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Committee on Agriculture

Original: Spanish

### NOTIFICATION

The following communication, dated 17 May 2022, is being circulated at the request of the delegation of the **Plurinational State of Bolivia**. The notification concerns domestic support commitments (**Table DS:1** and the relevant supporting tables) for the **calendar year 2020**.

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Pursuant to the notification requirements, Bolivia notifies that domestic support to agricultural producers in 2020 was provided through operations of the Ministry of Rural Development and Lands. All such support is covered by the domestic support categories which are exempt from reduction commitments under the Agreement on Agriculture. Supporting Table DS.1 provides details of these exempt measures.

Supporting Table DS.1

**DOMESTIC SUPPORT: PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA**

REPORTING PERIOD: CALENDAR YEAR 2020

*Measures exempt from the reduction commitment - "Green Box"*

Measure type	Name and description of measure with reference to criteria in Annex 2	Monetary value	Data sources	Note
1	2	BOB	3	4
2. General services				
2 (b) Pest and disease control	<p><b>National Service for Agricultural Health and Food Safety (SENASAG)</b>            To respond to the urgent need to improve and protect the health status of productive agricultural and forestry assets and food safety, in order to contribute to the sustainable development of the agricultural sector with food sovereignty and security, it is working on including pest and disease control measures for specific products by, for example:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implementing the agricultural health and food safety programme II in the Plurinational State of Bolivia.</li> <li>2. Building and equipping the modular biosafety laboratories in Santa Cruz.</li> <li>3. Remodelling, expanding and equipping the Lidiveco laboratory.</li> <li>4. Implementing the surveillance system for phytosanitary control of the wheat crop in Santa Cruz.</li> <li>5. Implementing phytosanitary measures on Amazonian fruits in La Paz, Pando and Beni.</li> <li>6. Strengthening the plant health system to improve the phytosanitary status of fruits at the national level.</li> <li>7. Carrying out of controls by the National Service for Agricultural Health and Food Safety (SENASAG).</li> <li>8. Implementing the plant health system for the coffee sector at the national level. Persons with disabilities. Law No. 223.</li> </ol>	146,771,866	Ministry of Rural Development and Lands	
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>146,771,866</b>		

Measure type	Name and description of measure with reference to criteria in Annex 2	Monetary value	Data sources	Note
1	2	BOB	3	4
2 (d) Extension and advisory services	<p><b>Decentralized Public Institute for Food Sovereignty (IPDSA)</b>  With a view to contributing to the consolidation of production systems for food security and sovereignty through the implementation of programmes and projects aimed at the households of small and medium-sized crop and livestock producers who are vulnerable to food insecurity, by ensuring supplies to local markets, the Institute provides extension and technical advisory services. For example:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implementing a sustainable development programme for livestock farming in Bolivia.</li> <li>2. Supporting the mechanization of agricultural production in 6 communes of the municipality of Boyuibe, Santa Cruz.</li> <li>3. Supporting productive development in 11 communes of the Parapitiguasu indigenous community lands (TCO), Charagua municipality, Santa Cruz.</li> <li>4. Strengthening apple and peach production in the municipalities of Luribay, Sapahaqui and Licoma, La Paz department.</li> <li>5. Enhancing the production of winter and early potato crops at the national level.</li> <li>6. Providing machinery to strengthen rice production in communes of the municipality of Guayaramerín, Beni department.</li> <li>7. Improving milk production in the municipality of Guayaramerín, Beni department.</li> <li>8. Strengthening the cocoa sector at the national level through technical assistance and market development.</li> <li>9. Strengthening Amazonian fruit at the national level with technical assistance and market development.</li> <li>10. Strengthening Bolivian fruit at the national level with technical assistance and market development.</li> <li>11. Implementing the coffee sector investment programme at the national level.</li> <li>12. Building and equipping an organic fertilizer production plant in the municipality of Caranavi, La Paz.</li> </ol>	20,370,949	Ministry of Rural Development and Lands	
	<p><b>CRIAR II</b>  The overall objective of the programme is to increase the incomes of small-scale Bolivian agricultural producers, through the promotion of technologies that increase their productivity, thus helping to reduce vulnerability to food insecurity.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Direct support for the creation of rural agri-food initiatives at the national level (CRIAR II)</li> </ol>	97,917,784	Ministry of Rural Development and Lands	
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>118,288,733</b>		
2 (g) Infrastructural services	<p><b>Inclusive projects under the Community Investment in Rural Areas Project (PICAR) by the EMPODERAR national coordination unit</b>  Their objective is to improve access to sustainable basic infrastructure and services for the most disadvantaged rural communities in some of Bolivia's poorest municipalities. The PICAR projects include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implementing community investment in rural areas in the departments of Chuquisaca, La Paz, Oruro and Cochabamba.</li> </ol>	20,175,433	Ministry of Rural Development and Lands	

