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ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE
BOLIVIA

MINISTERIO DE
LA PRESIDENCIA

# Plan Estratégico Institucional

## del Ministerio de la Presidencia

MINISTRY OF THE PRESIDENCY

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## Introduction

The Ministry of the Presidency, thus named by Presidential Decree No. 22292 of August 6, 1989, formerly the General Secretariat of the Presidency.
Whose main role is to coordinate, communicate, articulate and promote efforts in the construction and consolidation of a plurinational, regional and legislative public management working to respond to the demands of the most vulnerable sectors towards the service of Living Well, with the participation of organizations social groups, the original peasant indigenous peoples and civil society.

The Political Constitution of the State, assumes and promotes Vivir Bien as the strategic horizon of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, as an alternative paradigm to capitalism and modernity that is born in the worldviews of indigenous peasant nations and peoples, and intercultural and Afro-Bolivian communities. . It is conceived in the context of interculturality to be achieved in a collective, complementary and supportive way. It means living in complementarity, in harmony and balance with Mother Earth and societies, in equity and solidarity and eliminating inequalities and mechanisms of domination.

The 2025 Patriotic Agenda approved in the 2015 administration, embodies the vision of the country that is to be achieved *by 2025.* This long-term plan establishes 13 fundamental pillars.

The Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES) 2021 - 2025 "Rebuilding the Economy to Live Well, Towards Industrialization with Import Substitution" brings together all the characteristics of the different forms of economic organization, through the Productive Community Social Economic Model ( MESCP) that in its application recovers and enhances the productive capacities of the Bolivian population, considering the different ecological floors that compose it and seeks to industrialize our country, with an approach that substitutes imports, with a deep look at our intrinsic capacities and potentialities.

Within the framework of the Law of the Comprehensive State Planning System (SPIE), the Formulation of medium-term plans is established, among which is the Ministerial Strategic Plan (PEM) that has a transversal nature and is the one that corresponds to formulate this State portfolio.

In this sense, within the framework of the aforementioned, the Institutional Strategic Plan (PEI) is formulated, which exposes the effort of the organizational areas of the Ministry of the Presidency, it is embodied in 5 institutional strategic actions, which expose the objectives that It is desired to be achieved by 2025.

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# 1. POLITICAL APPROACH

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# 1 Political Focus

The Change Process initiated in 2006 radically transformed Bolivia from being an exclusive, poor and weightless country in the South American context, to a more inclusive country, with medium incomes and with its own voice. The deep process of recognition of our diversity allowed all our cultures to be respected, valued and interacted, that the original peasant indigenous peoples were no longer tenants on our own land; that our original cultures and their wisdom are no longer locked up in museums or confined to the folklore.

The great changes experienced between 2006 and 2019 were possible thanks to the unity of the Bolivian people, which achieved the nationalization of natural resources, income redistribution, and poverty reduction. For 6 years Bolivia had the highest growth rate in South America. In 2005 the size of the economy was $us. 9,574 million, for 2019 it quadrupled, obtaining a growth of $us. 40.895 million.

The coup d'état sparked in November 2019, in addition to hurting Bolivian democracy, had a negative effect on the economic and social sphere. The self-proclaimed government, despite calling itself a transitional government, implemented neoliberal measures that deteriorated economic growth and price stability, generating uncertainty in the population. Public policies were implemented that sought to guarantee the well-being of the vast majority, favoring the business sector and power groups. As a result of the coup d'état suffered in the country, discrimination, racism and intolerance towards the original peasant indigenous peoples and the poorest in the country were revived.

Between November 2019 and March 2020, a break in the dynamics of public investment is generated under the pretext of reviewing the projects in execution, they came to a standstill, denoting significant negative impacts on the economy.
The foregoing puts at risk the achievements made in social matters, such as unemployment, poverty and inequality, whose improvements registered between 2006 and 2019, were praised internationally.

On the basis of what has been built so far, continuity must be given to the work already done to guarantee, protect and deepen all the rights established in our Constitution. Especially in the full recognition of the original indigenous peasant peoples as the basis of our plurinational identity in Bolivia, which make the diversity that we are and we want to continue building as a support for a unity based on plurinationality and interculturality.

We have to face the challenge of overcoming differences and discrimination, we need to recognize ourselves and value our roots and our history, chart a path respecting our differences, in permanent dialogue. We need young people from the countryside and from the cities to have the same opportunities and capacities to make their visions come true, to take advantage of advances in knowledge and technologies, from the

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diversity, and always with the vision of overcoming and transforming the structures of domination that impoverish us socially, culturally, and environmentally.

Bolivia's horizon is framed by the restitution of the Productive Community Social Economic Model that is based on industrialization with import substitution, income redistribution and the reduction of inequality, within a framework of progress towards more sustainable systems that ensure the functionality of natural systems, and ensure respect for the Rights of Mother Earth and Ecological and Climate Justice. The secret to turning Bolivia into a regional power lies in combining increased productivity with social equity and justice from a comprehensive, climatic and ecological perspective.

The Political Approach identifies the political vision of the sector towards the construction of the civilizational horizon of Living Well, it is necessary to know our past and how we got to the present of the Bolivian economy, in this way we will be able to capture the vision for the future and the plans for the medium and / or short term both from the Ministry of the Presidency and from the Entities Under Custody and / or dependency.

The Bolivian economy went through and implemented different economic models throughout its history, which did not have the expected results and did not translate into development and well-being for the country, only from the implementation of the Productive Community Social Economic Model, both the social figures as economic they had a considerable improvement, differentiating this model from those previously implemented.

The current economic situation is the result of the implementation of the Productive Community Social Economic Model, which was developed as an alternative to a deteriorated Neoliberal Model.

### 1.1 The Neoliberal Model (1985-2005)

Regarding the Neoliberal Model we can mention that:

*"Neoliberalism, founded mainly on a critique of state intervention and in defense of private property and the free market, what it seeks is to raise the rate of profit on capital and, in developing countries, the change in the pattern of capital accumulation and the transfer of surpluses abroad. That is to say, it is a proposal for a solution to the profit crisis of the capitalist system, globalizing the economy and determining a new international division of labor between developed countries in the capitalist sense and those that are developing, it will be up to the latter. the efficient and competitive production of goods for consumption in rich countries, while for the former the production of goods with technology and the export of capital to our countries, which in the vision of neoliberalism was the critical path out of poverty .* "[1]

[1] Text taken from the book "The Productive Community Social Economic Model" by Luis Alberto Arce Catacora, Chapter 2, the neoliberal model in Bolivia. Page 24

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The implementation of the Neoliberal Model in Bolivia began in 1985 and was in force for just over 20 years "until 2005", it was characterized by carrying out a disarticulation of the national productive apparatus, privatized and transnationalized the surplus, affecting the purchasing power of wages and income, making us a country highly dependent on imports and external credit.

There are three emblematic instruments of the application of the Neoliberal Model in Bolivia:

- Supreme Decree 21060, promulgated on August 29, 1985 by President Víctor Paz Estenssoro of the Revolutionary Nationalist Movement. • Supreme Decree 22407, promulgated on January 11, 1990 by President Jaime Paz Zamora of the Revolutionary Left Movement. • Capitalization Law 1544, promulgated on March 21, 1994, by President Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada belonging to the Revolutionary Nationalist Movement.

With the phrase "Bolivia is dying on us" President Víctor Paz Estensoro announced the application of the New Economic Policy through DS 21060, which among its most relevant provisions we have:

a) Single, real and flexible exchange rate. b) The bank was authorized to carry out all types of operations, in national and foreign currency. c) Liberalized active and passive interest rates, a reduction in the legal reserve rates in national currency and the exemption of reserve requirements for deposits in foreign currency and national currency with maintenance of value (promoting dollarization) was determined. d) In the regime of exports and imports, its complete liberalization, elimination of restrictions and taxes, and the leveling of import tariffs were determined.

e) Free contracting was established in public and private companies. f) The freedom of prices of goods and services was determined, this with reference to prices and supply. g) Electricity service rates were indexed to the dollar. h) They were forced to rationalize personnel in public companies and they were prohibited from Acquire BCB credits. i) The decentralization of YPFB and COMIBOL was determined. j) The Bolivian Development Corporation (CBF), the National Foundry Company (ENAF), the Karachipampa Metallurgical Complex Society and the National Automotive Transport Company (ENTA) were dissolved.

Supreme Decree 21060 was a project to reorganize the Bolivian economy, society and state under the framework of neoliberalism and according to the interests of the Creole bourgeoisie and transnational companies.

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This New Economic Policy basically had two components: a) A stabilization plan and b) A set of measures aimed at structural reform. The first was based, as in all crises of capitalism, on the management of employment and wages as an adjustment variable, and the second component consisted of the liberalization of the markets for goods and services (internal and external) for money and money. job.

The stabilization plan was fundamentally oriented to control hyperinflation, taking the exchange rate as an anchor for price stability, in addition to a rigid monetary and fiscal policy with a highly contractive character, thus achieving the adjustment of prices due to contraction. of the demand rather than by the increase in the production of the supply. These neoliberal measures adopted by the governments in power, required a condition, that of subduing the Bolivian working class, where to achieve this objective the decentralization of COMIBOL was arranged.

Capitalization Law No. 1544 of March 21, 1994, constitutes another crucial moment of neoliberalism, through which the conversion of public companies into mixed economy companies was established, whose contribution of assets was constituted by the book value of the assets of these companies. Among the capitalized companies we can mention: Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales Bolivianos (YPFB), National Telecommunications Company (ENTEL), National Electricity Company (ENDE), National Railway Company (ENFE), Vinto Metallurgical Company (EMV) and later by Supreme Decree Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano (LAB) was capitalized.

El Presidente a los empresarios:

**YPFB se capitaliza o tendrá que venderse**

*En un nuevo y dramático mensaje sobre el desastre que les espera a las empresas públicas, ayer el Presidente Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada expuso ante los empresarios su visión sobre el destino de YPFB. Está va camino a la quiebra y si no se capitaliza ahora, el próximo gobierno tendrá que venderla, advirtió.*

"No es una idea forzada, pero de no capitalizarse ahora el próximo gobierno tendrá que vender Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales Bolivianos (YPFB), porque la empresa está en crisis terminal", explicó Sánchez de Lozada ante un foro de 170 miembros de la Confederación de Empresarios Privados de Bolivia (CEPB).

La capitalización de YPFB es un requisito para consolidar el gasoducto al Brasil y para que Bolivia sea el centro distribuidor de hidrocarburos del Cono sur. Este proceso es vital para hacer viable al país, señaló.

Página

Then, about the capitalization law we can say that:

*"Capitalization was the great swindle against the country and national interests, because the strategic state public companies were alienated, the national patrimony was stripped from foreign capital. The then President Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada was lying to the country when he pointed out that the national patrimony was not going to be alienated because the capitalization was not privatization, but subsequent events showed that the capitalization was a privatization in installments, that in reality it was the decapitalization of the country."2*

To these actions, other characteristics and results of the implementation of the Neoliberal Model in Bolivia between 1985 and 2005 are added:

[2] Text taken from the book "The Productive Community Social Economic Model" by Luis Alberto Arce Catacora, Chapter 2, the neoliberal model in Bolivia. Page 41

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- This period was characterized by consecutive fiscal deficits, product of privatization (reduction of income) and unsustainable public debt.

- In fiscal spending, the presence of current spending predominated, systematically transferring the resources destined to capital spending to this sector.

- Regarding monetary policy, inflation control became an end in itself, even at the cost of absolute stagnation and further impoverishment.

- The exchange rate policy deepened dollarization, due to the constant devaluations of the boliviano against the US dollar.
- In the last years of neoliberalism, the internal debt came mostly from indebtedness with the AFPs Pension Fund Administrators.

In the social part we can mention the following:

- The neoliberal model established an accumulation pattern structure based on the appropriation of the surplus by private capital, policies that undoubtedly deepened the situation of structural poverty in the country and the unequal distribution of income.

- An X-ray shows us the year 2000 as the most serious in terms of poverty levels, although with a trend without major changes in the 20 years of neoliberalism. Thus, in the year 2000, 66 out of every 100 Bolivians were below the poverty line, and 45 out of every 100 were mired in extreme poverty. • According to data from UDAPE, for the year 2002, the richest 10% appropriated 45% of the income and the poorest 10% only 0.17%, that

means 270 times less, that is the image of inequality in Bolivia in times of neoliberalism.

- Poverty conditions constitute one of the strongest limitations for health care, which is why it can be observed that infant and maternal mortality rates are higher in rural areas that coincide with the highest national poverty levels. . Mortality rates in Bolivia were extremely high, and among the highest in the region. • Supreme Decree No. 21060 established free contracting, that is, the freedom of public and private entities to fire workers. As a result of this measure, the “relocation” of 27,000 of the 30,000 mining workers in the 1986

administration took place. , this meant the physical death of the Bolivian worker vanguard, in other words, this became a form of direct dismissal of the workers with the additional payment of “extralegals” to the very poor social benefits. • Between the years 2000 and 2005, the overall dropout rate in education

regular stood at 6.1%.

These results should be mentioned an average growth of 3% (1985-2005), where the manufacturing sector did so below 2.9%, while the hydrocarbons sector did so at barely 4.4%.

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### 1.2 Productive Community Social Economic Model (2006-2015)

Since the 2006 administration, the implementation of the Productive Community Social Economic Model (MESCP) has been carried out, having among the team of collaborators two of the main thinkers and creators of the model, Luis Alberto Arce Catacora, today President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia; and Carlos Villegas Quiroga as Minister of Planning at that time.

In order to understand this Model, one must start from the diagnosis of the capitalist system, which is going through an acute wear and tear expressed in seven crises: climate, food, energy, water, financial, macroeconomic and institutional policies.
These crises continue to worsen over time, however, since the 2006 administration, the Bolivian state made the decision to change and implement the MESCP, resulting in one of the most stable countries in the region.

The MESCP recognizes the plural economy, which is constituted by the forms of community, state, private and social-cooperative economic organization, and is articulated under the principles of complementarity, reciprocity, solidarity, redistribution, equality, legal certainty, sustainability, balance , justice and transparency.

The model is based on four fundamental bases and guiding principles, which, in addition to having characteristics of the economic and social reality of Bolivia, allow us to differentiate ourselves from other economic models or schemes that were put into practice in several neighboring countries. These are the following:

1. The MESCP bases its main source, although not the only one, on the production, growth and development of the economy based on the good use of natural resources, that is, that the natural resources that Bolivia possesses are used to benefit the and the Bolivians.

2. Given the failure of the market economy in our country and especially in its role as "efficient allocator of resources", the appropriation of the economic surplus generated mainly from the use of natural resources must be carried out by the State, taking into account that This one is interested in the development of the economy and improving the quality of life of its inhabitants because in the end we are all the State.

3. So that the State appropriates the economic surplus? The answer is, to fulfill the third task, that is, that the State proceeds to redistribute it towards the conformation of the economic base, industrialization and the resolution of social problems, that is, redistribution among the members of society, especially among those most in need.

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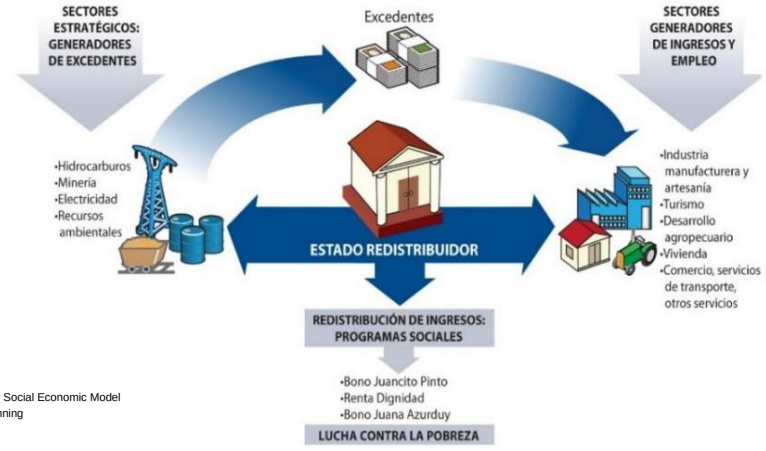
4. Finally, all these tasks carried out by the MESCP are aimed at eliminating poverty and reducing social inequalities in our country, generating greater social mobility and opportunities for members of society, especially those sectors that were most impoverished and excluded in the old neoliberal model.

This is an economic model that is based on the success of the administration of natural resources, their industrialization and their adequate redistribution. As can be seen in the following diagram:

**Graph 1: Functional scheme of the New Productive Community Social Economic Model**




Source: Bolivian Productive Community Social Economic Model
Preparation: General Directorate of Planning

This model seeks the expansion and diversification of the productive matrix, breaking the pattern of primary export development of the economy, entering industrialization with import substitution and increasing added values to natural resources, thus this model presents two large sectors:

1. The strategic sectors that generate surpluses. *"The MESCP identifies three strategic sectors that Bolivia has to generate economic surpluses for Bolivians: hydrocarbons, energy and electricity"3 .*
2. The sectors that generate income and employment. *"This sector corresponds to that generator of income and employment, that is, agricultural development, the manufacturing industry, tourism, housing, technological development and others, which in all the years of neoliberalism have not been energized"4 .*

Because it is a transition model, the actors involved in achieving the objective of building a new productive, industrialized, technically-produced country without poverty, include all existing economic agents under the direction of the State, which are embodied in the Political Constitution of the State (CPE) and are detailed below:

a) The State, which is the fundamental actor, promoter, organizer and redistributor of income.

3 Paragraph taken from the book "The Bolivian Productive Community Social Economic Model", Luis Alberto Arce Catacora, p. 202 4 Paragraph taken from the book "The Bolivian Productive Community Social Economic Model", Luis Alberto Arce Catacora, p. 202

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b) The private company, which generates employment and has a certain independence in relation to the State to formulate its production and distribution. c) The cooperative social economy, because cooperatives are deeply rooted not only in the mines, but also in the rural sector and in the financial sector. d) The community economy, which is the most important, because it is the form of production that still persists in rural areas maintained by the original peoples and that was previously unrecognized.

Based on the disastrous results of the application of the Washington Consensus recipe during the neoliberal period in our country, the new MESCP starts from a diagnosis of the errors of the previous (neoliberal) model to oppose new policies according to the economic need of the country. In other words, it is the antithesis of the neoliberal model as an economic policy response.

The main differences between the neoliberal model and the new Productive Community Social Economic Model are described below:

1. The neoliberal model sought the free market, having the market as a mechanism for allocating resources and correcting imbalances. For the MESCP, the market economy does not govern, but rather one where the State recovers its leading role in the allocation of resources and the redistribution of income.

2. For the neoliberal current, the State was a bad administrator and only distorted the economy, so it should be reduced to a minimum, leaving the initiative to the private sector. In the MESCP, the State has an extremely active role. It has to do everything necessary to lift Bolivia out of poverty, that is, the State must be a planner, businessman, investor, banker, regulator and producer of development.

3. The neoliberal model, in line with the lines of the Washington Consensus, privatized natural resources and state companies in our country, weakening the capacity to generate income and economic surpluses for the State. In the MESCP, the State retakes control, administration and ownership of our natural resources, recovers state companies in strategic sectors and strengthens them.

4. The neoliberal model urged its exploitation and export under the premise of "export or die", the important thing was only to sell abroad no matter how. The MESCP proposes the change of the primary-export pattern for an industrializing process and generator of productive development, where the emphasis will be placed on the production and generation of products with added value, not only coming from natural resources but also from those other where there is enormous productive potential.

5. The old neoliberal model supported the "spillover effect", "drip theory" or "trickle down effect", which consists in the fact that, when economic growth occurs, part of it and little by little will necessarily reach the lower social strata to the extent that the upper social layers invest the accumulated surpluses. The MESCP seeks the generation of surplus in society and its redistribution especially

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among the most needy sectors previously excluded, in this way, the State assumes the role of redistributor of the surplus.

6. For the neoliberal model, the initiative of the private sector should become the engine of economic development. Under the MESCP, the State is the promoter of the economy, that is, it becomes the locomotive of economic growth and development that drives the private sector, cooperatives, and the actors of the community economy.

7. The neoliberal model was based on growth based on external demand, that is, it was a model that focused growth on the insertion of a country in foreign trade. In the MESCP, exports are not neglected, but above all, internal demand (consumption and internal investment) is promoted as the engine of growth.

8. The neoliberal model argued that Bolivia was not capable of generating internal savings, so it was necessary to resort to external savings in the form of external public debt and the urgent need to obtain Foreign Direct Investment in our country. On the contrary, the MESCP's approach is based on the premise that Bolivians can generate internal savings that will serve for Bolivian economic and social growth and development.

9. The divorce of the economic with the social, which was characteristic of neoliberalism, generated not only exclusion and marginalization of the majority social groups in our country, but also made hopes of improving living conditions disappear. The MESCP incorporates basic principles such as social inclusion, generation of opportunities, social mobility, equality, greater development, redistribution of income with generation of employment and eradication of poverty.

10. In neoliberalism, macroeconomic stability was an end in itself, it was the goal, the ceiling towards which all economic policies had to be directed, regardless of the cost. The MESCP considers macroeconomic stability as the starting point, not the goal, to generate economic development.

11. The governments that adopted neoliberal policies, committed themselves before international organizations to the adoption of certain economic policies that had the consent and endorsement of these organizations. Under the MESCP they are carried out with absolute sovereignty and independence with respect to the recipes provided by international organizations.
12. In the neoliberal regime, both fiscal and monetary policy were ineffective or simply non-existent. The work of the MESCP is to strengthen public finances, de-dollarize or Bolivianize the national economy to recover two fundamental instruments of macroeconomic policy, fiscal policy and monetary policy.

