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**THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**ANNEX III**

to the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the annual action plan in favour of Bolivia  
for 2023

**Action Document for Support to Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings**

**ANNUAL PLAN**

This document constitutes the annual work programme within the meaning of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, within the meaning of Article 23(2) of the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

## 1 SYNOPSIS

### 1.1 Action Summary Table

<b>1. Title</b> <b>CRIS/OPSYS</b> <b>business reference</b> <b>Basic Act</b>	Support to Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings OPSYS number: ACT-62200 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)
<b>2. Team Europe Initiative</b>	No
<b>3. Zone benefiting from the action</b>	The Action shall be carried out in the Plurinational State of Bolivia
<b>4. Programming document</b>	Multi Annual Indicative Programme 2021-2027 – Plurinational State of Bolivia
<b>5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results</b>	Priority Area 2. Good Governance. SO 2.2: Uphold Human Rights and promote peace dialogue in line with the Human Rights and Democracy Country Strategy and the Bolivian Human Rights framework and ratified human rights international standards SO 2.3: Support the Bolivian strategy and institutional framework for the fight against corruption (National Anti-Corruption Policy and Council for the Fight against Corruption) and illicit drug trafficking – expected results 2.1.1, 2.2.1 and 2.2.3: 2.1.1 (The Rule of Law is consolidated and the justice sector is strengthened granting impartiality, transparency, effectiveness and access for all (SDG 16.6), 2.2.1. Strengthened national Human Rights system and institutions and effective implementation of ratified international human rights conventions (SDG 16.10 y 16.a). 2.2.3. Reinforced indigenous peoples' rights and fight against gender-based violence policies in line with the Bolivian public policy and regulations (Laws 348 on the fight against violence and 243 on political violence) and the EU Gender Action Plan –GAPIII (5.2 y 16.b).

PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION				
<b>6. Priority Area(s), sectors</b>	Priority area 2 - Governance and Human Rights Sector 1: Rule of Law, Democracy and Human Rights (DAC: 15190, 15160); SDGs 16.3, 16.10)			
<b>7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</b>	Main SDG (1 only): 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions Other significant SDGs (up to 9) and where appropriate, targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SDG 5 Gender equality</li> <li>- SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic growth</li> <li>- SDG 10 Reduction of Inequalities</li> <li>- SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production</li> </ul>			
<b>8 a) DAC code(s)</b>	DAC 15190 Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility DAC 15160 Human Rights			
<b>8 b) Main Delivery Channel</b>	Third Country Government (Delegated co-operation) - 13000			
<b>9. Targets</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Migration <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance			
<b>10. Markers (from DAC form)</b>	<b>General policy objective @</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	Participation development/good governance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>RIO Convention markers</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	Biological diversity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>11. Internal markers and Tags:</b>	<b>Policy objectives</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	Digitalisation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship digital skills/literacy digital services	YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Connectivity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		YES	NO	

	digital connectivity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	education and research			
	Migration @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line: BGUE-B2023-14.020140-C1-INTPA  Total estimated cost: EUR 3 000 000  <b>Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 3 000 000</b>			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	Indirect management with:  The entity to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.4.4.			

## 1.2 Summary of the Action

The current context of the fight against trafficking in human beings in the Plurinational State of Bolivia shows that there has been a big advance in an area in which, until some years ago, there was marginal public policy intervention. According to the Trafficking in Person Report for the US Secretary of State of 2023, Bolivia was in the Tier 2 Watch List, which meant it was doing ‘little or no effort to comply with minimum standards’. Bolivia took recommendations seriously and started implementing a public policy in this area. They created coordination networks with international institutions and the coordinator role played by the Plurinational Council with Regional Departments was enhanced. In the last report by the US Secretary of State in 2023, Bolivia was downgraded to the Tier 2 Watch List. The Government of Bolivia does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but is making significant efforts to do so. These efforts included adopting a new NAP for the elimination of trafficking and reportedly sentencing three traffickers who had been in pretrial detention since 2016. However, the government did not demonstrate overall increasing efforts compared with the previous reporting period. Officials did not report investigating, prosecuting, or convicting traffickers and did not report identifying or referring victims to care.