Measure type	Name and description of measure with reference to criteria in Annex 2	Monetary value BOB	Data sources	Note
1	2	3	4	
	<p><b>Rural Alliances Project (PAR)</b> Its objective is to improve market access for poor rural producers in selected areas of the country through a model of rural productive alliances. It includes the following projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improving market access for rural producers at the national level (PAR II).</li> <li>2. Building La Florida farmers' market in Cochabamba.</li> <li>3. Building the Nueva Jerusalén local farmers' market in El Alto.</li> <li>4. Building the Juan Cruz local farmers' market in Villa Cooperativa Norte, El Alto</li> <li>5. Building the 8 de Mayo local farmers' market in Juntuhuma, El Alto.</li> <li>6. Building the 16 de Julio local farmers' market in San Felipe Seque, El Alto.</li> <li>7. Building the Bartolina Sisa market in district 5, Villa Esperanza, El Alto.</li> </ol> <p><b>Well-Building Unit</b> The Well-Building Unit was created to ensure that water is available for food security.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implementing the groundwater well drilling programme, "Nuestro Pozo" (Our Well), at the national level.</li> </ol> <p><b>Sustainable Rural Development Promotion (FONADIN)</b> Its objective is to generate sustainable comprehensive development processes by promoting community and institutional self-management skills, including public and private solidarity investment, in order to eliminate factors that cause poverty, social exclusion and environmental degradation, while implementing the <i>Estrategia de Revalorización de la Hoja de Coca</i> - a strategy to obtain new benefits from coca leaves - both domestically and externally. FONADIN's projects include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Installing a mango processing plant in Yungas, La Paz.</li> <li>2. Building an irrigation system in Chaca Mayu, Punacachi commune.</li> <li>3. Building an irrigation system in the Achumani commune, Potosí</li> <li>4. Improving infrastructure at the tropical fruit processing plant in Río Blanco, Cochabamba.</li> <li>5. Building the Blanco vehicular bridge, Coroico municipality, La Paz.</li> <li>6. Building classrooms and toilet blocks at the Villa Litoral educational establishment, Asunta municipality, La Paz.</li> <li>7. Building a micro-irrigation system in Totora, Pocoata municipality, Potosí.</li> <li>8. Building an irrigation system in Cota Cota, Pocoata municipality, Potosí.</li> <li>9. Building a trout farm at the Toro Warku tourist resort.</li> <li>10. Installing industrial vegetable washer machines in Arque municipality, Cochabamba.</li> <li>11. Building a vehicular bridge in Tres Cruces municipality.</li> <li>12. Building an irrigation system in Muyurina Pucara, Morochata municipality.</li> </ol>	<p>46,705,231</p> <p>56,988,203</p> <p>75,228,498</p>	<p>Ministry of Rural Development and Lands</p> <p>Ministry of Rural Development and Lands</p> <p>Ministry of Rural Development and Lands</p>	