To carry out the implementation of the new MESCP, important decisions were made, which allowed us to change the economic course of our country, the most relevant of which are described below:

- On May 1, 2006, one of the most important measures implemented by the Government of President Evo Morales was carried out, the so-called "Nationalization of Hydrocarbons" through the promulgation of Supreme Decree

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28701. It marked a resounding change in the Bolivian economy due to the fact that more resources were obtained, it grants YPFB the power to define all the conditions for the commercialization of hydrocarbons inside and outside the country and to take control of all the activities of the sector chain. After the nationalization, everything has changed for Bolivia because from the barely 18 percent that the country received for its hydrocarbon exports, it now receives 82 percent, which translated into higher income for the state coffers. • *"In the mining sector, the most important policy that characterized this sector was the nationalization of the Huanuni Mining Company through SD 28901 of December 31, 2006, which establishes that the Bolivian Mining Corporation (COMIBOL) assumes the total control of the Posokoni hill. Through DS 29459 of February 27, 2008, the Huanuni mining company is declared a National Strategic Public Company"* 5 • *"In the telecommunications sector, through the approval of DS 29101 of April 23, 2007, the State transfers the shares of Bolivian citizens who were part of the Collective Capitalization Fund of ENTEL SA"* 6

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• Another important measure implemented by the Government was the Nationalization of the Electricity Sector through the promulgation of SD 29644 of July 16, 2008, this fulfilling the provisions of the National Development Plan (PND), which indicates the importance of the Bolivian State to guarantee the country's energy security, with emphasis on internal supply, the industrialization of natural gas and the change in the electrical matrix; giving greater importance to the use of hydroelectric potential.

The success of the new internationally recognized MESCP lies mainly in boosting domestic demand through historic levels of public investment, income redistribution policies, and a leading role for the State in the economy.

*The results of the new MESCP have been positively recognized by international organizations such as the Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL), the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Andean Development Corporation (CAF).*
*Likewise, specialized international magazines and the media from other countries have highlighted the structural changes that our Bolivia is undergoing, having received qualifications such as "the Bolivian miracle."7*

5 Paragraph taken from the book "The Bolivian Productive Community Social Economic Model", Luis Alberto Arce Catacora, pg. 251
6 Paragraph taken from the book "The Bolivian Productive Community Social Economic Model", Luis Alberto Arce Catacora, p. 252 7 Paragraph taken from the book "The Bolivian Productive Social Community Economic Model", Luis Alberto Arce Catacora, p. twenty

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## 1.2. Mission and Ministerial Vision and Decentralized Entities

### 1.2.1 Institutional vision A

fundamental aspect in our vision for the future is the consolidation and deepening of the Productive Community Social Economic Model and it must be framed in the Patriotic Agenda 2025, the Social Economic Development Plan (PDES) and the Ministerial Strategic Plan (PEM), in this sense, the following is the vision for 2025 of the Ministry of the Presidency and Decentralized Entities:

**MPR Vision**

***Coordinate, promote and communicate the construction and strengthening of the Plurinational Community and Autonomous State, through coordination mechanisms and political-administrative articulation of the Presidency with the State Bodies, Autonomous Territorial Entities; guaranteeing the participation of social organizations, civil society and indigenous native peasant peoples.***

**UPRE vision**

***Comply with the project financing policies in the areas of health, sports, education, social and productive infrastructure, and road infrastructure approved by the presidency, guaranteeing their physical and financial execution.***

**EU-FNSE vision**

***Dignify the quality of life of people with disabilities, through public policies developed by the National Fund for Solidarity and Equity, under the Ministry of the Presidency, thus guaranteeing comprehensive care, prevention of disability and the participatory and leading inclusion of this sector and their families in the society of the Plurinational State of Bolivia***

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**GOB vision**

***Periodically, chronologically and timely publish the Official Gazette that contains Laws, Supreme Decrees, Supreme Resolutions, International Agreements and Treaties, Unconstitutionality Judgments, Industrial-Intellectual Property Bulletin, Ministerial Resolutions, Prefectural Resolutions and others that the Executive Branch promulgates***

### 1.2.2 Institutional Mission

Within the Political Constitution of the State, in the preamble and second chapter, Article No. 8, it is established that the State assumes and promotes as moral ethical principles of the plural society: ama qhilla, ama llulla, ama suwa (don't be lazy, don't be a liar or a thief), suma qamaña (live well), ñandereko (harmonious life), teko kavi (good life), ivi maraei (land without evil) and qhapaj ñan (path or noble life). And it is also based on the values of unity, equality, inclusion, dignity, freedom, solidarity, reciprocity, respect, complementarity, harmony, transparency, balance, equal opportunities, social and gender equity in participation, common welfare, responsibility, social justice, distribution and redistribution of products and social goods, to Live Well.

With the new philosophy and conception of the State, also taking into account the principles and values established in the Political Constitution of the State (CPE) and the powers and powers of the Ministry of the Presidency and within the framework of the
Patriotic Agenda 2025, Social Economic Development Plan (PDES) and Plan
Strategic Ministerial (PEM), has as institutional mission, the following:

**MPR mission**

***The Ministry of the Presidency coordinates, communicates, articulates, and promotes political-administrative efforts for the construction and consolidation of a Plurinational, Autonomous, and Legislative Public Management, with the active participation of social organizations, civil society, and native peasant indigenous peoples toward the Live good.***

**UPRE mission**

***Contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of Bolivians, with the implementation of social, productive, institutional strengthening programs and projects, among others***

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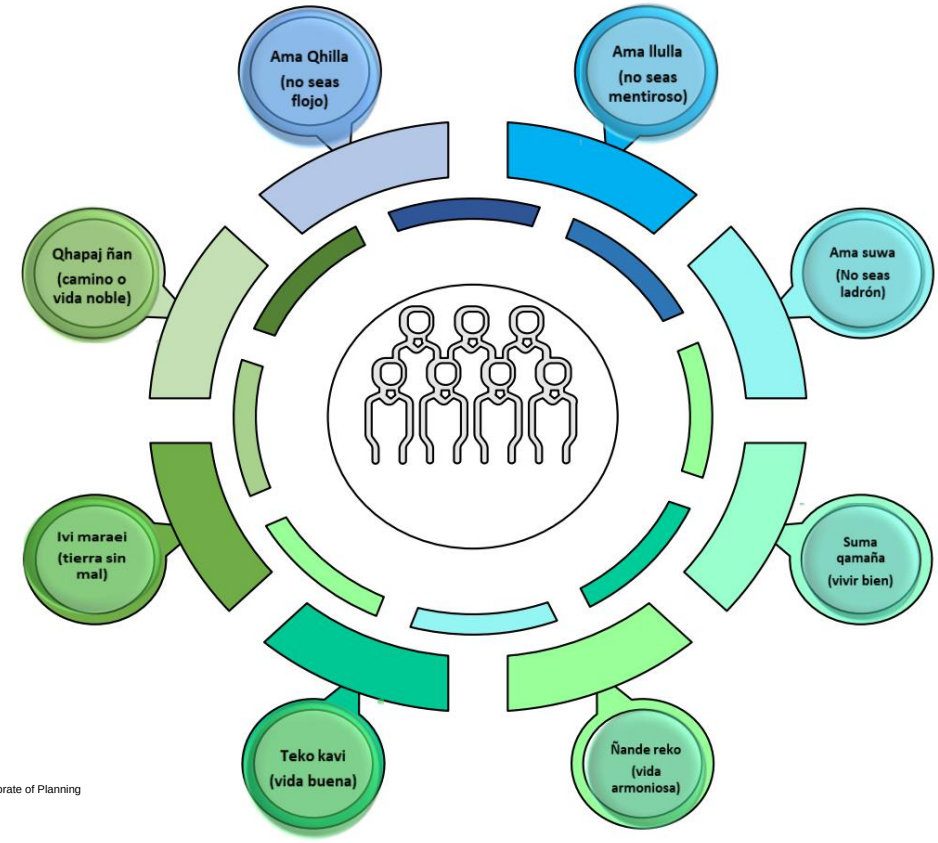
### EU-FNSE mission

***To be the reference Public Entity, which provides, in an effective and timely manner, responses to the needs of the population of people with disabilities in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, for comprehensive care through the execution and implementation of Programs and Projects to improve the quality of life. , based on the principles established in the Treaties International, Political Constitution of the State, Law No. 223 and current*** regulations

### GOB mission

***Become the official body for the publication and permanent dissemination of the legal regulations of the country***

**1.3 Ethical - Moral Principles** They are ethical principles because they guide people's behavior; They are moral because they reflect the usual ways of acting or proceeding. The Ethical - Moral Principles recognized in Bolivia are:




Source: CPE, Article No. 8
Preparation: General Directorate of Planning

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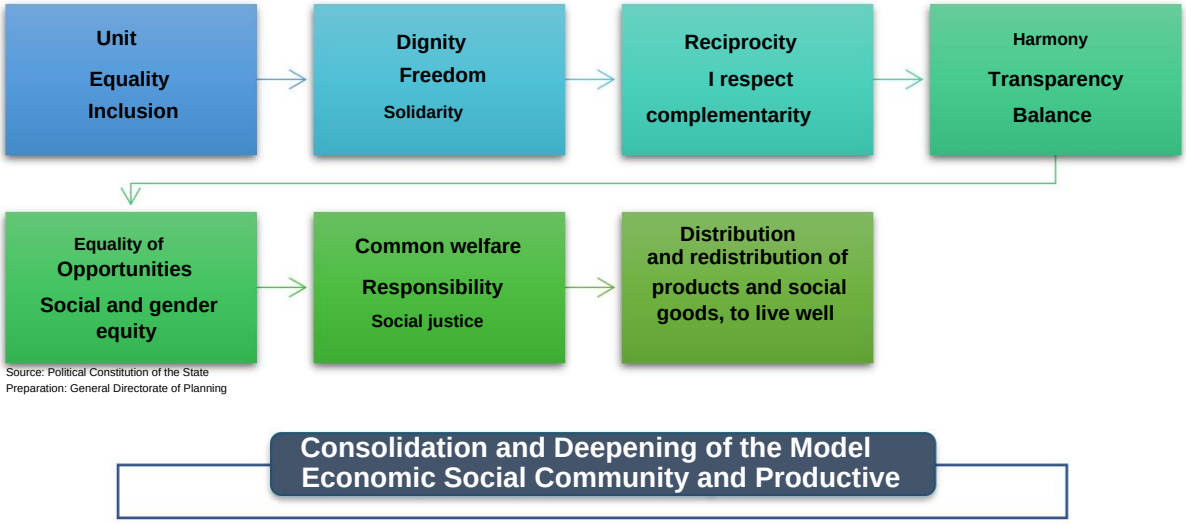
### 1.4 Values The

Values on which the Bolivian State is based and which are established in Article 8-II of the Political Constitution of the State, are detailed below:




Source: Political Constitution of the State
Preparation: General Directorate of Planning

Although from 2006 the implementation of the Productive Community Social Economic Model was carried out, it is now necessary for the Ministry of the Presidency and its entities under custody and dependency to deepen it, this in order to comply with the provisions of the Social Economic Development.

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# 2. DIAGNOSIS

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## 2 Diagnosis 2.1

### Internal Analysis 2.1.1

### Attributions and Competences of the Ministry of the Presidency and Decentralized Entities

Currently, this State portfolio, according to Supreme Decree No. 29894 approved on February 7, 2009, has the following attributions and competencies:

**Table 1: Attributions and Powers of the Ministry of the Presidency - MPR**

| |
|---|
| a) Coordinate the political-administrative actions of the Presidency of the Plurinational State with the Ministries of the Plurinational State. |
| b) Coordinate the activities of the Council of Ministers of the Plurinational State. c) Guide, coordinate and supervise actions and policies with the other Ministries of the Plurinational State in accordance with the normative regime and presidential instruction. d) Promote, coordinate and supervise and prepare reports on management performance public for results. |
| e) Within the framework of the independence of the Public Power Bodies, coordinate and promote State tasks with the Legislative, Judicial and Electoral Bodies. f) Design, promote, formulate and channel public policies inherent to the materialization of constitutional mandates, within the scope of its competence. g) Formulate policies for monitoring and control of the organization and reform of the Body Executive. |
| h) Install and build executive institutional capacities in each department of the country through the constitution of territorial cabinets to facilitate and strengthen the articulation of state public policies at the different levels of government and with decentralized and autonomous entities and institutions. |
| i) Coordinate the relationship of the Executive Body with the Social Movements, Nations and Native Indigenous Peasant Peoples and Civil Society. |
| j) Form Councils or instances of coordination of the Executive Branch according to presidential instruction. k) Promote the regulatory development and process the Bills, decrees and supreme resolutions, to be raised for consideration by the President of the Plurinational State and the Council of Ministers of the Plurinational State when appropriate, within the framework of the State Constitution. l) Publish the legal instruments promulgated and approved, in the Official Gazette of Bolivia. |
| m) Act as custodian and maintain the file of Laws, Decrees and Resolutions Supreme. |
| n) Promote mechanisms, norms and practices aimed at institutionalizing, from the state perspective, the coordination and political-administrative relationship with all the Decentralized and Autonomous Territorial Entities, in coordination with the Ministry of Autonomy and Decentralization. o) Technically and administratively support the channeling and/or implementation of special projects promoted before the Presidency of the Plurinational State, by the beneficiaries of International Cooperation donations. p) Supervise and evaluate the operation of Decentralized Units of the Ministry. q) Become a member of the Territorial Affairs Council. r) Promote public policies aimed at the management, prevention and resolution of conflicts. |

Source: Supreme Decree No. 29894 art.22; Preparation: General Directorate of Planning

Within the framework of Supreme Decree 29894 that establishes the structure of the Body Executive, below, the functions and attributions of the Vice ministries under the Ministry of the Presidency:

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**Table 2: Attributions and Powers of the Vice Ministry of Coordination and Management Governmental**

| |
|---|
| a) Coordinate technical, operational and administrative activities with the different Ministries of the Executive Branch.<br>b) Coordinate with the Plurinational Legislative Assembly in its different instances, consolidating the agendas of the Executive and Legislative Bodies, supported by a efficient information processing.<br>c) Consolidate the relationship with the Legislative Branch and civil society.<br>d) Carry out legal technical political analysis in constitutional matters with the aim of supporting the process of change from the legal field.<br>e) Carry out the monitoring and evaluation of the strategic projects of the different Ministries, for their subsequent analysis in what corresponds to the sustainable impact. f) Formulate policies for government coordination. g) Evaluate Public Management in the entities and institutions of the Executive Branch. h) Support the Minister in coordinating the political-administrative actions of the Presidency of the Republic with the Ministries.<br>i) Socialize the Government's achievements with the aim of generating feedback with society as a whole. j) Promote the construction and irradiation of symbolic identities and a culture of plurinational public management throughout the structure of the Executive Branch. k) Supervise and follow up on the coordination actions of the Executive Branch with the Electoral Body and its dependent entities.<br>l) Support the Minister in coordinating the political-administrative activities of the Council of Ministers and follow up on compliance with its decisions. m) Coordinate the legislative initiatives that have a national impact generated in the different Departmental Brigades. n) Coordinate the mechanisms of the Legislative and regulatory Initiatives, aimed at institutionalizing, from the state perspective, the political-administrative relationship with all territorial and autonomous entities in coordination with the Ministry of the Presidency. |

Source: Supreme Decree No. 29894 art.23
Elaboration: General Directorate of Planning

**Table 3: Attributions and Powers of the Official Gazette of Bolivia**

| |
|---|
| a) Official Editor of the Executive Branch in publication of: Laws, Supreme Decrees, Presidential Decrees, Supreme Resolutions, Edition of Industrial - Intellectual Property, Government Resolutions. |

Preparation: General Directorate of Planning

**Table 4: Attributions and Powers of the Vice Ministry of Coordination with Movements Social and Civil Society**

| |
|---|
| a) Support the Presidency of the Republic in coordinating its relations with social movements and civil society, under the guidelines established by Government policies.<br>b) Propose a public policy for the relationship of the Plurinational State with the society.<br>c) Support social movements and civil society organizations in their capacities and in its relationship with the Executive Branch.<br>d) Propose the public policy for the prevention and management of conflicts, in coordination with other entities of the Executive Branch. e) Support the relationship of the Social Movements of the country with the social movements abroad.<br>f) Propose, in coordination with organized civil society, a public policy of participation and social control to public management.<br>g) Disseminate in social organizations and civil society the programs and public policies implemented by the Government.<br>h) Disseminate the characteristics of social organizations to society. i) Manage the national conflict follow-up and monitoring system. |

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| |
|---|
| j) Establish mechanisms for monitoring compliance with the agreements signed between the Executive Branch and social organizations and civil society. k) Establish mechanisms to manage the demands of social movements and the civil society, before the corresponding instances. l) Propose and promote actions of rapprochement, coordination and attention to society civil. m) Evaluate the response capacity of the Executive Branch in managing social demands and compliance with the rights and commitments assumed before social movements and civil society. n) Coordinate instances of dialogue and concertation with social movements and society civil. o) Strengthen the instances of social control over public management. |

Source: Supreme Decree No. 29894 art.24; Preparation: General Directorate of Planning

**Table 5: Attributions and Powers of the Vice Ministry of Autonomies**

| |
|---|
| a) Execute political-administrative coordination actions of the Executive Branch of the central level of the State with the Autonomous Departmental and Municipal Governments for a better development of public management. b) Propose and promote democratic institutional development and governance policies for the Autonomous Departmental and Municipal Governments, and assist them in their implementation at their request. c) Promote the articulation of departmental and municipal policies with national policies, in coordination with the competent entities, as appropriate, generating a shared vision of public management. d) Propose, promote, execute and evaluate programs, projects, instruments and mechanisms to strengthen governance and regional and intercultural public management in the Autonomous Departmental and Municipal Governments, in coordination with them, their respective associative entities, the Service State of Autonomies and the entities of the central level of the State that correspond. e) Accompany and support processes of elaboration and approval of autonomous departmental statutes and municipal organic charters in coordination with the Autonomous Departmental and Municipal Governments. |
| f) Accompany and support the metropolization processes in coordination with the Autonomous Departmental, Municipal, Regional Governments, Native Indigenous Peasants and regions. |
| g) Support the processes of decentralization and departmental deconcentration and municipal public management. h) Propose and monitor territorial management processes in the Autonomies Departmental and Municipal. i) Assist in the management of policies aimed at promoting concurrent public investment between the Executive Branch of the central level of the State and the Autonomous Departmental and Municipal Governments, in coordination with the head Ministries of the sector. |
| j) Support the strengthening and consolidation of associations. k) Promote the implementation of public policies related to the Native Indigenous Peasant Autonomies, Regional Autonomies, and regions as spaces for planning and management, in coordination with them, in compliance with the Political Constitution of the State, treaties, international conventions, and current regulations. l) Propose and promote policies of democratic institutional development and governance for the Autonomous Indigenous Indigenous Campesinos and Regional Governments, and assist them in their implementation at their request. m) Execute and promote programs, projects and mechanisms for the strengthening of the Rural Indigenous Indigenous Territorial Entities, in coordination with them and within the framework of the principles and values of suma qamaña, suma kausay, ñande reko and living well in accordance with its own rules and procedures. |
| n) Promote public policies for the implementation of intercultural and community public management in the Indigenous Native Peasant and Regional Autonomies, in coordination with them, generating a shared vision of public management. |

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| |
|---|
| o) Accompany and support processes of elaboration and approval of regional and native indigenous peasant statutes, in coordination with the Autonomous Indigenous Peasant and Regional Autonomous Governments. p) Formulate policies for the process of implementation and consolidation of the Native Indigenous Peasant and Regional Autonomies, in coordination with them. q) Propose and monitor territorial management processes in the Autonomous Regions Native Indigenous Peasant and Regional. r) Support in the processes of creation and management of Native Indigenous Municipal Districts Peasants, within the framework of current regulations. s) Certify the ancestral territoriality of the Peasant Original Indigenous Territories and Municipalities, which process their access to the Peasant Original Indigenous Autonomy. t) Propose, design and implement policies that allow an orderly, concerted and democratic process of creation, delimitation and modification of Territorial Units, within the framework of current regulations.<br><br>u) Design, implement and manage instruments and mechanisms for generating information for the territorial organization. v) Know, attend to, reject and resolve the administrative procedures of departmental limits and delimitation of Territorial Units in the adjoining that corresponds to the interdepartmental limit for its recognition by law of the Plurinational Legislative Assembly.<br><br>w) Carry out the calculation of the distribution factors for the allocation of resources of tax co-participation, within the framework of current regulations. x) Issue standards and technical provisions, manuals and guides for the administrative procedures for the creation, modification and delimitation of Territorial Units, and the territorial organization of the State. y) Establish the geographical coding of the Territorial Units. z) Request the necessary information for the fulfillment of their functions from the institutions of the central level of the State and the Autonomous Territorial Entities. aa) Prevent and manage conflicts that could arise in the administrative procedures for the creation, delimitation and modification of Territorial Units under its jurisdiction, in coordination with the technical instances of limits of the Autonomous Departmental Governments.<br><br>bb) Respond to the requests for homologation of urban areas, presented by the autonomous municipal governments and native indigenous peasants. cc) Implement and manage the Plurinational Registration System of Urban Areas dd) Address requests for granting and registration of legal personality to social organizations that carry out activities in more than one Department ee) Address requests for granting and registration of legal personality to organizations non-governmental organizations, foundations and non-profit civil entities that carry out activities in more than one Department ff) Process requests for revocation of legal personality to social organizations, non-governmental organizations, foundations and non-profit civil entities that carry out activities in more than one Department. |

Source: Supreme Decree No. 29894 art.24 BIS
Preparation: General Directorate of Planning

**Table 6: Attributions and Powers of the Vice Ministry of Communication**

| |
|---|
| a) Design, prepare and develop government communication policies and strategies. b) Prepare and project government communication standards. c) Establish coordinated actions of inter-ministerial information and communication and interinstitutional.<br>d) Report on issues of current interest. e) Supervise the issuance of bulletins, brochures, web pages, magazines, newspapers and others communication documents.<br>f) Coordinate information monitoring tasks with the State Ministries. g) Support the Minister in inter-ministerial communication activities and in the information and dissemination of government policies and actions. h) Develop an information system for investigation and systematization of demands social and public opinion.<br>i) Manage the dissemination of government policies and the image of the Plurinational State. |

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j) Prepare and execute plans, programs and positioning projects on strategic issues of government management, within the framework of the policies approved by the Minister, monitoring, controlling and evaluating their execution.

k) Design, prepare and develop relationship policies of the Executive Branch with the government media.
l) Develop programs and projects to strengthen and develop the State media, as well as guide and supervise their relationship. m) Manage the relationship with the social media,
public and private. n) Repealed o) Coordinate the provision of advertising services and other activities related
to communication and information, with the corresponding administrative areas.