The EU signed a Financing Agreement (FA) with Bolivia, including sector budget support for an amount of EUR 30 million to support the National Strategy on Fight against Illegal Drug Trafficking in December 2021. This FA supports other policies of the Bolivian State on fighting organised crime and drug trafficking. Included in this FA, there is a programme that supports Police Reform and will tackle Trafficking in Human Beings as a follow up of the current project implemented by the International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies (FIIAPP) on Police Reform that also tackles this issue.

This Action will support the current Bolivian policy on fight against trafficking in human beings through a single intervention and will build on current experiences and good practices developed by ongoing projects, mostly funded by the EU both at bilateral and regional level. The ongoing EU funded project “EU Law Enforcement Support to Bolivia’s Special Police Force to Fight Drugs” 2016-2024 includes a component on fighting trafficking in human beings that will be used as baseline for this Action. This intervention will aim at enhancing the current Bolivian policy and national strategy on trafficking in human beings through supporting the Departmental Councils on the implementation of their strategies on fight against trafficking in human beings, with a comprehensive approach including prevention, prosecution (including access to justice) and protection of victims. The Action will promote synergies with regional initiatives, and in particular with EUROFRONT “Support to the fight against human trafficking and migrant smuggling in Latin America”, which includes Bolivia among its 7 partners countries, and with EL PACCTO 2.0. In addition, this Action will be aligned with the current EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings (2021-2025), focussing on:

- reducing demand that fosters trafficking;
- breaking the business model of traffickers through effective operational measures against the criminal business model, tackling the culture of impunity by building capacity for a robust criminal justice response, as well as the digital business model of traffickers;
- protecting, supporting and empowering the victims with a specific focus on women and children;
- promoting international cooperation.

Besides, there are other projects related to trafficking in human beings funded by Spain and the Netherlands implemented by local NGOs that will complement this intervention.

## 2 RATIONALE

### 2.1 Context

The Plurinational State of Bolivia is a lower-middle-income country characterised by solid inclusive growth during the last 15 years. According to the World Bank, 25% of Bolivia's GDP comes from the export of goods and services, of which natural gas represents the main one (68% of export value and 7% of GDP). For its high dependency on natural gas and minerals, the Bolivian economy is highly vulnerable to international price fluctuations. The country experienced a major political, institutional, and social crisis following the failed 2019 elections. After a convulsed period, the *Movimiento al Socialismo* (MAS) won in October 2020 national elections with an absolute majority. However, the country remains highly polarised, and the risks of conflict due to societal divides, political struggles, and unmet social demands are high. After a sharp GDP contraction in 2020, the economy recovered from 2021 (with a 4% growth in 2022 and a 5% forecasted for 2023), thanks to high public investments, emphasising the productive sector and imports substitution (main objectives of the Economic and Social Development Plan - PDES 2021-2025 adopted in October 2021). In order to face the pandemic and its socioeconomic forecasted adverse effects, the Government of Bolivia committed to promote an important boost of economic growth and employment for Bolivians. From the EU perspective, this economic growth should be compatible with an environmental, economic and social sustainability, based on good governance. It should also be consistent with the effective implementation of Bolivian international commitments including under the GSP+ scheme.

### 2.2 Problem Analysis

#### **Short problem analysis:**

According to 2023 Trafficking in Persons Report by the US Department of State, the government decreased prosecution efforts. Additionally, authorities did not report investigating, prosecuting, or convicting any traffickers, compared with the previous reporting period when officials reported 419 open complaints filed with the national police, 62 trafficking investigations, 22 trafficking prosecutions (12 for sex trafficking, five for labor trafficking, and five for other forms of servitude), and 12 trafficking convictions (five for sex trafficking and seven for labor trafficking). The media indicated authorities had received 420 trafficking-related complaints in the first seven months of 2022.

