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Central bolivian city

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The high level of pollution in the Rocha river, which runs across the central Bolivian city of Cochabamba, is clearly visible during the dry season. Credit: Franz Chávez/IPS - The law for the defence of Mother Earth passed by Bolivia a year and a half ago has not yet moved from good intentions to concrete action. The Framework Law on Mother Earth
and Integral Development for Living Well, in effect since Oct. 15, 2012, outlines principles for making a shift from classic development models to an integral model "in harmony and balance with nature, recovering and strengthening local and ancestral knowledge and wisdom." The law enshrines the legal rights of nature, condemns the treatment of
Mother Earth's environmental functions as merchandise rather than gifts from nature, and requires efforts to prevent and avoid damage to the environment, biodiversity, human health and intangible cultural heritage. Chapter four of the law establishes an institutional framework on climate change, centred around an office called the "plurinational
authority for Mother Earth". The director of that unit, Benecio Quispe, was appointed on Feb. 18 and is still in the process of naming a team and setting up an office. The first activity organised by Quispe's office was the First National Workshop on Climate Change Policies targeting social, academic, public and private organisations and
representatives of the different levels of government: central, departmental (provincial) and municipal. The aim of the two-day workshop that ended Saturday May 17 was to help conceive of climate change policies with community participation and input. The framework law could be used to create controls and monitoring systems in regions exposed
to deforestation and fires in forested areas, lawmaker David Cortés of the Global Legislators Organisation (GLOBE International), told IPS. The biggest study so far on environmental legislator, published by Globe International and the Grantham Research Institute on
Climate Change and the Environment at the London School of Economics, praised the Mother Earth law as a "sweeping overhaul" of the national management of natural resources, climate and ecosystems. But it also said the legislation failed to set out quantifiable targets that would make is possible to assess its implementation. Application of the law
is moving ahead slowly with great difficulty "because the means of production, neoliberal policies" and business community are characterised by the careless exploitation of natural resources, lawyer Víctor Quispe (no relation to the director of the Mother Earth authority), who is also an adviser to the lower house of Congress, told IPS. Environmental
awareness has grown since the law was passed, said Cortés, who cited, for example, efforts by the authorities to generate water saving habits among the population. Two million have no sanitation, Environment Minister José Zamora said last year. But while the
framework law requires new legislation to enable its application and enforcement, other initiatives are seeking solutions to concrete problems, like water. This was a central theme in Cortés's presentation at the latest meeting of Globe International, held Feb. 27-28 in the U.S. Senate in Washington, D.C. In Bolivia, climate change has led to the
melting of glaciers, which has reduced supplies of water to cities in the dry season. At the same time, it has intensified rainfall and flooding in the months of December and January, Cortés said. To preserve water, the government launched the "My Water Programme" in 2011, aimed at improving supplies for human consumption and irrigation while
helping to guarantee food sovereignty, reduce poverty and boost agricultural productivity. So far, the Programme benefits 2,937 projects in 98 percent of the country's 327 municipalities, with an investment of 118 million dollars, a source with the Productive and Social Fund, which is carrying out the initiative, told IPS. These projects respond to
demand for water for consumption and irrigation, in urban areas by means of systems of distribution to households and in rural areas by harnessing sources and building mini-dams. Pollution is another problem. For instance, the authorities are attempting to clean up the Rocha river, which runs across the central city of Cochabamba. Some 50
factories dump waste into the river. When rainfall is abundant, the tree-lined Rocha river runs clear. But in the dry season it becomes a source of pollution, with nitrates and sulphates above the permitted levels, according to the Cochabamba city government's Mother Earth protection office. The director of the office, Germán Parrilla, told IPS that the
authorities were implementing "an integral basin management plan that starts at the headwaters" of the river which runs through both rural and urban areas. The efforts include the removal of solid waste dumped into the river by local residents and rubble that locals have used to fill up part of the basin to gain land, as well as fines for polluters, in
line with the 44 recommendations issued by the comptroller's office in 2011, Parrilla explained. In the meantime, Quispe the lawyer is pushing for parliamentary approval of a bill on the reforestation of mining areas in the department of Potosí, to improve air quality in places where waste from tin, zinc and wolfram mines was abandoned. But the
congressional adviser's main objective is the clean-up of the Pilcomayo river, which emerges in Potosí and runs north to south across the municipalities of Chuquisaca and Tarija before crossing the border into Argentina and Paraguay. The Pilcomayo river carries mineral waste dumped by companies mining near its headwaters, which kills off fish life
downstream. "It is a question of life or death," said the lawyer, who hopes the Economic Development Commission will pass the bill he submitted. The initiative would bring together a number of municipalities to carry out an environmental impact study, adopt prevention measures and clean up the river with financial support from the governments of
Potosí, Chuquisaca and Tarija. This article is about the South American country. For other uses, see Bolivia (disambiguation). Country in South American country in South American country. For other uses, see Bolivia (disambiguation). Country in South American country in South American country. For other uses, see Bolivia (disambiguation). Country in South American country in South American country. For other uses, see Bolivia (disambiguation).
Suyu (Aymara) Puliwya Mamallaqta (Quechua) Flag Coat of arms Motto: "La Unión es la Fuerza" (Spanish) Location of Bolivia (dark green) in South America (grey) Capital Sucre (constitutional and judicial) La Paz (executive and legislative) Largest citySanta Cruz de la Sierra 17°48′S
63^{\circ}10^{\circ}W / 17.800^{\circ}S 63.167^{\circ}W / 17.800^{\circ}S 63.167^{\circ}W / 17.800^{\circ}S 63.167^{\circ}W / 17.800^{\circ}S 63.167^{\circ}W / 17.800^{\circ}S 10.167^{\circ}S 10
17.2% Protestant—1.7% Other Christian10.2% No religion0.9% OtherDemonym(s)BolivianGovernmentUnitary president a constitutional republic President Luis Arce Vice President 
Spain • Declared 6 August 1825 • Recognized 21 July 1847 • Admitted to the United Nations 14 November 1945 • Current constitution 7 February 2009 Area • Total1,098,581 km2 (424,164 sq mi) (27th) • Water (%)1.29Population • 2019[5] estimate 11,428,245 (83rd) • Density 10.4/km2 (26.9/sq mi) (224th) GDP (PPP) 2019 estimate • Total $89.018
billion[6] (88th) • Per capita$7,790[6] (123rd)GDP (nominal)2019 estimate • Total$40.687 billion[6] (90th) • Per capita$3,823[6] (117th)Gini (2019) 41.6[7]mediumHDI (2019) 0.718[8]high • 107thCurrencyBoliviano (BOB)Time zoneUTC-4 (BOT)Date formatdd/mm/yyyyDriving siderightCalling code+591ISO 3166 codeBOInternet TLD.bo ^ While Sucre
is the constitutional capital, La Paz is the seat of government and the executive capital. See below. Bolivia[a] /bəˈlɪviə/ (listen), officially the Plurinational State of Bolivia, [b][9][10] is a landlocked country located in western-central South America. The constitutional capital is Sucre, while the seat of government and executive capital is La Paz. The
largest city and principal industrial center is Santa Cruz de la Sierra, located on the Llanos Orientales (tropical lowlands), a mostly flat region in the east of the country. The sovereign state of Bolivia is a constitutionally unitary state, divided into nine departments. Its geography varies from the peaks of the Andes in the West, to the Eastern Lowlands
situated within the Amazon basin. It is bordered to the north and east by Brazil, to the southeast by Paraguay, to the southwest by Chile, and to the northwest by Peru. One-third of the country is within the Andean mountain range. With 1,098,581 km2 (424,164 sq mi) of area, Bolivia is the fifth largest country in South
America, after Brazil, Argentina, Peru, and Colombia (and alongside Paraguay, one of the only two landlocked country in the Southern Hemisphere, and the world's seventh largest landlocked country, after Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Chad, Niger, Mali, and Ethiopia. The
country's population, estimated at 11 million, [11] is multiethnic, including Amerindians, Mestizos, Europeans, Asians, and Africans. Spanish is the official and predominant languages also have official status, of which the most commonly spoken are Guarani, Aymara, and Quechua languages. Before Spanish
colonization, the Andean region of Bolivia was part of the Inca Empire, while the northern and eastern lowlands were inhabited by independent tribes. Spanish colonial period Bolivia was administered by the Real Audiencia of Charcas
Spain built its empire in large part upon the silver that was extracted from Bolivia's mines. After the first call for independence in 1809, 16 years of war followed before the establishment of the Republic, named for Simón Bolívar.[12] Over the course of the 19th and early 20th century Bolivia lost control of several peripheral territories to neighboring