Source: Supreme Decree No. 29894 art. 24 TER
Preparation: General Directorate of Planning

**Table 7: Attributions and Powers of the Special Projects Unit**

a) Support the efforts carried out by the Constitutional President of the State Plurinational to implement special projects at the municipal, regional and social level

b) Contribute to the definition, design and implementation of projects in favor of municipalities and other entities that require it.
c) Evaluate, systematize and monitor the execution of special projects generated and promoted by the Presidency of the Republic. d)
Coordinate with the entities responsible for executing these special projects. e) Cooperate
in the supervision and control of projects and programs f) Coordinate with
public and private entities at the international, national, departmental and local level the fulfillment of tasks or functions that are entrusted to it, within the framework of this Supreme Decree. g) Promote transparency and the construction of
social control mechanisms in all special programs and projects.
h) Execute other inherent functions that are assigned by the Ministry of the Presidency within the framework of its specific powers that do not generate powers, duplication or additional costs.

Source: Supreme Decree No. 29091 art.4
Elaboration: General Directorate of Planning

**Table 8: Attributions and Competences of the Executing Unit of the National Fund for Solidarity and Equity**

a) Contribute to the definition and review of programs and projects in favor of people with disabilities. b)
Execute and implement programs and projects in favor of people with disability.
c) Systematize and monitor the execution of programs and projects in favor of People with disabilities.
d) Establish coordination mechanisms with public and private entities whose responsibility is the attention to people with disabilities for the definition, execution, evaluation and follow-up of FNSE programs and projects. e) Supervise, control and monitor programs
and projects in favor of people with disability.
f) Implement action mechanisms that make information transparent to society, and specifically, to organizations of people with disabilities on the technical and budgetary execution of FNSE programs and projects. g) Execute other inherent functions that are assigned by the Ministry of the Presidency
within the framework of its specific powers that do not generate duplication or additional costs.

Source: Supreme Decree No. 839 art. 3
Preparation: General Directorate of Planning

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### 2.1.2 Evaluation and fulfillment of institutional powers *2.1.2.1 Government and Legislative Coordination*

Supreme Decree No. 29894 that regulates the Organizational Structure of the Executive Branch of the Plurinational State, powers of the Vice Ministry of Government Management establishes the Coordination. In short, the Vice Ministry monitors, evaluates, and disseminates Public Policies and achievements, generating useful, timely, and reliable information aimed at assisting the decision-making of the Highest Executive Authorities of the Executive Branch.

On the other hand, it also generates, develops, and strengthens coordination mechanisms to achieve efficiency in political-administrative management, supporting and improving relations within the Executive Branch, Inter-organizations with the Legislative Branch, the Electoral Judiciary, and other instances. Likewise, it carries out the analysis, monitoring and evaluation of political, constitutional and electoral issues, strengthening the coordination of public management.

From 2016 to November 2019, coordination mechanisms were generated, developed, and strengthened to achieve efficiency in political-administrative management, supporting and improving relations within the Executive Branch, inter-organizations, and with the Legislative Branch.

With the civic, police and military coup of 2019, discrimination was revived and democracy was injured by implementing neoliberal measures, which deteriorated relations between the Executive and Legislative Branches, generating uncertainty in the population.

The General Directorate of Plurinational Legislative Management gradually consolidated its leading role in:

1. Coordination of regulatory issues of legislative initiative of national interest developed by the Executive Branch 2. Queries sent by the Legislative Branch.

3. The General Directorate of Plurinational Public Management has proposed in the PEI 2016-2020 two strategic actions aligned with the PDES 2016-2020: 1) Development and implementation of the Monitoring System for Public Management;

2) Dissemination of Monitoring Results to Management public.

**Oversight instruments of the plurinational legislative assembly**

**The Written Report Request (PIE)** is an inspection instrument exercised by the national assembly members of each Legislative Chamber in accordance with the procedure established in its General Regulations. Its characteristic is the drafting of a document that contains one or more questions, which are used to obtain information and/or control on a matter.

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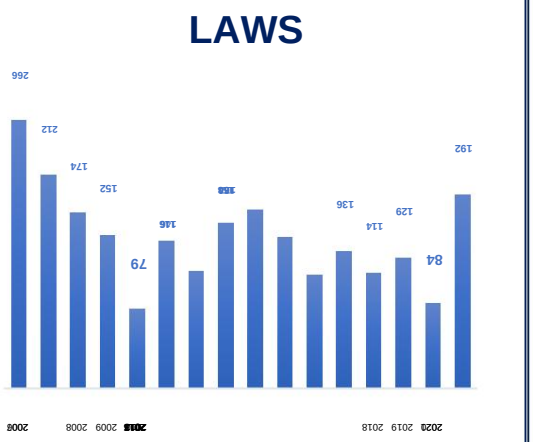
action of the State authority or authorities or for purposes of legislative investigation. Since the recovery of democracy and the composition of the new legislature in the Plurinational Legislative Assembly, Written Report Requests have been reactivated, even more so when the de facto government was characterized by corruption, non-compliance with the Law and abuses in the use of force to repress.

**Oral Report Requests (PIO)** is defined as the attendance of the supervised authority in the environments of the Commissions in the case of the Chamber of Deputies, or the Plenary in the case of the Senate, in accordance with the procedure established in the Regulations of each Legislative Chamber, in order to answer the questions raised by the National Assembly Members.

With the conformation of the assembly members for the 2020-2021 Legislature, a product of democracy, this modality of inspection was reactivated by summoning different MAEs of the Executive Branch both to the full chamber of Senators and to committees of the Chamber of Deputies.

Interpellations are instruments, through which the national Assembly members, seek the removal of an authority or the change of a State policy that is considered inadequate, they are carried out before the Plenary of the Plurinational Legislative Assembly . Once the act is concluded, the Plurinational Legislative Assembly will resolve by the Pure and Simple Order of the Day or by the Motivated Order of the Day. The first does not produce any effect; the second will imply censorship that according to the Political Constitution of the State Article 158, no. 18, must be agreed by two thirds of votes and has the effect of the dismissal of the Minister.

| | |
|---|---|
| The **law** is defined as a rule, a norm, a principle, a precept; In this sense, it can refer to the legal norm as a rule issued by a competent authority, generally a legislator, where something is ordered or prohibited in accordance with justice, constitutional precepts and values for the good of citizens. The following table shows the regulatory evolution that the country had, which also provided legal security to the country's inhabitants to live well and in equality between Bolivians and Bolivians, through the nationalization of companies and natural resources, creation of public companies between others. |  |

The power to approve and sanction national laws established in the legislative procedure falls on the Plurinational Legislative Assembly. The Presidencies of both Chambers refer the bills in consultation with the Executive Branch, when these are not the initiative of the Executive Branch or require the specialized criteria of one of the Ministries. During the

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During the 2021 administration, the Plurinational Legislative Assembly sent bills for consultation, which were sent to the required Ministries, in order to have technical and legal criteria regarding the feasibility or infeasibility of the regulatory proposals.

### Bills submitted in consultation with the legislative assembly by multinational

The Legislative Assembly during the 2020-2021 administration, submitted bills for consultation, which due to competence and required subject matter were referred to the different Ministries.

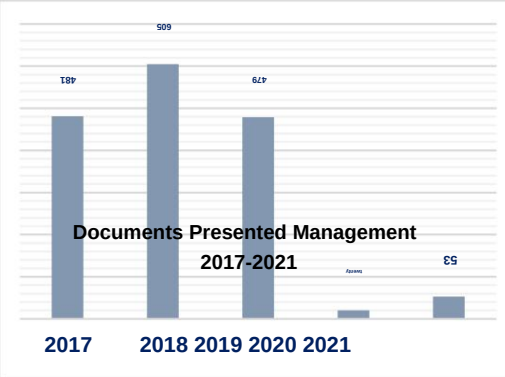
Regarding the instruments of legislation, what was produced in the last five-year period was exceeded, with an average of 115 laws/ management, this year 192 were promulgated, exceeding the previous five-year period by 60%, likewise in this management, actions were promoted evaluation of public management.

The main element, and in addition to research, the generation of is transversal is information and intellectual production and the application of more effective methods, referring to a decolonizing plurinational public management.

This horizon will be reflected in more concrete actions, such as the continuous improvement of the training of each servant and public servant that will allow the promotion of coordination activities and inter-organ management, enabling the monitoring and management of conflict, follow-up determinations of the MAEs, to generation of bidirectional coordination channels, production of a database of the information generated and the consolidation of the Digitization of Files through efficient document management.

## PUBLIC MANAGEMENT PLURINATIONAL

Likewise, between 2017 and 2019, the General Directorate of Plurinational Public Management - DGGPP made 522 reports on an annual average, exceeding the projected goal in the Institutional Strategic Plan of the Ministry of the Presidency (355 reports annually) and demonstrating efficiency and effectiveness in public management, with the instances of the executive level and with the Bolivians. During the 2021 administration, 53 monitoring reports were made to public management, which are detailed in the following table, surpassing what was done in the 2020 administration, in which only 20 reports were made that were generated by the General Directorate of Public Management. multinational.




| MONITORING OF PUBLIC MANAGEMENT | |
|---|---|
| MANAGEMENT TYPE OF DOCUMENT | |
| **2021** Management Report. | 2 |
| Report for August 6. | 1 |
| Departmental Ephemeris Report. | 9 |
| Works Delivery Report. | 3 |
| Monitoring strategic projects. | 1 |
| Municipal information cards. | fifteen |
| Public management evaluation reports. | 2 |
| Government coordination documents. | twenty |
| **TOTAL** | **53** |

Source: Public Management Unit.

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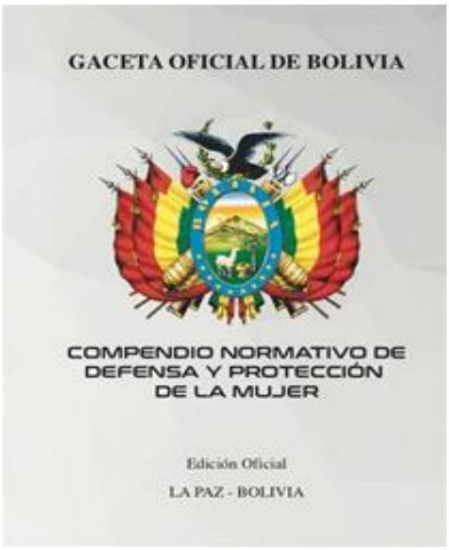
### *2.1.2.2 Publication of the Regulations of our Country*

The Official Gazette of Bolivia is the public entity, in charge of the publication of national regulations, according to the constitutional mandate established in paragraph I of article 164 of the Political Constitution of the State.




The publication of: Laws, Supreme Decrees, Supreme Resolutions Decrees, Industrial - Intellectual Property Presidential, Edition, Government Resolutions and others that the Executive Branch promulgates, is done in writing in Gazette Editions that are published periodically; and digitally through the WEB Portal: www.gacetaoficialdebolivia.gob.bo, said publication is made in-extensive and free of charge for the general public.

The norms are the result of socio-economic and political needs, which are identified and developed in the Legislative Assembly and the Executive Branch, they will enter into force as of their publication; once published, it will be mandatory and it will be understood that it is public knowledge from the time of publication. Likewise, for its compliance, a specific term for its validity may be mentioned in the same norm issued.

The national regulations for their publication and dissemination by the Official Gazette of Bolivia, must follow a process from the reception, review, and approval, in which the corresponding instances of the Ministry of the Presidency and the Council of Ministers intervene.

The publication of standards is classified into: •
**Editions of Gazettes:** These are published periodically and contain Laws, Decrees, and other regulations. •
**Special Editions:** Of specific content. • **Intellectual Property**
**Editions:** These are monthly publications with trademark and patent content. • **Compendiums:** They are compilations of norms that have the
same foundation and that gather a set of qualities, characteristics of the same norm and its modifications.

The Official Gazette of Bolivia operates with its own resources generated by the sale of its editions and is registered as a decentralized unit of the Ministry of the Presidency, it does not have financing from the TGN.

Income is classified as follows:

• Sale of Gazettes. •
Subscriptions.

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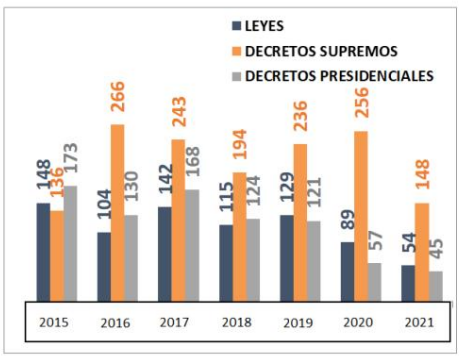
• Publication of patents, trademarks and copyrights. • Government Resolutions.

The publication of standards is classified into: • Normal editions: Publication Periodical
• Special Editions: specific content • Industrial Property: Publication of Trademarks and Patents • Standards prior to 1960, published before the creation of the GOB.

**Publication of standards (2015-2021)**

| # | TYPE STANDARDS | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | LAWS | 148 | 104 | 142 | 115 | | 129 | 89 | | 54 |
| 2 | DECREES SUPREME | 136 | 266 | 243 | 194 | | 236 | 256 | 148 | |
| 3 | DECREES PRESIDENTIAL | 173 | 130 | 168 | 124 | | 121 | 57 | | |
| | TOTAL: | 457 | 500 | 553 | 433 | 486 | 402 | 247 | | |

**Comparative table of publication of norms**




The publication of the norms is carried out based on the socio-economic and political needs, therefore, the variability of the same can be appreciated depending on the years.

## PUBLICATIONS OFFICERS

**PUBLICATION OF COMPENDIUMS**

Publication of compendiums by subject, they will be structured contemplating the modifications to their norms, in order to guarantee the socialization of current norms.

## MODERNIZATION

**PRINTING EQUIPMENT**

Acquisition of printing machinery, which will improve the printing quality of Gazette Editions and optimize printing times.

**INFORMATIC TEAM.**

Acquisition of computer equipment, which allows speeding up the processes of publication of the regulations.

**DIGITIZATION OF STANDARDS**

Digitization of Standards that are not yet digitized, in order to consolidate a repository of national digital standards.

**WEB PORTAL**

Improvement of the WEB Portal of the Official Gazette of Bolivia, which allows the socialization of national regulations through simple and fast access.

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### *2.1.2.3 Coordination with Social Movements and Civil Society*

With the aim of strengthening the relationship between the State and Society, assuming that social movements and civil society are the foundation of the State, the Government creates the Vice Ministry for the Coordination of Social Movements and Civil Society, under the Ministry of the Presidency, with through of Supreme Decree No. 28631 of March 8, 2006.

However, when the democratic government took office in November 2020, a country found itself weakened in coordination with social movements and with it the fragile fulfillment of collective rights, due to the lack of legitimate recognition that involved political actors who held the power at that time without considering the essential needs of the majority and vulnerable sectors.

During the efforts from 2016 to 2020, the Vice Ministry of Coordination with Social Movements and Civil Society, within the framework of its powers and powers established in Article 24 of Supreme Decree No. 29894, worked on the attention, channeling and systematization of social demands, In the context of a relationship policy for the consolidation of the levels of trust between the Executive Branch and social organizations and civil society, during the last five years it attended a total of 1,574 social demands, of which in 2016 168 demands were attended ; in 2017, 224 were attended; in 2018, 249 were attended; In 2019, before the coup, 234 were addressed and in the de facto government, 230 demands, and in 2020, 469 demands were attended.

In coordination with different levels of the Executive Branch, work was done on the prevention and management of conflicts, to generate response capacities, under a national monitoring system of the same, follow-up and compliance with commitments assumed by the Government, generating instances of dialogue and agreement with social organizations, so that during this period a total of 1,395 conflicts were reported, of which 232 were reported in 2016; in 2017 they reported 263 conflicts; in 2018 they reached 235 conflicts; In 2019, before the coup, 220 conflicts and 19 with the de facto government, in the 2020 administration, 426 conflicts were reported, the highest in the last 10 years, due to many factors such as the struggle of social organizations to recover democracy through elections, administrative mismanagement of 2019 and 2020, the use of public force and the Armed Forces in the COVID 19 pandemic, health collapse and economic crisis, a situation that increased conflicts by 78% compared to 2019.

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Likewise, the social demand satisfies the lack of relations that exists between the state and social organizations and civil society at a given moment and constitutes the sign of consolidation and permanent transformation.

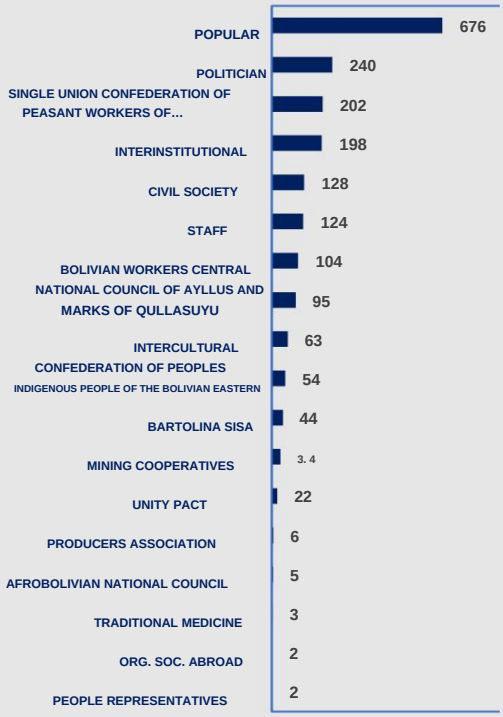
The Government's concern for the processes of mobilization and protest of social organizations leads us to be able to promptly meet their demands and allows us to identify social demands as keys to the development of the country considering social organizations and societies civilians as political actors who dispute the social order, many of the demands that are not met promptly trigger protests and mobilizations, for which the understanding and analysis of these demands are fundamental, to contribute to the are understanding of the coordination and channeling mechanisms for the prompt response from them. Consolidated levels of coordination between the Executive Branch and social organizations and civil society, through the channeling of social demands, in the 2020 administration only 469 social hearings were attended and in the present administration 2,002 demands were made, representing a growth of more than 427% in relation to the de facto government.

The graph shows us the evolution of the attention to social demands during the period 2009 to 2021, where you can clearly see the increase from 469 demands in 2020 to 2,002 in 2021, this is due to the fact that the de facto government did not attend demands of social organizations, however, in the democratic government of Luis Arce Catacora, scenarios for dialogue and agreement were promoted, to listen and meet the demands of social organizations and civil society

## SYSTEMATIZATION TO FOLLOW-UP AND MONITORING OF DEMANDS SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

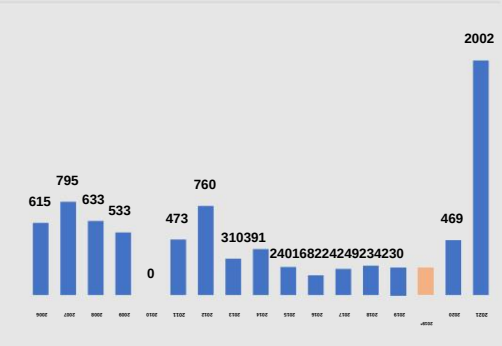
On the other hand, the "Follow-up Sheet" has been designed and executed. Internal", as an internal systematization strategy for follow-up and monitoring of the demands of the Social movements.

### NUMBER OF DEMANDS ATTENDED ACCORDING TO SOCIAL ORGANIZATION -YEAR 2021




Source: Social Demand Management Unit (UGDS)

### DEMANDS ATTENDED PER YEAR



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Reconstruction work in the relationship, coordination and strengthening with social organizations and civil society are factors for the recovery and maintenance of the democratic sphere.

