



## **Plurinational State of Bolivia**

# ***STATE OF THE SITUATION OF DRUG USE AND NEW POLICIES IN BOLIVIA***

***Lisbon - Nov2017***

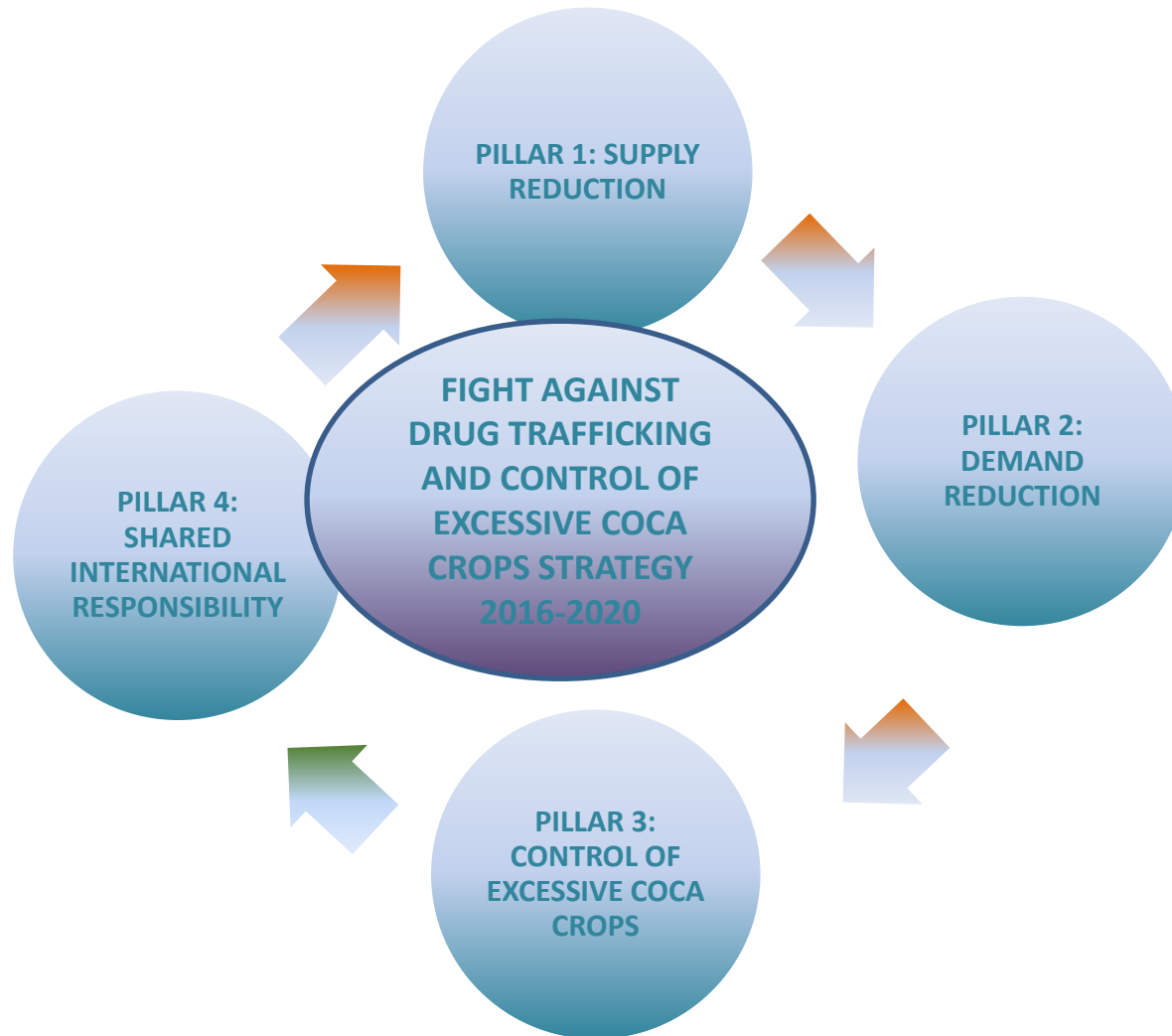


## DIAGNOSIS

- Due to its geographical location, Bolivia has become a transit country, mainly of cocaine and marijuana.
- The international demand for illicit drugs is a preponderant factor for the growing activity of illicit drug manufacturing and trafficking