countries including the seizure of its coastline by Chile in 1879. Bolivia remained relatively politically stable until 1971, when Hugo Banzer led a CIA-supported coup d'état which replaced the socialist government of Juan José Torres with a military dictatorship headed by Banzer; Torres was murdered in Buenos Aires, Argentina by a right-wing death
squad in 1976. Banzer's regime cracked down on leftist and socialist opposition and other forms of dissent, resulting in the torture and deaths of a number of Bolivia from 1978 and later returned as the democratically elected president of Bolivia from 1978 and later returned as the democratically elected president of Bolivia from 1978 and later returned as the democratically elected president of Bolivia from 1978 and later returned as the democratically elected president of Bolivia from 1978 and later returned as the democratically elected president of Bolivia from 1978 and later returned as the democratically elected president of Bolivia from 1978 and later returned as the democratically elected president of Bolivia from 1978 and later returned as the democratically elected president of Bolivia from 1978 and later returned as the democratically elected president of Bolivia from 1978 and later returned as the democratically elected president of Bolivia from 1978 and later returned as the democratically elected president of Bolivia from 1978 and later returned as the democratically elected president of Bolivia from 1978 and later returned as the democratically elected president of Bolivia from 1978 and later returned as the democratically elected president of Bolivia from 1978 and later returned as the democratical from 1978 and later retu
OAS, ACTO, Bank of the South, ALBA, and USAN. Bolivia remains the second poorest country in South America (in terms of GDP). It is a developing country, with a high ranking in the Human Development Index. Its main economic activities include
agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and manufacturing goods such as textiles, clothing, refined metals, and refined petroleum. Bolivia is named after Simón Bolívar, a Venezuela, leader in the Spanish American wars of independence. [13] The leader of Venezuela,
Antonio José de Sucre, had been given the option by Bolívar to either unite Charcas (present-day Bolivia) with the newly formed Republic of Peru, to unite with the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, or to formally declare its independence from Spain as a wholly independent state. Sucre opted to create a brand new state and on 6 August 1825, with
local support, named it in honor of Simón Bolívar.[14] The original name was Republic of Bolívar. Some days later, congressman Manuel Martín Cruz proposed: "If from Romulus, Rome, then from Bolívar. Some days later, congressman Manuel Martín Cruz proposed: "If from Romulus, Rome, then from Bolívar. Some days later, congressman Manuel Martín Cruz proposed: "If from Romulus, Rome, then from Bolívar. Some days later, congressman Manuel Martín Cruz proposed: "If from Romulus, Rome, then from Bolívar." Some days later, congressman Manuel Martín Cruz proposed: "If from Romulus, Rome, then from Bolívar." Some days later, congressman Manuel Martín Cruz proposed: "If from Romulus, Rome, then from Bolívar." Some days later, congressman Manuel Martín Cruz proposed: "If from Romulus, Rome, then from Bolívar." Some days later, congressman Manuel Martín Cruz proposed: "If from Romulus, Rome, then from Bolívar." Some days later, congressman Manuel Martín Cruz proposed: "If from Romulus, Rome, then from Bolívar." Some days later, congressman Manuel Martín Cruz proposed: "If from Romulus, Rome, then from Bolívar." Some days later, congressman Manuel Martín Cruz proposed: "If from Romulus, Rome, then from Bolívar." Some days later, congressman Manuel Martín Cruz proposed: "If from Romulus, Rome, then from Bolívar." Some days later, congressman Manuel Martín Cruz proposed: "If from Romulus, Rome, the from Romulus, Rome, the from Romulus, Rome, the from Rom
constitution changed the country's official name to "Plurinational State of Bolivia" in recognition of the multi-ethnic nature of the country and the enhanced position of Bolivia Pre-colonial Puerta del Sol, Archaeological Zone of Tiwanaku, Bolivia
Tiwanaku at its largest territorial extent, AD 950 (present-day boundaries shown). The region now known as Bolivia had been occupied for over 2,500 years when the Aymara arrived. However, present-day boundaries shown). The region now known as Bolivia had been occupied for over 2,500 years when the Aymara arrived. However, present-day boundaries shown). The region now known as Bolivia had been occupied for over 2,500 years when the Aymara arrived.
capital city of Tiwanaku dates from as early as 1500 BC when it was a small, agriculturally based village.[15] The community grew to urban proportions between AD 600 and AD 800, becoming an important regional power in the southern Andes. According to early estimates, [when?] the city covered approximately 6.5 square kilometers (2.5 square
miles) at its maximum extent and had between 15,000 and 30,000 inhabitants.[16] In 1996 satellite imaging was used to map the extent of fossilized suka kollus (flooded raised fields) across the three primary valleys of Tiwanaku, arriving at population-carrying capacity estimates of anywhere between 285,000 and 1,482,000 people.[17] Around AD
400, Tiwanaku went from being a locally dominant force to a predatory state. Tiwanaku expanded its reach, Tiwanaku expanded its reach, Tiwanaku was not a violent culture in many respects. In order to expand its reach, Tiwanaku expanded its reach, T
creating colonies, fostering trade agreements (which made the other cultures rather dependent), and instituting state cults.[18] The empire continued to grow with no end in sight. William H. Isbell states "Tiahuanaco underwent a dramatic transformation between AD 600 and 700 that established new monumental standards for civic architecture and
greatly increased the resident population."[19] Tiwanaku continued to absorb cultures rather than eradicate them. Archaeologists note a dramatic adoption of Tiwanaku ceramics into the cultures which became part of the Tiwanaku empire.
[18] Tiwanaku's elites gained their status through the surplus food they controlled, collected from outlying regions, and then redistributed to the general populace. Further, this elite's control of llama herds became a powerful control mechanism, as llamas were essential for carrying goods between the civic centre and the periphery. These herds also
came to symbolize class distinctions between the commoners and the elites. Through this control and manipulation of surplus resources, the elite's power continued to grow until about AD 950. At this time, a dramatic shift in climate occurred, [20] causing a significant drop in precipitation in the Titicaca Basin, believed by archaeologists to have been
on the scale of a major drought. As the rainfall decreased, many of the cities farther away from Lake Titicaca began to tender fewer foodstuffs to the elites. As the surplus of food decreased, and thus the amount available to underpin their power, the control of the elites began to falter. The capital city became the last place viable for food production
due to the resiliency of the raised field method of agriculture. Tiwanaku disappeared around AD 1000 because food production, the main source of the elites' power, dried up. The area remained uninhabited for centuries thereafter. [20] Inca Expansion (1438–1533) Between 1438 and 1527, the Inca empire expanded from its capital at Cusco, Peru. It
gained control over much of what is now Andean Bolivia and extended its control into the fringes of the Amazon basin. Colonial period The Spanish conquest of the Inca empire began in 1524 and was under the authority of the Viceroy of Lima. Local
government came from the Audiencia de Charcas located in Chuquisaca (La Plata—modern Sucre). Founded in 1545 as a mining town, Potosí soon produced fabulous wealth, becoming the largest city in the New World with a population exceeding 150,000 people. [21] By the late 16th century, Bolivian silver was an important source of revenue for the
Spanish Empire.[22] A steady stream of natives served as labor force under the brutal, slave conditions of the Spanish version of the people from Buenos Aires, the capital of the Viceroyalty, coined the term "Upper Peru"
(Spanish: Alto Perú) as a popular reference to the Royal Audiencia of Charcas. Túpac Katari led the indigenous rebellion that laid siege to La Paz in March 1781,[24] during which 20,000 people died.[25] As Spanish royal authority weakened during the Napoleonic wars, sentiment against colonial rule grew. Independence and subsequent wars Main
article: History of Bolivia (1809-1920) The struggle for independence started in the city of Sucre on 25 May 1809 and the Chuquisaca Revolution was followed by the La Paz revolution on 16 July 1809. The La Paz revolution marked a
complete split with the Spanish government, while the Chuquisaca Revolution established a local independent junta in the spanish authorities in the Viceroyalty of the Rio de La Plata, but the following year the Spanish American wars of
independence raged across the continent. Bolivia was captured and recaptured many times during the war by the royalists and patriots. Buenos Aires sent three military campaigns, all of which were defeated, and eventually limited itself to protecting the national borders at Salta. Bolivia was finally freed of Royalist dominion by Marshal Antonio José
de Sucre, with a military campaign coming from the North in support of the campaign of Simón Bolívar. After 16 years of war the Republic was proclaimed on 6 August 1825. The first coat of arms of Bolivia, under the rule of Marshal Andrés de Santa Cruz, invaded
Peru to reinstall the deposed president, General Luis José de Orbegoso. Peru and Bolivia formed the Peru-Bolivian Confederation on 9 May 1837.