The government had specialized prosecutors in all nine departments focused on human trafficking and migrant smuggling cases; however, according to civil society organizations these prosecutors also prosecuted other crimes. Officials did not provide information on the activities of the specialized prosecutors in 2022. Authorities did not have dedicated funding to combat trafficking crimes, and only 0.5 percent of the federal budget was devoted for the entire judicial system, which left entities combating trafficking crimes depleted and heavily under resourced. In previous years, the majority of arrested suspects, including traffickers, served time in pre-trial detention without ever receiving a final sentence and often avoided justice by paying bribes to corrupt officials to avoid prosecution. In 2022, the media reported authorities convicted three traffickers prescribing 10 to 15 years' imprisonment – after serving six years in pre-trial detention – for their role in a trafficking ring based out of two popular nightclubs located in La Paz and Santa Cruz. General backlogs in the judiciary, insufficient resources and personnel, and inadequate training of law enforcement officials hindered effective law enforcement efforts. In addition, police

officials rotated into new positions every three months to one year, resulting in a cyclical loss of institutional knowledge and impeding specialization in the investigation of trafficking crimes.

The government decreased protection efforts. Officials did not report identifying, protecting, or referring trafficking victims to care, compared with identifying 594 trafficking victims in 2021. An NGO reported authorities referred an unknown number of victims to care in 2022. NGOs noted a significant increase in Venezuelan trafficking victims and cases of trafficking facilitated by a Venezuelan transnational criminal gang. The government had a victim identification protocol and NRM; however, authorities did not report using the protocol to identify or refer victims. The government's overlapping legal framework and understanding of human trafficking and related crimes limited victim identification efforts. Authorities confused human trafficking with other crimes, such as general labor exploitation, sexual abuse, and migrant smuggling, hindering their ability to identify trafficking victims. Authorities from the Ministry of Health did not receive training on victim identification and did not screen for trafficking indicators despite periodically administering medical tests to individuals in commercial sex, a population vulnerable to sex trafficking.

The government maintained prevention efforts. The Plurinational Council against Human Trafficking and Smuggling, chaired by the Ministry of Justice, was responsible for coordinating anti-trafficking efforts at the national level and met 17 times. Two sub-ministerial units were responsible for coordinating anti-trafficking efforts at the technical level. In 2022, the government – with the support of international organizations and civil society actors – approved the 2021-2025 NAP, which focused on prevention of the crime, victim protection and care, prosecution of traffickers, and the improvement of international and national coordination. However, authorities did not report reviewing or investigating any applications that raised trafficking concerns. The MOL conducted inspections in 2022, but officials did not report identifying any victims of forced labor. Labor authorities reported conducting awareness campaigns to educate the public on the worst forms of child labor, which likely included trafficking crimes against children. Authorities did not report training officials on the identification of victims of forced labor.

As reported over the past five years, human traffickers exploit domestic and foreign victims in Bolivia, and traffickers exploit victims from Bolivia abroad. Traffickers exploit Bolivian adults and children in sex trafficking and forced labor within the country and abroad. To a more limited extent, traffickers exploited women from neighboring countries, including Brazil, Colombia, and Paraguay, in sex trafficking in Bolivia. Traffickers exploit an increasing number of Venezuelan victims in sex trafficking and forced labor within the country. According to a 2022 report from the Ombudsman's Office, 63 percent of victims identified were female, and 28 percent were male. Child sex tourists exploited children in sex trafficking in rural Indigenous communities in the north of the La Paz department, in and around the city of Rurrenabaque, and in tourist areas in the departments of La Paz and Beni. Rural and poor Bolivians, most of whom are Indigenous, and LGTBI youth are particularly at risk for sex and labor trafficking. Traffickers continue to use social media as the primary recruitment tool, luring vulnerable individuals with fraudulent employment opportunities and then exploiting them in forced labor or sex trafficking. Civil society organizations noted a pattern of exploitation in which older trafficking victims became recruiters of younger victims.

