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Plurinational State of Bolivia

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



I. Introduction

1. The Plurinational State of Bolivia presents its fourth report, which covers the period 2020–2024, in compliance with the commitments assumed in the course of the universal periodic review and in implementation of the recommendations made in connection with the third country report.

II. Methodology and preparation of the report

2. The present report was coordinated and prepared by the Commission for the Submission of State Reports on Human Rights and Enforced Disappearances¹ with information from judicial, legislative and electoral public institutions at the central, departmental and municipal levels. During its preparation, the report was shared with civil society, social movements and the university community.²

III. Follow-up to recommendations

A. Ratification of international instruments, international cooperation and State reporting mechanism³

3. The State ratified the Protocol of 2014 to the International Labour Organization (ILO) Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)⁴ and the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169).⁵ In response to commitments concerning international mechanisms, since the last universal periodic review it presented its second to fourth periodic reports to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities⁶ and follow-up reports on recommendations to the Committee on Enforced Disappearances,⁷ the Committee against Torture,⁸ the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights⁹ and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.¹⁰ It has also responded to requests from special procedures and has been open to receiving official visits, such as: visits from the Temporary Technical Mission of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in 2019 and 2021; a visit from the Special Rapporteur for the Independence of Judges and Lawyers in 2021;¹¹ and an on-site visit from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in March 2023. It signed the procedural protocol for the work of the Interdisciplinary Group of Independent Experts for Bolivia in 2021 and established the Bureau for Follow-up on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Interdisciplinary Group of Independent Experts for Bolivia.

4. The Commission for the Submission of State Reports on Human Rights and Enforced Disappearances was created to prepare and present State reports on human rights and follow-up to recommendations of international human rights protection mechanisms. It comprises the Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency (which chairs the Commission), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Attorney General's Office. The plurinational system for following up, monitoring and gathering statistics on human rights recommendations in Bolivia is being updated to plan, implement and monitor information related to compliance with recommendations made to the State.

B. Legal and policy framework for the protection of human rights¹²

5. Periodic follow-up on compliance with recommendations within the framework of the Commission for the Submission of State Reports on Human Rights and Enforced Disappearances has made it possible to ensure the continuity of the human rights policy developed in coordination with various State entities and with the participation of civil society.

6. The bill on the fulfilment of international human rights commitments¹³ (PL 137/2023–2024) would modify, incorporate and repeal provisions on criminal offences

in accordance with ratified international human rights instruments and in compliance with recommendations and rulings of international bodies.

C. The human rights situation during the de facto Government (November 2019–October 2020)¹⁴

7. In late 2019, Bolivia witnessed the breakdown of its constitutional order, with rights violations being committed in the course of police and military repression, activity by paramilitary groups and judicial persecution for political motives. In October 2020, democracy was restored following the election of a constitutional Government.

8. In order to comply with the 36 recommendations set out in the final report of the Interdisciplinary Group of Independent Experts for Bolivia, steps are being taken to implement the Plurinational Policy of Comprehensive Reparation for Victims of Serious Human Rights Violations during Periods of Unconstitutional Government. In addition, the Public Prosecutor's Office has issued five directives¹⁵ to departmental prosecutors on compliance with due diligence and procedural deadlines and the formation of the Special Commission for the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Interdisciplinary Group of Independent Experts for Bolivia and Prosecutorial Commissions.

9. To prevent violations, the Bolivian police force¹⁶ has trained 17,817 police officers¹⁷ on the legal and ethical limitations on the use of force and on practices for promoting respect for human rights. It has also issued memorandums¹⁸ to prison personnel instructing them to respect constitutional guarantees and human rights and to observe the prohibition on acts of humiliation, torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

D. Civil and political rights

Equality and non-discrimination¹⁹

10. In accordance with the Constitution, other laws and regulations, the State respects, protects and guarantees the human rights of all persons under its jurisdiction, punishes all forms of racism and discrimination and has been implementing the *Vivir Bien* Multisectoral Comprehensive Development Plan for Combating Racism and All Forms of Discrimination 2021–2025²⁰ (*Vivir Bien* signifying the notion of peaceable, harmonious, ethical and environmentally-sustainable living that underpins the Indigenous cosmovision). The Plan is aligned with the goals, outcomes and measures of the Economic and Social Development Plan 2021–2025, whose implementation budget is 918,985,697 bolivianos (Bs).

11. Legislation that has been adopted includes the General Act on Persons with Disabilities²¹ and the Gender Identity Act,²² while bill No. 137/2023-2024 provides for the definition of hate crimes in accordance with international standards.

12. The National Summit Against Racism and Discrimination²³ was held with the participation of more than 1,000 people.²⁴ The Summit provided an opportunity for reflection, analysis and the development of proposals. In addition, 34 resolutions were approved with a view to strengthening public policies on decolonization, dismantling the patriarchy and interculturality.

13. Every year, in commemoration of the National Day against Racism and All Forms of Discrimination,²⁵ public institutions carry out nationwide actions (marches, organization of events in the streets, squares and other public spaces, institutional fairs, communication campaigns) designed to encourage people to reflect on the importance of the right to equality and non-discrimination.

14. The State Judicial Academy is constantly developing new training courses covering the topics of equality and non-discrimination for judicial branch personnel; 673 judicial branch staff members received such training in 2023–2024. The Ministry of Cultures, Decolonization and Dismantling the Patriarchy trained 1,037 employees of autonomous municipal governments and autonomous Indigenous and native campesino governments. The

School of Higher Police Studies developed five master's programmes that incorporate human rights issues which are being attended by 310 master's degree students.

E. Torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment²⁶

15. The Public Prosecutor's Office investigates allegations of torture and ill-treatment at the hands of security agents and custodial personnel in an impartial and transparent manner in order to ensure the protection of victims and complainants.

16. In coordination with United Nations agencies and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, 10 technical capacity-building workshops²⁷ were held on the investigation of alleged cases of extrajudicial executions, the use of force to control demonstrations, and torture and inhuman and/or degrading treatment. Ongoing training is provided to police officers and multidisciplinary teams of the General Directorate of Prisons.

17. Guidelines have also been developed on the use of investigation kits at murder (violent deaths, femicide and infanticide) crime scenes, along with a protocol for the operational direction of investigations in the first 72 hours following such crimes, thus institutionalizing a methodology that improves the planning, organization, monitoring and follow-up of criminal investigations conducted by prosecutors and multidisciplinary teams.

18. In compliance with the Optional Protocol,²⁸ the Service for the Prevention of Torture²⁹ became part of the Ombudsman's Office and functions as a mechanism for the prevention of torture under the terms of Act No. 1397.³⁰

Right to liberty and security of person³¹

19. The Supreme Court of Justice carried out 2,293 hearings to expedite criminal cases pursuant to the policy for reducing case backlogs.

20. The Act on Expediting Criminal Procedure and Strengthening the Fight against Violence directed at Children, Adolescents and Women³² functions as a mechanism for countering the abusive use of pretrial detention and delays in the administration of justice. In addition, work is being done on a preliminary draft of a new code of criminal procedure that will underpin a new system of precautionary measures based on the principles of temporariness, proportionality and rationality. Work is also proceeding on a bill on the use, monitoring and technical application of electronic surveillance devices as an alternative to pretrial detention. The Public Prosecutor's Office issued 22 directives³³ to curb the excessive use of pretrial detention and reduce caseloads. As a result, it succeeded in closing 707,698 cases; 173,950 cases are currently being processed.

Administration of justice and fair trials³⁴

21. In observance of the principle of independence as guaranteed by the Constitution,³⁵ in 2022 the judicial branch repurposed 35 criminal trial courts presided over by 105 criminal trial judges; expanded the terms of reference of 147 judges and reassigned them to anti-corruption cases and cases concerning violence against women; and established 240 new courts, thereby improving access to justice, counteracting procedural delays and strengthening the judicial system. Public service and information platforms for receiving and assigning cases using a computerized system have been set up.

22. The Supreme Court used the Digital Citizenship tool for the issuance of legal notices and notifications by electronic means and for the implementation of virtual hearings in criminal, civil and commercial matters. The budget for 2023 was increased by 5.21 per cent over its 2022 level³⁶ to Bs 60,495,308.66.

23. Developments regarding the Plurinational Constitutional Court included the creation of constitutional chambers, the drafting of a bill on constitutional jurisdiction and a bill that would amend the Code of Constitutional Procedure, the approval of the Code of Ethics for the Constitutional Court,³⁷ the performance of public accountability sessions with organized civil society, the promotion of communication measures to enhance access to information in

such areas as the dissemination of the Court's decisions, the systematization of jurisprudence and the preparation of relevant documentation.

24. Between 2018 and 2023, the Council of the Judiciary issued 36 public and internal invitations to participate in merit-based competitive selection processes, competency exams and interviews. In so doing, it succeeded in institutionalizing the posts of 98 per cent³⁸ of the judges presiding over ordinary courts and agricultural and environmental courts.

25. Between 2020 and 2023, the Public Prosecutor's Office ran four entry-level training programmes for persons wishing to become prosecutors. The programmes were attended by 10,659 applicants; as a result, 232 (39 per cent) prosecutors' positions were institutionalized. In 2023, the State Prosecutors Academy obtained ISO 9001/2015 Quality Management System Certification. It also has a protection programme and a multidisciplinary team. The Attorney General's Office and the Departmental Attorneys' Offices have Victim and Witness Protection Units.

26. The State Judicial Academy holds NCR 1000:2019 Quality Standard Certifications for its academic judicial training, specialized judicial training and continuing education programmes.

27. The Plurinational Public Defence Service is working on developing additional institutional capacities by means of such measures as the implementation of a protocol focusing on vulnerable groups and the opening of 35 new service offices nationwide. In 2023, its budget was increased by 10.29 per cent over its 2020 level to Bs 1,284,309.62.

28. The selection of the authorities of the judicial branch and the Plurinational Constitutional Court will take place on 1 December 2024.

Transparency and anti-corruption measures³⁹

29. The Plurinational Anti-Corruption Policy focuses on working towards a new digitalized, transparent form of public administration.⁴⁰ Since 2023, the Citizens' Transparency Observatory has been providing information on the implementation and effectiveness of transparency policies.⁴¹ In addition, the National Anti-Corruption Council, which works to combat illicit enrichment and the legitimization of ill-gotten gains,⁴² approved the National Plan for the Fight against Corruption 2023 that same year.⁴³

30. In addition, a system for processing complaints concerning possible cases of corruption is being implemented by the Information System for Transparency and the Prevention and Fight against Corruption⁴⁴ in 364 Transparency Units⁴⁵ and in its governing body, along with a system of parameters for the tracking and management of criminal proceedings concerning corruption and money-laundering offences.⁴⁶

31. In the field of education, since 2023 the educational curriculum includes activities for strengthening ethical values and transparency. These activities have included the presentation of a series entitled "Transcender - La Segunda Tierra" ("Transcending to the Second Earth") as a pedagogical tool inspired by the mythology of the lowland Guarani Peoples for use in encouraging children and adolescents to think about ethical values and understand the consequences of acts of corruption.

