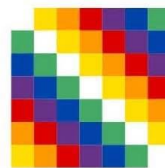




**PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA**



**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
2016-2020  
WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF INTEGRATED  
DEVELOPMENT FOR LIVING WELL**

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**Towards the Patriotic Agenda  
2025**







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## Glossary of Abbreviations

ABC	Bolivian Roadway Administrator
ACE	Escolar Complementary Feeding
AEVIVIENDA	State Housing Agency
BCB	Central Bank of Bolivia
BDP	Productive Development Bank
BoA	Bolivian of Aviation
CDB	Convention on Biological Diversity UN
CMNUCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CODAN	Food and Nutrition Departmental Council
COMAN	Food and Nutrition Municipal Council
COMIBOL	Mining Corporation of Bolivia
CONAN	Food and Nutrition National Council
ENDE	National Electricity Company
ENTEL	National Telecommunications Company
ETA	Autonomous Territorial Entity
GAD	Autonomous Department Government
GAIOC	Autonomous Indigenous Native Peasant Government
GAM	Autonomous Municipal Government
GIRH/MIC	Water Resources Integrated Management / Watershed Integrated Management
IED	Foreign Direct Investment
IGM	Military Geographical Institute
INE	Statistic National Institute
IPBES	Intergovernmental Platform for Ecosystem Functions and Services
MEFP	Ministry of Economy and Public Finance
MyPES	Micro and Small Enterprises
NNUU	United Nations
OECAS	Indigenous Native Peasant Economic Organizations
OECOM	Community Economic Organizations
PAN	Food and Nutrition Policy
PyMES	Small and Medium Enterprises
PDES	Economic and Social Development Plan Within the Framework of Integral Development For Living Well
PIB	Gross Domestic Product
PIOC	Indigenous Native Peasant Towns
PNUMA	United Nations Environment Programme
SPIE	State's Integrated Planning System
TIOCs	Indigenous Native Peasant Territories
YPFB	Bolivian Fiscal Oilfields

## I. INTRODUCTION

The foundation of the Republic of Bolivia was the result of a tenacious struggle and blood shed by martyrs, liberators and indigenous leaders who lived in these lands and territories in the past, with great ideals and dreams of building a sovereign nation, free, with justice and equality. However, from 1825 to 2005, social, political and economic inequality was not established in Bolivia, excluding the indigenous and native majority of their right to political exercise and state citizenship, creating a very large gap between the rich and the poor. During that time, the Bolivian State had no sovereign presence in the country, characterized by being a weak State, controlled by outside interests and internal elites influencing the privatization of the enormous wealth of the country, subordinating the production of the country to internal and external private interests, and creating a model of export-oriented economy of raw materials and economic surplus. Thus, the republican State during this whole time ignored the ideals and dreams of the heroes and liberators who fought for the country.

After 180 years, the descendants of those indigenous heroes and martyrs marginalized by the Republican State took democratically the political power of the Bolivian government with the leadership of Evo Morales Ayma. Thus, nations and native indigenous peoples, workers and the Bolivian people as a whole, initiated a new process in the country and around the world, starting a revolution in democracy to build a new State and a new power with an anti-capitalist, anti-imperialist and decolonizing perspective.

From 2006, the Democratic Cultural Revolution aims to build a plurinational and communitarian State through a process of change that makes possible the expectations and shared needs of the Bolivian people, which includes a profound transformation of colonial and republican economic, social and political structures of the country. Thus, Bolivia retakes its sovereignty and dignity, where all Bolivian women and men are proud of being born in Bolivia.

The first period of the Democratic and Cultural Revolution began in 2006 where it confronted the interests and the colonial heritage, republican and neoliberal forces in the country. In the first four years of the governmental administration (2006 - 2009) it began the process of transformation of the institutional structures of the state and of Bolivian society, culminating in the re-foundation of the country and in the birth of the new Plurinational State. This process guided by a joint political action, developed by political actors and social organizations of the Bolivian people, laid the cornerstones of the Democratic Cultural Revolution of the Plurinational State, being one of the most important the approval of the new Political Constitution of the State, in the year 2009.

The second period of government that began in 2010 was the time of the reencounter between the Bolivian women and men. In this period began the setting of the new Plurinational State and started the walking of the Bolivian people

towards the horizon of the Living- Well, so building its own historical and civilizational space. In this period, the principles of the new Political Constitution of the State are consolidated and deepened, moving towards practical and concrete actions in order to achieve the Living Well, within the recognition of a plural country in economics, politics, social, legal and culture, over the new economic social communitarian productive model. In this period a strong State is developed, which conducts and plans social and economic policies, exercises direction and control of strategic sectors, and participates directly in the economy and wealth generation for distribution and redistribution.

The third period of government is aimed to consolidate the Plurinational State and the Democratic Cultural Revolution, through the strengthening of an integrated State and the Living Well, where there is correspondence and coordination between different levels of government and the Bolivian people, where we all are part of the State, where there is strong leadership of social organizations, and where national diversity, democratic autonomy and economic sovereignty are strengthened. In this context, the State continues to strengthen the construction of an integrated human being, consolidates the economic social communitarian productive model, as well as universal access for all Bolivian women and men to fundamental basic services, the launch and consolidation of a new environmental model based on the mutually beneficial relationship between the living environment of nature and human beings, within the convergence and virtuous complementarity that should exist between the rights of Mother Earth and the right to the integrated development of our peoples and nations within the framework of the Living Well.

The Economic and Social Development Plan Within the Framework of Integrated Development For Living Well (PDES, 2016-2020) of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, constitutes the strategic framework and prioritization of goals, results and actions to be developed in the third period of government of the Democratic Cultural Revolution, which is made on the basis of the Patriotic Agenda 2025 and the Program of Government 2015-2020.

With the Patriotic Agenda 2025 and the PDES, we will reach the Bicentennial of Bolivia with a transformed country and ready to move into the twenty-first century as one of the largest in the continent, great in happiness and harmony, complementarity and solidarity, with spiritual and social wealth, without exclusion and with equality.

## **II. LIVING WELL AS OUR HORIZON**

The Democratic and Cultural Revolution shatters the legacy of colonial and republican system where there were privileges for a minority that subordinated the majority, recognizing the existence of a plural country in legal, economic, political, social and cultural aspects. Within this framework, the various nations and peoples living in the country are the basis for the formation of the new Plurinational State



where all Bolivian women and men are proud to belong to a nation and an indigenous people.

It is a decolonizing revolution because it is founded on the visions and knowledge of nations and indigenous peoples, which is enriched with a process of intercultural, intra-cultural and multilingual dialogue of knowledge, strengthening revolutionary action with the participation of all nations, all peoples, communities and neighborhoods of the country, with respect of differences. Decolonization in Bolivia is a transforming and democratizing force in society, which promotes the total elimination of racial and cultural discrimination, moves forward into the recognition and strengthening of the knowledge and science of nations and indigenous peoples, and of the local and urban populations, recovering the most positive aspects of modern western society.

As part of the process of decolonization, the Democratic Cultural Revolution is the support for the construction of a Communitarian Socialism for Living Well of all Bolivian women and men, taking as its fundamental principles the ones established in the Constitution of the State (CPE) that defines Bolivia as "... a State based on respect and equality among all, with principles of sovereignty, dignity, complementarity, solidarity, harmony and equality in the distribution and redistribution of the social product, which dominates the search for Living Well "(Preamble of the CPE). Also, the CPE in its Article 8 Paragraph I, provides that "The State assumes and promotes as ethical and moral principles of the plural society: *ama qhilla*, *ama llulla*, *ama suwa* (do not be lazy, do not lie, do not steal), *suma qamaña* (living well), *ñandereko* (harmonious life), *teko kavi* (good life), *ivi maraei* (land without evil) and *qhapaj ñan* (noble path or life)".

Living Well is a philosophy that values life, seeks balance with oneself, and with others, seeks for both individual and collective living well, promoting the respect and harmonious coexistence between human beings and nature.

Living Well is a vision born from nations and indigenous-native-peasant peoples, intercultural communities and Afro-Bolivian, and transcends to the rest of the Bolivian society. *"Living Well is the civilizational and cultural horizon alternative to capitalism and modernity that is born in the worldviews of nations and indigenous, native and peasant peoples, and intercultural communities and Afro-Bolivians, and is conceived in the context of multiculturalism. It is achieved collectively, in complementary and solidarity, integrating in its practical realization the social, cultural, political, economic, ecological and emotional, among others, dimensions, to allow the harmonious meeting between all beings, components and resources of Mother Earth. Complementarity means living in harmony and balance with Mother Earth and societies, within equity and solidarity, and eliminating inequalities and the mechanisms of domination. It is Living Well between us, Living Well with what surrounds us and Living Well with ourselves"*(Article 5, Numeral 2 of Law No. 300, Mother Earth and Integrated Development Framework for Living Well).

Living Well is the horizon which claims the culture of living in community in its fullness, as opposed to the culture of individualism, commercialism and capitalism that is based on the irrational exploitation of humanity and nature, recovering the deepest roots of our history and the identity of our peoples.

Living Well is not equal to live better. Living better makes others live worse, makes some take advantage of others and seeks some to be above them, living better is the cause of the extractive, predatory and consumerist world that has been reached today and puts at risk to future generations.

Living Well is to live in equality and justice, where there are not exploited or exploiters, excluded or those who exclude, or marginalized and those who marginalize. Living Well is to live in community, collectivity, solidarity and complementarity among all living beings of Mother Earth.

Living Well means to build a world based on the culture of life and peace, identity, philosophy, worldview and ancient spirituality of the indigenous-native-peasant peoples, applying their ancestral knowledge and wisdom, consolidating processes of exchange and brotherhood between nations and peoples.

Living Well is to assess and enhance the role of women, particularly of the indigenous and native women as the vanguard of the struggles of liberation of our people under the principles of duality, equality and complementarity of man and woman. Living Well is to assume the culture of peace and life.

Living Well is to build actively and relentlessly an harmonious and metabolic relationship between human beings and nature, where all living beings live in balance and complementarity with Mother Earth, respecting the rights of individuals, peoples and those of Mother Earth.

The PDES 2016 - 2020 moves forward to consolidate the Living Well through the recognition of the following interrelated and complementary dimensions:

- Living Well, as the set of knowledge of individuals and communities, which constitute the basis of harmonious relations of the individual with himself, with the community, the cosmos, the Supreme Being, his family and Mother Earth, includes the following knowledge:
  - i) knowing how to be and grow;
  - ii) knowing how to learn and think;
  - iii) knowing how to relate;
  - iv) knowing how to feed;
  - v) knowing how to work;
  - vi) knowing how to dance, laugh, joy and rest;
  - vii) knowing how to love and being loved;
  - viii) knowing how to dream; and
  - ix) knowing how to communicate and listen.

At the same time, this knowledge interrelate with the functional areas of Living Well: knowing good, doing good, being good and feeling good.

This knowledge is the fundamental foundation on which is built the Living Well in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, together with the ancestral values of *ama suwa* (do not steal), *ama llulla* (do not lie) and *ama qhilla* (do not be lazy), which ensure a solid foundation for the process of change both personally and in communitarian life.

- Living Well as the balance between all living beings of Mother Earth expressed in the management of life systems that represent the complementarity between the community of beings that integrates Mother Earth, living in harmony and balance with each other. It is understood that Mother Earth is a living dynamic system made up of an indivisible community of all systems of life and living beings, interrelated, interdependent and in complementarity, sharing a common destiny. Mother Earth is our home that contains, sustains and reproduces all living things, ecosystems, biodiversity, organic societies and the individuals integrated in her.

The systems of life are established within the framework of complementarity of the following rights:

- i) rights of Mother Earth,
  - ii) fundamental civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights to achieve their integral development,
  - iii) rights of indigenous- native-peasant peoples, and
  - iv) rights of people to live without material, social and spiritual poverty.
- Living Well as the basis of a civilization model alternative to capitalism which is the Communitarian Socialism for Living Well. Communitarian socialism strengthens the expansion of public and common goods, the consolidation of the rural economy and the expansion of wealth for community enjoyment and happiness, socialization of decisions in the hands of self-organized society, complementarity between humans and nature achieving a community between economy, culture and nature; and the exchange of energies that nourish life and generates and regenerates life under a metabolic relationship, transforming the integrated development in a project of life in harmony with Mother Earth.

The Communitarian Socialism is the battlefield within each country between a ruling civilization, the capitalism still present but decadent, faced with the emerging new civilization from the interstices of community, from the cracks and contradictions of capitalism itself. The socialism born in this millennium can only be democratic, communitarian and of the Living Well, and is the only real hope for the regeneration of peoples and nature itself. The Communitarian Socialism for the new millennium feeds on our ancestral roots, incorporating

indigenous knowledge and practices of dialogue and coexistence with Mother Earth.

In this context, the PDES is aimed at consolidating the achievements of the government since 2006 through the implementation of the Democratic and Cultural Revolution, as well as the challenges of building a Plurinational State that bases its actions on the construction of the historical horizon of the Living Well.

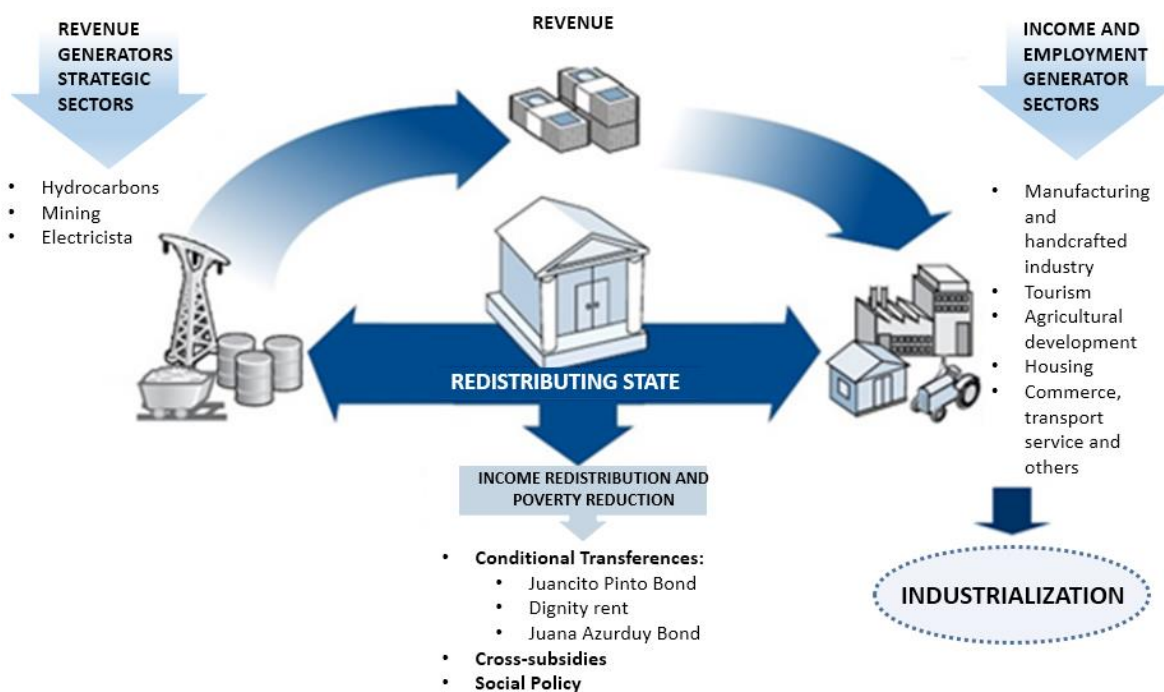
### **III. MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS 2006 - 2014**

In 2006, the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia developed and implemented the "National Development Plan: Bolivia with Dignity, Sovereignty, Democratic and Productive for the construction of the Living Well" (PND, 2006-2011), starting the process of dismantling the colonialism and neoliberalism and beginning the construction of a new society based on a plurinational and communitarian State. This was undertaken through a process based on four strategies: the socio-communitarian (Bolivia with dignity), the social power (Bolivia Democratic), the productive economic strategy (Bolivia Productive) and sovereign international relations (Bolivia with sovereignty).

The PDES (2016 - 2020) is a continuity of policies and strategies initiated in 2006, consolidates the progress made with the process of change and projects them to ambitious goals in the way towards the Living Well, considering that Bolivia currently lives a new social, economic and political context, resulting from the major changes that have already occurred in the country in recent years. In order to understand the main results of the change process and current country conditions, in this section are evaluated the general achievements of the PND, which laid the basis for the establishment of the Patriotic Agenda 2025 and the current development plan.

An important part of the achievements are because of the implementation of the economic social communitarian model, which promotes policies of distribution and fair redistribution of wealth and economic surpluses, seeking to complement the individual interest with the collective Living Well, articulating different forms of plural economy, promoting the expansion and diversification of the productive matrix, in order to overcome the primary export model, achieving a productive economy based on industrialization of the natural resources.



**Graph 1. Economic-social-communitarian-productive model structure**

Source: Ministry of Economy and Public Finance.

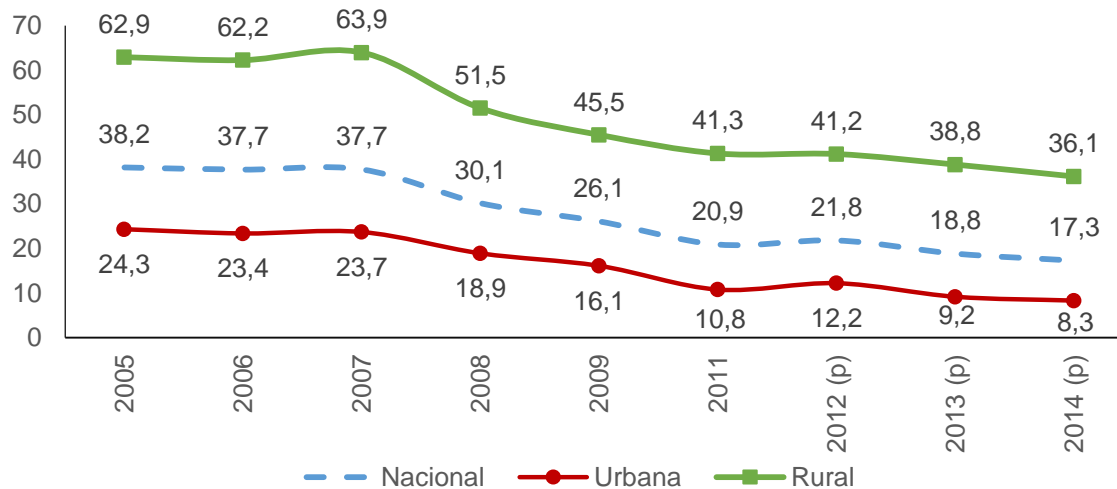
## 1. Bolivia with dignity

### Poverty

The policies of the Bolivia with dignity were aimed at eradicating poverty, all forms of exclusion, marginalization and social, political, cultural, and economic exploitation; besides generating a pattern of distribution of income, wealth and opportunities.

As a result of the policies made within the process of change from the year 2008 is noticed a significant reduction in extreme poverty, from 38,2% in 2005 to 17,3% in 2014. Levels of extreme poverty in urban areas fell between 2005 and 2014, from 24,3% to 8,3%, while in rural areas decreased from 62,9% to 36,1%.

**Graph 2. Extreme Poverty  
(Percentage)**



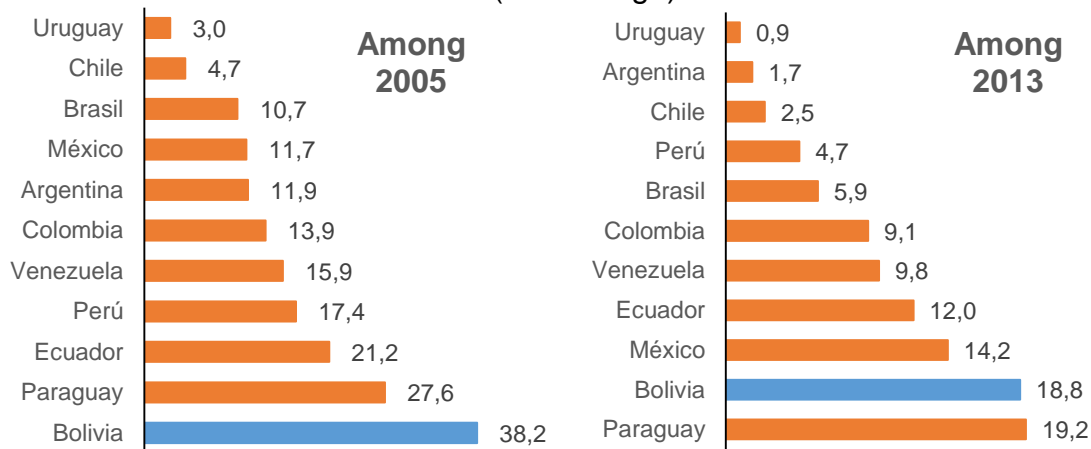
Source: Social and Economic Policies Analysis Unit - UDAPE with information from Household Surveys of Statistic National Institute - INE.

(p): Preliminary, figures that include population projections from Census 2012.

(e): Estimate, only available at national level.

Since 2011, Bolivia is no longer the poorest country in Latin America. However, it is clear that progress is still required to reduce extreme poverty.

**Graph 3. Latin America: Extreme Poverty  
(Percentage)**



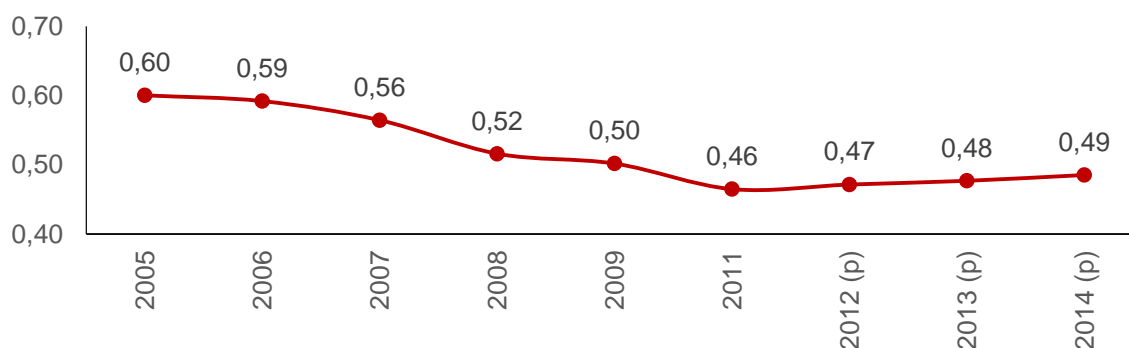
Source: CEPAL, "Panorama Social 2014" (statistic annex 2014), based on Household Surveys of each country.

In the case of Bolivia, official value from INE – UDAPE is used.

The Gini coefficient shows that the country has reduced levels of income inequality, even more dynamically than in other countries of Latin America, and

shifted from being the second most unequal country in 2005 to be among the countries with the lowest inequality in 2013.

**Graph 4. Reduction of Inequality**  
(Gini coefficient)

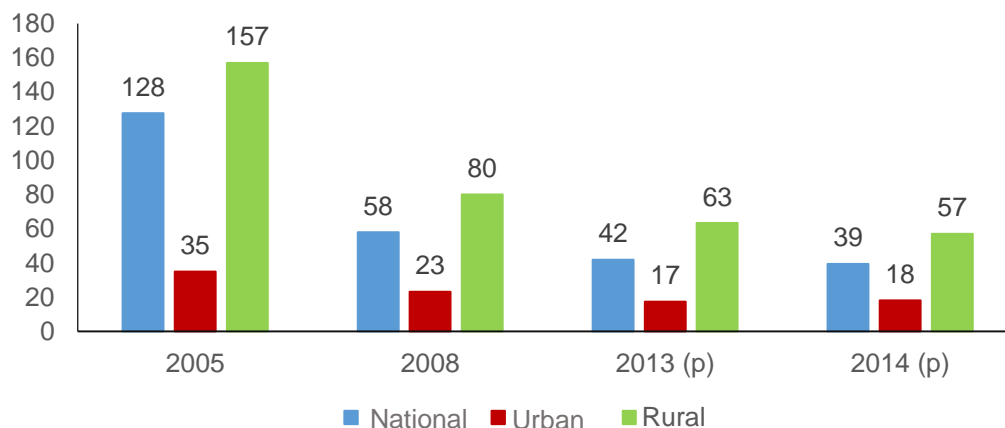


Source: Social and Economic Policies Analysis Unit - UDAPE with information from Household Surveys of Statistic National Institute - INE.

(p): Preliminary.

The reduction of inequality is also reflected in the relationship between rich and poor in terms of income. At national level, in 2005, the richest 10% earned 128 times more than the poorest 10%, a situation that was reduced by 39 times in 2014.

**Graph 5. Income ratio between the richest 10% and poorest 10%**  
(Number of times)



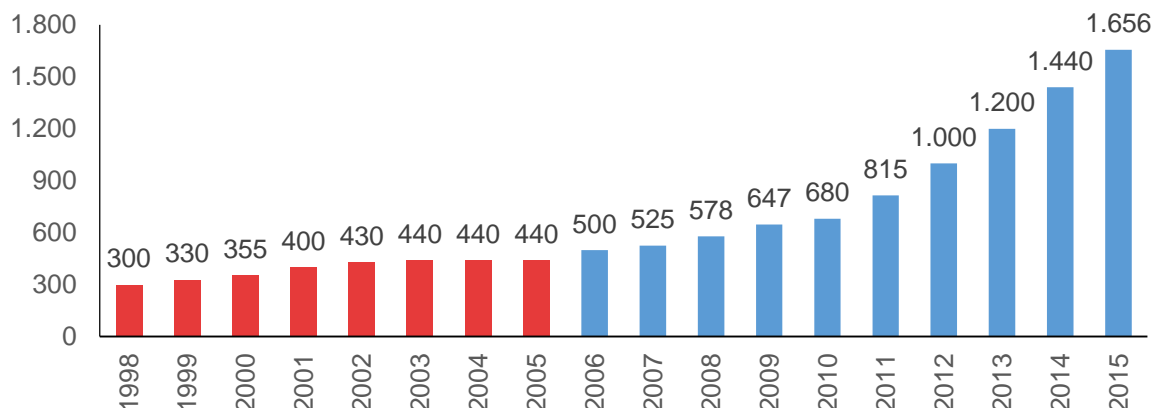
Source: Social and Economic Policies Analysis Unit - UDAPE with information from Household Surveys of Statistic National Institute - INE.

(p): Preliminary.

These positive results are because of the good performance of the Bolivian economy and because of social policies and the implementation of social programs such as the increase of the national minimum wage, and cash transfer programmes such as: Juancito Pinto, Juana Azurduy, Dignity Rent and Rate

Dignity, among others, which rose the income level of families and helped to reduce the number of poor people. In addition, sustained increases in the national minimum wage above inflation have improved the purchasing power of the population.

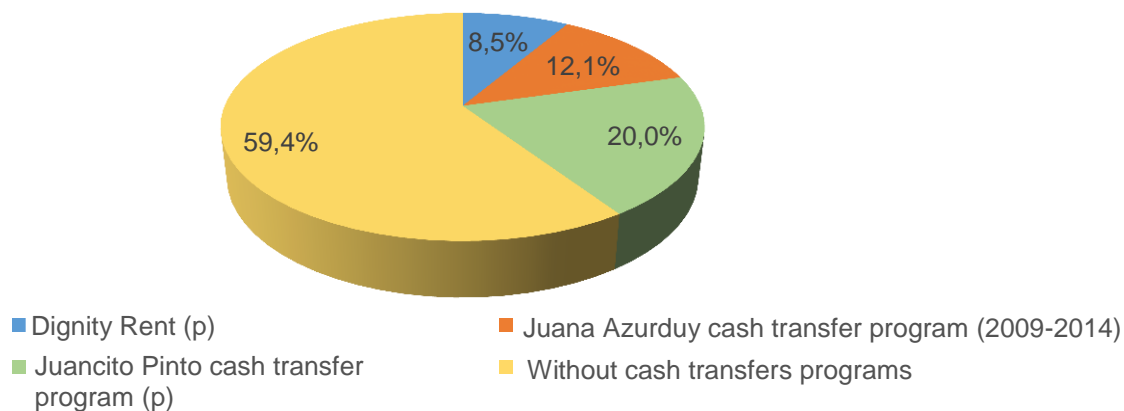
**Graph 6. National Minimum Wage**  
(Bolivian currency)



Source: Ministry of Economy and Public Finance, and Official Law Journal of Bolivia.

The 2014 data show that 40,6% of the Bolivian population benefited from social cash transfers: Dignity Rent, Juana Azurduy, and Juancito Pinto. These cash transfers helped reduce dropout rates, lower levels of infant and maternal mortality, and a dignified old age to the elderly.

**Graph 7. Population benefited with social cash transfers, 2014**  
(Percentage)



Source: Social and Economic Policies Analysis Unit - UDAPE with information from Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Pension and Insurance Supervision and Control Authority and Statistic National Institute INE.

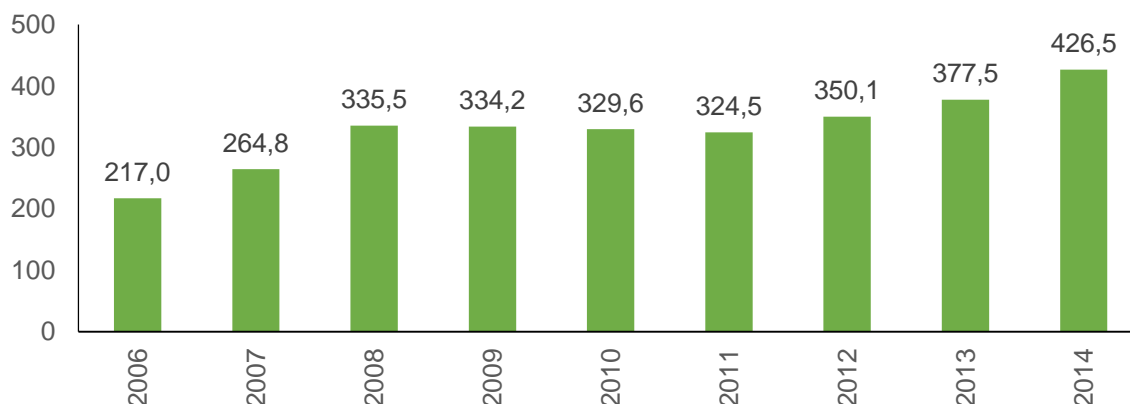
(p): Preliminary.

The Juancito Pinto cash transfer program encourages school attendance of girls and boys in public schools. Between 2006 and 2014, the number of children and



adolescents beneficiaries increased from 1.084.967 to 2.132.393. Amounts delivered by the Juancito Pinto to students nearly doubled between 2006 and 2014, from Bs. 217,0 million to Bs. 426,5 million.

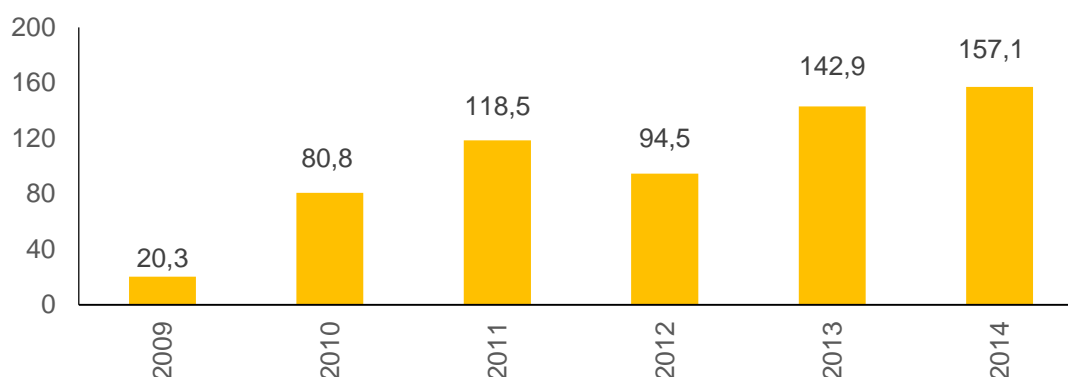
**Graph 8. Amounts transferred by the Juancito Pinto**  
(Millions in Bolivian currency)



Source: Ministry of Education.

The Juana Azurduy cash transfer program encourages the use of maternal and child health services, to improve maternal health, reduce child mortality and eradicate malnutrition of children. Since its inception, the Juana Azurduy benefited 765 thousand children and 523 thousand pregnant women. Between 2009 and 2014, the amounts transferred by Juana Azurduy rose from Bs. 20,3 million to Bs. 157,1 million.

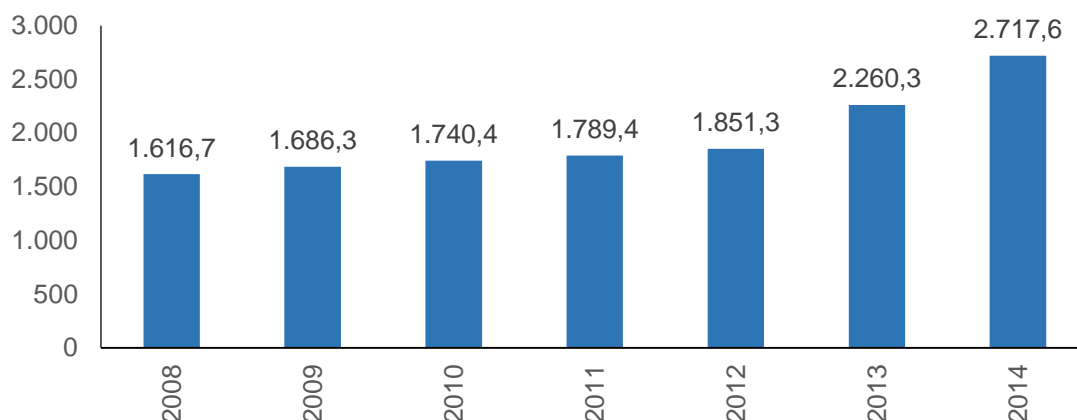
**Graph 9. Amounts transferred by the Juana Azurduy**  
(Millions in Bolivian currency)



Source: Ministry of Health.

The Dignity Rent benefits all adults over 60 years and contributed to reduce poverty in households with older adults by 13,5%. Since 2008, the Dignity Rent has paid a total of Bs. 13,7 billion to almost 1 million Bolivians over 60 years.

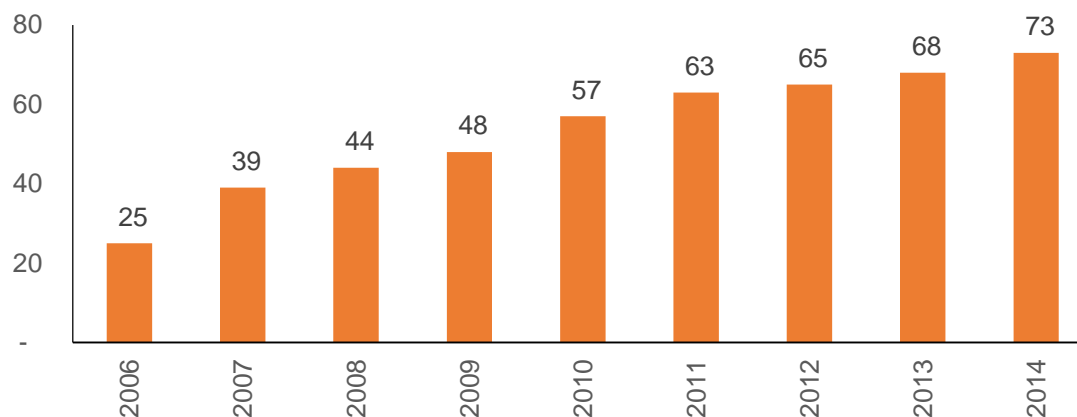
**Graph 10. Amounts transferred by the Dignity Rent**  
(Millions in Bolivian currency)



Source: Pension and Insurance Supervision and Control Authority – APS.

The Dignity Rate consists of a 25% discount in the invoice of electricity to consumers ranked by home category from households that consume up to 70 Kwh per month. Approximately 1 million users benefited from the Dignity Rate the 2014, constituting a saving of Bs. 73 million for all beneficiaries.

**Graph 11. Amounts compensated by the Dignity Rate**  
(Millions in Bolivian currency)

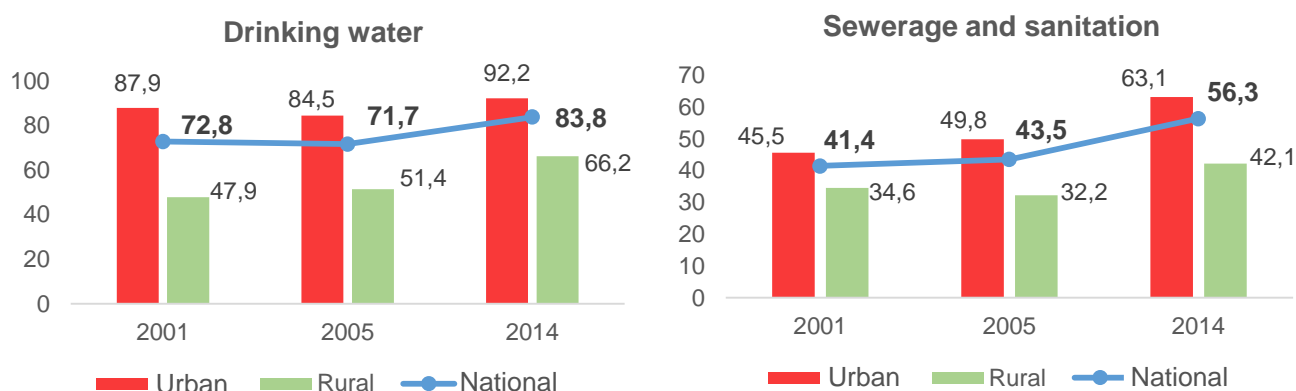


Source: Ministry of Hydrocarbons and Energy– Viceministry of Electricity and Alternative Energies.

## Water, sewerage and sanitation

The proposal of change registered in the PND, promoted significant changes in this sector, based on the expansion and better access to water sources for indigenous and peasant communities; and in prioritizing public investment in water services that benefited the most vulnerable populations. A main aspect of the policy was to end the privatization of water services, which promoted profits of what is a fundamental right of people.

**Graph 12. Population with access to drinking water, sewerage and sanitation**  
(Percentage)



Source: Ministry of Environment and Water – Viceministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.  
(p): Preliminary

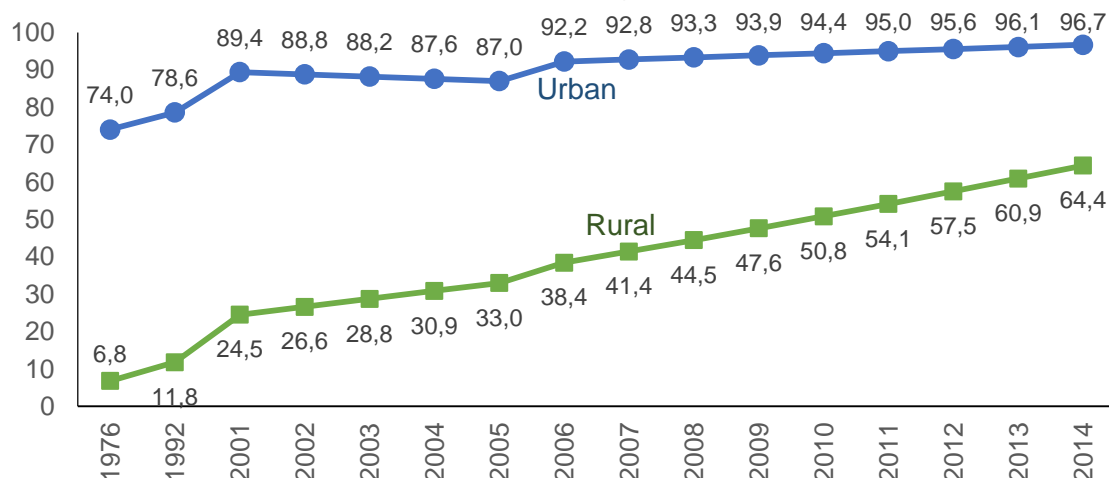
In 2006 - 2014 there were significant advances in coverage regarding the sector of drinking water, sewerage and sanitation, giving priority attention to regions with greater lack of services. By 2014, 83,8% of the population had access to drinking water, showing an increase of 11 percentage points compared to 2001. In the same year 56,3% of the Bolivian population had access to sewerage and sanitation, with an increase of 14,9 percentage points compared to 2001.

The achievements in coverage increase have been possible with the application of various targeted programs, particularly in the rural area. Among the most important are the following: MI AGUA (MY WATER) I, II and III; Peri-urban Water and Sewerage Program Phases I and II; and Peri-urban Areas Support Program (PAAP II).

## Electricity

In the electric sector, the Government of the Plurinational State created the Electricity Program for Living with Dignity (PEVD). In 2014, this program helped increasing the coverage of this service to 64,4% in rural areas and to 96,7% in urban areas.

**Graph 13. Urban and rural population with access to electricity**  
(Percentage)

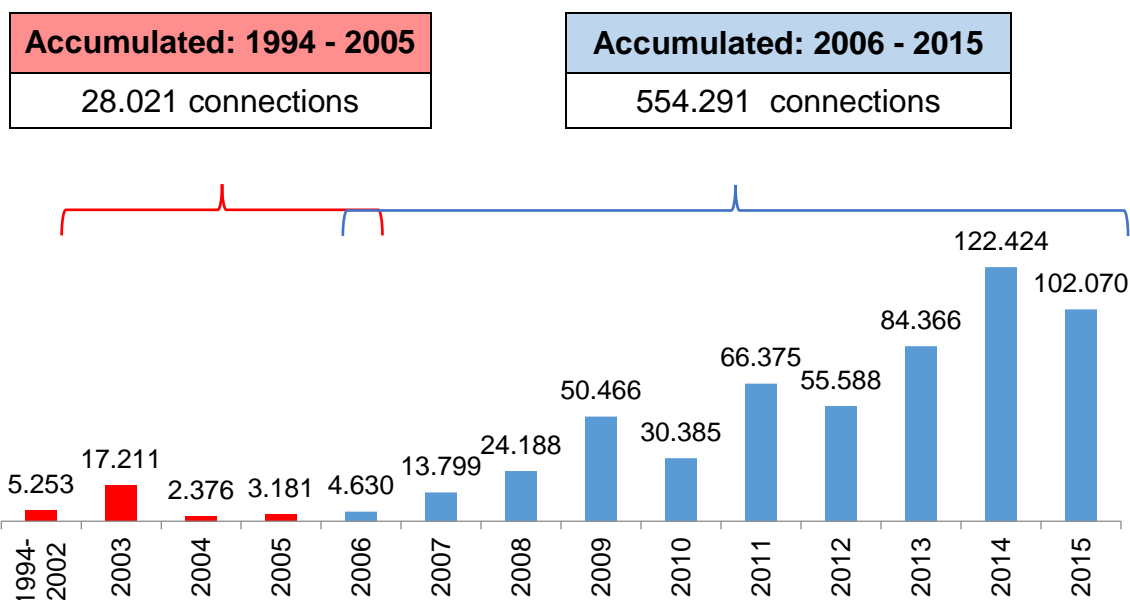


Source: Ministry of Hydrocarbons and Energy – Viceministry of Electricity and Alternative Energies.

Also, in 2008 the National Energy Efficiency Program was created, establishing policies, projects and necessary actions for the rational, efficient and effective use of energy. In 2012 the Electricity Carrier Company (TDE) was nationalized in favor of the National Electricity Company (ENDE), consolidating the State control over this strategic sector.

## Household gas

**Graph 14. Domestic gas installations**  
(Installations per year and accumulated)





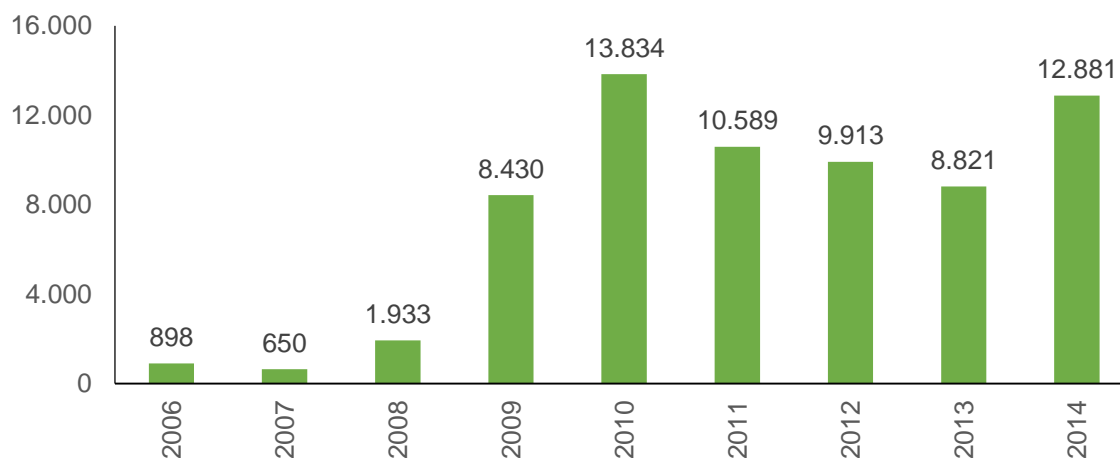
Between 1994 and 2005, 28.021 residential gas connections were installed. After nationalization (2006-2015) 554.291 connections were installed. In 2015, connections increased to 582.312 in Bolivia.

## Housing

To achieve greater access to housing, the Social Housing Program and the State Housing Agency (AEVIVIENDA) were established, giving priority to provide housing for groups, vulnerable sectors, and less favored populations.

During 2006-2014, this policy implementation allowed to move forward the construction, improvement, and post natural disaster of 67.949 social housing care, from which 54.644 correspond to rural areas and 13.305 to urban areas, reaching to 312.341 people.

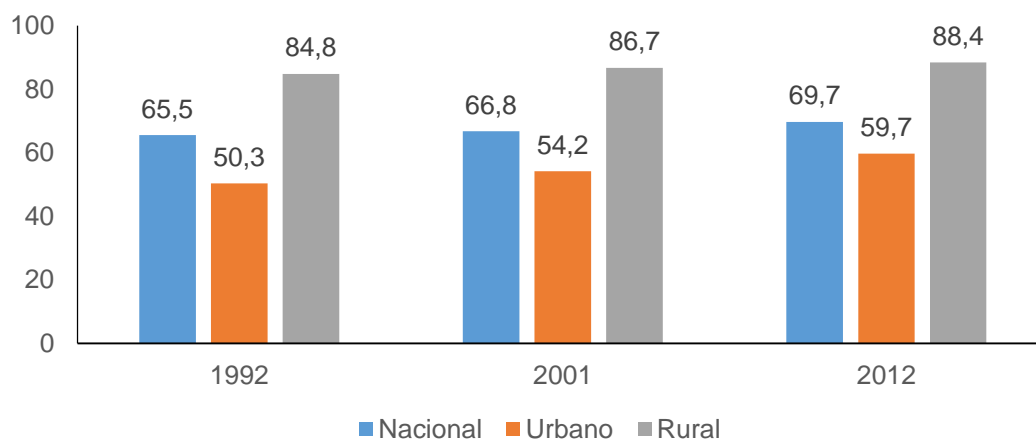
**Graph 15. Number of houses built and improved**



Source: Ministry of Public Works, Services and Housing - State Housing Agency.

These actions allowed the raise of households with homeownership between 1992 and 2012, particularly in urban areas, where a growth of 9,4 percentage points is observed.

**Graph 16. Households with homeownership, 1992, 2001 y 2012**  
(Percentage)



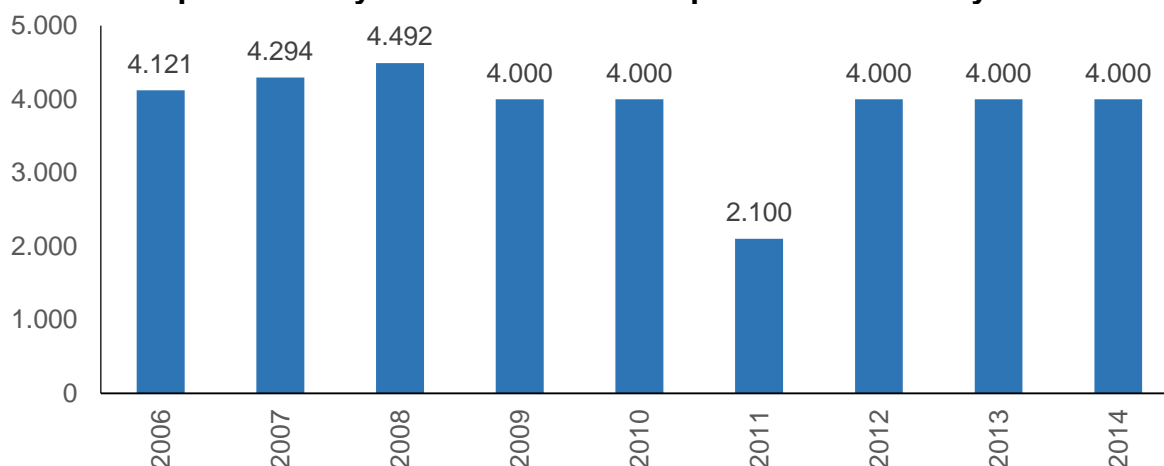
Source: Social and Economic Policies Analysis Unit - UDAPE, with information from the National Census of Population and Housing from Statistic National Institute - INE.

## Education

In 2006 the process of Educational Revolution began, aiming to implement a productive, inclusive, decolonizing, intracultural, intercultural, multilingual education, and in a context of depatriarchalizing.

In 2006-2014 the educational offer was increased through the expansion and improvement of educational infrastructure of 696 units. In addition, 38 projects aimed at strengthening the Teacher Training High Schools and Academic Units. These investments were accompanied by creating an annual average of 3.890 items for faculty and staff, having in between 2006 and 2014 a total of 35.007 new items.