**Identification of main stakeholders and corresponding institutional and/or organisational issues (mandates, potential roles, and capacities) to be covered by the action:**

Law 263 of 2012—the Comprehensive Law against Trafficking and Smuggling of Persons—criminalised labor trafficking and some forms of sex trafficking through amendments to Bolivia's Criminal Code. The Plurinational Council against Human Trafficking and Smuggling, chaired by the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), is responsible for coordinating anti-trafficking efforts at the national level. Two sub-ministerial units are responsible for coordinating anti-trafficking efforts at the technical level. In addition, the Ministry of Interior through Police and the Bolivian Ombudsman also have competences in prosecution and protection. Local Authorities such regional, departmental and communal government and services have the mandate to elaborate local strategies for prevention and accompanying victims of trafficking and smuggling of migrants. There is a lack of interagency coordination, in part due to overlapping mandates.

Regarding international actors, EU Member States such as Spain and The Netherlands are funding NGOs in Bolivia working with communities in prevention of Trafficking in Human Being and supporting victims. UN agencies such as UNODC also work with migrants and vulnerable people as well with the Government in order to strengthen the current policies and capacities in this area. Last but not least, several Community Based Organisations (CBOs),

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and NGOs such as Educo, work with vulnerable communities and victims of trafficking.

### 3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

#### 3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective of this action is to decrease the trafficking in human beings in Bolivia

The Specific(s) Objective(s) of this action are to:

- 1 Improve effectiveness of the state, departmental and local policy frameworks on fighting and preventing human trafficking and migrant smuggling;
- 2 Enhance engagement of civil society actors in protecting women and vulnerable population groups against the risks of forced labour and internal trafficking.

The Outputs to be delivered by this action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objectives are:

Contributing to Specific Objective 1

Output 1.1: Improved institutional capacities to develop legal and procedural instruments to preventing and combatting trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling;

Output 1.2: Improved capacities in inter-institutional coordination at State, departmental and local levels.

Contributing to Specific Objective 2

Output 2.1: Strengthened capacities of key stakeholders for prevention and support to victims of trafficking in human beings;

Output 2.2 Increased awareness of the risks of forced labour and sexual exploitation by local communities and vulnerable segments of the population.

#### 3.2 Indicative Activities

Activities relating to Output 1.1 may include:

- Elaboration of research, studies and diagnosis;
- Legal and policy review to properly differentiate trafficking in human beings and migrants smuggling;
- Support to establishing of a new policy on preventing and combatting trafficking in human beings;
- Identification of policies that may decrease the vulnerability of certain marginal groups prone to trafficking;
- Review of current policies related to trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling in selected Departments and Municipalities.

Activities relating to Output 1.2 may include:

- Establishment of coordination mechanisms;
- Policy dialogue among stakeholders, including CSOs and CBOs.

Activities relating to Output 2.1 may include:

- Trainings for selected stakeholders.

Activities relating to Output 2.2 may include:

- Sensibilisation of communities and vulnerable populations.

#### 3.3 Mainstreaming

##### **Environmental Protection & Climate Change**

**Outcomes of the SEA screening** (relevant for budget support and strategic-level interventions)

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) screening concluded that no further action was required.

**Outcomes of the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) screening** (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

**Outcome of the CRA (Climate Risk Assessment) screening** (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

**Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls**

As per the OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G1. This implies that gender equality and the rights and empowerment of women and girls will be mainstreamed throughout all interventions of the Action. In line with GAP III, interventions will aim at improving women's access to justice in Bolivia.

**Human Rights**

A human rights based approach (HRBA) will guide the assessment, planning and monitoring of initiatives within the Action. Applying the HRBA will ensure that the interests of women, men and children living in poverty and in marginalised situations (right-holders), are prioritised and that people of power (duty-bearers) are identified and accountability established.

**Disability**

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D1. This implies that the rights of people living with disability will be addressed during in implementation of the program.

**Reduction of inequalities**

Traffickers primarily target certain vulnerable population, because they are disproportionately affected by poverty and discrimination, factors that impede their access to employment, educational opportunities and other resources. This is why human trafficking needs to be considered, assessed and programmed for in the wider context of inequalities (including gender) economic and social inequalities of vulnerable population.

**Democracy**

The Action includes several interventions aimed at strengthening conditions for democracy and rule of law, e.g.: i) strengthen CSOs organisation and private sector to contribute independently to a public policy implementation, and give them opportunity for advocacy ii) strengthen capacities within national and local governments, iii) support the development of good practices in governance models. In all cases, political pluralism and tolerance should be promoted. The strengthening and participation of civil society organisations is envisaged as a means to democracy, in line with the Bolivia Roadmap for Engagement of Civil Society 2021-24.

**Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience**

No major risk of conflict has been identified, but a conflict sensitive approach will be applied to all parts and contributions of the Action.

**Disaster Risk Reduction**

Natural disasters are common in Bolivia, in particular in the rural parts of the country, and increasingly aggravated by climate change. Accordingly, interventions within the Action will have to be designed in order to minimise exposure in this regard and strengthen preparedness of vulnerable populations.

**Other considerations if relevant**

N/A

### 3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
External environment	Human-induced or natural disasters such as pandemics, extreme weather events (climate change), broad-based civil conflict	Medium	Medium	Incorporation of climate/disaster risk analysis and mitigation measures in project design.  Continuous monitoring of the impact of interventions, and if required adapting activities in order to minimise negative impact/delay of implementation.
External environment	Reprisals against human rights defenders and civil society organisations	Medium	High	Continuous monitoring throughout implementation.  Apply conflict sensitivity assessments when required, mitigating the risk of exacerbating tensions and divisions as well as protecting the security and safety of CSOs representatives and HRDs.  EU political dialogue with relevant governmental actors to underline vital role of civil society and human/indigenous rights.  Capacity building of HRDs on protection measures
Planning, processes and systems	Limited institutional capacity within all levels of government institutions	High	High	Build capacity and provide technical assistance to government institutions when possible, as a constant component in all interventions.  Strengthen the capacity of civil society and communities to maintain the drive for sustainable transformation in the society.
People and the organisation	Unequal power dynamics in rights disputes and risks for conflicts and confrontation	Medium	Medium	Apply conflict sensitivity assessments.  Strengthen poor and vulnerable populations and other key actors' abilities and voice to claim human rights, e.g. by providing access to legal aid.  Provide technical assistance to national and local authorities to implement relevant policy and regulation frameworks.
People and the organisation	Failing to address the interests and needs of groups living in the most vulnerable situations –	Medium	Medium	Constant dialogue with implementing partners on how the identification and engagement of vulnerable groups can be improved.



	especially from a gender and poverty perspective			Liaise with other organisations working on gender equality and poverty for exchanges on best practices.
Institutional	Lack of coordination among stakeholders namely between different levels of National Government (Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice) and local authorities	Medium	Medium	Continuous policy dialogue and technical assistance shall help overcome the identified public sector weaknesses. Additionally, the EUD will join hands with European actors in line with the Team Europe approach, international organisations, and civil society to support the current national system and avoid overlapping.
Institutional	Scarcity of national finances (mainly coming from hydrocarbon royalties) that may jeopardise implementation of national policies	Medium	Medium	Maximise impact of policies through effective, coordinated, and coherent operationalisation of the humanitarian-development-peace “triple” nexus.
Institutional	Weak capacity at central and sub-national government levels	Medium	Medium	Provide with continuous support through the project via Technical Assistance. Additionally, the EUD will join hands with European actors in line with the Team Europe approach, international organisations, and civil society to support the current national system and avoid overlapping

#### **Lessons Learnt:**

- Crucial to work in parallel at different levels (national – local – community) with the most appropriate implementing partners;
- Ensure sustainability;
- Increased policy dialogue effectiveness when the same is conducted together with EU Member States;
- Engage local communities to ensure sustainability, e.g. indigenous and rural communities;
- Use or foster public opinion as a key instrument for leverage, since political willingness remains a key factor for upscaling;
- Apply a multi-dimensional poverty assessment to create connections between “well-being, poverty reduction and gender equality”;
- Promote multi-sectoral and multi-level coordination and collaboration between state and non-state actors;
- Generate evidence for advocacy on public policy and towards public opinion.