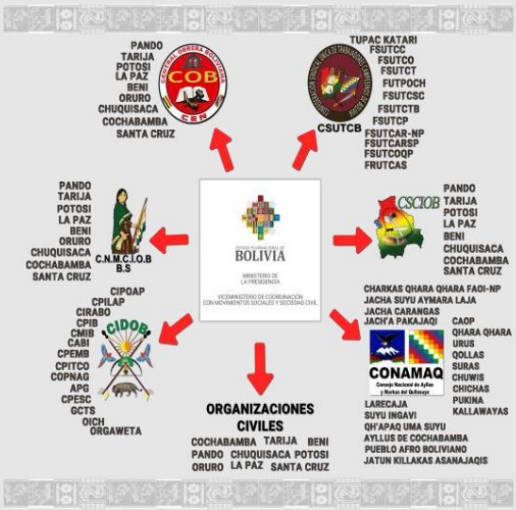
- Attention to social demands is significant for the development of the country considering social organizations and civil society as political actors that dispute the social order.

- A significant number of social demands were met, primarily from the Indigenous Campesinos sector, considering that Bolivia has the highest percentage of indigenous population in the Americas. The organization and response facilitated the joint work of the Executive Body with the Social Organizations, generating spaces for dialogue and coordination between both.

Coordinated and participated in spaces to carry out a survey of information that has been consolidated in the design and implementation of a system for the registration of social organizations from the nine departments of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, which have a national, departmental, regional, provincial scope, etc. .

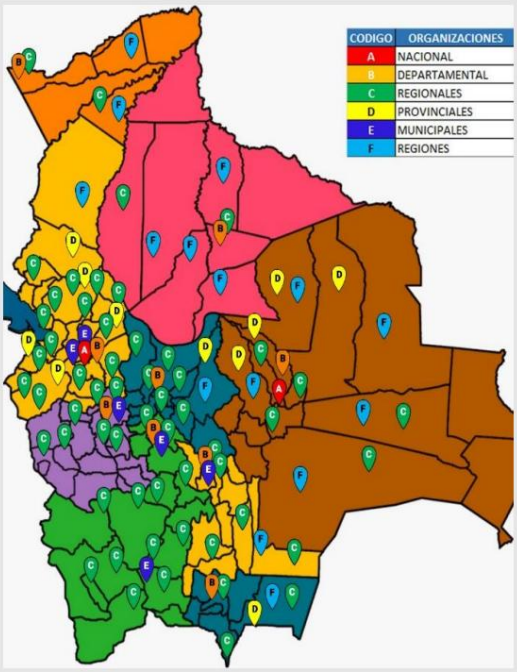
### Percentage of social organizations by department

As can be seen in the graph, the city of La Paz concentrates the largest number of social organizations, however, there is still a




The following illustration expresses the location of the social organizations throughout the country, compiled in a first stage, they are also identified according to the scope, be it national, departmental, regional, provincial, municipal and in the case of the regions they are groups that They are part of the structure of the indigenous peoples of the East and the Amazon

**ILLUSTRATION OF ORGANIZATIONS SOCIAL IN THE PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA (2021)**




Source: Vice Ministry of Coordination with Social Movements and Civil Society.

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There is a long way to go to continue the survey of each sector that allows contributing to the reconstruction of the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

It is necessary to continue in the task of identifying each of these sectors that operate in every corner of the country from the nature of their cultural, social and economic activities, including agriculture, livestock, union, producer, worker, neighborhood, professional and others that promote the presence of the State throughout the Bolivian territory.

Another factor that was identified and strengthened in this government administration (2021) was the visibility of social organizations from their spaces for debate, discussion and analysis of their needs, their ways of organizing, spaces that facilitate the relationship with the Government, contributing mainly to encourage participatory democracy from different scenarios in the country.

The live transmission of congresses, summits, extended; retransmissions and shared transmissions with other institutions has allowed social organizations to show their capacities through the use of new information and communication technologies not only nationally but also internationally, in addition to generating a way of monitoring social demands from the social organizations and civil society.

The elaboration of audiovisual materials has also allowed social organizations and civil society to be shown in the various political, cultural, trade union and other spheres that allow them to function in an integral way according to the philosophy of Living Well.

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### *2.1.2.4 Communication Management*

Within the powers of the Vice Ministry of Communication, the advertising schedule is managed in television, radio, print and digital media, as long as they are legally established in the national territory and are framed in guaranteeing the right to information embodied in the Political Constitution of the State.

The Vice Ministry of Communication has the role of disseminating the management achievements of the National Government. In this sense, before the coup d'état, one of the communication policies was oriented to the dissemination of these achievements, which were the complement of the government management and the presidential agenda, mainly oriented to the redistribution of wealth that reached sectors previously forgotten and relegated.

With the interruption of the democratic period, the dissemination of management achievements suffered a breakdown because there was simply no management that could be disseminated or made known, this due to factors already in the public domain such as the stoppage of works and projects.

Democracy is recovered and the Government of President Luis Alberto Arce Catacora, rebuilds, redirects, resumes and restarts various projects for the benefit of Bolivians, which gives rise to a new dissemination of the management achievements of the National Government, with a plural and inclusive approach.

Since 2006, significant investments have been made to the state media so that they fulfill their informative and communication objectives with social responsibility. The approval of the CPE, in 2009, marked a milestone in communication because the right to communication and information was included and approved, which was seconded by other sub-constitutional regulations that assigned new functions to the media in general, and to the state media. , in particular.

There are general communication policy campaigns such as:

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### covid-19 health campaign

The Covid-19 pandemic has meant an unprecedented event for the world and Bolivia was no exception, since all efforts had to be made to counter the lethal effects of this virus. In terms of communication, since it was something unprecedented, since March 2020, the de facto government improvised a campaign based on fear, which was accompanied by punitive actions that only generated rejection in the population.

The Government of President Luis Alberto Arce Catacora undertook a series of structural measures to stop the spread of the virus and protect the Bolivian population. To accompany these structural decisions, the Vice Ministry of Communication, in coordination with various government agencies, began an intensive campaign based on positive aspects in order to generate an and No environment of hope, security, and tranquility. And after the correct decision and effort of the National Government to vaccinate Bolivians, the "Dose of Hope" campaign began, which mainly included an information campaign regarding the vaccine as such.

### INFORMATION CAMPAIGN ABOUT THE REACTIVATION ECONOMIC

The economic reactivation is one of the main axes of the National Government to restore stability to the Bolivian people, this goes hand in hand with all the structural actions that were generated to counter the pandemic, but at the same time preserving the economy of Bolivians. .

In terms of communication in the 2020 administration, together with the campaign of fear promoted by the de facto government to try to deal with the pandemic, messages were generated that led to a brake on the Bolivian economy, the confinements were continuously disseminated as one of the main communication axes. This brake was not only a consequence of the pandemic, the setback in economic matters was reflected in the entire Bolivian people, since the coup d'état was consummated.

After the recovery of democracy, the successful campaign to confront Covid-19 resulted in being able to rebuild and reactivate the economy of Bolivians.

In this new context, one of the main communication campaigns was the one that accompanied the Summit for Economic and Productive Reconstruction, which was worked on in the nine departments of the country, in addition to the National Summit that took place in the city of Peace.

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Each communication campaign had a 360 format, being applied in traditional media (press, television and radio), social networks and alternative media, thus messages were also generated in native languages, claiming the right to information of absolutely the entire Bolivian population, which it had been forgotten in the de facto government.

### democratization of the guideline

During the de facto government, the democratization of advertising as a communication policy, had a considerable reduction, since most of the resources were again concentrated in television and radio networks of national scope, leaving aside a large part of the regional media. , local and community.

With the recovery of democracy, the democratization of the broadcast is also recovered, managing to cover more than 300 media outlets throughout the country, taking advantage of these communication platforms to spread campaigns of national interest, such as everything related to health issues and rebuilding the economy.

## CAMPAIGN GIVE LIFE TO YOUR RIGHTS

The dissemination of social laws and their application in society are a fundamental task of the State, which is managed through the Vice Ministry of

Communication; For this reason, after the recovery of democracy, the Dale Vida a Tus Derechos campaign was relaunched, which contemplates the following laws:

- Law 348 to guarantee women a life free of violence
- Law 045 against racism and all forms of discrimination.
- Comprehensive Law 263 against human trafficking and smuggling.
- Law 259 on the control of the sale of alcoholic beverages
- General Law 223 for people with disability.
- General Law 369 of adults greater.
- Law 548 code for girls, boys and adolescents.
- Law 603 family code.
- Youth Law 342.
- National Sports Law 804.
- Law 700 for the defense of animals against acts of cruelty and mistreatment.
- Law 755 on comprehensive waste management.
- Law 264 of the national citizen security system “for a safe life”.

Before the Coup d'état, the Dale Vida a Tus Derechos campaign was comprehensively addressed. In the first instance, the obligation to allocate spaces for dissemination was created, and in the second instance, the obligation was lifted, continuing with the dissemination. With the new Government, the Dale Vida a Tus Derechos campaign is relaunched, through an alliance with the national communication media, which voluntarily allocate specific spaces in their radio, television, written and Social Networks schedules.

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### State Media

The government regime established by Janine Áñez after the breakdown of the rule of law, in November 2019, revived the violation of human rights. One of those violations was the silencing of state media, restricting freedom of expression. But the damage was not only at the level of the symbolic production of the state media, but also a good part of the infrastructure was destroyed.

It is estimated that more than 3 million people were restricted in their right to information in the most critical period of the pandemic.
The native indigenous peoples lost their right to information in native languages because 86 radio stations distributed country's indigenous throughout the territories were silenced.

The strategies executed by the state media between 2020 and 2021 are in development and achieved a relative repositioning of them in public opinion, which can be verified in the reach of the social networks of each state media, considering that the global communication trend it targets the web rather than the traditional format.

## BOLIVIAN AGENCY OF ABI INFORMATION

The Bolivian Information Agency (ABI) began its transmissions on February 6, 1996, through the Jatha agency's telematic network system, sending emails and faxes to newspapers, radio stations, and television channels.
In 1998 he ventured into the internet with his own website. ABI offers free services of immediate information on government management and of multinational interest, in real time, through multimedia resources. For this reason, it becomes a benchmark for the state media system with an impact on private national and international media.

and

ABI was part of an international network of news agencies, managing to hold an international meeting in La Paz, Bolivia, in 2015, which opened an important place for it in the Latin American region along with Argentina, Cuba, Venezuela, Paraguay, Peru and Brazil. .
During the de facto government, there was a resounding change in the informative narrative, information on acts of corruption that are now public knowledge was censored.

As of 2021, with the entire journalistic team, ABI responded to the communication needs of management. The identity was recovered with a new digital platform and new digital formats of journalism.

For a better international positioning, agreements were made with international agencies such as Sputnick (Russia), Telam (Argentina), Europapress (Europe) and Xinua (China). The participation of columnists and collaborators was also opened on various topics that today reach more than 30 analysts.

The journalists attended the training processes to strengthen the communication and journalistic capacities of the staff both in the "Health, Communication and State" course, as well as the workshops on human rights. Finally, ABI won the first prize in the journalism contest. Asoban's digital economy.

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### Newspaper Now the Town

In 2009 the newspaper Cambio was born, as the press organ of the Plurinational State of Bolivia. In 2019 the

Áñez's unconstitutional government refounded it as a newspaper "Bolivia" and in 2021, the government of President Luis Alberto Arce Catacora relaunched it under the name "Ahora El Pueblo", in homage to the newspaper founded by the socialist leader Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz . The form was published to disseminate the achievements of government management.

Since the breakdown of the rule of law, in November 2019, one of the violations was censorship and the violation of freedom of expression. In the case of the state newspaper, they changed its name to “Bolivia”, limited its circulation and suspended its printing during the pandemic.

Not only did they violate the rights of the public to access truthful and timely information about the disease, corruption, massacres, persecution, detention, etc., but they also caused economic damage to the newspaper by not selling the print run, not selling advertising, and not Subscription delivery.

Under these conditions, the newspaper was transferred to the new management in November 2020, when the institutional and financial reconstruction of the state media began. In the first instance, the restructuring of personnel was undertaken, which gave the newspaper a new content, changing the narrative from the de facto regime to a democratic government with three priorities: public health, economic reconstruction and the recovery of the Rule of Law. By May 1, 2021, Supreme Decree 4499 was approved to change the name of the newspaper to "Ahora El Pueblo", which gave it a programmatic and commercial boost that reached the media's social networks, allowing more visibility and incidence.

Given the characteristics of the printed newspaper, from 2022, the great challenge will consist of maintaining the paper edition 7 days a week and 365 days a year. Its goal is to reach the entire country, increase communication products (offprints). Due to its printed nature, the newspaper is an ideal support for the publication of journalistic investigations in the form of a chapter and collectible reprint, with an aesthetic and modern graphic design.

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### New Homeland Radio

The origin of Red Patria Nueva is the historical Radio Illimani, founded on July 15, 1933 (Guerra del Chaco). At the beginning of the Democratic and Cultural Revolution in 2006, the radio was refounded under the name "Patria Nueva" with a national reach, via satellite and frequencies belonging to the nine departments. For this, important state investments were made in order to increase the power and audience in AM and FM.

In its facet of traditional media, the radio "Patria Nueva" occupies a prominent place in the state media system. The informative immediacy, the participation and social inclusion, the transmission in real time, among others, constitute virtues that maintain the validity of the medium. The characteristic of the radio is the magic produced by the sounds, music and images that the radio operators can generate. With these powerful tools, radio becomes a fundamental medium to tell the stories of the process of change through the diversity of voices from all over the country. These stories show the transformations that Bolivia experienced throughout the historical processes, in which victories, denunciations, joys and sadness of the peoples of the Plurinational State are noted in their long journey.

In the 11 months of that coup regime, there was a lack of maintenance of the radio equipment, causing the burning of transmitter plates that silenced the AM range. The website, which already had 1 million followers, was also taken down. These restrictions meant the violation of the right to communication, information and education.

During 2021, work was done to strengthen coverage in La Paz and the interior of the country; professional training courses were developed; journalistic genres were diversified; and they participated in journalism contests, obtaining 4 awards on issues of prevention of violence against women and the LGBTI population.

In the modernizing plane of the radio, the presence and incidence of its social networks was strengthened; a new logo and a new website were launched. This new digital platform paved the way for the global trend of the podcast as a new radio format. This format allows the production with many resources of topics in journalistic or playful genres, in a capitular way or by episodes.

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(Spotify platform, for example) and easily accessible on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and other networks.

During the present management "Patria Nueva" managed to broadcast 52 different programs, which are the result of the following actions: 2020 program contest that diversified social sectors; management of co-productions that complement information and interviews; and own creation of journalists.
Two historical educational radio soap operas about Domitila Barrios de Chungara and people with disabilities were also broadcast. Unpublished events such as the La Paz International Book Fair were broadcast and the political humor program “Parodias” was created. The radio also joined the diffusion of Bolivia Educa, a radio education program unpublished in the Bolivian state media.
To strengthen its contents, agreements were also made with the Sputnick news agency to disseminate its international report; CELAG's La Pizarra program and public media from RED ALBA TCP, with whom content and interviews were coordinated on a daily basis.

In terms of programming, the Plurinational News was launched, a chain between Red Patria Nueva”, Kawsachun Coca and Red de Radios de los Pueblos Originarios.
Other allied radios pick up fragments of the program such as Radio Caranavi, Seo TV, Radio Bartolina, among others.

### Radio Network of Original Peoples; The Towns in the Bicentennial

In 2006, together with the process of change, the Radios of the Original Peoples were born with the purpose of expanding the participation and social inclusion of the peoples in the communication of the country. In the government of former President Evo Morales, public policies for the democratization of communication were promoted, such as the Political Constitution of the State, which in article 107 establishes "The State will support the creation of community media in equal conditions and opportunities".

Likewise, in article 106, it is recognized "The State guarantees the right to communication and the right to information of Bolivians."

Article 7 of the CPE also constitutionalizes the rights of the native peasant indigenous peoples.
Article 30 of the General Law on Telecommunications Information and Communication Technologies DS 1391 of October 24, 2012, art. 17 Inc. C) indicates that the media with a character “c) Social Community: Natural persons, social organizations, cooperatives and associations, whose function is educational, participatory, social, representative of their community and their cultural diversity are beneficiaries of frequencies. , that promotes their values and specific interests, that do not pursue profit and broadcasting services are accessible to the community. With these legal backgrounds, the System of Radios of Original Peoples was established, in different stages, modality and investments of the Bolivian State.

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During the 14 years of the Movimiento Al Socialismo (MAS) government, there were more than 100 radio stations in the national territory, in rural, urban and intermediate municipalities, with a diversity of native languages, expressing the diverse cultures and realities of the Indigenous villages. Said Radio System materializes the democratization of communication and the collective exercise of the right to communication and information.

In the deployment of state violence of the Áñez regime, 71 radios of the RPOs Systems were silenced. Some of them were burned, destroyed and dismantled, affecting not only the broadcast of the signal, but also the right to work, communication and information of large sectors of rural areas and intermediate cities.

The return of the Rule of Law with President Luis Alberto Arce Catacora, in 2020, made it possible to restore those rights lost by the original peasant Indigenous peoples. During the 2021 administration, a technical recovery plan for the radios was executed, reinstalling the equipment where possible. This operation made it possible to reach more than 80 radio stations under regular transmission conditions. It was possible to rehire 56 custodians-correspondents for the production of radio material and delivery to the mother radio station Vanguardia, located in the city of La Paz. The programming was reconstructed with the inclusion of regional news in native languages. The RPOs also joined the Bolivia Educa distance education program. In order to amplify the informative line of the Bolivian State, the morning channel was established together with Red Patria Nueva and Kawsachun Coca.

Among the management difficulties, the lack of allocation of items for technical personnel, allocation of assets, allocation of cell phones and credit, good internet service, transportation for journalists, and acquisition of spare parts and new equipment for radios are pointed out.

### Outlook 2021-2025

From the perspective of the PDES and the PEM, the state media must prepare to become the official media of the Bicentennial of the Homeland, with a modern multimedia journalistic structure, a high level of public and political incidence, a combined model of state subsidy and commercial sustainability. , and gender equality in its different levels.

The path of the coming years, within the strategies of communication policies, are the main axes of work of the National Government, which will be made known to the entire population, in different formats and communication supports, to complement the mandate of guaranteeing the right to information. Likewise, it is expected that in the following years the democratization of the guideline will be expanded and it will be established as a communication policy in favor of guaranteeing the right to communication and information of all Bolivians.

The Agency plans to become a stable multimedia that allows the uninterrupted dissemination of news and other interactive, transmedia and other materials on the progress of the Plurinational State and the goals achieved in the Bicentennial. It is about developing several simultaneous narratives through its different digital platforms "in real time" (web page, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube and Telegram).

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The Newspaper with the main guidelines (special offprints and social networks) must become the press organ of the Bicentennial, present in all mobilizations, events, companies and public institutions.

Red Patria Nueva has the challenge of strengthening the strategic pillars in the formation of the team, diverse programming, social networks and commercial aspects to guarantee its sustainability. By the year 2025, the radio will carry the Voices of the Bicentennial, with an inclusive vision of the social and cultural diversity of the Plurinational State. The voices of the stories that transformed the country with their work, their hope, their struggle, etc.

Starting in 2022, the RPOs System will face the challenge of strengthening its institutional, budgetary structure and media coverage. On the agenda awaits the signing of inter-institutional agreements with municipalities that agree to contribute to the operation and maintenance of each radio.
It remains to implement an advertising fee that allows the system to generate its own income for recurring expenses.

At the same time, the production of radio content in the era of the podcast format and the technologies of social networks will be the great challenges to be combined in the daily task of communication. By the year 2025, the system will carry the slogan "Bicentennial of the Peoples", with a vision of historical depth, from the colony to decolonization, from exclusion to inclusion, from the beggar State to the Plurinational and industrialized State. The peoples who transformed the country with their sacrifice, their work, their struggle, etc. They will be the protagonists of the stories of the Bicentennial, which will contribute in the Battle of Ideas to counteract the media siege of government management.

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### *2.1.2.5 Autonomous Management*

Bolivia was, for almost all of its history, a colonial creature, marked by the reproduction of perverse schemes of colonial power where a few believed they were the owners of the country and superior to the vast majority of our country.

These minorities have historically used power to plunder the country's resources and deliver the wealth, in a servile manner, to transnational capital.

But our history is also marked by insurrections and courageous rebellions by our peoples, by their popular organizations that, with a deep sense of dignity, knew how to fight and resist the elite groups that wanted to subdue them.

At the beginning of this century, in the year 2000 with the Water War and in 2003 with the Gas War, it was once again the popular resistance that marked uprisings and struggles against the measures of neoliberal politicians who sought to deliver the resources of the homeland to the interests of foreign capital to the detriment of our people.

At that time we received a Bolivia subjected to a deep economic crisis that was marked by racist and discriminatory logic. When everything seemed against us and they wanted us to believe that the only way out for the future of Bolivia was to continue handing over the country's natural resources to transnational companies, hand in hand with the people they made respect for the dignity and national sovereignty, the natural resources of all Bolivians were nationalized and we began to build stability and economic prosperity.

Nationalization, in addition to giving Bolivia dignity and sovereignty, was the basis for building an economic transformation that got us out of the crisis and gave stability to our people. The transformation of our change process was very profound; We rebelled as a people against the colonial power structures held by the republic, and together with our popular organizations of the countryside and the city, Bolivia was refounded, thus building a free, independent, sovereign, democratic, intercultural, decentralized Plurinational Community State and with autonomies as expressed in our Political Constitution of the State.

With lies as a recurring instrument to attack the process of change, the right-wing government and popular organizations staged a sinister coup that was revealed over time.

The year that the coup forces ruled was catastrophic; they tried to destroy the Plurinational State; And so once again we find ourselves in a Bolivia in crisis, without a north in the fight against the pandemic and with the worst economic indicators since 2006.