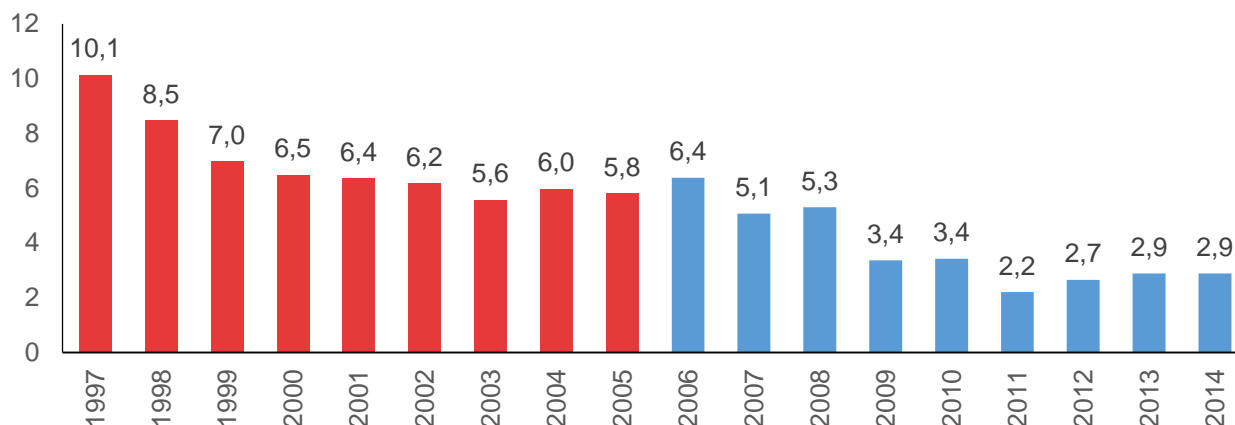
**Graph 17. Newly created items in the public education system**



Source: Ministry of Education.

As a result of governmental social policies and the impact of the Juancito Pinto, dropout from schools fell by 7,2 points between 1997 and 2014. In 2006, about 6 of 100 children enrolled dropped out from school, however by 2014 this rate decreased to less than half.

**Graph 18. Dropout rate, 1997 - 2014**

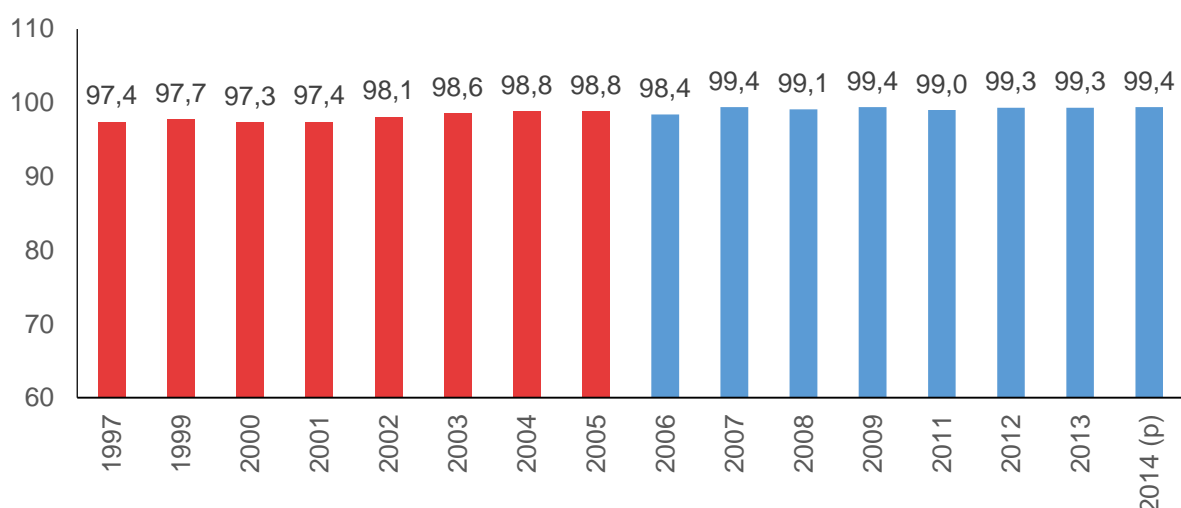


Source: Ministry of Education.

Note: It corresponds to the initial, primary and secondary levels of state, convention and private schools.

The implementation of the National Literacy Program "Yes I Can" and "Yes I Can Continue" reached to more than 955 thousand people. In December 2008, Bolivia has declared as an illiteracy-free territory with the implementation of the National Literacy Program. As a result of these actions, in 2014, 99,4% of the young population was literate.

**Graph 19. Literacy rate of population between 15 and 24 years old, 1997 - 2014 (Percentage)**



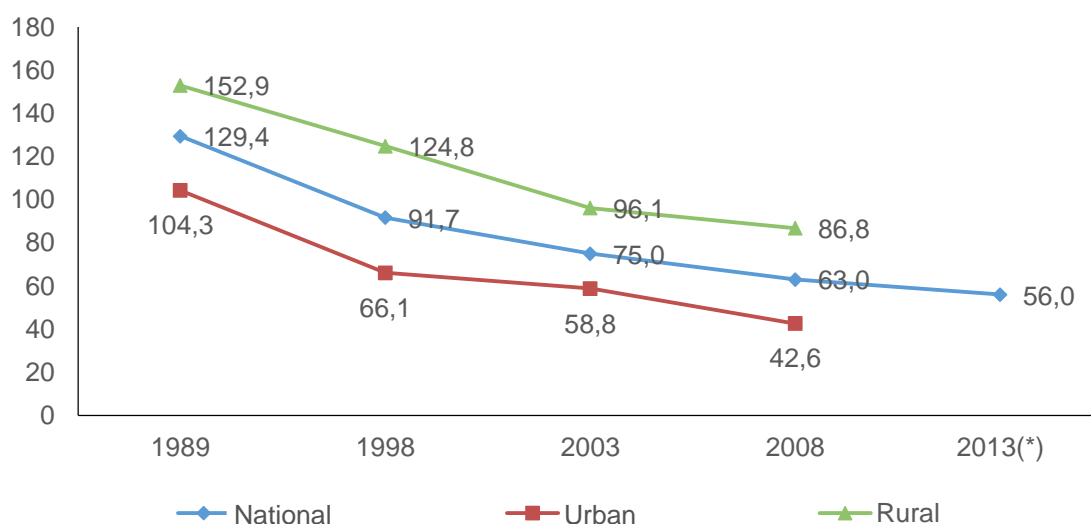
Source: Social and Economic Policies Analysis Unit – UDAPE, with information from Household Surveys of the Statistic National Institute - INE.

## Health and Nutrition

In the period 2006-2014, actions that allowed greater public access to health have been implemented, and among them the following: i) "My Health" program, aimed at eliminating administrative, economic and geographical barriers to bring health services to Bolivian families through home visits, preventive activities, and health promotion; and ii) strengthening public health insurance with the extension of benefits and inclusion of people with disabilities, allowing to extend free access to health on vulnerable groups, financing these programs with public resources.

In 2013, mortality rate of children reached 56 per thousand births, showing a reduction of more than 50% compared with 1989, a similar decrease is reported in chronic malnutrition, 41,7% in 1989 to 18,5% in 2012.

**Graph 20. Mortality rate of children**  
(Deaths per thousand live births)

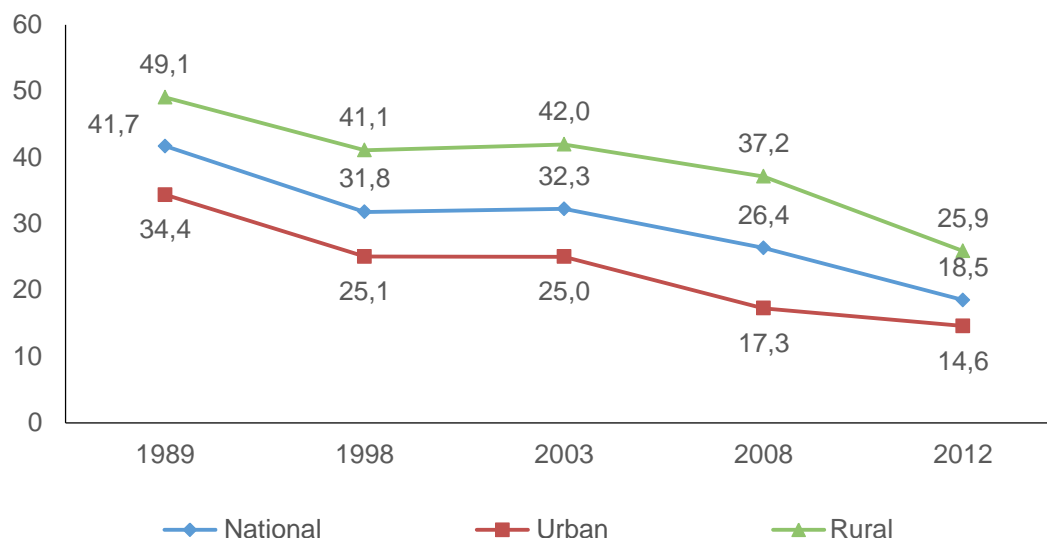


Source: Social and Economic Analysis Unit - UDAPE, with information from the National Demographic and Health Surveys 1989 - 2008.

(\*) Based on data from Household Survey 2013 - INE.



**Graph 21. Prevalence of chronic malnutrition**  
(Percentage)



Source: Social and Economic Policies Analysis Unit - UDAPE, with information from the National Demographic and Health Surveys 1989 - 2008 and the Health and Nutrition Assessment Survey 2012 of the Ministry of Health and UDAPE.

Between 2006 and 2012, 704 new health facilities were built and from 2006 to 2013 an increase of 6.387 new items of health personnel was recorded financed by the General Treasury of the Nation, representing an average growth of 798 new items per year.

## 2. Democratic Bolivia

In 2006, a democratic revolution has begun in Public Administration, with the first preparatory actions that allowed carrying out a Constituent Assembly. The purpose was to establish a new country vision and a new management and public administration in Bolivia. Likewise, during the period 2006-2014 many legal and institutional instruments were developed, approved and promulgated in order to advance in eradicating the corruption in the country, as well as in the creation of governmental agencies to contribute with the transformation of the public system.

Since 2007, the Plurinational State of Bolivia implemented the National Policy of Transparency and Fight Against Corruption that includes the prevention and transparency of the public entities. It is also important the promulgation of the Law 004 Fight Against Corruption, Illicit Enrichment, and Fortune Investigation "Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz". Also it has been promulgated the normative that permits the creation of governmental agencies that could cooperate with the public system transformation, with a transparent management, based on ancestral moral values, "*ama suwa*", "*ama llulla*" y "*ama qhilla*" (do not steal, do not lie, do not be lazy).

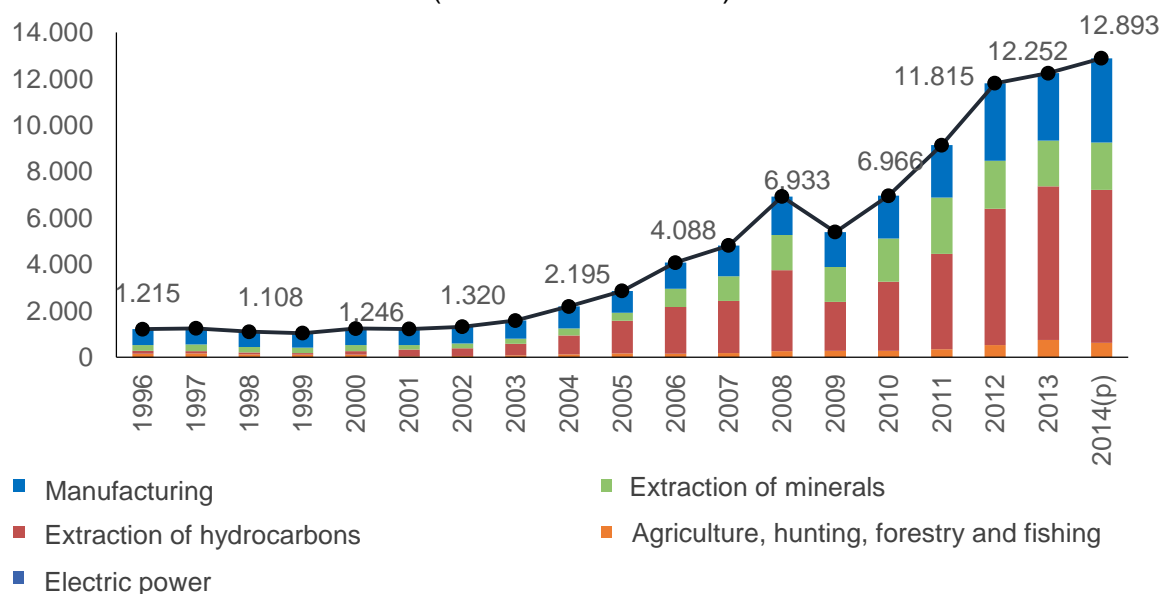
In 2010, the Law 031 “Decentralization and Autonomies Framework “Andres Ibañez” was promulgated. This Law, which regulates the autonomic regime and the foundations of the territorial organization of the State, impulses an autonomic territorial model in the country with more social participation. In the same way, in 2013 the Law 341, Control and Social Participation, was promulgated, which promotes a public administration with an effective monitoring from social organizations.

### 3. Productive Bolivia

The transformation of the productive matrix was the foundation of the Productive Bolivia, and its structure was established as follows: i) the strategic sector, which generates surplus: hydrocarbon, mining and metallurgy, electricity and environmental resources, and ii) the sector that generates income and employment: agriculture development, manufacturing industrial transformation, tourism and housing.

The Economic-Social-Communitarian-Productive Model postulated the change of the primary-exporter productive matrix of the country towards the production with more added value, in order to satisfy the domestic consumption and then the exports. In the same way, it was established the transfer of economic resources from the strategic sector, generator of surplus, to the sector that promotes income and employment; also the direct surplus redistribution to the Bolivian population for the eradication of extreme poverty.

**Graph 22. Exports by economic activity**  
(In millions of dollars)



Source: Statistic National Institute- INE.

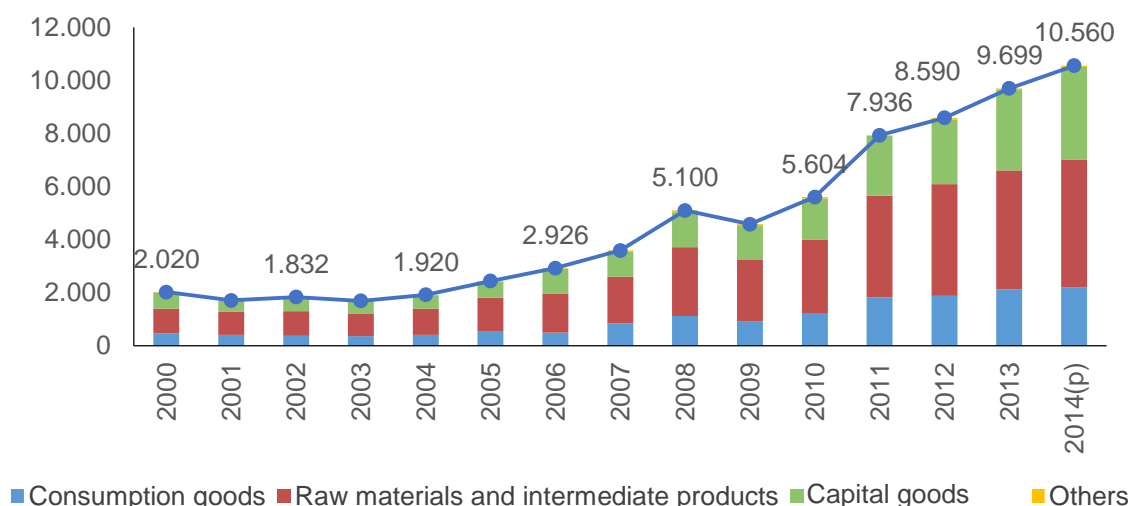
(p): Preliminary.

Note: Neither re-exports nor personal belongings are included.

In the last years, exports remained concentrated in the extractive activities of hydrocarbon and minerals. In 2014 both activities represented 66,9% of exports, hydrocarbon (51,2%) and minerals (15,8%). Agriculture and the manufacturing industry sectors concentrated only 33,1% of exports. Regarding imports, during 2014, 79% of the total imports corresponds to raw materials and capital goods, which are mainly destined for the development of the domestic industry.

The generation of export income still depends strongly on the production and exports of mineral products, exports of hydrocarbons, and the oleaginous production; in terms of direct income, hydrocarbons provide higher income for distribution and redistribution.

**Graph 23. Imports by use and economic destination, 1997-2014**  
(In millions of dollars)

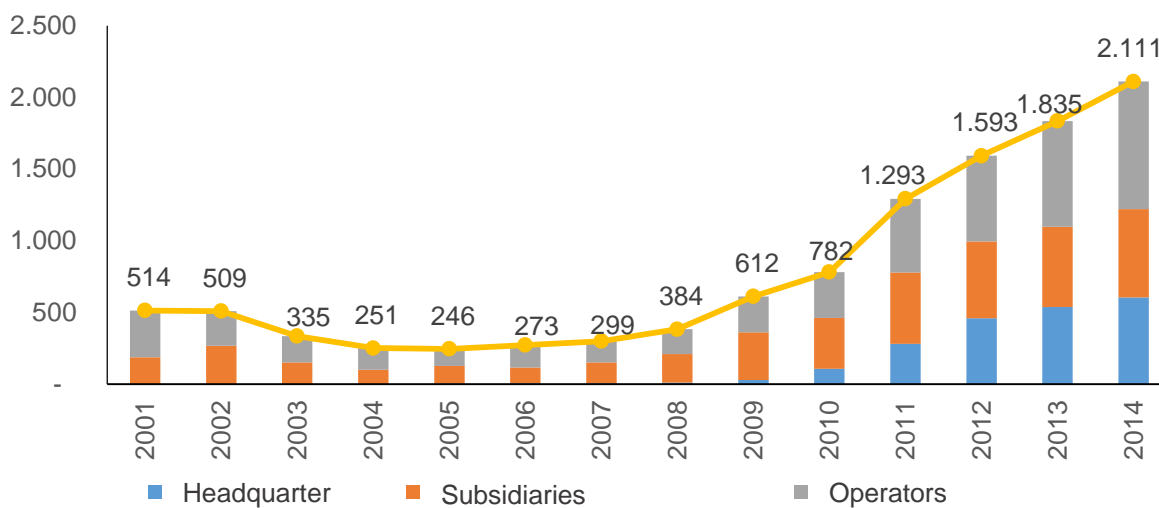


Source: Statistic National Institute- INE.  
(p): Preliminary.

## Hydrocarbons

On May 1st of the year 2006, the hydrocarbons were nationalized, initiating the historic process of the recuperation of our strategic natural resources, progressing in the process of the construction of the country economic sovereignty. With the nationalization of hydrocarbons, the Bolivian State retrieved the ownership of one of the most important strategic resources of the country and the State control of those resources; in this way, this sector turned into the main engine of the economy and the process of change. The investments in hydrocarbons during 2006-2014, reached an annual average amount of \$us 1.020 million representing an increase of 175% with respect to the average of the period 2001-2005.

**Graph 24. Hydrocarbons investment**  
(In millions of dollars)



Source: Ministry of Hydrocarbons and energy – Vice-Ministry of exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons.

In this sector, the industrialization processes has focused as priority, within the framework of the change of the primary-export matrix. Currently, the plants that are functioning are the following:

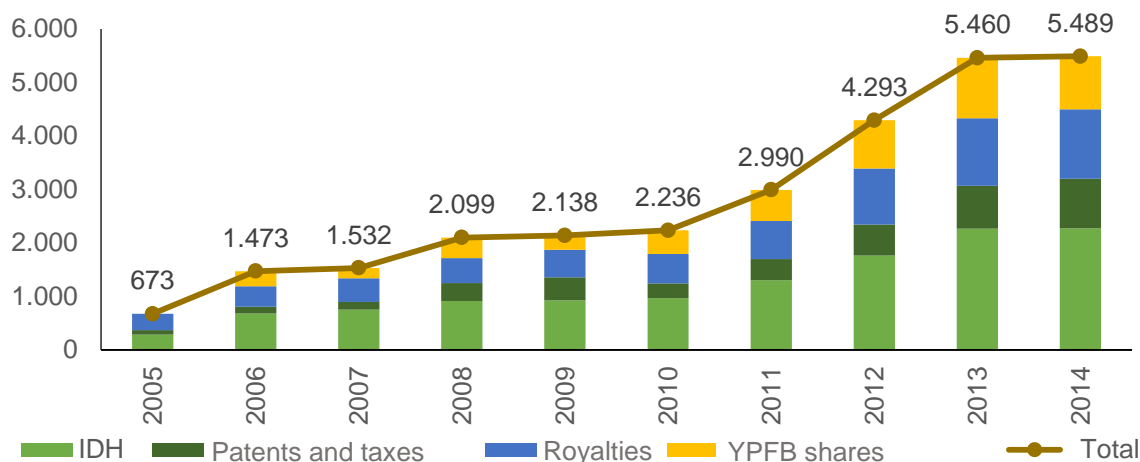
- Rio Grande Liquids Separation Plant.
- Gran Chaco Liquids Separation Plant “Carlos Villegas”.

Bolivia has advanced in the construction and studies of liquids separation plants and petrochemical plants. The most important initiatives are the following:

- Ammonia-Urea Plant.
- Liquefied Natural Gas Plant.
- Propylene and Polypropylene Plant.

Because of those investments, the oil revenue has increased progressively. The hydrocarbons nationalization has been a fundamental factor for this increment. In 2005, the oil revenue reached \$us 673 million; while in 2014 the oil revenue rose to \$us 5.489 million, which considers the Direct Tax to Hydrocarbons (IDH), royalties, shares, patents and taxes.

**Graph 25. Oil revenue**  
(In millions of dollars)



Source: Bolivian Fiscal Oilfields– YPFB.

## Energy and Electricity

During the period 2006-2014, the electric power demand in Bolivia had an annual average increase of 9,3%, encouraged mainly by the expansion of the network of connections and the development of electric infrastructure.

With the intention that the Bolivian State retrieves its strategic role in the electric sector, ENDE Andean Company was created, and the electric-generation companies Corani, Valle Hermoso y Guaracachi were nationalized, and in 2012, the Electric-transmission Company (TDE) was also nationalized. Since there is a critical situation of inequality between the rural and urban areas, mainly in the Department of La Paz, a decision was made for nationalizing the Electricity Company of La Paz (ELECTROPAZ) and the Electric Power Company of Oruro (ELFEO).

During the period 2010 - 2014, an average of 108 MW/year were incorporated to the system and 163 km/year of transmission lines were extended to the Interconnected National System (INS), therefore investments increased in \$us 707,2 million. Because of a higher demand for electricity, the Bolivian State began to implement a policy oriented to the expansion of the electric boundary and the development of its infrastructure. In this way, the integration of communities and towns was supported incorporating 767 km of transmission lines to the INS, with an investment amount of \$us 135,4 million. In order to have an electric integration that allows the development of distant regions, the Bolivian State built the Transmission Line Caranavi – Trinidad, and the Rural Electrification Project Iturralde – Ballivian (ITUBA) phase I in 2011.

Based on the change of vision and the concept of the basic service of electricity access, the Bolivian State assumes the responsibility of the provision of this service with social equity conditions, implementing the Electricity Program for

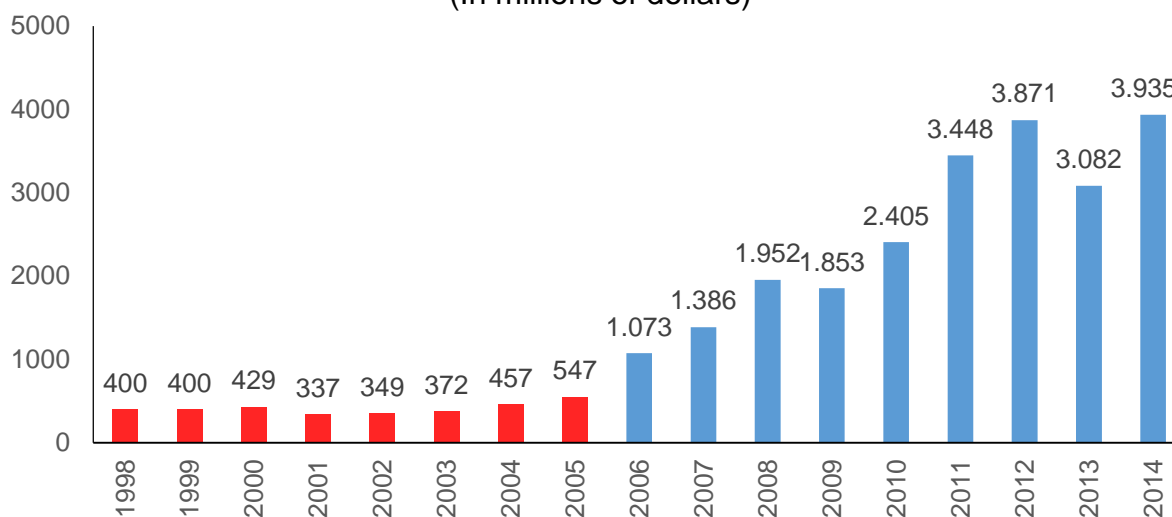
Living with Dignity (PEVD); this Program contributed to bring the electricity service to 2.303.144 households.

In 2008, the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia created the National Program of Energy Efficiency, which encompasses the policies, projects and the necessary actions for a rational, efficient and effective use of energy. In this context and with the objective to achieve a positive impact on production, consumption and rational and efficient use of energy, and at the same time to boost economic development and support the environment with the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the Energy-efficient Light Bulbs Program was executed (until 2014, a total of 8.220.407 electric light bulbs were distributed nationwide) and the elaboration of the Strategic Plan of Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency (PAEE).

### Mining and Metallurgy

During the period 2006-2014 the Plurinational State of Bolivia favored a model of state mining development based on the strengthening of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL), promoting its higher participation in extractive activities (tin exploitation at Huanuni and tin and zinc exploitation at Colquiri) and primary processing (silver and lead smelting at Karachipampa, modernization of tin smelting at Vinto and copper extraction at Corocoro). The medium private mining continued to develop investments in the sector and the cooperative sector in primary production was promoted.

**Graph 26. Mineral exports**  
(In millions of dollars)



Source: Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy - Vice-Ministry of Mining Policy

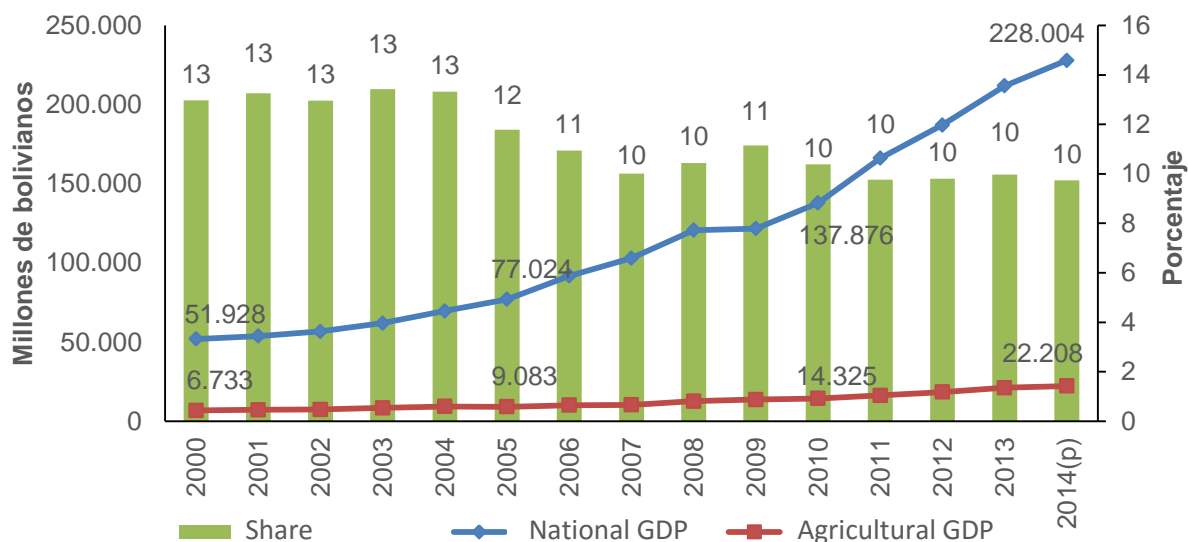
In the period 2006 - 2014 the accumulated investment in the mining sector rose up to the total of \$us 2.171 million representing 3.7 times more than what was recorded in the period 1999 - 2005, this way, it was reflected the dynamism of mineral exports which rose from \$us 547 million in 2005 to \$us 3.935 million in 2014.



## Agricultural

The agricultural sector has been dynamic and growing, in both country economies: lowlands and highlands. The contribution of agriculture sector to GDP has increased, in absolute terms, from Bs. 9.083 million in 2005 to Bs. 22.208 million in 2014. In the period 2000-2014 the sector's share in GDP in relative terms has declined from 13% (2000-2005) to 10% (2006-2014), however, it is important to notice that in absolute terms it has tripled.

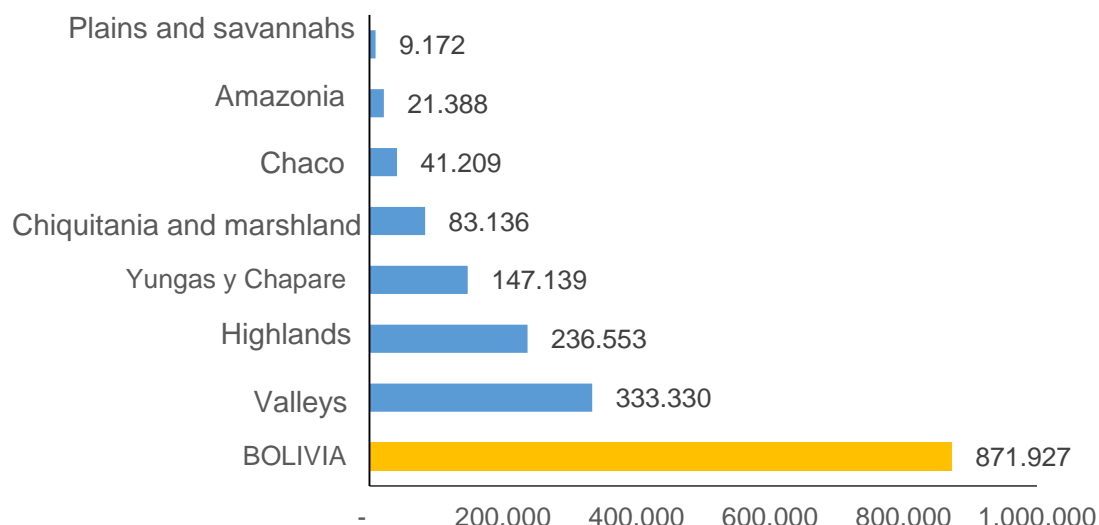
**Graph 27. Agricultural GDP share in relation to national GDP**



Source: Statistic National Institute- INE.

(p): Preliminary.

In the process of change, the dual economy of Bolivia was eliminated, in which coexisted, on the one hand, an agro-industrial sector formed by medium and large companies that concentrated the largest lands, and on the other hand, a majority group of smallholders farmers that only had access to land with low productive capacity. This dual economy, characterized by unfair land tenure has overcome and substantially reversed. Furthermore, small peasant-indigenous farmers and their communities have gained greater importance in food production for the domestic market and export, but still having an important role the medium and large agro-industrial sector. It is still a challenge to strengthen the peasant and indigenous small-holder farmers, as well as the processes of industrialization and food processing in west and east areas.

**Graph 28. Agricultural productive units**

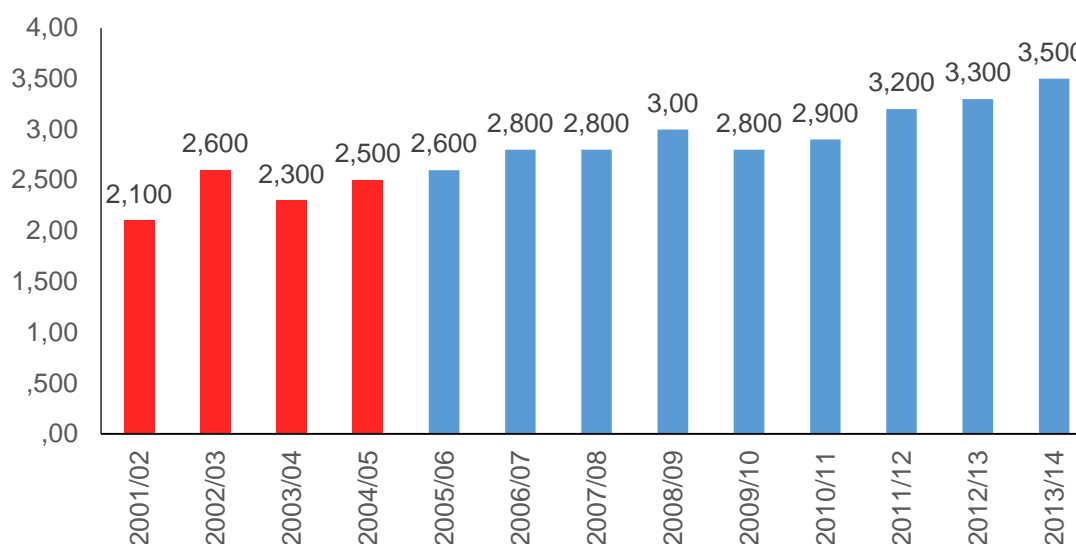
Source: Statistic National Institute— INE, first Agricultural Census of the Plurinational State of Bolivia

In the country there are a total of 871,927 agricultural productive units, of which 65.4% corresponds to valleys and highlands regions (569,883) and the remaining 34.6% to Yungas, Chapare, Chaco, Chiquitania and Amazon regions (302,044), which demonstrates the important role of peasant and indigenous farmers in agricultural production.

The largest amount of land available for farming is allocated to produce commercial food products for the domestic market and exports based on agribusiness, whilst domestic production of small producers is destined to domestic consumption.

Since the crop year 2001/02 to 2013/14, the cultivated area has increased by 1.4 million hectares in absolute terms, equivalent to a 62.4% growth, reaching to 3.5 million hectares.

**Graph 29. Cultivated area of the main crops of winter and summer seasons**  
(In million hectares)



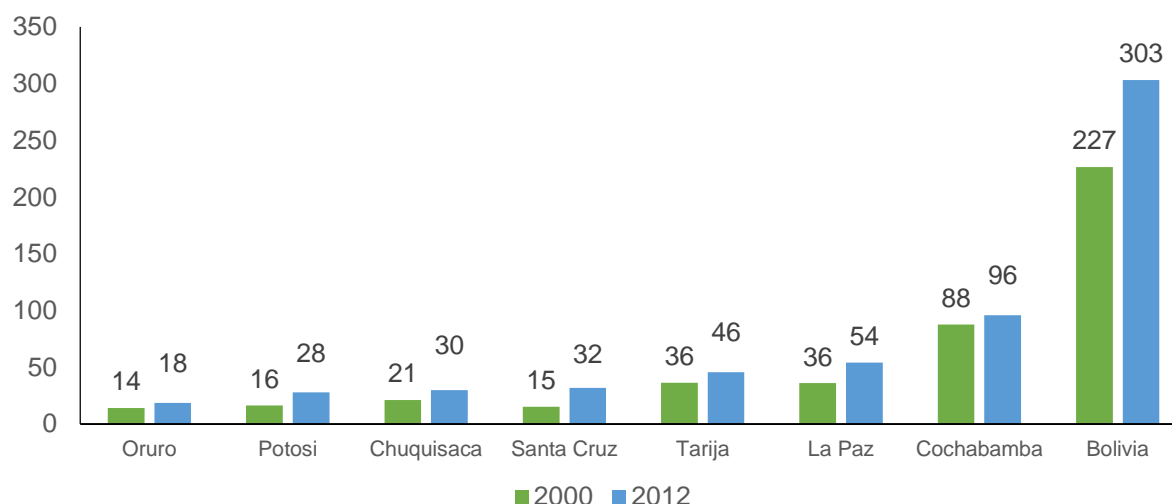
Source: Statistic National Institute– INE; Ministry of Rural Development and Land.

Note: The total cultivated area corresponds to the 72 most important crops of winter and summer seasons.

The most important items are the oil products and industry, which in the period 2005/06 - 2013/14 have shown an increase in acreage of 34%, followed by cereals (wheat, quinoa, rice, corn and sorghum) with a 37% increase. Other areas of food security have also increased, such as vegetable production with an expansion of 64%, tubers expanded 19% and fruits 14%. This has resulted in a total increase of production volumes.

Overall, the behavior of agricultural production in the 2013/14 crop year has had an upward growth of 70% compared to the 2000/01 year, and 37% compared to 2005/06 year. However, there are still major challenges in this sector due to low yields for all crops, limitations on the use and access to production technologies, poor rural modernization, the limited access to inputs and credit, and limited coverage of irrigation systems, which in 2012 reached 303.000 hectares representing approximately 9% of the cultivated area. On the other hand, the smuggling of cheaper products from neighboring countries also aggravates the situation, therefore it is imperative an emphasis on strengthening the agricultural sector within the framework of the Plan.

**Graph 30. Irrigation areas by Department**  
(In thousands of hectares)

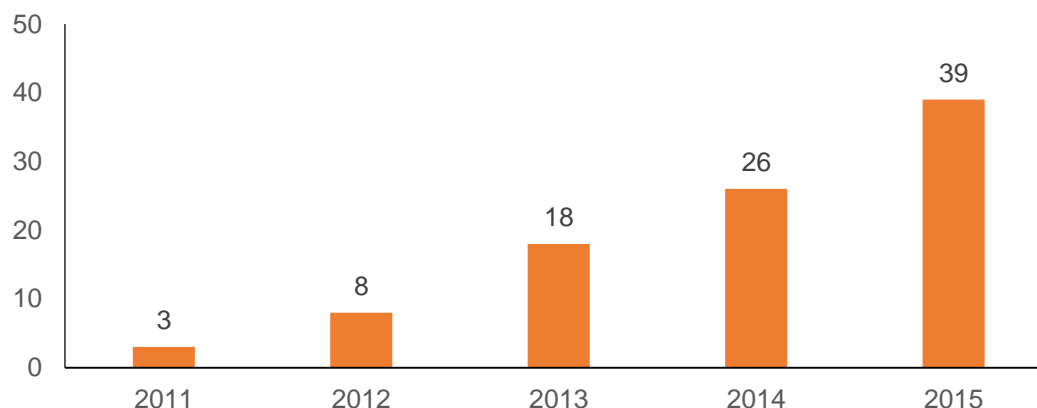


Source: Ministry of Environment and Water – Vice-Ministry of de Water Resources and Irrigation.

Note: The irrigated area includes summer and winter seasons

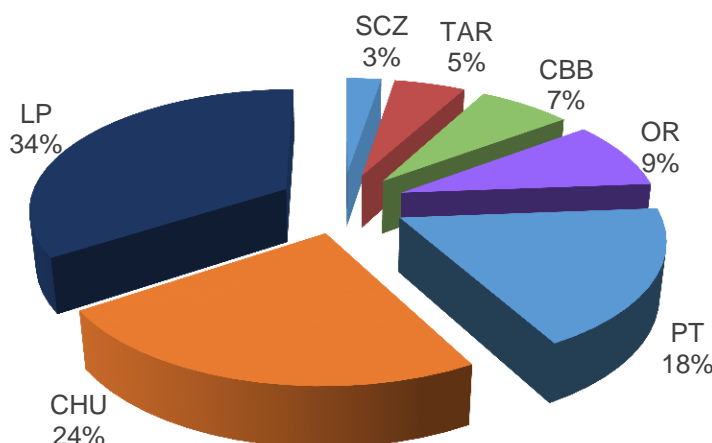
Certified ecological and organic production reached only 4.7% of the total food production in the country, although important steps were made to strengthen them. Currently, the sector is moving in alliance with autonomous territorial entities (governments and municipalities), through the Municipal Committees for Ecological Production. Among the forms of existing organic production in Bolivia, three categories have been developed: i) Production with third-party certification, ii) Production by Guarantee Participation Systems (GPS), and iii) third-party certification or via GPS for production of agroforestry and collection systems.

**Graph 31. Municipal Committees of Ecological Production**



Source: Ministry of Rural Development and Land - National Council of Ecological Production – CNAPE

**Graph 32. Guarantee Participation Systems by Department  
(Percentage)**



Source: Ministry of Rural Development and Land - National Council of Ecological Production – CNAPE

Of the total ecological production, export production has a significant contribution of 71% (84,213 MT), agricultural production through GPS accounts for 16% (19,206 MT) and production in agroforestry and collection systems reach 13% (16035 TM). The departments of La Paz, Chuquisaca and Potosi are those with greater participation in ecological production.

Regarding the regularization of agricultural land ownership, until April 2015 a total of 73.3 million hectares (68%) have been regularized and recorded, pending registering 33.8 million hectares (32%). Since 2006 about 64 million hectares have been regularized and registered, confirming a significant difference with the period 1996 to 2005 in which only they were regularized and registered about 9 million hectares. The regularized surface corresponds to 24.3 million hectares in the west and 24.4 million hectares in the east, however, the ownership registration was higher in the west (584,595 property titles) than in the east (62,650 property titles).

**Chart 1. Regularization and ownership registration 1996 – 2015**

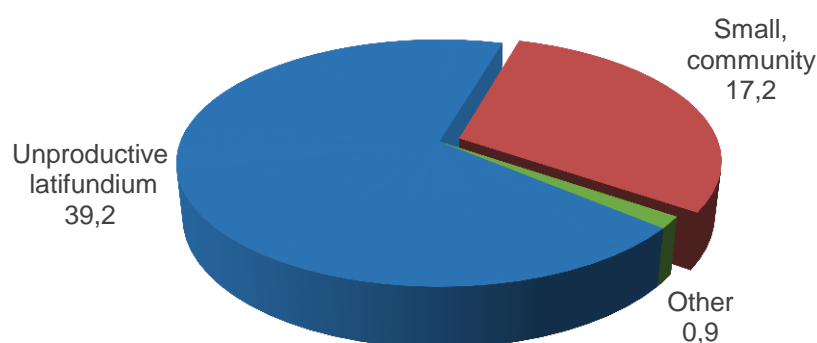
Detail	Years 1996-2005	Years 2006-2015	Total
Registered and regulated land (ha)	9.321.525	64.061.505	73.383.030
Property titles and certificates issued	26.147	621.098	647.245
Beneficiaries (individuals and corporations)	174.963	1.512.438	1.687.401
Investment in regularization (In millions of \$us)	85,1	128	213,1

Source: National Institute of Agrarian Reform – INRA.

Also there has been achieved a more equitable access of women to land, since 46% out of the total property titles were delivered to women, 53% to males and 1% to legal entities.

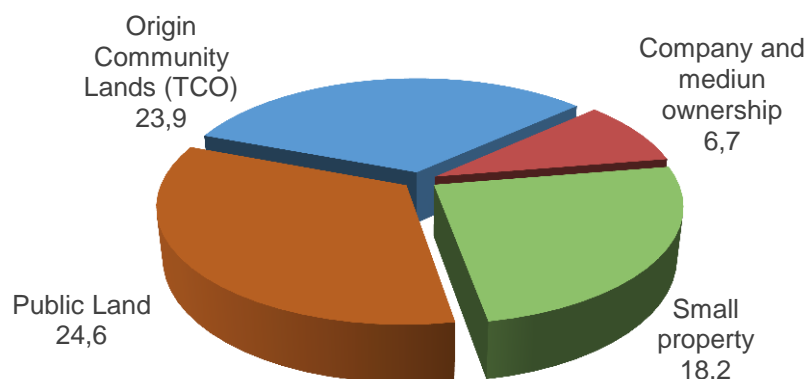
**Graph 33. Land tenure, 1953 - 2015**

**Land tenure 1953 - 1992**  
(In millions of hectares)



Source: National Institute of Agrarian Reform – INRA.

**Land tenure 1996 - 2015**  
(In millions of hectares)



Source: National Institute of Agrarian Reform – INRA.

Since 2006, the structure of land ownership in the country was transformed under the regularization process of agricultural land ownership. Thus most of the land is owned by indigenous and native peasant territories of the highlands and lowlands (23.9 million hectares) followed by small properties with 18.2 million hectares, and finally companies and medium properties with 6.7 million hectares. Public lands correspond to 24.6 million hectares, where the protected areas and forest reserves are located.

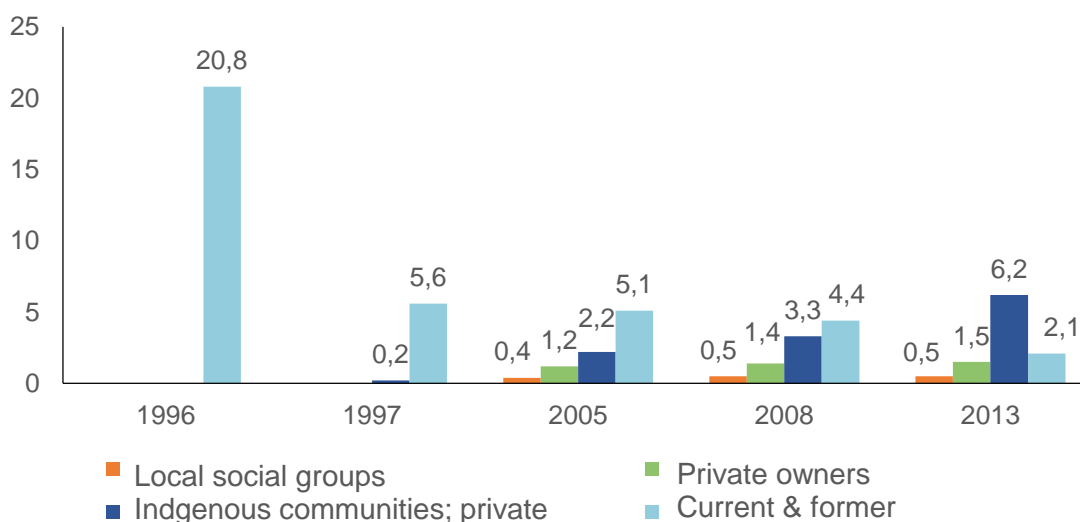
## Forests and forestry

Bolivia has a significant territorial forest area that approximately corresponds to half of the national territory.

Traditionally forests have been seen as land suitable for agricultural expansion or, from the forestry perspective, as a source of timber resources supply, without considering the great potential for biological diversity and environmental functions that those provide. In recent years, forest usage models have been based on the use of timber forest resources by forest entrepreneurs in public forests (currently under a regime of temporary authorizations of forest use) and by indigenous communities, peasants and intercultural people with a model of community forest management, although with still high levels of informality, difficulties in monitoring and controlling, access to highly competitive selective markets and low national competitiveness against imported processed products.

In recent years and under the regularization process of agricultural land ownership, a transition in the model of forest use has been developed. In the period 1997 - 2005, about 5.1 million hectares were used by forestry companies and only 3 million hectares by indigenous and peasants. Currently, that trend has reversed since more than 7 million hectares of forests are managed by indigenous native peasant territories, community properties and small producers, while the forestry companies are only managing about 2 million hectares. This has resulted in the incorporation of community organizations to the forest timber business management model primarily as suppliers of cheap raw material to intermediaries, linked to legal and illegal wood markets. The greatest benefits of wood are concentrated on value added processes, so that the income of those who harvest wood forest is still low.

**Graph 34. Forest usage**  
(In million hectares)

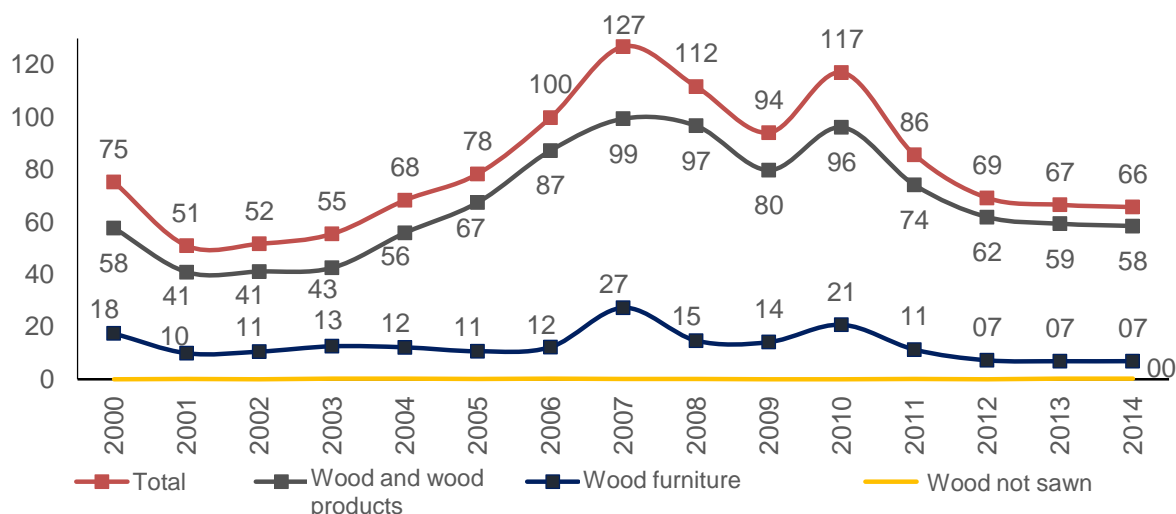


Source: Authority of Regulation and Social Control of Forests and Lands – ABT



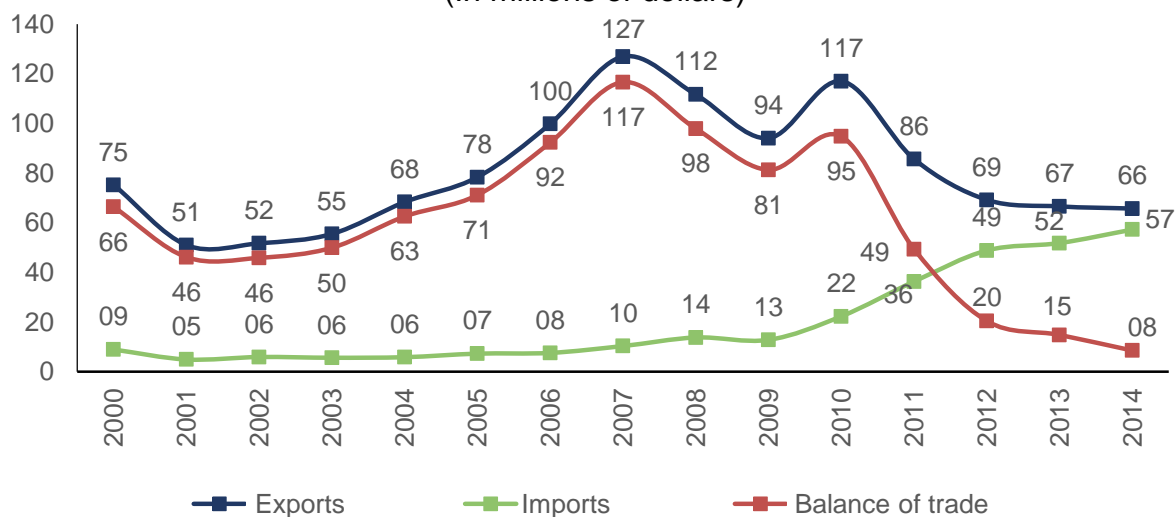
In this context, there has been a weakening of the export-oriented forestry sector, combined with the global financial crisis that has reshaped the international markets, a strong pressure from illegal activities in timber harvesting, also a low competitiveness of local entrepreneurs against imports of finished products from abroad. The Plan seeks to release a forestry model that contributes to the holistic development of the country.