### 3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action is that:

**If** national and local authorities have improved capacities to develop legal and procedural instruments to combating and preventing human trafficking and migrant smuggling (Op 1.1), and **if** capacities in inter-institutional coordination are strengthened (Op 1.2), **THEN** the effectiveness of the state, departmental and local policy frameworks on fighting and preventing human trafficking and smuggling will be also improved (Oc 1). **If** the capacities and of key stakeholders for prevention and accompanying victims of human trafficking and smuggling are improved (Op 2.1) **and if** the awareness of the risks of forced labour and sexual exploitation by local communities and vulnerable segments of the population is increased (Op 2.2) **THEN** the engagement of civil society actors in protecting women and vulnerable population groups against the risks of forced labour and internal trafficking may be increased (Oc2).

If the relevant policy frameworks on fighting and preventing human trafficking and smuggling are improved and if civil society actors are engaged in protecting women and vulnerable population groups against the risks of forced labour and internal trafficking **THEN** a transition towards reducing/eliminating trafficking in human beings maybe pursued (Impact), **BECAUSE** in the long-term implication of all actors can generate a significant (social and economic) benefit for the State and society at large.

A multi-dimensional and multi-actor approach (focus of the Outcome level) is key to allow an effective policy implementation towards (Impact level). Innovative and qualitative changes are necessary to improve the current situation namely in most vulnerable communities and population.

The Action aims at complementing the Bolivian Government interventions in the sector by working at regional level with local government actors and by enhancing local communities, women's organisation, CSOs, private sector and multi-level public bodies capacities. Innovative actions, namely regarding prevention, will be supported.

### 3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

Results	Results chain (@): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (@): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
<b>Impact</b>	Decrease trafficking in human beings in Bolivia	1. Number of reports to authorities regarding trafficking in human beings by year (disaggregated by sex and location)  2. Number of human trafficking cases prosecuted	1. 419 open complaints in 2021  2. 22 cases in 2021	1. 400 open complaints in 2025 350 open complaints in 2026 300 open complaints in 2027  2. 50 cases prosecuted in 2025  75 cases prosecuted in 2026  100 cases prosecuted in 2027	Trafficking in Persons Report by US Department	<i>Not applicable</i>
<b>Outcome(s)</b>	1. Improved effectiveness of the state, departmental and local policy frameworks on fighting and preventing human trafficking and migrant smuggling.	1.1 Number of Plans that count with Action Plans and activities and level of implementation  1.2 Number of new or improved policies procedures on countering trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling approved or endorsed by state, departmental and municipal institutions (disaggregated by type, status, level, location)	TBD	TBD  6 Departments by the end of the project (2 per year) and 18 Municipalities (3 per Department)	Department and Municipalities	Local Authorities support the initiative and cooperate with the project
	2. Enhanced engagement of civil society actors in protecting women and vulnerable population groups against the risks of forced labour and internal trafficking.	2.1 Number of new prevention mechanisms in place  2.2 Number of common messages by means of official statements, social media posts	0  0	6 by the end of the project, at least 2 per execution year  TBD	Departments and Municipalities	Local Authorities support the initiative and cooperate with the

		and press releases implemented via prevention mechanisms				project by engaging with CBOs
<b>Outputs</b>	1.1: Improved institutional capacities to develop legal and procedural instruments to combating and preventing trafficking in beings and migrant smuggling	<p>1.1.1 Number of strategies, policies, regulations and procedures that are reviewed and tested with the intervention support (disaggregated by status, institution, location)</p> <p>1.1.2 Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported by the EU on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights (GERF 2.23)</p>	TBD	TBD	Departments and Municipalities Project reports	
	1.2: Improved capacities in inter-institutional coordination at State, departmental and local levels	1.2.1 Number of public and civil society actors participating in stakeholder policy dialogue	0		Departments and Municipalities Project reports	
	2.1: Strengthened capacities of key stakeholders for prevention and support to victims of trafficking in beings	<p>2.1.1 Number of individuals with improved competences and skills on prevention and support to victims of trafficking in human beings from attending training by the intervention (disaggregated by, sex, type of training, institution, location)</p> <p>2.1.2 Number of civil society organisations engaged on governance, human rights and peace dialogue benefitting from (or reached by) EU support (matching GERF 2.28)</p>	0	500 people during the project	Project reports	

	2.2 Increased awareness of the risks of forced labour and sexual exploitation by local communities and vulnerable segments of the population	2.2.1 Number of people with improved knowledge of the risks of trafficking in human beings from attending events supported by the intervention (disaggregated by sex and location)	0	TBD	Project reports	
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## 4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### 4.1 Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country.