32. On another front, an agreement with the Universidad Privada Boliviana⁴⁷ provides for the development and implementation of diploma courses leading to a Master's Degree in Transparency, Ethics, Social Control and Anti-Corruption. In coordination with the Transparency Units of public agencies, 78 workshops were held that were attended by 2,698 civil servants.

33. The framework agreement for the Working Group for the Recovery of Assets Abroad⁴⁸ enables it to take action to recover assets being held abroad that were obtained through crime and acts of corruption.

Memory and truth⁴⁹

34. The Truth Commission⁵⁰ concluded its work on 20 December 2019 with the delivery of an 11-volume final report to the President of Bolivia at a public ceremony.⁵¹ The Ministry

of Justice and Institutional Transparency⁵² is responsible for following up on the action taken pursuant to the recommendations contained in that report.

35. The Public Prosecutor's Office,⁵³ in accordance with the law governing that body, is continuing its ex officio investigation of human rights violations perpetrated between 1964 and 1982 in order to shed light on what occurred during that period and to determine the whereabouts of the remains of disappeared persons.

36. Act No. 1446⁵⁴ authorizes the payment of 80 per cent of the total balance of the compensation owed to the victims of the political violence witnessed between 1964 and 1982 as established by Act No. 2640.⁵⁵ Those funds are to be drawn from the National General Treasury. As of December 2023, the corresponding compensation had been paid to 812 persons. Act No. 1568⁵⁶ authorizes the exceptional review of more than 4,000 cases that were rejected during the 2004 qualification process.

Electoral processes and political rights⁵⁷

37. The Constitution guarantees the right to participate freely in the formation, exercise and monitoring of political power, directly or through representatives, individually or collectively.⁵⁸

38. The October 2019 general elections were rendered null and void following investigations into allegations of electoral irregularities.⁵⁹ The second round of the 2020 general elections⁶⁰ is recognized but was not necessary, since the 55.11 per cent of the valid votes cast for the presidential and vice-presidential candidates of the Movement for Socialism – Political Instrument for the Sovereignty of the Peoples (MAS-IPSP) Party⁶¹ constituted an absolute majority of the valid votes.

39. In both the 2020 general elections and the 2021 regional elections, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal implemented a protocol governing the chain of custody of electoral materials and a new SCORC computing system that incorporates computer and legal safeguards and which can reliably tally the paper and computerized balloting counts and analyse the biometric registration infrastructure.⁶²

40. The quality control policy of the Plurinational Electoral Office⁶³ strengthens the country's democratic culture, improves the processes, procedures and electoral quality management systems and services of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal and provides for the approval of a quality management system.⁶⁴

41. Additionally, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal has updated the regulation governing electoral campaigns and advertising to establish the obligation of media outlets to broadcast campaign advertising free of charge. The Supreme Electoral Tribunal is guided in its actions, procedures and decisions by the principle of political pluralism, a gender perspective and an inclusive generational approach. To this end, the National Citizen Education Programme for Intercultural and Parity Democracy 2022–2025 had provided training in intercultural democracy to 177,139 people by 2023.

42. Finally, in the 2021 elections, at the autonomous government level, the Plurinational Electoral Office verified the election of 33 legislative authorities and 4 Indigenous executive authorities in 20 autonomous municipal governments that participated together with political groups or parties.

Right to peaceful assembly and freedom of association⁶⁵

43. The rights to peaceful assembly and association are guaranteed by the Constitution,⁶⁶ Act No. 351⁶⁷ and Supreme Decree No. 1597,⁶⁸ which regulate the granting and registration of legal status to organizations that carry out non-financial activities and establish basic requirements and deadlines for that procedure.

Right to freedom of expression and access to information⁶⁹

44. The Constitution recognizes the right of members of the press to freedom of expression, communication, opinion, information, rectification and reply.⁷⁰ When their rights

are violated, the Public Prosecutor's Office and the judiciary proceed with the investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible, as appropriate.

45. The right to individual or collective petition is guaranteed by the Constitution. Thus, the Social Oversight and Participation Act⁷¹ establishes the general framework for those processes and the forms they may take while recognizing the unrestricted right to seek, receive and disseminate information in various ways.

Freedom of thought, conscience and religion⁷²

46. The Constitution guarantees freedom of religion and spiritual belief⁷³ and recognizes the right to freedom of thought, spirituality, religion and worship, as does the Act on the Freedom of Religion, Religious Organizations and Spiritual Beliefs.⁷⁴

F. Economic, social and cultural rights

Environmental rights⁷⁵

47. In 2022, Bolivia presented an updated version of its 2021–2030 nationally determined contribution,⁷⁶ which reflects its commitment to Mother Earth and international agreements on climate change. Since November 2023, mitigation and adaptation actions have been undertaken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the use of alternative technologies with a focus on gender and energy in keeping with the Policy for the Elimination of Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the Project for the Control and Reduction of Ozone-Depleting Substances to reinforce the implementation of the Montreal Protocol⁷⁷ and the Project for the Implementation of the Management Plan for the Gradual Reduction of Hydrofluorocarbon Use in line with the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.⁷⁸

48. In addition, the Plurinational Climate Change Policy⁷⁹ addresses the climate crisis and promotes actions focusing on adaptation, mitigation and climate resilience based on a gender perspective and on *Vivir Bien* with Mother Earth. Other instruments that are in place include: the Plurinational Water Resources and Irrigation Plan 2021–2025;⁸⁰ the Guide for Organizational Strengthening and Productive Technical Assistance in Irrigation Projects;⁸¹ the Methodological Guide for the Preparation of Irrigation Water Works and Distribution Plans and the Food Sovereignty with the Aid of Irrigation Technology Programme;⁸² and the Resilient Dams Programme and the “I Fight for a Climate-Smart and Resilient Bolivia” Programme.

49. Following ratification of the Escazú Agreement,⁸³ Bolivia reaffirmed its commitment to the rights to information, participation and justice in environmental matters. The Agricultural and Environmental Court then proceeded to prepare a guide to environmental procedure (2021), the Protocol for Intercultural Conciliation with Indigenous Native Campesino Jurisdictions for Judges of the Agricultural and Environmental Court, guidelines for expert environmental assessments and a judicial training guide (2022).

50. In addition, 43 municipal agreements were signed on the administration of justice in environmental, water, biodiversity, forestry, agricultural, livestock and land-related matters. In 2021, the Government held the International Conference on Access to Justice in Environmental Matters within the Framework of the Entry into Force of the Escazú Agreement and presented a draft code of environmental procedure for the agricultural and environmental courts.

51. The General Act on Health, Occupational Safety and Welfare⁸⁴ guarantees healthful, hygienic, safe working conditions to support worker welfare and provides for mobile units to conduct inspections in mining and agricultural companies in accordance with the General Inspection Regulations.⁸⁵

52. In addition, the Mercury and Health Plan⁸⁶ was approved and, in compliance with the Minamata Convention,⁸⁷ the Single Mercury Registry⁸⁸ has been put in place with a view to minimizing environmental impacts and protecting human health. Regulations are also in place that govern the management of the Single Mercury Registry, the requirements for

obtaining prior authorization to import or export mercury⁸⁹ and activities involving the use of hazardous substances.⁹⁰

53. The Plurinational Strategy for Comprehensive Fire Management⁹¹ and the National Strategy for Fire Prevention, Firefighting and Post-Event Operations to address risks associated with fires in protected areas are also in force.

54. The Risk Management Act⁹² defines risk management principles and provides for priority services for vulnerable populations. The Integrated Disaster Risk Management Information and Warning System is in operation and provides information on hazards, vulnerabilities and risk levels.

55. The National Risk Management Policy comprises a set of State initiatives, decisions and actions for addressing present disaster risks and factors that may trigger such risks, while the Emergency Protocol prioritizes persons with disabilities. In addition, the Technical Protection and Gender Committee seeks to promote and ensure the protection of the rights of people in vulnerable situations⁹³ and their ability to exercise those rights before, during and after emergencies or disaster situations.

Labour rights⁹⁴

56. The Employment Support Programme II benefited 17,235 jobseekers, of whom 8,840 (51.3 per cent) are women and 10,041 (58.3 per cent) are young people.

57. Women with children under 5 years of age who are beneficiaries of the Employment Support Programme II receive occupational accident insurance, monthly training stipends and economic support in the amount of Bs 1,000 for childcare expenses while they are receiving job training. The Programme also provides job security and stability in the event of unjustified dismissal.⁹⁵ In addition, a procedure for handling complaints of harassment, including sexual harassment, of women in the workplace has been established and approved.⁹⁶

58. Steps are being taken to promote equal opportunities in access to employment, remuneration and equal treatment in the workplace for women and men. These measures are helping to close the wage gap.⁹⁷

59. The law prohibits persons from being employed as live-in domestic workers as this modality is considered to be a dangerous, unhealthy or degrading form of work.⁹⁸

Development and social policy⁹⁹

60. In 2021, Bolivia presented its voluntary national review¹⁰⁰ to the United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, which reflected its progress and the challenges encountered in its efforts to achieve 14 of the Sustainable Development Goals in the period from 2016 to October 2019.

61. In order to counteract the economic crisis of 2020 and reduce extreme poverty and inequalities, the Productive Community-based Social Economic Model was employed in promoting the diversification of production, food security with sovereignty, import-substitution industrialization processes and environmental protection.

62. To support vulnerable persons during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, reimbursements of the pension contributions paid into the pension system were authorized on an exceptional basis.¹⁰¹ The Fight Hunger Bonus in the amount of Bs 1,000 benefited more than 4 million people.

63. Within the framework of the 2025 Patriotic Agenda and the Economic and Social Development Plan 2021–2025 (“Rebuilding the Economy for *Vivir Bien* and Advancing Towards the Import-Substitution Industrialization Process”), which is based on the Sustainable Development Goals, measures are being taken to increase household income by means of various wage policies, such as the policy on raising the national minimum wage. The Government continued to implement its policy for the redistribution of surplus revenues generated by strategic State enterprises through cash and in-kind transfer programmes: the Juancito Pinto Grant was received by 2.3 million students; Juana Azurduy vouchers were granted to 203,700 pregnant women and children under 2 years of age; the Dignity Payment

benefited 1.2 million older adults; the Universal Prenatal Subsidy for Life was paid to 80,000 pregnant women; and the Outstanding Secondary School Graduate Grant was awarded.

64. As a result of these measures, between 2015 and 2023 the urban unemployment rate¹⁰² fell from 4.5 per cent to 3.9 per cent, which was the lowest in the region in the third quarter of 2020, despite the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Bolivia saw sustained economic growth between 2006 and 2022, with average gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 3.9 per cent. Between 2018 and 2022, the GDP growth rate was 4.18 per cent and, in 2021, it climbed to 6.1 per cent. Between 2006 and 2021, poverty in Bolivia was reduced from 5.8 million people (a poverty rate of 59.9 per cent) to 4.3 million (36.4 per cent).

65. The Life Plan II social protection network support programme prioritized 55 communal production infrastructure projects to improve living conditions in programme areas between 2016 and 2020.

66. Bolivia proposed the establishment of a working group on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas to serve as a mechanism for implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas as approved by the Human Rights Council in resolution 54/9.

67. Within the framework of policies for productive reconstruction, food security with sovereignty, and import-substitution industrialization, 17 national programmes are being implemented that will benefit half a million family farming units.