The Peruvian-Bolivian forces achieved several major victories during the War of the Confederation: the defeat of the Argentine expedition and the defeat of the Faucarpata near the city of Arequipa. The
treaty stipulated that Chile would withdraw from Peru-Bolivia, Chile would return captured Confederate ships, economic relations would be normalized, and the Confederation would pay Peruvian debt to Chile. However, the Chilean government and public rejected the peace treaty. Chile organized a second attack on the Confederation and defeated it
in the Battle of Yungay. After this defeat, Santa Cruz resigned and went to exile in Ecuador and the Peruvian-Bolivian Confederation was dissolved. Following the renewed independence of Peru, Peruvian president General Agustín Gamarra invaded Bolivia. On 18 November 1841, the battle de Ingavi took place, in which the Bolivian
Army defeated the Peruvian troops of Gamarra (killed in the battle). After the victory, Bolivia invaded Perú on several fronts. The eviction of the Bolivian Army did not have enough troops to maintain an occupation. In the
district of Locumba - Tacna, a column of Peruvian soldiers and peasants defeated a Bolivian regiment in the so-called Battle of Los Altos de Chipe (Locumba). In the district of Sama and in Arica, the Peruvian soldiers and peasants defeated a Bolivian regiment in the so-called Battle of Los Altos de Chipe (Locumba). In the district of Sama and in Arica, the Peruvian soldiers and peasants defeated a Bolivian regiment in the so-called Battle of Los Altos de Chipe (Locumba). In the district of Sama and in Arica, the Peruvian soldiers and peasants defeated a Bolivian regiment in the so-called Battle of Los Altos de Chipe (Locumba). In the district of Sama and in Arica, the Peruvian soldiers and peasants defeated a Bolivian regiment in the so-called Battle of Los Altos de Chipe (Locumba). In the district of Sama and in Arica, the Peruvian soldiers and peasants defeated a Bolivian regiment in the so-called Battle of Los Altos de Chipe (Locumba). In the district of Sama and in Arica, the Peruvian soldiers and peasants defeated a Bolivian regiment in the so-called Battle of Los Altos de Chipe (Locumba). In the district of Sama and in Arica, the Peruvian soldiers and peasants defeated a Bolivian regiment in the so-called Battle of Los Altos de Chipe (Locumba). In the district of Sama and in Arica, the Peruvian soldiers and peasants defeated a Bolivian regiment in the so-called Battle of Los Altos de Chipe (Locumba). In the district of Sama and in Arica, the Peruvian soldiers and the Battle of Locumba) and the Peruvian soldiers are soldiers and the Battle of Locumba).
of Arica. In the battle of Tarapacá on 7 January 1842, Peruvian militias formed by the commander Juan Buendía defeated a detachment led by Bolivian colonel José María García, who died in the confrontation. Bolivian troops left Tacna, Arica and Tarapacá in February 1842, retreating towards Moquegua and Puno. [26] The battles of Motoni and
Orurillo forced the withdrawal of Bolivian forces occupying Peruvian territory and exposed Bolivia to the threat of counter-invasion. The Treaty of Puno was signed on 7 June 1842, ending the war. However, the climate of tension between Lima and La Paz would continue until 1847, when the signing of a Peace and Trade Treaty became effective. The
estimated population of the main three cities in 1843 was La Paz 300,000, Cochabamba 250,000 and Potosi 200,000.[27] A period of political and economic instability in the early-to-mid-19th century weakened Bolivia. In addition, during the War of the Pacific (1879-83), Chile occupied vast territories rich in natural resources south west of Bolivia,
including the Bolivian coast. Chile took control of today's Chuquicamata area, the adjoining rich salitre (saltpeter) fields, and the port of Antofagasta among other Bolivian territories. Since independence, Bolivia has lost over half of its territory to neighboring countries. [28] Through diplomatic channels in 1909, it lost the basin of the Madre de Dios
River and the territory of the Purus in the Amazon, yielding 250,000 km2 to Peru. [29] It also lost the state of Acre, in the Acre War, important because this region was known for its production of rubber. Peasants and the Bolivian army fought briefly but after a few victories, and facing the prospect of a total war against Brazil, it was forced to sign the
Treaty of Petrópolis in 1903, in which Bolivia lost this rich territory. Popular myth has it that Bolivian president Mariano Melgarejo (1864-71) traded the land for what he called "a magnificent white horse" and Acre was subsequently flooded by Brazilians, which ultimately led to confrontation and fear of war with Brazil.[citation needed] In the late
19th century, an increase in the world price of silver brought Bolivia relative prosperity and political stability. Early 20th century, tin replaced silver as the country's most important source of wealth. A succession of governments controlled
by the economic and social elite followed laissez-faire capitalist policies through the first 30 years of the 20th century.[30] Living conditions in the mines and in large estates having nearly feudal status, they had no
access to education, economic opportunity, and political participation. Bolivia's defeat by Paraguay in the Chaco War (1932-35), where Bolivia lost a great part of the Gran Chaco region in dispute, marked a turning-point.[31][32][33] The Revolutionary Nationalist Movement (MNR), the most historic political party, emerged as a broad-based party.
Denied its victory in the 1951 presidential elections, the MNR led a successful revolution in 1952. Under President Víctor Paz Estenssoro, the MNR, having strong popular pressure, introduced universal suffrage into his political platform and carried out a sweeping land-reform promoting rural education and nationalization of the country's largest tin
mines. Late 20th century Main article: History of Bolivia (1964-82) In 1971 Hugo Banzer Suárez, supported by the CIA, forcibly ousted President Torres in a coup. Twelve years of tumultuous rule left the MNR divided. In 1964, a military junta overthrew President Torres in a coup. Twelve years of tumultuous rule left the MNR divided. In 1964, a military junta overthrew President Torres in a coup.
Ortuño, a former member of the junta who was elected president in 1966, led to a succession of weak governments. Alarmed by the rising Popular Assembly and the increase in the popularity of President in 1971. He returned to the
presidency in 1997 through 2001. Juan José Torres, who had fled Bolivia, was kidnapped and assassinated in 1976 as part of Operation Condor, the U.S.-supported campaign of political repression by South American right-wing dictatorship in
the 1960s. The revolutionary leader Che Guevara was killed by a team of CIA officers and members of the Bolivian Army that captured and shot Guevara.[35] Rodriguez was a CIA officer on the team with the Bolivian Army that captured and shot Guevara.