**Graph 35. Export of timber products, 2000 - 2014**  
(In millions of dollars)



Source: Statistic National Institute– INE

**Graph 36. Balance of trade of timber products, 2000 - 2014**  
(In millions of dollars)

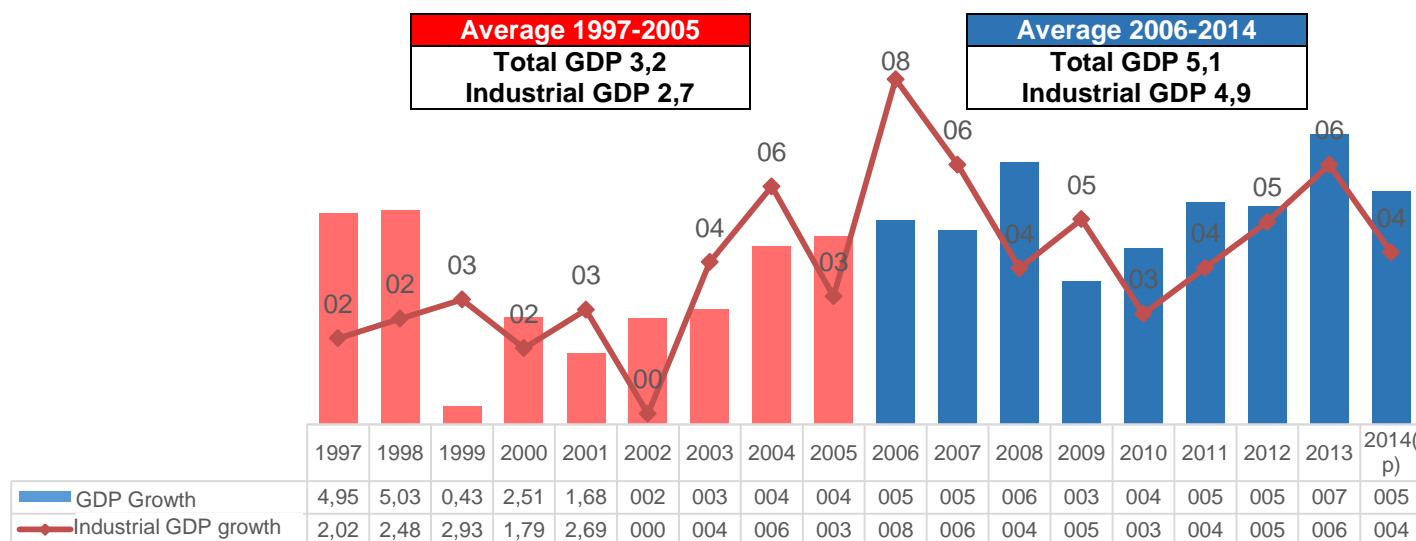


Source: Statistic National Institute– INE

## Industrial processing, manufacturing and crafts

In the period 1997 - 2005, the average GDP growth was 3.2%. During 2006 and 2014 this average rose to 5.1%, while in 2014 it reached 5.5%. Regarding the industrial GDP, the average growth in the period 1997 - 2005 was 2.7% and from 2006 to 2014 it increased to 4.9%, in 2014 a rate of 4.0% was reached. This shows that the industrial sector in Bolivia is not yet consolidated on its full potential despite the enormous capacity of development of this sector in terms of income generation, export and the economic mobilization in the domestic market.

**Graph 37. Behavior of industrial GDP growth**  
(In percentage)



Source: Statistic National Institute– INE

(p): Preliminary

Since 2006, the State retakes its producer role with the main purpose of stimulate the manufacturing and industrial sector, in the framework of the creation and consolidation of Strategic National Productive Companies. These companies have been playing an important role in the development of the domestic manufacturing industry, being a challenge their articulation with the productive initiatives of private companies and particularly microenterprises.

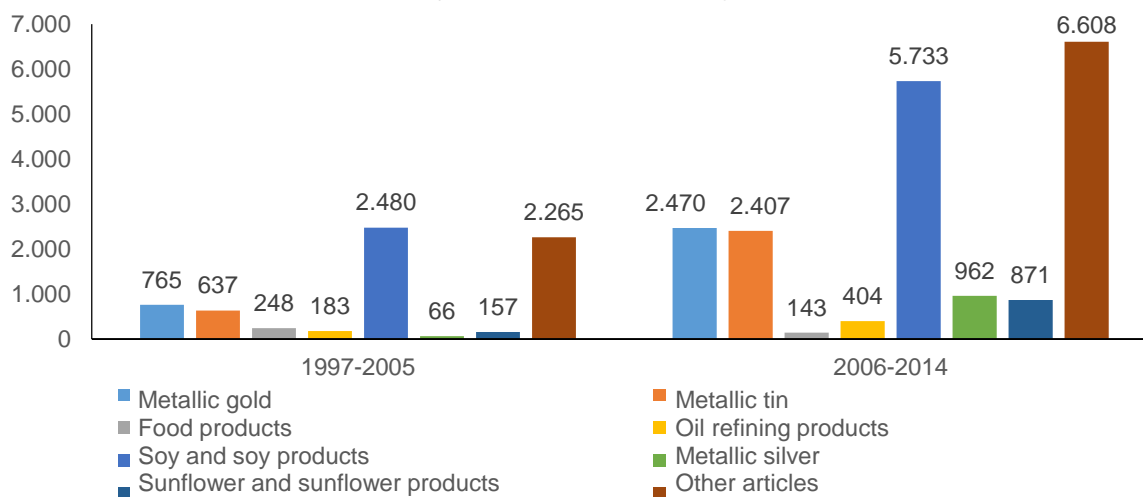
In Bolivia, there is a large universe of productive units linked to crafts, manufacturing and industry. There is an estimation of 713,456 economic units nationwide, of which 32% are part of the productive sector, specifically in the urban area. Of all economic units, 0.3% are large companies; 8% are small and medium companies, and the vast majority, 91.7% are microenterprises. The private business sector in Bolivia is not very developed, and foreign and domestic private investment is yet limited.

In the last years, there was an increasing canalization of credit to businesses. Until 2014, the gross loan portfolio by type of credit to businesses was \$us 9.509 million,

of which \$us 4.176 million were allocated to microcredit (44%), \$us 2.775 million to SMEs (29%) and \$us 2.558 million to large companies (27%).

In the period 1997-2005 the total exports of manufacturing products reached a value of \$us 6.801 million. Afterwards, in the period 2006 - 2014 that amount increased to \$us 19.597 million. In 2014, the manufacturing sector exported \$us 3.635 million. The main products exported were: Metallic Gold \$us 1.361 million (37%), soy and soy products \$us 993 million (27%), and Metallic Tin \$us 348 million (10%).

**Graph 38. Main Export Products of the Manufacturing Industry**  
(In millions of dollars)



Source: Statistic National Institute– INE

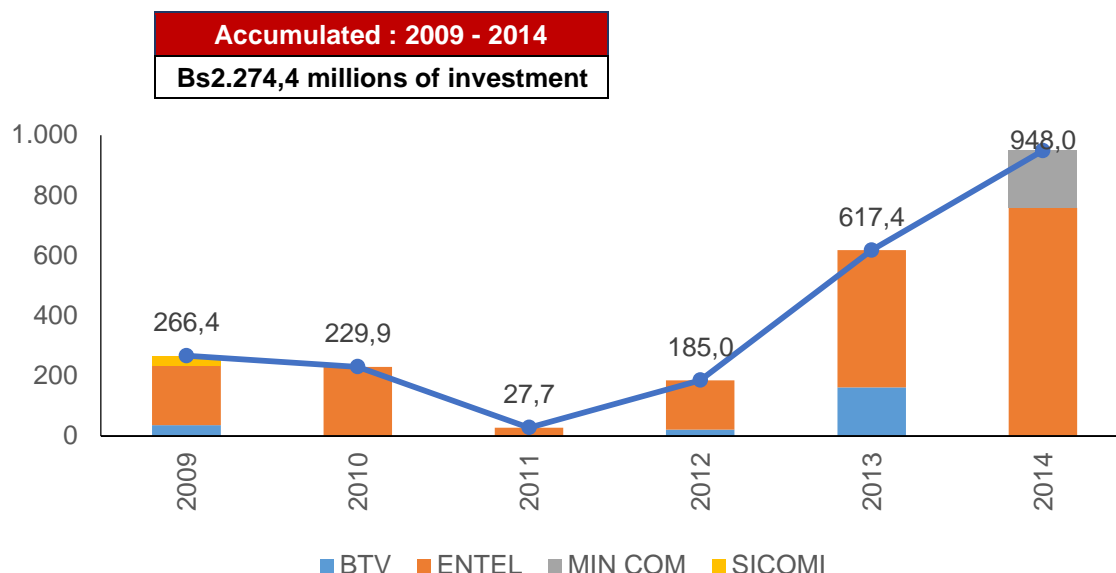
Note: Other articles include: leather, wood, gold jewelry, textiles, etc.

## Telecommunications

In the period 2006-2014, the telecommunication sector has reached important improvements regarding technology and the normative framework at national level. Since the nationalization of the National Telecommunications Company (ENTEL) the telecommunication sector is ruled in hands of the State, this allowed investing the sector's profits in better technologies, better and more coverage and telecommunications infrastructure.

The General Law 164 of Telecommunication, Information Technologies and Communications and its regulation, allows to apply the precepts of the Political Constitution of the State, which recognized telecommunication as a basic service. The new legal regime permits to consolidate the sector, and broaden the technology horizons, like the National Program of Telecommunication of Social Inclusion (PRONTIS). Its objective is to reach rural areas that do not have telecommunication services, decreasing in this way the inequalities of the telecommunication services access.

**Graph 39. Investment of the National Program of Telecommunications and Social Inclusion (PRONTIS), 2009-2014**  
(In millions of bolivian currency Bs)

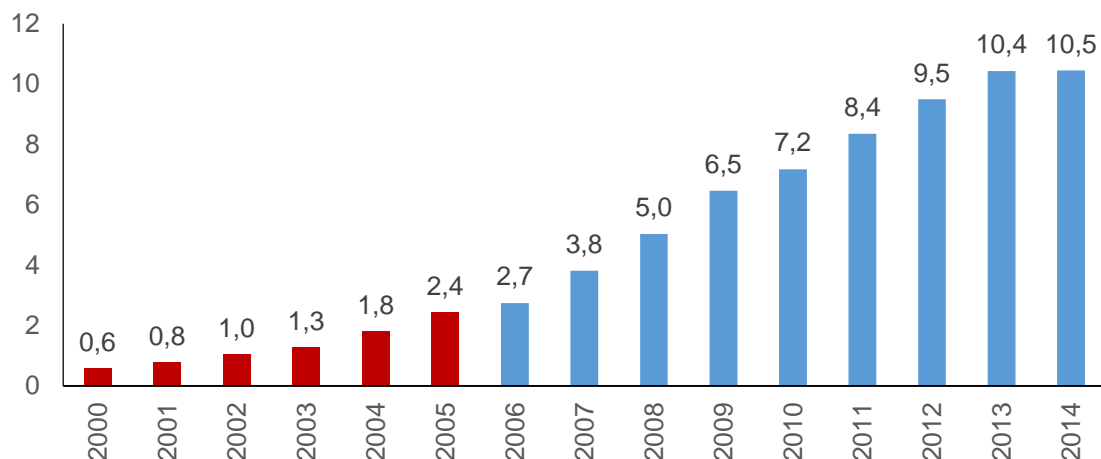


Source: Ministry of Public Works, Services and Housing – Vice-Ministry of Telecommunications.

The launching of the Telecommunication Satellite “Tupac Katari” on December 20<sup>th</sup>, 2013, and later its operation on April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014, has introduced Bolivia to the spatial era. This fact, with no doubt, will allow broadening the coverage of telecommunication services, and diminishing the digital and technologic gap of information and communication in rural areas of the country.

Those advances have allowed to reach the following achievements: the increase of mobile lines that in the year 2014 reached to 10,5 millions of lines with a density of 104.2%. Moreover, it can be noted that this type of service has increased in the telecommunication market.

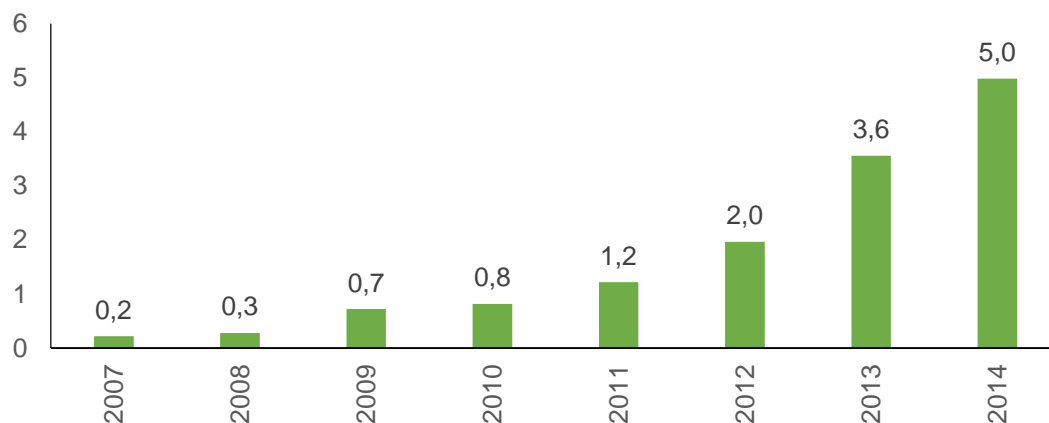
**Graph 40. Mobile phone lines in service**  
(In millions of lines)



Source: Authority of Regulation and Social Control of Telecommunications and Transports – ATT

Meanwhile, in 2014 the Internet access service reached 5 million of connections, with a density of 49.7%, the trend of this service can be seen in the graph below.

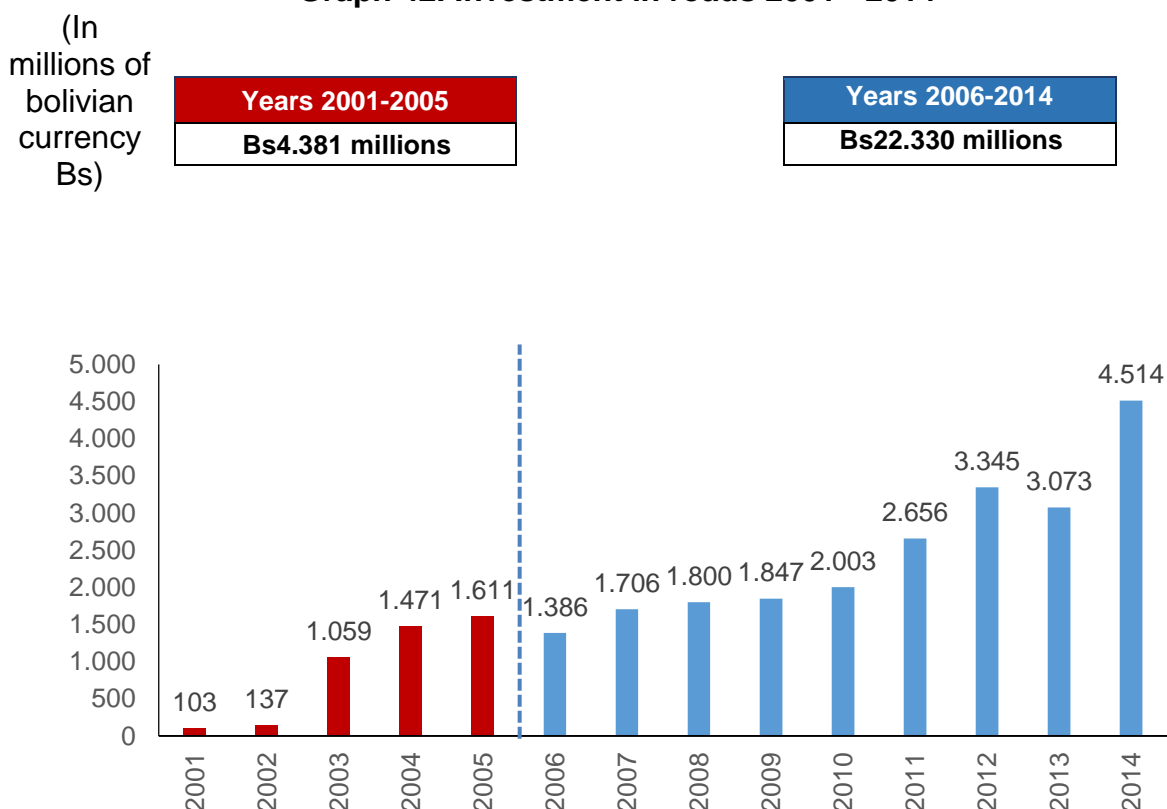
**Graph 41. Connections of Internet access service**  
(In Connections)



Source: Authority of Regulation and Social Control of Telecommunications and Transports – ATT

## Road transport

The change proposal since 2006 had, as its main task, the improvement and integration of national transport system in all its forms (roads, railway, aircraft and fluvial-lacustrine), promoting the development and expansion of markets for Bolivian production.

**Graph 42. Investment in roads 2001 - 2014**

Source: Bolivia Roadway Administrator – ABC.

In the last period, the Bolivia Roadway Administrator (ABC) carried out significant amounts of investment in the three corridors of road integration, as follows:

- i) North Integration (Pando - Beni),
- ii) West - East Integration (Cochabamba - La Paz - Oruro - Santa Cruz)
- iii) South Integration (Chuquisaca - Potosi - Tarija). The amount reached in the period 2006-2014 was Bs. 22.330 million (2,494.5 km), significantly higher than in the period 2001-2005 which reached Bs. 4.381 million (885 Km).

### Air transport

The amounts of investment for air transport increased significantly in the period from 2006 to 2014, reaching a total of Bs. 1.212 million. These investments made possible to have, in 2013, 15 airports in good condition, 19 airports in fair condition, 3 under construction, and 1 airport in need of maintenance.

The creation of the airline BoA in 2007, allowed Bolivian State to participate again in the air transport sector. This company started its commercial operations in 2009 with regular flights to the departments of La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, and then it expanded its coverage to Tarija, Sucre and Cobija. In 2014, BoA covered domestic and international routes.

## **Train transport**

In train transport the investments were reactivated to the expansion and refurbishment of railway lines according to the potential of the Western and Eastern networks. In the east, the construction of the railway that will contribute to the Mutún steel project and exports through the hidrovía Paraguay-Paraná has begun. In 2013, strategic projects were launched, such as the study of the Central Bi-oceanic Rail Corridor. These important projects will revive the National Railway Network allowing the achievement of higher development for the country.

## **4. Bolivia with Sovereignty**

In the period 2006 - 2014, Bolivia has changed from being an unknown country or rather known for poverty, marginalization and inequality, in addition to an international policy of tailing and humiliating subordination to slogans and decisions of the imperial powers, to being a country with an important international leadership. Now Bolivia is well known in the world and is characterized by its anti-imperialist, anti-capitalist and anti-colonialist position. The foreign policy of the Plurinational State of Bolivia allowed position on the international agenda a new alternative model to capitalism based on the Living Well.

Among the most outstanding achievements of diplomacy of the peoples implemented by Bolivia there is the international recognition, within the framework of United Nations, of the following aspects:

- The existence of different approaches, visions, and tools to achieve sustainable development.
- Recognition by some countries of the rights of Mother Earth.
- Recognition of the Living Well in Harmony with Mother Earth as a universal approach and events for international discussion.
- The recognition of the International Day of Mother Earth.
- Reports of the Secretary General of United Nations about Mother Earth and harmony with nature.
- Recognition of the scientific dialogue between ancient knowledge and modern science, and the establishment of a participatory mechanism to facilitate this dialogue.
- The recognition of the collective action of peoples and local communities for the biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of forests.
- Recognition of an alternative approach to the green economy and payment for ecosystem services under the Living Well framework, which is the management of systems of life.
- Recognition of alternative approach to payment for results of Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD +) called joint mitigation and adaptation approach for the integral and sustainable management of forests.
- The human right to water and basic sanitation.
- Rights of indigenous peoples.



- The spread of traditional foods such as coca and quinoa.

In these years there was also created new forms of integration and political cooperation, whose expressions are the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America – Trade Treaty of the Peoples (ALBA - TCP), the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC). In addition, Bolivia has assumed a leadership and relevant participation in these forums of regional integration, becoming the voice of the people in these regional coordination mechanisms.

Under the ALBA - TCP framework, major projects were achieved to implement such as the Literacy Mission (Yo sí puedo), Post Literacy (Yo sí puedo seguir), Miracle Mission with free eye operations, Mission ALBA Disability (Moto Mendez) and Great National project ALBA, Education, Culture and Sports, among others.

In April 2010, Bolivia convened the "World People's Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth" gathering 35,000 people around the world, where they analyzed, discussed and defined strategies for action and mobilization for the defense of life against climate change and for the rights of Mother Earth. Also in 2014, Bolivia became Pro Tempore President of the G77 + China, for which the leadership and positioning of the country was achieved. In this scenario, the following events were held: i) Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State of the G77 + China; ii) International Meeting of Women; and iii) Meeting of Ministers about "Governance of Natural Resources and Industrialization". The "World People's Conference on Climate Change and the Defense of Life Change" was also held in October 2015 with the participation of more than 7,000 people from 60 countries worldwide.

## **IV. MACROECONOMIC SITUATION 2006 - 2014**

### **1. International context**

The period 2006 - 2014 is characterized by a foreign volatile environment, with an exceptional cycle of the international raw material prices that benefited emerging and developing countries exporters of this type of goods. However, there were also several international crises, mainly the financial crisis of 2007 to 2009, which affected the world economy with a collapse in raw material prices. In the following years (2011 - 2012) a new episode of crisis was present which was linked to sovereign debt and focused on the Euro Zone, as well as the fall in oil prices in 2014 and the economic slowdown in Latin America.

The recovery of the developed economies against these events was slow and demanded the use of unorthodox policies; despite these efforts, such recovery is not yet established and there are some risks that could affect it in the coming years, mainly in the Euro Zone and Japan.

Meanwhile, emerging and developing economies had a better performance, it was noticed a greater role of Asian economies globally, especially of China and India. Latin America also recorded remarkable results in most of the period, with high growth rates and a significant improvement in social indicators.

Nevertheless, in recent years the foreign scenario has created new challenges for the region, observing from 2012 the slowdown of China's economy (which seeks a more sustainable growth in the medium and long term), as well as countries with great importance for Latin America and the Caribbean, especially Brazil and Argentina. On the other hand, there are downward trends of international prices of raw materials (especially oil and minerals), a shift of monetary policies in developed economies and a weakening of foreign demand with high reliance in international trade.

This scenario could continue in the medium term, approaching in that way, several challenges in the economic policy of the countries of the region, being important a timely use of counter-cyclical policies and structural reforms, with a short and medium term vision according to the current context

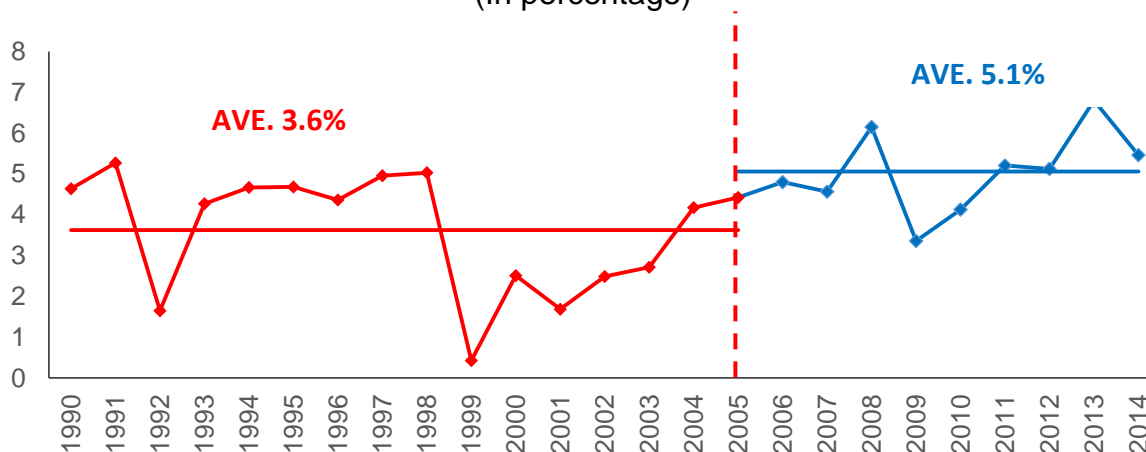
## **2. Economic Performance 2006 - 2014**

The State's crisis that lasted until year 2005 was the reflection of the failure of the models applied so far: liberal, nationalist and neoliberal. These models were incapable of building a domestic market; they deepened an economy based on the export of primary commodities, destroyed state firms and took apart the national production system, making the country highly dependent of external financing.

Since 2006, the "Economic Social Community Productive Model" was implemented on the basis of growth and development grounded on the use and industrialization of natural resources, the appropriation of economic surplus, income redistribution and the reduction of social inequality and poverty.

With the application of this new model, between 2006 and 2014, the average economic growth (5.1%) was one of the most outstanding in the regional context and much higher to that of the neoliberal period (3.6%). In addition, there was macroeconomic stability, which constitutes a public good that drives the country's comprehensive development. In the worst moment of the global economic crisis, Bolivia, in 2009, reached the highest growth rate in the region.

**Graph 43. GDP Growth**  
(In percentage)

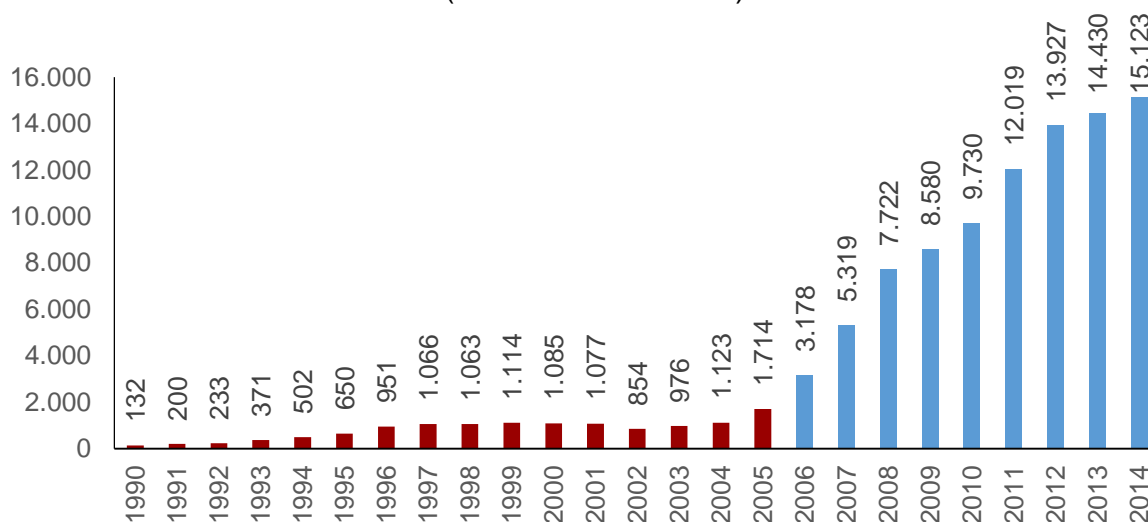


Source: National Institute of Statistics – INE.

Unlike the 1998–2005 period, in which the extractive sector was the engine that sustained economic growth, since 2006, all economic activities contribute to the integrated development. In addition, domestic demand was revived and boosted, becoming the main engine of growth in the Bolivian economy. This was possible mainly by increased public investment (which grew on average 25.2% annually over the last nine years), social programs goaled to children and mothers (*Bono Juancito Pinto* and *Juana Azurduy*), monetary transfers for the elderly (*Renta Dignidad*), increased wages (mainly the national minimum wage), the strengthening of strategic enterprises (YPFB, ENDE, COMIBOL), and the creation of new public firms.

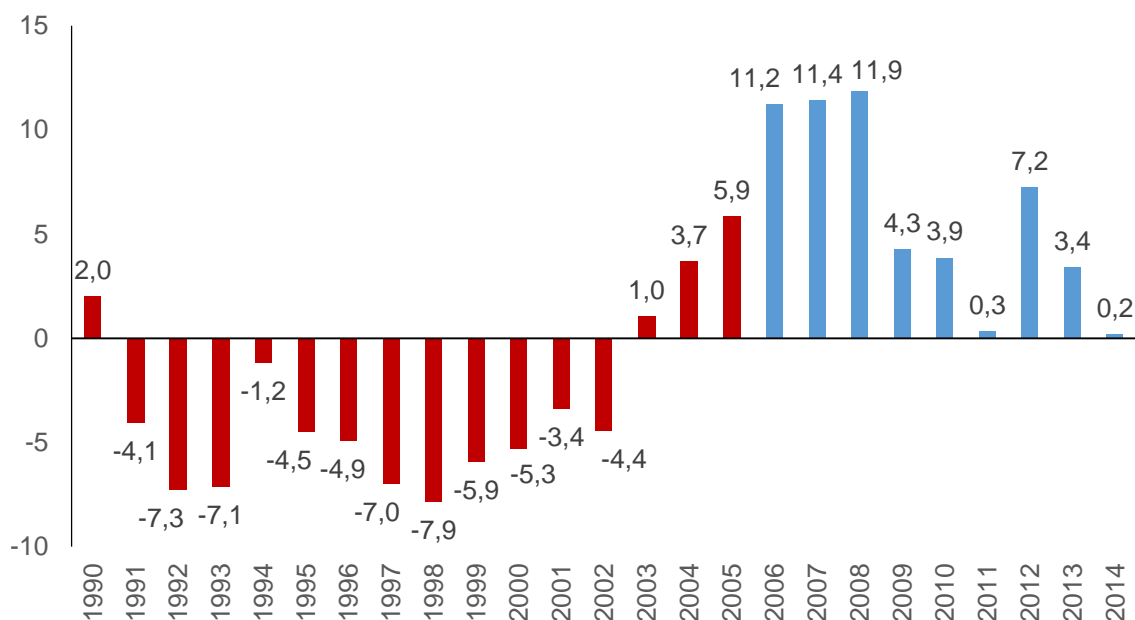
Regarding the external sector, between 2006 and 2014, the Net International Reserves (RIN) increased reaching record levels: 46.2% of GDP in 2014, ranking among the highest in the world, mainly because of the nationalization of hydrocarbons and export performance. In this regard, continuous surpluses were achieved in the Balance of Payments current account (on average 6% of GDP, between 2006 and 2014), particularly due to the significant growth in exports. Foreign investment continued to increase reaching record levels (\$us 2,113 million in 2014). Foreign investors are now partners and not bosses, in conditions of mutual respect and equality. Likewise, it also highlights the International Investment Position (IIP) that, between 1997 and 2005, recorded, on average, a net debtor position of 91% of GDP with respect to the rest of the world. In turn, since 2008, it shows a net asset position (16.5% of GDP on average), which means that Bolivia, as never before in its history, is now a creditor nation to the rest of the world.

**Graph 44. Net International Reserves**  
(In millions of dollars)



Source: Central Bank of Bolivia – BCB.

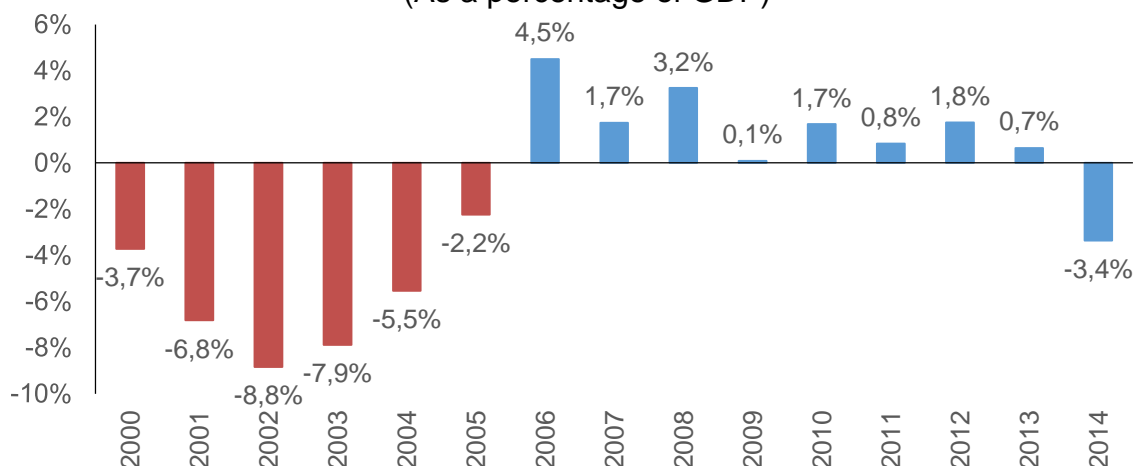
**Graph 45. Current Account**  
(As a percentage of GDP)



Source: Central Bank of Bolivia – BCB.

Until before 2006, fiscal balance was characterized by recurrent deficit, low tax pressure, low levels of public investment and high debt levels, which reduced the effectiveness of fiscal policy. Instead, from 2006 to 2014, the efficient management of public finances made it possible to obtain an average surplus in the Non-financial Public Sector (SPNF) of 1.2% of GDP, which allowed the State to promote the new Economic-Social-Communitarian-Productive Model.

**Graph 46. Fiscal Balance**  
(As a percentage of GDP)

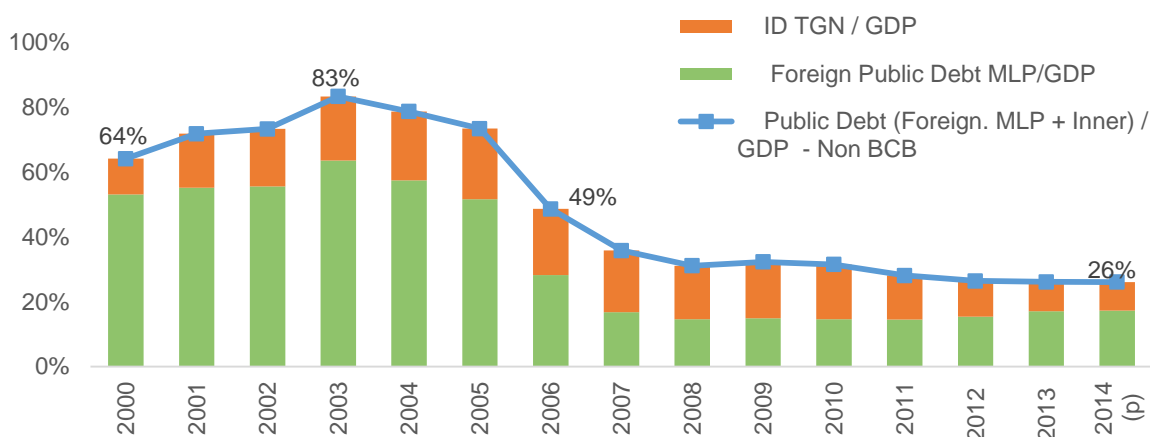


Source: Ministry of Economics and Public Finance.

Fiscal revenues increased substantially because of the nationalization of natural resources, the sustained increase in tax revenues, the income generated by national public companies and the good economic performance recorded in this term. The composition of expenditures was restructured prioritizing public investment over current expenditure. Thus, capital outflows of the Non-Financial Public Sector (SPNF) grew from 10.2% of GDP in 2005 to 19.4% in 2014; such spending strengthens the country's productive apparatus, promotes industrialization and encourages economic and social development.

Because of good government management, public debt decreased from an average of 75% of GDP in the neoliberal period to only 26% of GDP in 2014, level below the sustainability thresholds established by international organizations. Medium and long-term public external debt in Bolivia, in addition to being sustainable, is one of the lowest in the region. Domestic debt also improved with the extension of maturities, declining interest rates and the *bolivianization*, achieving the issuance of bonds in national currency.

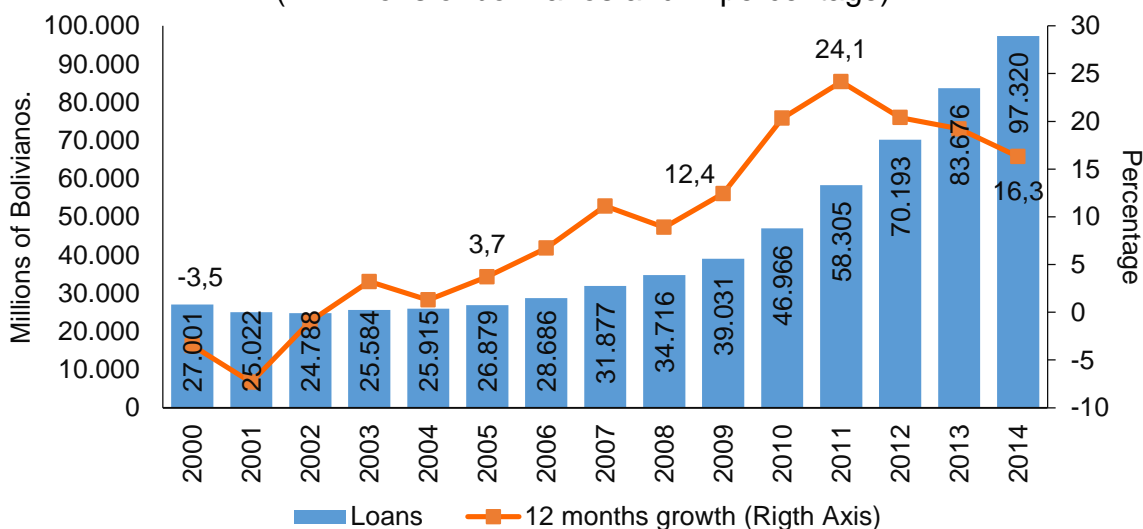
**Graph 47. Public debt**  
(As a percentage of GDP)



Source: Ministry of Economics and Public Finance and Central Bank of Bolivia – BCB.

Moreover, actions were taken to increase the role of financial intermediation in the economy, to eliminate financial oligopoly and to ensure access to credit to priority sectors (productive and access to social housing) with low interest rates. For this purpose, the Public Bank was created and the Financial Services Law was passed, among others. The significant increase in loanable funds in the financial system allowed to channel more resources for credit to the private sector (17.4% on average between 2006 and 2014), achieving successive records in loan allocation, especially those granted to the productive sector (15.1%), with low levels of default and higher use of national currency.

**Graph 48. Financial system loans to the Private Sector**  
(In millions of bolivianos and in percentage)



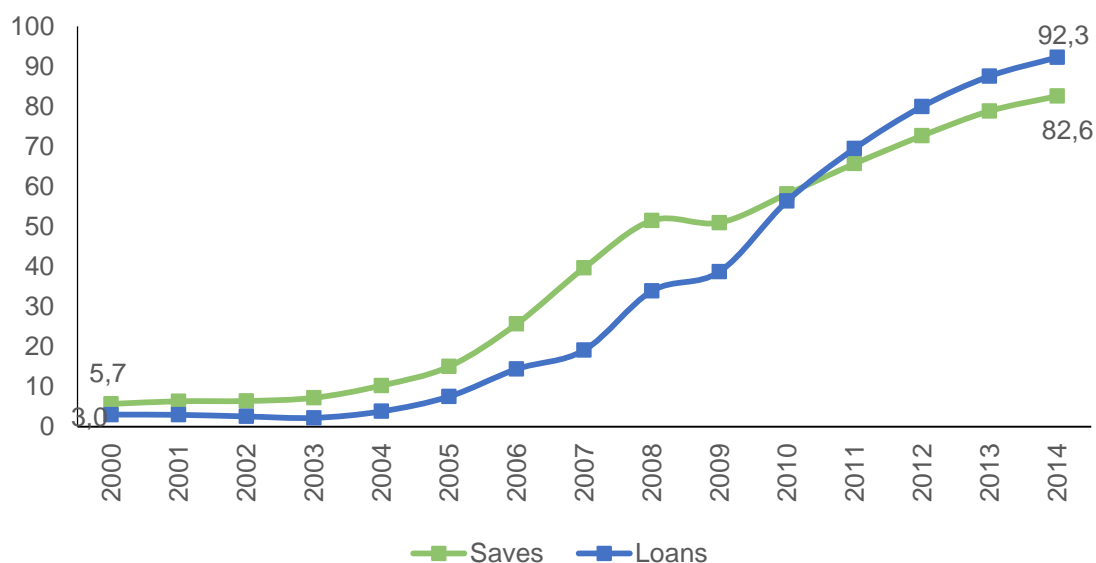
Source: Financial System Supervisory and Oversight Authority.

In an environment of climate change and high volatility of international commodity prices, particularly food, public policies were aimed at stabilizing prices. For that purpose, it was important to control liquidity with monetary instruments, nonexistent in the past because of the high level of dollarization, as well as policies of the Executive Body for the provision of basic basket family products at fair prices. In this sense, the inflation rate was controlled at an average of 6.6% between 2006 and 2014, lower than 8.7%, recorded between 1987 and 2005.

Since 2006, there has been a new approach to the exchange rate policy, with slight appreciations of the currency and periods of stability. This approach favored the objectives of controlling inflation of external origin and promoted a greater use of the national currency, among others, without neglecting external competitiveness. The objectives were successfully achieved.

The *bolivianization* is one of the most important achievements of the Government, highlighted by international organizations and studied in other countries, which contrasts with the dollarized economy of the past. The greater use of domestic currency improved the transmission mechanisms of monetary policy, increased international reserves and seigniorage income, and strengthened the financial system by reducing risks and increasing payment capacity of borrowers. Indeed, the *bolivianization* of savings and loans increased from 15% and 7% in 2005 to 83% and 92% in 2014, respectively.

**Graph 49. Bolivianization of Savings and Loans**  
(In percentage)



Source: Central Bank of Bolivia - BCB and the Financial System Supervisory and Oversight Authority.



## V. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Patriotic Agenda 2025 constitutes the General Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Plurinational State of Bolivia. It guides the formulation of the Economic and Social Development Plan within the framework of the Integrated Development for Living Well 2016-2020 (PDES), to which short and medium term plans should be articulated.

The Patriotic Agenda 2025 has thirteen pillars:

1. Eradication of the extreme poverty.
2. Socialization and universalization of basic services with sovereignty for Living Well.
3. Health, education and sport for the formation of an integral human being.
4. Scientific and technological sovereignty with own identity.
5. Communitarian financial sovereignty without servility to the financial capitalism.
6. Productive sovereignty with diversification and integrated development without the dictatorship of the capitalist market.
7. Sovereignty over our natural resources with nationalization, industrialization and commercialization, in harmony and balance with Mother Earth.
8. Food sovereignty through the construction of the knowledge about how to eat for Living Well.
9. Environmental sovereignty with integrated development and respecting the rights of Mother Earth.
10. Complementary integration of peoples with sovereignty.
11. Sovereignty and transparency in public governance under the principles of not stealing, not lying, not being lazy and not being greedy.
12. Full enjoyment and happiness of our parties, our music, our rivers, our forests, our mountains, our snow-capped mountains, our clean air, our dreams.
13. Sovereign encounter with our joy, happiness, prosperity and our sea.

In the context of the Patriotic Agenda 2025, the PDES establishes the general guidelines for the integrated development of the country with the horizon of the Living Well paradigm. These guidelines provide the general frame for public, private and community actions. Thus, it is expected that by 2020 the country will take a significant step in achieving the goals of the Patriotic Agenda 2025.

**Table 2. Number of Pillars, Goals and Results**

<b>Pillar</b>	<b>Number of Goals</b>	<b>Number of Results</b>
Pillar 1	6	38
Pillar 2	6	37
Pillar 3	6	43
Pillar 4	5	16
Pillar 5	5	11
Pillar 6	12	46
Pillar 7	2	29
Pillar 8	5	21
Pillar 9	8	36
Pillar 10	6	18
Pillar 11	5	31
Pillar 12	2	14
Pillar 13	--	--
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>340</b>

The PDES is methodologically organized into Goals corresponding to each Pillar of the Patriotic Agenda. In addition, within each Goal, the Plan sets the Results to be achieved by 2020, from which Actions emerge in order to achieve the Goals and, therefore, to advance towards what is established in the corresponding pillars. In sum, the PDES sets out 68 Goals and 340 Results.

The implementation of this Plan will strengthen the role of the Plurinational State as a main actor in the social, economic and political matters of the country, with macroeconomic stability and deepening the transformation processes of the productive matrix with greater diversification, regional energetic integration, and strengthened actions for the construction of an integrated human being and promoting the management of life systems. This Plan should allow to consolidate the vision of the Living Well in public management. It is expected that will allow the country to continue advancing in the consolidation of the Economic-Social-Community-Productive Model.

More specifically, the Plan aims to consolidate the conditions for the country to become the center of the regional energetic integration, as well as the center of road integration in the region. It is also oriented at giving an important and definitive step to the country's economic diversification, to the industrialization and generation of more durable and stable revenues in the areas of energy, oil, agriculture, mining and tourism. The Plan envisages a more prominent role of small and medium producers and of the communitarian economy, with the additional boost towards the development of a knowledge-based society and own and creative economies, where exchange economies are articulated with economies of complementarity and solidarity. In addition, the Plan aims to further advance in social policies and the eradication of extreme poverty, including more and better

access to education and health, giving effect to the human right to basic services. Also in the context of the Plan, the goal is to achieve compatibility between the industrialization of natural resources and the care of Mother Earth, promoting the strengthening of life systems throughout the territory and reducing environmental pollution.

**Table 3. Main achievements and actions by economic sector**

<b>Economic Sector</b>	<b>Main Projects</b>	<b>Main Achievements 2020</b>
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food production State Company.</li> <li>• Mechanisms to increase access to loans and production factors (BDP, INIAF, productive systems and products programs).</li> <li>• Irrigation and mechanization.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately \$us10 billions of GDP for the agricultural and agro industrial sector</li> <li>• 4.7 million Ha of cultivated surface.</li> <li>• Significant increase of productivity.</li> <li>• 24.3 million Metric Tons of agricultural production.</li> <li>• 11 million heads of bovine livestock.</li> </ul>
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industrial Plant “La Salmuera” from the Uyuni Salar (potassium chloride and potassium sulfate).</li> <li>• Coipasa Salar.</li> <li>• Lithium carbonate Industrial plant “La Palca”.</li> <li>• Mutún iron and steel plant.</li> <li>• Smelting and refining zinc plants.</li> <li>• Bars and rods Plant.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase mining reserves in 1,060 million metric tons.</li> <li>• Increase mining production base on public and private enterprises.</li> <li>• Increase of industrialization through transformation plants.</li> </ul>
Hydrocarbons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of the oil and gas sector throughout the production chain, emphasizing investment in hydrocarbon exploration.</li> <li>• Liquid Separation Plant “Gran Chaco”, LNG Plant, Ammonia - Urea Plant.</li> <li>• Beginning of the construction of the Propylene – Polypropylene Plant.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proved reserves of 17.45 TCF of natural gas and 411 million barrels of liquid hydrocarbons.</li> <li>• Natural gas production increases to 73 million M3/per day.</li> <li>• Liquid hydrocarbons production of 69 thousand barrels per day.</li> <li>• Implementation of new industrialization Plants.</li> </ul>
Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production Complexes (sweeteners, textiles, wood,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13 Production Complexes and 52 industrialization projects.</li> </ul>

Economic Sector	Main Projects	Main Achievements 2020
	<p>production inputs and software, transformation of Amazonian products, grains, potatoes, milk, hides, meat, coca, fruit and vegetables).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of Technology and Innovation Centers (CTIs) and Production Innovation Centers (CIPs).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 14.4% participation of the industry in the GDP.</li> </ul>
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hydroelectric plants: Projects built and in operation: Miguillas, Ivirizú, San José, Banda Azul, Development of small hydropower plants Program and Misicuni.</li> <li>• Projects under construction: Carrizal, Cambarí, Cuenca Corani, Molinero, Rositas, El Bala, Cuenca Río Grande, Cuenca Río Madera and other new plants.</li> <li>• Thermoelectric plants: Projects built and in operation: Ciclo Combinado Warnes, del Sur, Entre Ríos, Guaracachi, Santa Cruz and Carrasco.</li> <li>• Alternative energy: wind, biomass, geothermal and solar.</li> <li>• Citadel of nuclear research for peaceful purposes in operation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power of 4,787 megawatts.</li> <li>• 2,592 surplus megawatts for export.</li> </ul>
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road sections: Highways, double roads, bridges, road exists and entrances.</li> <li>• Interconnection of rail networks: Management for the construction of the Biooceanic Central Rail Corridor, urban trains in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4,806 Km built roads.</li> <li>• 154.4 Km railroads.</li> <li>• 19 built, expanded and equipped airports, and 1 airport in pre-investment study.</li> <li>• Cableway: 6 new lines in La Paz and El Alto, and new cable lines in Oruro, Potosí and Sucre.</li> </ul>

Economic Sector	Main Projects	Main Achievements 2020
	Cochabamba and Santa Cruz and other railway sections. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National and international airports.</li> <li>• Cableway.</li> <li>• First phase in the construction of the Citadel of Scientific Knowledge and Technology.</li> <li>• Specialized health institutes and general and basic hospitals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 specialized health institutes, 12 general hospitals, 31 basic hospitals, and 180 health centers built, expanded and equipped.</li> </ul>
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Touristic Complexes.</li> <li>• Diversification of hosting services.</li> <li>• National touristic thematic parks.</li> <li>• Touristic services: touristic connectivity and accessibility, specific tourist transportation and capacity building.</li> <li>• Convention and Touristic Centers.</li> <li>• Convention and Recreational Centers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$us1.58 billion generated income from inbound tourism</li> <li>• Increase of foreign tourists from 1.2 to 2.6 million</li> <li>• Increase of domestic tourists from 3.1 to 4.5 million</li> </ul>

The PDES is implemented in a particular moment for the country that is characterized by the substantive achievements in the process of change, which requires to be consolidated as the foundation of the country in the new century and in a global context more unfavorable and challenging global than the one experienced between 2006 and 2014. In this context, there are a number of challenges for the implementation of this Plan, according to the following detail:

- The main challenge is to eradicate material, social and spiritual extreme poverty, as part of the construction of an integrated human being. This implies ensuring universal basic services for the Bolivian population and sufficient income for their comprehensive development. This must be achieved jointly with the development of major pedagogical educational processes in order to consolidate the values that can sustain the process of change and the Democratic Cultural Revolution. We must concentrate the collective action of the people toward the common good, with individual interests subordinated to the community and collectivity. In addition, the problems caused by poor diet

and nutrition in the country must be eliminated. By 2020, these are central priorities of Pillars 1, 2, 3 and 8 of the Patriotic Agenda, which are reflected in the corresponding Results expected in the PDES.