68. By 2022, public electricity service coverage for 95 per cent of the nation was achieved, with coverage rates of 84.2 per cent in rural areas and 99 per cent in urban areas. In pursuance of the 2021–2025 Economic and Social Development Plan goal of achieving universal basic electricity service coverage, the Rural Electrification Programme III¹⁰³ and the Project to Improve Sustainable Electricity Access in Bolivia were established in 2023.¹⁰⁴ Between 2020 and 2023, the number of residential natural gas users rose by 16 per cent to 1,134,374 users.

Right to water and sanitation¹⁰⁵

69. In order to achieve the universal provision of drinking water and basic sanitation services in urban and rural areas and to protect water resources, the following programmes are being implemented: the Sector Programme for Drinking Water for Small Communities; the Sanitation in Rural Areas and Small Communities and Integrated Water Management in Urban Areas Programme; the Cities Programme - Expansion and Improvement of Works for a Sustainable and Resilient Water Supply in Cities; the Integrated Water Management in Urban Areas Programme; Mi Agua (“My Water”) Phase IV (Phase 1); Mi Agua Phase IV (Phase 2); Mi Agua Phase V; Mi Agua Phase V BEI; the Water and Sanitation Programme for Medium-sized and Small Cities; the Water and Irrigation Programme for Bolivia; the Water, Sanitation, Solid Waste and Storm Drainage Programme; and the Lake Titicaca Sanitation Programme.

Right to decent housing¹⁰⁶

70. In the housing sector, Bs 2,388,626,903 was invested between 2020 and 2023, with Bs 1,687,907,697 being allocated for the construction of new homes, Bs 609,436,394 allocated for home improvements, additions and/or renovation, and Bs 46,528,915 for the replacement of emergency housing. The State Housing Agency¹⁰⁷ built and assigned 52,759 new, improved, expanded and/or renovated housing solutions for vulnerable families.¹⁰⁸

Human right to health¹⁰⁹

71. With the enactment of Act No. 1152,¹¹⁰ access to healthcare free of charge was expanded through the Unified Health System, with a budget allocation of Bs 1,053,200,000 for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases and the purchase of medicines, chemical compounds and oxygen supplies and an allocation amounting to 10 per cent of the total budget for the construction, expansion and/or equipping of health facilities.

72. The State-run National Plan to Combat the COVID-19 Pandemic acquired free COVID vaccines and nasal antigen tests and distributed them to the population. Under this

plan, Bs 6.94 billion was allocated for vaccines, tests, medicines, inputs, materials, medical supplies and medical instruments, for improvements in facilities, medical and laboratory equipment and other items.

73. The National Quality Health Policy¹¹¹ guarantees equitable, high-quality healthcare services for users through the Quality Management System and the promotion of a culture of quality. The promulgation of the Act for the Partial Deferral of Maternity Leave from the Prenatal to the Postnatal Period allows pregnant women employed in public or private organizations¹¹² to spend more time at home with their newborns. Health network systems have been strengthened by the Maternity and Neonatal Health Services Improvement Project. The Telehealth Programme ensures the accessibility of specialized services by increasing the coverage of telemedicine services for pregnant women and for children under 5 years of age.

74. The Juana Azurduy Voucher Programme promotes access to health services for new mothers and their young children, thereby helping to reduce mortality, neonatal malnutrition and chronic malnutrition in children under 2 years of age. From 2023 to July 2024, Bs 183.9 million was paid to women and children under 2 years of age, with 137,008 women and 125,482 children being enrolled in the programme.

75. A manual on standards, rules, protocols and technical procedures for haemorrhage management in the first half of pregnancy was approved.¹¹³ The Ministry of Health and Sport conducted training concerning obstetric emergencies and comprehensive prenatal care; in 2023, 30 instructors qualified to provide training in managing obstetric emergencies were trained nationwide.

Sexual and reproductive rights¹¹⁴

76. By means of Supreme Decree No. 4887,¹¹⁵ 2023 was recognized as the Year of Youth Looking Towards the Bicentennial, and provision was made for encouraging young people to exercise their sexual and reproductive rights and for the promotion of those rights. Since 2013, the implementation of the Comprehensive Adolescent Healthcare Strategy¹¹⁶ has included the evaluation of services for adolescents and young people with a view to improving the quality of care and expanding access to health and counselling services.

77. In 2022 and 2023, 21 training sessions were held for 1,413 professionals on sexual and reproductive health regulations and policies,¹¹⁷ the use of modern contraceptive methods and new contraceptive technology, the comprehensive and timely care of newborns and strategies for improving the quality of care for and the health of newborns in order to reduce neonatal morbidity and mortality. Personnel from 22 hospitals and departmental technical medical teams were trained in the implementation of the Perinatal Information System for Extreme Maternal Morbidities Surveillance.

78. The Plurinational Public Policy for Early Childhood Development¹¹⁸ is designed to ensure safe, culturally appropriate pregnancies and births in order to promote comprehensive child development and child protection.

79. A comprehensive public policy for the prevention of teenage pregnancy is being developed in conjunction with autonomous municipal governments, designated national authorities, health centres, autonomous Indigenous campesino governments, youth councils and members of the general public.

80. Autonomous municipal governments have held workshops at educational facilities in their municipalities¹¹⁹ on teenage pregnancy prevention, training sessions for members of medical brigades¹²⁰ and information campaigns on sexual planning; they have also issued sexual violence alerts.¹²¹ A platform to support efforts to reduce the incidence of teenage pregnancy is also in place.¹²² The Autonomous Government of the Department of Potosí conducted training sessions on sexual and reproductive rights and issued instructions concerning compliance with Plurinational Constitutional Decision No. 0206/2014.¹²³

81. In compliance with S73CP-0206/2014, 1,606 legal terminations of pregnancy were performed up to 2022. In addition, guidelines for the care of victims of sexual violence were introduced, along with the model for the comprehensive care of victims of sexual violence and technical procedures for the delivery of health services. Legal termination of pregnancy care for victims of sexual violence is included in the Unified Health System, as are the

corresponding medications and emergency contraceptives.¹²⁴ In coordination with the departmental health services of Oruro, Cochabamba, La Paz and El Alto, health personnel received training regarding the regulations governing abortions, which are allowed in the case of victims of sexual violence, and training on the technical health standards applying to the care of victims of sexual violence.

82. In addition, the Autonomous Government of the Department of Oruro incorporated contraceptives into the Health Services Network and implemented the model for the comprehensive care of victims of sexual violence, while the Autonomous Government of the Department of La Paz developed and implemented a programme for the establishment of the Specialized Centre for Prevention and Therapeutic Care for Victims of Sexual Violence to handle cases of child and adolescent victims of sexual violence in coordination with its 87 municipalities. It also provided training in HIV prevention and care.

83. Finally, work is proceeding on the sexual and reproductive rights bill, the National Sexual and Reproductive Health Plan and the updating of the 2012 National Contraception Standards, Rules, Protocols and Procedures.

Human right to education¹²⁵

84. The right to education is guaranteed by the Constitution and the Avelino Siñani-Elizardo Pérez Education Act.¹²⁶ In order to provide suitable access to an education, the following tools have been developed: curricular guidelines for teacher training;¹²⁷ general and specialized community-based secondary education plans and programmes for strengthening violence prevention capacity, promoting educational inclusion and ensuring educational diversity; guidelines for developing a plan for ensuring a peaceful and harmonious learning environment in educational institutions;¹²⁸ guidelines for the identification and reporting of cases of domestic violence; and regulations governing the operation of the complaints box and toll-free hotline for reporting violent incidents occurring in educational settings.¹²⁹

85. During the COVID-19 pandemic, teachers were updated and trained in the use of technological and digital resources; the Educa Bolivia platform was introduced; version 2 of the biosecurity protocol for a safe return to classes in the mainstream education subsystem in both in-person and partially in-person modalities was issued; a methodological guide for the application of educational modalities in the mainstream education subsystem was made available; booklets on biosecurity measures were distributed; and vaccinations were administered at educational institutions.

86. Between 2006 and 2023 (with the exception of 2020), 53,034 items were developed for teachers in State-run schools, while the current Government developed 3,300 items in 2022 and 2,980 in 2023.

87. Teacher training colleges admitted 3,157 applicants (1,887 women and 1,270 men) between 2020 and 2023. The admitted students included applicants from Indigenous nations and Peoples, native Indigenous campesino nations and Peoples and members of intercultural and Afro-Bolivian communities.

88. Between 2020 and 2023, the “Yo sí puedo seguir” (“I can continue on”) national literacy and post-literacy programmes benefited 113,495 and 63,380 people, respectively.

89. Between 2020 and 2023, 22,365 people received certification from the Plurinational Qualifications Certification System¹³⁰ in the different fields in which they gained experience.

90. As part of incentive and support policies, in 2023 the State delivered the Juancito Pinto Grant¹³¹ to 2,297,296 primary, secondary and special education students, and the Outstanding Secondary School Graduate Grant for Excellence¹³² of Bs 1,000 was awarded to 11,096 high school students graduating from the mainstream and alternative school subsystems. In addition, the Humanistic Technical Secondary School Programme was strengthened by the addition of a vocational component providing employment opportunities. Secondary school diplomas were awarded free of charge,¹³³ and social scholarships¹³⁴ were made available to social organizations.¹³⁵

91. The Ministry of Education issued directives¹³⁶ and distributed circulars on the prevention of racism and discrimination and the importance of social inclusion in the mainstream education subsystem.¹³⁷

92. The Plurinational Public Policy for the Comprehensive Development of Early Childhood Education establishes conceptual, strategic and institutional guidelines pertaining to the field of education. In 2023, the First International Assembly on Early Childhood Realities and Perspectives was held, with 15,100 participants, to address the implementation of strategies in line with the above policy and the training cycle entitled “Stimulating remote early education in families and communities”; 322 teachers, directors and educators in children’s centres received training, and the “Learning as a Family” Programme provided training to 128 parents of children under 4 years of age.

93. Public expenditure on education in 2022 was 281 per cent higher than it had been in 2006, with the sharpest increase (478 per cent) being seen in spending on school meals, followed by an increase of 378 per cent in salaries and wages.

94. In 2023, the enrolment of students without personal identification documents and their entry on the Unified Student Register¹³⁸ were made more flexible with the approval of a procedure for the regularization of the academic records of students in the mainstream education subsystem¹³⁹ who lack report cards or transcripts.

95. The year 2021 was declared the Year for the Restitution of the Right to Education,¹⁴⁰ with access to inclusive education being guaranteed without discrimination.

96. The General Educational Standards for the Mainstream Education Subsystem provide for the operation of educational units in rural and remote areas using mobile classrooms and platforms and 264 “Backpacker Teachers” were deployed. These teachers were equipped with books, sleeping bags, laptops and mosquito nets and were provided with additional incentives.

97. To recover, develop, recreate and disseminate aspects of the cultures of the Indigenous nations and Peoples, native Indigenous campesino nations and Peoples, and intercultural and Afro-Bolivian communities, the Urubicha Choir and Orchestra Art Institute and the San Ignacio de Moxos Higher Institute of Music and Tourism were strengthened.

