaciones Policiales Integrales son infraestructuras en las que funcionan el Ministerio Público, los Juzgados Contravencionales y los Servicios Policiales de Seguridad Ciudadana, estos últimos encargados de la ejecución del Plan Nacional de Seguridad Ciudadana y los planes, programas y proyectos departamentales, municipales e indígena originario campesinos de seguridad ciudadana.
- 109 DS N° 2145 de 14 de octubre de 2014, Artículo 16.
- 110 Pilar 1: Ley de Deslinde Jurisdiccional, Pilar 2: Educación, Pilar 3: Fortalecimiento de la JIOC, Pilar 4: Coordinación y Cooperación, Pilar 5: Respeto a los Derechos Humanos.
- 111 SCP 1624/2012-S2 de 1 de octubre, SCP 2076/2013 de 18 de noviembre, SCP 0323/2014 de 9 de febrero, SCP 444/2016-S1 de 25 de abril.
- 112 CPE, Artículos 30.15 y 352.
- 113 *Ibíd.* Artículo 11.II y Ley N° 026 Artículo 39.
- 114 Ley N° 3058 de 17 de mayo de 2005. A través de los Decretos Supremos N° 29033 de 16 de febrero de 2007, 29124 de 21 de mayo de 2008, 29574 de 9 de mayo de 2007 y 2298 de 18 de marzo de 2015, se establecen las disposiciones y procedimientos para el proceso de consulta y participación a los pueblos indígenas, originarios y comunidades campesinas, cuando se pretenda desarrollar actividades hidrocarburíferas en sus tierras comunitarias de origen, propiedades comunarias y tierras de ocupación y acceso.
- 115 Ley N° 535 de 28 de mayo de 2014, Artículos 19, 207 a 209.
- 116 *Ibíd.* Artículo 40 inc. j).
- 117 Resolución Ministerial N° 23/2015 de 30 de enero de 2015.
- 118 Ley N° 018, Artículo 6.2 y Ley N° 026 Artículo 40.
- 119 Aprobado mediante Resolución de Sala Plena N° 118, de 26 de octubre de 2015.
- 120 Confederación de Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia.
- 121 Confederación Sindical Única de Trabajadores Campesinos de Bolivia.
- 122 Confederación Sindical de Comunidades Interculturales y Originarias de Bolivia.
- 123 Consejo Nacional de Ayllus y Markas del Qullasuyu.
- 124 Confederación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas Indígenas Originarias de Bolivia “Bartolina Sisa”.
- 125 Central Obrera Boliviana.
- 126 Consejo Nacional Afroboliviano.
- 127 Está compuesto por el Sistema Plurinacional de Protección Integral de la Niña, Niño y Adolescente, y el Sistema Penal para Adolescentes; es el conjunto articulado de órganos, instancias, instituciones, organizaciones, entidades y servicios que tienen como objetivo primordial garantizar el pleno goce de los derechos de las niñas, niños y adolescentes.
- 128 Donde participaron los Comités de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes de los nueve departamentos, representaciones del Órgano Ejecutivo, de los Gobiernos Departamentales, Gobiernos Municipales y de la sociedad Civil, en cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Ley N° 548.
- 129 Creado mediante Resolución del Ministerio de Justicia y Transparencia Institucional N° 071/2016 de 3 de mayo.
- 130 Ley N° 548, artículo 179.b.
- 131 Participan: Ministerio de Justicia y Transparencia Institucional, Ministerio de Gobierno, Ministerio de Salud, Tribunal Supremo de Justicia y Fiscalía General del Estado.
- 132 Esta diferencia se debe a que algunos municipios con amplia extensión territorial, densidad demográfica, demandas y necesidades particulares, instauraron más de una DNA en sus municipios para brindar mayor protección a NNA.
- 133 En el marco de esa campaña, el Ministerio de Justicia y Transparencia Institucional promovió una alianza estratégica para desarrollar acciones vinculadas a la Responsabilidad Social Empresarial Estatal por la Niñez Boliviana, conformada por seis empresas e instituciones estatales (Agencia Nacional de Hidrocarburos, Empresa Pública Nacional Estratégica Boliviana de Aviación, Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones S.A., Empresa Estatal de Transporte por Cable “Mi Teleférico”, Servicios de Aeropuertos de Bolivia y Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales Bolivianos).