soldier who pulled the trigger to aim carefully, to remain consistent with the Bolivian government had wanted Che in Panama, and "I could have tried to falsify the command to the troops, and got Che to Panama as the US government had wanted Che in Panama, and "I could have tried to falsify the command to the troops, and got Che to Panama as the US government had wanted Che in Panama, and "I could have tried to falsify the command to the troops, and got Che to Panama as the US government had wanted Che in Panama, and "I could have tried to falsify the command to the troops, and got Che to Panama as the US government had wanted Che in Panama, and "I could have tried to falsify the command to the troops, and got Che to Panama as the US government had wanted Che in Panama, and "I could have tried to falsify the command to the troops, and got Che to Panama as the US government had wanted Che in Panama, and "I could have tried to falsify the command to the troops, and got Che to Panama as the US government had wanted Che in Panama, and "I could have tried to falsify the command to the tried to falsi
said they had wanted", but that he had chosen to "let history run its course" as desired by Bolivia.[36] Elections in 1979 and 1981 were inconclusive and marked by fraud. There were coups d'état, counter-coups, and caretaker governments. In 1980, General Luis García Meza Tejada carried out a ruthless and violent coup d'état that did not have
popular support. He pacified the people by promising to remain in power only for one year. At the end of the year, he staged a televised rally to claim popular support and announced, "Bueno, me quedo", or, "All right; I'll stay [in office]."[37] After a military rebellion forced out Meza in 1981, three other military governments in 14 months struggled
with Bolivia's growing problems. Unrest forced the military to convoke the Congress, elected in 1980, and allow it to choose a new chief executive. In October 1982, Hernán Siles Zuazo again became president, 22 years after the end of his first term of office (1956-60). Democratic transition Main article: History of Bolivia (1982-present) In 1993,
Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada was elected president in alliance with the Tupac Katari Revolutionary Liberation Movement, which inspired indigenous-sensitive and multicultural-aware policies.[38] Sánchez de Lozada pursued an aggressive economic and social reform agenda. The most dramatic reform was privatization under the "capitalization"
program, under which investors, typically foreign, acquired 50% ownership and management control of public enterprises in return for agreed upon capital investments, [39][40] In 1993, Sanchez de Lozada introduced the Plan de Todos, which led to the decentralization of government, introduction of intercultural bilingual education, implementation
of agrarian legislation, and privatization of SOEs led to a neoliberal structuring [42] The reforms and economic restructuring structuring for the plan explicitly stated that Bolivian citizens would own a minimum of 51% of enterprises; under the plan explicitly stated that Bolivian citizens would own a minimum of 51% of enterprises; under the plan explicitly stated that Bolivian citizens would own a minimum of 51% of enterprises; under the plan explicitly stated that Bolivian citizens would own a minimum of 51% of enterprises; under the plan explicitly stated that Bolivian citizens would own a minimum of 51% of enterprises; under the plan explicitly stated that Bolivian citizens would own a minimum of 51% of enterprises.
were strongly opposed by certain segments of society, which instigated frequent and sometimes violent protests, particularly in La Paz and the Chapare coca-growing region, from 1994 through 1996. The indigenous population of the Andean region was not able to benefit from government reforms.[43] During this time, the umbrella labor-
organization of Bolivia, the Central Obrera Boliviana (COB), became increasingly unable to effectively challenge government policy. A teachers' strike in 1995 was defeated because the COB could not marshal the support of many of its members, including construction and factory workers. 1997-2002 General Banzer Presidency In the 1997 elections
General Hugo Banzer, leader of the Nationalist Democratic Action party (ADN) and former dictator (1971-78), won 22% of the vote, while the MNR candidate won 18%. At the outset of his government, President Banzer launched a policy of using special police-units to eradicate physically the illegal coca of the Chapare region. The MIR of Jaime Paz
Zamora remained a coalition-partner throughout the Banzer government, supporting this policy (called the Dignity Plan).[44] The Banzer government basically continued until about the third year of its term in office. After
that, regional, global and domestic factors contributed to a decline in economic growth. Financial crises in Argentina and Brazil, lower world prices for export commodities, and reduced employment in the coca sector depressed the Bolivian economy. The public also perceived a significant amount of public sector corruption. These factors contributed
to increasing social protests during the second half of Banzer's term. Between January 1999 and April 2000, large-scale protests erupted in Cochabamba, Bolivia's third largest city, in response to the privatisation of water resources by foreign companies and a subsequent doubling of water prices. On 6 August 2001, Banzer resigned from office after
being diagnosed with cancer. He died less than a year later. Vice President Jorge Fernando Quiroga Ramírez completed the final year of his term. 2002–2005 Sánchez de Lozada In the June 2002 national elections, former President Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada
(MNR) placed first with 22.5% of the vote, followed by coca-advocate and native peasant-leader Evo Morales (Movement Toward Socialism, MAS) with 20.9%. A July agreement between the MNR and the fourth-place MIR, which had again been led in the election by former President Jaime Paz Zamora, virtually ensured the election of Sánchez de
Lozada in the congressional run-off, and on 6 August he was sworn in for the second time. The MNR platform featured three overarching objectives: economic reactivation, and social inclusion. In 2003 the Bolivian gas conflict broke out. On 12 October 2003 the government imposed martial law in El Alto after 16
people were shot by the police and several dozen wounded in violent clashes. Faced with the option of resignation was accepted and his vice president, Carlos Mesa, invested, he left on a commercially scheduled flight for
the United States. The country's internal situation became unfavorable for such political action on the international stage. After a resurgence of gas protests in 2005, but his offer was refused by Congress. On 22 March 2005, after weeks of new street protests from organizations accusing Mesa of
bowing to U.S. corporate interests, Mesa again offered his resignation to Congress, which was accepted on 10 June. The chief justice of the Supreme Court, Eduardo Rodríguez, was sworn as interim president to succeed the outgoing Carlos Mesa. 2005–2019 Morales Presidency The neutrality of this section is disputed. Relevant discussion may be
found on the talk page. Please do not remove this message until conditions to do so are met. (September 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Former President, Evo Morales announced his intent to remove this template message) Former President, Evo Morales announced his intent to remove this template message) Former President, Evo Morales announced his intent to remove this message until conditions to do so are met. (September 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Former President, Evo Morales announced his intent to remove this message until conditions to do so are met. (September 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Former President, Evo Morales announced his intent to remove this message until conditions to do so are met. (September 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Former President, Evo Morales announced his intent to remove this message until conditions to do so are met.
nationalize Bolivian hydrocarbon assets following protests which demanded this action. [46] Fulfilling a campaign promise, on 6 August 2006, Morales opened the Bolivian Constitution aimed at giving more power to the indigenous majority. [47] In August 2007, a conflict which came to be known as The
Calancha Case arose in Sucre. [undue weight? - discuss] Local citizens demanded that an official discussion of the seat of government be included in the agenda of the full body of the Bolivian Constituent Assembly. The people of Sucre wanted to make Sucre the full capital of the country, including returning the executive and legislative branches to
the city, but the government rejected the demand as impractical. Three people died in the conflict and as many as 500 were wounded.[48] The result of the conflict was to include text in the constitution stating that the capital of Bolivia is officially Sucre, while leaving the executive and legislative branches in La Paz. In May 2008, Evo Morales was a
signatory to the UNASUR Constitutive Treaty of the Union of South American Nations. 2009 marked the creation of a new constitution allow a consecutive reelection of a president, but the new constitution allowed just for one reelection, starting the
dispute if Evo Morales was enabled to run for a second term arguing he was elected under the last constitution. This also won a two-thirds majority in both houses of the National Congress. [49] By the year 2013 after
being reelected under the new constitution, Evo Morales and his party attempt for a third term would be unconstitutional but the Bolivian Constitution, did not count towards his term limit.[50] This allowed Evo
Morales to run for a third term in 2014, and he was re-elected with 64.22% of the vote.[51] On 17 October 2015, Morales surpassed Andrés de Santa Cruz's nine years, eight months, and twenty-four days in office and became Bolivia's longest serving president.[52] During his third term, Evo Morales began to plan for a fourth, and the 2016 Bolivian
constitutional referendum asked voters to override the constitution and allow Evo Morales to run for an additional term in office. Morales narrowly lost the referendum,[53] however in 2017 his party then petitioned the Bolivian Constitutional Court to override the constitution on the basis that the American Convention on Human Rights made term
limits a human rights violation.[54] The Inter-American Court of Human Rights determined that term limits are not a human rights violation in 2018,[55][56] however, once again the Bolivian Constitutional Court ruled that Morales has the permission to run for a fourth term in the 2019 elections, and the permission was not retracted. "[...] the
country's highest court overruled the constitution, scrapping term limits altogether for every office. Morales can now run for a fourth term in 2019 – and for every election thereafter." described an article in The Guardian in 2017.[57] Interim government 2019-2020 See also: 2019 Bolivian general election and 2019 Bolivian political crisis The
neutrality of this article is disputed. Relevant discussion may be found on the talk page. Please do not remove this message until conditions to do so are met. (October 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this template message until conditions to do so are met.