The coup forces showed us that it is very easy to destroy what the people had to build with great effort. It showed us that in a year they destroyed the economy, health, the autonomies and tried to trample on the organizations and intimidate our people.

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The people's vote gave our President Luis Arce, the process of change and its popular organizations the responsibility of restoring stability and dignity to our Plurinational State.

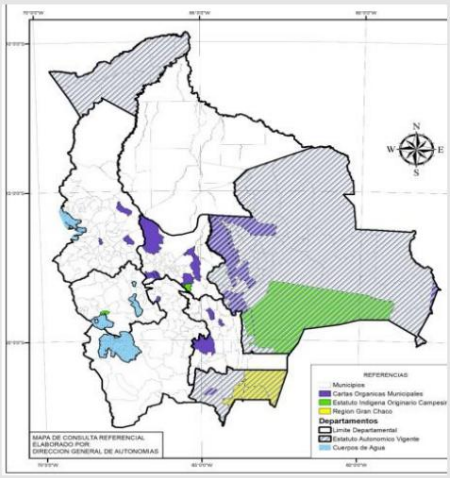
One of the most profound transformations that our Government is resuming is resuming the transformation from the Centralist State to a State with departmental, municipal, indigenous and regional Autonomies.

The Autonomies are the State model from which we seek to bring the State closer to the people, with a National Government, Subnational Governments and Indigenous, Native Peasant Autonomies that work in a coordinated manner and create synergy for compliance with the Economic and Social Development Plan .

This autonomous process that is being implemented in our Plurinational State today has as its objective in the Vice-Ministry of Autonomies the: "Promote the development and execution of intercultural public policies for the reconstitution of the NPIOCs, based on the exercise of the right to self-determination, plurality , unity and pluralism of the State; with strengthened Autonomous Territorial Entities, based on the articulating, inclusive and participatory autonomous model within the framework of the Comprehensive Policy for Territorial and Urban Organization".

The Vice Ministry of Autonomies, within the framework of its attributions and powers, complied with different activities such as support and accompaniment to the processes of
Municipal Organic Letters and
Autonomous Statutes (institutional regulations of the Entities
Municipal and Autonomous Territorial departmental); all processes for the homologation of the delimitation of

## MUNICIPALITIES WITH LETTERS ORGANIC AND STATUTES AUTONOMOUS




## MUNICIPALITIES WITH LETTERS ORGANIC AND STATUTES AUTONOMOUS

| DEPARTMENTO | STATUTES DEPARTMENTS. | CARDS ORGANICAS | STATUS COUGH AIOC | STATUTES REGIONAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| cochabamba | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| holy Cross | 1 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| Peace | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Tarija | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Chuquisthere | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| potosi | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Oruro | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| beni | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Pando | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **TOTAL** | **3** | **24** | **7** | **1** |

Source: Vice Ministry of Autonomies - UADM

The map and chart show us the total number of organic charters and autonomous statutes by department from the approval of the Political Constitution of the State to date.

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urban areas presented by the Municipal Governments and the Native Indigenous Campesino, who need to formalize their urban areas, this being an important instrument to address urban management.

Another accomplished task is the granting of legal personalities to non-profit civil entities (NGOs, foundations and social organizations). Finally, according to the CPE, administrative procedures are developed and executed for the delimitation, creation and modification of territorial units. of the State, in addition to supporting and accompanying the consolidation of Autonomy and Self-government as an exercise of the self-determination of the nations and native indigenous peoples of peasants and the conformation of their regions.

In 2021, the Vice Ministry of Autonomies reactivates the National Council of Autonomies, promoting dialogue and coordination regarding the implementation of the National Vaccination Plan and strengthening the fight against COVID 19, the implementation of the PDES, preparation of the PTDI and PGTC among others no less important. Finally, the National Summit of Rural Indigenous Indigenous Autonomy was developed to strengthen the capacities of the executive, administrative, legislative and jurisdictional authorities of the GAIOCs entities.

In the 2021 administration, we re-installed the National Council of Autonomies, we resumed the implementation of the Indigenous, Native, Peasant Autonomies and its development agenda, we worked to articulate efforts with sub-national authorities to coordinate actions related to the pandemic and the implementation of the PDES . The path of the implementation of the autonomies that the de facto government wanted to erase is resumed, for which the Vice-Ministry of Autonomies has been carrying out different activities in:

### Departmental and municipal autonomy

The **Municipal Organic Charters** and **Autonomous Statutes** are the basic institutional norms of the municipal and departmental autonomous territorial entities respectively, of a rigid nature, strict compliance and agreed content, recognized and protected by the CPE as an integral part of the legal system, which expresses the will of its inhabitants, defines their rights and duties, establishes the public institutions of the Autonomous Government, their powers, their financing, the procedures through which the autonomous bodies are developed.

They serve to improve the exercise of autonomy, as well as so that all the inhabitants of the municipality and department can know their rights and obligations. It helps to rescue the identity and customs, direct the actions, the vision of development that is sought for the autonomous entity.

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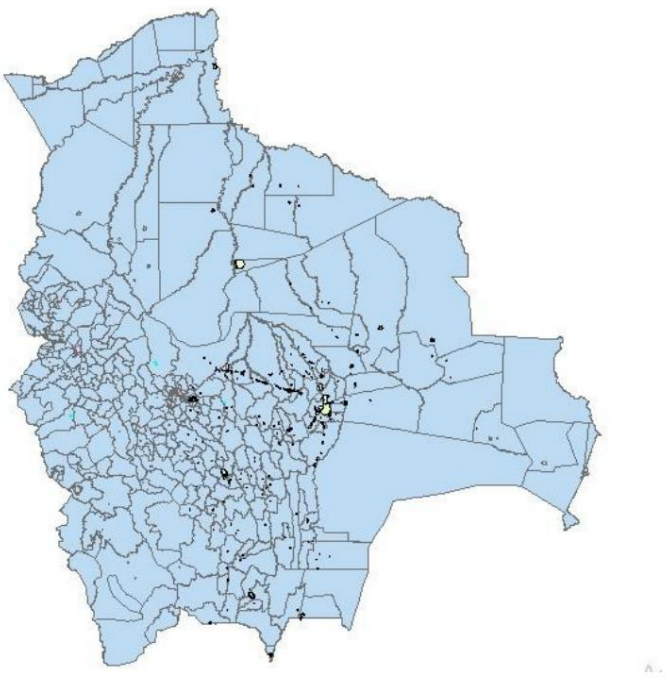
| ACTIVITIES | 2019 | 2020 | 2021* | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Support and administrative technical sessions of the National Council of Autonomies (CNA). | 5 | | 1 | **6** |
| Technical assistance from GADs and GAMs. | 62 | 4 | 29 | **95** |
| Technical assistance to strengthen associations | 2 | | 2 | **4** |
| Assistance to technical meetings for the coordination of normative projects issued by the plurinational legislative assembly, executive body, Unit for the Analysis of Social and Economic Policies and legislative bodies GAM's and/ or GAD's. | Four. Five | 10 | 24 | **79** |
| Technical assistance autonomous statutes and organic letters | 9 | | 6 | fifteen |
| Short guide for the training of new authorities. | | | 1 | **1** |
| Address conflicts of governance of GAM's and GAD's. | eleven | 16 | | **27** |
| Sectoral coordination council. | 2 | 3 | 3 | **8** |

## Urban areas and metropolization

Attention is carried out at the request of procedures for Homologation of urban area delimitation presented by the Autonomous Municipal Governments and Autonomous Indigenous Indigenous Campesino Governments, advice is given at different stages of the process and support for initiatives for the creation and operation of metropolitan regions to At the national level, in accordance with the current legal framework, once these procedures have been completed, the Autonomous Municipal Governments and Indigenous Native Campesinos will be able to generate their own resources and the beneficiaries will be able to initiate the corresponding procedure to access their ownership rights. The tables show the homologations of areas urban in the period 2019-2021 and activities carried out.

HE

## LOCATION OF APPROVED URBAN AREAS



Source: Vice Ministry of Autonomies - UAUM

| DEPARTMENTS | HOMOLOGATION OF AREAS URBAN 42 |
|---|---|
| Cochabamba | |
| Santa Cruz | 58 |
| Peace | 49 |
| Tarija | 3 |
| chuquisaca | eleven |
| potosi | twenty |
| Oruro | 8 |
| beni | 10 |
| Pando | 3 |
| **TOTAL** | **203** |

*Cut to November 2021

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## Limits and territorial organization

According to the Political Constitution of the State "Bolivia is territorially organized into departments, provinces, municipalities and original indigenous peasant territories", in this context the Vice Ministry of Autonomies through the Limits and Organization Unit

Territorial has the objective of establishing and executing the administrative procedures for the delimitation, creation and modification of the territorial units of the Plurinational State of

Bolivia within the framework of the democratic will of the inhabitants through the conciliation of the neighboring ones, in this sense through the Unit of Limits and Territorial Organization is carried out:

• Calculation of distribution factors carried out for the allocation of tax co-participation resources for the delimitation, creation and modification of territorial units and native indigenous peasant autonomies. • Technical and legal assistance to the departmental directorates of dependent limits of the autonomous departmental or municipal governments for cases of inter or intra-departmental procedure. •Attention to requirements regarding alert monitoring and/or resolution of inter or intra-departmental conflicts. •Conduction of training workshops and technical assistance on the regulatory framework of delimitation to the new authorities and technical teams of the departmental and municipal autonomous governments. • Administration of the national coverage of limits and territorial units of the State • Densification of the geodetic network linked to the margin network for the precise measurement of inter and intra-departmental limits • Territorial Units codified and assigned for registration in the System of Territorial Organization in the intradepartmental, interdepartmental.

processes and

Likewise, there are 5 GAIOC's constituted and in full exercise, the following illustration shows their location

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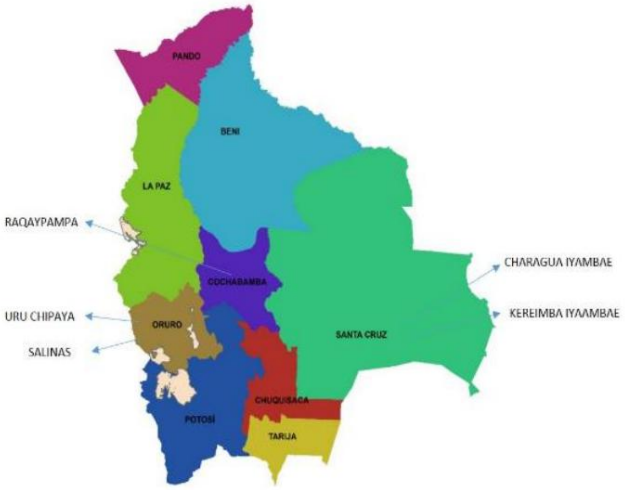
### Location of GAIOC'S (Governments self employed Indigenous Original Farmer)




Source: Vice Ministry of Autonomies - UARI

All activities are essential to consolidate the autonomous system in the Plurinational State of Bolivia; For this reason, for the period 2021-2025, new objectives have been set; The following objectives should be taken into account: • Comprehensively strengthen the process of Peasant

Original Indigenous Autonomies throughout the national territory to achieve the exercise of rights within the framework of the Political Constitution of the Plurinational State. • Promote the development and urban management instruments for the application of conurbano and metropolitan urban policies in the country's municipalities. • Propose and promote policies of democratic institutional development and governance for the Autonomous Departmental, Regional and Municipal Governments, in order to advance in the implementation of their processes.

## REGIONAL AUTONOMY AND NATIVES

One of the main objectives is to support and accompany the consolidation of Autonomy and Self-government as an exercise of self-determination of native peasant nations and indigenous peoples and formation of regions, within the framework of current regulations, in this context the following is carried out:

### REGIONAL AUTONOMIES AND NATIVES

| Activities | 2019 | 2020 | 2021* | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Attention of access requirements to the AIOCs and Regional Autonomy (AR.) | 30 | 10 | 60 | 100 |
| Attention of requirements processes implementation and consolidation of the AIOCs | fifteen | 7 | 30 | 52 |
| Attention to requirements for the operation of the GAIOC and Regional | 5 | 2 | 7 | 14 |
| Attention of requirements on territorial management processes of GAIOCs/AIOCs and regional | 2 | 1 | 5 | 8 |
| Attention of requirements creation processes and management of IOCs and Regional Municipal Districts. | 3 | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| Attention of certification of requirements of ancestral territoriality of the TIOCs and Municipalities that process their access to the AIOC. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Technical assistance and topics developed | 48 | 18 | 95 | 161 |

Source: Vice Ministry of Autonomies -* Cut to November 2021

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within the framework of public management.

- Activate and propose policies, norms and provisions that allow an orderly process of delimitation of interdepartmental and intradepartmental territorial units within the framework of conciliation and the democratic will of the inhabitants. • Coordinate and accompany the implementation of public policies, to

prevent and/or solve conflicts under a territorial approach in all departments. • Implement virtual systems and other mechanisms to expedite the processes in charge of the vice-ministry in order to generate own resources and optimize national regional management.

## Legal personalities

The legal personality of an entity is the identity of recognition of a group of people who are grouped or associated to form an entity that represents them.

The Vice Ministry of Autonomies, through the Legal Entities unit, in accordance with current regulations, has the function of registering and recognizing the legal status of non-profit civil entities, NGOs, foundations and social organizations that carry out activities in more than two departments. and whose activities are non-financial, for which attention is paid to requests from:

**Legal Personalities (2019 – 2021).**

| Activities | 2019 | 2020 | 2021* | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reservation requests and name verification. | 136 | 172 | 267 | 575 |
| Applications for granting and registration of legal entities. | 57 | 51 | 102 | 210 |
| Applications for legal personality name registration | 103 | 27 | | 130 |
| Requests for adaptation to Law No. 351. | 49 | twenty | fifteen | 84 |
| Requests to modify the bylaws and/or internal regulations. | 4 | 1 | 5 | 10 |
| Issuance of ministerial resolutions granting legal personality. | 28 | twenty | | 48 |
| Issuance of supreme resolutions granting legal personality. | 3 | | | 3 |
| Issuance of ministerial resolutions of adaptation to Law No. 351. | 4 | 7 | | eleven |

Source: Vice Ministry of Autonomies - UPJ * Cut to November 2021

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***2.1.2.6 Special Projects Unit*** The Special Projects Unit - UPRE, was created by Supreme Decree No. 29091, of April 4, 2007, with the purpose of functionally supporting both the logistical, technical and operational part of special projects. promoted by the President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

The main functions of the UPRE are:

- Support efforts to implement special projects at the municipal, regional and social levels. • Contribute to the definition, design and implementation of projects in favor of municipalities and other entities that require it.

- Evaluate, systematize and follow up on the execution of special projects. • Coordinate with the entities responsible for executing these special projects. • Cooperate in the supervision and control of projects and programs

The financing promoted by UPRE is aimed at permanent support to the Autonomous Territorial Entities (ETA's), contributing to the development of strategic sectors for children, youth and citizens with projects in the areas of education, health, sports, production, road infrastructure. and others.

The execution of the projects is carried out by direct administration (by the UPRE as executing entity) and delegated administration (entrusting the execution of the project to the beneficiary, in most cases to the Municipalities), this last modality being the majority, where the Financing consists of making transfers of resources to the Autonomous Departmental Governments and Autonomous Municipal Governments for the execution of projects; Likewise, public-private projects are executed. From 2011 to 2020, UPRE financed 5,508 projects with an investment of 14,990 million bolivianos

Of the total projects, during the years 2011 to 2019, 5,474 projects were financed with an amount of 14,955 million Bolivians, constituting 99.8% of the financing of the total invested from the years 2011 to 2020. In the management of the De Facto Government ( year 2020) only 34 projects were financed for a value of 35 million bolivianos, constituting only 0.2% of the investment of the total financed since 2011. Of all the projects financed from 2011 to 2020, attention to the Education, Health (together with the Sports sector) and Productive (including road infrastructure) sectors, which covered 85.4% of the total investment; This achievement contributed to the reduction of poverty and the improvement of the situation

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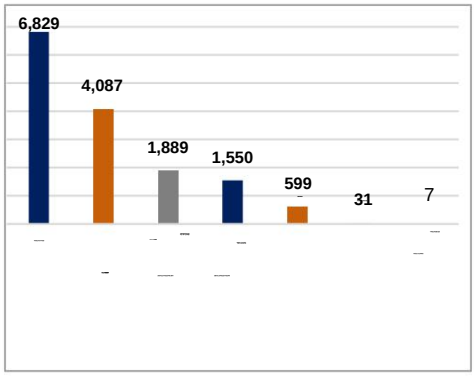
economy of the country, especially until the year 2019

In 2020, as can be seen from the data, investment in new projects was minimal.

**Projects financed by beneficiary area (2011-2020)**

| SECTOR | OD No. PROJECTS | AMOUNT IN BS % |
|---|---|---|
| EDUCATION | 3181 | 6,828,654,343 46% |
| HEALTH AND SPORTS | 1,209 | 4,086,547,765 27% |
| PRODUCTIVE AND INFRASTRUCTURE ROAD | 396 | 1,888,761,918 13% |
| INFRASTRUCTURE SOCIAL | 479 | 1,549,786,249 10% |
| Armed Forces | 215 | 598,709,792 4% |
| IRRIGATION | 23 | 31,081,998 0% |
| SANITATION ESSENTIAL | 5 | 6,736,989 0% |
| TOTALS | 5,508 | 14,990,279,054 100% |

**Investment in special projects by sector (2011-2020)**




For the year 2022, efforts have been made to guarantee the economic resources directed to the conclusion of all the projects in execution and with outstanding debts. At the same time, within the framework of the economic reactivation guidelines, financing will continue for new special projects, prioritizing economics for productive projects, education projects, and health projects.

resources

## EDUCATION

From 2011 to 2020, 6,829 million bolivianos were invested, the investment was oriented to the construction, expansion, renovation of infrastructure and education in the 9 apartments. from the country. Investment in the construction of 796 educational units, 767 blocks of classrooms, 723 sheds for multifunctional courts, educational modules, expansion of 32 Higher Education Institutes, 79 boarding school infrastructures for students and other projects.

160

## HEALTH AND SPORTS

4,087 million bolivianos were invested in 1,209 projects. In health, it focused on the construction, renovation and expansion of 234 health infrastructures; within which we have the construction of 112 health centers, 50 health posts, 3 first-level hospitals, 10 second-level hospitals, 2 third-level hospitals, 1 Oncology Hospital and the investment to expand infrastructure in 27 hospital centers , 10 housing projects for doctors and other projects.

## PRODUCTIVE AND ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

1,889 million bolivianos were invested in 396 projects, 279 million in 199 productive projects: construction of 150 markets, 1 industrial park, 7 livestock projects, 2 mining projects and other projects. In road infrastructure, 610 million Bolivians, under construction of 128 vehicular bridges, improvement of 14 streets, 28 paving projects, an airport infrastructure, paving of streets and avenues and other specific projects.

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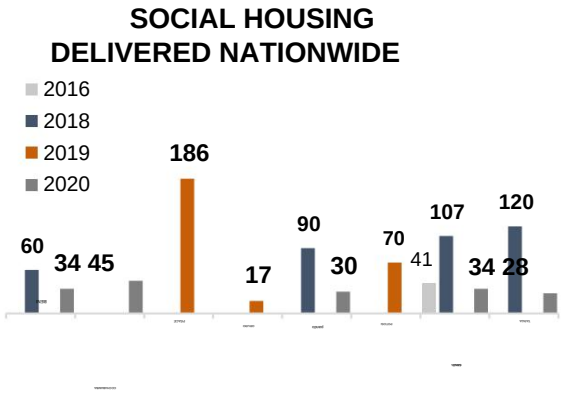
***2.1.2.7 Executing Unit of the National Solidarity and Equity Fund*** Article 2 of Law No. 3925 creates the National Solidarity and Equity Fund in favor of people with disabilities; The Plurinational State of Bolivia guarantees at all levels the right to special programs and projects for dignified and adequate housing for people with disabilities.

Among the main functions:

- Contribute to the definition, implementation, review, execution, supervision, control and monitoring of programs and projects for the benefit of disabled people. • Establish coordination mechanisms with public and private entities whose responsibility is care for people with disabilities.
- Implement action mechanisms that make information transparent to society and specifically to organizations of people with disabilities on the technical and budgetary execution of FNSE programs and projects. Social housing projects have an Inter-Institutional Framework Agreement between the MPR, MOPSV and AEVivienda, whose purpose is to establish the general conditions and parameters to establish the necessary relationship for the execution of social housing programs and/or projects throughout the territory. for disabilities, which will be executed by AEVivienda, through the signing of specific co-financing agreements with the EU-FNSE.

to people with

During the 2020 term, it was planned to carry out projects for housing solutions for people with disabilities, which were not managed. In the 2021 term, within the framework of the Economic Reactivation Plan, the aforementioned projects were made viable after the corresponding evaluation.




For the Socio-Community Education Program at home for people with disabilities, the EU-FNSE has developed the distance baccalaureate program, complemented by the Ministry of Education, Health and Sports and Justice, whose objective is to generate opportunities for humanistic technical educational training for people with disabilities who for biological and/or psychological reasons are unable to attend institutions or educational centers and exercise their right to access education with relevance, equal opportunities and equal conditions.