### 4.2 Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is **48 months** from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Financing Decision.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer in duly justified cases.

### 4.3 Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures<sup>1</sup>.

#### 4.3.1 Indirect Management with an entrusted entity

##### 4.3.1.1

This action may be implemented in indirect management with FIIAPP (*Fundacion Internacional y para Iberoamerica de Administración y Políticas Públicas*).

The envisaged entity has been selected using the following criteria: experience implementing similar cooperation programmes in Bolivia; experience working with public Bolivian institutions at central, departmental and local levels.

In case the envisaged entity would need to be replaced, the Commission's services may select a replacement entity using the same criteria. If the entity is replaced, the decision to replace it needs to be justified.

The implementation by this entity entails contributing to the achievement of the Specific Objective of the Action.

#### 4.3.2 Changes from indirect to direct management mode (and vice versa) due to exceptional circumstances (one alternative second option)

In case the mentioned support contributing to the Specific Objective of the action could not be implemented in the proposed indirect management, due to circumstances outside of the Commission's control, the component could be implemented in direct management (Grants), with implementing partners that will be selected using the following criteria: the experience implementing similar cooperation programmes in Bolivia; experience working with public Bolivian institutions at central, departmental and local levels.

### 4.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply, subject to the following provisions.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where application of the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult (Article 28(10) NDICI-Global Europe Regulation).

<sup>1</sup> [www.sanctionsmap.eu](http://www.sanctionsmap.eu). Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

## 4.5 Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)
<b>Implementation modalities</b> – cf. section 4.3	
Indirect management with an entrusted entity - cf. section 4.3.1.1	3 000 000
<b>Evaluation</b> – cf. section 5.2 <b>Audit</b> – cf. section 5.3	N.A. will be covered by another Decision
<b>Contingencies</b>	N.A.
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3 000 000</b>

## 4.6 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

For the intervention contributing to the Specific Objective, a steering committee will be set up, in order to give guidance and monitor the programme implemented. The steering committee will be composed of members of the implementing partner, the EU Delegation, the Ministry of Interior (Ministerio de Gobierno). In addition, and upon proposal by members of the steering committee, relevant stakeholders and/or counterparts may be invited to the steering committee meetings.

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the action and may sign or enter into joint declarations or statements, for the purpose of enhancing the visibility of the EU and its contribution to this action and ensuring effective coordination.

## 4.7 Pre-conditions [Only for project modality]

N.A.

# 5 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

## 5.1 Monitoring and Reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (Outputs and direct Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality).

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

Regarding the intervention contributing to the Objective, the selected implementing partners will be in charge of data collection, analysis and monitoring of the projects. The selected implemented partner will be in charge of for monitoring and yearly reporting on indicators of the project logframe matrix, including the collection of baselines and data collection.

The statistical and monitoring systems as well as the quality of official data in the policy field covered have been assessed. This assessment has fed into the design of the action as follows: as main official data in Bolivia in the sector are generic and rely on passed census and polls, it is necessary to collect accurate and actual data within the projects implemented to ensure a qualitative monitoring.

## 5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the Action, midterm and a final evaluation(s) may be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission, or through a joint mission via an implementing partner.

It will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that a part of this action intends to complement an ongoing action implemented under Budget Support, and to provide inputs regarding the possibility of future funding in the sector within the second phase of the related MIP (2025-2027).

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least one month in advance of the dates envisaged for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports may be shared with the partners and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, apply the necessary adjustments.

The financing of the evaluation may be covered by another measure constituting a Financing Decision.

## 5.3 Audit and Verifications

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

# 6 STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

The 2021-2027 programming cycle will adopt a new approach to pooling, programming and deploying strategic communication and public diplomacy resources.

In line with the 2022 “[Communicating and Raising EU Visibility: Guidance for External Actions](#)”, it will remain a contractual obligation for all entities implementing EU-funded external actions to inform the relevant audiences of the Union’s support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned. This obligation will continue to apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, partner countries, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU member states.