had a lead of 46.86 percent to Mesa's 36.72, after 95.63 percent of tally sheets were counted.[58] The Transmisión de Resultados Electorales Preliminares (TREP) is a quick count process used in Latin America as a transparency measure in electoral processes that is meant to provide a preliminary results on election day, and its shutdown without
further explanation[citation needed] raised consternation among opposition politicians and certain election monitors.[59][60] Two days after the interruption, the official count showed Morales fractionally clearing the 10-point margin he needed to avoid a runoff election, with the final official tally counted as 47.08 percent to Mesa's 36.51 percent
starting a wave of protests and tension in the country. Amidst allegations of fraud perpetrated by the Morales government, widespread protests organized to dispute the election. On 10 November, the Organization of American States (OAS) released a preliminary report concluding several irregularities in the election, [61][62][63] though these
findings were heavily disputed.[64] The Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR) concluded that "it is very likely that Morales won the required 10 percentage point margin to win in the first round of the election on 20 October 2019."[65] David Rosnick, an economist for CEPR, showed that "it is very likely that Morales won the required 10 percentage point margin to win in the first round of the election on 20 October 2019."[65] David Rosnick, an economist for CEPR, showed that "it is very likely that Morales won the required 10 percentage point margin to win in the first round of the election on 20 October 2019."[65] David Rosnick, an economist for CEPR, showed that "it is very likely that Morales won the required 10 percentage point margin to win in the first round of the election on 20 October 2019."[65] David Rosnick, an economist for CEPR, showed that "it is very likely that Morales won the required 10 percentage point margin to win in the first round of the election on 20 October 2019."[65] David Rosnick, an economist for CEPR, showed that "it is very likely that Morales won the required 10 percentage point margin to win in the first round of the election on 20 October 2019."[65] David Rosnick, an economist for CEPR, showed that "it is very likely that Morales won the required 10 percentage point margin to win in the first round of the election on 20 October 2019.
data, which explained that the OAS had misused its own data when it ordered the time stamps on the tally sheets alphabetically rather than chronologically. [66] However, the OAS report, including the accusation that Bolivian
officials maintained hidden servers that could have permitted the alteration of results".[67] Additionally, observers from the European Union released a report with similar findings and conclusions as the OAS.[68][69] The tech security company hired by the TSE (under the Morales administration) to audit the elections, also stated that there were
multiple irregularities and violations of procedure and that "our function as an auditor security company is to declare everything that was found, and much of what was found supports the conclusion that the electoral process should be declared null and void".[70] The New York Times reported on 7 June 2020, that the OAS analysis immediately after
the 20 October election was flawed yet fuelled "a chain of events that changed the South American nation's history".[71][72][73] 2020 Bolivian general election, results by department Inauguration of Luis Arce and David Choquehuanca on 8 November 2020 After weeks of protests, Morales resigned on national television shortly after the Commander
in-Chief of the armed forces General Williams Kaliman had urged that he do so in order to restore "peace and stability".[74][75] Morales flew to Mexico and was granted asylum there, along with his vice president and several other members of his government.[76][77] Opposition Senator Jeanine Áñez's declared herself interim president, claiming
constitutional succession after the president, vice president and bot head of the legislature chambers. She was confirmed as interim president by the constitutional court who declared her succession to be constitutional and automatic. [78] [79] Morales, his supporters, the Governments of Mexico and Nicaragua, and other personalities argue the event
power.[80][81] International politicians, scholars and journalists are divided between describing the event as a coup or a spontaneous social uprising against an unconstitutional fourth-term.[82][83][84][85][86][87][88] Protests to reinstate Morales as president continued becoming highly violent: burning public buses and private houses, destroying
public infrastructure and pedestrians.[89][91][92][93] The protests were met with more violence by security forces against Morales supporters after Añez exempted police and military from criminal responsibility in operations for "the restoration of order and public stability".[94][95] In April 2020, the interim government took out a loan of more
that $327 million from the International Monetary Fund in order to meet the country's needs during the elections were scheduled for 3 May 2020.[97] In response to the Coving the elections were scheduled for 3 May 2020.[97] In response to the Coving the elections were scheduled for 3 May 2020.[97] In response to the Coving the elections were scheduled for 3 May 2020.[97] In response to the Coving the elections were scheduled for 3 May 2020.[97] In response to the Coving the elections were scheduled for 3 May 2020.[97] In response to the Coving the elections were scheduled for 3 May 2020.[97] In response to the Coving the elections were scheduled for 3 May 2020.[97] In response to the Coving the elections were scheduled for 3 May 2020.[97] In response to the Coving the elections were scheduled for 3 May 2020.[97] In response to the Coving the elections were scheduled for 3 May 2020.[97] In response to the Coving the elections were scheduled for 3 May 2020.[97] In response to the Election that the election is the election of 
delay only. A date for the new election was delayed twice more, in the face of massive protests and violence. [98][99][100] The final proposed date for the elections was 18 October 2020. [101] Observers from the OAS, UNIORE, and the UN all reported that they found no fraudulent actions in the 2020 elections. [102] The general election had a record
voter turnout of 88.4% and ended in a landslide win for MAS which took 55.1% of the votes compared to 28.8% for centrist former president Carlos Mesa. Both Mesa and Añez conceded defeat. "I congratulate the winners and I ask them to govern thinking in Bolivia and in our democracy," Añez said on Twitter.[103][104] Government of Luis Arce:
2020 - In February 2021, the Arce government returned an amount of around $351 million to the IMF. This comprised a loan of $327 million taken out by the interim government in April 2020 and interest of around $24 million. The government in April 2020 and interest of around $251 million to the IMF. This comprised a loan of $327 million taken out by the interim government in April 2020 and interest of around $24 million.
the loan were unacceptable. [96] Geography Main article: Geography of Bolivia Satellite image of Bolivia Satellite image of Bolivia Satellite image of Bolivia Solivia Satellite image of Bolivia Satellite image 
fields and mud lakes, has indeed no geysers but rather holes that emit pressurized steam up to 50 metres high. Bolivia is located in the central zone of 1,098,581 square kilometres (424,164 sq mi), Bolivia is the world's 28th-largest country, and the fifth largest country in
South America,[105] extending from the Central Andes through part of the Gran Chaco, Pantanal and as far as the Amazon. The geographic center of the country is the so-called Puerto Estrella ("Star Port") on the Río Grande, in Nuflo de Chávez Province, Santa Cruz Department. The geography of the country exhibits a great variety of terrain and
climates. Bolivia has a high level of biodiversity, [106] considered one of the greatest in the world, as well as several ecoregions with ecological sub-units such as the Altiplano, tropical savanna. [citation needed] These areas feature enormous variations in
altitude, from an elevation of 6,542 metres (21,463 ft) above sea level in Nevado Sajama to nearly 70 metres (230 ft) along the Paraguay River. Although a country of great geographic diversity, Bolivia has remained a landlocked country since the War of the Pacific. Puerto Suárez, San Matías and Puerto Quijarro are located in the Bolivian Pantanal
Bolivia can be divided into three physiographic regions: The Andean region in the southwest spans 28% of the national territory, extending over 307,603 square kilometres (118,766 sq mi). This area is located above 3,000 metres (9,800 ft) altitude and is located between two big Andean chains, the Cordillera Occidental ("Western Range") and the
Cordillera Central ("Central Range"), with some of the highest spots in the Americas such as the Nevado Sajama, with an altitude of 6,542 metres (21,201 ft). Also located in the Cordillera Central is Lake Titicaca, the highest commercially navigable lake in the world and the largest lake in South America
[107] the lake is shared with Peru. Also in this region are the Altiplano and the Salar de Uyuni, which is the largest salt flat in the world and an important source of lithium. The Sub-Andean region in the center and south of the country is an intermediate region between the Altiplano and the eastern llanos (plain); this region comprises 13% of the
territory of Bolivia, extending over 142,815 km2 (55,141 sq mi), and encompassing the Bolivian valleys and the Yungas region. It is distinguished by its farming activities and its temperate climate. The Llanos region in the north of the Cordillera Central
and extends from the Andean foothills to the Paraguay River. It is a region of flat land and small plateaus, all covered by extensive rain forests containing enormous biodiversity. The region is below 400 metres (1,300 ft) above sea level. Bolivia has three drainage basins: The first is the Amazon Basin, also called the North Basin (724,000 km2)
(280,000 sq mi)/66% of the territory). The rivers of this basin generally have big meanders which form lakes such as Murillo Lake in Pando Department. The main Bolivian tributary to the Amazon basin is the Mamoré River, 1,113 km (692 mi) in length and the
second most important river of the Country. The Beni River, along with the Madeira River, along with the Madeira River, the Abuna River, the Abuna River, the Abuna River, the Suaporé River, and the Guaporé River. The most important lakes are
Rogaguado Lake, Rogagua Lake, and Jara Lake. The second is the Río de la Plata Basin, also called the South Basin (229,500 km2 (88,600 sq mi)/21% of the territory). The tributaries in this basin are in general less abundant than the ones forming the Amazon Basin. The Rio de la Plata Basin is mainly formed by the Paraguay River, Pilcomayo River,
and Bermejo River. The most important lakes are Uberaba Lake and Mandioré Lake, both located in the Bolivian marshland. The third basin is the Central Basin, which is an endorheic basin (145,081 square kilometres (56,016 sq mi)/13% of the territory). The Altiplano has large numbers of lakes and rivers that do not run into any ocean because they
are enclosed by the Andean mountains. The most important river is the Desaguadero River, with a length of 436 km (271 mi), the longest river of the Altiplano; it begins in Lake Titicaca, Lake Poopó, the Desaguadero River, and great salt flats, including
the Salar de Uyuni and Coipasa Lake. Geology Mean annual precipitation in Bolivia (108) Bolivia map of Köppen climate classification. [109] The geology of Bolivia comprises a variety of different lithologies as well as tectonic and sedimentary environments. On a synoptic scale, geological units coincide with topographical units. Most elementally, the
country is divided into a mountainous western area affected by the subduction processes in the Pacific and an eastern lowlands of stable platforms and shields. Climate Chacaltaya Ski Resort, La Paz Department The climate in the
western Andes. The summers are warm, humid in the east and dry in the west, with rains that often modify temperatures, humidity, winds, atmospheric pressure and evaporation, yielding very different climates in different areas. When the climates in different areas. When the climates in different areas.