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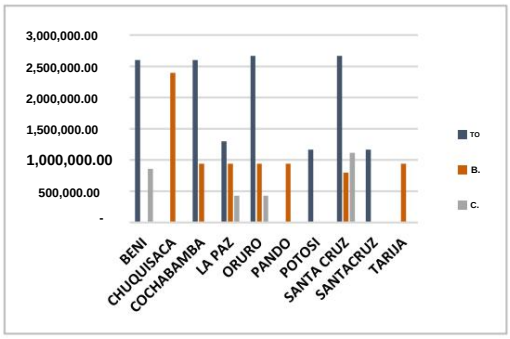
**Health programs** In terms of health, the Health Strengthening Program was implemented, with the execution of 30 biopsychosocial habilitation and rehabilitation centers for people with disabilities nationwide.

**"A"= 16,345** disabled people approx.

**"B"= 3,118** disabled people approx.

**"C"= 3,179** disabled people approx.




The classification or categorization of each center is defined according to the size of the municipality, that is: Large (A), Medium (B) and Small (C).

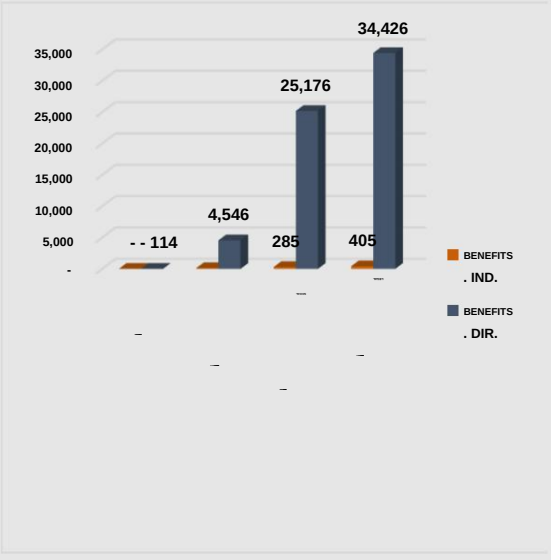
**Productive economic programs** The EU-FNSE contributes to the preparation, monitoring and implementation of programs and projects in the productive economic sphere of people with disabilities, with the aim of improving the quality of life of the population it serves.

| DEPARTMENT | BENEFICIARY INVESTMENT IN BS | |
|---|---|---|
| COCHABAMBA | 94 | 1,137,208.00 |
| | | |
| PEACE | 177 | 3,461,709.08 |
| NATIONAL | 900 | 8,100,000.00 |
| pando | 17 | 326,098.00 |
| POTOSI | 25 | 329,903.00 |
| SANTA CRUZ | 40 | 1,121,606.00 |
| TOTALS | 1,253 | 14,476,524.08 |

## COORDINATION INTERINSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT

Programs that provide social and legal assistance free of charge to people with disabilities, parents and guardians with quality and warmth are executed at the national level for the full exercise of their rights in society for which legal advice, sponsorship, preparation of memorials, notes, letters, administrative procedures, obtaining birth certificates, identity cards, qualification and requalification to obtain the disability card, home visits to access the different programs and projects.

**PRONASSLE's** objective is to ensure that people with disabilities in Bolivia exercise their rights within the framework of equality, equity and respect; through free legal and social care, which allows an effective inclusion in society, in turn the indirect beneficiary volunteers.



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### 2.1.3 Status of the current situation

In this subtitle, the Organizational Structure (Organizational Chart) of the Ministry of the Presidency will be described, as well as information regarding human resources. The MPR is made up of 4 Vice-Ministries and 1 Staff area, which in turn are made up of Directorates and units according to the following detail:

- Vice Ministry of Government Coordination and Management (VCGG).
  - ÿ General Directorate of Plurinational Legislative Management. (DGGLP) o Constitutional Analysis Unit o Parliamentary Management and Monitoring Unit ÿ General Directorate of Plurinational Public Management. (DGGPP) o Public Management Unit o Departmental Unit for Government Coordination

- Vice Ministry of Coordination with Social Movements and Civil Society (VCMSSC).
  - ÿ General Directorate for Coordination with Social Movements and Civil Society. (DGCMSSC) or Social Demand Management Unit. o National Monitoring and Analysis Unit o Strengthening Unit for Social Organizations o Technical Support Unit for Public Social Policy ÿ Technical Secretariat of the Ayllus in Peace

- Vice Ministry of Autonomies (VA).
  - ÿ General Directorate of Autonomies. (DGA) or Departmental and Municipal Autonomies Unit or Urban Areas and Metropolization Unit ÿ General Directorate of Territorial Organization (DGOT) or Regional and Indigenous Autonomies Unit or Limits and Territorial Organization Unit ÿ Legal Personalities Unit

- Vice Ministry of Communication (VC).
  - ÿ General Directorate of Communication Policies (DGPC) o Social Networks Unit o Communication Strategies Unit o Government Information Unit ÿ General Directorate of Communication Management (DGSF) o State Media Unit o District Units o ENTB in Liquidation

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- Staff •

Private Secretary of the President • Military House • Chief of Staff of the President • Chief of Staff • General Directorate of Planning • General Directorate of Administrative Affairs

o Human Resources Unit o Information and Communication Technologies Unit o Administrative Unit o Financial Unit

• General Directorate of Legal Affairs or Legal Analysis Unit or Legal Management Unit or Agrarian Advisory Unit or General Archive and Institutional Memory Unit

• Government Information Analysis Unit • Foreclosed Assets Administration Unit • Community Action and Solidarity Management Unit • Social Communication Unit • Transparency and Anti-Corruption Unit • Internal Audit Unit

- Special Projects Unit (UPRE)
- Executing Unit of the National Solidarity and Equity Fund (UE-FNSE)
- Official Gazette of Bolivia (GOB)
- Analysis unit

The Organizational Structure (Organizational Chart) of the Ministry of the Presidency is presented below:

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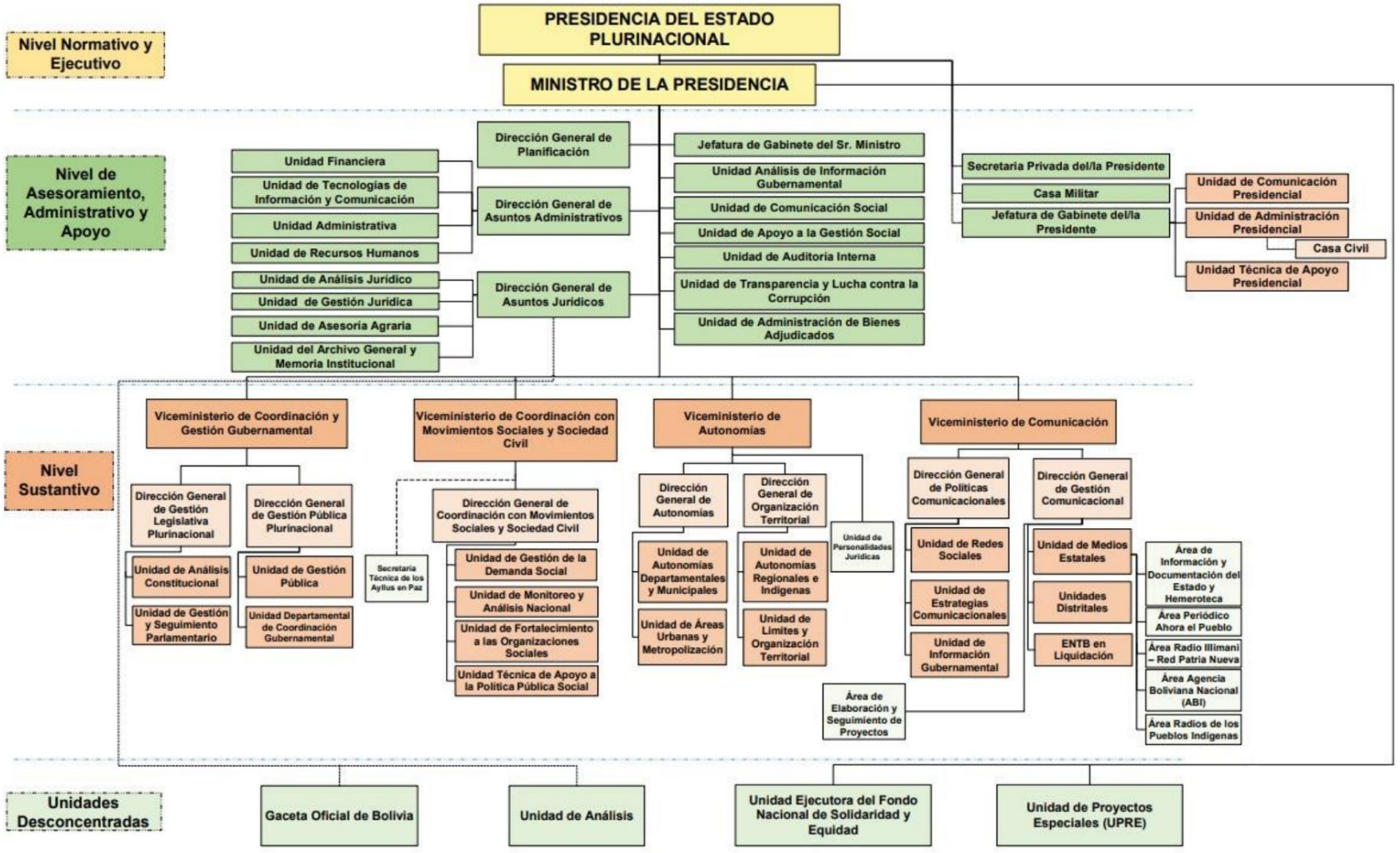
### *2.1.3.1 Organizational Structure (Organizational Chart)*



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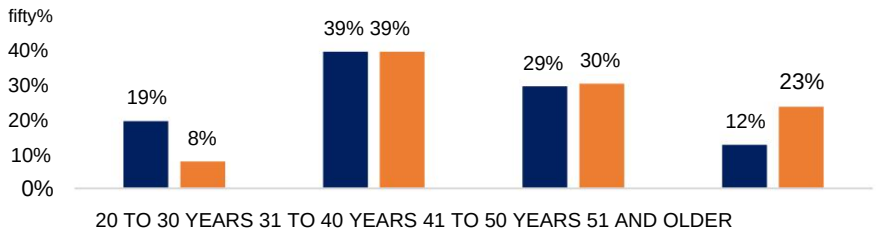
### 2.1.3.2 Human Resources

The public servants of the Ministry of the Presidency constitute the pillars of the transformation of Public Management; Starting in 2006, the concept of **"public servant" was introduced,** a new conception that was born from the service that should be offered to Bolivians and not the traditional bureaucrat, known as "public official".

In this renewal of the conception of the state employee, the participation of young professionals and technicians is important. It is for this reason, that from the possession of our first president, a policy of inclusion of young personnel is promoted in this institution. In the 2021 administration, 27% of the servers were in a range of 20 and 30 years.

**Graph 2: Average Age of MPR Staff - 2021**




**Source and Elaboration:** Human Resources Unit (URH)

### Internship Program

In the 2021 administration, a student internship program was promoted, the program consists of carrying out a set of activities, of a theoretical-practical nature, carried out by final grade students or recently graduated professionals, with the purpose of putting into practice their knowledge, acquire new skills and begin to gain the work experience required in the professional market. In 2021, 35 young people have entered as interns.

**Table 9: Interns incorporated in the MPR-2021**

| MANAGEMENT | NO. THROUGH 35 |
|---|---|
| 2021 | |

**Source and Elaboration:** Human Resources Unit (URH)

In order to carry out the internship program, an agreement was made with the Executive Committee of the Bolivian University, which includes all the public sector universities, the Catholic University and the Military School of Engineering; Likewise, agreements are being made with Private Universities such as UNIVALLE and Public Institutes such as ISEC.

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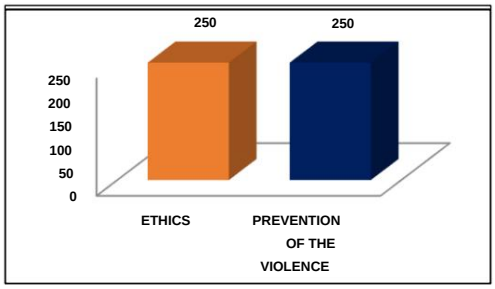
### staff training

Training makes it possible to broaden the knowledge and skills of public servants in general, so that they can perform their duties more efficiently and effectively.

**Graph 3: Number of Public Servants Trained in the 2021 Programmed Courses**

| COURSES 2021 | AMOUNT SERVERS |
|---|---|
| ETHICS | 250 |
| PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE | 250 |




**Source and Elaboration:** Human Resources Unit (URH)

In accordance with current regulations, to exercise public service, training such as Law 1178, Responsibility for Public Function, Public Policies and those that the Ministry of the Presidency managed: Ethics and Violence Prevention must be completed.

### Biosecurity:

Due to the epidemiological situation in the country, biosafety actions were taken:

• Acquisition and endowment of Alcohol.
• Acquisition and supply of biosafety suits. • Acquisition and endowment of Barbijos. • Acquisition of rapid tests (Nasal Antigen). • Fumigation with TH4. • Internal fumigation with Nebulizable DESFAN. • Agreement with Laboratorios Illimani, for a discount on PCR and Elisa tests. • Acquisition of Signage in Elevators. • Acquisition of Dispenser with Gel Alcohol. • Access with Disinfection Chambers (Desfan). • Acquisition of Thermometers in Offices of the President, Minister,
Vice Ministers etc.

**People with Different Abilities** The MPR within public servants has 20 People with different abilities, an aspect that allows compliance with the 4% established in current regulations.

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### 2.1.4 Specific institutional capacities and shortcomings *2.1.4.1*

***Strengths and Weaknesses*** For the formulation of the Institutional Strategic Plan, a tool has been used to detect institutional capacities and shortcomings, it is known by the name of SWOT Analysis (Strengths, Opportunities , Weaknesses and Threats).

### SWOT analysis

It is a methodology for studying the competitive situation of an organization in its environment (external situation) and its internal characteristics (internal situation), in order to determine its Strengths, Opportunities, Weaknesses and Threats.

The internal situation is made up of two controllable factors: Strengths and Weaknesses, while the external situation is made up of two uncontrollable factors: Opportunities and Threats. The SWOT analysis of the MPR is described below:

**Table 10: Internal Analysis of the MPR**

| STRENGTHS | WEAKNESSES |
|---|---|
| • There is a cohesive technical team with a high level of commitment and responsibility, for the fulfillment of management objectives. • The project Support for the management and implementation of the institutional framework of the Rural Indigenous Indigenous Governments (GAIOC) financed by the IDB has been implemented. | • Very low budgetary allocation to face all the management tasks that are generated in the dependencies of the Ministry of the Presidency • There is not enough infrastructure and equipment and the computer equipment must be replaced in a high percentage, among others as spaces for archives and meeting rooms or lack of availability of vehicles to reach different parts of the country. • Centralization of the operational capacity in the political center of the city of La Paz, prevents timely attention to social demands in the rest of the country. • Absence of computerized systems for managing social demand. • Shortage of adequate equipment and technical inputs for monitoring and attending to social demand. |
| • Immediate availability to participate in the activities of different social organizations (Congresses, Tantachawis, Expanded, Meetings and others). • There is regulatory support for the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the entities of the Executive Branch. • Good relationship with the General Secretariats of both Legislative Chambers for coordination in the defense of Law Projects initiated by the Executive Branch, inspection acts and others that are scheduled in Ordinary Sessions of Plenary Chamber Commissions respectively. • Organization of highly reliable physical and digital documentation. • Teamwork and immediate reaction | • Due to the influx of lawsuits, the time is insufficient and limited. • Lack of administrative information (reports, notes, database) from the previous management for the operation and continuity of work within the unit. |
| either in against possible unforeseen events. | • Prohibition to enter the Ordinary Sessions of the Chamber of Deputies. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| • Communication regarding decision making decisions. | • Lack of tests against the Coronavirus for personnel with symptoms of the disease. • Lack of permanent internal training programs that allow the qualification of the staff of the Vice Ministry.<br>• Very slow and delayed bureaucratic processes in the attention of response referrals to Bills to the Legislative Assembly. |

**Table 11: UPRE Internal Analysis**

| STRENGTHS | WEAKNESSES |
|---|---|
| • A lot of experience was acquired in the management of special projects and the weak points are known, such as the need for technical evaluation prior to the approval of a set of departmental project ephemeris. • The of the in teamwork organizational areas of UPRE shows the predisposition to continuous improvement. • There is considerable experience in state projects of the UPRE Authorities. • There is knowledge of flexible and progressive project design mechanisms to provide financing alternatives in post-pandemic times. • The authorities demonstrate an open door policy within the framework of institutional transparency. • The UPRE staff dedicates an average of more than eight hours of work, which shows the willingness to make an effort to attend to pending tasks. • Availability of historical information that allows obtaining analysis to improve specific knowledge of investment projects and reorient future interventions.<br>• The use of new information and communication technologies is contributing to the monitoring and supervision of the works. | • The existing designs of old projects are rigid and with marked differences in similar geographical contexts, it requires standardization and also flexibility in the designs. • Difficulty in compliance with administrative tasks, both in monitoring or project execution by Municipalities with reduced administrative capacity or without experience. • Several signed agreements have not yet been closed due to non-compliance by the beneficiaries and ignorance of the administrative procedures, mostly by the Autonomous Territorial Entities (ETAs). • Several signed agreements have not yet been closed due to the lack of resources available from the beneficiaries to finance the last stages of the project (audits) mostly attributable to the Autonomous Territorial Entities (ETAs). • Non-compliance with the presentation of property rights documents of the construction site for payment of closing forms and consequent non-completion of the work. • Failure to submit environmental licenses in projects that require this requirement. • Failure to submit contracts formalized by the beneficiaries Delegated administration for the execution of works. • Difficulty of compliance of counterparts of the beneficiaries due to not having available financial resources.<br>with |

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| | |
|---|---|
| | • Lack of municipal commitment and budget reserve for the maintenance of the projects. |

**Table 12: EU-FNSE Internal Analysis**

| STRENGTHS | WEAKNESSES |
|---|---|
| • Implementation of programs and projects at the municipal, regional and social level. • Social support care and institutional strengthening, contributing to social programs • Inclusion of people with disabilities, through the implementation of social projects, training, production and housing solutions. | • Incomplete database and messy. • Lack of follow-up, control and monitoring systems for programs and projects. • High staff turnover and temporary staff due to the existence of limited items. |

**Table 13: GOB Internal Analysis**

| STRENGTHS | WEAKNESSES |
|---|---|
| • We are the only entity authorized to publish regulations at the national level • We have trained personnel to meet the stated objectives • The Official Gazette of Bolivia has its own printing press for printing the legal regulations issued by the Executive Branch enact. • The website of the Gazette is massively visited to consult regulations. | • We do not have our own infrastructure for the development of our activities • Although we have our own printing press, this at certain times does not supply the printing of certain material such as compendiums, intellectual property, among others. • Personnel in the Printing Area Reduced • Optimal computer infrastructure to have stability on the website of the Official Gazette of Bolivia |

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## 2.2 External Analysis

### 2.2.1 Opportunities and Threats

**Table 14: MPR External Analysis**

| THREATS • | OPPORTUNITIES • |
|---|---|
| The limitations of the ETA's, social organizations, civil society, to reach the Headquarters of Government, slow down or paralyze some processes. • The existence of some mechanisms within the Ministry of the Presidency and central level entities, which are very bureaucratic or require many days • Very limited capacity to establish a permanent physical institutional presence at the national level. • The agreements signed between the Vice-Ministry of Autonomies and the ETAs do not have a binding nature, which is why the results are of low impact, after the conclusion of the processes. • Fragmentation of the Social Organizations, triggers parallel attention, which affects the relationship with the Vice Ministry. | Predisposition of the technical and administrative team to update for knowledge and manage training and updating programs in work areas of the Vice Ministry, promoted by other instances.<br><br>• Increase in requests for attention and technical assistance, on various issues that fall within the powers of the Vice Ministry.<br><br>• Relationship with NGO's. and other public-private entities, as a means to strengthen and improve inter-institutional coordinated mechanisms, which pave the way towards the achievement of institutional objectives. • Have a solid legal framework that supports all the actions of the Vice Ministry and that allows work on the design and application of standards and instruments that optimize results. |
| • Disinformation and false information through social networks and some media outlets. • Lack of willingness to coordinate with Executive entities to improve efficiency in the preparation of similar products. • Contagion to officials of COVID19 within the Ministry caused discontinuity and/or work overload in the assigned work.<br><br>• Failure to comply with the procedure established in the General Regulations of each Legislative Chamber for requests required by National Assembly Members.<br><br>• Existence of rules that must be reviewed and/or adjusted, because in the current state they slow down some processes, eg Law 2150 of political-administrative units and Law 247 of regularization of property rights over urban real estate intended for housing, among others. | • To continue strengthening the Autonomy Indigenous Originary Campesina continue with another phase of the project financed by the Inter-American Development Bank – IDB<br><br>• The Vice-Ministry for Government Coordination and Management is the only body with the power to coordinate technical, operational and administrative activities between the Plurinational Legislative Assembly and the Executive Branch. • Permanent relationship with national assembly members, benches, Presidencies and technical teams of the Plurinational Legislative Assembly through coordination meetings. • Proactive disposition of social organizations and civil society, allows to strengthen relations with this instance of the government. • Congresses, meetings, summits and other activities of social organizations are scenarios for the |

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| | |
|---|---|
| | identification of information on social demands. • Social networks of social organizations are a reliable source of information. • Mechanisms inter-institutional coordination established for comprehensive treatment of problems presented and/or processes related to regional and territorial management. • Direct coordination with the different instances of the Executive Branch for the attention of the demands and resolution of conflicts of the social organizations and civil society. |

**Table 15: UPRE External Analysis**

| THREATS • | OPPORTUNITIES |
|---|---|
| There is a political intention of the Opposition Government to generate scenarios in the imagination of the population to ignore the legally elected Government and generate chaos. • There are political actors who discredit the works and projects financed or executed by UPRE.<br><br>•Authorities of Autonomous Municipal Departmental Governments contrary to the central Government prevent the management and approval of projects in their territories.<br><br>Autonomous Governments • The Departmental and Municipal Governments have not foreseen nor do they have the necessary resources to conclude with the financing agreements with advanced or completed work.<br><br>• The change of hierarchical authorities can cause delays in the implementation of institutional actions to improve the management of UPRE. | • There is a considerable percentage of the population vaccinated against the Covid 19 Coronavirus, which suggests a less difficult situation to face future waves of contagion and therefore greater openness to economic reactivation activities in the country. • In full escalation of the reactivation of the economy, there is a greater investment budget for projects. • The conclusion of the running projects. • Priority will be given to new projects in key sectors such as production, education and health. • The new management of the Legally Constituted Government already knows in depth the essence of special projects, so it can propose adjustments for improvement. •There is an important set of requests for new projects that are candidates for approval by a higher authority and their consequent technical evaluation for the adequate investment of resources.<br><br>• Enough social and economic statistical information is available to assist in the coherent orientation of the projects. |

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**Table 16: EU-FNSE External Analysis**

| THREATS • | OPPORTUNITIES |
|---|---|
| Little interest shown by other entities for the signing of Agreements for the benefit of the disabled population. of with | • Relationship with Autonomous Departmental Governments and Autonomous • Municipal Governments. • Articulation capacity between the National, departmental and local Government to achieve the implementation of public investment projects. • Formal coordination through the signing of agreements with institutions of the • Executive Branch with regional and departmental presence. |

**Table 17: GOB External Analysis**

| THREATS • | OPPORTUNITIES • |
|---|---|
| The Official Gazette of Bolivia operates with its own resources generated by the sale of its editions and does not have financing from the TGN. • The Official Gazette of Bolivia is vulnerable to the determination of long quarantines, being these quarantines very detrimental for the capture of economic income corresponding to the sales of gazettes, suffering a considerable loss for not being able to carry out the usual marketing work. • Computer piracy and information theft is another of the threats that the Official Gazette of Bolivia has to deal with constantly, both because of the problem of information that is posted on the Page and the physical impressions that we make. • Emergence of some defect in the printing of the Gazette that would mean setbacks in the printing of gazettes. | With the spread of social networks due to the pandemic, the gazette has more opportunities to reach more people interested in learning about the website or purchasing a gazette physically. • You have access to new technologies. •Search for strategic alliances in order to expand the market to new users. •National expansion opportunities. |

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# 3. PREPARATION OF OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES INSTITUTIONAL

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# 3 Institutional Objectives and Strategies

For the elaboration of the document of the Institutional Strategic Plan it is necessary to take into account as a basis the Political Constitution of the State and the political vision of the Ministry of the Presidency, to contribute to the scope of the actions established in the Ministerial Strategic Plan (PEM).