- An important challenge is to continue strengthening a free and sovereign Plurinational State, with a transparent and honest government that serves its people and that continues to lead its actions on the “*ama suwa*” (do not steal), “*ama llulla*” (do not lie) and “*ama qhilla*” (do not be lazy), working tirelessly and committed to the implementation of the Patriotic Agenda 2025. In this context, accelerated steps will be taken in the process of institutional restructuring, allowing us to have committed institutions that serve the people, especially in the areas of justice and public safety. By 2020, this is the central priority of Pillar 11 of the Patriotic Agenda, expressed in several PDES Results.
- A challenge that is not new but requires renewed efforts and initiatives has to do with the boost to the country’s productive growth based on the hydrocarbons and mining sectors. This requires setting the foundations for a greater leadership of the energy, agricultural and tourism sectors with respect to their role as driving forces of the economy and as sectors that can also contribute significantly to income generation. The priority is to move forward the real diversification of the productive matrix, giving further impetus to the most important processes of industrialization in the oil and mining sectors. For this goal, it is important to strengthen the country as the center of energy integration in the region, with the export of gas and electricity benefiting neighboring countries. By 2020, this is a priority of Pillar 7 of the Patriotic Agenda, reflected in the Results contemplated in the PDES.
- Given that important investments have been consolidated in the areas of lithium, gas and the Mutún, sustained steps need to be taken to advance in the development of industries related to these strategic sectors (lithium, gas steel complexes, among others), with the participation of public investment and mobilizing private funds in mixed and state initiatives. The industry linked to the strategic sectors needs to develop to its full potential. Also, the efforts already initiated in recent years have to be consolidated in order to reinforce the development of the manufacturing/industrial and agricultural sectors, aiming at adding value to a variety of natural resources and also propping sectors related to the creative economy or the economy of knowledge. These efforts must strengthen the plural economy and must be articulated with priority to the development of the economy of the micro and small firms and the community economy, which also needs to be strengthened in the linkage between the exchange economy and the economy of complementarity and solidarity. By 2020, these are priorities of Pillar 6 of the Patriotic Agenda that are reflected in the Results set out in the PDES.
- The boosting of the role of the agriculture sector in the economy must be undertaken primarily based on the rise of yields and productivity. The

transformation of current production systems of the west and east of the country towards systems with more sustainable practices and major technological development is a priority, satisfying the requirements of the domestic market and expanding the export markets. By 2020, this is a main concern of Pillars 6 and 8 of the Patriotic Agenda reflected in the corresponding Results provided in the PDES.

- A priority is to make significant progress in road, railway and waterway integration in the country, which will allow to connect populations from north to south and from east to west. Another challenge is also to develop the conditions for the country to become the articulatory axis between neighboring countries, connecting populations and flow of goods from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. By 2020, these are priorities of Pillar 2 of the Patriotic Agenda reflected in the Results set out in the PDES.
- Another priority for this period is the construction of a new environmental model in the country, based on the complementarity of the rights of individuals and societies and of Mother Earth, with the effective capacity to promote the development of sustainable production systems and to reduce significantly environmental pollution in a context of climate change. This model should not limit the potential of the country's productive development but regulate, control and set limits to it. This environmental model of life systems management, which promotes a balance between sustainable production systems, protection of environmental functions and eradication of extreme poverty, should ensure the industrialization of natural resources and their use in a manner consistent with the care and protection of Mother Earth. By 2020, this is a central priority of Pillar 9 of the Patriotic Agenda and is expressed in the PDES Results.
- A challenge is to consolidate a sovereign country respected in the world and continues to exercise leadership in different international matters, particularly in its fight against old and new colonial practices, against the world's capitalist system and imperialism. Some work for this period is to consolidate a country that exports its visions and models, promotes the diplomacy of the peoples and the construction of a more favorable environment for the development of the Living Well at the international and national levels. By 2020, this is a priority of Pillar 10 of the Patriotic Agenda, which is also reflected in the PDES Results.
- Even though progress has been achieved in promoting technological development with our own vision and recovering the ancestral knowledge, in practice little has been achieved. By 2020, a priority of Pillar 4 of the Patriotic Agenda, developed in the PDES Results, is to restart a process of promoting technological development, in particular one that is linked to production processes.
- Another challenge is to continue to strengthen a stable macroeconomic scenario, dealing at the same time, with equal interest, with microeconomic



aspects, deepening the redistributive model preferably towards the poorest sectors. That is, a government that generates wealth and redistributes it to build a more equal society with less poverty, with full and social enjoyment of wealth between people, societies, regions, communities and neighborhoods. By 2020, these are important priorities of Pillars 1 and 5 of the Patriotic Agenda, which are reflected in the corresponding PDES Results.

The necessary actions to achieve the results set out in the PDES must be implemented by the Central Government and the Governments of the Autonomous Territorial Entities, following the application of their privative, exclusive, shared and concurrent competences, legally established in the Political Constitution of the State and in the Autonomy and Decentralization Law “Andrés Bólvarez”. The implementation of actions must also include the active participation of the private sector, social organizations and public and private universities. This implies an important effort of intergovernmental coordination between the central government and the departmental, municipal and indigenous-native-peasant governments, executing projects and investments with the requested resources and means.

## **1. Pillar 1: Eradicate extreme poverty**

This pillar aims to eradicate extreme poverty in their material, social and spiritual dimensions. The material poverty is manifested in the lack of access to basic services and decent living conditions; the social poverty becomes visible in the predominance of individualism over community values; and the spiritual poverty is expressed in the presence of practices consumerism, discrimination and racism. Regarding to the goals set in this pillar, the rest of the pillars of the Patriotic Agenda 2025 are articulated to this first one.

By 2020 the biggest challenge in this pillar is to advance the significant reduction of poverty located in the territorial jurisdictions where there are still different types of services as well as in peri-urban areas of cities. On the other hand, it is aimed at strengthening pedagogical processes to encourage Bolivians with an integrated revolutionary spirit of commitment for Living Well.

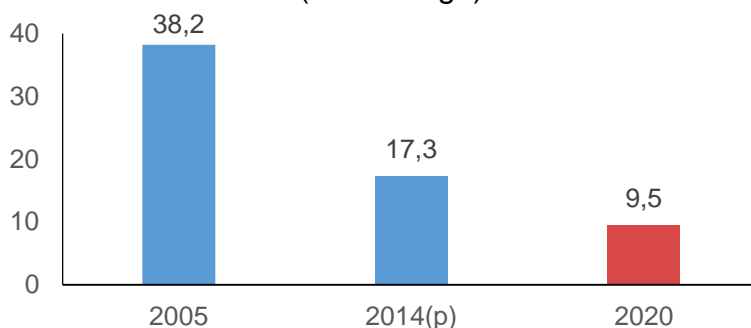
### **1.1. Material poverty eradication**

The Plurinational State of Bolivia has taken up the challenge of eradicating extreme material poverty by 2025.

By 2020 it will continue the Actions that have significantly reduced the extreme poverty in Bolivia. For that, the following results are proposed:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 1: Eradication of extreme material poverty and significant reduction of moderate poverty.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The population that live in extreme poverty has been reduced to 9.5%.</li> <li>2. The population in moderate poverty has fallen to 24%.</li> <li>3. The Unsatisfied Basic Needs (UBN) has been reduced to 22%.</li> <li>4. The ratio of the richest 10% and poorest 10% has been reduced up to 25 times.</li> <li>5. The poorest and most vulnerable households has covered with social programs in at least 80%.</li> <li>6. The support to children and adolescents living on the streets has expanded, in social reintegration centers with the participation of municipalities.</li> <li>7. The incorporation of street children in foster families has promoted.</li> <li>8. The coverage of programs and services for Early Childhood Development (ECD) in children under 4 years has increased.</li> <li>9. The comprehensive care and support to children, youth and adolescents living on the street has been promoted.</li> <li>10. The access of disabled persons registered in social inclusion and comprehensive programs based in community has been promoted.</li> <li>11. Programs have been launched based on community rehabilitation for restitution and exercise of the rights of people with disabilities.</li> <li>12. The comprehensive support for older people in shelters and other spaces for exercising the right to a dignified old age has strengthened.</li> </ol>

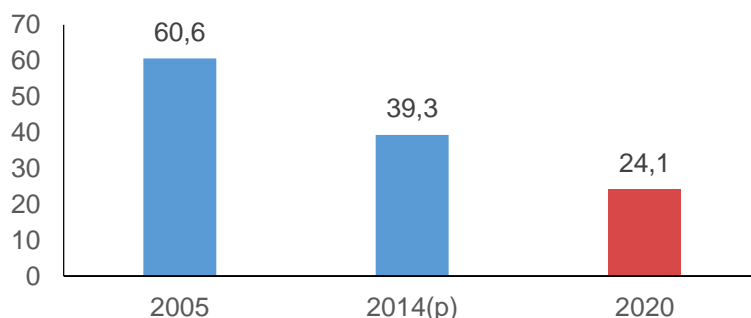
**Graph 50. Projections of Extreme Poverty**  
(Percentage)



Source: Analysis Unit Social and Economic Policy, with information from the Household Survey of the National Statistics Institute.

(p): Preliminary.

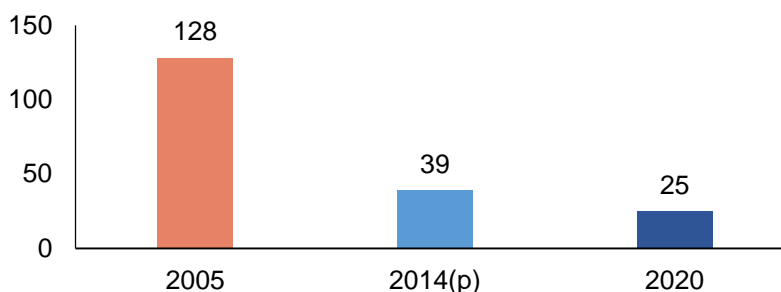
**Graph 51. Moderate Poverty Projections  
(Percentage)**



Source: Analysis Unit Social and Economic Policy, with information from the Household Survey of the National Statistics Institute.

(p): Preliminary.

**Graph 52. Reducing inequality in incomes  
(Relationship between the poorest 10% and richest 10%)  
(Number of times)**



Source: Analysis Unit Social and Economic Policy, with information from the Household Survey of the National Statistics Institute.

(p): Preliminary.

The new social-economic model, promotes policies of distribution and redistribution of wealth and economic surpluses, establishing as part of its main purposes the eradication of poverty in its many dimensions and reduced economic and social inequalities.

In this sense, the reduction of moderate and extreme poverty is a consequence of the impact of the Actions to be developed in the framework of this Plan, which are primarily related to the following:

- Continue with the generation of more worthy and permanent jobs in the framework of the implementation of productive initiatives linked to the development of Productive Complexes.
- Promoting productive economic activities to increase household income and maintain the purchasing power of wages (price control, increase the national minimum wage, etc.).
- Continue with social programs through the bonds policy: Dignity Rent, Solidarity Rent, Juana Azurduy Bond, Juancito Pinto Bond, Nutritional Supplement "Carmelo" and Universal Prenatal Subsidy "For Life".
- Continue with the implementation of the programs and projects for the provision of basic services (water, sanitation, housing improvement and energy) according to different socio-cultural realities of the country.
- Supporting children, adolescents and young people on the streets in different subjects as health, nutrition, education, vocational training, and psychological support.
- Promote the rehabilitation programs based in the community for restitution and exercise of the rights of persons with disabilities.
- Promoting comprehensive support for older persons in shelters and other spaces for exercising the right to a dignified old age.

The eradication of material poverty requires coordinated actions between the central State and Territorial Autonomous Entities in coordination with social organizations. It also involves an effort of coordination among the set of Goals and Results of the Plan, including the assessment of the impact of economic growth that was achieved in the period.

## **1.2. Social poverty eradication in all forms of exploitation, discrimination, and racism**

The Plan proposes to attack social poverty and related aspects from a multisectoral perspective.

Results expected by 2020 are mentioned as follows:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 2 : Fight social poverty	1. It has been recovered, strengthened and increased the practice of at least 5 shared values and community practices: <i>ayni</i> , <i>mink'a</i> , <i>tama</i> , <i>thumpa</i> , <i>arete guasu</i> and <i>apthapi</i> , in neighborhood organizations, community, public and private institutions, municipalities, and social organizations.

GOAL	RESULTS
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. It has strengthened the practice and promotion of the many cultural expressions that constitute the material and immaterial heritage of the Plurinational State (art, textiles, paintings, dance, music, clothing, thought, orality, memories, and other).</li> <li>3. Teachers promote community values, solidarity, and cooperation, and also implement the new curriculum of the Plurinational Educational System.</li> <li>4. The Bolivian society, its organizations and institutions develop in practice the balance and complementarity of gender and generational for the Living Well.</li> <li>5. Inter-religious communities, youth, neighborhoods, community, perform actions and community service in solidarity, respect, harmony and mutual support.</li> <li>6. Achievement of the recovery of individual and collective identities for strengthening the plurinational identity of the country.</li> </ol>
<p>Goal 3: In Bolivia there are no longer captive communities, servitude and any form of slavery and child labor exploitation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All native and indigenous communities have been strengthened with comprehensive capabilities for managing their new settlements.</li> <li>2. Nations and indigenous peoples in situations of high vulnerability and cross-border forms of life have been benefited from the implementation of State policies and programs for the protection, strengthening and safeguarding of their livelihoods.</li> <li>3. Relations of servitude in agricultural activities have been removed.</li> <li>4. Significant progress has been done toward reducing people trafficking and related crimes.</li> <li>5. It has made significant progress in the eradication of labor exploitation of children and adolescent workers.</li> </ol>

Social poverty cannot be eradicated without an integral action of the State and of the Bolivian people. Nowadays, scattered and fragile actions have been carried out in order to eradicate social poverty so comprehensive efforts that enable a stronger Plurinational State and its institutions action in schools, where we train the new revolutionaries for the Living Well must be made and also in work scenarios prone to the social violence.

To achieve the Results set out in the Plan, the following Actions will be developed:

- Deepening the curriculum transformation of the Plurinational Educational System (PES), incorporating the knowledge, skills, and technologies of nations and native-indigenous peoples in diversified and regionalized plans and curricula.

- Deepening the formation processes of teachers and teachers of PES with the guidelines of decolonization and depatriarchalization.
- Promote and develop artistic expressions aimed at the transformation of society under the guidelines of decolonization and the fight against racism and violence.
- Strengthen actions for young people related to the recovery of ancestral knowledge and social and community values.
- Support the formulation of Integrated Plans Life Systems and Plans for the Safeguarding of nations and vulnerable people, joining together a monitoring system of the factors that promote vulnerability.
- Develop prevention, control and sanction the actions of people trafficking, sensitizing people against these crimes and creating conditions for the reintegration of victims.
- Develop work identification and eradication of all exploitation forms of indigenous and peasant in properties with agricultural activities.
- Strengthen Defenders of Children and Adolescents in its role.
- Carry out strict monitoring compliance with labor and social rights in areas of risk through the Ombudsmen.

As in the case of material poverty eradication, the intervention of the Autonomous Territorial Entities is important in order to achieve these results coordination with relevant bodies of the Executive Organ. Public and private universities also have a central role that is to promote integrated actions for the eradication of social poverty. The leaders of social organizations should also set an example in this task.

### **1.3. Spiritual poverty eradication and construction of integrated human being**

The construction of an integrated human being is a priority for this of government so the redistribution of material wealth is complemented by the strengthening of the spiritual wealth of individuals and society. Any action to control and eradicate spiritual poverty involves significant progress in the eradication of all forms of racism and discrimination also including the construction of knowledge and human integrated values that allow to fight against material, social, and spiritual poverty. These last are the Living Well values.

The Results expected by 2020 are indicated below:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 4: Fight discrimination and racism.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It has been substantial progress in the eradication of school violence in education centers and the eradication of all forms of abuse, assault, harassment and violence by discrimination and racism in public, private and workplace institutions.</li> <li>2. State and private institutions of public service prevent,</li> </ol>

GOAL	RESULTS
	<p>protect, and punish abuse, racist, and discriminatory behavior.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Institutions of the educational system and others, implement policies and curricula of prevention and fight against racism and all forms of discrimination.</li> <li>4. The public and private media, implement awareness programs and prevention of racism and discrimination.</li> <li>5. The respect has been promoted, solidarity and the rights of individuals with regard to their sexual orientation and gender identity.</li> </ol>
Goal 5 : Fight spiritual poverty	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All women attend public authorities to denounce acts of violence and receive legal and psychological assistance. Also the percentage of women and girls who have suffered physical, psychological and/or sexual violence has reduced.</li> <li>2. Bolivians have increased the practice of values, principles and ancestral codes (<i>ama suwa</i>, <i>ama llulla</i>, <i>ama qhilla</i>), respect for oneself, respect to the others, Mother Earth, and the sacred beings.</li> <li>3. The consumption of alcoholic beverages that generates violence and the sale of other harmful drinks have reduced.</li> <li>4. The construction of a less consumerist and less individualistic society has promoted.</li> <li>5. Community centers, neighborhood, urban and rural areas have implemented to prevent situations of racism, authoritarianism, sexism and fascism, family violence, and with capabilities of attention to complaints and demands of family violence against women, children and adolescents, seniors and people with disabilities.</li> <li>6. All public, including educational establishments prevent and punish harassment and authoritarian behavior.</li> <li>7. Mechanisms and policies to achieve complementarity in gender and generation have implemented.</li> </ol>
Goal 6: Build a whole human being for the living well.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Practices, ancestral and constitutional values, knowledge and skills that promote the construction of new integral human being in Bolivian society to the Living Well have been applied.</li> <li>2. Colonialist, patriarchal and exclusionary practices in public, private, social, community and educational institutions have fought.</li> <li>3. It has been substantial progress in the consolidation of the new decolonized and depatriarchal model of the Plurinational State in the national territory.</li> </ol>



Spiritual poverty cannot be eradicated without the consolidation of the values of the Living Well in the community. In the Plurinational State it has promoted and strengthened the ancestral knowledge of peoples and native-indigenous-peasant nations, however, this process of deepening knowledge of the Living Well must be strengthened with a focus on urban areas and the most likely scenarios where the spiritual poverty is generated, which is where greater disrespect and intolerance with others could be generated.

To achieve the Results set out in the Plan, the following Actions will be developed:

- Punish the actions of discrimination and racism in accordance with the legal framework.
- Strengthen the Plurinational System of Receiving, Registry and Tracking of the Administrative and Judicial processes of racism and all forms of discrimination.
- Consolidate a culture of equality against the law and the respect for diversity through the teachers, police and military, who will serve as guarantors of rights.
- Develop institutional skills to get a properly performance for the implementation and application of the Law 045, Against Racism and All Forms of Discrimination and of public policies of the Plurinational State of Bolivia.
- Develop training programs for public servants for the application of the Law 045.
- Increase the information and knowledge about the specificities of racism and discrimination.
- Guide educational campaigns in schools and mass media against violence to women and for the full respect of their rights.
- Implement actions to fulfill respect of the rights of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and people with different sexual orientations.
- Strengthen sexual and reproductive rights of women in the plurinational educational system and in the workplace.
- Promote political exercise and leadership of the women in the family and society, and the transformation of thought and attitudes of all Bolivians, promoting mutual respect and sanctions against harassment and authoritarian practices.
- Eliminate barriers that prevent the full political participation of the people that suffer racism and/or discrimination, with affirmative action for nations and indigenous peoples and other specific populations.
- Develop appropriate procedures for defining public policies, regulations, programs and projects with consultation (in the stage of identification, formulation and implementation), as full rights of nations and indigenous-native-peasant and afro-Bolivian peoples, according to the current regulations.



- Implement pilot decolonization policy actions to consolidate the Plurinational State model.
- Deepen decolonization practices, community values and productive roles in the universities of the country, with emphasis on indigenous universities.
- Retrieve, strengthen and recognize identities and spiritual-religious practices of the nations and indigenous-native-peasant peoples, intercultural and Afro-Bolivian communities.

For the implementation of the Actions is important to coordinate between the related institutions of the central State level, the Territorial Autonomous Entities and all social organizations of the country. The role of public and private universities is also crucial for the promotion of the values and in the construction of the integrated human being.

## 2. Pillar 2: Universalization of basic services

Towards 2020, the Plurinational State of Bolivia will advance significantly in the achievement of the Bolivian full access to quality and sustainability basic services, creating the conditions in order to achieve the goal of the Patriotic Agenda, which states that in 2025 all Bolivians will have access to basic services in the frame of fundamental human rights of people.

The expected Results in this pillar are related to the provision of basic sanitation, water, mobile phone, internet, electricity, multi-mode-transportation services, decent housing, and residential gas as detailed below.

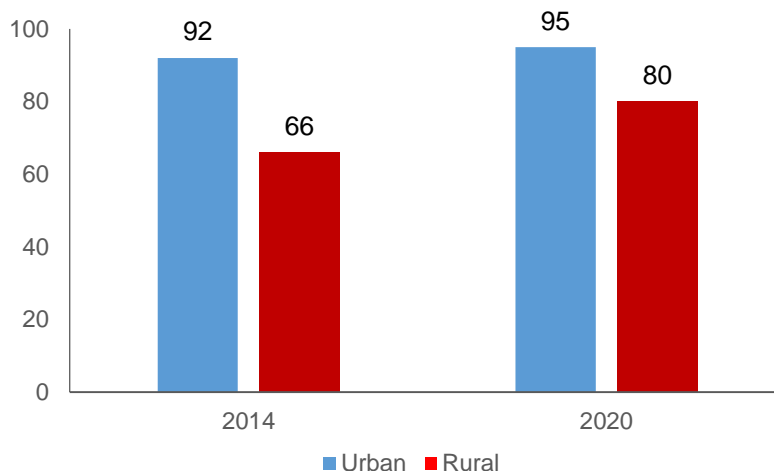
### 2.1. Water, sewage, and sanitation

The expansion of the coverage of sustainable water and basic sanitation must be a reality throughout the country under the principles of accessibility, quality, continuity, and equitable rates, with society participation and social control.

The expected Results at 2020 are the following:

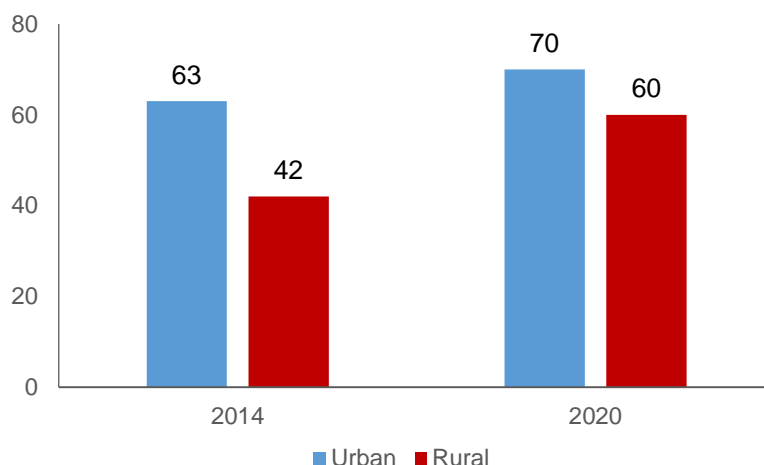
GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 1: 100% of Bolivians have water and sewer.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 95% of the urban population has potable water.</li> <li>2. 80% of the rural population has safe water services.</li> <li>3. 70% of the urban population has sewerage and sanitation.</li> <li>4. 60% of the rural population has sewerage and sanitation.</li> </ol>

**Figure 53. Service of safe and potable water**  
(Percentage)



Source: Department of Environment and Water - Vice Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

**Figure 54. Sewage and sanitation**  
(Percentage)



Source: Department of Environment and Water - Vice Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

In recent years there has been a significant increase in the access to potable water and basic sanitation services. Nevertheless, much remains to be done and major challenges face in the provision of these services to dispersed rural populations, maintenance and operation of services, and in the provision of high quality water. Towards 2020, the process will continue in order to allow all Bolivians to access basic services.

To fulfill the Results, the following Actions will be implemented:

- Concurrent expansion of potable water in urban and rural areas, with social participation, appropriate technology and community responsibility, especially in their use and maintenance.
- Developed concurrent strategies for environmental management and quality control of water for human consumption (urban and rural) through the implementation of the Program of Water Quality Control in Public Water Service Companies (EPSAs).
- Increase of sewerage and sanitation services coverage in urban areas with a focus on reuse (restricted cultivation and/or energy) and responsibility of the population in the proper use and maintenance.
- Expansion of sewerage and sanitation coverage in rural areas with social participation, appropriate technology, and appropriate relevance to the culture of communities.
- Rehabilitate and improve treatment plants and wastewater with a reuse approach (restricted cultivation and/or energy)

To achieve this goal it is essential the coordinated involvement of the State central level and Territorial Autonomous Entities according to their specific competencies, in synchronization with social and community organizations, which should monitor the proper implementation of the services and their effective maintenance.

## 2.2. Telecommunications

The main problem in the telecommunications sector is the digital gap that exists among people who still do not have effective access to the benefits offered by telecommunications in the country, being in a disadvantaged position regarding people who have full access to such benefits. Towards 2020, all benefits of universal telephone service, internet access and satellite coverage throughout the national territory must be effective.

The Results expected by 2020 are:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 2: 100 % of Bolivians have telephone communication services and internet.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The mobile phone service in areas with over 50 inhabitants has expanded.</li> <li>2. Telephony and internet service has extended in towns with population over 50 inhabitants.</li> </ol>

To date, the National Telecommunications Company (ENTEL SA) has made an enormous effort to expand the coverage of telecommunication services throughout the country, changing the reality of the sector and turning Bolivia into an integrated country in terms of services telephony and internet.

To fulfill the Results indicated above the following Actions will be implemented:

- Install and expand fiber optic networks, microwave (radio link) and/or satellite links, radio base stations, and antennas to achieve mobile phone coverage in targeted locations.
- Install and expand fiber optic networks, microwave (radio link) and/or satellite links, radio base stations, and antennas to provide internet access service in targeted locations.

The implementation of these actions will have the active participation of the central State level through the company ENTEL S.A. in coordination with private companies linked to the development of the sector.

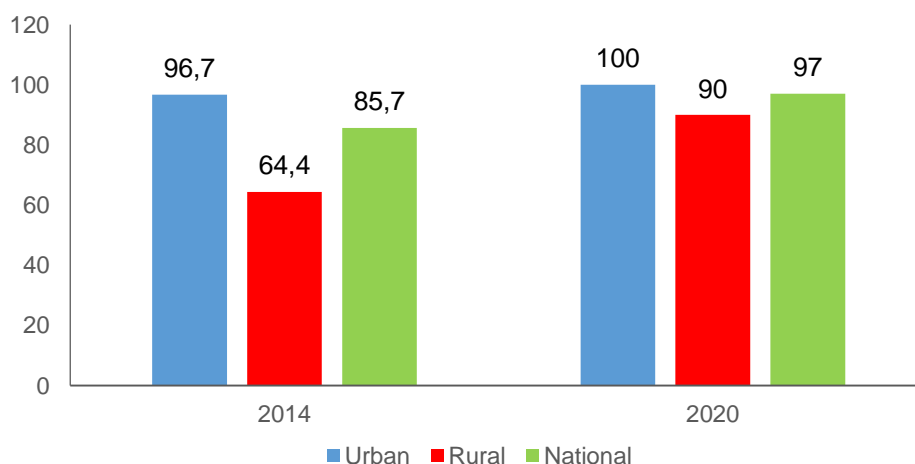
### 2.3. Electricity

The Patriotic Agenda seeks universal and equitable access to electricity services. Toward 2020, the Actions in the electricity sector will aimed to make significant progress to realize this goal by 2025, using different and available technological options to achieve universal coverage of this service in the country.

The Results expected by 2020 are the following:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 3: 100% of Bolivians have services of electricity and lighting.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 97% of electricity and lighting at a national level has reached.</li> <li>2. 100% of electricity and lighting in the urban area has achieved.</li> <li>3. 90% of electricity and lighting in the rural area has achieved.</li> </ol>

**Figure 55. Electricity coverage**  
(Percentage)



Source: Department of Hydrocarbons and Energy - Vice Ministry of Electricity and Alternative Energy

Toward 2020, an effort will be made in order to achieve universal access to this service, giving continuity to the actions already undertaken in recent years to expand the coverage of this basic service mainly through the expansion of the network power.

To fulfill the indicated Results it is necessary to implement the following Actions:

- Expand and densify networks in urban and rural areas.
- Apply alternative energy in scattered rural areas, facilitating the access to solar panels in remote communities.

To fulfill such Results the participation of the central State level and of the Autonomous Territorial Entities is necessary, according to their specific competence and in coordination with social organizations that demand this service. Moreover, it is essential the participation of these actors in the maintenance of the provided service.

## **2.4. Road transportation**

One of the priorities of the Plan is the integration of the country through different modalities according to the characteristics of the Bolivian territory like roads, river, railway or air transportation. By 2020, it is planned to make a significant progress in the Bolivian integration by different modalities developing the appropriate conditions for the promotion of productive development, territorial management, and population flows between the different regions.

### **2.4.1. Roadway transportation**

Roadway transport constitutes a major transverse axis in the development and country growth, therefore, the State has the challenge of the construction, improvement and maintenance of the infrastructure of the basic road network according to the regional standards, looking for the integration of the country's roads that allows optimizing the productive potential of each region.

The results expected by 2020 are:

GOALS	RESULTS
Goal 4: 100% of the Bolivians are integrated through transport systems in its different modalities.	<p>The construction of 4,806 km of road sections will be concluded with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Double tracks.</li> <li>2. Bi-Oceanic corridor.</li> <li>3. North - South corridor.</li> <li>4. West - North corridor.</li> <li>5. Jaime Mendoza corridor.</li> <li>6. Capital of Department Connections.</li> </ol>

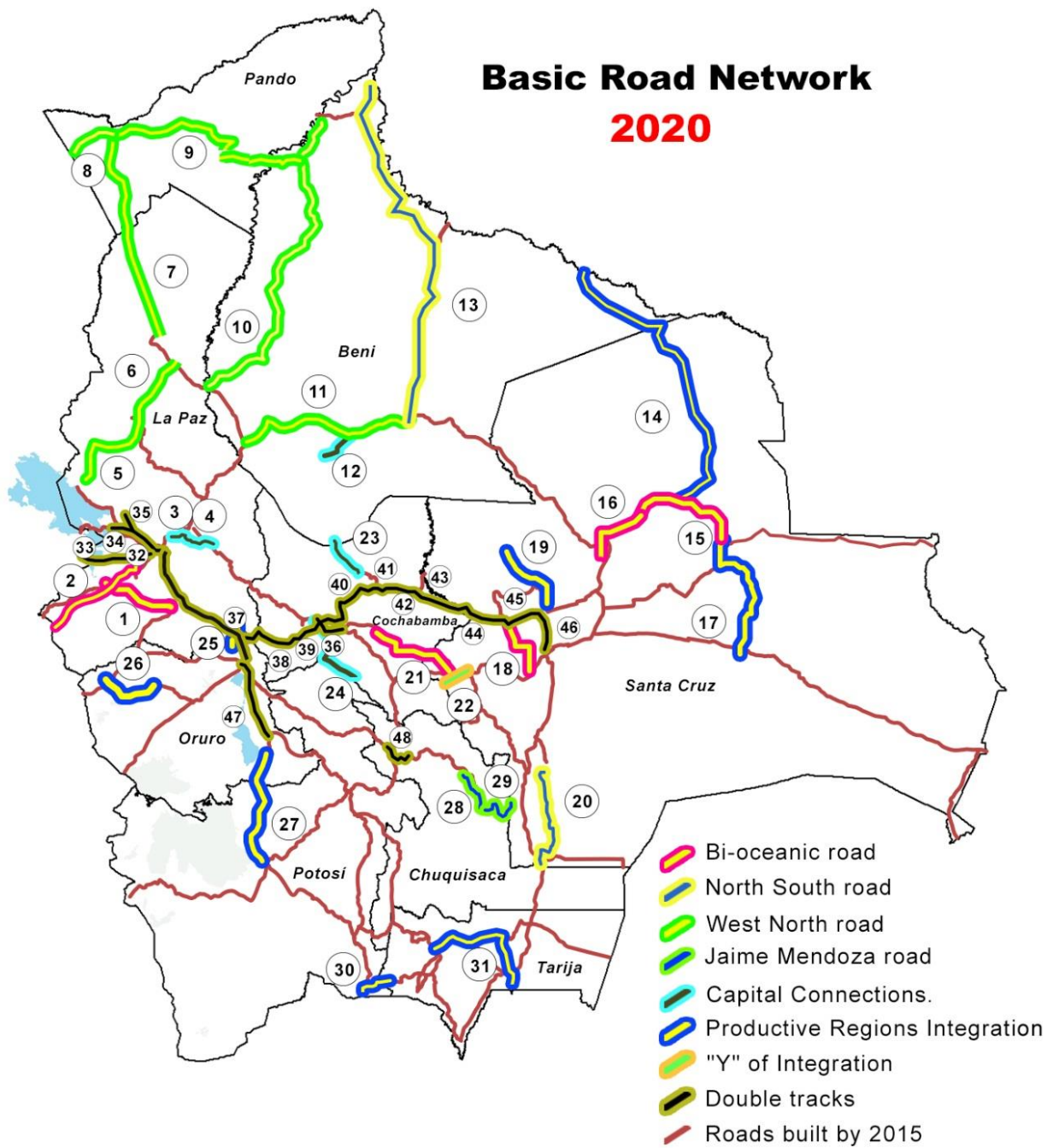
GOALS	RESULTS
	<p>7. Integration of productive regions and the "Y" of integration.</p> <p>8. Bridges and accesses.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">To be continued...</p>

These Actions will continue the enormous effort made in recent years to integrate the country within the region, develop export roads, construct roads to production centers, and basic access for the integration of the country. Whenever the roads deficit is still important, roads in the country still requires a special effort to have an interconnected country.

To fulfill the established Results, the following Actions will be implemented:

- Build and rehabilitate new roadway sections linked to the Basic Road Network, which corresponds to the bi-oceanic corridor and export roads, double - track integration with productive regions, Capital connections and west - north and north - south corridors.
- Build bridges and accesses.

Map 1. Roads and double tracks



Source: Bolivian Roadway Administration.

Table 4. Roadways

ID	PROYECTO	KM
1	PATACAMAYA – CORO CORO – NAZACARA	105,00
2	BOTIJLACA – CHARAÑA (VIACHA – CHARAÑA)	156,40
3	UNDUAVI - LA FLORIDA	31,00
4	KM 7 - PUENTE VILLA - CHULUMANI	33,20
5	ESCOMA – CHARAZANI	87,00
6	CHARAZANI - APOLO - TUMUPASA (IXIAMAS)	267,47
7	IXIAMAS - CHIVE - PORVENIR	366,88
8	NAREUDA – EXTREMA - KM19 - PORVENIR	76,00
9	PORVENIR - SAN MIGUEL - PUERTO RICO - SENA - PEÑA AMARILLA - EL CHORO	319,47
10	RURRENABAQUE - EL CHORO - RIBERALTA	508,07
11	YUCUMO – SAN BORJA – SAN IGNACIO DE MOXOS – TRINIDAD	254,63
12	MONTE GRANDE – SAN IGNACIO DE MOXOS	66,20
13	TRINIDAD - SAN RAMÓN – SAN JOAQUIN - PUERTO SILES - GUAYARAMERÍN	593,00
14	SANTA ROSA DE LA ROCA – PUERTO VILLAZON - PISO FIRME - REMANZOS	465,06
15	RIO URUGUAYITO – SANTA ROSA DE LA ROCA – SAN IGNACIO DE VELASCO	141,72
16	SAN RAMÓN – URUGUAYITO	125,20
17	SAN IGNACIO DE VELASCO - SAN JOSE DE CHIQUITOS	199,00
18	EL TORNO – BUENA VISTA	82,00
19	CHANE – AGUAICES – COLONIA PIRAI (TRAMOS I – B Y III – B)	54,00
20	EL ESPINO - CHARAGUA – BOYUIBE	192,00
21	EPIZANA – COMARAPA	130,40
22	VILLA GRANADOS - PUENTE TAPERAS – LA PALIZADA	99,00
23	ISINUTA – SAN ANTONIO	53,00
24	KM 25 – ANZALDO – TORO TORO	105,30
25	CARACOLLO – COLQUIRI	35,20
26	TURCO – COSAPA	80,20
27	UYUNI – RIO MULATOS - SEVARUYO - CRUCE CONDO K	165,40
28	EL SALTO – MONTEGUDO	60,00
29	TÚNEL CAZADEROS Y CAZADERITOS	3,40
30	VILLAZON - YUNCHARA	70,00
31	YACUIBA - ENTRE RIOS - CARAPARÍ - TARIJA	272,70



**Table 5. Roadways (double tracks)**

ID	PROJECTS	KM
32	RIO SECO – HUARINA	56,00
33	RIO SECO (EL ALTO) – DESAGUADERO	90,00
34	HUARINA – TIQUINA	36,00
35	HUARINA – ACHACACHI	18,00
36	VALLE ALTO TRAMO AV. PETROLERA – LA ANGOSTURA – PARACAYA	38,06
37	CARACOLLO – CONFITAL	74,65
38	CONFITAL – BOMBEO	43,94
39	BOMBEO – PAROTANI – MELGA – COLOMI – VILLA TUNARI	205,70
40	INICIO SILLAR – PTE. ESPÍRITU SANTO (SILLAR)	28,00
41	VILLA TUNARI – PTE. CHIMORÉ	35,20
42	CHIMORÉ – PTE. MARIPOSAS – IVIRGARZAMA	31,90
43	IVIRGARZAMA – PTE. MAMORECITO – PTE. ICHILO	63,66
44	PTE. ICHILO – PTE. YAPACANI	58,80
45	PTE. YAPACANI – MONTERO	69,70
46	WARNES – SANTA CRUZ	28,80
47	ORURO – CHALLAPATA	94,00
48	SUCRE - ALCANTARI – YAMPARAEZ	23,75

Source: Bolivian Roadway Administration.

The construction and rehabilitation of the Basic Road Network will involve the participation of the central State level through the Bolivian Roadway Administration (ABC) with counterparties of departmental and municipal governments, as appropriate. Also departmental and municipal governments, within the framework of its competences, will develop maintenance actions and improvement of roads in their respective jurisdictions.

**Table 6. Bridges and Accesses**

BRIDGES	LENGTH (Km)	ACCESS (Km)
Madre de Dios - Pando	0,58	7,00
Beni I (Sanbuenaventura-Rurrenabaque)	0,37	2,40
Beni II (Peña Amarilla)	0,48	2,40
Tiquina	0,90	0,20
Banegas	1,44	0,20
Ipurupuru, Machupo I y Machupo II	0,33	
Copacabana	0,27	
Itonama	0,15	
Pirai Mineros	0,30	0,10
Fiscalco	0,31	
Aroma	0,13	
Aurora	0,30	0,10

BRIDGES	LENGTH (Km)	ACCESS (Km)
Mamore	1,50	5,00
Sacambaya	0,21	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,28</b>	<b>17,40</b>

Under the Plan, new roads may be incorporated by the central State and Territorial Autonomous Entities, in coordination with the central level of the government as appropriate, linking them to the territorial production complexes, industrial complexes and tourism. The corresponding prioritization of new roads will be undertaken according to the country's needs and financial availability.

#### 2.4.2. Railway Transportation

Railway transport is fast and cheap allowing a large mobilization of people and goods accordingly to the characteristics of the territory. Under the existing railways, the Plan will recover the existent railways through actions of reposition and maintenance, as well as the construction of new railways in order to articulate strategic territories. Also, massive urban transportation will be initiated by using the modality of railways.

The Results expected by 2020 are the following:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 4: 100% of Bolivians are integrated through transport systems in its different forms.	... continuation
	9. Progress has been made in order to build the Bi-oceanic Central Rail (CFBC) integrating Brazil - Bolivia – Peru, linking the port of Santos (Brazil) with the Port of Ilo (Peru).
	10. The railway for urban transport in Cochabamba and Santa Cruz has been built, in order to articulate the rail network.
	11. Progress has been made in the construction of the railway Motacucito - Mutún - Puerto Busch, which will contribute to the development of the steel industry in the country through the implementation of the Mutún industrial project.
	12. The railway section Montero - Bulo Bulu has built, which will contribute to the interconnection of CFBC.
	To be continued ...

Little progress has been made in the country regarding the implementation of an integrated railway network system, which is why by 2020 the first steps will be carried out to make the rail transport would assume a strategic role, especially

considering the importance of the construction of the Bi-Oceanic Central Railway Corridor.

To achieve these Results, the following Actions will be implemented:

- Impulse the building of the Bi-Oceanic Central Railway Corridor promoting their benefits as the main route of regional integration.
- Create the entity responsible for the planning and management of the railway infrastructure.
- Retrieve existing railway networks with different purposes: commercial, tourism, passenger transport and other.
- Build, rehabilitate and adapt the railway network as part of the projects of the Bi-Oceanic Central Railway Corridor and access to the Mutún.
- Build urban trains in Cochabamba and Santa Cruz.
- Design and build new railway sections for the interconnection of both existing railway networks.

These actions will be developed by the central State level and the assigned competent entity. Under the Plan new railway sections will be incorporated by the Autonomous Territorial Entities after the necessary prioritization and justification according to the country's needs and financial availability.

#### 2.4.3. River Transportation

River transportation is oriented to improve the potential of water resources as a way of communication and modality of transportation. Although this modality is common in the Bolivian eastern it has not have a strategic character for supporting the production, trade, service provision and mobilization of people in areas where there is no other means of transportation. Towards 2020, a set of actions to strengthen river transportation in different regions of the country will carried out.

The Results expected by 2020 are the following:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 4: 100% of Bolivians are integrated through transportation systems in its different forms.	<p>... continuation</p> <p>13. Waterways have been rehabilitated in rivers such as Ichilo - Mamore and Beni, and also the Canal Tamengo Phase I has been drained.</p> <p>14. Three new ports in its first phase have built.</p> <p>15. Free taxes zones in international waters through agreements have developed.</p> <p>16. The cargo terminal at Puerto Busch has launched.</p> <p>To be continued ...</p>

It is important to strengthen the strategic waterway transport as a strategic modality in different regions of the country so the actions undertaken by 2020 will be important in this direction.

In this context, the following Actions are developed:

- Execute additional works for the habilitation of the Amazon Basin and the River Plate Basin.
- Build ports in the River Plate Basin and in the Amazon Basin to improve and optimize loading and unloading systems, in order to create competitive river transportation services regarding other forms of transportation.
- Strengthen international ports such as port areas and cargo terminals.
- Articulate river transport with other transport modalities.

These Actions will be developed by the central State level through the competent authority of the sector.

#### 2.4.4. Aerial ropeway transportation

Bolivia has dabbled successfully in aerial transport, which has generated an alternative urban massive transportation in the cities of La Paz and El Alto, and is planning to introduce new lines of ropeway to the cities of Oruro, Potosi and Sucre. By 2020 it is planned to expand new lines of ropeway in the cities of La Paz and El Alto.

The Results expected by 2020 are the following:

GOALS	RESULTS
Goal 4: 100% of Bolivians are integrated through transport systems in its different forms.	<p>... continuation</p> <p>17. Six new cable car lines in the cities of La Paz and El Alto and new lines of aerial ropeway in other cities have built.</p> <p>18. Construction of aerial ropeway in other cities: Oruro, Potosi and Sucre has begun.</p> <p>To be continued ...</p>

There are significant progress in the incorporation of the aerial ropeway transport modality and it is being considered by Territorial Autonomous Entities for different purposes. In this Plan, this modality has consolidated itself as a viable alternative for the massive mobilization of people and for tourism purposes.

To fulfill the indicated Results, it is necessary to develop the following Actions:

- Strengthen the State company Mi Teleférico in its role as a public company.
- Build new infrastructure, including stations and towers, which will operationalize the new lines of the aerial ropeway in different areas of La Paz and El Alto.
- Conduct studies for the design and implementation of the aerial ropeway in other cities.

These actions will include the participation and support of the central State level through the State Company "Mi Teleférico". Autonomous Territorial Entities can promote this type of massive public transport not only for tourism but also for massive peoples' transportation in other cities according to the feasibility of this type of transport.

#### 2.4.5. Air transportation

The Plan promotes the strengthening of air transportation for economic and social development of the intermediate cities, as well as a massive transportation for the integration of remote regions. Thus, the maintenance of constructed airports and the construction of new domestic and international airports will be carried out. By 2020 it is expected the strengthening of the role of intermediate cities for the integrated development of the country through this transportation modality; therefore, cities with an airport can assume a new role of regional integration and in the strengthening of the regional economies.

The Results expected by 2020 are the following:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 4: 100% of Bolivians are integrated through transport systems in their various modalities.	<p>... continuation</p> <p>19. Six international airports have built, expanded and equipped: 3 under construction and 3 in expansion and equipment.</p> <p>20. Twelve national and touristic airports in the country have built, expanded and equipped: 5 built and equipped, 7 expanded and equipped, and 1 airport in pre-investment study.</p> <p>21. The HUB intercontinental airport of Viru Viru - Santa Cruz has implemented.</p> <p>Continues ...</p>

Note: 2020 concludes with the construction, expansion, improvement, maintenance and equipment of 20 airports.

To date, new national and international airports have been built in different departments of the country. The Plan aims to continue this effort at the national and departmental level.

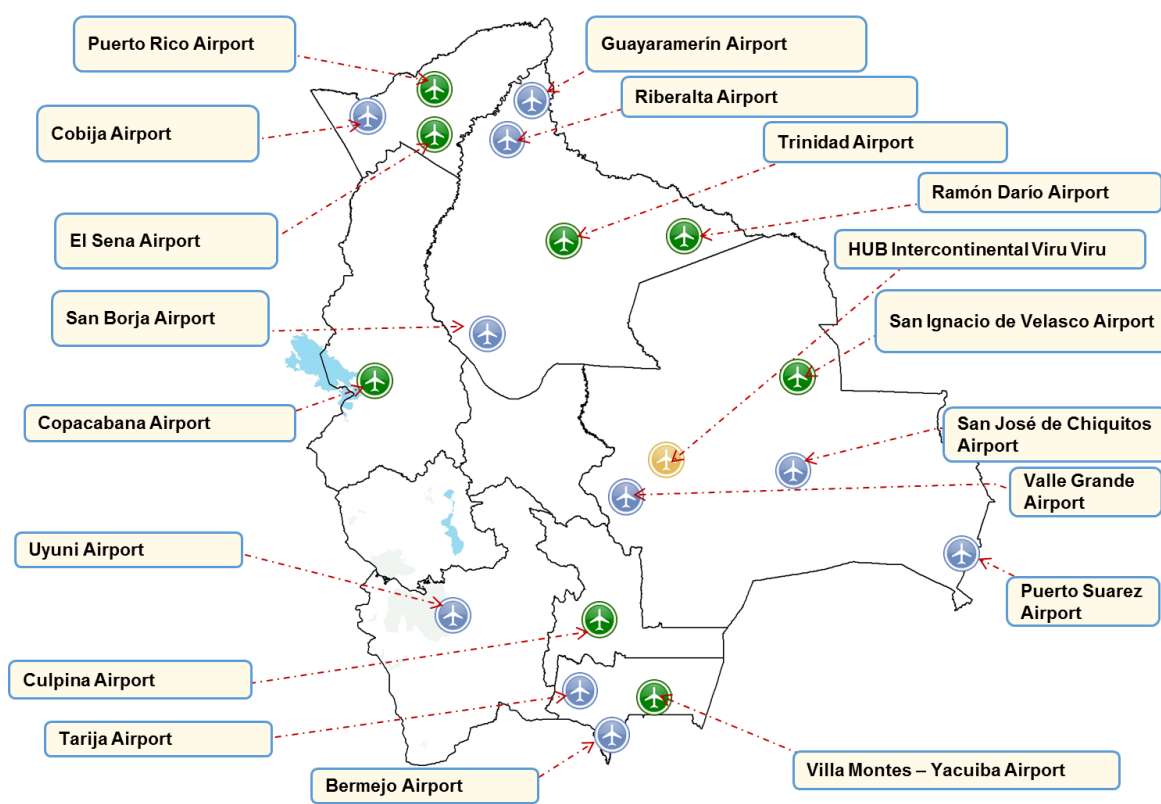
To achieve the above Results, the following Actions will be undertaken:

- Build, expand, improve, maintain and/or equip international, national and touristic airports in the country, aimed at integrating the departments and municipalities with productive and touristic areas.
- Strengthen the Bolivian Aviation Company (BoA) in order to expand the service of national and international routes and destinations.
- Acquire 20 new aircraft for BoA concordant with the standards of aviation.

These Actions must have the participation of the central State level regarding the construction of international airports and the participation of the Autonomous Territorial Entity with regard to other airports.

Within the Plan, the Autonomous Territorial Entities may incorporate new airports previous prioritization according to the country's needs and financial availability.

