



**REPORT OF THE OSC FUNDALATIN AL
THIRD CYCLE OF THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW
D PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA**

MARCH 2019

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FUNDALATIN is a non-profit organization whose mission is the promotion, training and defense of Human Rights from an ethical perspective.

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REPORT OF THE OSC FUNDALATIN AL

**THIRD CYCLE OF THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC EXAMEN OF THE
PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA 2019**

1. INTRODUCTION TO THE REPORT:

1.1. In this third session of the Universal Periodic Review of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the Civil Society Organization of the Latin American Foundation for Human Rights and Social Development (FUNDALATIN) presents a report on the situation of attention to civil and political human rights.

1.2. The Plurinational State of Bolivia, as a result of the Economic Community Social Productive Model since 2005, among other measures, achieved the reduction of extreme poverty at the national level from 38.2% (year 2005) to 15.2% (in 2018), in the rural area the reduction was from 62.9 % to 33.4%.

1.3. Economic policy, laid the foundations for social advancement, today there is talk of a broadening of the middle class, that is Bolivian-Bolivian with access to basic services, transport, communications, Internet, mobile telephony, among other services.

2. RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF OPINION.

2.1. The approval of the Telecommunications Law , part of the constitutionalized concept of the right to information and communication and the electromagnetic spectrum as a strategic resource [\[one\]](#) .Therefore, it promotes the democratization of the spectrum by allocating frequencies by 33% to the private sector, 33% to the public sector, 17% for native indigenous peoples and another 17% for community social sectors.

2.2. To this legal framework is added the commitment to technological sovereignty. Since December 20, 2013, Bolivia has put its own satellite into orbit, as well as promoting

telecommunication centers throughout the rural area, as an effective way to democratize communication.

2.3. As of 2006, the government of Evo Morales Ayma promotes community radio as a State policy, initially the DINACOM (National Communication Directorate) and later through the Ministry of Communication, as a State policy, the consolidation of the National System of Native People's Radios is promoted, which is already reaching the hundred community radios installed in the nine departments of the country. Forty of them with several years of operation, another fifty recently installed in consolidation process.

2.4. The RPOs (Radios of Indigenous Peoples) come to reinforce the communication system and give it a plurinational and multilingual identity character, expressing the voice of the indigenous communities and sectors, especially in the rural area, in full exercise of the freedom of opinion .

3. FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND PEACEFUL MEETING.

3.1. In the Plurinational State of Bolivia there is openness and cooperation with civil society, mechanisms to facilitate participation in public affairs and guarantees for freedom of opinion and expression. The contribution given by Bolivia to the adoption of the Declaration of the Rights of Peasants and other persons working in rural areas in the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly is recognized. The comments and proposals of civil society, peasants and indigenous representatives were heard and taken into consideration.

3.2. At the same time, recognizing the advances in the area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in line with article 9 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other Persons Working in Rural Areas, the Plurinational State of Bolivia guarantees and promotes civil and political rights, freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

3.3. The creation of the Vice Ministry of Coordination with Social Movements and Civil Society, under the Ministry of the Presidency, demonstrates the decision of the Bolivian

government to promote the right to assembly and association in accordance with articles 21 and 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights .

4. RIGHT TO EARTH

4.1. The measures adopted have increased the titling of lands favoring the right to land of more than 2 million people, including indigenous peoples and peasant communities. [\[two\]](#)

4.2. Increased land titling for women, promoted under the Community Reform Law of Agrarian Reform. About 45% are land owned by women.

5. RIGHT TO WATER-RIGHT TO FOOD.

5.1. With the successful implementation of the Agrarian Insurance, it has benefited more than 150,000 peasants and other people working in rural areas and indigenous peoples, particularly small farmers in family farming. The insurance currently covers eleven types of crops that are key to nutrition in the country.

5.2. The Agrarian Insurance has improved the right to food, has helped reduce extreme poverty by helping resilience to climate change in rural communities, promoting food sovereignty.

5.3. It is relevant to increase public investment to allow access to water in rural areas. The Mi Agua Mi riego program has benefited more than 1.6 million people since 2014 with water irrigation access systems. This measure has helped to guarantee the right to water and improve health conditions, especially for children and women, reducing child mortality.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS.

6.1. We recommend Bolivia to share its experience with other countries, in relation to the systematization of the consultation with civil society, peasants and indigenous representatives in order to take into account their participation in public affairs.

6.2. Continue strengthening the democratic character of its institutions and the participation of the people in the policies of social and political inclusion .

6.3. Continue the policy developed in relation to the Right to Land and systematize their experience to share their experience at the international level.

6.4. We recommend evaluating the success obtained through the application of the Agricultural Insurance to potentially expand its coverage in terms of food sovereignty.

6.5 Continue and systematize the experience of the Mi Agua Mi Riego program. As a contribution to guarantee the right to water in rural areas and to improve the health conditions of the rural population. And we encourage the Plurinational State of Bolivia to share this experience at an international level.

Latin American Foundation for Human Rights and Social Development. FUNDALATIN.

[1] GENERAL LAW ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES. Law No. 164 of August 8, 2011

[2] Law 3545 on Community Reconciliation of Agrarian Reform. Enacted on November 28, 2006, it incorporates new provisions to Law No. 1715 - Law of the National Agrarian Reform Service (INRA). It adapts and makes compatible its dispositions to the Law N ° 3351 - Law of Organization of the Executive Power.