- 134 Ley N° 548, Artículo 136.
- 135 Ley N° 1139 de 20 de diciembre de 2018, promulgada conforme la Sentencia Constitucional

- Plurinacional N° 025/2017 de 21 de julio.
- ¹³⁶ <https://www.ine.gob.bo/index.php/prensa/notas-de-prensa/item/3155-el-trabajo-infantil-de-las-ninas-ninos-y-adolescentes-se-reduce>.
- ¹³⁷ Espacio de decisiones de coordinación y articulación del diseño, implementación y monitoreo de políticas, planes, estrategias, programas, proyectos y normativa para NNA. Espacio de decisiones de coordinación y articulación del diseño, implementación y monitoreo de políticas, planes, estrategias, programas, proyectos y normativa para NNA.
- ¹³⁸ Ley N° 2298 de 20 de diciembre de 2001.
- ¹³⁹ El Programa de los Centros de Apoyo Integral Pedagógico atiende bajo 3 modalidades: Centros Penitenciarios de Mujeres, Asistencia Discontinua a hijas e hijos de madres y padres privados de libertad que ingresan de visita y Seguimiento Escolar.
- ¹⁴⁰ Determina la responsabilidad penal atenuada para adolescentes de 14 a 18 años y un procedimiento especial y especializado para su juzgamiento, asimismo, incorpora la justicia restaurativa y un sistema sancionatorio integrado por medidas socioeducativas.
- ¹⁴¹ Ley N° 342 de 5 de febrero de 2013.
- ¹⁴² Decretos Supremos N° 1445 de 19 de diciembre de 2012, N° 1723 de 18 de septiembre de 2013, N° 2131 de 1 de octubre de 2014, N° 2437 de 7 de julio de 2015, N° 3030 de 24 de diciembre de 2016, N° 3519 de 3 de abril de 2018, N° 3529 de 11 de abril de 2018 y N° 3756 de 24 de diciembre de 2018.
- ¹⁴³ Programa Nacional de Zoonosis y Enfermedades Transmitidas por Vectores, Programa Nacional de Prevención y Control de Dengue, Programa Nacional de Control de Tuberculosis, Programa Ampliado de Inmunización, Programa Nacional de ITS/VIH/SIDA, Programa Nacional de Enfermedades Crónicas no Transmisibles, Programa Nacional de Cólera ETAS/VETAS.
- ¹⁴⁴ Ministerios de Justicia y de Gobierno, Fiscalía General del Estado, Tribunal Supremo de Justicia, Tribunal Supremo Electoral, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, Defensoría del Pueblo, Dirección General de Régimen Penitenciario, Agencia de Gobierno Electrónico y Tecnologías de Información y Comunicación, Servicio General de Identificación Personal, Servicio para la Prevención de la Tortura. y el Sistema Universitario.
- ¹⁴⁵ Los objetivos del Censo Carcelario son: a) Relevar y analizar la situación jurídico-procesal de la totalidad de las personas privadas de libertad. b) Contar con información actualizada a nivel nacional sobre el número de personas privadas de libertad con detención preventiva y con sentencia. c) Identificar el número de causas que se pueden aplicar salidas alternativas y la aplicación de medidas sustitutivas. d) Establecer el número de sentenciados que se encuentren con cumplimiento de plazo de sentencia. e) Promover la cesación de la detención preventiva. f) Posibilitar las salidas alternativas que correspondan y coadyuvar con la obtención de las mismas.
- ¹⁴⁶ Art. 5.3 Ley N° 260 de 11 de julio de 2012.
- ¹⁴⁷ Ley N° 2298 de 20 de diciembre de 2001.
- ¹⁴⁸ A través de la Ley N° 872 de 21 de diciembre de 2016.
- ¹⁴⁹ Establecida por la Ley de Pensiones, N° 065 de 10 de diciembre de 2010.
- ¹⁵⁰ La Resolución Ministerial N° 1028, incorpora el Complemento Nutricional para el adulto mayor Carmelo en la prestación a la Ley N° 475, DS N° 1984 de 30 abril de 2014.
- ¹⁵¹ Ley N° 977 de 26 de septiembre de 2017 Artículo 1.b.
- ¹⁵² Ley N° 977 de 26 de septiembre de 2017.
- ¹⁵³ DS N° 3437 de 20 de diciembre de 2017.