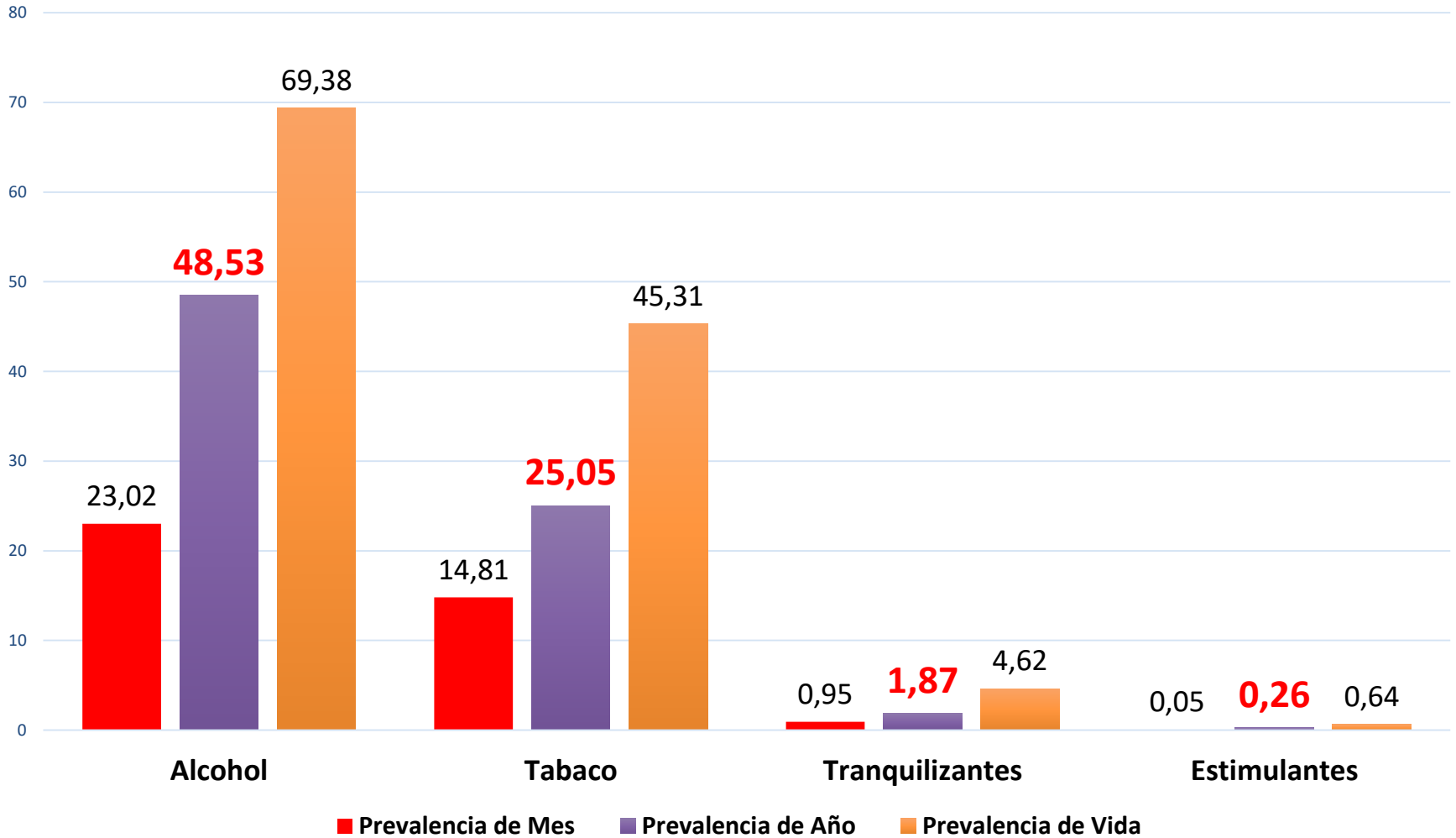


# FIGHT AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKING AND CONTROL OF EXCESSIVE COCA CROPS STRATEGY 2016-2020