98. To improve the quality of education for Indigenous and other disadvantaged groups, approval was given for 35 primers, 26 glossaries, 12 dictionaries, Indigenous-language textbooks, translations of the national anthem into 37 different Indigenous languages, a textbook in 23 Indigenous languages, 26 regionalized curricula for Indigenous nations and Peoples and for native Indigenous campesino nations and Peoples,¹⁴¹ 212 distance classes and 190 audio and video class sessions in different Indigenous languages to be broadcast by State-run channels and radio stations.

G. Groups in vulnerable situations

Rights of human rights defenders¹⁴²

99. Bolivia has a system of legal protection for human rights based on the Constitution and the body of constitutional law, which is composed of international human rights treaties and conventions ratified by the State.¹⁴³ Protection from rights violations is given effect by the judiciary, which is impartial and independent,¹⁴⁴ the Public Prosecutor’s Office, which prosecutes criminal offences in an objective manner, and the Bolivian police force.¹⁴⁵

100. Human rights defenders who are victims in criminal investigations may enter the victim, witness and whistle-blower protection programme of the corresponding unit of the Public Prosecutor’s Office.

Trafficking in persons¹⁴⁶

101. The Plurinational Council on Human Trafficking and Smuggling approved the Plurinational Policy against Trafficking in Persons, Smuggling of Migrants and Related Offences 2021–2025¹⁴⁷ and has been implementing the *Vivir Bien* Multisectoral

Comprehensive Development Plan against Human Trafficking and Smuggling 2021–2025.¹⁴⁸ In addition, work is under way on a legislative proposal to amend Act No. 263 to bring it into line with international standards.

102. Other noteworthy developments include the Road Map and Standardized Protocol for the Specialist Care of Victims of Human Trafficking and Smuggling and Related Offences, the Minimum Guidelines for the Investigation of Offences under Act No. 263,¹⁴⁹ the Guide for the Functioning of Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams and the Practical Guide for Operations in Brothels.

103. Bolivia also has in place a prevention-based strategy for the oversight and responsible and safe use of digital platforms (Navego Segur@) and a guide for migration authorities on the early detection of victims of trafficking in persons.¹⁵⁰ Special support, including the granting of humanitarian visas,¹⁵¹ is guaranteed to victims of trafficking and/or smuggling of migrants.

104. The Comprehensive Multisectoral Development Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Smuggling 2016–2020 was fully implemented, and the weighted effect of the actions taken thereunder was calculated at 115 per cent.

105. With regard to education, the Ministry of Education¹⁵² has given instructions for topics relating to prevention and victim support to be included in the curricula of the Mainstream Education Subsystem; more than 2,000 educational institutions have taken the relevant action. Between 2020 and 2023, awareness was raised among 21,562 students at primary, secondary and teacher training schools, and prevention and awareness-raising training was delivered to more than 5,000 teachers, as well as to 190 cadets and 490 officers from the nine departmental police commands.

106. A total of 50 support networks were set up in schools to detect students at risk of being trafficked, while 30 partnerships established between local communities and parents to strengthen prevention and reporting have registered 3,000 reports of trafficking in persons in education settings.

107. The Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Welfare organized 18 training workshops, 17 discussions and 9 training sessions through learning platforms. It also carried out 140 social and labour inspections and set up seven mobile offices focusing on human trafficking and smuggling.

108. The “Alerta Juliana” system facilitates cooperation in police operations to search for and locate persons reported missing.

109. The Public Prosecutor’s Office appointed special prosecutors for human trafficking and smuggling who conduct on-site inspections in departmental capitals and medium-sized towns and at border crossings. The inter-agency cooperation framework agreement¹⁵³ between the Attorney General’s Office and the Public Prosecutor’s Office of Chile allows for coordinated action to prevent trafficking in persons.

110. The police divisions responsible for tackling human trafficking and smuggling were provided with additional equipment, and the 122 hotline was set up to receive complaints. The first cycle of workshops included sessions on ending trafficking in persons,¹⁵⁴ which were attended by 759 police officers, two training sessions on approaches to handling human trafficking and smuggling of migrants at the border, the first anti-trafficking hackathon, the roll-out of the Safe Environments Programme in educational establishments and a national campaign entitled “Let’s give victims a voice”.

111. The Plurinational Communication Strategy to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants is aimed at informing people about and raising awareness of the risks, causes, consequences and modalities of trafficking in persons and related offences.

112. Action is taken in accordance with the bilateral agreement between Bolivia and Peru to intensify the fight against trafficking in persons, the smuggling of migrants and related offences and the Argentina-Bolivia Road Map pursuant to the framework agreement between Bolivia and Argentina on preventing and investigating cases of human trafficking and providing assistance and protection for victims thereof.¹⁵⁵

113. In addition, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Paraguay signed an agreement aimed at stepping up the fight against trafficking in persons and related offences.¹⁵⁶ The agreement between Bolivia and Brazil to strengthen the fight against trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and related offences¹⁵⁷ will enable cooperation and coordination through mechanisms for prevention, provision of support services, victim protection and criminal prosecution.

114. The Secure Border Plan was implemented between Bolivia and Brazil, and an integrated border office was set up for border operations. Checks are performed on minors, training is provided to 300 immigration officers¹⁵⁸ and airline employees, stakeholders coordinate their activities in identifying cases of trafficking in persons and in undertaking preventive patrols, operations and information exchanges, training sessions are delivered on approaches to handling human trafficking and smuggling of migrants at the border, and 14,610 immigration control operations have been conducted in border municipalities to identify cases of trafficking in persons.

115. The “My Safe Neighbourhood” Plan was implemented in 5 departments¹⁵⁹ and 14 municipalities through the delivery of awareness-raising workshops, the roll-out of neighbourhood perception surveys and the collection of data on trafficking in persons, reaching 975 people.

116. The Attorney General’s Office approved the harmonized protocol on the provision of specialist support to victims of human trafficking, human smuggling and related offences and the road map for the provision of support to and protection of victims of trafficking in persons and related offences.

117. Following a series of national meetings, commitments were made by the nine Departmental Councils to strengthen the State’s current mechanisms for combating and preventing trafficking by, inter alia, the creation of shelters by the autonomous departmental governments and the swift adoption of the protocol on identifying victims of trafficking in persons and providing them with support and psychosocial and medical care.

118. The autonomous departmental governments provided training to their employees,¹⁶⁰ to parents on prevention of digital violence and entrapment through social networks,¹⁶¹ and to staff of lodging establishments, federations of transportation companies, institutions working on migration issues, universities and municipal institutes.¹⁶² They also organized prevention campaigns at transport hubs, roadblocks and educational facilities, benefiting 25,890 students. The autonomous governments of the Departments of Potosí and Chuquisaca developed departmental plans and protocols to combat human trafficking. The autonomous municipal governments¹⁶³ also carried out operations and preventive checks at airports, transport hubs and employment agencies and provided legal, psychological and social assistance to trafficked persons.

Rights of LGBTIQ+ persons¹⁶⁴

Equality and non-discrimination

119. The Summit emphasized the obligation of the judiciary, the Public Prosecutor’s Office and the police to step up measures to deal with complaints of racism and discrimination against LGBTIQ+ persons.

120. The judiciary’s institutional gender equality policy includes a focus on the protection of vulnerable groups, such as LGBTIQ+ persons, and ensuring access to justice for them. Pursuant to the policy, a Justice and Gender Observatory was established within the judiciary to develop communication materials and systematize constitutional and inter-American jurisprudence on the protection of LGBTIQ+ rights.

121. In fulfilment of its mandate to defend the interests of society, conduct investigations and launch public criminal proceedings in application of the principles of legality, objectivity and due diligence, the Public Prosecutor’s Office issued instructions¹⁶⁵ on the prioritization of high-quality, user-friendly support to LGBTIQ+ persons.

122. The following action protocols are worthy of note: the inter-agency route map, the protocol of the Plurinational Service for Assistance to Victims on the provision of support to

persons of diverse sexual orientation and gender identity and expression and the protocol on the provision of comprehensive care for LGBTIQ+ persons deprived of liberty.¹⁶⁶

123. Pursuant to Plurinational Constitutional Decision No. 0577/2022-S2 of 22 June 2022, the regulations for the registration of de facto unions applied by the Civic Registration Service¹⁶⁷ were amended to set out the requirements and procedure for the registration of de facto unions between same-sex or opposite-sex couples.

124. In the area of political participation, a guide on voting has been produced within the framework of the Gender Identity Act.

125. The regulations on the provision of comprehensive care for LGBTIQ+ persons in health facilities was approved with the aim of providing high-quality comprehensive health services to LGBTIQ+ persons and ensuring respect for human rights, gender and equity.¹⁶⁸

126. The Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency and the LGBTIQ+ population have been drafting a bill to guarantee the full exercise of their rights.

Women's rights

*Dismantling the patriarchy, equal opportunities and women's empowerment*¹⁶⁹

127. The Plurinational Policy on Decolonization and Dismantling the Patriarchy, entitled "Bolivia: Equality in Diversity",¹⁷⁰ sets out guidelines for the processes of decolonization and dismantling the patriarchy. A seal awarded to businesses that have pledged to ensure that women in Bolivia can live without fear of violence¹⁷¹ encourages and recognizes companies committed to a culture of dismantling the patriarchy. In 2023, 12 public and private companies received the seal: four at the bronze level, five at the silver level and three at the gold level.

128. In the economic sphere, empowerment is being promoted to foster inclusive economic growth. As of December 2023, there are 31,306 economic units headed by women in La Paz, 29,316 in Santa Cruz and 16,748 in Cochabamba.

129. Through an investment of Bs 46 million, a project designed to strengthen productive units run by women has given impetus to 77,370 economic units and 98,079 businesses run by women. Crédito Sí Bolivia has disbursed Bs 1,565,537,660.43 to revitalize and strengthen the productive sector, benefiting 53.9 per cent of microenterprises, 25 per cent of large companies and 21.1 per cent of medium-sized companies. The BDP Women's Programme promoted sustainable business models, benefiting 5,417 productive units led by women.

130. The Jobs for Women in the Construction Sector Project¹⁷² included the provision of incentives for companies committed to gender inclusion. As of November 2023, 198 new agreements had been signed for financing and/or carrying out of works at a cost of more than Bs 1.16 billion and employing 2,915 women.

*Women's participation in the political and public sphere*¹⁷³

131. Following the completion of the National Equal Opportunities Plan, the *Vivir Bien* Multisectoral Comprehensive Development Plan for Preventing and Combating Gender-based and Generational Violence 2021–2025 is being implemented.

132. Following a situational analysis across 336 municipal councils, 9 autonomous departmental governments, 1 Regional Assembly and 16 State ministries, a protocol on the provision of support for victims of political harassment and violence is being developed with the aim of setting out support pathways, operational parameters and prevention and rapid response actions.