Measure type	Name and description of measure with reference to criteria in Annex 2	Monetary value BOB	Data sources	Note
1	2	3	4	
	<p>13. Building a subcentral irrigation system in south-central Sapanani, Tiraque municipality.</p> <p>14. Building an irrigation system for the grass-roots territorial organization (OTB) of Loma Liquinas, Arbieta municipality.</p> <p>15. Building an irrigation system in Yana Mayu, San Benito municipality.</p> <p>16. Building an irrigation system in Flores Rancho.</p> <p>17. Building an irrigation system in Huaycu, Morochata municipality.</p> <p>18. Building an irrigation system in Achamoco, Arbieta municipality.</p> <p>19. Building three classrooms at Luz y Esperanza educational facility in Tojra, Cajuata municipality.</p> <p>20. Building two classrooms and a toilet block at Espiga Pampa educational facility.</p> <p>21. Building the Mazanani micro-irrigation system, district 1, Independencia municipality.</p> <p>22. Improving the irrigation system in Paramorochata, Morochata municipality.</p> <p>23. Building a micro-irrigation system for Cala Caja, Villa Rosario and Rocha Rancho.</p> <p>24. Building an irrigation system in Irpa, Tapacari municipality.</p> <p>25. Building a micro-irrigation system in Sunchupampa, Tapacari municipality.</p> <p>26. Building an irrigation system in Jatun Chinija.</p> <p>27. Building an irrigation system in Mataderia, Tiraque.</p> <p>28. Building classrooms at Franz Tamayo educational facility in Chulumani.</p> <p>29. Building an irrigation system in Huayllajara, Colquechaca.</p> <p>30. Building a nursery in Maravillas, Cocapata, for the propagation of fruit and forest plant species.</p> <p>31. Building an irrigation system in Apillapampa, Capinota.</p> <p>32. Building an irrigation system in Cochimita, Tiraque.</p> <p>33. Building an irrigation system in Linkurina, Tarata.</p> <p>34. Building the "Miguelito" box girder bridge.</p> <p>35. Building an irrigation system in Monton Kayara, Tiraque.</p> <p>36. Building the Patusa bridge, Entre Ríos municipality.</p> <p>37. Building the Nueva Litoral box girder bridge, Chimore.</p> <p>38. Building the Colomi box girder bridge, Puerto Villarroel municipality.</p> <p>39. Repairing the Mururata vehicular bridge, Coroico.</p> <p>40. Building a vehicular bridge, Villa San José, district 4, Anzaldo.</p> <p>41. Building an irrigation system for the Kea Kea community, Pocoata</p> <p>42. Installing an industrial vegetable washer machine, Chifiri-Chakatiani-3 de Mayo.</p> <p>43. Building an irrigation system, Quilcomonte, Incacasani, Capinota.</p> <p>44. Building an irrigation system, Marjo Marjo.</p> <p>45. Building an irrigation system in Hierba Buenani, Morochata municipality.</p> <p>46. Building an irrigation system in Boqueron Alto, Tiraque.</p> <p>47. Building the Cabezav vehicular bridge, district 11, Chimore municipality.</p>			

Measure type	Name and description of measure with reference to criteria in Annex 2	Monetary value	Data sources	Note
1	2	BOB 3	4	
	<p>48. Building a covered multifunctional sports facility with bleachers at Hugo Chávez educational facility, Entre Ríos.</p> <p>49. Building the Benigno Ayala vehicular bridge, district 2, Puerto Villarroel.</p> <p>50. Building the Florentino vehicular bridge, district 4, Puerto Villarroel.</p> <p>51. Building a vehicular bridge over the river, Andavilque-Chayacari, Ayllu Chullpa, Llallagua municipality.</p> <p>52. Building an irrigation system in Kellu Churu, Tapacari.</p> <p>53. Building an irrigation system in Tuquiza commune, Acasio</p> <p>54. Building the Maguey Pujru irrigation system, Anzaldo.</p> <p>55. Building the Botijani vehicular bridge, Anzaldo</p> <p>56. Building a footbridge over the river Chayanta, San Pedro de Buena Vista.</p> <p>57. Building four classrooms and toilets in Chillamani educational facility, Coripata municipality.</p>			
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>199,097,365</b>		
2 (h) Other general services	<p><b>Support for agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises (ACCESOS programme)</b> The ACCESOS programme aims to improve the living conditions of rural communities, Bolivian producers, artisans and Bolivian solidarity tourism enterprises developed by peasant farmers, indigenous peoples and <i>ayllus</i> living in extreme poverty. Its projects include:</p> <p>1. Supporting nationally inclusive agricultural and non-agricultural undertakings (ACCESOS).</p> <p>2. Supporting the adaptation of small-scale agriculture in the Chuquisaca, Potosí and Tarija valleys (ACCESOS-ASAP, capital transfers).</p>	27,985,637	Ministry of Rural Development and Lands	
	<p><b>Programme for the comprehensive strengthening of the camelid value chain in the Altiplano (Pro-Camélidos)</b> This programme aims to improve the living conditions of families connected to the camelid value chain through the sustainable management of natural resources, by planting grass seedlings as part of an approach focused on food security and climate change resilience.</p> <p>1. Implementing the programme for the comprehensive strengthening of the camelid value chain in the Altiplano (Pro-Camélidos).</p>	45,891,277	Ministry of Rural Development and Lands	
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>73,876,914</b>		
	<b>General services subtotal</b>	<b>538,034,878</b>		
<b>Total Green Box</b>		<b>538,034,878</b>		