**Map 2. Construction, expanded and equipped airports**



Departments	Airports
<b>Pando</b>	Cobija
	Puerto Rico
	El Sena
<b>Beni</b>	Ramón Dario
	Guayaramerín
	Riberalta
	San Borja
	Trinidad
<b>Santa Cruz</b>	HUB Intercontinental de Viru Viru
	San Ignacio de Velasco
	Pre-investment studies of the Camiri airport
	Valle Grande
	San José de Chiquitos
	Puerto Suarez
<b>Chuquisaca</b>	Culpina
<b>Tarija</b>	Villa Montes - Yacuiba
	Tarija
	Bermejo
<b>Potosí</b>	Uyuni
<b>La Paz</b>	Tito Yupanqui Copacabana

#### 2.4.6. Intermodal transportation system

By 2020, there will be progress in the construction of logistics platforms allowing the integration of the national territory by an intermodal transportation system (road transport, rail transport, fluvial and aerial), for the benefit of producers, exporters and importers, strengthening the connections between different regions of the country with commercial purposes and promoting distribution points to the consumption centers.

The Results expected by 2020 are the following:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 4: 100% of Bolivians are integrated through transport systems in their different forms.	... continuation  22. Three corridors have built with logistics platforms in the country.

The articulation of logistics platforms to link production and commercial processes is a new procedure in the country, which will strengthen the transit of goods across different modalities of transport.

To meet these Results the following Actions shall be implemented:

- Develop a Plan of Logistics Infrastructure in the country.
- Advance in the design of the Integrated Transport System with multimodal approach and specialized logistics infrastructure.
- Implement the connection of the different transport modalities prioritizing agricultural and mining products.

These Actions will be developed by the central State level through the competent authority of the sector in coordination with the Autonomous Territorial Entities, which their jurisdiction is inside the areas of the corridors with logistics platforms.

## 2.5. Housing

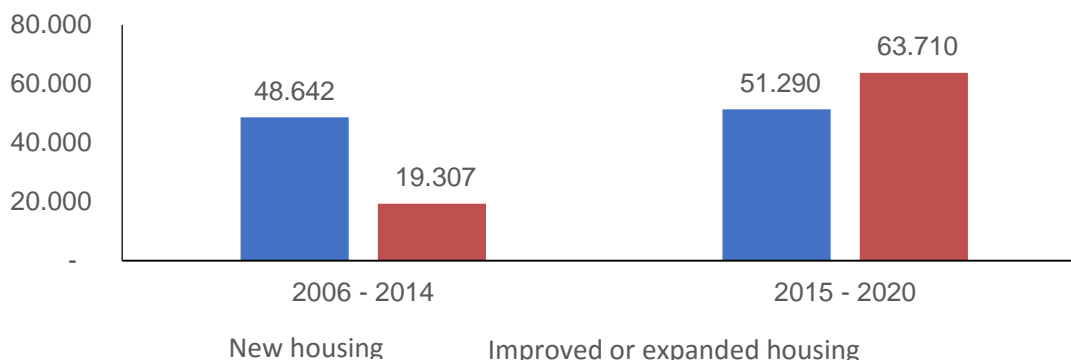
The Plan foresees the reduction of the deficit in housing and the support of the State to Bolivian families helping them to have access to housing for a life with dignity. For this purpose, strategic challenges are considered such as expanding the housing supply for the improvement and expansion of living conditions, both in intermediate cities and populated urban centers with larger population density, and progress in promoting housing solutions for the consolidation of cities of the Living Well.

The results expected by 2020 are the following:

GOAL	RESULTS
Meta 5: 100% of Bolivians access to dignified housing with basic services.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The housing deficit of the country has reduced by at least 10%.</li> <li>2. 51.290 new homes have been built: single houses, multifamily and apartment complexes, as well as replacement of houses because of disaster relief.</li> <li>3. 63.710 homes with energy efficiency have been improved, expanded and/or renovated.</li> </ol>



**Graph 56. Construction, improvement and extension of new housing**  
(Households)



Source: Ministry of Public Works – AEVIVIENDA.

In recent years, significant efforts have made to provide housing solutions allowing Bolivians greater opportunities for having their own home. Results of this effort are evident and by 2020 it is intended to strengthen these existing initiatives reaching a larger number of beneficiaries, focusing among others, in mothers who are heads of households. Also, it is attempted to initiate new actions allowing to advance in the concept of housing complexes and cities of the Living Well.

To achieve the above Results, the following Actions will be taken:

- Build single houses in urban areas (intermediate cities) and rural areas (densification), under the modality of subsidies, credit or mixed.
- Build multifamily housing and complexes in urban areas (intermediate cities) under the modality of credit.
- Improve and/or expand housing in urban areas (intermediate cities) and rural areas under the modality of assisted self-construction in concurrence with Autonomous Territorial Entities.
- Develop the regulatory framework for the implementation of new alternative technologies in housing.
- Promote and encourage the development of factories for the production of prefabricated materials.
- Recover traditional technologies of indigenous native peasants for housing construction.
- Advance in the development of housing complexes and urban communities in the concept of the cities of the Living Well.

The development of these actions will have the active participation of the central State level through the State Housing Agency (AEVIVIENDA), of the Autonomous Territorial Entities, and of the social organizations countrywide.

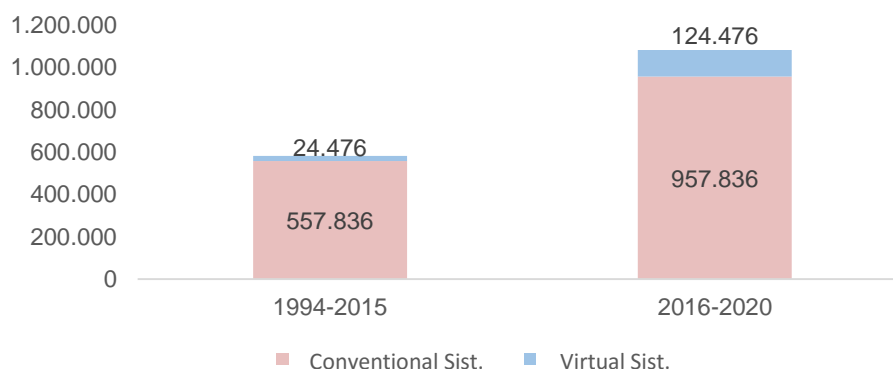
## 2.6. Domestic gas connections

It involves the expansion of domestic gas connections to households of the country allowing them the access to the service with a source of a safer and cheaper energy and for reaching the most distant towns of Bolivia. By 2020 it will be a significant boost to domestic gas connection, making possible the generation of alternatives in order to allow for a higher number of Bolivians who will have access to this service in relation with other energy sources.

The Results expected by 2020 are the following:

GOAL	RESULTS
Meta 6: The Bolivians have domestic gas service.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Domestic gas coverage reaches at least 50% of households.</li> <li>1.08 million of households have domestic gas connections with the conventional gas distribution system.</li> <li>100 thousand households have domestic gas connections with the virtual gas distribution system or LNG.</li> </ol>

**Graph 57. Homes with domestic gas installation**  
(Households)



Source: Ministry of Hydrocarbons and Energy- Bolivian Fiscal Oilfields.

It is intended to continue with an activity that has already been implemented actively in recent years through the Bolivian Fiscal Oilfields (YPFB Corporation) benefiting many Bolivian households.

To achieve the expected Results, the following Actions will be developed:

- Expand domestic gas networks in the departments of La Paz, Oruro, Potosi, Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, Tarija, and Santa Cruz under the Conventional Distribution System.
- Make new domestic gas installations in the country with the Virtual Distribution System of liquefied natural gas, particularly in the departments of La Paz, Oruro, Potosi, Santa Cruz, Beni, and Pando.

These actions include the active participation of YPFB Corporation in coordination with social organizations of beneficiaries.

### 3. Pillar 3: Health, Education, and Sports

This pillar addresses key fundamental dimensions for life such as health, education, and sport, being an essential part of the formation of an integral human being. The role of the Plurinational State is to provide an integrated and universal health, an education that is decolonized, depatriarchalized, liberating, intra and intercultural, communitarian, critical and transformative, as well as an universal access to diversity of sports practices to form healthy men and women.

By 2020 it is expected to consolidate as the major goals of this pillar, significant progress on universal access to health allowing all Bolivians access to a quality health service. Likewise, in this period the implementation of the educational social-communitarian-productive model will be strengthened, promoting its application to the entire education system with full potential. Regarding to the sports, multiple actions to universal sport in the Plurinational State will be developed. With this set of activities it is expected to set the basis of a Plurinational State with complete and healthy men and women who take on the challenge and have the capacity and conditions to consolidate the process of change.

#### 3.1. Health

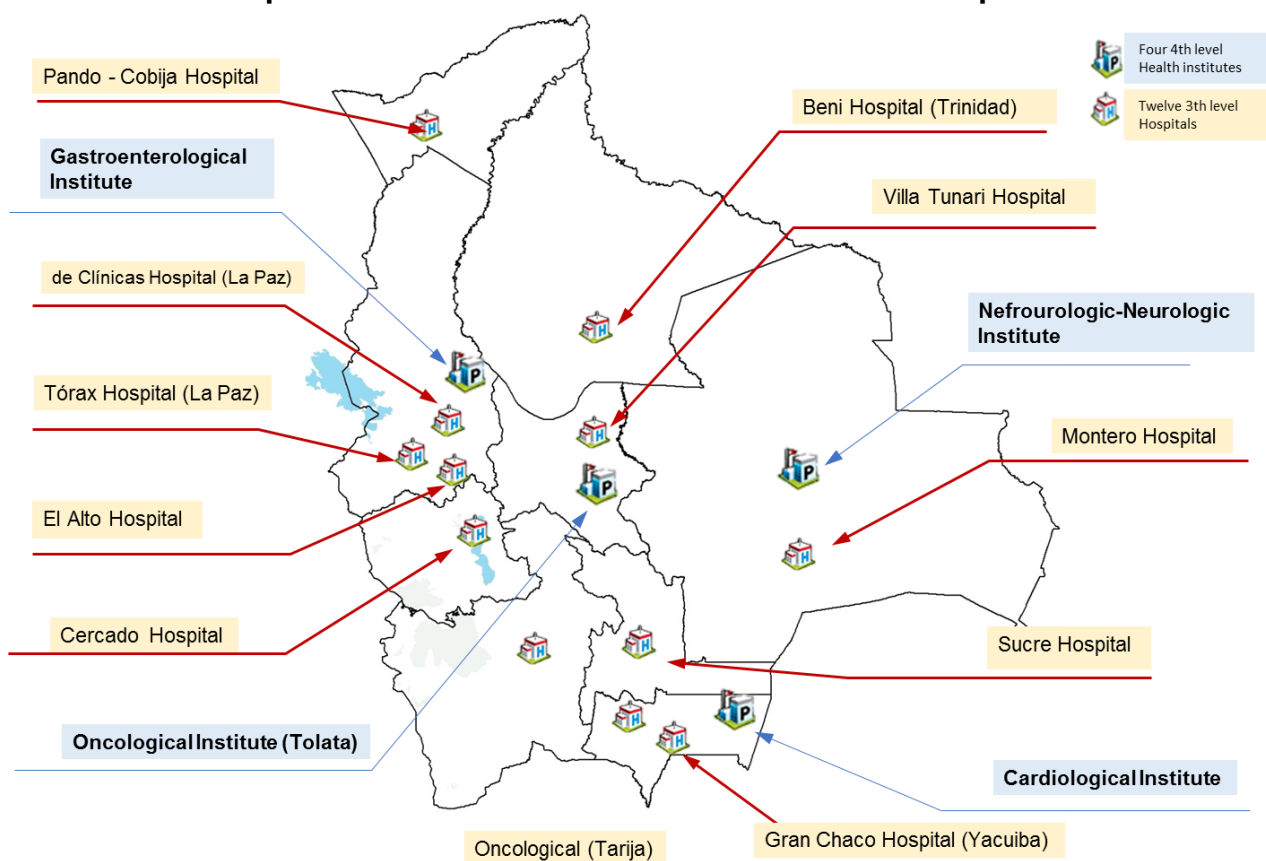
For the Plan it is a central concern the right to health for the Bolivians, thus, in this period it is planned a significant progress towards the universal access to health services, prevention of diseases, as well as expanding and improving the capacity of health-care facilities with better infrastructure, equipment and quality of human resources within an intercultural approach.

The Results expected by 2020 are the following:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 1: Universal access to health services.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An Universal Health Service will be implemented.</li> <li>2. Most of the population has access to medicines.</li> <li>3. Most of the municipalities implement the program MI SALUD (MY HEALTH).</li> <li>4. Most of the municipalities are connected and equipped to TELESALUD Network.</li> <li>5. Infant mortality has been reduced by at least 30% (to 35 deaths per thousand births).</li> <li>6. The maternal mortality has been reduced by at least 50% (to 115 deaths per hundred thousand births).</li> <li>7. The coverage of institutional delivery has been increased.</li> <li>8. The proportion of pregnant teenagers has been reduced.</li> </ol>

GOAL	RESULTS
	9. Most of the municipalities have municipal health plans with an executed inter-sectorial approach. 10. The incidence of cases and deaths from communicable diseases has been reduced. 11. The incidence of cases and deaths from non-communicable diseases has been reduced. 12. At least 90% of health facilities report information to the Unique Health Information (SUIS).
Goal 2: Integration of conventional and ancestral health with highly committed and qualified staff.	1. It has invested \$us1.700 million in the construction, expansion and equipment of 47 health institutes and hospitals concurrently with ETAs. 2. Four 4th Level Health Institutes have been built: Oncology, Cardiology, Gastroenterology and Nefrourology - Neurology. Twelve 3rd. Level hospitals have been built and expanded. Thirty-one 2nd. Level hospitals have been built, expanded and equipped. 3. 180 1st. Level health facilities have been built, expanded and equipped and 1,430 health posts have been upgraded to the category of health centers, with resources of the Autonomous Municipal Governments. 4. New items for health personnel, including places for specialists and subspecialists have been created. 5. New hemodialysis units and histocompatibility laboratories have been installed. 6. A Centre of Knowledge of Traditional-Ancestral-Bolivian Medicine has been set up.

In recent years there have been significant efforts to change the model of Bolivian health, incorporating a universal, intercultural and communitarian approach, with a strong emphasis towards health promotion and disease prevention; however, there are still challenges to consolidate a high quality health service for Bolivians. Therefore, this is the priority by 2020.

**Map 3. 4<sup>th</sup> level Health Institutes and 3rd level Hospitals.**

To achieve these Results, strategic actions, that the health sector is implementing, will continue and will be consolidated, such as:

- Consolidate the financing scheme in the health sector and the application of the Law No. 475, Integrated Services of Holistic Health of the Plurinational State of Bolivia.
- The free Nutritional supplement "CARMELO" will continue to be provided to all adults aged 60 years and over.
- The Universal Prenatal Subsidy "For Life" will continue to be provided to all pregnant women who are not registered in the Managers Social Security in Short Term.
- Consolidate the Unique Health Information System (SUIS).
- Expand MI SALUD and TELESALUD actions to municipal levels.
- Expand the problem-solving capacity of health services offering specialized services.
- Provide medical care to the people house by house for free and strengthen health centers.
- Strengthen social participation in health at municipal and departmental levels, ensuring that all municipalities address in a participatory and inter-sectorial manner the problematic of

health and promote healthy eating habits.

- Influence on health determinants through promotion and disease prevention actions, social mobilization, health education, strategic alliances, and reorientation of services.
- Maintain and implement activities for prevention, early detection, diagnosis and treatment of communicable diseases.
- Build, expand and equip health facilities in the three levels of health-care.
- Implement a training and incorporation program of health specialists and sub-specialists for the provision of qualified human resources.
- Build and equip 4th level institutes of specialized care and research.
- Provide qualified human resources to health facilities to improve their operational capacity.
- Articulate actions across sectors to influence risk factors.
- Strengthen and rescue knowledge and ancestral practices of the Bolivian traditional medicine.

For the execution of the mentioned actions, it is required a coordinated participation between the central State and Autonomous Territorial Entities within the framework of their competences, highlighting the need for a major role by departmental and autonomous municipal governments in the equipment and maintenance of infrastructure and health services. It is also required an inter-sectorial process of coordination mainly between the Ministries of Health and Education, including a major social and social organizations participation.

### 3.2. Education

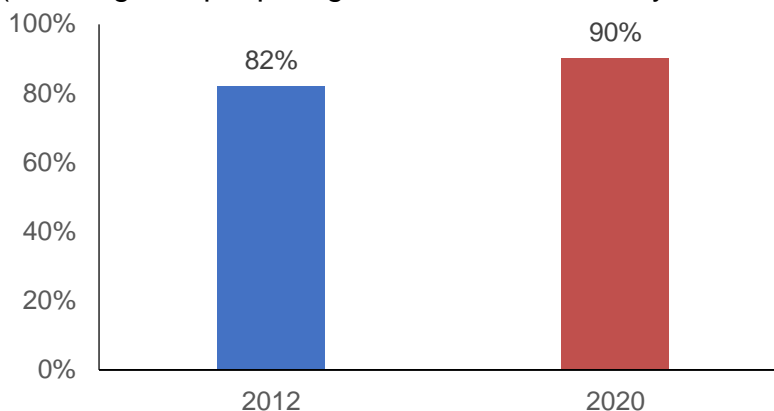
Once developed the educational socio-communitarian-productive model, by 2020 it is important to advance in the consolidation of this model and in the process of universalization of education. The priority in this period is to consolidate the educational model in the initial and secondary levels of school, as well as expanding the access to higher technical and university education and to the alternative and special education.

The Results expected by 2020 are the following:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 3: Universal access to education.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 90% of girls, children, adolescents and young people aged between 4 and 17 years old have been enrolled in the regular education subsystem.</li> <li>2. The number of people who complete post-literacy has been increased (equivalent to 6th grade of primary school).</li> </ol>

GOAL	RESULTS
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Students with disabilities, extraordinary talent and with learning difficulties receive timely and appropriate care.</li> <li>4. The percentage of young people aged between 19 and 23 years old enrolled in universities and technical institutes will increase by at least 40%.</li> <li>5. Persons aged 15 years old or more have access to productive technical training technology in alternative education.</li> <li>6. Four (4) new Intercultural Bolivian Schools (EBI) have been created for artistic training at the undergraduate level (theater, visual arts, dance, film, and audiovisual).</li> <li>7. Children of persons deprived of liberty have been attended through Integral Educational support Centers (CAIP).</li> </ol>
Goal 4: Strengthening of the education system.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Most of educational units and schools of the Plurinational Educational System implement the educational social-communitarian-productive model.</li> <li>2. The educational units and schools have complementary infrastructure, materials, equipment, and furniture.</li> <li>3. Most teachers have completed their further training (PROFOCOM), they have technical training for technical humanistic high school or they have completed the training in their postgraduate specialties.</li> <li>4. All secondary-level educational units are involved in student scientific olympiads.</li> <li>5. At least 80% of educational units have humanistic technical high school.</li> <li>6. More than 100,000 people have completed technical-humanistic high school, and have received their professional diplomas of basic-technician and secondary-technician.</li> <li>7. At least 300 units, communities and socio-communitarian productive partnerships of established production associations, implement productive projects and appropriate technologies.</li> <li>8. At least 500 professionals of excellence countrywide received graduate scholarships (masters and doctorates) in the best foreign universities.</li> <li>9. Most of the indigenous peoples and peasant nations have incorporated their language, culture, knowledge and skills, in the educational processes of the Plurinational Education System, creating new institutes of languages and cultures, to restore, revitalize, normalize, promote and investigate indigenous languages.</li> <li>10.75 Technical-Technological Institutes have been built and equipped for technical-technological superior training.</li> </ol>

**Graph 58. Universal Access to education**  
(Coverage for people aged between 4 and 17 years old)



Source: Ministry of Education – General Planning Department.

To achieve these stated Results, the already implemented Actions will continue such as:

- Expanding support to vulnerable and historically excluded populations.
- Expand educational opportunities throughout the Plurinational education system.
- Provide access to literacy programs and post multiple literacy (digital, in original languages, braille, sign language and other) to the population that did not have the opportunity to access the education system.
- Strengthen the educational social-communitarian-productive model throughout the Plurinational Educational System ensuring continuous improvement.
- Improve the infrastructure and equipment according to the educational social-communitarian-productive model.
- Strengthen professional and educational hierarchy progressively under the educational social-communitarian-productive model framework.
- Promote the integral development of students.
- Strengthen the institutional management of the Plurinational Educational System.
- Consolidate the educational social-communitarian-productive model articulated to the local and national integrated development.
- Strengthen innovation and applied research responding to the problems of the social-productive sectors.
- Recover, develop and enhance the knowledge of the language, culture, knowledge and skills of each nation and indigenous-native-peasant's people, by consolidating intra-intercultural and multilingual education.



- Promote participation and social-communitarian responsibility in education management, developing the new Bolivians with social and community values, decolonizing and depatriarchalized.

Those actions will be executed by the central State level with the active participation of autonomous departmental and autonomous and municipal governments, within the framework of their specific competencies. There will also be coordination, if appropriate, with public universities and social and communitarian organizations in the development of activities and with the social control.

### 3.3. Sports

Sports will be promoted and encouraged through the expansion of infrastructure, the promotion of vocational training for sport in different disciplines, and encouraging the athletes who represent the country in international competitions by training them in specialized high performance centers.

The Results expected by 2020 are as follows:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 5: Guarantee of the sport as right from the State.	1. The Bolivian population has access to quality sports infrastructure, provided by the central level and Territorial Autonomous Entities, for practicing or training.
Goal 6: Universal access to sport.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At least 40% of Bolivians regularly develop sport and physical activities.</li> <li>2. A significant number of athletes develop their sports with competitive training programs.</li> <li>3. Public and private educational units have specific sports programs.</li> <li>4. The number of high-performance athletes participating in international competitions has increased.</li> <li>5. In a progressive form student athletes with athletic potential have been detected at an early age.</li> <li>6. A significant number of athletes have been benefited with scholarships for training processes in Bolivia or abroad.</li> <li>7. Sport technicians, sports coaches and physical education teachers with additional school specialties have been trained for improvement of the sport.</li> </ol>

With the Plan is expected to strengthen a plurinational sports system in order to make sports activities a central part of the daily lives of Bolivians and give to it a

competitive nature that allows highlight the Bolivian country in the regional and international arena.

To achieve these Results the following Actions are planned for implementationd:

- Promote continuous training, improvement and accreditation of sport technicians, sports coaches, school physical education teachers and others.
- Perform the construction of sports infrastructure that includes high performance centers for the preparation of elite athletes, and Olympic swimming pools, as well as the establishment of a high performance educational-sports complex that brings together the best athletes in the primary and secondary levels.
- Promote, encourage, protect, regulate and develop the fundamental rights and constitutional guarantees related to sport, physical education and recreation.
- Promote the training of sports administrators in sports management, to improve the conditions in which the Bolivian sport institutions operate.
- Develop sports activities, physical and recreational culture, aimed to encourage a massive participation of the people.
- Manage the implementation of specific sports programs in public, private and agreement educational units, in order to provide a healthy formation to the school population, which favors their integral development.
- Contribute to the development of sport, with the organization of sporting events of national and international scope.
- Prepare competitive athletes representing Bolivia in international competitions.
- Strengthen the development of the "Plurinational Student Games".

The construction of sports infrastructure is the responsibility of the Autonomous Territorial Entities with the support of the central state level. It is also important a coordination with social, community, and educational organizations, as appropriate, to ensure an effective involvement of the population in the design and implementation of programs.

#### **4. Pillar 4: Scientific and Technological Sovereignty**

This pillar aims that Bolivia have the capacity to develop knowledge and technology in strategic, productive and service areas, complementing the knowledge and traditional knowledge with modern science through an inter-scientific dialogue. The development of own knowledge and technology is critical for compliance with different Results of the Plan because they influence the

provision of basic services, boosting communication processes, education, productive enterprises, energy initiatives and transformation of raw materials for food production. Ultimately, overcome scientific and technological dependence is a central aspect to boost the plural economy, changing the energy matrix and the primary export pattern.

The priorities in science and technology by 2020 have to do with their articulation to the effective development of productive complexes and public enterprises in strategic sectors, the incentive to creative economy and to the construction of a knowledge society. The aim is to lay a solid foundation for putting science and technology to the service of production and economic development with sovereignty, articulating the knowledge of modern science with ancestral and ancient knowledge.

The Results expected by 2020 are as follows:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 1: Research and development of technology.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The production complexes and businesses receive technology transfer services.</li> <li>2. The Tupac Katari satellite is in its full operational capacity.</li> <li>3. A Sovereign Cloud of Electronic Government for management, storage and security of the state information.</li> <li>4. The first phase of the Citadel of Scientific Knowledge and Technology has been concluded.</li> <li>5. The Pharmaceutical Industrial Complex for the production of medicines has been installed.</li> <li>6. The Agency of Electronic Government and Information and Communication Technologies is in operation.</li> <li>7. The Plurinational State of Bolivia has access to information and communication.</li> <li>8. The first phase of Free Digital Television in departmental capitals and El Alto has been concluded.</li> </ol>
Goal 2: Technological Innovation of Nutritional Foods.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Technology to increase productivity, production capacity and processing of nutritional products (potato, quinoa, corn, wheat, coca, tarwi, azaí, amaranth, millmi, kanawa, chia, among others) has been innovated and spread, considering risk management and climate change.</li> </ol>

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 3: Technology with knowledge.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inter-scientific technological packages have been prepared and disseminated for different ecological zones with emphasis on agricultural production.</li> <li>2. Nine agro-ecological production complexes articulated to INIAF have been constituted.</li> </ol>
Goal 4: Ancestral and natural medicine.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Bolivian population has access to ancestral therapies and traditional natural products through the National Health System.</li> <li>2. Traditional medicine providers have been registered in the Ministry of Health.</li> <li>3. Natural and biodiversity products of the Bolivian pharmacopoeia products have been developed.</li> </ol>
Goal 5: Training and professional scientific specialization.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All entities and companies linked to the productive sector, water, environment, telecommunications, health, and others will allocate a percentage of their resources aimed to scientific research and technology development.</li> <li>2. Public companies and technological innovation centers of autonomic governments have incorporated professionals with a high degree of scientific and technological training.</li> </ol>

Although, efforts have been made in the country since 2006 to strengthen science and technology as the basis of the change process, still more consistent and systematic action for its strengthening is required. It is found that there are still deficits in institutional development, coordination, and articulation of public and private budget allocation for the sector. It is then necessary to focus efforts to overcome these obstacles and create the conditions for accompanying the change of the productive matrix of the country with scientific and technological development.

To achieve the expected Results the following Actions are contemplated:

- Promote programs and projects in the country for the promotion of initiatives linked to the knowledge society and the creative economy.
- Establish teams of researchers for the development of programs of technological innovation in food, software, medicine, renewable energy and aerospace, among others.
- Install plants with the capacity to produce generic drugs including the development of traditional medicine products for massive distribution.

- Develop mechanisms to incorporate Bolivian scientists in research centers and public and private enterprises, and in private and community sector entities.
- Establish the National Council of Science and Technology.

In this process it is central the participation and coordination of the public, private sector and public and private universities in the country, who should work closely to strengthen the technological and inter-cultural scientific development in Bolivia, including the active involvement and participation of indigenous people, Afro-Bolivians and intercultural peoples as carriers of knowledge and traditional and local knowledge. Universities must leave their passivity and isolation and join the scientific and technological challenges that are required by the process of change, readjusting its institutional arrangements, curricula, and teaching processes.

## **5. Pillar 5: Community and financial Sovereignty**

The Plan seeks to consolidate the Community-Social-Productive-Economic Model of the country, facing its new challenges. In this regard is a necessity to boost domestic and foreign private financial resources to the dynamics of the Plan implementation, as well as to maintain the social vision of the economic model, strengthening the community economy.

Several are the challenges under this pillar by 2020. The projects promoted by the Plan are ambitious and require substantial public and private investments as partners. The Plan by 2020 requires the incorporation of public and private financial resources in even greater dimensions than those that have already been made so far. Unconditioned external financing should be capture for the implementation of programs and projects of the Plan; as well as significant amounts of domestic and foreign private investment. It is an imperative of the model to keep strengthening its social and redistributive nature of public revenues which in turn requires strengthening the sectors generating surpluses and generating income and employment, as well as the community and private economy, with emphasis on small producers. In this period, it will be necessary to make intelligent use of international reserves to ensure that they are maintained at adequate levels but also mobilized to support the growth of the productive sectors. It is also imperative to strengthen financial services for the allocation of resources to community and private actors with a social dimension.

### **5.1. External financial independence**

The consolidation of external financial independence is one of the foundations of the Community-Social-Productive-Economic Model, and so any decision on financing should take into account the sovereignty and improved conditions for the common good of the country.

The Results expected by 2020 are as follows:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 1: External financial independence.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sovereign management in the formulation of macroeconomic policies that create the conditions for sustained economic growth in the country has been preserved and consolidated.</li> <li>2. Prudent management in hiring public debt has been preserved and consolidated to ensure its funding sources (internal and external) and the sustainable and solvent administration for paying such debt.</li> <li>3. Access to alternative sources of external financing on favorable terms for the Plurinational State of Bolivia have been consolidated.</li> </ol>

Among the Actions to achieve these Results are the following:

- Continue the signing of the "Agreement for Implementation of the Fiscal Financial Program" held annually between the Central Bank of Bolivia (BCB) and the Ministry of Economy and Public Finance (MEFP).
- Establish clear guidelines for public debt and its follow up with a vision of prudent management of public debt.
- Develop access to sources of financing with bilateral and multilateral alternatives for financing the Plan in the best conditions for the country.

## 5.2. Financial system for integral development

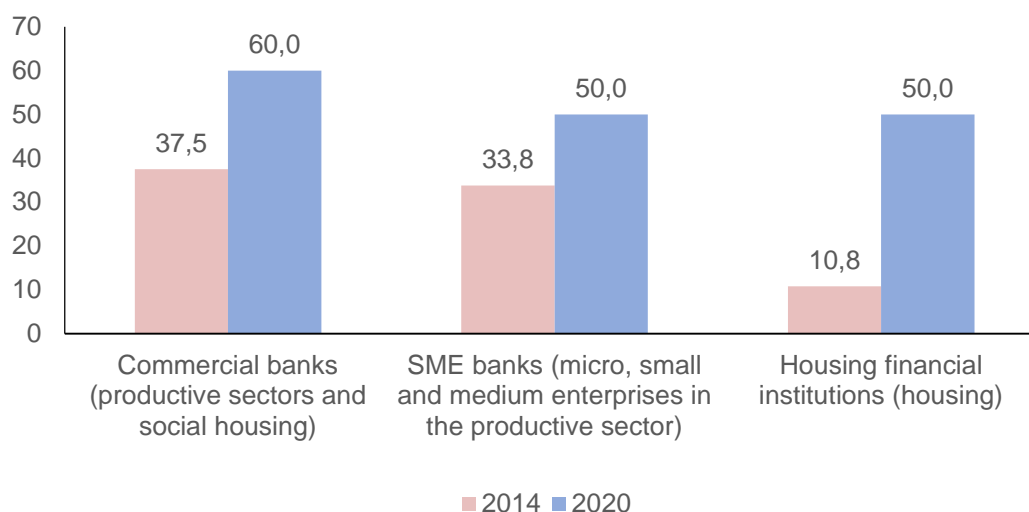
The Plan also seeks to deepen the social role of the financial system to contribute to productive development and the satisfaction of other needs related to the development of the population.

The Results expected by 2020 are as follows:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 2: Financial system for integral development.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Higher rates of financial deepening have been achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60% of the portfolio is destined to productive and social housing sectors (multiple banks).</li> <li>• 50% of the portfolio is destined to micro, small, and medium enterprises in the productive sector (SME banks).</li> <li>• 50% of the portfolio is allocated to housing</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

GOAL	RESULTS
	(housing financial institutions). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>75% of municipalities is covered with financial services.</li> </ul>

**Graph 59. Destination of Loan Portfolio**  
(In percentage)



Source: Ministry of Economy and Public Finance - Vice Ministry of Pensions and Financial Services.

To date, a management process of financing through state development banks for productive activities has been developed in the country, mainly through the Productive Development Bank (Banco de Desarrollo Productivo, BDP) and the Union Bank (Banco Unión), with successful results. Likewise, financing to the productive sector has been better oriented to promote productive development and access to housing. However, it is necessary to strengthen the support to financial services for these actions prioritized by the Plurinational State.

To achieve these Results it is necessary to perform the following Actions:

- Monitor compliance with the objectives of the Law No. 393 of Financial Services.
- Guide the state development banks according to the objectives of the Law No. 393.
- Strengthen the BDP and the Union Bank Union to promote the development of productive and social sectors traditionally excluded from financing.
- Preserve incentives that promote the financial and real bolivianization of the Bolivian economy.



### 5.3. Partner foreign investment

Under the Plan, a greater foreign direct investment (FDI) will also be promoted in partnership with national productive enterprises.

The Results expected by 2020 are as follows:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 3: Partner Foreign Investment.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At least 40% of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has helped to diversify the productive matrix of the country and generates value added (industrial production complexes, services and tourism); through partnerships in mixed State enterprises, in alliance with the central level of State and Autonomous Territorial Entities.</li> <li>2. It has been achieved a FDI that reaches at least 8% of GDP.</li> </ol>

Since 2006, a model of public investment to facilitate and enhance productive processes has been promoted in the country. Since Bolivia has a strong State promoter and regulator of the economy it can enter into a new historical moment, where associates itself through its strategic enterprises with national and foreign private capital to continue boosting the productive apparatus with a vision of industrialization and value aggregation.

These Results will be fulfilled by the following Actions:

- Take steps to national and foreign private investment with a focus on creating partnerships within the framework of the constitution of State and mixed enterprises to strengthen the productive development of the country and the redistributive model of the surplus.
- Develop and implement sectoral regulations articulated to the investment law, establishing procedures for identifying investors interested in developing preferred investments in the country.
- Create public-private partnerships and State and joint ventures in Bolivia, considering the different modalities that defines the regulatory framework for boosting productive sectors under the focus and prioritization of productive complexes.
- State Enterprises prioritized from sectoral strategies develop and implement their business plans including the establishment of joint and intergovernmental companies.



#### 5.4. Tripling the International Financial Reserves.

By 2020, the Plan seeks to progress in strengthening the adequate management of international reserves, ensuring solvency and liquidity to meet the regular demand for foreign currency in domestic transactions of the economy and the State's relations with abroad, including the provision of resources to finance strategic programs and projects included in this Plan.

The Results expected by 2020 are as follows:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 4: Tripling the International Financial Reserves.	1. A 19.3% of GDP in International Financial Reserves (IFR) has been reached to ensure adequate solvency and liquidity to meet the regular demand for foreign currency in domestic transactions of the economy and the State's relations with abroad.

Note: The calculation of the International Financial Reserves is performed on a baseline that corresponds to the average (Net international reserves-Gold)/GDP, which in the 2000-2005 period amounted to 9.2%.

#### 5.5. Fair Markets

The Plan seeks to consolidate fair markets in the country, as a support for a fair economic model for producers and consumers, providing widespread distribution of strategic food for the benefit of the population with a fair weight and price. This includes the implementation of the Bolivian social seal and/or the organic seal and the improvement of market infrastructure and supply centers with emphasis on small producers, as well as the implementation, when appropriate, of Centers for Customer and Consumer Care.

The results expected by 2020 are as follows:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 5: Fair markets.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The participation of domestic production in the domestic market has significantly increased and the distribution of strategic food has been massified considering quality, fair weight and price.</li> <li>2. Infrastructure and supply centers have been strengthened, improved and expanded by municipal autonomous governments.</li> <li>3. The commercialization of ecologic and organic products has been encouraged through the Bolivian social seal and the Bolivian organic seal.</li> </ol>

GOAL	RESULTS
	4. Rights of user and consumers have been protected, increasing the number of users and consumers served by centers of defense to consumers.

These Results will be fulfilled by developing the following Actions:

- Develop and consolidate "short circuits" of commercialization of agricultural products.
- Implement offices of fair food price monitoring in the familiar basket.
- Implement Customer and Consumer Care Centers contemplating a Computer System for Protection of Users and Consumers.
- Implement the Bolivian Social Seal for product certification purposes regarding the use of local labor and local inputs stemming from national agricultural production in the transformation and industrialization of food.
- Implement the conformation of the Sectoral Coordination Councils for the Defense of the Rights of the users and consumers, for the preparation of plans, programs and projects.

## 6. Pillar 6: Productive sovereignty with diversification<sup>1</sup>

Bolivia is in a historical process regarding the consolidation of a plural and diversified economy to recover, strengthen and promote its full potential, as well as the initiatives and capabilities of their territories and populations that inhabit them, while fully respecting the rights of Mother Earth.

While these priorities have been designed in 2006, still it has not been cemented in the country within a production model with emphasis on industrialization and strengthening of small producers and the community sector. By 2020, more vigorous and forceful action is needed to lay the foundations of the new social-community- productive-economic Model to sustain the country's economy and its population in future years without instability and with roominess. It is therefore necessary to reinvigorate the vision of productive sovereignty with diversification, which includes: i) strengthening productive diversification within the framework of the plural economy with a clear orientation on incorporating greater added value; ii) promoting knowledge economies, creative and sustainable, beyond the exploitation and processing of natural resources; and iii) incorporating products made in

<sup>1</sup> Goals in this pillar do not respond to the sequential order defined in the Patriotic Agenda 2025, because the same are addressed by sector (production complexes, agriculture, irrigation, woods and forest).

Bolivia, in the domestic market substituting imports, and in the international market with high-quality domestic products.

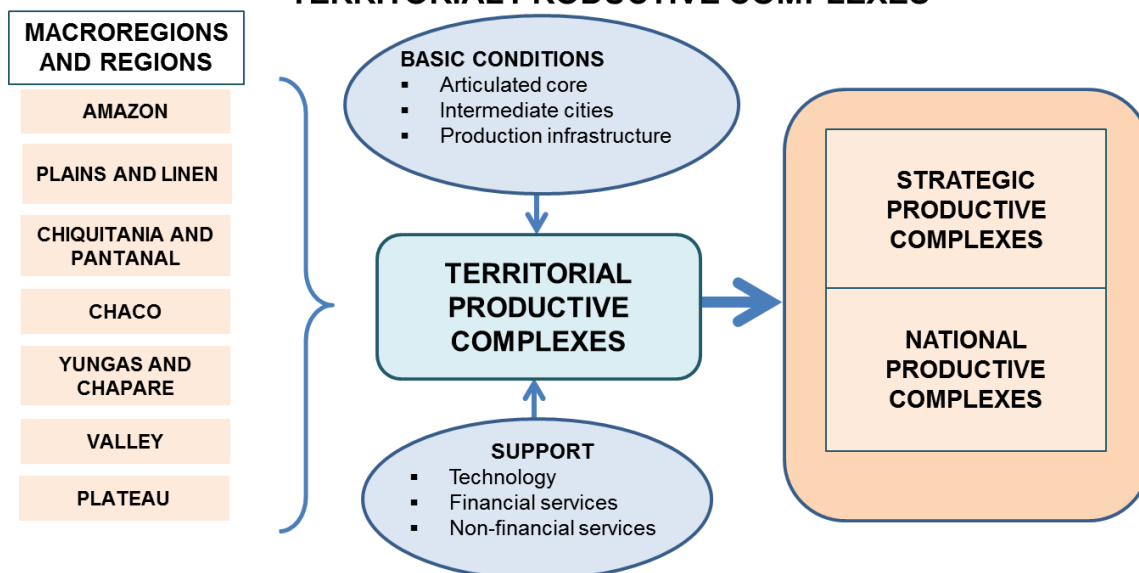
While oil and mining will continue to be core activities of the economy in the coming years, the configuration of the economic structure it is expected to be changed by 2020, cementing a new productive matrix with diversified economic activities based on the production and transformation of hydrocarbons, energy, agriculture, mining and the development of tourism, with strong emphasis in the development of small producers, social-cooperative and community sectors, when appropriate.

### **6.1. Productive Complexes**

The proposal of the Plan for the economic revitalization of the country is based on the implementation of production complexes, which means moving towards the integration of productive initiatives and transformation within the framework of processes of macro-regional linking through the implementation of production complexes that articulate:

- i) **Strategic Industrial Production Complexes** that promote production processes that focused on strategic natural resources (hydrocarbons, mining, energy), articulated to their respective more value-aggregated scenarios such as lithium-based industries, petrochemical, metallurgy and Mutún;
- ii) **Territorial Production Complexes** generators of income and employment (agricultural, forestry, tourism, manufacturing and handicrafts).

**Graph 60. Production complexes**  
**TERRITORIAL PRODUCTIVE COMPLEXES**



Production complexes are conceived as a bundle of actors, activities, conditions and social relations of production around the productive potential, which aims to stimulate a sustainable, integral and diversified socio-economic development in the country, with an orientation to the domestic market and a selective insertion into foreign markets, thus facing territorial inequalities marked by productive heterogeneity and the emerging articulation between actors and economic sectors. In the production complexes are particularly relevant, in the context of the plural economy, forms of community economy including micro and small scale producers, which in this context must be articulated to productive complexes and strengthened as productive actors; they must also be consolidated in the frame of the exchange economy or in a complementary form in other forms of economy based on solidarity.

Production complexes are the basis for the development of the productive potential of natural resources linked to the production and processing with manufacturing processes and industry and the development of the knowledge economy in various manifestations: tourism, manufacture, gastronomy and other services, for the construction of a diversified productive matrix that would achieve the same opportunities in all regions of the country and eliminate regional imbalances. This approach to intervention based on the identification of production complexes, allows the implementation of actions articulated and integrated, considering both public and private participation in the various links of these complexes.

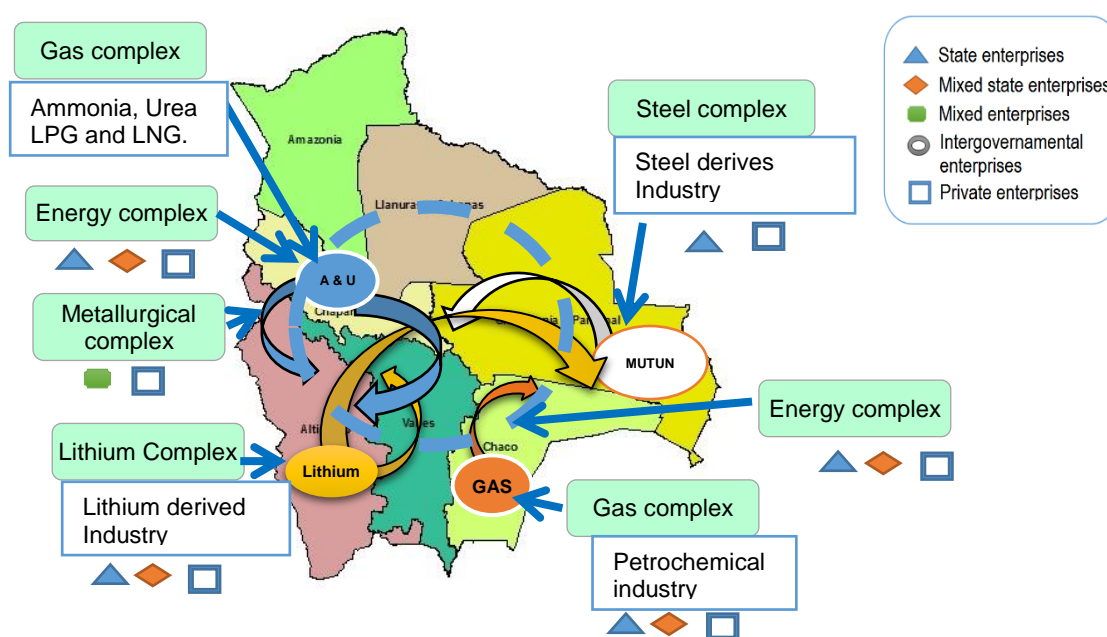
In a specific geographical area of production, the productive processes by items and products are interconnected, forming territorial productive frameworks to achieve an economic development according to the different macro-regions and regions of the country, boosting each other and creating productive networks with different actors connected and interlinked. In this context, for its full development a

productive complex requires some basic conditions such as strengthening intermediate cities, infrastructure for production and the establishment of a coordinating center to facilitate connections between productive actors and from them with the necessary services for their consolidation (technology, financial and non-financial services, and basic services).

### 6.1.1. Strategic Industrial Production Complexes

Under the current development of five major industrial strategic items, it is foreseen in the Plan 2016- 2020 to promote actions for the implementation of industries derived from these items at different stages of industrial development under the name of "Strategic Industrial Production Complexes". This will generate a network of economic activities linked to the development of these areas at different levels of industrial transformation and development of a variety of derivative products.

**Map 5. Strategic Industrial Production Complexes**



The Strategic Industrial Production complexes identified are the following:

1. The gas complex associated with the economic activity of ammonia, urea, Liquefied Petroleum Gas, Liquefied Natural Gas and the petrochemical industry.
2. The steel complex linked to the development of industry derived from steel (for example, building materials).
3. The lithium complex, linked to the industry derived from lithium industry (for examples, batteries, automotive, energy park, and others).

4. The metallurgical complex with activities related to smelting and industrialization of minerals.
5. The energy complex related to the development of energy activity in all its diversity (for example, solar and wind power).

Currently public investment have been developed to promote the strengthening of strategic sectors and the Plurinational State's own ability to generate surpluses; however, the implementation of industry derived from each complex should be consolidated through public-private investments, with national private capital and foreign direct investment, considering the constitution of State enterprises, mixed State enterprises, mixed enterprises or intergovernmental companies.

Results expected by 2020 are as follows:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 1: Consolidation of sectors related to hydrocarbons, mining and others.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There have been studies for the comprehensive development of industries derived from the 5 Strategic Industrial production complexes (complex of gas, steel complex, lithium complex, metallurgical complex and energy complex).</li> <li>2. Progress has been made in the implementation of at least two items related to the prioritized Strategic Industrial production complexes, including technological development with clean solutions and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.</li> </ol>

The Productive Strategic Industrial Complexes are the cornerstones to start the integral development of related industries; for example, with the consolidation of the oil industry a set of derivative products will be generated. These industrial strategic production complexes will produce goods that in some case could become inputs for the development of new products helping to increase transformation process and best prices in foreign markets.

These Results will be achieved through the following Actions:

- Set up industries in the Strategic Industrial Production Complexes. The State shall promote foreign direct investment and private investment in coordination with public investment in the framework of the current legislation.
- Develop and conduct outreach activities promoting the benefits of investment in the areas and related industries identified in various national and international levels.
- Establish State-owned enterprises, mixed State enterprises, mixed enterprises or intergovernmental companies to develop

industries related to the strategic items under preferential investment.

- Articulate the Strategic Industrial Production Complexes to the different forms of the plural economy, with emphasis on the private, community and social-cooperative sector.

In the development of these complexes is a priority the participation of the central State level in coordination with autonomous territorial entities as well as private, community and social-cooperative actors.

### 6.1.2. Territorial Production Complexes

In order to make a qualitative leap in terms of the diversification of the economic matrix of the country and to increase the degree of industrialization and participation of manufacturing, agriculture, and agribusiness in economic growth, the development of productive Territorial Complexes will be promoted throughout Bolivia, according to the productive potential and characteristics of the country.

Production complexes have as a priority to strengthen the potentialities and productive capacities of private producers and social organizations, cooperatives, associations and productive communities in the country, with the provision of technical assistance, training and provision of inputs and production services necessary for the production and transformation. The State will launch a variety of production and processing plants, transformation, and storage centers, and as well as innovation and technology centers to stimulate economic activity in each of the complexes. Territorial production complexes in turn articulate a variety of products, such as grapes, wines and singanis, quinoa, camelid, among others.

The expected Results at 2020 are as follows:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 2: Country producer, processor and exporter "Production complexes".	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It has been advanced significantly to achieve \$us10.000 MM of GDP corresponding to agricultural and agro-industrial sector in the immediate future.</li> <li>2. It has been achieved at least 14.4% of GDP corresponding to the manufacturing industry.</li> <li>3. At least 13 prioritized territorial production complexes have been launched.</li> </ol> <p>Continues in Goal 2 ...</p>

The Territorial Productive Complexes identified for implementation in this plan have been prioritized by considering the following criteria: potential of natural



resources and contributions to food security, employment generation, import substitution, and the capacity of technology adoption.

These are executed considering the characteristics and potential of the different macro-regions and regions of the country, articulating the prioritization and actions of the central State level with the Territorial Autonomous Entities and the private, community, and social-cooperative productive actors.