**3.1 General Guidelines** Within the framework of the Political Constitution of the State, Bolivia is constituted as a Unitary Social State of Plurinational Community Law, free, independent, sovereign, democratic, intercultural, decentralized and with autonomy, which guarantees the self-determination of nations and original indigenous peasant peoples preserving the unity of the country.

A State based on respect and equality among all, with principles of sovereignty, dignity, complementarity, solidarity, harmony and equity in the distribution and redistribution of the social product, where the search for Living Well predominates; with respect to the economic, social, legal, political and cultural plurality of the inhabitants of this land; in collective coexistence with access to water, work, education, health and housing for all.

The State organizes itself and structures its public power through the Legislative, Executive, Judicial and Electoral bodies. The organization of the State is based on the independence, separation, coordination and cooperation of these bodies.

To eliminate poverty and social and economic exclusion, for the achievement of Living Well in its multiple dimensions, the Bolivian economic organization establishes the following purposes:

1. Generation of the social product within the framework of respect for individual rights, as well as the rights of peoples and nations.
2. The fair production, distribution and redistribution of wealth and resources economic surpluses.
3. The reduction of inequalities in access to productive resources.
4. The reduction of regional inequalities.
5. The industrializing productive development of natural resources.
6. The active participation of the public and community economies in the productive apparatus.

The purpose of the autonomy regime is to distribute the political-administrative functions of the State in a balanced and sustainable manner in the territory for the effective participation of citizens in decision-making, the deepening of democracy and the satisfaction of collective needs and of the comprehensive socioeconomic development of the country.

The autonomous governments as depositories of citizen trust in their jurisdiction and at the service of it, have the following purposes:

1. Specify the plurinational and autonomous character of the State in its territorial organizational structure.

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2. Promote and guarantee the comprehensive, fair, equitable and participatory development of the Bolivian people, through the formulation and execution of policies, plans, programs and projects consistent with national development planning.

3. Guarantee the social welfare and security of the Bolivian population.
4. Reaffirm and consolidate the unity of the country, respecting cultural diversity.
5. Promote the harmonious economic development of departments, regions, municipalities and original indigenous peasant territories, within the economic and productive cultural vision of each autonomous territorial entity.
6. Maintain, promote, defend and disseminate the cultural, historical, ethical and civic values of the people, nations, towns and communities in their jurisdiction.

7. Preserve, conserve, promote and guarantee, as appropriate, the environment and ecosystems, contributing to the rational occupation of the territory and the sustainable use of natural resources in its jurisdiction.

8. Promote the social integration of its inhabitants, under the principles of equity and equal opportunities, guaranteeing people's access to education, health and work, respecting their diversity, without discrimination and exploitation, with full social justice and promoting decolonization.

9. Promote citizen participation and defend the exercise of the principles, values, rights and duties recognized and enshrined in the Political Constitution of the State and the law.

The State guarantees the right to communication and the right to information, guaranteeing Bolivians the right to freedom of expression, opinion and information, rectification and reply, and the right to freely express ideas by any means of dissemination, without prior censorship.

Within the framework of the Political Constitution of the State (CPE) in the First Part "Bases Fundamental Rights of the State, Duties and Guarantees" in its Title II "Bases Fundamentals of the State" in its *Second Chapter Principles, Values and Purposes of the State,* in its articles 7 and 8 the ethical-moral principles and the values in which the State promotes and sustains are established, they are detailed below:

***3.2*** **Institutional Strategic Objectives and Actions** In response to the document on Methodological Guidelines for the Formulation of the Institutional Strategic Plan (PEI) 2021 - 20258, the PEI must be articulated with medium-term plans through the Institutional Strategic Action that is articulated to the Strategic Action Sectoral or Ministerial of the PSDI/PEM, so that it reflects the contribution to the scopes defined by the Ministry Head of Sector and the Ministry with Transversal Management.

Likewise, the Institutional Strategic Objectives (OEI) are of a referential nature to provide guidelines for the aspirations that the Public Entity intends to achieve in the following five (5) years. Identifying the purpose towards which they should be directed

8 Page 47, Methodological Guidelines for the Formulation of the Institutional Strategic Plan (PEI) 2021 – 2025

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the resources and efforts to comply with the objectives within the framework of its attributions.

The Institutional Strategic Objectives correspond to:

• The substantive products of the entity that contribute to advance in the fulfillment of the actions of the entity. • The administrative products that contribute to generating the substantive products of the entity.

### 3.3 Specific Guidelines and Contribution to the PEM

In order to contribute to the fulfillment of the 2025 Patriotic Agenda and the Social Economic Development Plan (PDES), specific guidelines have been established within the framework of the powers of this State portfolio to achieve said results. , they are detailed below:

**Table 18: Identification of the MPR contribution to the Economic Development Plan and Social and Ministerial Strategic Plan 2021 - 2025**

| AXIS | GOAL | RESULT | ACTION | EMP ACTION | PEI ACTION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AXIS 1:** Rebuilding economy, resuming macroeconomic and social stability | **Goal 1.2:** Retake the leading role of the State through public investment and promoting foreign private investment. and | **Result 1.2.1.:** Public investment has been resumed in the fiscal balance as a promoter of internal demand aimed at strengthening the productive development of the country and with a view to industrialization with import substitution. | **Action 1.2.1.3.:** Schedule and Execute sustained public investment. manner (UPRE and EU-FNSE) | **Action 1.2.1.3.4.:** Finance programs and special projects in the areas of sports, education, social infrastructure, road infrastructure, production, health, basic sanitation. | Finance and the execution of and special project programs at the municipal, regional, and social levels for the well-being of the Bolivian people, through efficient management, suitable and with effective state institutions, under the proper management of resources. resources |
| **AXIS 1:** Rebuilding economy, resuming macroeconomic and social stability | **Goal 1.2:** Retake the leading role of the State through public investment and promoting foreign private investment. and | **Result 1.2.1.:** Public investment has been resumed in the fiscal balance as a promoter of internal demand aimed at strengthening the productive development of the country and with a view to industrialization with import substitution. | **Action 1.2.1.3.:** Schedule and Execute sustained public investment. manner (UPRE and EU-FNSE) | **Action 1.2.1.3.5.:** Execute programs, projects and actions that promote the inclusion and exercise of the rights of People with disabilities. | Strengthening people's capacities with disability, in different themes and development of an efficient and suitable management in the proper management of resources, under planning as a management tool. |

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| AXIS | GOAL | RESULT | ACTION | EMP ACTION | PEI ACTION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AXIS 7:** Judicial reform, digitized and transparent public management; Security and Comprehensive defense with national sovereignty | **Goal 7.1.:** Promote access to social and restorative justice for all based on the reform of the judicial system and transparent public management that fights frontally against corruption. | **Result 7.1.6.:** Efficiency and good use of resources in public administration have been promoted. | **Action 7.1.6.1:** Establish control mechanisms for efficient, suitable and effective Public Management. | **Action 7.1.6.1.7:** Develop an efficient and effective management under the proper management of resources and planning as an institutional management tool. (STAFF-MPR) | To develop a public management that appropriately uses the legal, administrative and planning instruments; Information is disseminated and socialized for transparent management, prioritizing comprehensive a management to meet the necessary and fundamental demands of our population. |
| **AXIS 7:** Judicial reform, digitized and transparent public management; Security and Comprehensive defense with national sovereignty | **Goal 7.1.:** Promote access to social and restorative justice for all based on the reform of the judicial system and transparent public management that fights frontally against corruption. | **Result 7.1.7.:** Public management for the democratic and institutional exercise of the state has been strengthened, in accordance with the needs of the Bolivian people, strengthening access to communication information. and | **Action 7.1.7.1.:** Public management through coordination actions, institutional support, monitoring and evaluation. | **Action 7.1.7.1.8:** Strengthen public and legislative management, through to of coordination actions, institutional support, monitoring and evaluation. (MPR-VCGG). | Strengthen coordination with the Plurinational Legislative Assembly for the construction of a legislative agenda that a prioritizes the social needs of the people, economic recovery and the fight from against the the pandemic. |
| **AXIS 7:** Judicial reform, digitized and transparent public management; Security and Defense with national sovereignty | **Goal 7.1.:** Promote access to social and restorative justice for all based on the reform of the judicial system and transparent public management that fights frontally against corruption. | **Result 7.1.7.:** Public management for the democratic and institutional exercise of the state has been strengthened, in accordance with the needs of the Bolivian people. | **Action 7.1.7.2.:** Publication and dissemination of the official regulations for the democratization of information for the Bolivian people. (GOB) | **Action 7.1.7.2.9.:** Publish and disseminate the official regulations for the democratization of information to the Bolivian people. | Periodically, chronologically and timely publish government regulations as required and edit ordered and/or compiled texts |

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| AXIS | GOAL | RESULT | ACTION | EMP ACTION | PEI ACTION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AXIS 7:** Judicial reform, digitized and transparent public management; Security and Comprehensive defense with national sovereignty | **Goal 7.1.:** Promote access to social and restorative justice for all based on the reform of the judicial system and transparent public management that fights frontally against corruption. | **Result 7.1.8:** The communication of the Plurinational State has been strengthened in the framework of access to information and the management and resolution of conflicts through the culture of dialogue and life. | **Action 7.1.8.1:** Promotion of interaction between civil society and the central government to inform, disseminate and promote inclusive and pluralistic policies, as well as facilitate the population's use and access to information through traditional and non traditional. | **Action 7.1.8.1.10:** Promote interaction between civil society and the central government to inform, disseminate and promote inclusive and pluralistic policies, as well as facilitate the population's use and access to information through traditional and non-traditional media. (MPR-VC) | Democratize communication, disseminating and promoting plural policies, as well as facilitating the population's use and access to information through traditional and non-traditional media. |
| **AXIS 7:** Judicial reform, transparent digitized public management; Security and Comprehensive defense with national sovereignty | **Goal 7.1.:** Promote access to social and restorative justice for all on the basis of the reform of the judicial system and a transparent public management that fights frontally against corruption. | **Result 7.1.8:** The communication of the Plurinational State has been strengthened in the framework of access to information and the management and resolution of conflicts through the culture of dialogue and life. | **Action 7.1.8.2.:** Promote coordinated conflict management and resolution through the culture of dialogue and life. | **Action 7.1.8.2.11:** Coordinate and reincorporate social organizations and social movements into the management of the National Government as central actors in the consolidation of the Plurinational State. (MPR-VCMSSC) | Reincorporate social organizations, social movements, into the management of the National Government as central actors in the consolidation of the Plurinational State. |
| **AXIS 7:** Judicial reform, transparent digitized public management; Security and Comprehensive defense with national sovereignty | **Goal 7.1.:** Promote access to social and restorative justice for all based on the reform of the judicial system and a transparent public administration that fights frontally against corruption | **Result 7.1.9:** Autonomous process based on the effective exercise of its powers that contribute to the execution of public policies aimed at social economic development. | **Action 7.1.9.1.** Strengthened Autonomous Territorial Entities, for an autonomous, innovative, articulated, inclusive, participatory, intercultural community management, oriented economic and social development, whose main capacity is coordination between levels of government for governance | **Action 7.1.9.1.12:** Promote he development, execution of intercultural public policies for the reconstitution of the original peasant indigenous nations and peoples, based on the exercise of the right to self-determination, plurality, unity, pluralism, state; entities with | Strengthen he national autonomic process, reestablishing coordination with all subnational levels. |

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| AXIS | GOAL | RESULT | ACTION | EMP ACTION | PEI ACTION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | effectively in the exercise of its powers, contributing to the economic and social development of the country. | strengthened autonomous territorial organizations, based on the articulating, inclusive and participatory autonomous model within the framework of the comprehensive policy of territorial and urban organization. (MPR-VA) | |

Source: Patriotic Agenda 2025 and Social Economic Development Plan (PDES)
Preparation: General Directorate of Planning

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# 4. PLANNING

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## 4 Planning 4.1

**Institutional Strategic Actions** Within the framework of article 16 of the Law of the Comprehensive State Planning System (SPIE), it states in point 4: *"Planning is the proposal for the implementation of actions within the framework of the goals and results defined in* the PDES from the perspective of the sector".

Within the framework of the formulation of Institutional Plans, the planning process makes it possible to organize institutional actions for the following five-year period.

Through:

- Identification of Institutional Actions. • Programming of Institutional Actions.

In this sense, coordination meetings were held, this in order to formulate or program the Institutional Strategic Actions. As a result of the aforementioned work, eight (8) Institutional Strategic Actions were formulated according to the following detail:

The eight (8) Institutional Strategic Actions formulated based on the Ministerial Strategic Actions and their relationship with the different budgetary programs are described below:

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| PEI 2021-2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | RESPONSIBLE | | | | | | INDICATOR | | PHYSICAL PROGRAMMING | | | | | | | | | | | | FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING OF RESOURCES TO EXECUTE INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGIC ACTIONS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CURRENT EXPENDITURE | | | | | | INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| SECTOR | Pillar* | EE* | m ET TO* | RE HIS L TA DO* | AC T ION N* | AC IC ION PEMS | understood d | areas organizational (Yeah I correspond nde) | Code | Result Description Institutional (Impact) | Description of the Action Institutional Strategy | Indicator (Result/Action) | Formula | Line Base 2020 | to 2025 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | PUT DERA TION (By Priority) | Source of information | CATEGORY PROGRAM ICA (BUDGET ARIA) | BUDGET TOTAL (In Bolivians) | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | SUBTOTAL | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | SUBTOTAL |
| TRANS VERSA L | PILLAR 1 PILLAR 2 PILLAR 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | UPRE | UPRE | 1.2.1.3.1 | IMPLEMENT PROJECTS STRATEGIC IN SECTORS PRODUCTIVE, EDUCATION, HEALTH AND OTHER AREAS FOR LIVING GOOD OF THE PEOPLE BOLIVIAN | FINANCE AND EXECUTE PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS SPECIALS IN THE FIELD MUNICIPAL, REGIONAL AND SOCIAL FOR LIVING WELL OF THE BOLIVIAN PEOPLE, TO THROUGH A MANAGEMENT EFFICIENT WITH STATE INSTITUTIONALITY SUITABLE AND EFFECTIVE UNDER THE PROPER MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES | PERCENTAGE OF EXECUTION OF THE UPRE PUBLIC INVESTMENT (% EP UPRE.)= (BUDGET FOR FINANCING OF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS EXECUTED/ BUDGET FINANCING OF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS SCHEDULED)*100 | (BUDGET FINANCING OF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS EXECUTED / BUDGET FOR FINANCING OF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS SCHEDULED)*100 (EXECUTION OF AT LEAST 85%) | 25% | 85% | 20% | 40% | 60% | 80% | 100% | 13% | BASE OF UPRE DATA | 5 2 | 3,446,763,904 | 13,293,542 | 13,293,542 | 13,293,542 | 13,293,542 | 13,293,542 | 66,467,710 | 745,518,424 | 2,634,777,770 | | | | 3,380,296,194 |
| TRANS VERSA L | PILLAR 1 PILLAR 2 PILLAR 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | EU-FNSE | FNSE | 1.2.1.3.2 | RUN PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND ACTIONS THAT PROMOTE THE EU- INCLUSION AND THE EXERCISE OF THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES. | FINANCE AND EXECUTE PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS SPECIALS IN THE FIELD MUNICIPAL, REGIONAL AND SOCIAL FOR LIVING WELL OF THE BOLIVIAN PEOPLE, TO THROUGH A MANAGEMENT EFFICIENT WITH STATE INSTITUTIONALITY SUITABLE AND EFFECTIVE UNDER THE PROPER MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES | PERCENTAGE OF EXECUTION OF THE PUBLIC INVESTMENT EU-FNSE (% EPUE-FNSE.)= (BUDGET FINANCING OF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS EXECUTED/ BUDGET FINANCING OF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS SCHEDULED)*100 | (BUDGET FINANCING OF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS EXECUTED / BUDGET FOR FINANCING OF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS SCHEDULED)*100 (EXECUTION OF AT LEAST 50%) | 22% | 50% | 20% | 40% | 60% | 80% | 100% | 13% | BASE OF EU DATA-FNSE | 9 0 | 145,169,205 | 59,947,841 | 21,305,341 | 21,305,341 | 21,305,341 | 21,305,341 | 145,169,205 | | | | | | |
| TRANS VERSE L | PILLAR 1 1 PILLAR 1 2 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 7 | RPM | DGAA, PGD, DGAJ, UAGCS, THE UABA, PLANNING | 7.1.6.1.7 | DEVELOP A MANAGEMENT EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE UNDER THE PROPER HANDLING OF THE RESOURCES AND THE AS A MANAGEMENT TOOL UAI, UT, UCS INSTITUTIONAL BY PRODUCT | DEVELOP A MANAGEMENT PUBLIC USING APPROPRIATELY THE LEGAL INSTRUMENTS, ADMINISTRATIVE AND PLANNING; IS DISSEMINATED AND SOCIALIZE THE INFORMATION FOR A MANAGEMENT TRANSPARENT, PRIORITIZING THE INTEGRAL MANAGEMENT FOR MEET THE DEMANDS NECESSARY AND FUNDAMENTALS OF OUR POPULATION. | EFFICIENCY RATE OF ENTITIES: PHYSICAL ADVANCE INSTITUTIONAL | PHYSICAL ADVANCE INSTITUTIONAL | 70.0% | 75% | >75% | >75% | >75% | >75% | >75% | 9% | RECORD ADMINISTRATIVE VO | 0 0 9 0 9 1 | 482,581,109 | 109,545,906 | 123,837,080 | 83,066,041 | 83,066,041 | 83,066,041 | 482,581,109 | | | | | | |
| TRANS VERSA L | PILLAR eleven PILLAR 1 2 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 9 | GOVERNMENT | GOVERNMENT | 7.1.7.2.9 | PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION OF THE OFFICIAL REGULATIONS FOR THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF INFORMATION TO THE PEOPLE BOLIVIAN | PUBLISH PERIODIC, CHRONOLOGICAL AND OPPORTUNLY THE GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS ACCORDING REQUIREMENT AND MAKE THE EDITION OF ORDERED TEXTS AND/OR COMPILED | NUMBER OF STANDARDS PUBLISHED | (NUMBER OF STANDARDS PUBLISHED / NUMBER 402 OF STANDARDS SUBMITTED TO THE GAZETTE)*100 | | 100% | 20% | 40% | 60% | 80% | 100% | 13% | RECORD ADMINISTRATIVE VO GOB | fifty | 13,082,855 | 2,616,571 | 2,616,571 | 2,616,571 | 2,616,571 | 2,616,571 | 13,082,855 | | | | | | |