133. In compliance with the Act on political harassment and violence against women, four informative guides were prepared and disseminated to promote the reporting of political harassment and violence. In 2023, the Plurinational Service for Women and for Dismantling the Patriarchy began the process of capacity-building for 320 female members of the National Assembly in the area of the exercise of women's political rights and reporting channels, in accordance with the Act.^{174,175}

134. The Supreme Electoral Tribunal has a Democratic Parity Observatory tasked with following up on complaints of political harassment and violence and any cases of resignations as a result of those phenomena and promotes intercultural democracy¹⁷⁶ based on parity and alternation in lists of electoral candidates. In the Senate, 56 per cent of members are female, and in the House of Representatives, 47 per cent of members are female. The rate stands at 43 per cent for departmental legislative assemblies, 52.6 per cent for municipal councils and 6 per cent for mayors. The Tribunal has also promoted research and publications that give visibility to statistical data on women's political participation.¹⁷⁷

*Violence against women*¹⁷⁸

135. The Special Office for Combating Violence against Women approved the action plan on combating femicide and gender-based violence, and in response to allegations that the perpetrators of femicide benefited from malfeasance, a commission was set up in 2022 to review cases of rape and femicide. The commission reviewed 327 cases and took action in criminal enforcement courts nationwide. As a result, 10 of 18 judges were dismissed, 8 prosecutors were investigated and 21 perpetrators of femicide and rape were recaptured.

136. The judiciary set up the Judicial Ombudsman's Observatory to monitor criminal proceedings in cases of femicide, infanticide and child rape.

137. The inter-agency coordination and cooperation agreement between the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Ombudsman's Office and the autonomous municipal governments¹⁷⁹ allows for the creation of spaces for institutional coordination and cooperation in dealing with offences of femicide, infanticide and violence against women and children.

138. The Supreme Court installed 50 Gesell chambers in provinces and capital cities and adopted protocols on a human rights-based approach to criminal proceedings and on the provision of services to users.

139. Between 2013 and 2023, 59 public courts were set up to deal with cases of violence against women and corruption, and between 2022 and 2023, 19 special courts were set up to deal with violence against women (4 for investigations and 15 for sentencing).

140. The Plurinational Comprehensive System to Prevent, Address, Punish and Eradicate Gender-based Violence is being improved through the establishment of a new Central Register of Violence Cases, which will allow for interoperability among institutions involved in the relevant support pathways.

141. The Local Network Management Model was developed with the aim of encouraging autonomous municipal governments to ensure that action is taken to prevent violence against women and children and to protect and provide support to the victims thereof. A sectoral and intersectoral council on violence-free living has been set up, and prevention, support and budget commissions have been established.

142. The inter-agency pathway¹⁸⁰ has been implemented since 2023 to ensure an adequate, immediate and effective response for victims of gender-based violence and to avoid revictimization. A protection programme for victims and witnesses has also been established pursuant to the Act on the Protection of Complainants and Witnesses.¹⁸¹

143. Act No. 1443¹⁸² sets out mechanisms to protect the rights of victims of femicide, infanticide and child rape, establishes heavier sentences for the offence of malfeasance and broadens the scope of the offence of collusion to include court authorities and judicial officials.

144. The Special Anti-Violence Force has 131 offices in 91 municipalities, and a 24-hour toll-free national hotline (800140348) has been set up.

145. The Plurinational Service for Assistance to Victims¹⁸³ provides free comprehensive assistance to families who are victims of violence. It promotes redress and the avoidance of re-victimization and has handled 1,525 cases of physical and psychological violence against women.

146. The year 2022 was recognized by Supreme Decree No. 4650¹⁸⁴ as the Year of Cultural Revolution to Dismantle the Patriarchy and Ensure a Life Free of Violence against Women, and action was taken in that context to combat violence by building a culture around dismantling the patriarchy.

147. In terms of financial resources, in 2023, the budget of the Plurinational Service for Women and for Dismantling the Patriarchy was Bs 969,616.00, an increase of 30.94 per cent compared to 2020. The annual budget of the Plurinational Comprehensive System to Prevent, Address, Punish and Eradicate Gender-based Violence was increased from Bs 230,076.00 in 2020 to Bs 2,284,925.00 in 2024. The Autonomous Territorial Entities guarantee the allocation of financial resources to prevent and combat violence against women.¹⁸⁵ The autonomous departmental governments and the autonomous municipal governments also allocated financial resources to strengthen the Special Anti-Violence Force through the direct tax on hydrocarbons.

148. In 2023, the Special Anti-Violence Force delivered 2,056 training sessions on prevention to 192,473 police officers and 310,067 civilians. The Plurinational Service for Women and for Dismantling the Patriarchy organized 34 awareness-raising workshops in La Paz (25), Cochabamba (1), Santa Cruz (3), Oruro (1), Potosí (2), Chuquisaca (1) and Tarija (1) for 1,429 women and 1,616 men from educational units and women's social organizations.

149. Pursuant to Supreme Decree No. 3981,¹⁸⁶ arrangements were made to provide training to public officials on violence prevention. The Plurinational School of Public Management carried out 200 academic activities¹⁸⁷ to deliver human rights training to 81,921 public officials.

Autonomous departmental governments

150. Cochabamba: development of the Departmental Information and Statistics System on violence against women; creation of the Departmental Council for the Eradication of Violence against Women¹⁸⁸ and a programme to prevent violence against women and to protect and provide support to the victims thereof; establishment of the Hope Centre, a shelter which accommodated 128 victims of violence against women between 2020 and 2023. Oruro: implementation of the Departmental Support Programme for Women, Persons with Disabilities, Older Persons and Young People to provide technical support and social, legal and psychological guidance to families living in extreme poverty; establishment of the Departmental Network to Combat Physical and Psychological Violence. Potosí: opening of Casa del Bienestar, a centre providing comprehensive support services to victims of violence against women and to women at risk of such violence. La Paz: opening of the Villa Victoria and Los Andes shelters, which accommodated 592 victims of violence against women and their dependents.

Autonomous municipal governments

151. Tarija: operates a multidisciplinary support service for victims of gender-based violence, a counselling, support and psychological therapy programme, a facility where victims of gender-based violence can make oral complaints, and a Gesell chamber; hosted the Municipal Summit on Women; runs a re-education programme for men who commit violence. El Alto: developed a support and protection programme for women and a programme for women's economic empowerment, with the aim of eradicating violence at the local level. Cochabamba: organized 766 prevention-focused activities as part of the implementation of a project to prevent violence against women and provided 2,235 therapy sessions through a project designed to offer family, group and individual therapy for victims and aggressors; opened the Mujer Águila shelter, which also provides accommodation on a temporary basis. Trinidad: operates two facilities for victims of violence against women.

Rights of children and adolescents¹⁸⁹

152. Among the main results of the 2017 Multisectoral Development Plan,¹⁹⁰ the following are noteworthy: the creation of the Plurinational Comprehensive System for Children and Adolescents,¹⁹¹ the protocol and critical pathway for preventing, addressing and punishing

violations of the sexual integrity of children and adolescents, the National Adoption Protocol, the Subcouncil for sectoral and intersectoral coordination in early childhood development and the Act introducing a summary procedure to guarantee restitution of the right to a family in the context of institutional foster care.¹⁹²

153. The *Vivir Bien* Multisectoral Comprehensive Development Plan for Children and Adolescents 2021–2025¹⁹³ is in force. The Plan includes actions designed to eradicate violence against children and adolescents and action to be taken by the Autonomous Territorial Entities, including the formation of a committee (technical board) for follow-up and coordination with the sectors involved. A total of 31 child and adolescent protection offices have been strengthened, and 19 campaigns on preventing violence and drug use have been organized. In addition, 194 municipal, 9 departmental and 1 plurinational committees on children's and adolescents' issues have been formed as social participation bodies.

154. The school dropout rate in mainstream education stood at 3.36 per cent in 2009 and decreased to 1.88 per cent by 2022. In rural areas, it dropped from 3.82 per cent in 2009 to 2.3 per cent in 2022.

155. In 2019, 189,632 school students reported having worked in the previous year. The number has progressively decreased, to 62,261 in 2021, 37,051 in 2022 and 34,637 in 2023.

156. A number of mechanisms are in place to expand secondary education coverage in rural and hard-to-reach areas, including the Multigrade Modular Baccalaureate Programme, the Comprehensive Education Programme for schools in border areas and on riverbanks and schools following the liberation curriculum, and the creation of hospital classrooms, operated by comprehensive pedagogical support centres, to provide comprehensive learning support to children and adolescents aged between 3 and 14 years who are hospitalized in public health facilities.

157. In the area of health, Act No. 1152¹⁹⁴ established a free, universal healthcare system which has enabled the 51 per cent of the population that did not have access to social security to obtain free comprehensive healthcare services. Teenage pregnancies decreased from 16.58 per cent in 2020 to 14.27 per cent in 2023 thanks to the strengthening of the health system by upgrading the skills of health personnel, with a focus on gender and rights. Pursuant to the Child and Adolescent Code,¹⁹⁵ the Office for the Defence of Children and Adolescents and the Public Prosecutor's Office initiate criminal proceedings in cases of violence against children and adolescents.

158. In 2021, the Subcouncil for sectoral and intersectoral coordination for the comprehensive protection of child and adolescent victims of sexual violence was created to develop standards, policies and programmes related to sexual violence against children and adolescents. The National Commission for Inter-Agency Coordination and Cooperation¹⁹⁶ was also set up to implement public policies for the prevention of infanticide and sexual violence. A guide was developed on media coverage of cases of sexual violence against children and adolescents, with guidelines on reporting on cases of violence.

159. To combat early, child and forced marriages, the Code on Family and Family Procedures¹⁹⁷ sets the minimum age for entering into a marriage or de facto union, of one's own free will, at 18 years, and at 16 years for doing so with the permission of a parent or guardian, or, in the absence of a person exercising parental authority, the Office for the Defence of Children and Adolescents or a member of the judiciary. Work is being done to modify these regulations in accordance with international standards.

160. In 2019, 1,643 marriages involving teenagers took place, while in 2020 there were only 89,¹⁹⁸ a decrease of 94 per cent.

*Elimination of child labour*¹⁹⁹

161. The national legal framework on child labour²⁰⁰ establishes the minimum working age, safe working conditions and the rights of children and adolescents in accordance with the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138). The Child Labour Eradication Policy is currently being reviewed, analysed and updated.

162. Since 2020, 1,107 inspections have been carried out, 23 comprehensive mobile offices have been set up to ensure the social and labour rights of adolescents and 18,615 awareness-raising activities have been organized for parents, guardians, tutors and employers.

Rights of persons with disabilities²⁰¹

163. Bolivia recognizes persons with disabilities as holders of the rights enshrined in the Constitution,²⁰² the General Act on Persons with Disabilities²⁰³ and international human rights treaties.²⁰⁴ They are also recognized as holders of exclusive rights.²⁰⁵

164. As of 2022, 10.42 per cent of public sector institutions and 4.25 per cent of the private sector complied with the Act on Employment and Economic Support for Persons with Disabilities.²⁰⁶ Between 2020 and 2023, 526 persons with disabilities (parent, spouse or guardian) were helped into employment by the job bank run by the National Public Employment Service and the Employment Support Programme II.

165. The monthly grant of Bs 250 continues to be disbursed to persons with severe and very severe disabilities; the grants totalled Bs 157,383,750 in 2022. In addition, 6,511 blind persons receive an annual grant²⁰⁷ of Bs 7,070.