**Table 7. Territorial production complexes and boosting companies**

COMPLEX	PRODUCTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPORT	PRODUCTS	OBJECTIVE
Sweeteners	Honey production plant	Production of honey, propolis and pollen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Income generation</li><li>• Employment</li><li>• Ensure price and supply to the domestic market</li><li>• Exports</li></ul>
	Apiculture processing plant		
	Sanbuenaventura sugar company	Sugar and alcohol production	
	Stevia processing plant	Production of natural sweetener	
	Sugar cane national center	Sugar cane production	
Textiles	Accoutrements chain (Zippers, buttons)	Zippers, buttons etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provision of inputs to microentrepreneurs</li><li>• Exports with quality</li><li>• Import substitution</li><li>• Improvement of technology</li><li>• Promotion of breeding camelids</li><li>• Promotion of domestic cotton production</li></ul>
	Implementation of the State Enterprise YACANA, expansion and diversification of the production of camelid fiber yarn	FINE HAIR: Production of fine hair from camelids and sheep  National transformation of strand	
	Craft market		
	Textile design and confection center for clothing lines		
	Textile finishing plant	DENIM: Denim Production (in different colors)	



COMPLEX	PRODUCTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPORT	PRODUCTS	OBJECTIVE
Wood	Agglomerates processing plant	Collecting, storing, and sawmilling wood  Chip waste transformation into agglomerates.  Machinery rental service  Wood finishing services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of wood for the domestic market</li> <li>• Products with higher added value</li> <li>• Export fulfilling the origin rule</li> </ul>
	Forest Bolivian company	Training	
Production inputs and software	Plant of raw materials for paint	Generation of inputs for the production of:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Income</li> <li>• Employment</li> <li>• Supply of the domestic market</li> <li>• Export</li> </ul>
	Polymers and plastics plant	Metalworking	
	Technological innovation centers	Paint	
	Prefabricated cement plants and cement products	Plastic	
	Productive development company software	Varnishes and adhesives	
	Assembling of white line products	Glass	
	Scrap melting	Paper, paper products	
	Production line of paper bags	Cardboard	
	Varnishes and adhesives plant	Technology (software)	
	Plant of glass containers	Cement	
	Optical fiber plant	Pesticides	
	Tire plant	technological equipment, tractors	

COMPLEX	PRODUCTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPORT	PRODUCTS	OBJECTIVE
		and heavy machinery	
	Kraft and ream paper plants	Optical fiber	
	Assembling plant of technological equipment, tractors and heavy machinery	Tires	
	Pesticide plant		
	Recycling plant of electrical and electronic equipment waste		
Amazonian products	Transformation plant of amazonian products	Oils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Value-added products for the domestic and foreign markets</li> <li>Provide inputs to cosmetics, pharmaceutical and food industries.</li> <li>Promote and encourage the production of Amazonian fruits</li> </ul>
		Fats	
	Amazonian fruit processing plant	Essences Pulps and other active ingredients for the production of juices	
Grain	Industrial plant of quinoa and highly nutritious foods	Quinoa flour, noodles, soups / creams, energy bars, saponin, among others and highly nutritious products (cañahua, amaranth, tarwi and others)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food security</li> <li>Ensure price and supply to the domestic market</li> <li>Export</li> </ul>
	Center for storage and processing of grains	Rice, corn and wheat	

COMPLEX	PRODUCTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPORT	PRODUCTS	OBJECTIVE
	Expansion of the plant of collection and processing of grains		
	Rice industrial complex		
	Balanced food processing plant	Balanced meal	
Potatoes	Native potato processing plant	Use of native potatoes Reduce the loss of potato varieties Promote pre-fried potato	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of Bolivian cuisine</li> <li>Improve the quality of production</li> <li>Encourage the production of native potato</li> </ul>
Dairy	Dairy processor plant	Milk and milk products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food Security</li> <li>Promote milk consumption</li> <li>Supply the domestic market</li> <li>Nursing allowance and school breakfast</li> </ul>
	Line extension of lyophilization and ultra pasteurization (UHT)		
	Baby food plant		
	Forage Greenhouses		
Leather	Leather tannery	Raw material with quality and diversified for small producers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve the income of local producers</li> <li>Supply the domestic market</li> <li>Export</li> </ul>
	Processing and treatment plant		
Meat	Incubator plant of baby chickens	Production of beef, poultry and fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food security</li> <li>Ensure price and supply for the domestic market</li> </ul>
	Abattoir and beef refrigerator		

COMPLEX	PRODUCTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPORT	PRODUCTS	OBJECTIVE
	Fish plants		• Export
	Cold chain		
Coca	Plant for coca industrialization	Food, beverage and herbal medicines	• Strengthen agriculture • Generate value-added products • Supply the domestic market • Export
	Fertilizer plant	Fertilizers	
Fruits	Plant of fruit lyophilization	Food, drinks and other processed products	• Income generation • Employment • Ensure price and supply for domestic market • Exports
Vegetables	Empresa de aprovechamiento de productos del Chaco	Production of vegetables, peanuts and hot pepper among others	• Food security • Ensure the internal market • Exports
	Cold chain		

Among the Actions for the development of Territorial Production Complexes are the following:

- Create and consolidate boosting public enterprises from Territorial Production Complexes of the central State level and Autonomous Territorial Entities.
- Strengthen public, private, community and social-cooperative productive actors, as well as their articulation and coordination within the framework of the Sector Coordination Councils, regulating and boosting the interrelations among the actors of the plural economy.
- Establish networks of development of scientific and technological knowledge, including ancestral and local knowledge, linked to productive complexes.
- Establish articulatory cores of production complexes through the development of industrial parks, under the leadership of the

competent authority of the central State level.

- Strengthen intermediate cities linked to production complexes (with airports, housing complexes, multipurpose centers, among others), with a focus on "Cities of the Living Well".
- Develop infrastructure for production (roads and energy, among others) linked to productive complexes, as well as financial, non-financial and technological services.
- Promote actions to simplify procedures for the development of the productive actors in the framework of the plural economy.
- Promote and attract domestic and foreign private investment mainly for prioritized complexes.
- Strengthen State enterprises from sectoral strategies in the framework of the implementation of their business plans, including the establishment of mixed State enterprises, mixed enterprises and intergovernmental enterprises.
- Conduct comprehensive promotion actions for strengthening micro, small and medium production units, including a network of financial and nonfinancial services.
- Implement accompanying programs for strengthening primary agricultural production.

The implementation of the Territorial Production Complexes takes into account the integration of the different actors of the plural economy, so it must consider the coordinated and articulated participation of public investment in different areas as well as with of the private sector and of the community sector. State-owned enterprises, mixed State-owned enterprises and intergovernmental enterprises constitute the driving forces of each production complex. Also, an articulation between public and private universities is expected, linking knowledge with local and regional productive development.

In the implementation of these Territorial Production Complexes is expected the achievement of an important set of Results, according to the following detail:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 9: Democratization of production means and factors with emphasis on community and micro business sector.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Gross Value Production of micro and small enterprises (MSEs) has increased to \$us 3,644 MM.</li> <li>2. A 10% share of micro and small enterprises (MSEs) and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the value of exports has been achieved.</li> <li>3. The production processes of MSEs has been improved.</li> <li>4. The economies of exchange and solidarity have been strengthened complementarily.</li> </ol>

GOAL	RESULTS
	<p>5. In SMEs, there has been an increase of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30% in access to financing.</li> <li>• 20% in access to training.</li> <li>• 20% in access to technology.</li> </ul> <p>6. In MSEs, there has been an increase of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 35% in access to financing.</li> <li>• 15% in access to training.</li> <li>• 10% in access to technology.</li> </ul>
Goal 10: Employment for a dignified life.	<p>1. Unemployment rate among young people from 16 to 28 years has been reduced to 6.3%.</p> <p>2. The occupied population with short and long term social security has been increased.</p>
Goal 11: Integral development, decent employment and economic growth in all municipalities and departments.	<p>1. The poorest communities and municipalities have overcome extreme poverty in a sustainable way.</p> <p>2. Increase in the share in GDP for the departments that do not correspond to the central axis has been reached, with an emphasis on productive sectors and tourism articulated to integral complexes of production.</p>
Goal 12: Harnessing the benefits of trade agreements with the promotion of exports of products produced in the country.	<p>1. The share of the export value of manufacturing in total exports has increased to 28%.</p> <p>2. The share of organic products in exports has increased to 12%.</p> <p>3. 800,000 Metric Tons of export volume of agricultural products have been reached.</p>

For achieving these Results it is expected to continue with Actions strengthening the productive sector with emphasis on micro and small enterprises, community and social-cooperative producers, including among the most important the following:

- Consolidate an equitable access to productive financing with adequate financial technology.
- Implement Technology Research Centers (TRC) and Productive Integrated Centers (PIC) linked to the development of productive complexes, developing appropriate and accessible productive technologies.
- Achieve an equitable access to productive training and

- specialized technical assistance.
- Strengthen the national system of quality, standardization, accreditation, and metrology.
- Create opportunities for access to decent employment (support for the employment of the vulnerable population and employability of young people between 18 to 24 years).
- Promote comprehensively exports and market opening and development of value-added exportable supply, with emphasis on micro and small productive units.
- Establish business strategies to generate added value.

The implementation of these actions involves the participation of both the public sector at different levels, but essentially of the private, community and social-cooperative sectors, who must play an important role in the revitalization of all its capacities and potentialities, driving the great transformation process of the productive matrix of the Plurinational State.

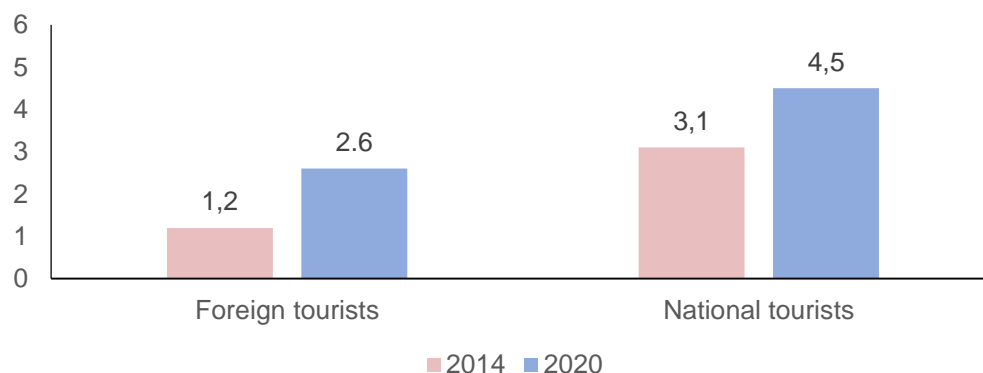
### 6.1.3. Tourism Complexes

Tourism is considered part of the Territorial Production Complexes, but due to the characteristics of the sector, it requires a specific consideration. In the tourism sector the main challenges are aimed to better exploit the country's tourism potential to significantly improve the contribution of tourism to income levels in different areas and to an integrated development, with emphasis on the generation and revitalization of local employment. This will be achieved through an increased flow of international tourism to the country and with the promotion of tourism for domestic market, with an emphasis on community tourism.

The main results to be achieved by 2020 are as follows:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 2: Country producer, processor and exporter "Production complexes": tourism.	<p>...continuation of Goal 2</p> <p>4. An income of \$us1.581 MM has been generated because of inbound tourism.</p> <p>5. The number of foreign tourists has increased to 2.6 million.</p> <p>6. A flow of 4.5 million of domestic tourists has been achieved.</p> <p>7. The infrastructure and tourism services have been improved and expanded with community investment and of the private sector.</p>

**Graph 61. Inbound tourism**  
(Millions of tourists)



Source: Ministry of Culture - Vice Ministry of Tourism.

The tourism sector has always been a prioritized activity but there have been few practical efforts for its strengthening as one of the main income and employment generating activity. This is the challenge that assumes the sector by 2020, which considers the increase in public investment devoted to activities that create a favorable environment for the development of tourism.

This process must be accompanied with the implementation of the following Actions:

- Promote tourism in international and domestic markets with massive tourism promotion activities at the international level positioning the country as a highly attractive tourist spot.
- Conduct outreach international campaigns for the promotion of the Bolivian tourism through advertising services in international newspapers.
- Manage and support the development of infrastructure and basic services in destinations and priority zones of tourism.
- Make agreements with airlines to increase the frequency of flights and establish direct connections for the integration of destinations.
- Expand hotel capacity and basic services in prioritized tourist regions, including the construction of public and mixed hotels.
- Support the development of conditions of infrastructure and basic services in destinations and priority zones of tourism.
- Promote tourism in places of cultural, historical, and natural heritage in the country; and encourage the development of community tourism.
- Strengthen institutional coordination mechanisms through a Sectoral Coordination Council on Tourism.
- Encourage the innovation of tourism services.



In the improvement and expansion of infrastructure and tourist services the private sector and community actors play an important role, as well as the support of the central level of the State and of the Autonomous Territorial Entities, concerning the construction of roads, power supply, provision of basic services and advertising. It is considered that tourism requires a significant participation of the private and community sector.

## 6.2. Agriculture

One of the greatest challenges of this period is related to the significant growth of the agricultural sector as an important support for the economic and productive diversification, considering the development of sustainable productive systems in harmony with Mother Earth.

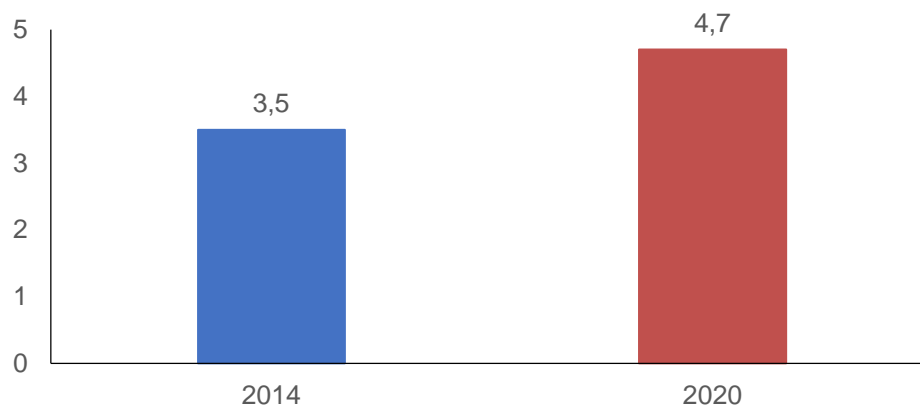
By 2020 it is planned the expansion of the agricultural activity in the framework of more holistic productive systems that ensure the regenerative capacities of the environmental functions and components of nature, the strengthening of the plural economy productive capacity of all stakeholders with emphasis on small producers, and the strengthening of the State's capacities for supporting the sector with activities of control, regulation, and the provision of financial and non-financial services.

It is essential to increase the area of agricultural production to improve substantially the supply of food as well as the export of them with added value.

The expected Results by 2020 are as follows:

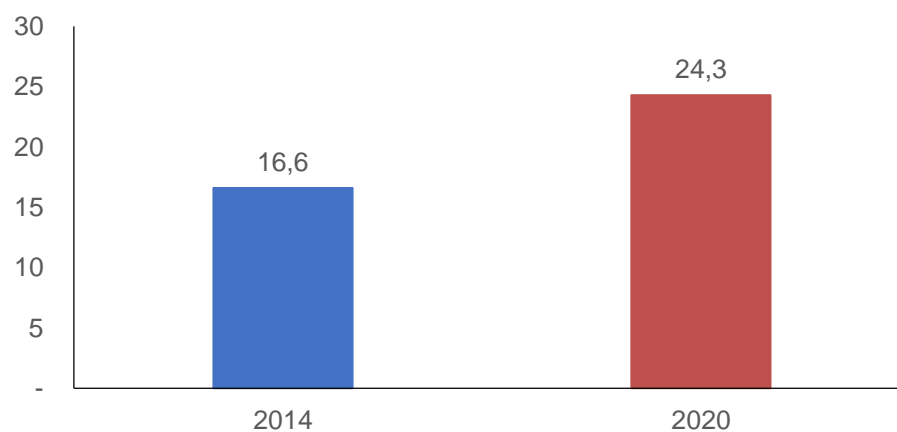
GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 3: agricultural production with emphasis on family, community and farmer's agriculture.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A cultivated surface of 4.7 million hectares has been reached progressively.</li> <li>2. The agricultural production of Amazonian and Andean products has been increased to 24.3 million metric tons including: wheat, soya, maize, quinoa, tomato, potato, coffee, and others.</li> <li>3. A 10% share of the organic production in the total volume of agricultural production has been reached.</li> <li>4. The average yield of the major groups of agricultural crops has significantly been increased.</li> <li>5. The contribution of small-size producers of family communitarian farming in the total agricultural production has been increased.</li> </ol>

**Graph 62. Cultivated Area**  
(Million ha)



Source: Ministry of Rural Development and Land - Directorate General of Planning.

**Graph 63. Agricultural production**  
(Millions of metric tons)



Source: Ministry of Rural Development and Land - Directorate General of Planning.

**Table 8. Projections of production increase**

Product	Production by 2014 (TM)	Production by 2020 (TM)	Internal Demand
Wheat	217,000	721.000	Exceeded in 57% the domestic demand
Soybean	3,100,000	4.400.000	Exceeded in 44% the domestic demand
Maize	1,000,000	1,400,000	Exceeded by 8% the domestic demand
Quinoa	84,000	220,000	Exceeded by 136% the domestic demand
Tomato	54,000	148,000	Exceeded in 63% the domestic demand
Pope	942,000	1,500,000	Exceeded in 14% approximately the domestic demand
Coffee	22,000	54,000	Exceeded in 44% the domestic demand

Source: Ministry of Rural Development and Land - Directorate General of Planning.

**Table 9. Projections of performance increase**

Products	Performance by 2014 (TM/ha)	Performance by 2020 (TM/ha)
Cereals	1.74	2.20
Stimulants	0.54	0.71
Fruit Trees	8.78	10.28
Vegetables	4.46	5.49
Oilseeds	1.69	1.96
Tubers	6.50	7.68
Fodder	4.07	4.82

Source: Ministry of Rural Development and Land - Directorate General of Planning.

Other important Results expected to be achieved by 2020 with regard to the agricultural sector are the following:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 4: Optimal Productive Systems: agricultural.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.8 million hectares of mechanized surface with better production through the strengthening of family agriculture with mechanized technology and transference of machinery and equipment to small and medium-size producers in the country.</li> <li>1 million hectares with livestock systems with integral management and semi-intensive practices has been reached.</li> <li>The number of heads of cattle, sheep, pigs, camelids, chickens and the fishing activity has been increased.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Continues ...</p>

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 6: Efficient productive systems.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 70% of agro-industrial and livestock producers have implemented sustainable production systems reducing their vulnerability and increasing resilience to climate change.</li> <li>2. The surface with recovery of damaged and degraded soils has been increased to 500 thousand ha.</li> <li>3. The average yield of the most important agricultural products related to food security has been increased (cereals, stimulants, vegetables, fruits, oilseeds, tubers and forages, among others).</li> </ol>
Goal 7: Universal systems of access to inputs, technology, technical assistance and other support services to the production.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At least 50% of productive units have access to agricultural Insurance in terms of catastrophic and commercial insurance.</li> <li>2. The majority of family agriculture producers (Indigenous-native-peasant, economic organizations, community economic organizations and others of the social community economy) have been registered and strengthened in the management of public purchases and sales, social seal, technical assistance and integral support.</li> <li>3. More sectorial crediting offers for agricultural producers with the support of public and private sector has been achieved.</li> <li>4. 400 thousand productive units, including indigenous originals peasant families, with access to programs of input, technology, support services to the production and others have been reached.</li> <li>5. Innovations with nuclear technology to improve productivity and conservation, food safety and nutritional potential of food and species have been developed.</li> </ol>
Goal 8: Clearing of land ownership.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The process of clearing and titling of lands in the country has been concluded.</li> <li>2. The consolidated surface with human settlements has been increased.</li> <li>3. Collection centers of grains have been expanded and built in several municipalities.</li> </ol>

The agricultural and fisheries model is aimed to strengthen the capacities of small rural producers in food production and stimulate more efficient production systems of medium-size producers to meet domestic demand and external markets. This through actions that encourage the use of more efficient practices and integral systems, and the use of technologies that conserve natural resources on which

they are based. The model also includes the active participation of the State in food production on public lands for the establishment of strategic reserves

Among the main Actions to achieve the expected Results are the following:

- Expand the cultivated area of small-size producers in lowlands for agricultural use considering the establishment of productive systems suited to agroecological conditions (including agro-forestry and forest conservation practices) as well as the production of strategic products in the West, according to the characteristics of the products (eg quinoa); strengthening the monitoring and control systems.
- Increase agro-industrial crops productivity by means of intensification that protects the productive resources capacity through agriculture of conservation and more integrated systems between agriculture and forestry.
- Intensify agricultural small-scale production (with emphasis on highlands and valleys) with quick access to irrigation technologies and greenhouses for the transformation of rainfed to irrigation agriculture and access to agricultural inputs with training in its use, within the framework of appropriate institutions development.
- Implement deteriorated and degraded soils recovery programs in the framework of the plurinational planning of soils.
- Promote the growth of fish production that contributes to the national population diet diversification.
- Convert the extensive livestock production to intensive and semi-intensive production systems through the improvement of grass, genetic material and herd management, and refurbished systems for the production of sheep, pigs and camels, among others.
- Establish grain strategic reserves, particularly wheat to improve production capacity and ensure domestic supply.
- Create the State Company for Food Production to boost the State participation of food production with a strategic sense to cover food deficits, including wheat production.
- Expand the coverage of financial and non-financial services, particularly those promoting more sustainable farming practices and systems, strengthening strategic agricultural state institutions such as the Agricultural and Forestry Innovation National Institute (INIAF), Agricultural Health and Food Safety National Service (SENASAG) and Agricultural Insurance Institute (INSA).
- Increase coverage of rural producers with access to credit by strengthen loan portfolio of the Productive Development Bank and Union Bank, and through private banking with financial services tailored to each economic sector.
- Consolidate the multipurpose centers of innovation at the Agricultural and Forestry Innovation National Institute, facilitating

the innovation, technical assistance, financial and non-financial services, and technical training for agricultural, forestry and fisheries production, prioritizing organic farming and small livestock.

- Facilitate the preferential access of small-size producers to local markets promoted by the state purchases, especially at the municipal level, through Supplementary School Feeding.
- Encourage the processing industry, especially at small and medium-scale, integrated to the food production chains.
- Strengthen the integrated and timely agricultural products and non-financial technologies, equipment and financial services.
- Strengthen the integrated and timely access to technologies, equipment and financial and non-financial services of agricultural products.
- Promote the growth of the organic farming with production centers of bio-inputs, certified ecological seeds, inputs provision and sectorial entities articulation.
- Conclude the clearing of land ownership in the country.
- Continue with the distribution processes of fiscal lands with agricultural productive vocation.

To achieve these Results is essential the participation of the central State level with an important role of Autonomous Territorial Entities in coordination and with the active participation of private and community productive stakeholders. Thus, private and community sector (including smallholders and communities) are essential in the significant growth of the agricultural sector with the support and assistance of the State.

Another important aspect in this sector is the importance given to strategic products such as quinoa, considering the great potential of this product, not only in the domestic market but also in the external markets. In this regard, actions related to promoting this Andean cereal, considered from the perspective of productive chain, supply the domestic and foreign markets with higher value added products.

### **6.3. Irrigation**

The period from 2015 to 2025 has been established as the "Decade of Irrigation" expecting to reach a goal of 1 million irrigated hectares. Towards 2020 there should be achieved a significant progress in increasing the irrigated surface, so this goal can be reached to the year 2025, considering that currently the country has 362,000 hectares under irrigation.

The expected Results by 2020 are as follows:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 4: Optimal production systems: irrigation.	<p>...continues from Goal 4</p> <p>4. 700 thousand ha of irrigated surface has been reached, with the participation of Autonomous Territorial Entities and the private sector, with an expansion of 338 thousand hectares until 2020, including under flooded irrigation rice production revitalized irrigation systems, vegetables and fruit mechanized irrigation systems, irrigation systems with dams, irrigation through wastewater reuse, water harvesting and multipurpose projects.</p>

In the country, there are enormous efforts to expand the irrigated area with the implementation of MY IRRIGATION I and II Program and the National Watershed Plan, and is considered important to continue with these successful experiences. The required Actions to achieve these Results include the expansion of irrigation systems capacity, incorporation of mechanized irrigation systems, building dams, and water harvesting technologies.

In this sense, the Actions are mainly focused on the following aspects:

- Increase coverage and investments under MY IRRIGATION II Program with an important role of Autonomous Territorial Entities.
- Strengthen the National Watershed Plan implementation process and integral approach in water resources management in inter-sectoral coordination between the central State level and Autonomous Territorial Entities.
- Promote advisory territorial platforms to coordinate irrigation and integral watershed management within climate change approach.
- Implement different mechanisms and distribution equipment to capture water for irrigation (dams, reservoirs, and others) with strong leadership of Autonomous Territorial Entities.

In these Actions is essential the private sector in coordination with Autonomous Territorial Entities and the accompaniment, as appropriate, of the central State level.

#### 6.4. Forests and forestry

Forests are a strategic resource of the Plurinational State of Bolivia and its use within the framework of the integral and sustainable management will be promoted by the Plurinational State at all levels. The economic contribution of the forest sector has decreased in the country as a result of many factors, such as the reduction of international markets for final products, forests management difficulties, high rates of informality, and changes in land tenure and ownership.

By 2020, the Plan aims at revitalizing the forest sector and the economic growth in its contribution to the State, which implies greater benefits for all forest stakeholders, as well as local people who use the forest in a communitarian way, strengthening the integral view of the forest; as well as its role in providing multiple environmental, economic and cultural functions.

The expected Results by 2020 are as follows:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 5: Forest integral scenarios for production and transformation of food and biodiversity resources.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Greater participation of the forest sector in the GDP has been progressively achieved.</li> <li>2. Institutional, financial, technical, and technological capabilities have been strengthened to increase timber and non-timber forest industry with high added value.</li> <li>3. 13MM Ha have been achieved with integral and sustainable management of forests, which guarantee the conservation and forest protection, food production, contributions to the household economy, and reduction of its vulnerability to adverse climate change phenomena.</li> <li>4. Agroforestry management systems have been achieved (coffee, cocoa, tropical fruits, etc.) in at least 200 thousand ha. of forest area.</li> </ol>

The model of forest management aims to strengthen forest management of timber and non-timber forest products carried out by the different stakeholders who uses the forest, whether communities, individual landowners or logging companies. The State participates in securing usage rights, facilitating sustainable management, supporting marketing and reducing income distribution inequalities between different actors.

The objectives of forest management are multiple and are related to maintaining the capacity of forests to produce goods and safeguard their different local and global ecological functions, which are critical to the processes of adaptation and mitigation to climate change. It aims to strengthen a management model in which:



- i) The role of promotion and regulation of the State is consolidated in the use of forests;
- ii) Coordination of all actors in the rural economy within the framework of the constitution of the Bolivian Forestry Company is promoted;
- iii) Expansion of forest cover is promoted for multiple purposes.

Among the most important actions to strengthen the new forestry model include the following:

- Create the Bolivian Forestry Company with partnerships options with Foreign Direct Investment and domestic producers, coordinating State companies, joint State companies, mixed and intergovernmental companies with significant private sector and community participation.
- Promoting the modernization and technological restructuring of the forestry sector linked to the development, transformation and industrialization of timber and non-timber products linked to the Territorial Production Complexes.
- Develop a regulatory system incorporating technological modernization processes and a simplified approach of administrative procedures.
- Strengthen financial and non-financial services provision and coordination to improve production capacity, utilization and marketing of timber and non-timber forest products.
- Develop and implement a Bolivian forest certification system articulated timber and non-timber production, with its membership to international mechanisms.
- Promote the development of multi-purpose forest plantations.
- Strengthen the implementation of the Joint Mechanism for Mitigation and Adaptation for the Integral and Sustainable Management of Forests and Mother Earth, including Protected Areas.
- Promote non-timber forest products transformation and industrialization, in accordance with national and/or territorial production complexes.

The implementation of these Actions requires close coordination between the central State level and the Autonomous Territorial Entities. The private sector and community forestry organizations in their different ways must play a leading role in the integrated and sustainable forest management strengthening with a mitigation and adaptation to climate change approach.

## **7. Pillar 7: Sovereignty over our natural resources**

The strategic sectors of hydrocarbons and mining are the cornerstones of the Plurinational State of Bolivia economy as a result of the nationalization process and because of the role of the State in the administration of these strategic resources owned by the Bolivian people.

By 2020, the Bolivian Government will have progressed in the energetic country's security and sovereignty, reinforcing and strengthening its role as the articulator center of the regional energetic integration, and in the hydrocarbons industrialization. Moreover, the oil and mining sectors will continue being important pivots of economic development.

### 7.1. Management of strategic public companies

Having recovered and built up our companies in strategic sectors of the economy, it corresponds to strengthen and enhance their entrepreneurial management through improved administration tools with a corporate vision under the new legal regime delineated for public companies. In this context, by 2020, all Plurinational State companies will work in a dynamic for generation of surpluses for the benefit of all Bolivians.

The expected Results by 2020 are the following:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 1: Natural resources and strategic services have been nationalized and are being administered by the Plurinational State of Bolivia.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Public companies that generate profits for redistribution in social policies for the benefit of all Bolivians.</li> <li>2. Public companies have migrated to the new legal regime of the public company, and strengthened their strategic public-private partnerships with domestic and foreign investment.</li> <li>3. YPFB, ENTEL, ENDE and BoA. have been strengthened</li> <li>4. COMIBOL has been refounded.</li> </ol>

To achieve these Results the following actions will be apply:

- Adapt public companies to the new legal regime in order to implement an agile business management taking place in the public-private sphere, aimed at achieving Results, intervening in production circuits and in the industrialization generation process, as well as in services provision to contribute to the economic and social development of the country.
- Ensure economic-financial sustainability and safeguard the generation of economic returns for social care policies.
- Promote joint investment through strategic public-private partnerships and the establishment of joint ventures.
- Promote investments in public companies with technology transfer, training and development of applied research aimed at improving the industrial process or to contribute to the public welfare.
- Apply corporate reorganization processes, where appropriate, for

the best performance of public companies.

- Support and accompany productive public companies within the Development Service of Public Enterprises to develop themselves with a strengthened business management and into the new legal regime of public enterprises.

These Actions will have the active participation of the central State level in the process of strengthening public companies with a vision of efficiency, transparency, and self-sustainability

## 7.2. Hydrocarbon

The hydrocarbon model has established the control of the Plurinational State in the hydrocarbon chain in society with subsidiary companies as mixed companies with the leadership of the State. Likewise, the State actively promotes the realization process of hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation with the active participation of the subsidiary companies for distribution in the domestic and foreign markets. The implementation of the Plan will consolidate and ensure the contribution of the oil sector to the Plurinational State economy in the next years strengthening the hydrocarbons industrialization process initiated in previous years.

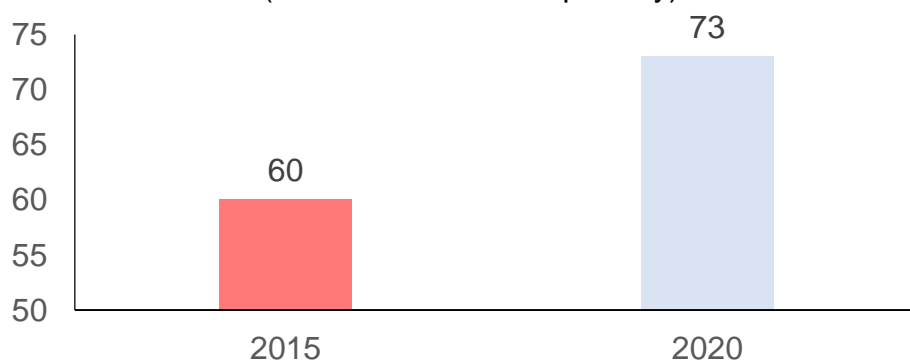
By 2020, the sector will be reinforced with the leadership of YPFB and in coordination with all the companies under dependence of YPFB Corporation, an increased production of gas, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and oil will be guaranteed, mitigating any possible reduction in international prices. It also seeks to ensure volumes and transport capacity needed for permanent operation of the current industrialization plants and new ones installed in the future, guaranteeing economic balance between the hydrocarbons exploitation and production, and industrialization. The supply of natural gas demand for industrialization will be a State priority.

According to studies, the expected Results by 2020 are the following:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 2: Strengthening industrialization and transformation processes in harmony and balance with Mother Earth: hydrocarbons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It has been invested in exploration, exploitation and development, refining, transportation, marketing, storage, gas networks, industrialization, and smaller investments in the hydrocarbon sector.</li> <li>2. Proven natural gas reserves have been increased to 17.45 trillion cubic feet.</li> <li>3. Proven reserves of liquid hydrocarbons have increased to 411 million barrels.</li> <li>4. Natural gas production has been increased at least 73 million cubic meters/day.</li> <li>5. Liquid hydrocarbons production has been increased</li> </ol>

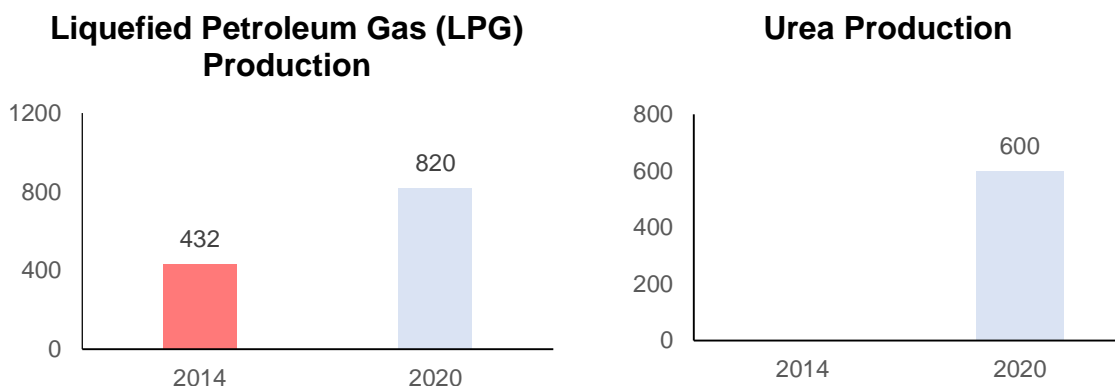
GOAL	RESULTS
	<p>at least 69 thousand barrels/day.</p> <p>6. Derivatives such as LPG production have been increased to at least 820 thousand MT.</p> <p>7. Urea production reaches 600,000 MT/year.</p> <p>8. The total value production of natural gas, diesel oil, gasoline especially and urea of has been increased.</p> <p>9. Gran Chaco Liquid Separation Plant, Ammonia and Urea Plant, and Liquefied Natural Gas Plant are operating.</p> <p>10. Propylene–Polypropylene Complex is under construction.</p> <p>11. Resins and Plastics Plant and Ammonium Nitrate and Methanol Complex projects are under study.</p> <p>12. The pipelines Incahuasi - Cochabamba, Sucre – Potosí, Mutún interconnection, Ammonia - Urea Plant Interconnection and Cement Factory Interconnection in Oruro have been built.</p> <p>13. Studies for the construction of Transierra pipeline capacity increase, transport logistics study for Lliquimuni project and interconnection pipeline Incahuasi - Cochabamba with Pipeline Peru Southern Andean have been conducted.</p> <p>14. Progress has been made in the study for the construction of a refinery in La Paz (Lliquimuni Project).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Continue ...</p>

**Graph 64. Natural Gas Production**  
(Million cubic meters per day)



Fuente: Ministry of Hydrocarbons and Energy – Bolivian Fiscal Oilfields.

**Graph 65. Derivatives Production**  
(In thousands of metric tons per year)



Fuente: Ministry of Hydrocarbons and Energy – Bolivian Fiscal Oilfields.

Actions which together will allow mitigating the impacts of oil prices declination in the coming years and glimpsing the benefits of hydrocarbons industrialization in the country are detailed below:

- Implement the Immediate Plan of Exploration of YPFB Corporation and its subsidiaries for the purpose of increasing gas production, liquid hydrocarbons and LPG, in order to maintain the income generated in the sector, the production of major developing fields, and identify new exploration prospects in areas available.
- Reactivate gas and oil mature fields by applying appropriate technologies.
- Start hydrocarbon exploration in Protected Areas with the use of technologies that minimize environmental impact and other environmental measures to reduce impacts of the activity.
- Promote the investments to increase hydrocarbon reserves and production in the country through economic incentives to ensure energy safety, sustainability and sovereignty in the country.
- Dedicate a larger volume of gas to urea production, allowing greater revenue from the adding value process and increasing LPG export volumes.
- Continue operating the Gran Chaco Liquid Separation Plant.
- Put into operation the Ammonia and Urea Plant and the LNG Plant.
- Start building the Propylene - Polypropylene Complex.
- Perform conceptual studies of Resins and Plastics Plant from Urea, Ammonium Nitrate and PVC and Methanol Complex.
- Expand gas export markets to neighboring countries.
- Implement pipeline construction projects to boost the country's

industrialization priorities: Mutún Interconnection, Ammonia – Urea Plant Interconnection and Cement Factory Interconnection in Oruro, expanding Transierra pipeline capacity, logistics study for Lliquimuni project and interconnection pipeline Incahuasi - Cochabamba with Pipeline Peru Southern Andean.

Strengthening the hydrocarbon sector in the country is directly related to the consolidation of YPFB Corporation as a strategic company of the country.

### 7.3. Mining and Metallurgy

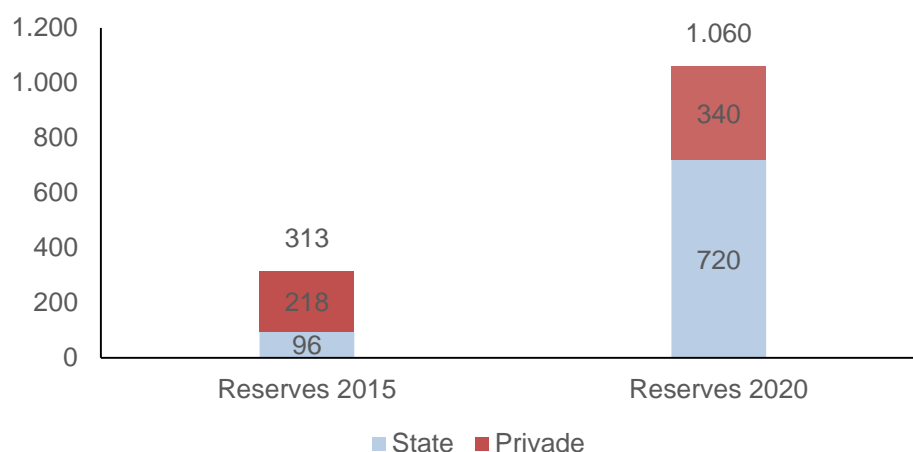
The challenge of the mining sector is to establish a new medium term mining model based on the strengthening of mineral exploration for increasing reserves, increasing primary production with added value generation, diversifying mining production and industrialization; all within the framework of the articulation between the State, cooperatives and private companies. For this, it is necessary to advance in the re-foundation of COMIBOL, generating more private investment moving towards the establishment of mixed State companies and joint ventures, and energize the public and cooperative sector with institutions, mechanisms and more efficient technologies of production and processing. As relates to the generation of value-added, smelting and refining will be implemented and the phase of industrialization of evaporitic resources will start with the construction, commissioning and operation of industrial plants for the production of potassium salts and carbonate lithium.

The expected Results by 2020 are the following:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 2: Strengthening the industrialization and transformation processes in harmony and balance with Mother Earth: mining.	<p>... Continues</p> <p>15. Existing reserves of silver, lead, zinc, copper, antimony, tin, gold and indium have been increased in about 1,060 million metric tons.</p> <p>16. The reserves have been expanded through exploration activities in State, private and cooperative mining companies.</p> <p>17. Industrialization and transformation have been developed ensuring that at least 80% of the minerals were exported through added value process.</p> <p>18. New industrialization and transformation plants with greater diversification have been implemented and have entered into operation: La Salmuera Uyuni Salt Lake Industrial Plant (potassium chloride and potassium sulfate), Coipasa Salt Lake Pilot Plant in Oruro, Lithium Carbonate Industrial Plant in La Palca, Mutún Steel</p>

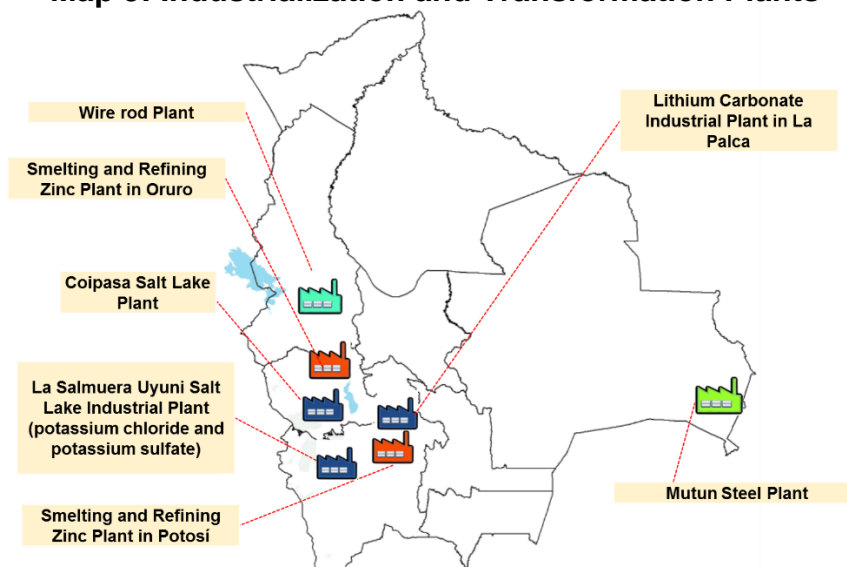
GOAL	RESULTS
	<p>Plant, Smelting and Refining of Zinc Plants in Oruro and Potosi and Wire rods Plant in La Paz.</p> <p>19. Processing (Vinto, Karachipampa) and production (Colquiri, Huanuni and Coro Coro) capacity of State, private and cooperative miners mining companies have been increased.</p> <p>Continues ...</p>

**Graph 66. Mining Reserves**  
(Million metric tons gross - TMB)



Source: Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy - Vice Ministry of Mining Metallurgical Production Development.

**Map 5: Industrialization and Transformation Plants**



Source: Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy

To achieve these Results, Actions that build a new metal mining matrix in the country must be undertaken:

- Re-found the Bolivian Mining Corporation (COMIBOL) to become a highly efficient entity focused in the activation of exploratory and development processes of a basic metal industry with productive diversification processes in highly profitable minerals (including rare lands).
- Promote the participation of Autonomous Territorial Entities in mineral resources exploration processes.
- Increase existing mineral reserves with the private sector and State companies.
- Establish joint State companies as COMIBOL subsidiaries with capacity to strengthen a diversified mining.
- Conduct prospecting and exploration of known projects (Mallku Khota), new projects (Porvenir, Meseta de los Frailes, Meseta de Morococala, Huacajchi Chico, Pampa Grande y Thutu) and expanded projects (Colquiri Noroeste, Coro Coro, Huanuni Noroeste, Santa Isabel, Paca Norte y Evengelista – Soracaya).
- Expanding production capacity of the mining companies Colquiri, Huanuni and Coro.
- Attracting foreign capital for the development of selective industrialization processes in partnership with COMIBOL.
- Perform expanding of Vinto Metallurgical and Karachipampa Company.
- Implement processing plants: Potassium carbonate, lithium chloride and potassium sulfate Industrial Plant; Smelting and Refining Zinc Plant in Oruro and Potosi; Mutún Steel Plant, construction steel, sponge iron and wire rod Plant.
- Strengthen mining cooperatives and help diversify production processes linked to industrialization and development of mineral manufactures, promoting environmental sustainability.

In this process, it is important the participation of the public sector through COMIBOL as a more efficient public company and more capable to realize research processes with state of the art technology, as well as a greater role for the private sector in partnership with the Plurinational State. In addition, a strengthened cooperative sector should move towards greater technological development and processing of mineral production using cleaner technologies.



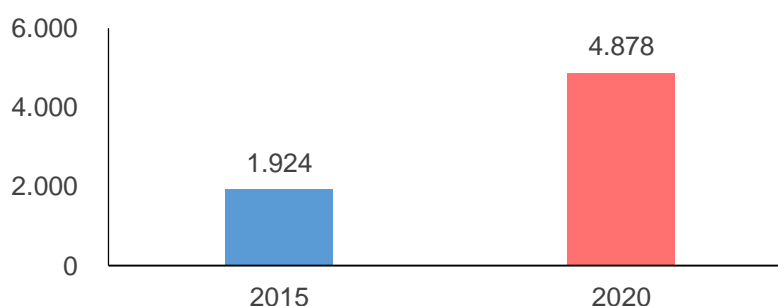
#### 7.4. Electric

The empowerment of the electric sector to satisfy power generation to meet domestic demand and generate a significant surplus of effective power for export is one of the greatest challenges of the energetic sector, which should allow obtaining financial resources for the country and positioning Bolivia as the energetic hub of the region by 2020. This implies developing changes in the energetic matrix with the diversification of generation sources and strengthening the use of alternative and renewable energies.

The expected Results by 2020 are the following:

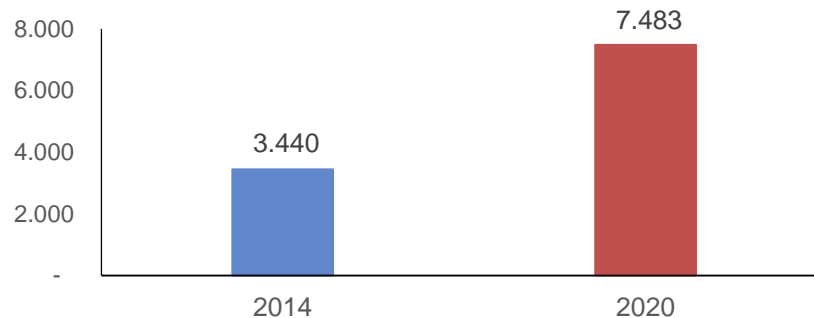
GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 2: Strengthening the industrialization and transformation processes in harmony and balance with Mother Earth: electric.	<p>... Continues</p> <p>20. Effective power up to 4,878 MW has been reached to ensure the supply of domestic demand and generate surpluses for export by implementing generation projects. Hydroelectric, thermoelectric, and alternative energies generation has been increased to 2,954 MW.</p> <p>21. Effective power that allows the generation of 2,592 MW of electricity for export to neighboring countries has been increased, positioning the country as an energy hub of the region.</p> <p>22. Additional transmission lines of 4.043km (2.822km and 1.221km National Export), has been extended, totaling 7.483km, expanding the transmission system and improving the reliability of power supply in the country.</p> <p>23. The Research and Development Nuclear Technology Centre has been implemented and is in operation.</p> <p>24. A study on alternative applications in nuclear technology for peaceful purposes has been done.</p> <p>25. A Nuclear Medicine Center has been installed.</p>

**Graph 67. Effective power**  
(Megawatts)



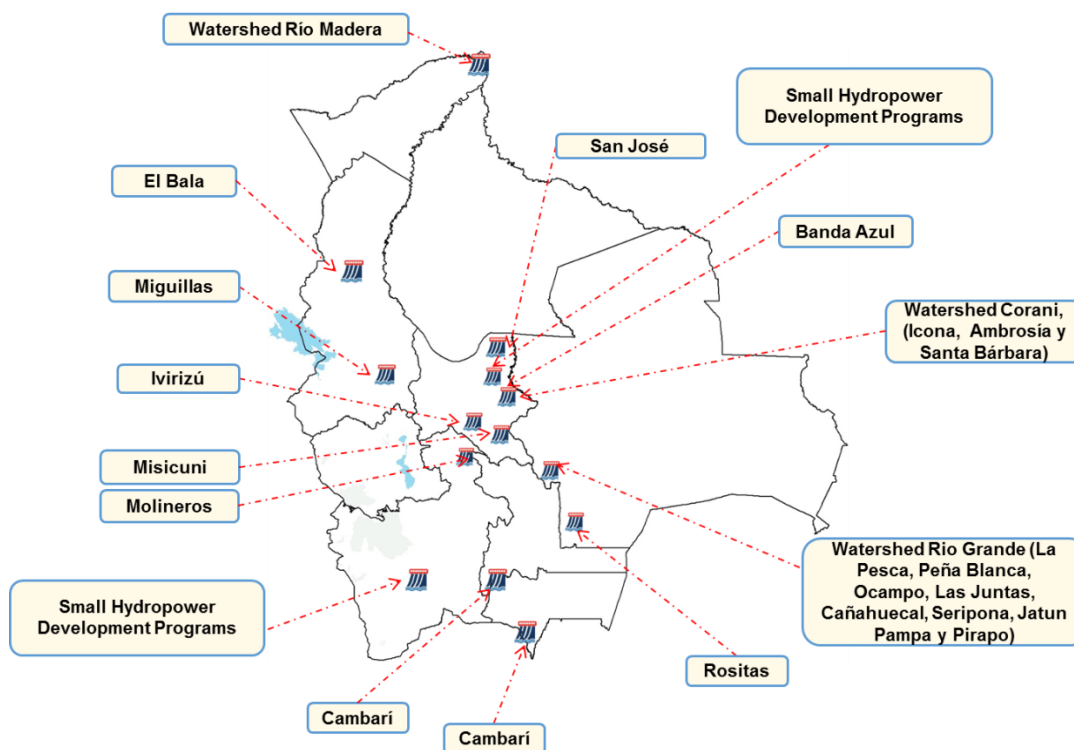
Source: Ministry of Hydrocarbons and Energy – Vice Ministry of Electricity and Alternative Energy - National Electricity Company.

**Graph 68. Transmission Lines**  
(kilometers)



Source: Ministry of Hydrocarbons and Energy – Vice Ministry of Electricity and Alternative Energy - National Electricity Company.

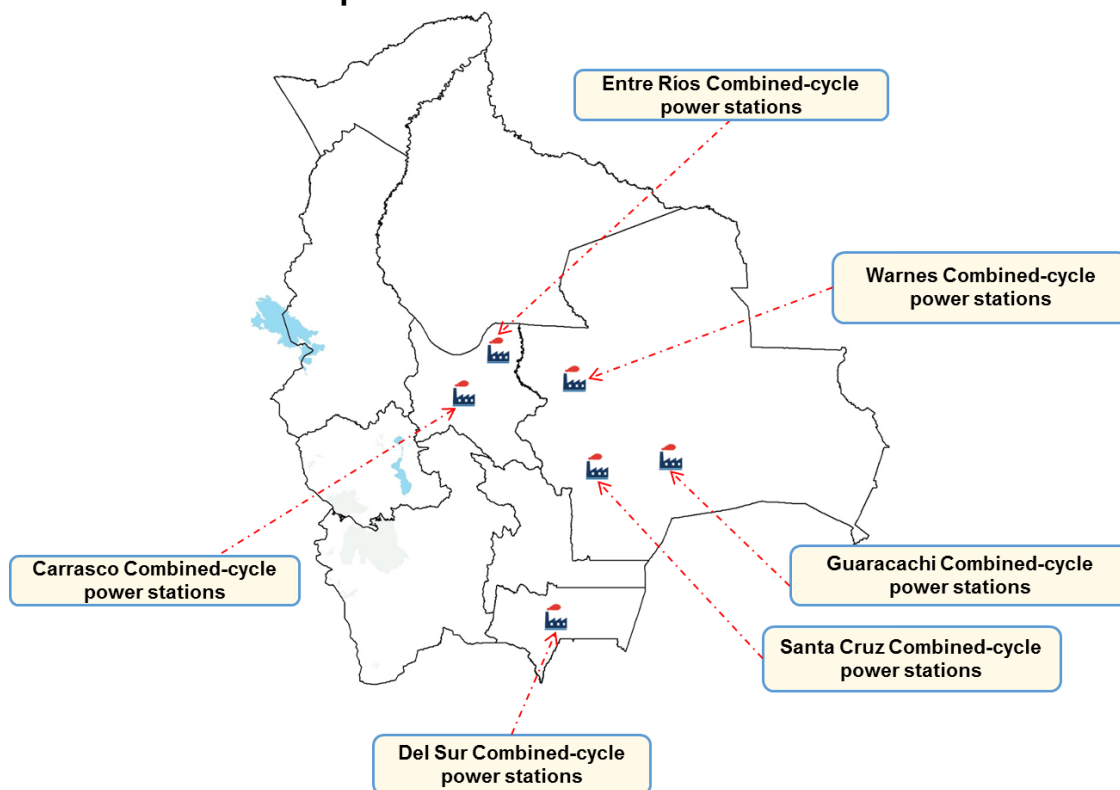
**Map 6: Hydropower Plants**



Source: Ministry of Hydrocarbons and Energy – Vice Ministry of Electricity and Alternative Energy - National Electricity Company.