Winters are very cold in the west, and it snows in the mountain ranges, while in the western regions, windy days are more common. The autumn is dry in the non-tropical regions. Llanos. A humid tropical climate with an average temperature of 25 °C (77 °F). The wind coming from the Amazon rainforest causes significant rainfall. In May, there is low
precipitation because of dry winds, and most days have clear skies. Even so, winds from the south, called surazos, can bring cooler temperatures lasting several days. Altiplano. Desert-Polar climates, with strong and cold winds. The average temperatures from 15 to 20 °C. At night, temperatures descend drastically to slightly above 0 °C, while
during the day, the weather is dry and solar radiation is high. Ground frosts occur every month, and snow is frequent. Valleys and Yungas. Temperate climate. The humid northeastern winds are pushed to the mountains, making this region very humid and rainy. Temperatures are cooler at higher elevations. Snow occurs at altitudes of 2,000 metres
(6,600 ft). Chaco. Subtropical semi-arid climate. Rainy and humid in January and the rest of the year, with warm days and cold nights. Issues with climate change Bolivia is especially vulnerable to the negative consequences of climate change. Twenty percent of the world's tropical glaciers are located within the country,[112] and are more sensitive to
change in temperature due to the tropical climate they are located in. Temperatures in the Andes increased by 0.1 °C per decade from 1980 to 2005),[113] causing glaciers to recede at an accelerated pace and create unforeseen water shortages in Andean
agricultural towns. Farmers have taken to temporary city jobs when there is poor yield for their crops, while others have started permanently leaving the agricultural sector and are migrating to nearby towns for other forms of work;[114] some view these migrating to nearby towns for other forms of work;[114] some view these migrating to nearby towns for other forms of work;[114] some view these migrating to nearby towns for other forms of work;[115] Cities that are neighbouring
agricultural land, like El Alto, face the challenge of providing services to the influx of new migrants; because there is no alternative water source, the city's water source, the city's water source is now being constricted. Bolivia's government and other agencies have acknowledged the need to instill new policies battling the effects of climate change. The World Bank has
provided funding through the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) and are using the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR II) to construct new irrigation systems, protect riverbanks and basins, and work on building water resources with the help of indigenous communities.[116] Bolivia has also implemented the Bolivian Strategy on Climate Change
which is based on taking action in these four areas: Promoting clean development in Bolivia by introducing technological changes in the agriculture, forestry, and industrial sectors, aimed to reduce GHG emissions with a positive impact on development. Contributing to carbon management in forests, wetlands and other managed natural ecosystems.
Increasing effectiveness in energy supply and use to mitigate effects of GHG emissions and risk of contingencies. Focus on increased and efficient observations, and understanding of environmental changes in Bolivia Bolivia,
with an enormous variety of organisms and ecosystems, is part of the "Like-Minded Megadiverse Countries".[118] Bolivia's variable altitudes, ranging from 90-6,542 metres (295-21,463 ft) above sea level, allow for a vast biologic diversity. The territory of Bolivia comprises four types of biomes, 32 ecological regions, and 199 ecosystems. Within this this thin this comprises four types of biomes, 32 ecological regions, and 199 ecosystems.
geographic area there are several natural parks and reserves such as the Noel Kempff Mercado National Park, the Eduardo Avaroa Andean Fauna National Park, the Eduardo Avaroa National Park, the Eduardo Avaroa Andean Fauna National Park, the Eduardo Avaroa National Park, the Eduardo Ava
species of seed plants, including over 1,200 species of fern, 1,500 species of fern, 1,500 species of fern, 1,500 species of fern, 2,000 
palm. Bolivia also naturally produces over 4,000 kinds of potatoes. The country had a 2018 Forest Landscape Integrity Index mean score of 8.47/10, ranking it 21st globally out of 172 countries. [119] Bolivia has more than 2,900 animal species, including 398 mammals, over 1,400 birds (about 14% of birds known in the world, being the sixth most
diverse country in terms of bird species)[120][unreliable source?], 204 amphibians, 277 reptiles, and 635 fish, all fresh water fish as Bolivia is a landlocked country. In addition, there are more than 3,000 types of butterfly, and more than 60 domestic animals. In 2020 a new species of snake, the Mountain Fer-De-Lance Viper, was discovered in Bolivia
[121] Bolivia has gained global attention for its 'Law of the Rights of Bolivia and Foreign relations of Bolivia and Foreign relatio
 elected governments since 1982; prior to that, it was governed by various dictatorships. Presidents Hernán Siles Zuazo (1982-85) and Victor Paz Estenssoro (1985-89) began a tradition of ceding power peacefully which has continued, although three presidents have stepped down in the face of extraordinary circumstances: Gonzalo Sánchez de
Lozada in 2003, Carlos Mesa in 2005, and Evo Morales in 2019. Bolivia's multiparty democracy has seen a wide variety of parties in the presidency and parliament, although the Revolutionary Nationalist Movement, Nationalist Democratic Action, and the Revolutionary Nationalist Movement, 
senior governmental positions were vacated following the resignation of Evo Morales and his government. On 13 November 2019, Jeanine Añez, a former senator representing Beni, declared herself acting President of Bolivia. Luis Arce was elected on 23 October 2020; he took office as president on 8 November 2020. The constitution, drafted in
2006-07 and approved in 2009, provides for balanced executive, legislative, judicial, and electoral powers, as well as several levels of autonomy. The traditionally strong executive branch tends to overshadow the Congress, whose role is generally limited to debating and approving legislation initiated by the executive. The judiciary, consisting of the
Supreme Court and departmental and lower courts, has long been riddled with corruption and inefficiency. Through revisions to the constitution in 1994, and subsequent laws, the government has initiated potentially far-reaching reforms in the judicial system as well as increasing decentralizing powers to departments, municipalities, and indigenous
territories. The executive branch is headed by a president and vice president, and consists of a variable number (currently, 20) of government ministries. The president is elected to a five-year term by popular vote, and governs from the President is elected to a five-year term by popular vote, and governs from the President is elected to a five-year term by popular vote, and governs from the President is elected to a five-year term by popular vote, and governs from the President is elected to a five-year term by popular vote, and governs from the President is elected to a five-year term by popular vote, and governs from the President is elected to a five-year term by popular vote, and governs from the President is elected to a five-year term by popular vote, and governs from the President is elected to a five-year term by popular vote, and governs from the President is elected to a five-year term by popular vote, and governs from the President is elected to a five-year term by popular vote, and governs from the President is elected to a five-year term by popular vote, and governs from the President is elected to a five-year term by popular vote, and governs from the President is elected to a five-year term by popular vote, and governs from the President is elected to a five-year term by popular vote, and governs from the President is elected to a five-year term by popular vote, and governs from the President is elected to a five-year term by popular vote, and governs from the President is elected to a five-year term by popular vote, and governs from the President is elected to a five-year term by popular vote, and governs from the President is elected to a five-year term by popular vote, and governs from the President is elected to a five-year term by popular vote, and governs from the President is elected to a five-year term by popular vote, and governs from the President is elected to a five-year term by popular vote and governs from the President is elected to a five-year term by popular vote and governs fr
receives an absolute majority of the popular vote or more than 40% of the vote with an advantage of more than 10% over the second-place finisher, a run-off is to be held among the two candidates most voted. [123] The Asamblea Legislativa Plurinacional (Plurinational Legislative Assembly or National Congress) has two chambers. The Cámara de
Diputados (Chamber of Deputies) has 130 members elected to five-year terms, 63 from single-member districts (circunscripciones), 60 by proportional representation, and seven by the minority indigenous peoples of seven departments. The Cámara de Senadores (Chamber of Senators) has 36 members (four per department). Members of the
Assembly are elected to five-year terms. The body has its headquarters on the Plaza Murillo in La Paz, but also holds honorary sessions elsewhere in Bolivia. The Vice President serves as titular head of the combined Assembly. The Supreme Court Building in the capital of Bolivia, Sucre The judiciary consists of the Supreme Court of Justice, the
Plurinational Constitutional Court, the Judiciary Council, Agrarian and Environmental Court, and District (departmental) and lower courts. In October 2011, Bolivia held its first judiciary Council, Agrarian and Environmental Court, and District (departmental) and lower courts. In October 2011, Bolivia held its first judiciary Council, Agrarian and Environmental Court, and District (departmental) and lower courts.