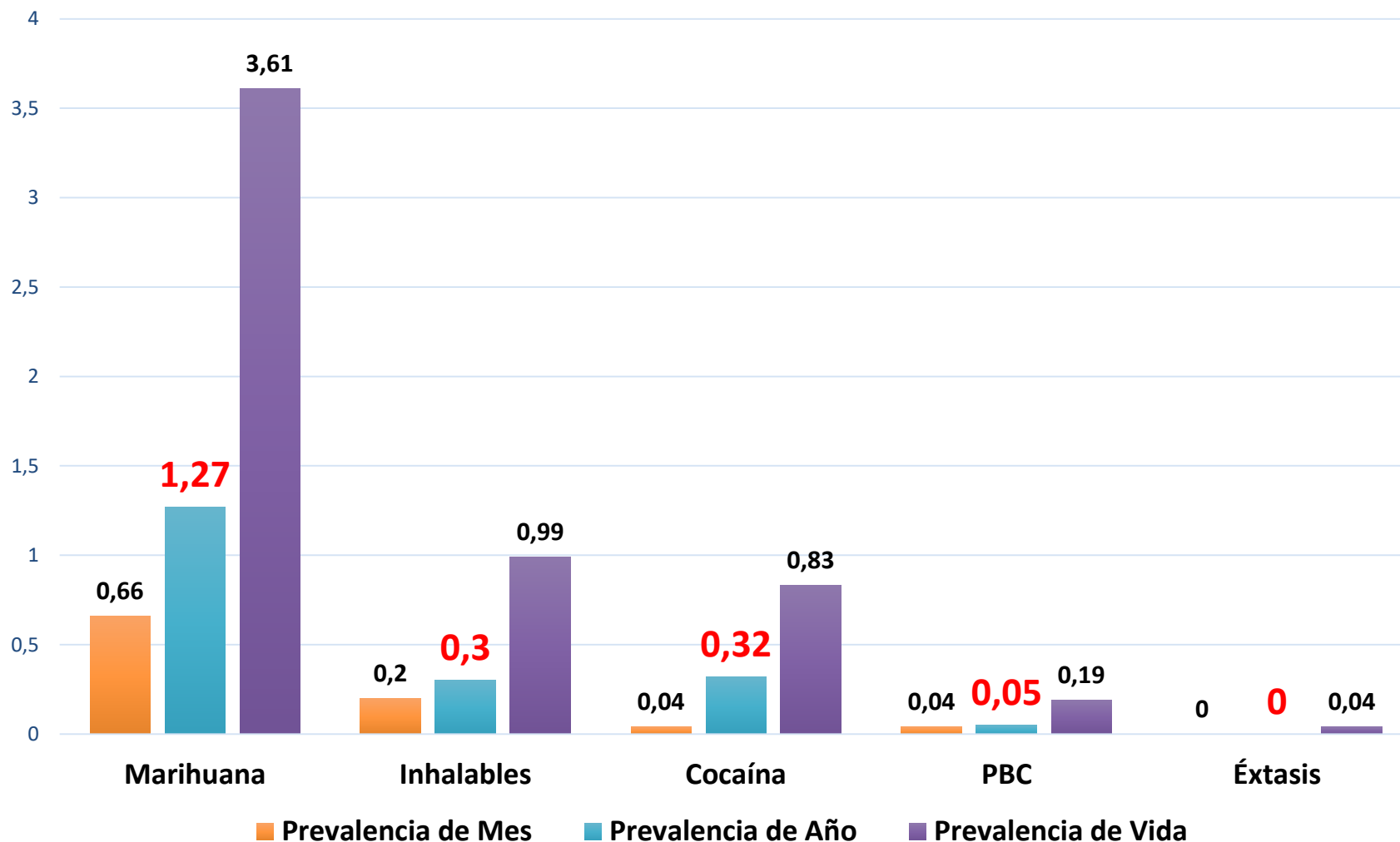
# BOLIVIA: PREVALENCE OF LICIT DRUG USE MONTH, YEAR AND LIFE



Source: II National Study of Prevalence in capital cities and El Alto



# BOLIVIA: PREVALENCE OF LICIT DRUG USE MONTH, YEAR AND LIFE (%)

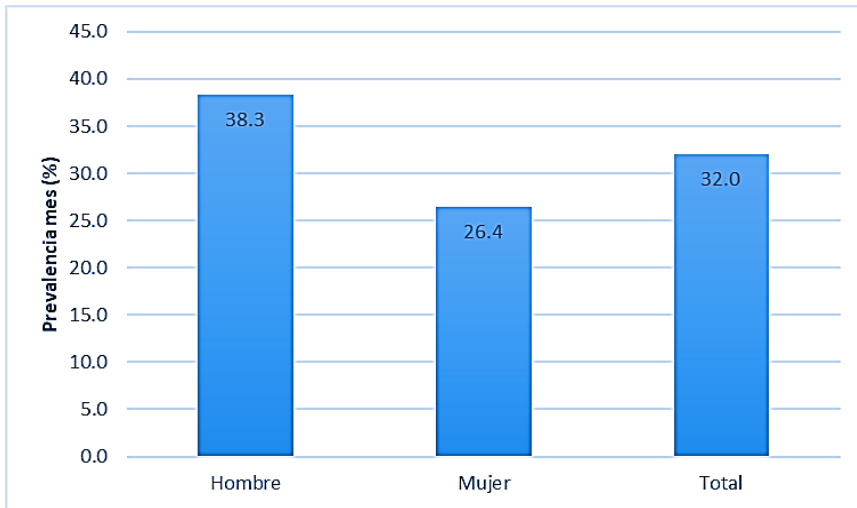


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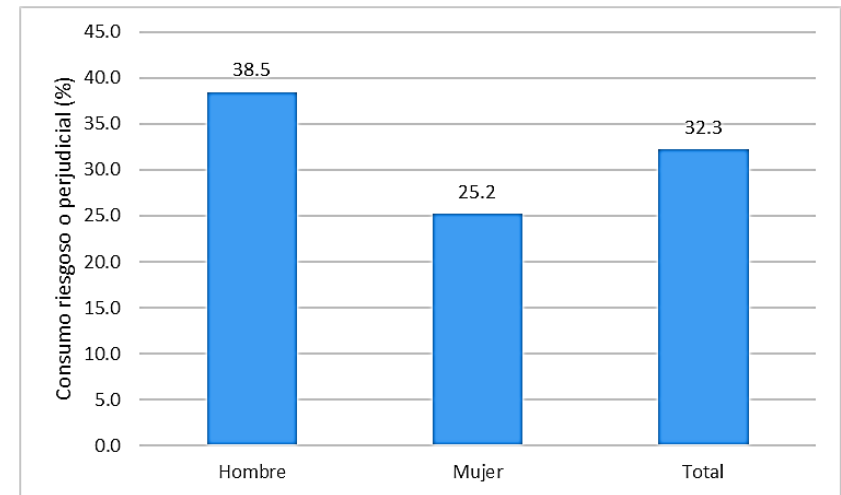
# ALCOHOL

## last month prevalence of alcohol use, by sex and total

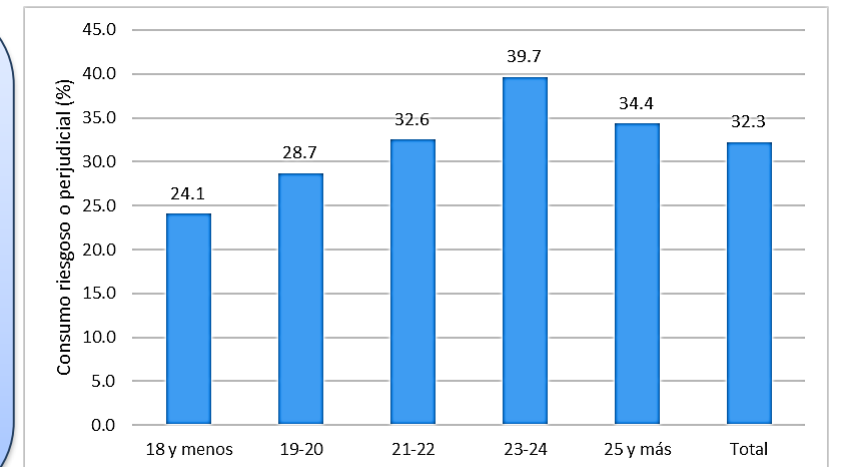


- 32% of Bolivian university students have used alcohol at some time in the last 30 days. use is higher in men.
- 56.8% of college students have used alcohol at some time in the last 12 months. 32.3% of them have a risky or harmful use of alcohol: 38.5% of men and 25.2% of women.
- The risky or harmful use of alcohol increases with age, up to 24 years, where it affects almost 40% of students.