Hydropower Plants		Megawatts by 2020
Projects built and in operation	Miguillas	200
	Ivirizú	350
	San José	124
	Banda Azul	93
	Small Hydropower Development Programs	200
	Misicuni	120
Projects under construction	Carrizal	0
	Cambarí	0
	Cuenca Corani	0
	Molineros	0
	Rositas	0
	El Bala	0
	Cuenca Rio Grande	0
	Cuenca Rio Madera (Central Binacional y Otras)	0
	Otras Nuevas Plantas	360
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.447</b>

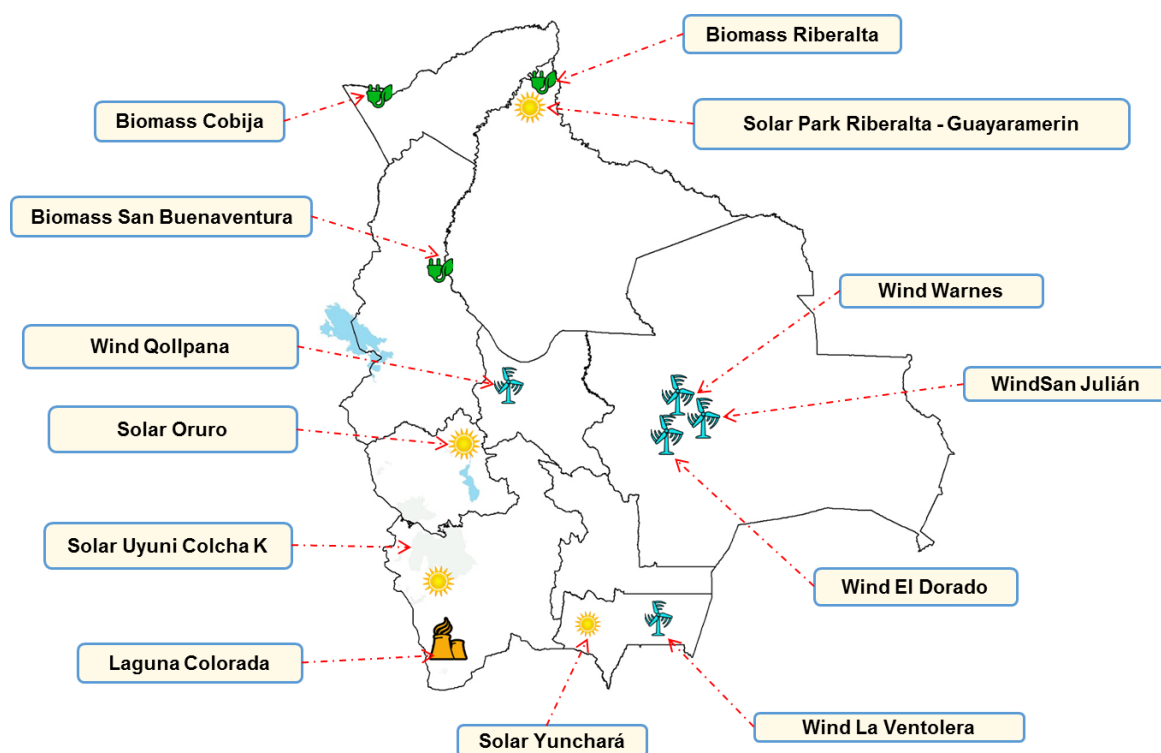
Map 7: Thermoelectric Power Plants



Fuente: Ministry of Hydrocarbons and Energy – Vice Ministry of Electricity and Alternative Energy - National Electricity Company.

Thermoelectric Power Plants		Megawatts by 2020
Projects built and in operation	Warnes Combined-cycle power stations	280
	Del Sur Combined-cycle power stations	320
	Entre Rios Combined-cycle power stations	380
	Guaracachi Combined-cycle power stations	36
	Santa Cruz Combined-cycle power stations	28
	Carrasco Combined-cycle power stations	52
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.096</b>

Map 8: Alternative Energy



Source: Ministry of Hydrocarbons and Energy – Vice Ministry of Electricity and Alternative Energy - National Electricity Company.

Alternative Energy		Megawatts by 2020
Biomass	San Buenaventura	10
	Cobija	20
	Riberalta	20
Wind	Qollpana	36
	Warnes	20
	La Ventolera	20
	San Julián	30
	El Dorado	30
Solar	Oruro	100
	Yunchará	5
	Uyuni - Colcha K	60
	Riberalta - Guayaramerín	5
Geothermal	Laguna Colorada	55
<b>Total</b>		<b>411</b>

The Actions to be taken to promote the projected effective power and to fulfill the results are the following:

- Build and operate hydroelectric plants to generate 1,447 MW.
- Implement thermoelectric plants with combined cycle gas turbines to generate 1,096 MW.
- Implement generation plants using alternative energy: wind, biomass, geothermal, and solar to generate 411 MW.
- Perform the construction of 2,822 km of national interconnection lines and 1,221 km of export lines, for the expansion of the National Interconnected System.

In this process is central to the participation of National Electricity Company (ENDE), which will conduct joint actions with Autonomous Territorial Entities and the private sector in partnership with the Plurinational State.

The Nuclear Citadel constitutes a mechanism that allows by 2020 the promotion of peaceful use of nuclear energy in the fields of medical technology applications, among others, as well as in the training of human resources. To fulfill this result new Actions will be developed, as follows:

- Built the construction of the Nuclear Citadel with medical and food security purposes, including: Gamma Irradiation Plant, the National Cyclotron Center and the Nuclear Research Reactor, Nuclear Technology Research and Development Center.
- Conduct a study to identify alternatives of other nuclear technology applications for peaceful purposes.

## 8. Pillar 8: Food sovereignty

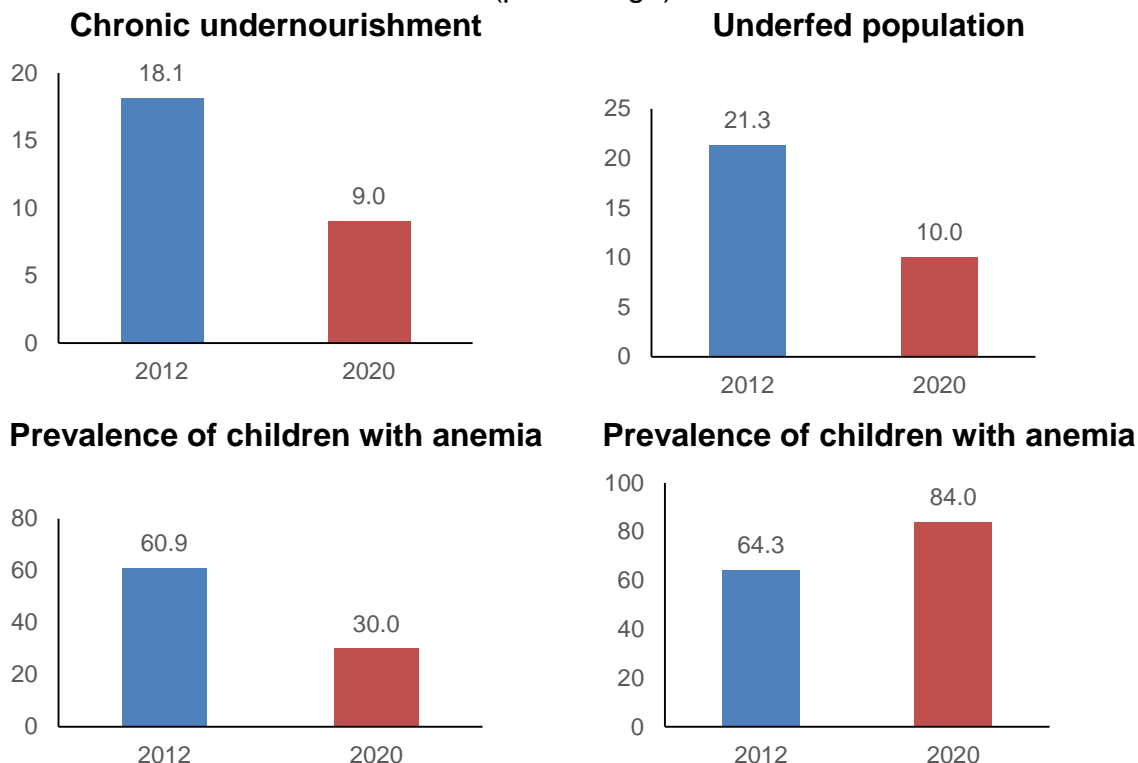
Food is an essential element of life as well as a central part of cultures, identity, and spirituality, which permits consolidate the community as an entity of dialogue with the Mother Earth that guarantees the provision of food and the food security of the people. This pillar is aimed to achieve food security with sovereignty through actions in different dimensions of feeding that includes the strengthening of sociocultural factors, as well as the socioeconomic limits in the consumption of food including the peoples' capabilities to acquire food, accessibility, and quality of food, and the development of a strong productive system within the framework of the right to food.

### 8.1. Feeding and Nutrition

The undernourishment has the poor diet as a determinant, including overfeeding. The plan looks for the elimination of hunger, undernourishment, and overweight, promoting that all of the people would have access to a healthy diet.

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 1: To eliminate, the hunger, undernourishment and to reduce malnutrition.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The percentage of children under five years with chronic undernourishment has been diminished to 9%.</li> <li>2. The underfed population has been reduced to 10%.</li> <li>3. The prevalence of children with anemia. has been diminished to 30%.</li> <li>4. The percentage of children with overweight or obesity has been reduced to 3.5%.</li> <li>5. The percentage of women with overweight and obesity has been reduced to 35%.</li> <li>6. The increment of breastfeeding to 84% will be promoted .</li> </ol>
Goal 2: Universal access to scholar complementary feeding.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 50% of the students have practiced healthy alimentary habits.</li> <li>2. The mayor part of the students have received scholar complementary feeding by more than 150 days by year.</li> <li>3. All of the municipalities have realized local purchases for the scholar complementary feeding.</li> <li>4. Teachers have received capacitation about feeding education.</li> </ol>

**Graph 69. Feeding and nutrition**  
(percentage)



Source: Social and Economic Analysis Policy Unit – UDAPE – Health and nutrition evaluation survey 2012 and feeding security and nutritional panorama in Latin America and the Caribbean 2013 FAO.

The elimination of hunger, malnutrition, and overweight are a major challenge in terms of public health, which requires specific policies and actions enabling all people having access to healthier and more sustainable diets. For achieving these, strategies and actions already developed will continue and their implementation will strengthen, including, for example, the provision of micronutrient supplementation and complementary foods and the provision of School Complementary Feeding, among others.

In this context, the following Actions will be prioritized:

- Promote healthy eating and appreciation of local foods of high nutritional value.
- Consolidate strategic alliances with the participation of stakeholders to implement policies to combat malnutrition.
- Reorient health services to promote healthy eating and comprehensive care for diseases attributed to diet.
- Strengthen the supply, adequate consumption, and quality control of micronutrient supplementation and complementary foods.
- Implement the national network of human milk banks and milk collection units.

- Establish mechanisms for coordination with departmental and municipal governments to contribute to the eradication of malnutrition throughout the life cycle.
- Provide Scholar Complementary Feeding (SCF) giving priority to the purchase of locally produced food.
- Train and provide technical assistance to farming families, OECAS, OECOM, SMES and small producers of family farming.
- Advise and train representatives of productive processes in local food sales organizations and Autonomous Municipal Governments in recruitment and purchase of local food for the ACE.
- Build, renovate, and equip school dining rooms with water supply, sanitation, and build educational school gardens.
- Train teachers, Educational Social Community Councils, parents, and students in Food and Nutrition Education and SCF.
- Accredite hospitals of "Friends of mother and child."
- Establish financial incentives for GAMs would provide lunch service in addition to the SCF.

Actions will be executed and implemented by the central State level and departmental and municipal autonomous governments within its competences. Also, where appropriate, specific Actions with productive organizations, community and all actors of civil society will be coordinated.

## 8.2. Food production

In the production arena the main goal is strengthening local productive practices and ensuring that all efforts are directed to meet the food needs of the Bolivian people with suitable and healthy products to achieve food security and sovereignty. The Plan seeks to promote the production of food for the consume of Bolivian people, including a diversity of cereals, tubers, vegetables, and fruits, promoting product diversification in markets and dishes, the protection of local varieties, and the promotion of culture and food traditions.

The Results expected for 2020 are the next ones:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 3: Sovereignty throughout local production of food.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wheat production has been increased to 721,000 MT and the deficit in production for domestic consumption has been reduced.</li> <li>2. Production of key products such as wheat, soybeans, corn, quinoa and potatoes has been increased.</li> <li>3. Fish production has been substantially increased to contribute to a gradual change in the fish</li> </ol>



	<p>consumption throughout the country.</p> <p>4. The diversification of the production in the country has been achieved, maintaining the variety of native and local seeds, and organic and ecologic production.</p> <p>5. The storage capacity of the State has been increased in strategic products for food sovereignty.</p>
Goal 4: In Bolivia it is recognized and promoted the diversification of production, protection of local varieties and the promotion of culture and food traditions.	<p>1. Food traditions have been recovered from different departments, regions, and cultures.</p> <p>2. Community seed banks have been strengthened for diversified local food production.</p> <p>3. Commercialization of local products have been encouraged and increased in the markets and supply centers.</p> <p>4. It has encouraged the consumption of nutritious local and healthy foods.</p>

To meet these Results, Bolivia will continue with the implementation of policies and actions to ensure food production for domestic consumption. Likewise, new Actions will be promoted and implemented, among which are the following:

- Develop new food products and integrated production systems.
- Transform family and community agricultural production for domestic consumption and government purchases.
- Promote urban and peri-urban family farming.
- Protect peri-urban and rural areas for food production.
- Improve production management indigenous, native, and peasants Territories(TIOCs).
- Store food locally (pirwas, deposits and other).
- Expand the State grain storage capacity (rice, hard yellow corn, wheat flour and other).
- Consolidate the system of agricultural and environmental information.
- Diversify family and community agriculture, protection of local varieties, and promote ecological and organic agriculture.
- Promote the consumption of domestic food production.
- Facilitate access to local markets, through promoting fair weight and fair price.
- Promote nutrition education for the diversification of food consumption.

Actions will be executed and implemented by the central level of the State and Territorial Autonomous Entities within the scope of their competences, in coordination with preferably small producers and community organizations.

### 8.3. Inter-sectoral coordination

Inter-sectoral coordination is important to achieve the objectives of food sovereignty in the country, so it will be strengthened the National Council of Food and Nutrition (CONAN) as an inter-sectoral instance articulated to coordination processes with departmental governments under the Departmental Councils for Food and Nutrition (CODAN) and Municipal Councils for Food and Nutrition (COMAN).

The results expected for 2020 are the next ones:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 5. Bolivia has launched cross-cutting programs under the Food and Nutrition Policy.	<p>4. The Food and Nutrition Policy under the CONAN framework has been implemented.</p> <p>5. Departmental Councils for Food and Nutrition (CODAN) and the Municipal Councils for Food and Nutrition (COMAN) have been strengthened as articulatory entities.</p>

Sectoral programs articulated by CONAN, which constitute the main actions in the framework of the Food and Nutrition Policy are:

- Communitarian family farming and urban family farming.
- Use of biodiversity.
- Multi-sectoral food and nutrition programs in the cycle of life.
- Rainwater and water collection for communities.
- Food and nutrition education and Complementary Feeding School.
- Productive development with decent employment for food security.

## 9. Pillar 9: Environmental sovereignty integral development

This pillar promotes the implementation of the civilizatory model of Living Well, boosting the integral development in the country while respecting the capabilities of regeneration of the components of Mother Earth, considering the principles of the Law No. 300 of the Mother Earth and Integral Development for Living Well. This law establishes the need to build complementarity processes between:

- i) The rights of Mother Earth.
- ii) The rights of peoples to their integral development through the exercise of their fundamental rights.
- iii) The rights of people to live without material, social and spiritual poverty.

iv) The rights of native indigenous people and peasants.

Complementarity between these rights is the basis of the life systems of Mother Earth, promoting the satisfaction of the needs of human beings with the regeneration of life on Mother Earth and strengthening metabolic and complementary relations between Bolivians with the nature.

By 2020, Bolivia will have developed and implemented a new environmental vision in the context of the management of the systems life of Mother Earth as a view and a tool for decision making about the actions that should be promoted to achieve an integrated development in harmony with Mother Earth. In this context, the development of the country is promoted, including the development of production and industrialization compatible with the care of Mother Earth and the redistribution of wealth.

In practical terms this advancing in different territorial jurisdictions of the country (macro-regions, departments, regions, municipalities and communities) in the best possible balance between strengthening sustainable production systems, in a complementary way with the challenge to eradicate extreme poverty, and the protection of the environmental functions of the components of Mother Earth.

### **9.1. Promoting an international view of Living Well under the management of life systems**

Bolivia has assumed an important leadership in a criticism against the capitalist vision of the environment better known as "Green Economy". This approach postulates that to restore relations between human beings and nature it is necessary to expand the market economy to nature since in capitalism and mercantilism nature is preserved and protected only if it has an economic value. Bolivia, by contrast, considers that for Living Well in harmony with Mother Earth it is necessary to advance in the widening and deepening of the rights of Mother Earth and peoples, in a way that strengthens the approach of the management of systems of life.

Results expected by 2020 are the next ones:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 1: International recognition of the rights of Mother Earth.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Progress has been made in the international recognition of Living Well in harmony with Mother Earth at the United Nations fora.</li> <li>2. Progress has been made in the construction of a Universal Declaration of Harmony with Nature.</li> </ol>
Goal 2: Recognition of international non-market based mechanisms and	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Approaches and instruments non-market based and alternative to payments for ecosystem services have been recognized.</li> </ol>

promotion of community management from indigenous peoples and local communities.	2. The recognition of knowledge, practices, technologies, and collective action of indigenous peoples and local communities has been promoted.
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At present, the Bolivian position has been disseminated in different multilateral scenarios of United Nations and it has been positioned as an alternative to capitalist approaches that promote the commodification of nature and environmental functions, in order to strengthen the Bolivian position of the Living Well civilizing model as an alternative to capitalism.

The following Actions at the international level will be developed:

- Continue the international promotion of the Living Well in Harmony with Mother Earth and the approach of the management of Systems of Life.
- Promote the Bolivian proposal recognition of collective action of indigenous peoples and local communities in the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable management.
- Continue promoting a participatory mechanism to facilitate an inter-scientific dialogue of indigenous people and modern sciences in the Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).
- Position internationally alternative approaches to Green Economy and payment for ecosystem services, and in particular the approach of mitigation and adaptation for the integral and sustainable management of forests.
- Continue promoting the recognition of knowledge, practices, and technologies of indigenous nations and peoples in the context of the climate crisis.

Bolivia's participation in international United Nations forums and in other areas will continue with the promotion of the Bolivian position about the Living Well in Harmony with Mother Earth and its instruments to defend the culture of life as an alternative model to capitalism and modernity.

## **9.2. Development of economic and productive activities under the Living Well**

Bolivia will build a sustainable production model that future generations will inherit proudly. The production, transformation, industrialization, transportation and commercialization of natural renewable and nonrenewable resources must comply with environmental regulations and incorporate actions to ensure the sustainability of the capacity of regeneration of the components of Mother Earth, and its transformation towards clean production patterns.

By 2020, the largest challenge is to build a model of industrialization that would be compatible with the care of the environment and Mother Earth on the basis of the management of systems of life. This plan establishes the guidelines and orientations of this new model regarding its articulation with the productive economic development.

Results expected by 2020 are the next ones:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 3: Development of the whole set of economic and productive activities in the context of the respect and complementarity with the rights of Mother Earth.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The integrated economic and productive development has considered the management of life systems in the country planning process.</li> <li>2. At least 30% of the industries (large, medium and small) in the country will advance in a gradually way in the use of clean and environmentally appropriate technologies and industrial processes.</li> <li>3. Plans and instruments of sectoral integrated planning, territorial, and public investment have incorporated the management of systems of life, risk management and climate change, and elements of regeneration and restoration of zones of life, for strengthening economic and production processes into an integrated vision.</li> <li>4. Environmental management processes have been transformed and restructured implementing effective and efficient environmental procedures concurrently with Autonomous Territorial entities linked to measures of control, surveillance, and environmental control.</li> <li>5. Management processes of remediation and disposal of high-risk environmental liabilities (mining, oil and gas, agribusiness and others) have been promoted.</li> </ol>

The central State level will change the environmental legislation for promoting an effective control, inspection and sanction for those who harm the environment and damage the Bolivian common goods. Also, recommendations of the Law No. 300 will be implemented considering the approach of the Mother Earth and Integral Development for Living Well, in order to protect environmental functions of the country without halting the development of productive opportunities for wealth creation.

Therefore, it is necessary to deepen punctual Actions that permit the compliance of the Results mentioned above:

- Adjust environmental regulations within the approach of the management of systems of life, promoting a better balance between conservation and integrated development in harmony with Mother Earth.
- Characterize, evaluate, and record the components of Mother Earth and its relationship with the systems of life.
- Implement a rapid and expeditious environmental procedure in concurrence with Autonomous Territorial Entities (ETAS) linked to measures of control, oversight, and sanction.
- Develop and implement the indicative framework for assessing the regenerative capabilities of the components of Mother Earth.
- Conduct strategic assessments of systems of life.
- Perform reiterative and inter-institutional integral monitoring processes and auditing of strategic zones and systems of life.
- Incorporate new indicators of integral and environmental cost/benefit in investment projects.
- Optimize and prioritize environmental monitoring and integral inter-sectoral surveillance.
- Promote the restoration of zones of life and of mitigation to damages and environmental liabilities.
- Develop tools to promote sustainable patterns of production and consumption in harmony with Mother Earth.
- Implement the plant for processing refrigerants for low concentration of greenhouse gases.

This process must have an active participation of the Central state level in coordination and leadership of the Autonomous Territorial Entities. Social organizations and the Bolivian people have a significant role in the participation and social control creating the conditions to reduce and prevent environmental pollution and the progressive deterioration of the environment.

### **9.3. Plurinational system of protected areas**

The country has a large surface of protected areas, most of them are covered by forests that protect genetic resources and biodiversity having important environmental functions such as water protection, conservation of water resources, carbon sequestration, protection of soils, and ecological corridors of enormous importance. Protected areas are also important reservoirs of non-renewable natural resources and many of them are the habitat of indigenous communities, peasants, and local people, who coexist with ecosystems that have unique characteristics and, in general, living in conditions of extreme poverty and of lack of basic services.

Thus, protected areas contribute differently to the overall development of Bolivians. It has been assumed the strategic need to carry out exploration and exploitation of

hydrocarbons in protected areas; such activities must prioritize the use of technologies that minimize disturbance of biodiversity and must help eradicate extreme poverty in those intervened areas.

The Results expected by 2020 are the following:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 4:Plurinational system of protected areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Plurinational System of Protected Areas has been consolidated, strengthening the coordination between the central level of the State and the Territorial Autonomous Entities for a progressive development of mechanisms for protection and management of environmental functions.</li> <li>2. Eradicating extreme poverty has been substantially progressed in Protected Areas.</li> <li>3. Adequate and clean technologies have been used to minimize the negative impact of hydrocarbon activities in protected areas.</li> <li>4. Control, monitor, and oversee have been consolidated in prioritized protected areas for hydrocarbon activities, developing measures of integral management of systems of life and isolation measures.</li> </ol>

During this period, the management of protected areas that include the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons means an important challenge regarding the implementation of a rigorous environmental protection model. This involves making new specific Actions to ensure compliance of the Results:

- Consolidate the Plurinational System of Protected Areas, through mechanisms and instruments of planning and concurrent between different levels of government.
- Develop and implement actions to help eradicate extreme poverty in protected areas through the development of economic and productive initiatives, which are sustainable and respectful of such areas.
- Establish mechanisms of funding of protected areas.
- Implement a model of management of protect areas for minimizing the potential negative impact of hydrocarbon activities and using the best available technology..
- Develop adscription processes of protected areas to the joint mitigation and adaptation mechanism for the integral and sustainable management of forests and Mother Earth.
- Implement actions for the conservation of endangered species and combating illegal wildlife activities.



For achieving the proposed Results, the Actions will contemplate specific programs and projects, with the active participation of the central State level and Territorial Autonomous Entities within the framework of a shared and integrated management of natural resources.

#### 9.4. Development of sustainable production systems

A major challenge in the country is to advance in the construction of alternative production systems able to minimize the negative impacts of production activities and ensuring the regeneration of environmental functions in the medium and long term, and additionally promoting actions to restore zones of life that have been deteriorated as a result of human action. In addition, this requires the promotion of resilience capabilities of ecosystems to the current climate change.

By 2020, the challenge is to develop in the country a scenario of consolidation of sustainable production systems under a scheme of regulation, supervision, and sanctions concerted with all productive actors.

The Results expected by 2020 are the following:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 5: Development of Sustainable Productive systems in the territorial management process framework.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The destructive impact and polluting production systems and others that cause potential damage and environmental effects have been reduced.</li> <li>2. Environmentally friendly production systems with sustainable practices have been strengthened, prioritizing ecological and organic production.</li> <li>3. Environmental functions in zones and systems of life have been restored and substantially strengthened.</li> <li>4. Resilience of the zones and systems of life with respect to climate change, including mitigation and adaptation, and joint risk management, have been improved</li> <li>5. Initiatives of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity have been promoted.</li> <li>6. An integrated and sustainable management of forests and of the components of Mother Earth have been undertaken, considering the joint mitigation and adaptation approach to climate change.</li> <li>7. The integrated management of biological and biosecurity risks for the conservation of the components and environmental functions has been promoted.</li> </ol>



The development of sustainable production systems requires an enormous capacity of productive actors to coordinate and harmonize complex and contradictory variables, such as: the degree of human pressure on natural resources, capabilities of regeneration of natural resources, efforts for the reduction of market pressures on resource utilization, institutional and social coordination to address adverse events, and the accelerating impacts of climate change on areas and lifestyles.

The plan will continue and develop new specific Actions to comply with the proposed Results, as follows:

- Implement an adscription processes to the mechanisms of climate change: Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism for the Integral and Sustainable Management of Forests and Mother Earth, Adaptation and Mitigation Mechanisms for Living Well, and to move forward in the implementation of territorial, programmatic, and sectoral processes within the framework of implementation of these mechanisms.
- Develop concerted processes of restoration of degraded ecosystems with the responsible participation and monitoring of stakeholders and relevant entities.
- Implement evaluation tools of climate impacts and risks in the planning and implementation of programs and projects.
- Strengthen food security and sovereignty through conservation, use and integrated and sustainable use of components of biodiversity with a territorial management approach.
- Implement actions for the conservation of endangered species and combat illegal wildlife.

To achieve the proposed Results, the Actions will be developed through specific programs and projects that will imply the active participation of the central State level and Territorial Autonomous Entities

### **9.5. Integral and sustainable forest management.**

The integral and sustainable management of forests is a priority in areas covered by forests. This includes the expansion of forest cover through afforestation and reforestation, conservation of headwaters, and restoration of degraded areas.

By 2020, errors on the efforts of deforestation in the country should be corrected, and make progress in a scheme of collective mobilization for afforestation and reforestation with an important participation of Autonomous Territorial Entities and social organizations.

The Results expected by 2020 are the following:

META	RESULTADOS
Goal 6: Increase of forest cover.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Illegal deforestation has been eliminated in the whole territory of the Plurinational State.</li> <li>2. The forest cover has been extended by more than 750 thousand hectares in areas of restoration, protection and regeneration, ornamentation, agroforestry, and commercial plantations, through afforestation and reforestation activities.</li> <li>3. Forestry production centers have been implemented for transfer of technology for massive production and forestry plantations.</li> </ol>

These Results are aimed to ensure the expansion of productive activities based on the change of land use are conducted in a controlled and organized way, reducing the enormous impact of the illegal deforestation in the country. The expansion of forests clearings by small producers must not lead to irrational deforestation. Moreover, the increase of forest cover is important in different regions of the country to receive the benefits of the multiple benefits provided by forests.

The Actions to achieve these Results are:

- Strengthen mechanisms for monitoring and tracking the change in land use, deforestation, and forest degradation in order to control and monitor illegal deforestation in the country.
- Monitor and sanction indiscriminate illegal logging, slash, and burn practices.
- Develop a program of afforestation and reforestation with active participation of Autonomous Territorial Entities, neighborhoods, and communities.
- Promote the integral and sustainable management of forests, including forest reserves, with emphasis on community and small farming management.
- Strengthen the implementation of the Joint Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism for the Integral Sustainable Management of forests and Mother Earth, and the adscription processes to this mechanism.
- Support practices of forest restoration and develop community agroforestry.

These actions include the active participation of the central level of the State, Autonomous Territorial Entities, social organizations, and the private sector.

## 9.6. Hydric resources

The largest challenge in relation to water resources is related to ensure water supply for human consumption and food production in a context of the climate change. Also, it is needed the implementation of the watershed approach to generate an integrated management of water resources considering the provision of water supply, alternatives of water use, and externalities generated by water use.

Results expected by 2020 are as follows:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 7: Water and Climatic change risk prevention: integrated water management.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At least 14 watersheds have implemented plans and comprehensive management actions.</li> <li>2. At least 225 intervened micro-watersheds have taken actions in the integrated management of water resources and integrated watershed management.</li> <li>3. At least half of wetland and high altitude wetlands and wetlands (Ramsar sites) have been gradually incorporated into integrated management processes.</li> </ol>

For the use of hydric resources new Actions will be developed, which are the following:

- Design policies and develop programs and projects for integrated management of water resources and integrated watershed management, allowing the multiple uses of water, such as: water for irrigation, industry, and human consumption.
- Promote platforms of coordination for the integrated management of watersheds and micro-watersheds management, with information systems and knowledge.
- Intervene micro-watersheds to increase water storage capacity and ensure productive development activities.
- Create conditions for adaptation to climate change and protection of biodiversity in wetlands (RAMSAR sites).

These Actions include the active participation of the central State level and of the Autonomous Territorial Entities in coordination with social organizations and local producers.

## 9.7. Integrated management of risks

The challenge is to implement plans for integrated risk management across the country including actions of prevention, recovery, restoration, and conservation of zones and systems of life. By 2020, the institutional framework, methodologies, and

tools regarding integrated management of risks shall be strengthened to facilitate the incorporation of risk in planning and in the implementation of programs and public investment projects, for reducing the vulnerability of the regions most likely to be in risk of natural disasters.

The Results expected by 2020 are the following:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 7: Water and Climatic change risk prevention: risks	<p>... Continues</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. At least 30% of the municipalities have been articulated to the Prevention and Agricultural Risk Management System (SIPGRA).</li> <li>5. Most of the municipalities have promoted the culture of prevention and resilience to risks of disasters.</li> <li>6. At least 30% of municipalities with high risk to disasters, have reduced their vulnerability to adverse, hydro-meteorological and climatic events, within risk management and adaptation actions to climate change.</li> <li>7. Most of the departments have consolidated Early Warning Systems (SAT) and integrated those systems to the National Early Warning System for Disaster (SNATD).</li> </ol>

The implementation of the new risk management policy includes the implementation of new Actions, such as:

- Identify vulnerable zones of life with high levels of exposure to risks because of adverse climatic events.
- Develop recommendations for incorporating risk management in productive projects, infrastructure, and others.
- Harmonize contingency measures between actors responsible of risk management.
- Consolidate a National Early Warning System for Disaster (SNATD) based on the Early Warning System (SAT) of Autonomous Territorial Entities.
- Strengthen the capacity of hydro-meteorological warning, prevention, and mitigation of floods and droughts in vulnerable watersheds.

The participation includes the central level of the State, Autonomous Territorial Entities, social organizations, enterprises, private sector, and all the population. These Actions are aimed to improve the ability to prevent and respond to adverse weather events.

## 9.8. Environmental management and waste treatment

By 2020, the main challenge is to reduce the main greenhouse gas emissions; also, there is the challenge to have a Bolivian system of control, oversee, and regulation of pollution levels in rivers, and the implementation of policies for the use and treatment of solid waste (appropriate technologies use), disposal of solid waste in landfills, as well as the adequacy, sanitation, and closure of landfills, universalization of sanitation services, and community environmental education, training, and technological development.

The Results expected by 2020 are the following:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 8: Pure air, rivers without pollution and waste processing.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Air pollution, water, and soil in watersheds have been restored and significantly reduced, and zones of life with greater environmental impact have been restored.</li> <li>2. Green areas, urban forests, and public spaces have been increased and expanded.</li> <li>3. Bodies of water in at least 5 watersheds (Rocha, Pirai, Guadalquivir, Katari and Cotagaita) have been restored.</li> <li>4. Processes of management of solid waste for recycling, composting, and industrialization, treatment, and safe disposal waste have been consolidated.</li> <li>5. At least 80 municipalities have implemented integrated management of solid waste.</li> <li>6. Wastewater Treatment Plant (PTAR) have built in cities with larger population.</li> </ol>

Among the main Actions allowing fulfilling the above results are the following:

- Perform the treatment and cleaning of major rivers and lakes for multiple uses.
- Apply technologies for monitoring and control of environmental pollution.
- Generate public green spaces according to the needs of population growth and expansion of green areas and urban forests.
- Implement integrated management of solid waste, which includes actions of recycling, composting, industrialization, treatment, and final safe disposal.
- Implement appropriate disposal sites for solid waste and non-recyclable, and technical closure and sanitation of landfills.

- Implement plants and facilities using waste for disposal and treatment of them.

For achieving the proposed results, specific programs and projects will have the active participation of the central State level, Autonomous Territorial Entities, social and community organizations.

## 10. Pillar 10: Further integration of peoples with sovereignty

Internationally Bolivia has raised its “own voice” in the foreign policy, proposing initiatives of global interest to defend and fight for a culture of life and peace for the Living Well, questioning the capitalist world system. Bolivia lies its institutional action within the framework of the Diplomacy of Peoples for Life, enforcing an international vision of sovereign relations, purposeful, and with social participation.

By 2020, the country will continue to assume its leadership in strengthening the new processes of the integration and unity of Latin America, promoting the civilizational model of the Living Well and of the multipolar and polycentric world order.

The main Results expected by 2020 are the following:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 1: International agreements to solve the climate crisis that incorporate the Bolivian position in Climate Change.	1. The incorporation of the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities, the strengthening of means of implementation, non market-based mechanisms, climate justice and international enforcement mechanisms, have been incorporated in the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change (UNFCCC).
Goal 2: International recognition of Mother earth's rights	1. The working group on harmony with nature has been formed which works in the proposal of the Declaration of the Rights of Mother Earth. 2. A proposal from Bolivia for the Declaration of the Rights of Mother Earth in the context of the working group on Harmony with nature has been formulated for consideration at the United Nations.

GOAL	RESULTS
<p>Goal 3: Construction of mechanisms for Integral Development and Integration between States and their peoples.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regional mechanisms of integration have been strengthened within the framework of the sovereignty of peoples without imperial hegemonies, including UNASUR, CELAC, MERCOSUR, CAN, and other relevant for the South - South cooperation.</li> <li>2. The International Institute for Decolonization has been constituted, and strengthened other institutions and organizations from developing countries, including G77 + China, Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), and others.</li> <li>3. ALBA-TCP and CELAC have been strengthened as instruments of liberation of peoples, promoting their political and ideological leadership in the region and among southern countries.</li> <li>4. An integrated approach (commercial, social, investment, cooperation, and of peoples' participation) has been incorporated into the mechanisms of integration, under the principles of complementarity and solidarity, towards a culture of peace and respect of life.</li> </ol>
<p>Goal 4: Strengthening integration processes and deepening Multilateral Bilateral Relationships</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The diplomacy of peoples has strengthened and Bolivia is an example in social, economic and environmental policies, as well as anticapitalist, anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist policies. Bolivia disseminates and exports its liberating and sovereign peoples' policies in the world, in international organizations, and throughout the United Nations.</li> <li>2. Bolivia has actively participated in the institutionalization and action plans of ALADI, ALBA-TCP, UNASUR, CELAC, CAN, and MERCOSUR.</li> <li>3. Proposals of Bolivia concerning the culture of life, peace and civilizational elements of the model of the Living Well have been included in the UN and OEA resolutions.</li> <li>4. Bilateral relations with the States and peoples of the world in the framework of sovereignty and self-determination of peoples have been expanded and</li> </ol>



GOAL	RESULTS
	strengthened. 5. New markets for the export of non-traditional products have been promoted through the diplomatic missions abroad.
Goal 5: Promotion of a world organization of peoples and of Mother Earth without hegemonies in the context of peoples democracy.	1. The "Regional and Subregional Network of Solidarity" have been promoted aimed to create the World Organization of Peoples. 2. The Declaration of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples on 5 multilateral, regional or subregional spaces has been progressively implemented. 3. The International Meeting of Peoples on Mother Earth and Climate Change has been held to promote solutions to the climate crisis from the perspective of social organizations and of the Living Well.
Goal 6: Dignified care for Bolivians abroad.	1. The consular Bolivian Network has consolidated for the protection and assistance of the citizens abroad. 2. The coverage to compatriots abroad served by the consular service has been extended for the protection of their rights. 3. The Consular Bolivian service has been strengthened to suit itself to the needs of the Bolivian community abroad.

At present, Bolivia has achieved a significant leadership in the international arena and has changed the world perception about the country. The Bolivian country is known as a dignified country, fighter for social justice, defender of the Living Well, and as anti-imperialist, anti-capitalist and anti-colonialist. The 2020 Plan will enable Bolivia to strengthen this position in the bilateral and multilateral spheres.

New necessary Actions will be implemented to achieve these goals:

- Promote the strengthening of spaces for dialogue with civil society and indigenous native peoples of the world on climate change.
- Continue participating in United Nations spaces (Convention on Biological Diversity - CBD, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change -CMNUCC, Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services - IPBES and the United Nations Environmental Program-UNEP) to consolidate the international positioning of the Living Well in harmony with Mother Earth.
- Participate actively in events of UNASUR, MERCOSUR, CAN, OAS, and CELAC.



- Participate in events organized by bilateral and multilateral integration.
- Conduct visits and high-level meetings to sign up international instruments in favor of the interests of the country.
- Constitute a "Regional and Subregional Network of Solidarity" with organizations and/or individuals seeking for the creation of a world organization of peoples and Mother Earth.
- Continue strengthening the Peoples diplomacy for Life.
- Implement the migration policy and consular affairs.
- Continue with the adequacy of consular services to the needs of the Bolivian community abroad, including the provision of appropriate environments for the performance of consular duties.
- Keep up strengthening South-South integration agencies.
- Keep up working on complementary production and trade integration in bilateral and multilateral arenas.
- Create a Decolonization Institute based in Bolivia.
- Improve the negotiating capacities of the country and strengthen the action of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the creation of a research center.

These Actions will be developed under the leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the diplomatic missions of the country in the world, in coordination with the Executive Branch.

## **11. Pillar 11: Sovereignty and transparency at the public administration**

For the consolidation of the process of change in Bolivia is essential to have a strong State with a public management at the service of the population, characterized by multiculturalism, transparency, effectiveness, efficiency, and the promotion of participation and social control.

By 2020, it is expected that the Judicial and Executive Organs, as well as the Bolivian Police and the Armed Forces, are able to provide public services effectively oriented to the Living Well of the population, considering a transparent and expedite justice, and with a secure internal and external environment. This would help to restore confidence and credibility of peoples in justice and police. For achieving this purpose the restructuring of the judiciary and reform of the Bolivian police is necessary.

### **11.1. Transparent public administration with ethical, competent, and committed public servants fighting corruption**

In order to give continuity to the new model of public management is a need to have public servants with technical training, ethical, committed and who fight corruption, ensuring that public resources are effectively allocated to the common good and not to the benefit of few people who use them for their particular interests. This includes mechanisms of evaluation such as the recognition of public servants committed to the achievement of the Results of the Plan and as well as effective sanctions for those involved in corruption.

For achieving transparent governance and a culture of zero tolerance to corruption, institutions and public enterprises must train their public servants to prevent, denounce, and sanction accordingly corruption offenses. Also, the citizenship must participate in the exercise of social control, which involves monitoring results and the efficient use of public resources, and denouncing as needed to the corresponding authorities.

It is important prioritize the training of public servants and social actors in ethics, values, and principles, as well as in management tools that help to combat against corruption.

Expected Results by 2020 have to do with the consolidation of a vision of a public servant working for the country and for the process of change in a committed way and with a revolutionary spirit, launching a new model of the public servant of the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

The expected Results by 2020 are the following:

GOAL	RESULTS
<p>Goal 1: Transparent public administration with ethical, competent and committed public servants, whom fight against corruption.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It has been investigated, prosecuted, and punished corruption offenses, in coordination with the Public Ministry and the judiciary, among others.</li> <li>2. A substantial amount of public resources for economic damage to the State has been recovered.</li> <li>3. A model of public service, that is inclusive, intercultural and committed for the realization of the Living Well has been implemented.</li> <li>4. Public institutions have been linked to an electronic platform and it has been implemented the Electronic Government for an efficient public management (faster procedures and better services) and transparent (access to information), facilitating their evaluation.</li> <li>5. A process of technological change to achieve sovereignty in managing information and knowledge (use of free software and open standards) has begun.</li> <li>6. The public accountability of entities of the State has been institutionalized for the effective exercise of social control and processes to form ethical principles and values.</li> <li>7. The bureaucracy in the processes and procedures of the public administration, with the integration of State systems and the use of information and communication technologies, has been significantly reduced.</li> </ol>

To achieve these Results, it will continue the making of transparent information and promoting social control through the public accountability, and developing new Actions, such as the implementation of a new model of public service and the incorporation into the State of communication and information technologies.

The main Actions are the following:

- Consolidate the SIIARBE (Integrated Information System Against-Corruption and Recovery of State Property) to assist with the prosecution and punishment of acts and offenses of corruption.
- Conduct research on transparency and the fight against corruption.
- Develop training programs in public ethics, values and principles, transparency, and the fight against corruption.

- Promote and oversee the gradual implementation of the new model of the administrative career in public institutions.
- Implement a Certification Program of Labour competencies for entry and permanence of public servants.
- Implement the policy of decolonization of ethics and the revolution of public servants.
- Integrate a unique system of information on personal data, on career and incompatibilities of public servants through the interoperability of systems and the system from the State for follow up academic training and education.
- Change the organizational culture including an intergovernmental community work and programs for professionalization that respond to territorial and sectorial demands and to the country's vision.
- Design and implement a performance evaluation model based on the recognition of knowledge and innovative practices to optimize governance.
- Generate inter-agency partnerships to enhance quality management and systematizing best practices in public administration.
- Consolidate the transparent public management through the public accountability with the effective participation of civil society and institutionalization of the social control.
- Implement information technologies for access to information as a citizen right to facilitate evaluation to the public management.

Entities around the central State level within the framework of their competences will carry out these actions in a coordinated manner.

### **11.2. A transparent judicial system that guarantees justice for all**

The Bolivian judicial system is facing a crisis of credibility that shows up in the delay of justice, corruption, and other problems. The Plan is oriented to transform and establish an efficient and accessible judicial system, without procedural delays or corruption.

By 2020 one of the priorities of the Plan is to advance a profound restructuring of the justice system to enable it to recover its credibility and for Bolivian people regain their confidence in justice, for which actions that lead to a transparent, efficient, and effective service to the population judiciary must be moved forward.

The Results expected by 2020 are the following:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 2: A transparent judicial system that guarantees justice for all.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The justice system within the framework of the National Justice Summit has been transformed, guaranteeing the access, speed, and fair trial, with ethics, transparency and values of the Living Well.</li> <li>2. The House of the judiciary in Sucre has built.</li> <li>3. At least 70% of the registered cases are resolved and it has been reduced by 50 % the duration of court proceedings, reducing procedural default.</li> <li>4. At least 60 % of persons deprived of liberty have final judgment.</li> <li>5. At least half of the authorities of the courts are women.</li> </ol>

The achievement of these Results involves the development of a set of actions that is based on the transformation of the judicial system in order to have qualified staff, and flexible and transparent processes and procedures, through the following main Actions:

- Develop and adapt the rules to ensure coordination between legal systems and effective access to the plural justice.
- Implement a program of reorganization of the judiciary.
- Develop procedural audits to the trials, especially those aimed at recovering state assets.
- Form and train justice officials and lawyers in the administration of justice Plural.
- Link to the institutions of the judiciary, the Integrated Information System Against-Corruption and Recovery of State Assets (SIIARBE).
- Promote transparency of the institutions of the justice system, allowing access to documented, complete, accurate and timely information.
- Implement outreach programs and guidance on administrative and judicial procedures that contribute to the enforcement of rights.
- Strengthen ancestral values and principles in structures that impart justice.
- Generate information of the Native Indigenous Peasant Legal Systems.
- Strengthen legal services, medical and psychological assistance to victims of crime.

The judiciary in coordination with the competent institutes of the Executive Organ are responsible for carrying out these actions.

### 11.3. Public Safety for a life without violence

The increase of criminal acts can be attributed to high rates of alcohol and drugs, possession of weapons, and insufficient functioning of the mechanisms of control and punishment. Criminal acts violate private property and individuals, generate high economic and social costs, being essential to implement public safety programs.

By 2020 it is planned to develop and consolidate the institutional reform of the Bolivian police as an institution responsible for defending society and preserving public order efficiently, and with a high degree of legitimacy among the Bolivian population. This means promoting better human resources in the Bolivian Police to meet the needs of the population, with more professionalism, in good physical shape, with training in ethics, and with access to better infrastructure, equipment, and technologies to prevent, investigate, and punish the crime.

The Results expected by 2020 are the following:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 3: Public Safety for a life without violence.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Bolivian police has been institutionally transformed to have a police institution that is scientific, technical, and specialized with decentralized services for the prevention of crime and public insecurity in favor of the community.</li> <li>2. The Bolivian police has been strengthened with modern equipment and infrastructure.</li> <li>3. At least one Integrated Police Station in 50 municipalities in coordination with the Autonomous Territorial Entities has built.</li> <li>4. Crimes against life, integrity, dignity, against property, and traffic accidents have been reduced.</li> <li>5. New police public servants has been formed, including police with post graduate level specialization, diploma, and master's degrees, based on a community policing model throughout the national territory and with moral ethical values.</li> <li>6. By 5 % rates of crime and violence has been reduced and it has increased the perception of safety by 10%, with the articulation of the National System of Public Safety, with preventive actions at national level, especially for the population of regions having more criminal and higher vulnerability.</li> <li>7. By 20% the operatives of interdiction illicit trafficking in controlled substances has been increased it and has been reduced by 5 % the prevalence of alcohol</li> </ol>

GOAL	RESULTS
	<p>and other drugs.</p> <p>8. Prison system with humanistic approach has developed and it has improved the situation of persons deprived of liberty in terms of reducing the overcrowding and improving the living conditions in prisons, including infrastructure, equipment, and technology.</p> <p>9. Most people in transit to and from the country are registered in the integrated only system of immigration control.</p>

To achieve the results outlined in the field of internal security, it is necessary to deepen the design and implementation of the plan of institutional and functional reengineering of the Bolivian police and the consolidation of community policing and other actions, as well as continuing to incorporate information technologies and communication to prevent, prosecute, and punish crime.

The main actions for achieving these Results are as follows:

- Implement a program of institutional transformation of the Bolivian police, for having a scientific, technical, and specialized police institution with decentralized services.
- Implement prevention strategies and situational analysis of crime in the Bolivian police.
- Prevent and drastically reduce drug and alcohol consumption in the schools, and at the family and community level.
- Develop a Comprehensive Plan for Citizen Security and Coexistence.
- Develop and implement a program to strengthen infrastructure and police equipment (security cameras and others), in coordination with the Autonomous Territorial Entities.
- Conduct a satellite tracking and monitoring interdepartmental buses.
- Perform operatives (requisitioning vehicles, bars and pubs, inns and lodging).
- Develop and implement a concerted program to reduce surplus coca crops.
- Regionalize the fight against drug trafficking (interdiction of controlled chemical substances seized and legitimization of illicit profits).
- Develop a new approach for penitentiary centers, respecting the human rights of prisoners in coordination with institutions of the Executive Branch and Territorial Autonomous Entities and Non-Governmental Organizations.
- Develop and implement a program of rehabilitation and social

reintegration for prisoners.

- Strengthen immigration control through automation of fixed and mobile control stations nationwide.
- Implement electronic passports with international standards and new security measures.
- Implement training in ethics and physical training to police.
- Implement coordination between the central State level and the Territorial Autonomous Entities in citizenship security plans in accordance with crime rates.

The competent institutions of the Executive Organ are responsible for carrying out the actions planned in coordination with the Bolivian police. Departmental and municipal governments should implement actions to forewarn the public safety of the population in coordination with the central State level.

#### 11.4. Integral defense of the State

Under the Plan the institutional strengthening of the armed forces in their social, productive, and protection of the national sovereignty roles will continue, thus contributing to the integrated development of the country. By 2020 there will be dignified Armed Forces of the Plurinational State of Bolivia and of its process of change.

The Results expected by 2020 are as follows:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 4: Integral defense of the State and Complementarity in National Development.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The decolonized and despatriarchalized Army Forces serving the people has been established, and also armed forces with a new regulatory framework, improved infrastructure, and military equipment.</li> <li>2. The Armed Forces with radars and other equipment for security and national defense has strengthened.</li> <li>3. The roles of the Army Forces regarding social, productive, and protection of the sovereignty of the Plurinational State have strengthened.</li> <li>4. A military force with presence in the frontiers to defend state sovereignty and protection of natural resources has strengthened.</li> <li>5. An integrated air surveillance and airspace control system has established.</li> <li>6. A Defense Fund for the Armed Forces of the State has implemented.</li> </ol>



The Central state level in order to achieve the expected Results will execute the following actions:

- Generate the legislation that orients the transformation of the Armed Forces.
- Strengthen infrastructure and military equipment.
- Install units and military posts in rural and border areas of the country.
- Design and implement the new curriculum, including training programs inside military barracks (for military training and technical training).
- Set up the integrated monitoring and control of airspace system.
- Establish a Defense Fund for the Armed Forces of the State aimed at the development of military capabilities through the approval of the relevant legal standard.
- Develop and implement the National Program of Disaster Risk Management.
- Assist in generating productive capacities and reforestation.