166. A guide on treating persons with disabilities well in health services²⁰⁸ was disseminated to 854 health professionals nationwide with the aim of improving interpersonal relations.

167. The Ministry of Education approved 10 regulations²⁰⁹ applicable in teacher training colleges setting out rules pertaining to students with disabilities, and in 2022 it approved a significant number of documents²¹⁰ on persons with disabilities and education.

168. The exercise of political rights is guaranteed through assisted voting²¹¹ and the provision of tactile voting forms at polling stations to enable visually impaired persons to vote.

Autonomous departmental governments

169. Cochabamba: developed training and operations for the verification of preferential treatment; implemented a programme and immediate action plan for persons with disabilities, as a result of which 11,026 such persons in 48 municipalities received a disability card; enacted Departmental Act No. 1080 on Persons with Disabilities. Potosí: implements a support programme for persons with disabilities; Chuquisaca: raised awareness of accessibility in public spaces, transportation and buildings and provided specialized medical care, therapy and personal assistance. La Paz conducted qualification and registration campaigns and distributed disability cards in its municipalities.

Autonomous municipal governments

170. Tarija: implements a community-based inclusive development strategy; issued municipal ordinances and acts that promote actions that benefit persons with disabilities. Trinidad: provides healthcare, education, training, social and legal assistance, employment advice, support and assistance in cases of extreme need, for physical, mental and psychological rehabilitation. El Alto: provides psychological, social and legal support, including the handling of 918 cases in 2023 and the provision of training to 1,119 individuals; implements the programme on prevention and comprehensive support for persons with disabilities; operates the Renueva Comprehensive Inclusive Pedagogical Centre, which in 2023 provided learning support to 200 children and adolescents with disabilities. Calamarca: held educational fairs on disability issues.

Migrants²¹²

171. In 2021 and 2022,²¹³ the immigration status of 4,328 persons was regularized on an exceptional basis. Regularization was provided free of charge to minors thanks to static and mobile regularization teams from the Directorate General of Migration.

172. Decision No. 878 on the Andean Migration Statute of the Andean Community was implemented through the granting of temporary and permanent Andean residency.

H. Human rights of Indigenous, original and campesino nations and Peoples²¹⁴

173. The process for the adoption of the Constitution gave shape to the historical demands of Indigenous nations and Peoples and native Indigenous campesino nations and Peoples. The Jurisdiction Demarcation Act²¹⁵ recognizes the coexistence of ordinary and Indigenous law and the autonomy of the Peoples to self-regulate. The Constitution recognizes the ancestral domain of their territories, their self-determination, autonomy, self-government, culture and institutions, consolidation of their territorial entities²¹⁶ and their ancestral rights over their lands.²¹⁷

174. The Committee for the Protection of Vulnerable Indigenous Peoples²¹⁸ was formed to shape and coordinate public policies. The protocol for the identification and registration of highly vulnerable Indigenous nations and Peoples²¹⁹ and the protocol for the prevention, protection and strengthening of highly vulnerable Indigenous nations and Peoples²²⁰ are aimed at safeguarding their individual and collective way of life.

175. In addition, the Act for the Protection of Indigenous Nations and Peoples in Highly Vulnerable Situations²²¹ establishes prevention, protection and strengthening mechanisms to safeguard the systems and individual and collective ways of life of groups living in voluntary isolation or who are uncontacted, such as the Toromona People.

176. The Meeting of Vulnerable Lowland Indigenous Peoples²²² was held, with the participation of the Weenhayek Indigenous People, the Guarani Indigenous Communities of La Tunita and Ese Ejja de Eyiyoquibo and the Tsimane Subcouncil of the Yacuma Sector. The aim of the event was to learn about their problems and develop protection plans focused on their development and self-determination.

177. The Plurinational Climate Change Policy was approved, which recognizes the importance of Indigenous nations and Peoples and native Indigenous campesino nations and Peoples in environmental management and sustainable development. The Platform of Indigenous Nations and Peoples and Native Indigenous Campesino Nations and Peoples to Combat Climate Change was set up, alongside the Territorial Management Programme for Climate Change Adaptation for the Indigenous Peoples of Bolivia.

The right to consultation²²³

178. Since there are no specific rules on prior consultation, consultation processes are carried out in accordance with current regulations in order to reach an agreement or obtain consent regarding the proposed measures in accordance with the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169).²²⁴

179. The Ministry of Hydrocarbons and Energy has specific procedures for prior, free and informed consultation regarding the exploitation of non-renewable natural resources.²²⁵ These conclude with the signing of cooperation agreements through which consent is granted for the execution of the projects. However, work is being done to update the Hydrocarbons Act²²⁶ to cover this consultation processes.

180. In the mining sector, the Constitution establishes the right to free, prior and informed consultation regarding the exploitation of non-renewable natural resources while respecting the procedures of the Indigenous nations and Peoples and native Indigenous campesino nations. Such consultation is regulated in the Mining and Metallurgy Act.²²⁷ The Intercultural Service for Strengthening Democracy observes and accompanies the processes of prior consultation convened by the Administrative Jurisdictional Authority for the Mining Sector. Between 2020 and 2023, 965 processes of prior consultation were registered: 417 have been concluded and 548 are ongoing.

181. The Regulation on Granting and Termination of Mining Rights²²⁸ establishes the procedure for prior consultation processes with full guarantees of the right to free and

informed consent for communities and Indigenous nations and Peoples and native Indigenous campesino nations, in accordance with the provisions of ILO Convention No. 169²²⁹ and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.²³⁰

Notes

- ¹ D.S. 4816 of 26 October 2022.
- ² 29 de mayo de 2024 (Cochabamba), 05 de junio (La Paz) y 07 de junio de 2024 (Santa Cruz).
- ³ Rec. 115.1 a 115.4, 115.8 y 115.9 (A/HRC/43/7).
- ⁴ Ley 1436 de 22 de junio de 2022.
- ⁵ Ley 1257 de 11 de julio de 1991.
- ⁶ CRPD/C/BOL/2-4.
- ⁷ CED/C/BOL/FCO/1.
- ⁸ CAT/C/BOL/FCO/3.
- ⁹ E/C.12/BOL/FCO/3.
- ¹⁰ CEDAW/C/BOL/FCO/7.
- ¹¹ A/HRC/50/36/Add.1.
- ¹² Rec. 115.5, 115.6, 115.7 (A/HRC/43/7).
- ¹³ Proyecto de Ley 137/2023-2024 incorpora los delitos: Crímenes de Lesa Humanidad, Crímenes de Guerra y Agresión Armada, Ejecuciones Extralegales y Actos de Odio. Modifica los delitos: Trata de Personas (Artículo 281 Bis. Código Penal), Racismo (Artículo 281 Quinquies Código Penal), Discriminación (Artículo 281 Sexies Código Penal), Difusión e incitación al racismo o discriminación (Artículo 281 Septies Código Penal), Sometimiento a la esclavitud o estado análogo (Artículo 291 Código Penal), Desaparición Forzada de Personas (Artículo 292 Bis. Código Penal), Tortura (Artículo 295 Código Penal), Tráfico de Personas (Artículo 321 Bis. Código Penal); Violación (Artículo 308 Código Penal) y Violación de Infante, Niña, Niño o Adolescente (308 Bis. Código Penal). Código Penal). Y deroga el tipo penal de Estupro (Artículo 310 Código Penal).
- ¹⁴ Rec. 115.24 a 115.26 (A/HRC/43/7).
- ¹⁵ FGE/JLP No. 447/2021 de 23 de diciembre dirigido a la Fiscal Departamental de Potosí, FGE/JLP No 446/2021 de 22 de diciembre dirigido al Fiscal Departamental de La Paz, FGE/JLP No 445/2021 de 22 de diciembre dirigido al Fiscal Departamental de Oruro, FGE/JLP No 383/2021 de 19 de noviembre dirigido a la Fiscal Departamental de Cochabamba y FGE/JLP No 273/2021 de 16 de septiembre dirigido al Fiscal Departamental de Santa Cruz.
- ¹⁶ Dirección Nacional de Derechos Humanos.
- ¹⁷ Temas: Uso de la Fuerza y Armas de Fuego, Técnicas Básicas de Intervención Policial en el Contexto de los Derechos Humanos, Código de Conducta Policial de la Policía Boliviana, Prevención de la Tortura, entre otros.
- ¹⁸ Memorándum Circular de Disposición 0105/2022, Memorándum de Disposición 0104/2022, Memorándum de Disposición 0102/2022 emitidos por Dirección Nacional de Seguridad Penitenciaria.
- ¹⁹ Rec. 115.10 a 115.14, 115.36 y 115.119 (A/HRC/43/7).
- ²⁰ Resolución CN-N° 001/2023 de 08-03-2022.
- ²¹ Ley 223 de 02 de marzo de 2012.
- ²² Ley 807 de 21 de mayo de 2016.
- ²³ Realizada el 06 y 07 de diciembre de 2022. Más información: <https://cumbrecontraelracismo.minculturas.gob.bo/>
- ²⁴ Representantes de Organizaciones Sociales, Órganos del Estado, Defensor del Pueblo, Policía Boliviana y Sociedad Civil.
- ²⁵ Ley 139 de 14 de junio de 2011.
- ²⁶ Rec. 115.27 a 115.31 (A/HRC/43/7).
- ²⁷ Talleres dirigidos a Fiscales de Materia de las Comisiones de los casos de Senkata, Sacaba, Betanzos y Yapacani, Fiscales de Materia de la Fiscalía Especializada en Delitos Contra la Integridad Personal a nivel nacional, personal de la Dirección Nacional de Protección a Víctimas y Testigos y del Instituto de Investigaciones Forenses.
- ²⁸ Protocolo Facultativo de la Convención contra la Tortura y Otros Tratos o Penas Crueles, Inhumanos o Degradantes.
- ²⁹ Instancia que dependía del Ministerio de Justicia y Transparencia Institucional hasta septiembre de 2021.
- ³⁰ Ley 1397 de 29 de septiembre de 2021.
- ³¹ Rec. 115.32, 115.33 (A/HRC/43/7).
- ³² Ley 1173 de 03 de mayo de 2019.
- ³³ Instructivo FGE/JLP N° 001/2019, Instructivo FGE/JLP N° 002/2019, Instructivo FGE/JLP N° 003/2019, Instructivo FGE/JLP N° 128/2019, Instructivo FGE/JLP N° 129/2019, Instructivo