## Percentage of university students with risky or harmful alcohol use, among last year users, by sex and total



## Percentage of university students with risky or harmful alcohol use, among last year users, by age group





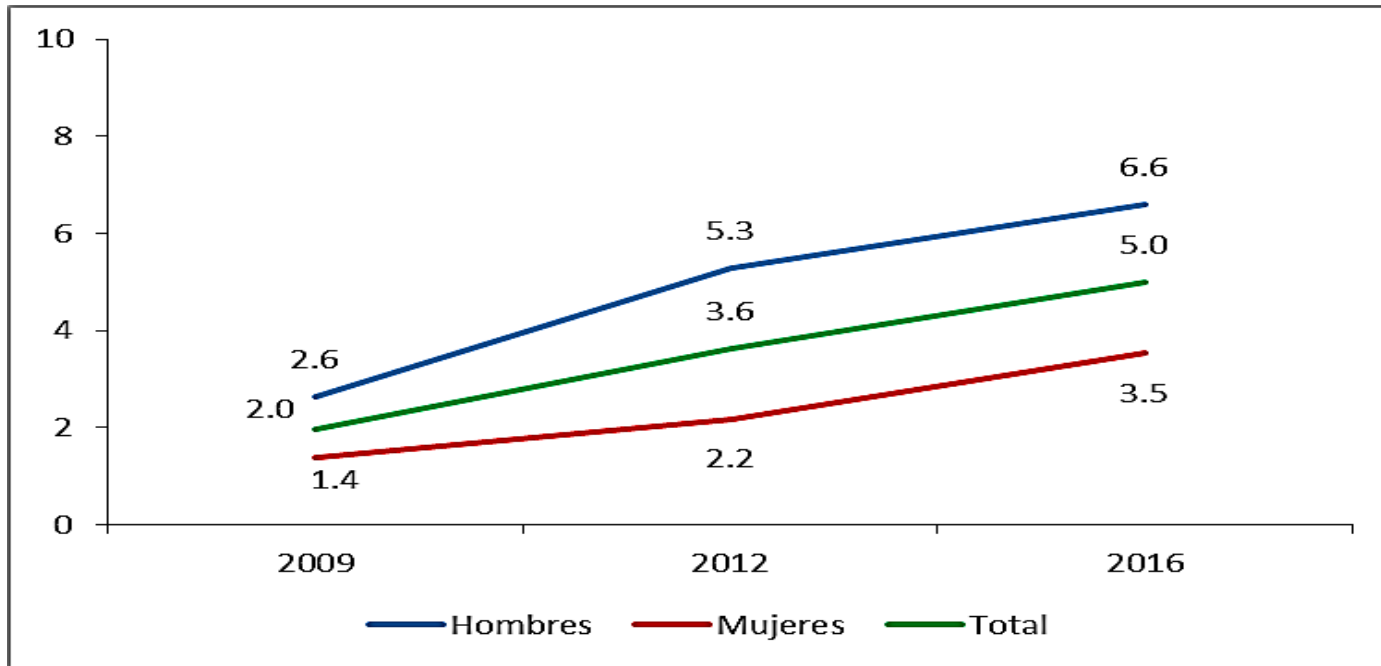
## LIFE, LAST YEAR AND MONTH PREVALENCE, BY DRUG

DRUGS	LIFE	YEAR	MONTH
Marijuana	12.15	4.98	2.18
LSD	2.13	0.79	0.10
Cocaine	1.39	0.41	0.22
Synthetic cannabinoids	0.64	0.35	-
Hallucinogenic mushrooms	0.73	0.26	0.01
Ecstasy	0.54	0.24	0.13
Inhalants	1.26	0.18	0.13
Methamphetamine	0.67	0.14	0.09
Ketamine	0.96	0.12	0.08
Amphetamine	0.21	0.09	0.04
Heroin	0.27	0.08	0.08
Basic Paste	0.34	0.04	0.04
Hashish	0.61	-	-
Opioids	0.51	-	-
Morphine	0.38	-	-
La "H"	0.27	-	-
Popper	0.19	-	-
Crack	0.13	-	-
GHB	0.02	-	-
Any drug	17.41	6.17	2.50

- For the construction of the use of "any drug" indicator the following psychoactive substances were considered: marijuana, synthetic cannabinoids (referred to as synthetic marijuana), cocaine, basic paste, heroin, ecstasy, methamphetamine, amphetamine, ketamine, LSD, hallucinogenic mushrooms, inhalant substances, hashish, crack, opium, morphine, the "H" and GHB.
- 17.4% of university students have tried any of these drugs at some time.