The Armed Forces and the competent institutions of the Executive Organ have the task of carrying out these actions.

#### **11.5. Autonomic governments strengthened, articulated, efficient and participatory nt with technological development**

The current autonomous regime while reaffirming the Plurinational character of the State must be strengthened with respect to levels of coordination (Electronic Government and other mechanisms) for avoiding duplication of efforts and resources, and in working for the achievement of national goals.

The country is in a gradual process of consolidation of the territorial autonomies in different areas, including Departmental Autonomous Government (GADs), Autonomous Municipal Governments (GAMs) and governments of Autonomous Indigenous-Native-Peasant Territories (GAIOCs). The deepening of the autonomy requires major intergovernmental coordination processes and greater institutional management capacity of these autonomous governments.

The Results expected by 2020 are as follows:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 5: Multilevel governance strengthened, articulated, efficient, participatory, and with technology.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The autonomy process of the autonomous territorial entities has been consolidated with the approval and implementation of Autonomy Statutes and Organic Letters.</li> <li>2. More metropolitan regions have been</li> </ol>

GOAL	RESULTS
	<p>constituted and articulated.</p> <p>3. Plans for the different levels of government: Territorial and Sectoral Plans for medium and long-term have been formulated and articulated.</p> <p>4. The electronic government have articulated the GADs, GAMs and GAIOCs.</p>

To achieve the above-listed results it is essential to have a coordinated set of actions between the different levels of government, policy adjustments, and management processes of the autonomy in the diverse territorial arenas.

Under the plan will be developed the following actions:

- Administrative, technical, and logistic support for the functioning of the National Council of Autonomies.
- Promote the modification of the national standard of public administration and management base on a differentiated logic according to the type of government, such as: Departmental Autonomous Government (GADs), Autonomous Municipal Governments (GAMs) and governments of Autonomous Indigenous-Native-Peasants (GAIOCs) according to their realities and institutional capacities.
- Adapt management systems and intercultural management approach, including mechanisms for coordination, monitoring, and evaluation.
- Implement mechanisms for training and provision of a technical online assistance platform (coordinated development of joint plans, concurrent projects, support the management of the decentralized sector, and others).
- Support the implementation of new GAIOC for the benefit of indigenous-native-peasant peoples (PIOCs).
- Support the creation of metropolitan regions, commonwealths, and other areas of planning and management.
- Perform the delimitation of interdepartmental sections within the framework of the rules and processes of conciliation established in coordination with the Technical Units of limits and related institutions (IGM, INE, and others).
- Link gradually Autonomous Territorial Entities to the Electronic Government.

## 12. Pillar 12: Enjoyment and happiness

The Plan faces the ongoing challenge to build the new plurinational identity based on the Living Well and the defense of the culture of life, promoting mutual respect and appreciation for the rights of Mother Earth and of the Bolivian people, for living in society with justice and without poverty, in the context of multiculturalism and respect of the different forms of cultural expression of the Plurinational State, including the promotion of different cultural identities.

By 2020, it is expected that the Plurinational State will be able to consolidate his vision of the Living Well within the framework of the complementarity of rights of peoples and of Mother Earth, with full respect for the different identities of all Bolivians and strengthening and protection of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the Bolivian people.

### 12.1. Promote the rights of the Bolivian people and of Mother Earth

The Plan proposes that all public and private initiatives under the framework of the integrated development are based on the recognition of the rights of Mother Earth in complementarity with the rights of peoples.

The Results expected by 2020 are as follows:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 1: Promote the rights of the Bolivian people and of Mother Earth to live in a society with justice, equitable, and without poverty.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Public policies have been developed and implemented under the recognition and respect of the rights of Mother Earth, rights of the Bolivian people to their integrated development, rights of indigenous peoples, and rights of the population to live in a society without material, social, and spiritual poverty.</li> <li>2. The Bolivian population meets its obligations and duties towards Mother Earth.</li> <li>3. The heritage and cultural expressions of the Bolivian people in the country and abroad, and its international recognition, has strengthened.</li> <li>4. The material heritage of the Plurinational State, stolen and/or alienated has been recovered.</li> <li>5. Multicultural activities have been strengthened, contributing significantly in the construction of the Plurinational State.</li> </ol>

In this direction, the processes already developed by the Plurinational State for achieving a strong State that respect their different plurinational identities will be

strengthened, with emphasis on the defense of identity and the heritage protection of the many cultural expressions of the country.

These Results will be achieved through the following Actions:

- Develop and implement policies and actions aimed to strengthening governance considering the complementarity of the rights of Mother Earth and the rights of the Bolivian people in a context of intercultural dialogue.
- Re-functioning, constructing and/or rehabilitating physical spaces for cultural activities and recreation.
- Strengthen the implementation of sectorial and regional policies towards the Living Well.
- Develop and implement policies for repatriation, integrated conservation, and management of cultural heritage, strengthening the multiple expressions of cultural identity.
- Create opportunities for dialogue to build mutual respect between different nations and peoples of the country.

These processes must have the coordinated involvement of the central level of the State, Territorial Autonomous Entities, public enterprises, universities, private sector, community organizations, social organizations, and cooperatives.

## 12.2. Strengthening of human virtues and solidarity

The pillars of the PDES are articulated to the strengthening of the Living Well. This is the reason why all the goals and outcomes of the Plan are integrated and complement each other, so that communities and societies can live and put into practice in their daily lives the knowledge of the Living Well.

Results expected by 2020 are as follows:

GOAL	RESULTS
Goal 2: Practice and strengthening of human and solidarity virtues to lead a harmonious life.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Know how to be and grow: we have recovered and accepted our identities in order to have harmony for life.</li> <li>2. Know how to learn and think: we have rescued our knowledge, values, and ancestral wisdom.</li> <li>3. Know how to relate: we have built our collective identity and harmonious cooperation.</li> <li>4. Know how to eat: we have recovered safe and nutritious food consumption habits.</li> <li>5. Know how to work: we have strengthened cooperative relations and collective community work.</li> <li>6. Know how to dance, laugh, rejoice and rest: we have promoted and recreational spaces and practices of</li> </ol>

GOAL	RESULTS
	<p>cultural expression.</p> <p>7. Know how to love and be loved: we built a society with affection in all its expressions.</p> <p>8. Know how to dream: we have projected ideals and aspirations in the building of the Living Well.</p> <p>9. Know how to communicate and listen: we have promoted dialogue and complementarity between people and society.</p>

All subjects and actors in the country must be oriented to the process of building the Living Well in harmony with Mother Earth, including the central level of the State, the autonomous territorial entities, the private sector, community organizations, social organizations, cooperatives, and universities.

To achieve these Results the following actions must be performed:

- Ensure freedom of worship through interventions that will enable the Bolivian people to exercise the religion or spiritual belief of their choice.
- Retrieve and update preparation techniques of healthy and nutritious foods.
- Ensure spaces for recreation and leisure.
- Encourage regular practice of cultural expressions, so that the Bolivian population regularly can practice some form of cultural expression such as music, dance, textile arts, sculpture, painting or theater, among others.

### **13. Pillar 13: Sovereign encountering with our joy, happiness, prosperity, and our sea**

It has been more than one century since Chile invaded the Bolivian coast and caused the war between three brother countries, confining to a forced Bolivia's landlocked. Bolivia lost its sea by the use of force, militarism, aggression, and invasion promoted by imperial interests, by the greed to control and enjoy natural resources and wealth for the benefit of a few elites. They were not the people who fought for the shores of our coastline but rather groups of imperial power motivated by petty interests using the power of weapons to capture the Bolivian wealth.

However, we have never given up and we are not desperate. We know that the sovereign access of Bolivia to the Pacific Ocean will arrive imbued by the force of reason, solidarity, and complementarity of peoples, and with the strength of integration of peoples, by the command of justice, and historical truth.

The Bolivian Constitution of the State in his Article 267 has defined that the Bolivian State declares its inalienable and imprescriptible right over the territory that gives it access to the Pacific Ocean and to its maritime space. The effective solution to the maritime dispute through peaceful means and full exercise of sovereignty over such territory are permanent and inalienable objective of the Bolivian State.

The history, the conscience of the international community, the reason and the right accompanying Bolivia in its maritime demand and together with the Chilean people, will help Bolivia to find the formula to end forever with the enclosure and will enable the Bolivian people to have a sovereign access to the sea. Thus, the sea of Bolivia will be a sea for the people, a sea of hope and reconciliation, open to the encounter of all nations of the world as a testimony that the brother countries can resolve their conflicts peacefully.

The main goal of the Patriotic Agenda 2025 in relation to this pillar is the Bolivian returning to the sea and having sovereign ports in the Pacific ocean, with the institutional presence of the State on the coast, communicating with the world and opening up the doors to prosperity and happiness of the Bolivian people through the enjoyment of our sea, trade, transport, communication, and meeting with other peoples worldwide.

In this period, Bolivia will continue with the lawsuit against the Republic of Chile in the International Court of Justice, the highest judicial body of dispute settlement system of the United Nations, requesting to the Court to "judge" and "declare" that Chile has an obligation to negotiate with Bolivia in order to reach an agreement granting Bolivia a full sovereign access to the Pacific Ocean, and to fulfill that obligation in good faith, prompt, and formally, within a reasonable time and granting effectively to Bolivia a full sovereign access to the Pacific Ocean.

## **VI. Macroeconomic scenario (Projections 2015-2020)**

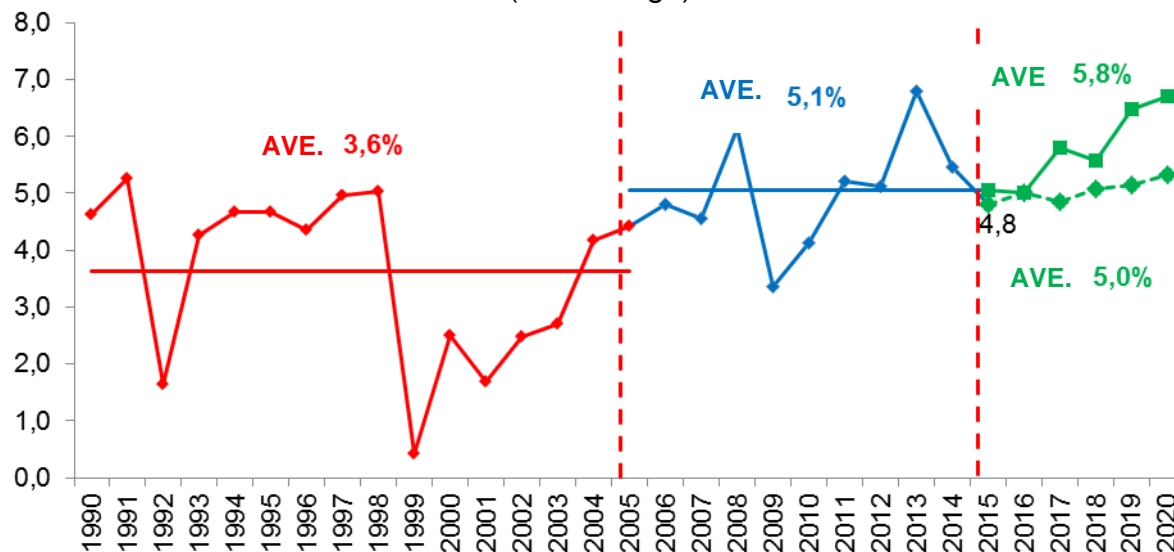
As noted in the diagnosis, the coming years will be characterized by substantial changes in the international economic environment that will affect the national economy. In this perspective, the PDES 2016 - 2020, proposes measures to ensure sustained growth of economic activity and the generation of surplus for the State, that will maintain redistributive and social protection policies.

The PDES preserves the macroeconomic stability and fiscal sustainability, with greater dynamism in each of the priority sectors, achieving increases in exports and tax revenue. To move towards the stated objectives, public investment of approximately \$us 48.574 million deemed necessary in the period 2015 - 2020. The projections envisage a WTI price 2016 of \$us45/Bbl and an average of \$us55 WTI/Bbl for the other projections.

The average GDP growth rate will reach 5.8%, in the period 2015-2020, greater than other periods (3.6% in 1990-2005 and 5.1 % in 2006-2014). In addition, the per capita GDP will reach by 2020 the amount of \$us5 thousand.

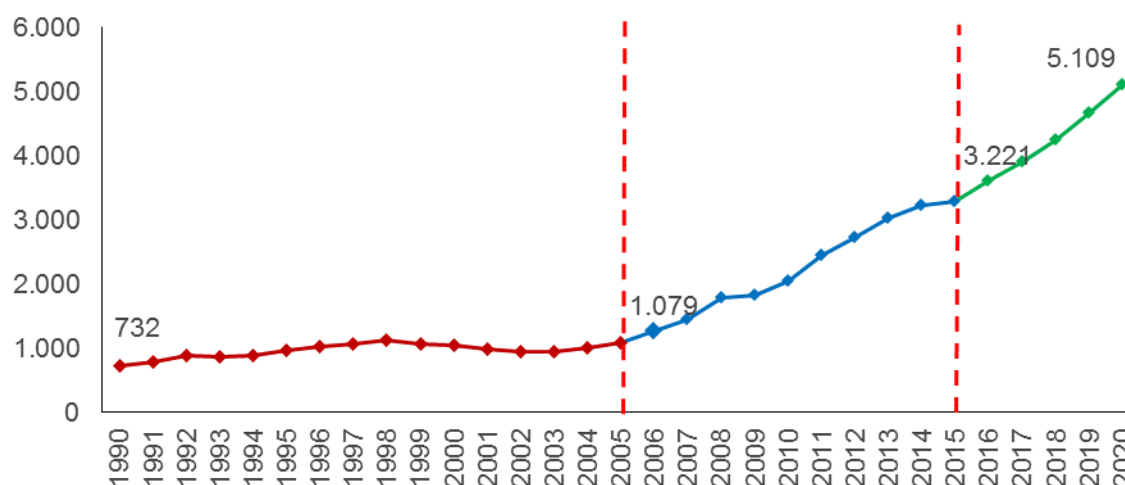
If we observe a further deterioration in the global economy with adverse effects on the performance of commercial partners, the estimated growth for the country could be affected by reducing the average GDP growth rate of 5%.

**Graph 70. GDP growth**  
(Percentage)



Source: INE – BCB.

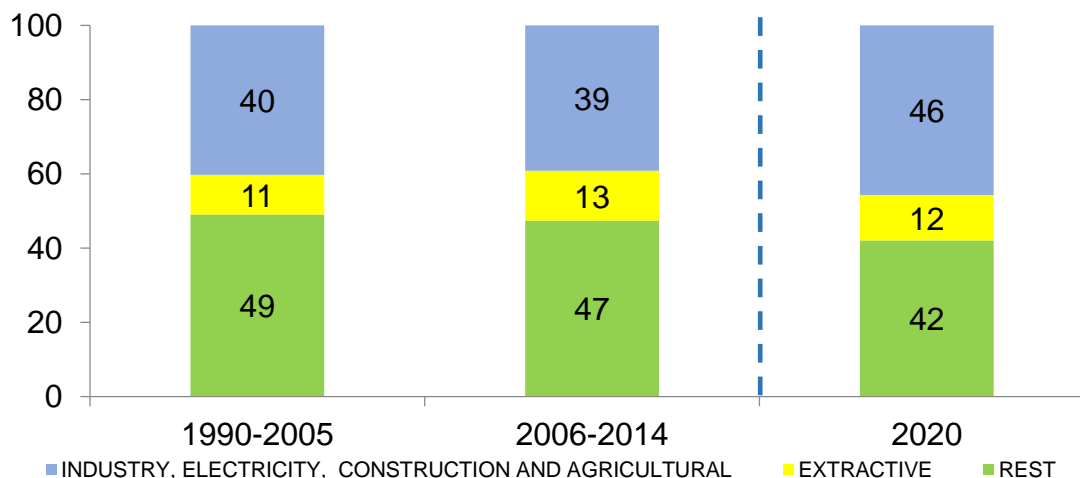
**Graph 71. Per capita GDP**  
(Dollars)



Source: INE – BCB.

With the implementation of the projects that are identified in the various pillars of this Plan the productive matrix of the country will change with a smaller share of extractive non-renewable sector (mining and hydrocarbons ) and greater share in sectors that generate employment and added value such as industry, electricity, construction, and agriculture . In this sense, it is expected that the share of industrial sector through an average of 16.8% in the period 2006-2014 will increase to 18% by 2020.

**Graph 72. Participation of economic sectors in GDP at basic prices**  
(Percentage)

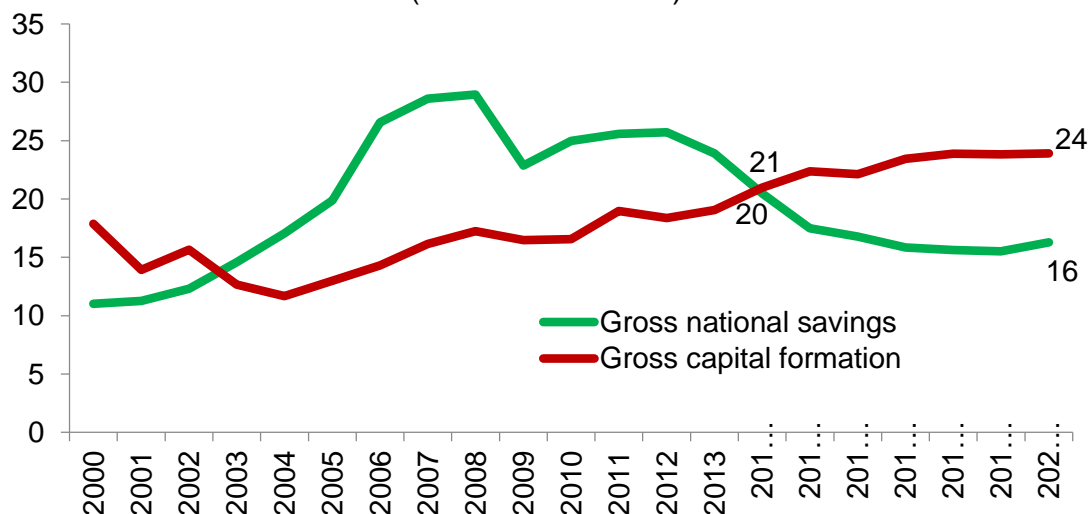


Source: INE– BCB.

Similarly, is estimated that the substantial increase in investment in the coming years will exceed the gross national savings. The downward trend in the latter incorporates the very conservative assumption export prices, particularly oil. In this context, a need for external financing is generated, but the dynamism of economic activity and returns policies that sustain social protection is guaranteed. Both public and private investment will contribute to the dynamism of the economy, highlighting the strong public investment between 2015 and 2020 and the increasing involvement of private investment.

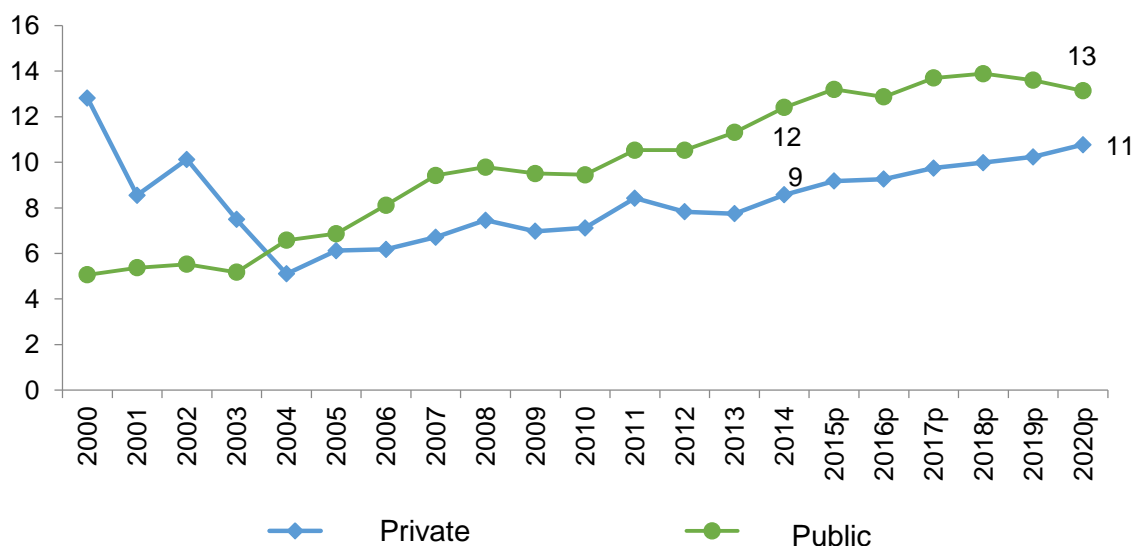


**Graph 73. Saving – Investment**  
(Share of the GDP)



Source: INE– BCB.  
(p) Forecasting

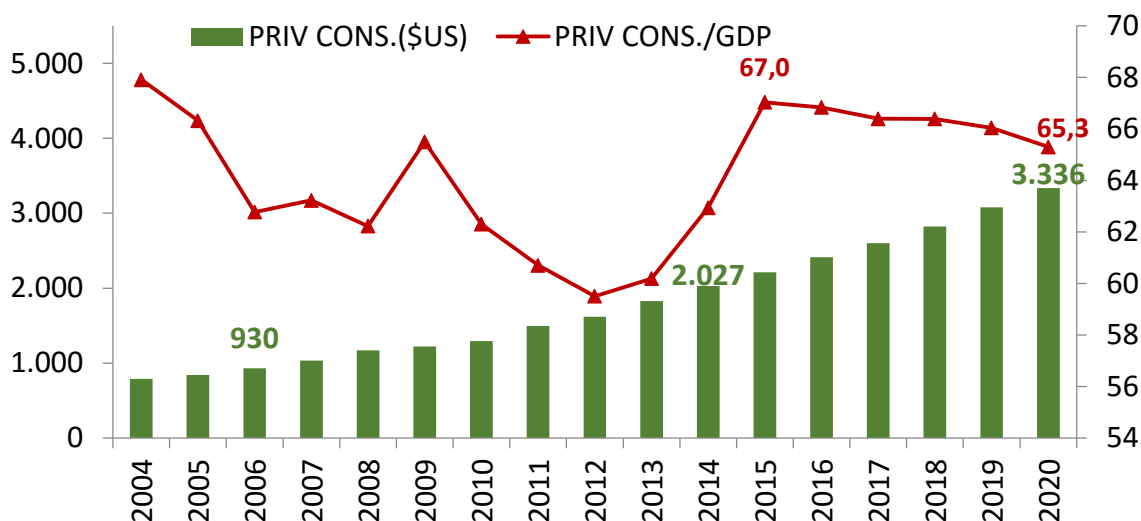
**Graph 74. Public and private investment**  
(Share of the GDP)



Source: INE- BCB.  
(p) Forecasting

Notwithstanding the largest share of investment in GDP that determines a lower contribution of consumption, projections indicate a steady increase in private consumption per capita. That is, the PDES will continue to support social protection policies and strengthening domestic demand.

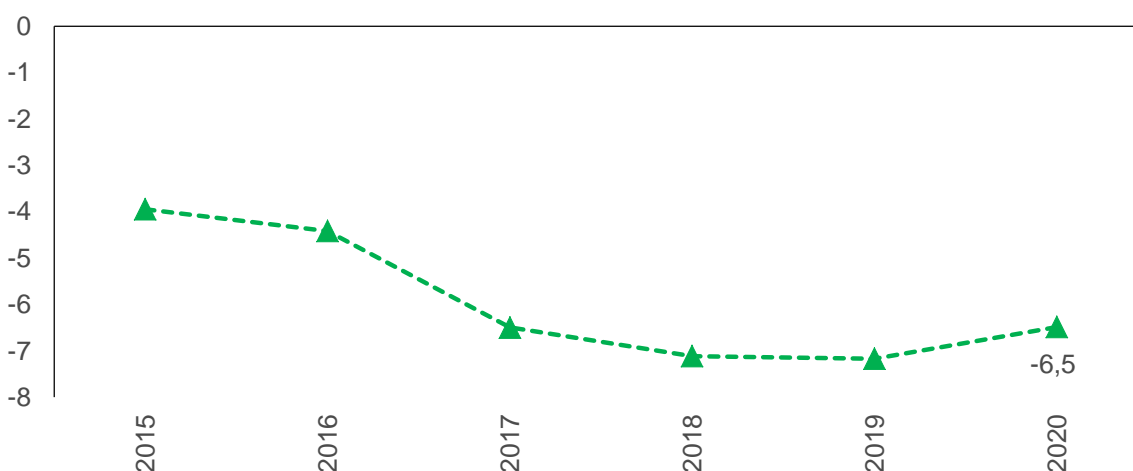
**Graph 75. Private consumption**  
(Share of the GDP and Dollars)



Source: INE– BCB.

Because of the important projected investment, imports of inputs and capital goods will increase, which would result in deficit in the current account of the balance of payments. The investments will generate increased exports of non-traditional goods, electricity, quinoa, urea polypropylene, LPG, LNG, and evaporite, among others. In this regard, since 2020, the deficit trend of the current account surplus is reversed and a more sustainable basis, product diversification of exports will be achieved, which means new sources of generation surplus for the country.

**Graph 76. Current account**  
(Share of the GDP)



Source: BCB.

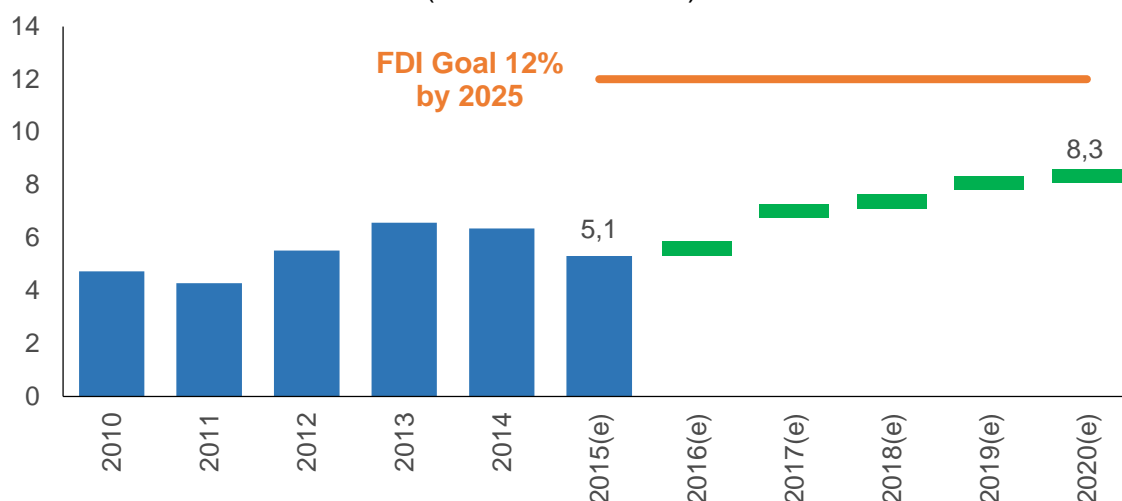
The import substitution process has enhanced with the launch of the liquids separation plant in Rio Grande, which besides the supply of liquefied petroleum

gas to the domestic market generates surpluses for export. Also, in the context of the current energy policy, the start of operations of the plant Gran Chaco and the expansion in refining capacity and production of the field "Boqueron", increase production of LPG and liquid hydrocarbons, making it possible to 2020 that the country gas can feed itself.

In the same line, the development of the petrochemical industry will begin with the implementation of the Plant Ammonia - Urea, which will enable from 2016 stop importing urea and generate surpluses for export.

Investment in the tourism sector will allow greater revenue collection that will contribute to the reversal of the deficit of trade in services. It is estimated that these revenues will exceed \$us 1.500 million in 2020, reaching a path that will overcome the goal in advance of the Patriotic Agenda. Meanwhile, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) will contribute by financing the productive activities and will be streamlined under the Investment Law. Projections realize that these flows will reach approximately 8 % of GDP in 2020 in line with the goal in the Patriotic Agenda 2025.

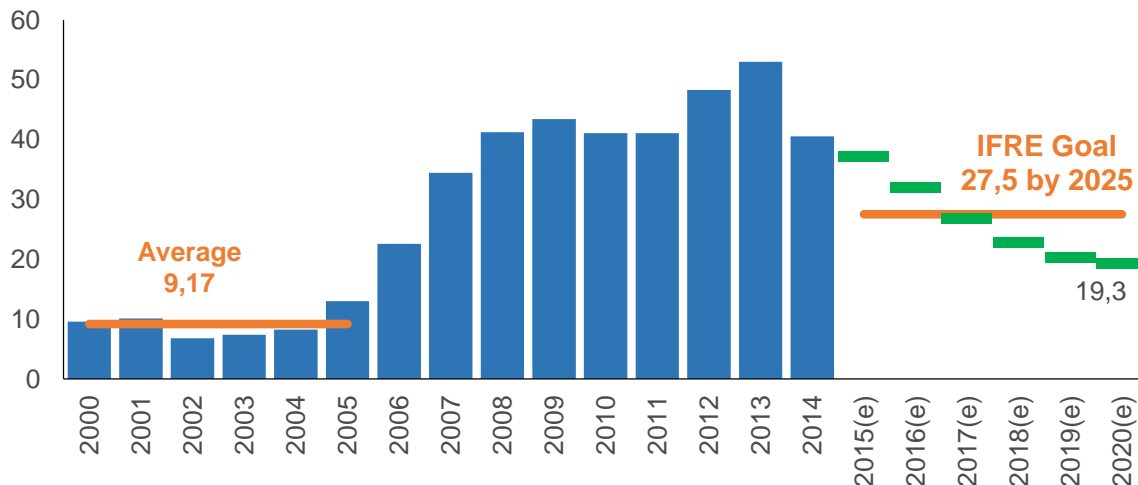
**Graph 77. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)**  
(Share of the GDP)



Source: BCB.  
(e): Estimated.

As a result, it would be a period of decline in international reserves as a share of the GDP, resulting by the end of the plan period by 20% of the GDP. New export earnings in subsequent years will allow resuming an upward trend.

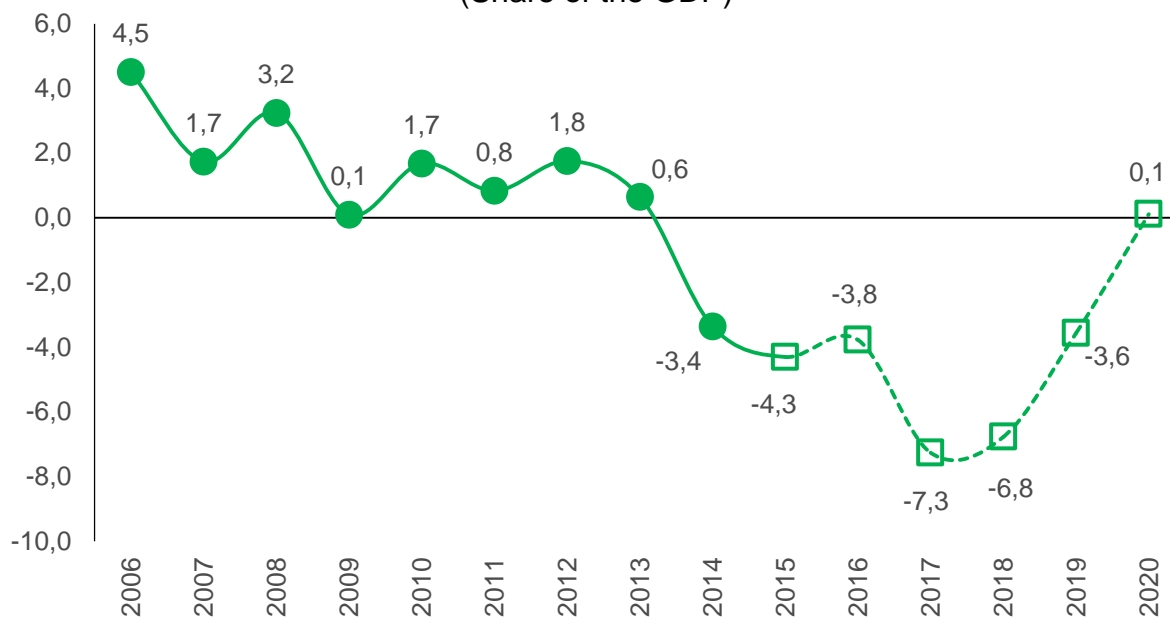
**Graph 78. International Financial Reserves (IFRE)**  
(Share of the GDP)



Source: BCB.  
(e): Estimated.

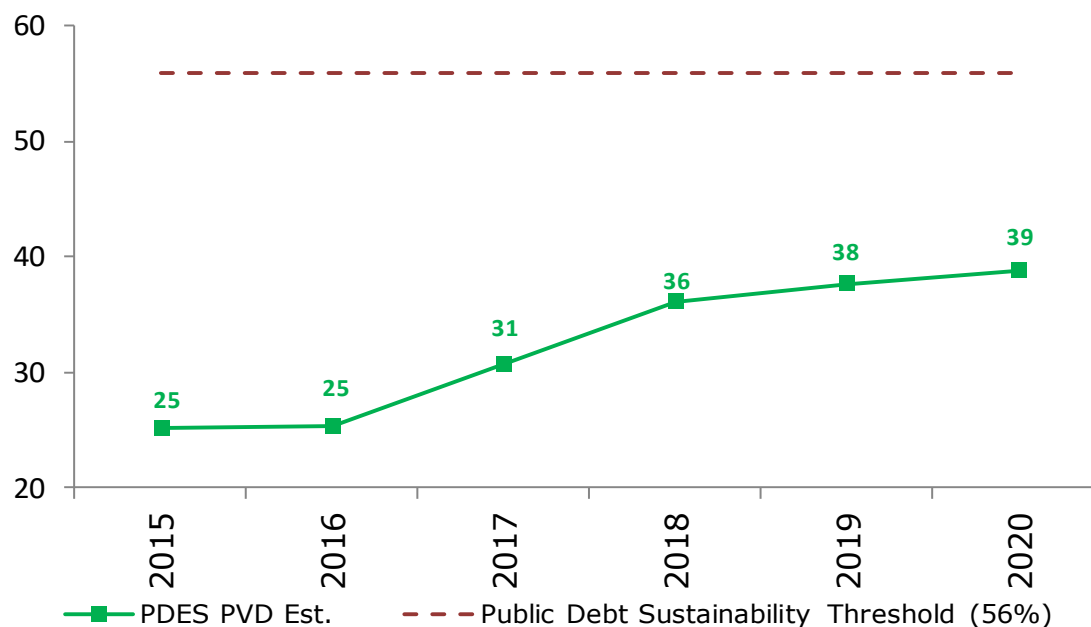
With regard to public finances, it is projected a fiscal deficit until 2019, explained by the strong public investment amounts by 2020, and a fiscal surplus due to increases in revenues from the implementation of productive projects, a trend that will deepen in the coming years. Meanwhile, the results of the Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) for the Plan shows that total public debt will remain on a sustainable path without exceeding at any time a sustainability threshold.

**Graph 79. Fiscal outcome**  
(Share of the GDP)



Fuente: Central Bank of Bolivia – BCB.

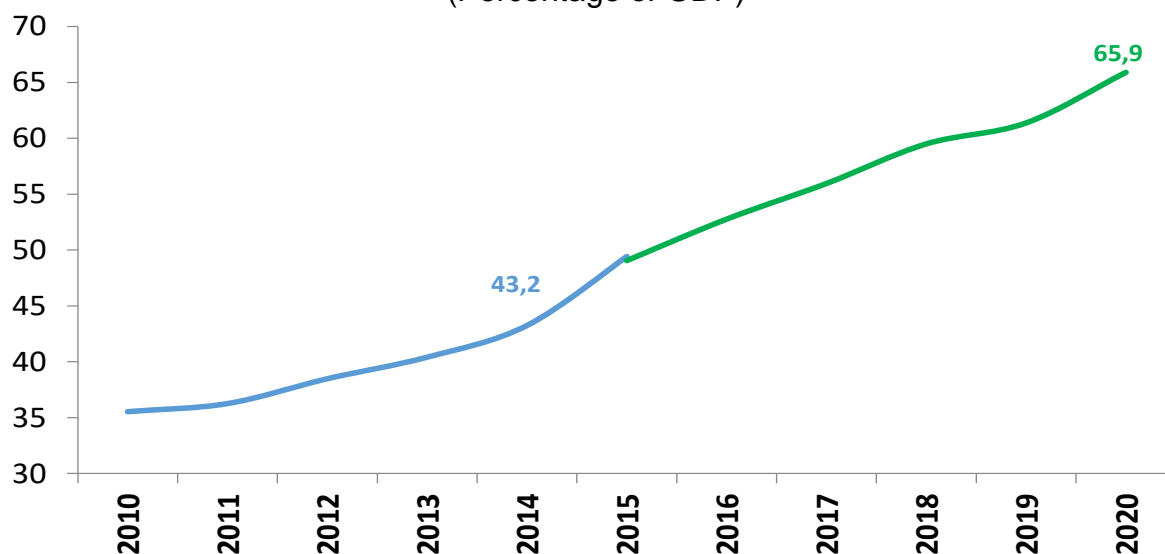
**Graph 80. Present value of total public debt**  
(Percentage of GDP)



Source: Central Bank of Bolivia – BCB.

The financial system saving would continue growing up to 69% of the GDP. The financial system credits to private sector will continue with the resources allocations for private investment.

**Graph 81. Credits in the financial system**  
(Percentage of GDP)

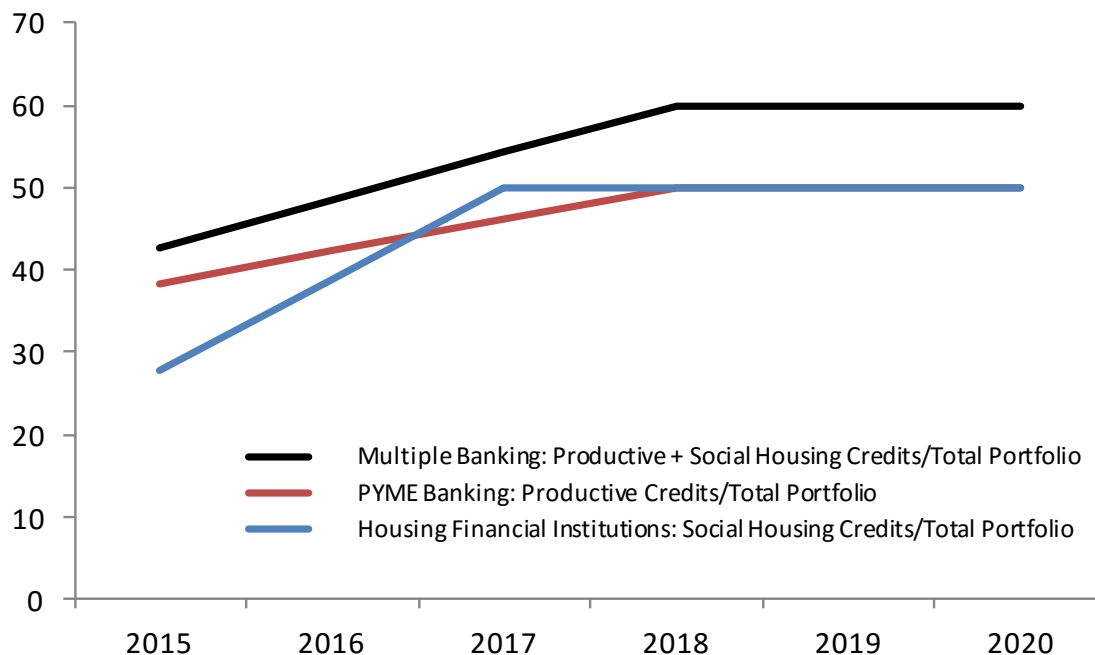


Source: Authority for the Financial System Monitoring and Central Bank of Bolivia – BCB.

The performance is consistent with the objectives, which are the increases in the share of social housing and productive credits. Indeed, projections show up that

the requirements established by the Financial Services Law will be achieved with substantial rise in the prioritised portfolio.

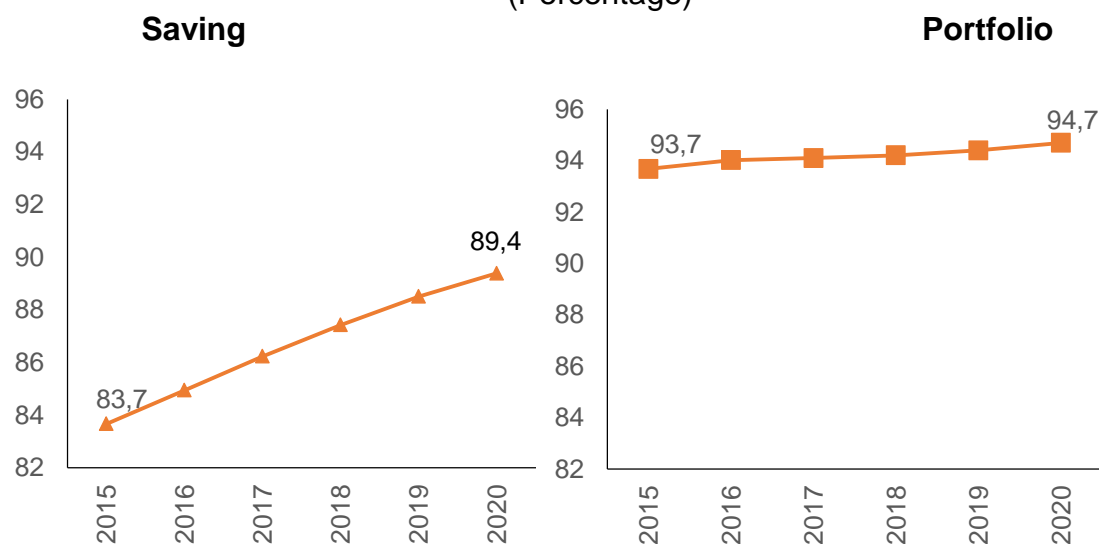
**Graph 82. Social housing and productive credits**  
(Percentage)



Source: Central Bank of Bolivia – BCB.

Additionally, it will be achieved the goal of a greater use of national currency in the financial system's transactions regarding both savings and credits.

**Graph 83. Bolivianization**  
(Percentage)

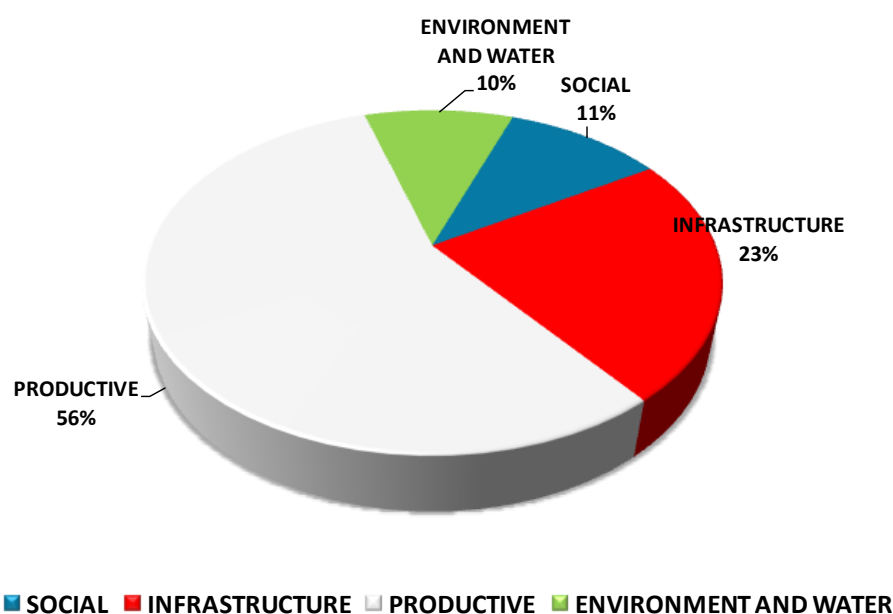


Source: Central Bank of Bolivia – BCB.

## VII. Investment program and funding sources

To achieve the established indicators during the 2015 – 2020 period, the proposed investment has been estimated in about **\$us48.574 millions, amount subject to adjustments in order to reach the programmed goals in the period**. This estimated investment implies that in 6 years it will be invested 2,4 times more than the amount invested during the 2006 - 2014; and 9,6 times more than the 1997 – 2005 period.

**Graph 84. Public Investment Participation by Sector  
2015 - 2020**



During the 2015 - 2020 period, it will strengthen the productive expenditure that supports the industrialization process and the generation of added value, sectors that represent 56% of the total investment and corresponds to strategic projects in the hydrocarbon industry, mining, agro industry, tourism, energy, manufacturing, industry, and other industrial productive complexes.

The investments in the infrastructure sector are orientated to ensure productive development conditions representing the 23% of the total amount. All transport investments are important like roads investment, railroads, ports, airports, river ports, and communications.

There is a link between social investments and those related to water and environment. The resources to be allocated in the social sector (11%), water, and environment (10%) reach a 21% of the total investments. These investments

include irrigation projects, water resources, basic sanitation, housing and urban development, health, education, and sports. All of them will grant the human right of access to clean water and other basic services as well as environmental care, exercising the rights on equal basis, citizenship security, and national defence.

The domestic founding sources contemplated to reach the goals in public investment during the 2015 – 2020 period represent the 55% of the total amount, including as the main sources a new Central Bank credit and the allocations that the State's General Treasury will made to public investments. The planned investments shall include an important level of local contribution of the autonomous territorial entities (ETAs). The external financing from international organizations and of bilateral sources represents approximately 39% of the total investment. The remaining amount that is required will also come from external sources or in cases like infrastructure and productive projects it could come from the proponent financing funding.

The percentages could vary because of the increase in national revenues due to economic growth and the availability and diversification of external funding that have comparative advantages for the country.

## **VIII. Institutional and normative aspects**

The implementation of the Plan with a political vision towards deepening the process of change in Bolivia, launching an integrated development vision, and increasing the public investment over the next years, needs the establishment of an institutional and normative structure in tune with these challenges. An effective implementation of the plan requires an institutional and normative support defined for the following bases:

- The implementation of the PDES planning and executing process according to the mandates of the Planning system of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (SPIE) that defines the scope of the process of planning in the country, articulating the integral, sectorial and territorial planning, including the actions necessary for the formulation, implementation, follow up, monitoring, evaluation and adjustment of the Plan.
- The strengthening of the inter-sectorial coordination process must allow an articulated implementation of the plan, including the process of articulation with the territorial planning dynamics. The coordination of Ministries will be carried out under the leadership of the President and Vice-President of the Plurinational State. The inter-sectorial coordination implies a permanent work at the Ministerial Cabinet and at the Council of Social and Economic Policy, and under the Juridic, Social, and Economic Cabinets at the central governmental level. The Ministries will develop their planning processes with an integral sectorial vision articulated to the PDES, in coordination with sub-



national governments, and will carry out an evaluation and monitoring process of their plans. These also suppose the implementation of working groups in order to satisfy the multi-sectorial coordination as needed.

- The establishment of a coordination process between different territorial levels, though the articulation of the Integrated Territorial Development Plans of the Autonomous Territorial Entities and the Integral Sectorial Development Plans to the PDES. Likewise, for the implementation of the Plans it will be prioritized the introduction of Sectorial Coordination Councils and other mechanisms defined in the Law N° 031 Framework of Autonomy and Decentralization “Andrés Ibáñez”.
- The implementation of a new public administration dynamic redirected towards the new roles of Plurinational State as a leading actor in the productive development, planning, and responsible to execute environmental, social, and economic policies. This implies the development of an articulation process between all the components of the plurinational public administration, such as the planning process, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, including the implementation of effective tools allowing for a proper integral, complementary, and articulated implementation of these components. In addition, it involves the development of a plurinational public administration including the basic precepts of less bureaucratic, transparency, inter-sectorial and territorial coordination between the central government and the autonomous territorial entities, and the service to the Bolivian people.
- The undertaking of legal and operational measures integrated and in harmony with the PDES, that would consolidate the strategic and political guidelines, and the adequate institutional and operational framework to implement its programmed goals and outcomes. This also means developing a participatory, simple, and appropriate instruments, methodologies, and tools that allow achieving such goals and outcomes.
- The implementation of a planning process in a participative way including all social actors, social organizations of indigenous-native-peasants, inter-cultural and afro-bolivian communities, and also producers, traders, and workers’ organizations, neighbourhood councils, students, teachers, factory workers, and all Bolivian peoples, considering their involvement in the achievement of the goals and outcomes that are proposed in the PDES.

## **IX. Conclusions**

The Patriotic Agenda 2025 has outlined the pathway to attain the Communitarian Socialism for Living Well. The PDES articulated to the Patriotic Agenda 2025, under the framework of the Integrated Development for Living Well, constitutes the Plan with a vision for the next five years 2016-2020 that will guide the country to

this historical horizon, consolidating and projecting the outcomes achieved by the process of change than has been applied since 2006.

The PDES is formulated under the context of the Plurinational State Planning System (SPIE) that articulates the integral sectorial plans and the plans of the autonomous territorial entities. In this way, it will achieve an effective inter-sectorial coordination and between different governmental levels and a coordination towards one unique goal and vision for an integrated development for Living Well. The central level of the State, autonomous territorial entities, social organizations, private sector, and universities, should articulate and coordinate towards one common objective, the achievement of the goals and outcomes of the PDES.

The PDES consolidates the decolonization process in the country. During the formulation of the PDES have overcome imported and external technical visions and used a Bolivian planning process based on Pillars, Goals and Outcomes. In this regards, the planning is undertaken under concrete aspects: Goals and Outcomes, and for reaching them institutional Actions are highlighted, as well as public investments needed and the expected private and social efforts.

Therefore, with the PDES from the Plurinational State of Bolivia we assume our own planning process under which the country will continue strengthening its way towards the Living Well.