branch of government which replaced the National Electoral Court, the nine Departmental Electoral Court. Its
operations are mandated by the Constitution and regulated by the Electoral Regime Law (Law 026, passed 2010). The Organ's first elections were the country's first judicial election in October 2011, and five municipal special elections were the country's first judicial election in October 2011.
government. La Plata (now Sucre) was proclaimed the provisional capital of the newly independent Alto Perú (later, Bolivia, and renaming it in honor of the revolutionary leader Antonio José de Sucre.[125] The Bolivian
seat of government moved to La Paz at the start of the twentieth century as a consequence of Sucre's relative remoteness from economic activity after the decline of Potosí and its silver industry and of the Liberal Party in the War of 1899. The 2009 Constitution assigns the role of national capital to Sucre, not referring to La Paz in the text.[123] In
addition to being the constitutional capital, the Supreme Court of Bolivia is located in Sucre, making it the judicial capital. Nonetheless, the Palacio Quemado (the Presidential Palace and seat of Bolivian executive power) is located in La Paz, as are the National Congress and Plurinational Electoral Organ. La Paz thus continues to be the seat of
government. Law and crime Main article: Crime in Bolivia There are 54 prisons in Bolivia, which incarcerate around 8,700 people as of 2010[update]. The prisons are managed by the Penitentiary Regime Directorate (Spanish: Dirección de Régimen Penintenciario).
Foreign relations Main article: Foreign relations of Bolivia, Cuba and El Salvador greet Nicolás Maduro's second inauguration in Caracas on 10 January 2019 Despite losing its maritime coast, the so-called Litoral Department, after the War of the Pacific, Bolivia has historically maintained, as a state policy, a maritime
claim to that part of Chile; the claim asks for sovereign access to the Pacific Ocean and its maritime space. The issue has also been presented before the Organization of American States; in 1979, the OAS passed the 426 Resolution,[127] which declared that the Bolivian problem is a hemispheric problem. On 4 April 1884, a truce was signed with
Chile, whereby Chile gave facilities of access to Bolivian products through Antofagasta, and freed the payment of export rights in the port of Arica. In October 1904, the Treaty of Peace and Friendship was signed, and Chile agreed to build a railway between Arica and La Paz, to improve access of Bolivian products to the ports. The Special Economical
Zone for Bolivia in Ilo (ZEEBI) is a special economic area of 5 kilometres (3.1 miles) of maritime coast, and a total extension of 358 hectares (880 acres), called Mar Bolivia may maintain a free port near Ilo, Peru under its administration and operation[128][unreliable source?] for a period of 99 years starting in 1992; once
that time has passed, all the construction and territory revert to the Peruvian government. Since 1964, Bolivia has had its own port facilities in the Bolivian Free Port in Rosario, Argentina. This port is located on the Paraná River, which is directly connected to the Atlantic Ocean. The dispute with Chile was taken to the International Court of Justice.
The court ruled in support of the Chilean position, and declared that although Chile may have held talks about a Bolivian corridor to the sea, the country was not required to negotiate one or to surrender its territory.[129] Military The Bolivian military comprises three branches: Ejército (Army), Naval (Navy) and Fuerza Aérea (Air Force). The legal
age for voluntary admissions is 18; however, when numbers are small the government in the past has recruited people as young as 14.[3] The tour of duty is generally 12 months. The Bolivian army has around 31,500 men. There are six military regions (regiones militares—RMs) in the army. The army is organized into ten divisions. Although it is
landlocked Bolivia keeps a navy. The Bolivian Air Force (Fuerza Aérea Boliviana in Spanish) is a naval force about 5,000 strong in 2008.[130] The Bolivian Air Force (Fuerza Aérea Boliviana or 'FAB') has nine air bases, located at La Paz, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Puerto Suárez, Tarija, Villamontes, Cobija, Riberalta, and Roboré. In 2018, Boliviana in Spanish) is a naval force (Fuerza Aérea Boliviana in Spanish) is a naval force (Fuerza Aérea Boliviana).