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| PEI 2021-2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SECTOR | Pillar* | EE* | m ET TO* | RE HIS L TA DO* | AC CIO N* | AC CI ON PEMS | RESPONSIBLE: understood d | RESPONSIBLE: areas organizational (Yeah I correspond nde) | Code | Result Description Institutional (Impact) | Description of the Action Institutional Strategy | Indicator (Result/Action) | INDICATOR: Formula | INDICATOR: Line Base 2020 | INDICATOR: to 2025 | PHYSICAL PROGRAMMING: 2021 | PHYSICAL PROGRAMMING: 2022 | PHYSICAL PROGRAMMING: 2023 | PHYSICAL PROGRAMMING: 2024 | PHYSICAL PROGRAMMING: 2025 | PUT DERA TION (By Priority) | Source of information | CATEGORY PROGRAM ICA (BUDGET ARIA) | BUDGET TOTAL (In Bolivians) | CURRENT EXPENDITURE: 2021 | CURRENT EXPENDITURE: 2022 | CURRENT EXPENDITURE: 2023 | CURRENT EXPENDITURE: 2024 | CURRENT EXPENDITURE: 2025 | CURRENT EXPENDITURE: SUBTOTAL | INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE: 2021 | INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE: 2022 | INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE: 2023 | INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE: 2024 | INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE: 2025 | INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE: SUBTOTAL | | |
| TRANSVERSAL | PILLAR 11 PILLAR 12 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 8 | MPR | VCGG | 7.1.7.1.8 | COORDINATE, PROMOTE AND COMMUNICATE THE CONSTRUCTION AND STRENGTHENING OF PLURINATIONAL STATE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL, THROUGH MECHANISMS OF COORDINATION AND POLITICAL ARTICULATION ADMINISTRATIVE OF THE PRESIDENCY WITH THE BODIES OF THE STATE, TERRITORIAL ENTITIES SELF-EMPLOYED; GUARANTEEING THE PARTICIPATION OF THE ORGANIZATIONS SOCIAL, CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE ORIGINAL PEASANT INDIGENOUS PEOPLES. | STRENGTHEN THE COORDINATION WITH THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY PLURINATIONAL FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A LEGISLATIVE AGENDA THAT PRIORITIZE NEEDS MATTERS OF THE PEOPLE, PUBLIC MANAGEMENT ECONOMIC RECOVERY (ICILGP) AND THE FIGHT AGAINST THE PANDEMIC. | INDICATOR OF COMPLIANCE TO REPORTS OF MONITORING AND RESULTS IN LEGISLATIVE AND SOCIAL | NUMBER OF REPORTS ANNUALS OF MONITORING AND RESULTS ON SUBJECT LEGISLATIVE AND OF PUBLIC MANAGEMENT SUBMITTED / 5 EXPECTED REPORTS | 0 | 100% | 20% | 40% | 60% | 80% | 100% | 13% | RECORD ADMINISTRATIVE VO | 4 8 | 64,232,861 | 4,833,059 | 14,559,459 | 14,946,781 | 14,946,781 | 14,946,781 | 64,232,861 | | | | | | |
| TRANSVERSAL | PILLAR — PILLAR 12 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 0 | MPR | CV | 7.1.8.1.1 0 | | DEMOCRATIZE THE COMMUNICATION, SPREADING AND PROMOTING POLICIES PLURALS AS WELL AS FACILITATE THE POPULATION WITH USE AND ACCESS TO THE INFORMATION THROUGH MEDIA TRADITIONAL AND NOT TRADITIONAL. | INDICATOR OF COMPLIANCE TO REPORTS OF MONITORING AND RESULTS IN SUBJECT COMMUNICATION (ICIC) | NUMBER OF REPORTS ANNUALS OF MONITORING AND RESULTS ON SUBJECT COMMUNICATION PRESENTED/ 5 EXPECTED REPORTS | 0 | 100% | 20% | 40% | 60% | 80% | 100% | 13% | RECORD ADMINISTRATIVE VO | 5 4 | 571,091,016 | 233,156,830 | 119,789,723 | 72,714,831 | 72,714,831 | 72,714,801 | 571,091,016 | | | | | | |
| TRANSVERSAL | PILLAR — PILLAR 12 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 1 | RPM | VCMSS C. | 7.1.8.2.1 1 | | REINCORPORATE AT SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS TO THE MONITORING AND OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AS CENTRAL ACTORS IN THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE PLURINATIONAL STATE. | INDICATOR OF COMPLIANCE TO REPORTS OF SOCIAL MANAGEMENT RESULTS IN AREA OF COORDINATION WITH MOVEMENTS SOCIAL AND CIVIL SOCIETY (ICIMSSC) | (NUMBER OF REPORTS ANNUALS OF MONITORING AND RESULTS ON SUBJECT OF COORDINATION WITH MOVEMENTS COMPANIES PRESENTED/ 5 EXPECTED REPORTS | 0 | 100% | 20% | 40% | 60% | 80% | 100% | 13% | RECORD ADMINISTRATIVE VO | 4 9 | 31,759,670 | 5,777,303 | 6,131,955 | 6,616,804 | 6,616,804 | 6,616,804 | 31,759,670 | | | | | | |
| TRANSVERSAL | PILLAR — PILLAR 12 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 2 | MPR | GO | 7.1.9.1.1 2 | | STRENGTHEN THE PROCESS NATIONAL AUTONOMOUS, RESETTING THE COORDINATION WITH ALL SUBNATIONAL LEVELS ISSUES. | INDICATOR OF COMPLIANCE TO REPORTS OF MONITORING AND RESULTS IN AUTONOMOUS (ICIA) | (NUMBER OF REPORTS ANNUALS OF MONITORING AND RESULTS ON THEMES AUTONOMOUS PRESENTED/ 5 EXPECTED REPORTS | 0 | 100% | 20% | 40% | 60% | 80% | 100% | 13% | RECORD ADMINISTRATIVE VO | 5 4 | 41,518,961 | 9,574,721 | 8,156,232 | 7,929,336 | 7,929,336 | 7,929,336 | 41,518,961 | | | | | | |

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# 5. BUDGET QUINQUENNIAL

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## 5 Five Year Budget

The Five-Year Budget is a strategic instrument for medium-term budgetary and financial programming, it considers the expected income and global or sectoral limits of expenses in a period "generally five years".

Within the framework of the methodological guidelines for the formulation of institutional plans *"The Budget incorporates the resources of Public Investment and current expenditure from the institutional budgets of the Ministry of the Presidency."*

It should be noted that the budgets presented below were made in an estimated manner; Therefore, said information is of a referential nature and can be adjusted and/or modified as required by the governing body, taking into account the following regulations:

- Law No. 62 art.40, (November 28, 2010) that authorizes the MEFP to carry out the formulation, development and regulation of fiscal and budgetary policy in the medium and long term.
- Supreme Decree No. 429 art.13 (February 10, 2010) which establishes that the Vice Ministry of Budget and Fiscal Accounting (VPCF) dependent on the MEFP must formulate and develop the medium and long-term plurinational budget policy.

### 5.1 Budget by Institutional Strategic Action

The Institutional Strategic Plan of the MPR has 8 Institutional Strategic Actions that are assigned a budget program based on the load of the activities of the responsible areas, which are detailed below:

### 5.1.1 Five-Year Budget - Institutional Strategic Action STAFF-MPR

| | |
|---|---|
| **axis** 7 | JUDICIAL REFORM, DIGITIZED AND TRANSPARENT PUBLIC MANAGEMENT; SECURITY AND DEFENSE INTEGRAL WITH NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY |
| **Goal: 7.1.** | PROMOTE ACCESS TO SOCIAL AND REPARATIVE JUSTICE FOR EVERYONE REGARDING THE BASIS OF THE REFORM OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND OF A TRANSPARENT PUBLIC MANAGEMENT THAT FIGHT FRONTLY AGAINST CORRUPTION |
| **Result: 7.1.6** | EFFICIENCY AND GOOD USE OF RESOURCES IN THE ADMINISTRATION HAS BEEN PROMOTED PUBLIC |
| **Action 7.1.6.1** | ESTABLISH CONTROL MECHANISMS FOR EFFICIENT, SUITABLE AND SUITABLE PUBLIC MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVE |
| **Ministerial Strategic Action** | DEVELOP AN EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT WITH IDEAL AND EFFECTIVE STATE INSTITUTIONALITY UNDER ADEQUATELY MANAGED RESOURCES AND UNDER PLANNING AS INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT TOOL BY PRODUCT |
| **7.1.6.1.7 Institutional Strategic Action** | DEVELOP A PUBLIC MANAGEMENT THAT APPROPRIATELY USES THE LEGAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND PLANNING INSTRUMENTS; INFORMATION IS DISSEMINATED AND SOCIALIZED FOR TRANSPARENT MANAGEMENT, PRIORITIZING INTEGRAL MANAGEMENT TO MEET THE NECESSARY AND FUNDAMENTAL DEMANDS OF OUR POPULATION. |

| No. | Entity | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | STAFF RPM | 109,545,906.00 | 123,837,080.00 | 83,066,041.00 | 83,066,041.00 | 83,066,041.00 | 482,581,109.00 |

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### 5.1.2 Five-Year Budget - Institutional Strategy VGGC

| | |
|---|---|
| **axis 7** | JUDICIAL REFORM, DIGITIZED AND TRANSPARENT PUBLIC MANAGEMENT; SECURITY AND INTEGRAL DEFENSE WITH NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY |
| **Goal: 7.1.** | PROMOTE ACCESS TO SOCIAL AND REPARATIVE JUSTICE FOR ALL ON THE BASIS OF THE REFORM OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND A TRANSPARENT PUBLIC MANAGEMENT THAT FIGHTS FRONTALLY AGAINST CORRUPTION PUBLIC MANAGEMENT HAS |
| **Result: 7.1.7** | BEEN STRENGTHENED FOR THE EXERCISE DEMOCRATIC AND INSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM OF THE STATE, ACCORDING TO THE NEEDS OF THE BOLIVIAN PEOPLE, STRENGTHENING ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION. |
| **Action 7.1.7.1** | PUBLIC MANAGEMENT THROUGH COORDINATION, INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIONS |
| **Ministerial Strategic Action** | STRENGTHEN PUBLIC AND LEGISLATIVE MANAGEMENT THROUGH COORDINATION, INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIONS. |
| **7.1.7.1.8 Institutional Strategic Action** | STRENGTHEN COORDINATION WITH THE PLURINATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A LEGISLATIVE AGENDA THAT PRIORITIZES THE SOCIAL NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE, ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND THE FIGHT AGAINST THE PANDEMIC. |

| No. | Entity | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2** | **VGGC** | 4,833,059.00 | 14,559,459.00 | 14,946,781.00 | 14,946,781.00 | 14,946,781.00 | 64,232,861.00 |

### 5.1.3 Five-Year Budget - GOB Institutional Strategic Action

| | |
|---|---|
| **axis 7** | JUDICIAL REFORM, DIGITIZED AND TRANSPARENT PUBLIC MANAGEMENT; SECURITY AND INTEGRAL DEFENSE WITH NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY |
| **Goal: 7.1.** | PROMOTE ACCESS TO SOCIAL AND REPARATIVE JUSTICE FOR ALL ON THE BASIS OF THE REFORM OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND A TRANSPARENT PUBLIC MANAGEMENT THAT FIGHTS FRONTALLY AGAINST CORRUPTION PUBLIC MANAGEMENT HAS |
| **Result: 7.1.7** | BEEN STRENGTHENED FOR THE EXERCISE DEMOCRATIC AND INSTITUTIONAL OF THE STATE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEEDS OF THE BOLIVIAN PEOPLE, STRENGTHENING ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION |
| **Action 7.1.7.1** | OF OFFICIAL REGULATIONS FOR THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF INFORMATION TO THE BOLIVIAN PEOPLE. |
| **Ministerial Strategic Action** | PUBLISH AND DISSEMINATE THE OFFICIAL REGULATIONS FOR THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF INFORMATION TO THE BOLIVIAN PEOPLE. |
| **7.1.7.1.8 Institutional Strategic Action** | PUBLICATE PERIODICALLY, CHRONOLOGICALLY AND TIMELY THE GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS ACCORDING TO REQUIREMENT AND PERFORM THE EDITION OF ORDERED TEXTS AND/OR COMPILED |

| No. | Entity | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | **GOB** | **2,616,571.00** | **2,616,571.00** | **2,616,571.00** | **2,616,571.00** | **2,616,571.00** | **13,082,855.00** |

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### 5.1.4 Five-Year Budget - VC Institutional Strategic Action

| | |
|---|---|
| **axis 7** | JUDICIAL REFORM, DIGITIZED AND TRANSPARENT PUBLIC MANAGEMENT; SECURITY AND INTEGRAL DEFENSE WITH NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY PROMOTE |
| **Goal: 7.1.** | ACCESS TO SOCIAL AND REPARATIVE JUSTICE FOR ALL ON THE BASIS OF THE REFORM OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND A TRANSPARENT PUBLIC MANAGEMENT THAT FIGHTS FRONTALLY AGAINST CORRUPTION THE COMMUNICATION OF THE PLURINATIONAL STATE HAS |
| **Result: 7.1.8** | BEEN STRENGTHENED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND THE MANAGEMENT AND RESOLUTIONS OF CONFLICTS THROUGH THE CULTURE OF DIALOGUE AND LIFE. |
| **Action 7.1.8.1** | PROMOTION OF INTERACTION BETWEEN CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO INFORM, DISSEMINATE AND PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND PLURAL POLICIES, AS WELL AS FACILITATE THE POPULATION'S USE AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION THROUGH TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL COMMUNICATION MEDIA. |
| **Ministerial Strategic Action** | PROMOTE INTERACTION BETWEEN CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO INFORM, DISSEMINATE AND PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND PLURAL POLICIES, AS WELL AS FACILITATE THE POPULATION'S USE AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION THROUGH TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL COMMUNICATION MEDIA. |
| **7.1.8.1.10 Institutional Strategic Action** | DEMOCRATIZE COMMUNICATION, DISSEMINATING AND PROMOTING PLURAL POLICIES, AS WELL AS FACILITATE THE POPULATION'S USE AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION THROUGH TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL MEDIA OF COMMUNICATION. |

| No. | Entity | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | **CV** | 233,156,830.00 | 119,789,723.00 | 72,714,831.00 | 72,714,831.00 | 72,714,801.00 | 571,091,016.00 |

### 5.1.5 Five-Year Budget - Institutional Strategy VCMSSC

| | |
|---|---|
| **axis 7** | JUDICIAL REFORM, DIGITIZED AND TRANSPARENT PUBLIC MANAGEMENT; SECURITY AND DEFENSE INTEGRAL WITH NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY |
| **Goal: 7.1.** | PROMOTE ACCESS TO SOCIAL AND REPARATIVE JUSTICE FOR ALL ON THE BASIS OF THE REFORM OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND A TRANSPARENT PUBLIC MANAGEMENT THAT FIGHTS FRONTALLY AGAINST CORRUPTION THE COMMUNICATION OF THE |
| **Result: 7.1.8** | PLURINATIONAL STATE HAS BEEN STRENGTHENED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND THE MANAGEMENT AND RESOLUTIONS OF CONFLICTS THROUGH THE CULTURE OF DIALOGUE AND LIFE. |
| **Action 7.1.8.2** | PROMOTE AND COORDINATE CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND RESOLUTION THROUGH THE CULTURE OF DIALOGUE AND LIFE. |
| **Ministerial Strategic Action** | PROMOTE AND COORDINATE CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND RESOLUTION THROUGH THE CULTURE OF DIALOGUE AND LIFE. |
| **7.1.8.2.11 Institutional Strategic Action** | COORDINATE AND REINTOPERATE SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS TO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AS CENTRAL ACTORS IN THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE PLURINATIONAL STATE |

| No. | Entity | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **5** | **VCMSSC** | 5,777,303.00 | 6,131,955.00 | 6,616,804.00 | 6,616,804.00 | 6,616,804.00 | 31,759,670.00 |

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### 5.1.6 Five-Year Budget - VA Institutional Strategic Action

| | |
|---|---|
| **axis 7** | JUDICIAL REFORM, DIGITIZED AND TRANSPARENT PUBLIC MANAGEMENT; SECURITY AND INTEGRAL DEFENSE WITH NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY |
| **Goal: 7.1.** | PROMOTE ACCESS TO SOCIAL AND REPARATORY JUSTICE FOR ALL ON THE BASIS OF THE REFORM OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND A TRANSPARENT PUBLIC MANAGEMENT THAT FIGHTS FRONTALLY AGAINST CORRUPTION AUTONOMOUS PROCESS |
| **Result: 7.1.9** | BASED ON THE EFFECTIVE EXERCISE OF ITS ITS COMPETENCES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC POLICIES AIMED AT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT STRENGTHENED |
| **Action 7.1.9.1** | AUTONOMOUS TERRITORIAL ENTITIES, FOR AN AUTONOMOUS, INNOVATIVE, ARTICULATED, INCLUSIVE, PARTICIPATORY, INTERCULTURAL AND COMMUNITY-ORIENTED PUBLIC MANAGEMENT TO ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, WHOSE MAIN CAPACITY IS THE COORDINATION BETWEEN LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT FOR EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE IN THE EXERCISE OF ITS COMPETENCES, CONTRIBUTING TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY. |
| **Ministerial Strategic Action 7.1.9.1.12** | PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERCULTURAL PUBLIC POLICIES FOR THE RECONSTITUTION OF THE ORIGINAL PEASANT INDIGENOUS NATIONS AND PEOPLES, BASED ON THE EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT TO FREE DETERMINATION, PLURALITY, UNITY AND PLURALISM OF THE STATE; WITH STRENGTHENED AUTONOMOUS REGIONAL ENTITIES, BASED ON THE ARTICULATING, INCLUSIVE AND PARTICIPATIVE AUTONOMOUS MODEL WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE INTEGRAL POLICY OF TERRITORIAL AND URBAN ORGANIZATION. |
| **Action strategic Institutional** | STRENGTHEN THE NATIONAL AUTONOMOUS PROCESS, RE-ESTABLISHING COORDINATION WITH ALL SUBNATIONAL LEVELS. |

| No. | Entity | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | GOES | 9,574,721.00 | 8,156,232.00 | 7,929,336.00 | 7,929,336.00 | 7,929,336.00 | 41,518,961.00 |

### 5.2 Five-Year Budget - UPRE Institutional Strategic Action

| | |
|---|---|
| **axis** 1 | REBUILDING THE ECONOMY, RETAKING MACROECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILITY RETAKING THE |
| **Target: 1.2** | LEADING ROLE OF THE STATE THROUGH PUBLIC INVESTMENT AND PROMOTING PRIVATE AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT. |
| **Result: 1.2.1** PUBLIC | INVESTMENT HAS BEEN RETURNED IN THE FISCAL BALANCE AS A PROMOTER OF INTERNAL DEMAND AIMED AT STRENGTHENING THE PRODUCTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY AND WITH A VIEW TO INDUSTRIALIZATION WITH IMPORT SUBSTITUTION. |
| **Action 1.2.1.3** PROG | RAM AND EXECUTE PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN A SUSTAINED MANNER. |
| **Strategic Action Ministerial 1.2.1.3.4** | FINANCE SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS IN THE AREAS OF SPORTS, EDUCATION, SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE, ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE, PRODUCTIVES, HEALTH, BASIC SANITATION. |
| **Action strategic Institutional** | SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS ARE FINANCED IN THE AREAS OF SPORTS, EDUCATION, SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE, ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE, PRODUCTIVES, HEALTH, AND BASIC SANITATION. |

| No. | Entity | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | UPRE | 758,811,966.00 | 2,648,071,312.00 | 2,013,293,542.00 | 2,013,293,542.00 | 2,013,293,542.00 | 9,446,763,904.00 |

*The amounts of the 2023, 2024 and 2025 administrations are projected*

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## 5.3 Five-Year Budget - EU-FNSE Institutional Strategic Action

| | |
|---|---|
| **axis** 1 | REBUILDING THE ECONOMY, RETAKING MACROECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILITY |
| **Goal: 1.2** | RETURN THE LEADING ROLE OF THE STATE THROUGH PUBLIC INVESTMENT AND PROMOTING PRIVATE AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT. |
| **Result: 1.2.1** PUBLIC | INVESTMENT HAS BEEN RETURNED IN THE FISCAL BALANCE AS A PROMOTER OF THE COUNTRY-ORIENTED INTERNAL DEMAND AND THE PRODUCTIVE TO STRENGTHEN DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION WITH IMPORT IN YOU LOOK AT THE SUBSTITUTION. |
| **Action 1.2.1.3** PROGRAM | AND EXECUTE PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN A SUSTAINED MANNER. |
| **Strategic Action Ministerial** 1.2.1.3.5 | EXECUTE PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND ACTIONS THAT PROMOTE THE INCLUSION AND EXERCISE OF THE RIGHTS OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES. |
| **Institutional Strategic Action** | STRENGTHENING OF THE CAPACITIES OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES, IN DIFFERENT THEMES AND DEVELOPMENT OF AN EFFICIENT AND SUITABLE MANAGEMENT IN THE ADEQUATE MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES, UNDER PLANNING AS A MANAGEMENT TOOL. |

| No. | Entity | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | UPRE | 59,947,841 | 21,305,341 | 21,305,341 | 21,305,341 | 145.169.205 | 145.169.205 |

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