However, action documents for specific sector programmes are in principle no longer required to include a provision for communication and visibility actions promoting the programmes concerned. These resources will instead be consolidated in Cooperation Facilities established by support measure action documents, allowing Delegations to plan and execute multiannual strategic communication and public diplomacy actions with sufficient critical mass to be effective on a national scale.



## Appendix 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

A Primary Intervention (project/programme) is a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Identifying the level of the primary intervention will allow for:

Articulating Actions or Contracts according to an expected chain of results and therefore allowing them to ensure efficient monitoring and reporting of performance;

Differentiating these Actions or Contracts from those that do not produce direct reportable development results, defined as support entities (i.e. audits, evaluations);

Having a complete and exhaustive mapping of all results-bearing Actions and Contracts.

Primary Interventions are identified during the design of each action by the responsible service (Delegation or Headquarters operational Unit).

The level of the Primary Intervention chosen can be modified (directly in OPSYS) and the modification does not constitute an amendment of the action document.

The intervention level for the present Action identifies as (tick one of the 4 following options);

Action level (i.e. Budget Support, blending)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action

## Appendix 2 COMMISSION DECISION & TECHNICAL and ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

	Project modality (Incl. thematic and regional programmes, as well as calls for proposals)		Budget support		No activities to be implemented by, and no funds to be transferred to, the Partner country, with signature of a Financing Agreement based of the 'simplified' template	
Action Document	Annex Commission Decision	Technical and Administrative Provisions (TAPs)	Annex Commission Decision	Technical and Administrative Provisions (TAPs)	Annex Commission Decision	Technical and Administrative Provisions (TAPs)
<b>1. SYNOPSIS</b>						
1.1. Action Summary Table	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
1.2. Summary of the Action	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>2. RATIONALE</b>						
2.1. Context	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
2.2. Problem Analysis	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
2.3. Additional Areas of Assessment [For Budget Support Actions only]	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.3.1. Pre-condition on Fundamental values (for a SDG contracts only)	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.3.2. Public Policy	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.3.3. Macroeconomic Policy	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.3.4. Public Financial Management	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.3.5. Transparency and Oversight of the Budget	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION</b>						
3.1. Objectives and Expected Outputs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
3.2. Indicative Activities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
3.3. Mainstreaming	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
3.4. Risks and Lessons Learnt	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
3.5. The Intervention Logic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
3.6. Logical Framework Matrix	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
<b>4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS</b>						
4.1. Financing Agreement	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
4.2. Indicative Implementation Period	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A

	Project modality (Incl. thematic and regional programmes, as well as calls for proposals)		Budget support		No activities to be implemented by, and no funds to be transferred to, the Partner country, with signature of a Financing Agreement based of the 'simplified' template	
Action Document	Annex Commission Decision	Technical and Administrative Provisions (TAPs)	Annex Commission Decision	Technical and Administrative Provisions (TAPs)	Annex Commission Decision	Technical and Administrative Provisions (TAPs)
4.3. Implementation of the Budget Support Component (and subsections)	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A
4.4. Implementation Modalities (and subsections)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
4.5. Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
4.6. Indicative Budget	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
4.7. Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	If applicable and relevant	If applicable and relevant
4.8. Pre-conditions [only for project modality]	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	If relevant and applicable
<b>5. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT</b>						
5.1. Monitoring and Reporting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
5.2. Evaluation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
5.3. Audit and Verifications	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
<b>6. STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY</b>						
6. Strategic Communication and Public Diplomacy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
<b>APPENDICES</b>						
Appendix 1 Reporting in OPSYS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Appendix 2 Commission Decision and TAPs	Delete and replace with Appendix for Blending if applicable	N/A	N/A	Delete and replace with Appendix for Budget Support if applicable	N/A	N/A
Other: Appendix only for Blending: List Lead Finance Institutions	To be added	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other: Appendix only for Budget Support (Disbursement Arrangements, Conditions and Performance Indicators)	N/A	N/A	N/A	To be added	N/A	N/A