## Trend in prevalence/ year of marijuana use, by sex, years 2009, 2012 and 2016



- The last year prevalence of marijuana use among university students in Bolivia registered a variation in the last period, with rates of 3.6% in 2012 and 5% in 2016.
- The analysis for the complete series of studies, 2009-2016, shows significant increases in both men and women.
- The registration of 2% in 2009 and 5% in 2016 indicates an increase in marijuana use that has doubled in this period.

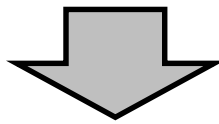




## Main Conclusions

- There are three very important findings to highlight in these results:
  - The use of "traditional" drugs has increased: marijuana and cocaine.
  - For the first time, after marijuana there is a great variety of other drugs, with use rates very close to each other.
  - Among the six most commonly used substances, four of them are synthetic drugs or new psychoactive substances: LSD, synthetic cannabinoids, hallucinogenic mushrooms and ecstasy.
- Considering the full study period, 2009-2012-2016, recent marijuana use increased from 2% in 2009 to 5% in 2016.
  - This increase is focused among the youngest students: 19 and 24 years old.
  - Nearly 1 in 2 of the youngest students does not perceive a great risk in the experimental use of marijuana and about 1 in 4 does not perceive great risk in the frequent use of marijuana.
  - The greatest supply of marijuana is concentrated in students between 21 and 24 years old (13%), who are precisely the ones who consume the most.
- LSD is the second drug of greater recent use among university students in Bolivia, with 0.8%, registering a large increase between 2012 and 2016, and doubling the use of cocaine (0.4%).





- 17.4% of Bolivian university students have tried some illegal drug or new psychoactive substance, at least once in their lives.
- 6.2% of university students in Bolivia have used any illicit drug or NPS in the last year.
- The risky or harmful use of alcohol fell from 40% in 2012 to 32% in 2016. However, alcohol dependence has fallen only among men and affects 15% of Bolivian university students, being the highest in the entire Andean region . The rate of alcohol dependence of women is worrisome.
- The use of tobacco in the last 30 days registered a decrease from 22.7% in 2012 to 15.3% in 2016. However, it does not fall among students aged 18 and under, who also register the highest use of electronic cigarettes , where 19% have smoked at some time.
- Tranquilizers and synthetic cannabinoids are drugs mostly consumed by women.



## Consequences of the Imposed Policies in Bolivia

On July 18, 1988, President Paz Estenssoro approved the "**Law on the Regime of Coca and Controlled Substances**", better known as Law 1008, despite adverse opinions of lawyers and claims of coca growers.

Currently rated as outdated, it typifies only 28 types of crimes and sanctions with imprisonment and fines. Both the current norm and the projected contemplate penalties of between two and 25 years in prison.

### **Hard sentences and sanctions**

- **Criminalisation of the most vulnerable population due to their degree of poverty.**
- **The discretionary use of force increased notably (especially to coca leaf producers)**
- **Militarisation**
- **Alternative Development Conditioned**



# Anti-drug trafficking model

It is a self-managed model that recovers sovereignty and dignity in the fight against illicit drug trafficking, without foreign interference, that establishes social participation, regionalisation, respect for Human Rights and Mother Earth, strengthening of public health and social welfare measures with a broad, integrated and balanced approach as well as common and shared responsibility, as part of a comprehensive strategy.



## PRINCIPLES

SOVEREIGNTY WITH  
DIGNITY

SOCIAL CONTROL

RESPECT FOR  
HUMAN RIGHTS

HARMONY WITH  
MOTHER EARTH

COMMON AND  
SHARED  
RESPONSIBILITY

## AXES



The revaluation of the coca  
leaf



Strengthening the fight  
against drug trafficking



# New regulatory framework

BEFORE

LAW 1008



NOW

LAW TO FIGHT THE  
ILLICIT TRAFFIC OF  
CONTROLLED  
SUBSTANCES

GENERAL LAW OF THE  
COCA