- FGE/JLP N° 223/2019, Instructivo FGE/JLP N° 181/2019, Instructivo FGE/JLP N° 237/2019, Instructivo FGE/JLP N° 101/2020, Instructivo FGE/JLP N° 258/2020, Instructivo FGE/JLP N° 025/2021, Instructivo FGE/JLP N° 108/2021, Instructivo FGE/JLP N° 132/2021, Instructivo FGE/JLP N° 148/2021, Instructivo FGE/JLP N° 258/2021, Instructivo FGE/JLP N° 303/2021, Instructivo FGE/JLP N° 371/2021, Instructivo FGE/JLP N° 449/2021, Instructivo FGE/JLP N° 056/2022, Instructivo FGE/JLP N° 381/2022, Instructivo FGE/JLP N° 024/2023, Instructivo FGE/JLP N° 005/2024.
- ³⁴ Rec. 115.37 a 115.48 (A/HRC/43/7).
- ³⁵ Artículo 12, CPE.
- ³⁶ Artículo 4, Ley 025 de 24 de junio de 2010.
- ³⁷ Acuerdo Administrativo TCP-AD-SP-085/2021.
- ³⁸ Sitio web: <https://abi.bo/index.php/seguridad2/48250-solo-quedan-6-cargos-de-jueces-a-institucionalizar-el-98-ya-forma-parte-de-la-carrera-judicial>.
- ³⁹ Rec. 115.53 a 115.55 (A/HRC/43/7).
- ⁴⁰ D.S. 4872 de 02 de febrero de 2023.
- ⁴¹ Mayor información: <https://observatorio.gob.bo/#/>.
- ⁴² Ley 004 de 31 de marzo de 2010.
- ⁴³ Resolución 001/2023 de 3 de febrero de 2023 emitida por el Consejo.
- ⁴⁴ Resolución Ministerial MJTI-DESP-Z-52-2023 de 5 de abril de 2023.
- ⁴⁵ Viceministerio de Transparencia Institucional y Lucha Contra la Corrupción.
- ⁴⁶ Resolución Ministerial MJTI-DGAJ-RM-Z-52-2023 de 5 de abril de 2023.
- ⁴⁷ Convenio de 05 de diciembre de 2023.
- ⁴⁸ Convenio de 08 de diciembre de 2021 suscrito entre el Ministro de Justicia y Transparencia Institucional, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Procurador General del Estado, Fiscal General del Estado y la representante de la Unidad de Investigaciones Financieras.
- ⁴⁹ Rec. 115.56 a 115.59 (A/HRC/43/7).
- ⁵⁰ Ley 879 de 23 de diciembre de 2016.
- ⁵¹ 22 de marzo de 2021 (https://www.justicia.gob.bo/portal/noticia_modal.php?new=on2u).
- ⁵² Resolución Ministerial 044/2021 de 22 de abril de 2021.
- ⁵³ Ley 260 de 11 de julio de 2012.
- ⁵⁴ Ley 1446 de 25 de julio 2022.
- ⁵⁵ Ley 2640 de 11 de marzo de 2004.
- ⁵⁶ Ley 2640 de 4 de julio de 2024.
- ⁵⁷ Rec. 115.60 a 115.66 (A/HRC/43/7).
- ⁵⁸ Artículo 26, CPE.
- ⁵⁹ Ley 1266 de 24 de noviembre de 2019.
- ⁶⁰ Artículo 53, Ley 026 de 30 de junio de 2010.
- ⁶¹ Movimiento al Socialismo-Instrumento Político por la Soberanía de los Pueblos.
- ⁶² Realizado por la Empresa Externa DREAMLAB.
- ⁶³ Aprobado mediante Resolución TSE-RSP-ADM 0278/2019 de 19 de junio de 2019.
- ⁶⁴ Aprobado mediante Resolución TSE-RSP-ADM 0217/2021 de 08 de julio de 2021.
- ⁶⁵ Rec. 115.68, 115.67 (A/HRC/43/7).
- ⁶⁶ Artículo 21, Núm. 4, CPE.
- ⁶⁷ Ley 351 de 19 de marzo de 2013 de otorgación de personalidades jurídicas.
- ⁶⁸ D.S. 1597 de 5 de junio de 2013, Reglamento Parcial a la Ley de Otorgación de Personalidades Jurídicas.
- ⁶⁹ Rec. 115.76 a 115.84 (A/HRC/43/7).
- ⁷⁰ Artículo 106, II, CPE.
<https://diputados.gob.bo/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/PL-116-2020-2021.pdf>.
- ⁷¹ Artículo 34, Ley 341 de 05 de febrero de 2013.
- ⁷² Rec. 115.85 (A/HRC/43/7).
- ⁷³ Artículo 4, CPE.
- ⁷⁴ Ley 1161 de 11 de abril de 2019.
- ⁷⁵ Rec. 115.17 a 115.23 (A/HRC/43/7).
- ⁷⁶ Nationally determined contributions are voluntary commitments that countries make to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and address climate change within the framework of the Paris Agreement. Acuerdo ratificado mediante Ley 835 de 19 de septiembre de 2016.
- ⁷⁷ Tiene como objetivo fortalecer la capacidad para aplicar el Protocolo de Montreal sobre las sustancias que agotan la capa de ozono y sus enmiendas, protegiendo así la salud humana y el medio ambiente contra los efectos adversos del agotamiento de la capa de ozono de la estratosfera.
- ⁷⁸ Tiene como objetivo la reducción gradual del consumo de los hidrofluorocarbonos en alineación con la enmienda de Kigali y conforme a la Decisión N° 79/46 del Comité Ejecutivo.
- ⁷⁹ Resolución Ministerial N° 369 de 11 de agosto de 2023.

- 80 Aprobada con Resolución Ministerial 231 de 6 de junio de 2022.
- 81 Aprobada mediante Resolución Ministerial 658 de 28 de diciembre de 2023.
- 82 Aprobado mediante Ley 1433 de 22 de junio de 2022.
- 83 Ratificado mediante Ley 1182 de 03 de junio de 2019.
- 84 D. L. 16998 de 2 de agosto de 1979.
- 85 Aprobado mediante Resolución Ministerial 1444/23 de 26 de septiembre de 2023.
- 86 Aprobado mediante Resolución Ministerial 0708 de 16 de octubre de 2023.
- 87 El Convenio de Minamata busca la protección de la salud humana y el medio ambiente de las emisiones y liberaciones antropogénicas de mercurio y sus compuestos. Ratificado por el Estado mediante Ley 759 de 18 de noviembre de 2015.
- 88 D.S. 4959 de 14 de junio de 2023.
- 89 Resolución Ministerial 325 de 05 de julio de 2023.
- 90 D.S. 24176 de 8 de diciembre de 1995.
- 91 Resolución Ministerial 170 de 10 de abril de 2018.
- 92 Ley 602 de 14 de noviembre de 2014.
- 93 NNA, Mujeres, Personas Adultas Mayores y Personas con Discapacidad.
- 94 Rec. 115.104, 115.106, 115.107 (A/HRC/43/7).
- 95 Ley 1468 de 30 de septiembre de 2022.
- 96 Resolución Ministerial 196/2021 de 8 de marzo de 2021.
- 97 D.S. 4401 de 26 de noviembre de 2020.
- 98 Artículo 136, parágrafo II, inciso j) de la Ley 548 de 17 de julio de 2014.
- 99 Rec. 115.110 al 115.117, 115.121 a 115.124, 115.128, a 115.132 (A/HRC/43/7).
- 100 Documento disponible: https://www.udape.gob.bo/portales_html/ODS/ods.html.
- 101 Ley 1392 de 8 de septiembre de 2021.
- 102 Unemployment levels in rural areas stand at around 1%.
- 103 D. S. 5048 de 25 de octubre de 2023.
- 104 D. S. 079 de 06 de diciembre de 2023.
- 105 Rec. 115.125, 115.126 (A/HRC/43/7).
- 106 Rec. 115.127(A/HRC/43/7).
- 107 La Agencia Estatal de Vivienda creada mediante D.S. 0986, es una institución pública descentralizada de derecho público, con personalidad jurídica, autonomía de gestión administrativa, financiera, legal, técnica y patrimonio propio, bajo tuición del Ministerio de Obras Públicas, Servicios y Vivienda; que tiene por finalidad “diseñar y ejecutar todos los programas y/o proyectos estatales de vivienda y hábitat del nivel central del Estado”.
- 108 Personas con Discapacidad, Padres solos o Madres solas jefes de hogar, Adultos Mayores y Jóvenes que tienen carga familiar.
- 109 Rec. 115.133, 115.134, 115.135, 115.137, 115.138, 115.139, 115.145, 115.146 (A/HRC/43/7).
- 110 Ley 1152 de 20 de febrero de 2019, Ley modificatoria a la Ley 475 de 30 de diciembre de 2013, de Prestaciones de servicios de Salud Integral del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, modificada por Ley 1069 de 28 de mayo de 2018.
- 111 Aprobada mediante Resolución Ministerial 0414 del 11 de julio de 2023.
- 112 Ley 1516 de 10 de julio de 2023 “Diferimiento Parcial del Período Prenatal al Postnatal”.
- 113 Aprobado mediante Resolución Ministerial 0414 de 19 de agosto de 2022.
- 114 Rec. 115.140 a 115.158 (A/HRC/43/7).
- 115 D.S. 4887 de 08 de marzo de 2023, que declara el 2023, año de la juventud hacia el Bicentenario.
- 116 Guía Nacional para la Atención Integral y Diferenciada de Adolescentes y Jóvenes aprobada mediante Resolución Ministerial 1771 de 29 de noviembre de 2012 (Ministerio de Salud).
- 117 Aplicada bajo la Norma Nacional, Reglas, Protocolos y Procedimientos en Anticoncepción, aprobado mediante Resolución Ministerial 0001 de 05 de enero de 2010.
- 118 Aprobado mediante D.S. 4980 de 06 de julio de 2023.
- 119 Gobierno Autónomo Municipal de Trinidad.
- 120 Gobierno Autónomo Municipal de Cochabamba.
- 121 Gobierno Autónomo Municipal de Calamarca.
- 122 Gobierno Autónomo Municipal de Cochabamba.
- 123 SCP-0206/2014 que elimina la autorización judicial para acceder a un aborto legal cuando el embarazo es producto de violación, estupro, incesto o raptó; y también cuando por el embarazo corre peligro la vida o la salud de la mujer.
- 124 Señalados en los protocolos de atención correspondientes y la Lista Nacional de Medicamentos Esenciales.
- 125 Rec. 115.128, 115.160 a 115.170 (A/HRC/43/7).
- 126 Ley 070 de 20 de diciembre de 2010, de educación “Avelino Siñani – Elizardo Pérez”.
- 127 Resolución Ministerial 1040/2023.
- 128 Resolución Ministerial 0208/2021 (23 de abril de 2021).

- 129 Resolución Ministerial 0612/2023 (26 de julio de 2023).
- 130 D.S. 29876 y Artículos 18 y 82, Ley 070 de 20 de diciembre de 2010.
- 131 El bono es equivalente a 200 bolivianos.
- 132 D.S. 1887 de 04 de febrero de 2014.
- 133 Ley 3991 de 18 de diciembre de 2008.
- 134 D.S.1433 de 12 de diciembre de 2012.
- 135 Confederación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas Indígenas Originarias de Bolivia “Bartolina Sisa”, Consejo Nacional de Ayllus y Markas del Qullasuyo, Confederación Sindical Única de Trabajadores Campesinos de Bolivia, Confederación Sindical de Comunidades Interculturales Originarios de Bolivia, Central Obrera Boliviana, Confederación de Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia, Consejo Nacional Afroboliviano, Asociación de Víctimas fallecidos, heridos, procesados y perseguidos en Defensa de la Democracia Huayllani – Sacaba y Asociación de Viudas Huérfanos Heridos Víctimas de Senkata.
- 136 Instructivos IT/DGP/UPIIP N° 012/2021 (12 de mayo de 2021), IT/DGP/UPIIP N° 011/2022 (18 de mayo de 2022), IT/DGP/VER N° 0038/2023 (8 de mayo de 2023).
- 137 Instructivo IT/DGP/UEGG N° 0003/2023 (4 de abril de 2023).
- 138 Resolución Ministerial 1127/2023 de 20 de diciembre de 2023 (Ministerio de Educación).
- 139 Resolución Ministerial 635/2022.
- 140 D.S. 4449 de 13 de enero de 2021.
- 141 Chiquitano, guaraní, quechua, ayoreo, aymara, guarayu, mojeño ignaciano, uru-chipaya, afroboliviano, yuracaré, maropa, yaminawa, tacana, machineri, cavineño, pacawara, chácobo, leco, ese ejja, baure, mojeño trinitario, cayubaba, itonama, sironó, moré y joaquiniano.
- 142 Rec. 115.69 al 115.75 (A/HRC/43/7).
- 143 Artículo 410, II, CPE.
- 144 Artículo 178, I, II, CPE.
- 145 Artículo 225, I, II, CPE.
- 146 Rec. 115.86 a 115.100 (A/HRC/43/7).
- 147 En fecha 29 de abril de 2022.
- 148 Resolución Ministerial MJTI-DGAJ-RM-Z-31-2023.
- 149 Ley 263 de 31 de julio de 2012, Integral contra la Trata y Tráfico de Personas.
- 150 Aprobada por Resolución Ministerial 302/2023 de 29 de diciembre de 2023 - Ministerio de Gobierno.
- 151 Artículo 12, Numeral II de la Ley 370 de 08 de mayo de 2013.
- 152 Resoluciones Ministeriales 001/2021 al 2024.
- 153 Fecha de Suscripción: 21 de diciembre de 2022.
- 154 Talleres realizados en La Paz, Santa Cruz y Oruro.
- 155 21 de noviembre de 2023.
- 156 Ley 1425 de 13 de abril de 2022.
- 157 Acuerdo suscrito el 09 de julio de 2024, en Santa Cruz, Bolivia.
- 158 Unidad Policial de Control Migratorio.
- 159 Santa Cruz, Pando, Cochabamba, Tarija y La Paz.
- 160 Gobierno Autónomo Departamental de Cochabamba.
- 161 Gobierno Autónomo Departamental de Oruro.
- 162 Gobierno Autónomo Departamental de Potosí.
- 163 GAM de Trinidad, GAM El Alto y GAM de Cochabamba.
- 164 Rec. 115.15, 115.16, 115.35, 115.101, 115.102, 115.103, 115.159 (A/HRC/43/7).
- 165 Instructivo A.M.N.M.C. N° 54/2021 de 06 de abril de 2021, Instructivo A.M.N.M.C. N° 83/2021 de 21 de abril de 2021, Instructivo A.M.N.M.C. N° 035/2023 de 06 de marzo de 2023.
- 166 Aprobado con Resolución Administrativa 076/2021. Elaborado de manera conjunta con diferentes organizaciones de la población con diversa orientación sexual e identidad de género.
- 167 Resolución TSE-RSP-ADM - 0175/2023 de 22 de junio de 2023.
- 168 Aprobado por Resolución Ministerial 162 de 20 de abril de 2022.
- 169 Rec. 115.172, 115.173, 115.175, 115.176, 115.77, 115.178, 115.179, 115.187 (A/HRC/43/7).
- 170 D.S. 4958 de 14 de junio de 2023.
- 171 D.S. 4779 de 17 de agosto de 2022.
- 172 Desarrollado por la Unidad de Proyectos Especiales.
- 173 Rec. 115.171, 115.180, 115.183, 115.195, 115.200 (A/HRC/43/7).
- 174 Ley 243 de 28 de mayo de 2012.
- 175 Asociación de Concejalas y Alcadesas de Bolivia – ACOBOL y a la Asociación de Mujeres Asambleístas Departamentales de Bolivia – AMADBOL.
- 176 Artículo 11 de la Ley 026 de 30 de junio de 2010.
- 177 Publicaciones disponibles en: <https://observatorioparidaddemocratica.oep.org.bo/>
- 178 Rec. 115.50, 115.51, 115.52, 115.174, 115.181, 115.182, 115.185, 115.184, 115.186, 115.188 al 115.202 (A/HRC/43/7).
- 179 Convenio suscrito el 05 de diciembre de 2022.

- 180 Las instituciones que intervienen en la RAI son el Ministerio de Justicia y Transparencia Institucional, Ministerio de Gobierno, Ministerio de Salud y Deportes, Ministerio Público, Policía Boliviana, Órgano Judicial, Defensoría del Pueblo, Gobiernos Autónomos Departamentales y Municipales, DNAs, Servicios Legales Integrales Municipales, Servicios Integrales de Justicia Plurinacional (ahora Gestora SAJ-RPA), SEPDAVI, entre otras.
- 181 Ley 458 de 19 de diciembre de 2013.
- 182 Ley 1443 de 04 de julio de 2022, Ley de Protección a las Víctimas de Femicidio, Infanticidio y Violación de Infante, Niña, Niño y Adolescente.
- 183 Patrocinio legal, asistencia social y psicológica.
- 184 D.S. 4650 de 5 de enero de 2022.
- 185 Artículo 2, D.S. 4012 de 14 de agosto de 2019.
- 186 D.S. 3981 de 15 de julio de 2019.
- 187 Diplomados, cursos cortos, especializados, seminarios, talleres y webinars.
- 188 Ley Departamental 731 del Gobierno Autónomo Departamental de Cochabamba.
- 189 Rec. 115.203, 115.204, 115.216 ([A/HRC/43/7](#)).
- 190 Plan Multisectorial de Desarrollo Integral - Plan Plurinacional de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes de 07 de abril de 2017.
- 191 Resolución Ministerial 071/2016 de 3 de mayo de 2016.
- 192 Ley 1168 de 12 de abril de 2019.
- 193 Aprobado con Resolución Ministerial MJTI-DGAJ-RM-Z-33-2023 de 22 de febrero de 2023 (emitido por el Ministerio de Justicia y Transparencia Institucional).
- 194 Ley 1152 de 20 de febrero de 2019, Ley Modificatoria a la Ley 474 de 30 de diciembre de 2013, de Prestaciones de Servicios de Salud Integral del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, modificada por Ley 1069 de 28 de mayo de 2018 “Hacia el Sistema Único de Salud, Universal y Gratuito”.
- 195 Artículo 188, Ley 548 de 17 de julio de 2014.
- 196 A través de la suscripción de un Convenio entre el Tribunal Supremo de Justicia, Fiscalía General del Estado, Federación de Asociaciones Municipales, Defensoría del Pueblo y el Ministerio de Justicia y Transparencia Institucional (2022).
- 197 Artículo 139 de la Ley 603 de 19 de noviembre de 2024.
- 198 Información del Viceministerio de Igualdad de Oportunidades por Nota Interna MJTI-VIO-NI-Z-28-2024 de 26/marzo/2024.
- 199 Rec. 115.205, 115.206, 115.207, 115.208, 115.209, 115.210, 115.211, 115.212, 115.213, 115.214, 115.215, 115.217, 115.218 ([A/HRC/43/7](#)).
- 200 Párrafos 134 del Tercer Informe de Bolivia al EPU ([A/HRC/WG.6/34/BOL/1](#)).
- 201 Rec. 115.49, 115.105, 115.136, 115.232 al 115.236 ([A/HRC/43/7](#)).
- 202 Artículo 14, I, CPE.
- 203 Artículo 38, Ley 223 de 2 de marzo de 2012.
- 204 Artículo 14, I II, III, CPE.
- 205 Artículo 70, CPE.
- 206 Ley 977 de 26 de septiembre de 2017.
- 207 D.S. 22942 de 11 de octubre de 1991.
- 208 Aprobado por Resolución Ministerial 279 de 21 de julio de 2021.
- 209 Resolución Ministerial 2938/2017 de 22 de diciembre de 2017.
- 210 Programa Educativo para Estudiantes con Condición o Trastornos del Espectro Autista, Programa de Atención Integral a Estudiantes con Talento Extraordinario en el SEP, Programa de Atención Educativa a Estudiantes con Dificultades en el Aprendizaje, Lineamientos Curriculares y Metodológicos de Formación Técnica Tecnológica Productiva para Personas con Discapacidad en Centros de Educación Especial, Programa Educación Sociocomunitaria en Casa para Personas con Discapacidad Grave y Muy Grave, Programa de Atención a Estudiantes con Discapacidad Física Motora en el SEP, Currículo Específico para la Atención Educativa de Estudiantes con Discapacidad Visual, Currículo Específico para la Atención Educativa de Estudiantes con Discapacidad Auditiva, Guía Curricular para la Atención Educativa a Estudiantes con Discapacidad Intelectual 2023 y los Lineamientos Curriculares de Educación Inclusiva para el SEP 2023.
- 211 Artículo 160, Ley 026 de 30 de junio de 2010, Ley de Régimen Electoral.
- 212 Rec. 115.237 y 115.238 ([A/HRC/43/7](#)).
- 213 D.S. 4576 de 26 de agosto de 2021.
- 214 Rec. 115.109, 115.118, 115.120, 115.220, 115.224, 115.226, 115.230, 115.231 ([A/HRC/43/7](#)).
- 215 Ley 073 de 29 de diciembre de 2010, de Deslinde Jurisdiccional.
- 216 Artículos 2 y 30.II, CPE.
- 217 D.S. 4719 de 28 de mayo de 2022 que incorpora el Parágrafo VI al Artículo 395 del D.S. 29215 de 2 de agosto de 2007.

- ²¹⁸ Conformado por: Ministerio de Justicia y Transparencia Institucional, Ministerio de Desarrollo Rural y Tierras, Ministerio de Educación, Ministerio de Salud y Deportes, y Ministerio de Culturas, Descolonización y Despatriarcalización. (Artículo 6, D.S. 4793 de 7 de septiembre de 2022).
- ²¹⁹ Resolución Ministerial RM-Z-131-2022.
- ²²⁰ Resolución Ministerial RM-Z-125-2022.
- ²²¹ Ley 450 de 4 de diciembre de 2013.
- ²²² Diciembre de 2023.
- ²²³ Rec. 115.221, 115.222, 115.223, 115.225, 115.227, 115.228, 115.229 ([A/HRC/43/7](#)).
- ²²⁴ Artículo 6, Inc. a), Convenio 169 de la OIT.
- ²²⁵ Artículo 114, Ley 3058 de 17 de mayo de 2005.
- ²²⁶ Ley 3058 de 17 de mayo de 2015.
- ²²⁷ Ley 535 de 28 de mayo de 2014.
- ²²⁸ Resolución Ministerial 023/2015 de 30 de enero de 2015 y modificado por Resolución Ministerial 96/2020 de 14 de abril de 2020.
- ²²⁹ Ley 1257 de 11 de julio de 1991 que aprueba el Convenio 169.
- ²³⁰ Ley 3897 de 26 de junio de 2008 que modifica el Artículo 3760 de 7 de noviembre de 2007, por la que se eleva a rango de Ley la Declaración de las Naciones Unidas, sobre los Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas.
-