signed the UN treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.[131][132] The Bolivia, Provinces of Bolivia, Municipalities of Bolivia, Administrative divisions Main articles: Departments of Bolivia, Provinces of Bolivia, Pr
Beni, Oruro, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Potosí, Chuquisaca, Tarija. According to what is established by the Bolivian Political Constitution, the Law of Autonomy, the transfer and distribution of direct competences between the central government and the
autonomous entities.[134] There are four levels of decentralization: Departmental government, constituted by the Departmental Assembly, with rights over the legislation of the municipality. The
mayor is chosen by universal suffrage. Regional government, formed by a Regional Assembly. Original indigenous government, self-government, se
Cobija Territorial division of Bolivia 2 La Paz La Paz 3 Beni Trinidad 4 Oruro Oruro 5 Cochabamba 6 Santa Cruz de la Sierra 7 Potosí Potosí 8 Chuquisaca Sucre 9 Tarija Tarija Economy Main article: Economy of Bolivia Graphical depiction of Bolivia's product exports in 28 color-coded categories La Paz (up) and Santa Cruz de la Sierra 7 Potosí Potosí 8 Chuquisaca Sucre 9 Tarija Tarija Economy Main article: Economy of Bolivia Graphical depiction of Bolivia's product exports in 28 color-coded categories La Paz (up) and Santa Cruz de la Sierra 7 Potosí Potosí 8 Chuquisaca Sucre 9 Tarija Tarija Economy Main article: Economy of Bolivia Cruz de la Sierra 7 Potosí Potosí 8 Chuquisaca Sucre 9 Tarija Tarija Economy Main article: Economy of Bolivia Cruz de la Sierra 7 Potosí Potosí 8 Chuquisaca Sucre 9 Tarija Tarija Economy Main article: Economy of Bolivia Cruz de la Sierra 7 Potosí Potosí 8 Chuquisaca Sucre 9 Tarija Tarija Economy Main article: Economy of Bolivia Cruz de la Sierra 7 Potosí Potosí 8 Chuquisaca Sucre 9 Tarija Tarija Economy Main article: Economy Main article: Economy of Bolivia Cruz de la Sierra 7 Potosí 9 Cochabamba Cruz de la Sierra 8 Cruz de 
(middle) are the main financial centers of Bolivia. Young miners at work in Potosí (down). Bolivia's estimated 2012 gross domestic product (GDP) totaled $27.43 billion at official exchange rate and $56.14 billion at purchasing power parity. Despite a series of mostly political setbacks, between 2006 and 2009 the Morales administration has spurred
growth higher than at any point in the preceding 30 years. The growth was accompanied by a moderate decrease in inequality.[135] Under Morales averaged 5 percent a year, and in 2014 only Panama and the Dominican Republic performed better in all
of Latin America.[136] Bolivia's nominal GDP increased from 11.5 billion in 2016 to 41 billion in 2016 boasted the highest proportional rate of financial reserves of any nation in the world, with Bolivia's rainy day fund totaling some US$15 billion or nearly two-thirds of total annual GDP, up from a fifth of GDP in 2005. Even the
IMF was impressed by Morales' fiscal prudence. [136] A major blow to the Bolivia has implemented a far-reaching program of
macroeconomic stabilization and structural reform aimed at maintaining price stability, creating conditions for sustained growth, and alleviating scarcity. A major reform of the customs service has significantly improved transparency in this area. Parallel legislative reforms have locked into place market-liberal policies, especially in the hydrocarbon
and telecommunication sectors, that have encouraged private investment. Foreign investors are accorded national treatment. [139] In April 2000, Hugo Banzer, the former president of Bolivia, signed a contract with Aguas del Tunari, a private consortium, to operate and improve the water supply in Bolivia, signed a contract with Aguas del Tunari, a private consortium, to operate and improve the water supply in Bolivia, signed a contract with Aguas del Tunari, a private consortium, to operate and improve the water supply in Bolivia, signed a contract with Aguas del Tunari, a private consortium, to operate and improve the water supply in Bolivia, signed a contract with Aguas del Tunari, a private consortium, to operate and improve the water supply in Bolivia in the supply in the supply in the supply in Bolivia in the supply in 
thereafter, the company tripled the water rates in that city, an action which resulted in protests and growing national unrest over the state of the economy, the Bolivian government was forced to withdraw the water contract.
Bolivia has the second largest natural gas reserves in South America.[142] The government has a long-term sales agreement to sell natural gas to Brazil through 2019. The government has a long-term sales agreement to sell natural gas to Brazil through 2019. The government has a long-term sales agreement to sell natural gas to Brazil through 2019. The government has a long-term sales agreement to sell natural gas to Brazil through 2019. The government has a long-term sales agreement to sell natural gas to Brazil through 2019. The government has a long-term sales agreement to sell natural gas to Brazil through 2019. The government has a long-term sales agreement to sell natural gas to Brazil through 2019.
50%-70% of world reserves. However, to mine for it would involve disturbing the country's salt flats (called Salar de Uyuni), an important natural landscape to meet the rising world demand for lithium.[143] On the other hand, sustainable
extraction of lithium is attempted by the government. This project is carried out by the public company "Recursos Evaporíticos" subsidiary of COMIBOL. It is thought that due to the importance of lithium for batteries for electric yenix, Bolivia
could be strengthened geopolitically. However, this perspective has also been criticized for underestimating the power of economic incentives for expanded production in other parts of the world.[144] Once Bolivia's government depended heavily on foreign assistance to finance development projects and to pay the public staff. At the end of 2002, the
government owed $4.5 billion to its foreign creditors, with $1.6 billion of this amount owed to other governments and most of the balance owed to multilateral development banks. Most payments to other governments have been rescheduled on several occasions since 1987 through the Paris Club mechanism. External creditors have been willing to do
this because the Bolivian government has generally achieved the monetary and fiscal targets set by IMF programs since 1987, though economic crises have undercut Bolivia's normally good record. However, by 2013 the foreign assistance is just a fraction of the government budget thanks to tax collection mainly from the profitable exports to Brazil
and Argentina of natural gas. Foreign-exchange reserves The amount in reserve currencies and gold held by Bolivia's Central Bank advanced from 1.085 billion US dollars in 2014 under Evo Morales' government. Foreign-exchange reserves 2000-2014 (MM US$) [145]
Fuente: Banco Central de Bolivia, Gráfica elaborada por: Wikipedia. Tourism in Bolivia Salar de Uyuni, one of the most visited places include
Nevado Sajama, Torotoro National Park, Madidi National Park, Tiwanaku and the city of La Paz. The best known of the various festivals found in the country is the "Carnaval de Oruro", which was among the first 19 "Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity", as proclaimed by UNESCO in May 2001.[148] Transport Main article:
Transport in Bolivia Roads Bolivia's Yungas Road was called the "world's most dangerous road" by the Inter-American Development Bank, called (El Camino de la Muerte) in Spanish.[149] The northern portion of the road, much of it unpaved and without quardrails, was cut into the Cordillera Oriental Mountain in the 1930s. The fall from the narrow
12 feet (3.7 m) path is as much as 2,000 feet (610 m) in some places and due to the humid weather from the Amazon there are often poor conditions like mudslides and falling rocks. [150] Each year over 25,000 bikers cycle along the 40 miles (64 km) road. In 2018, an Israeli woman was killed by a falling rock while cycling on the road. [151] The Apolo
road goes deep into La Paz. Roads in this area were originally built to allow access to mines located near Charazani. Other noteworthy roads run to Coroico, Sorata, the Zongo Valley (Illimani mountain), and along the Cochabamba highway (carretera).[152] According to researchers with the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR),
Bolivia's road network was still underdeveloped as of 2014. In lowland areas of Bolivia there is less than 2,000 kilometres (2,000,000 m) of paved road. There have been some recent investments; animal husbandry has expanded in Guayaramerín, which might be due to a new road connecting Guayaramerín with Trinidad.[153] Air traffic See also: List
of airlines of Bolivia and List of airports in Bolivia Bolivia Boliviana de Aviación (BoA) is a state-owned company and the country's largest airline. Two BoA Boeing 737-300s parked at Jorge Wilstermann International Airport. The General Directorate of Civil Aeronautics (Dirección General de Aeronautica Civil—DGAC) formerly part of the FAB, administers a
civil aeronautics school called the National Institute of Civil Aeronautics (Institute Nacional de Aeronautics (Institute Nacionautics (Institute Nacional de Aeronautics (Institute Nacional d
Air Force), operating passenger services to remote towns and communities in the North and Northeast of Bolivia. TAM (a.k.a. TAM Group 71) has been a part of the FAB since 1945. The airline company has suspended its operations since 23 September 2019.[154] Boliviana de Aviación, often referred to as simply BoA, is the flag carrier airline of
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Bolivia and is wholly owned by the country's government.[155] A private airline serving Air Transport Management (Gerencia de Transportes Aéreos) and is headed by an FAB of stop in Panama. The three largest, and main international airports in Bolivia are El Alto Railways in Bolivia (interactive map) — Routes with passenger traffic — Routes in use by China, named Túpac Katari 1.[158] In 2015, it was announced that electrical power a	general. TAB, a charter heavy cargo airline, links Bolivia wit International Airport in La Paz, Viru Viru International Airpo able state Unusable or dismantled routes Bolivia poss dvancements include a planned \$300 million nuclear reacto	h most countries of the Western Hemisphere; its in ort in Santa Cruz, and Jorge Wilstermann Internation sesses an extensive but aged rail system, all in 1000 r developed by the Russian nuclear company Rosat	ventory includes a fleet of Hercules C130 aircraft and Airport in Cochabamba. There are regional and mm gauge, consisting of two disconnected networs. [159] Water supply and sanitation Main articles.	t. TAB is headquartered adjacent to El Alto International hirports in other cities that connect to these three hubs.[yorks. Technology Bolivia owns a communications satelli le: Water supply and sanitation in Bolivia Bolivia's drinki	l Airport. TAB flies to Miami and Houston, with a 157] Railways See also: Rail transport in Bolivia te which was offshored/outsourced and launcheding water and sanitation coverage has greatly
improved since 1990 due to a considerable increase in sectoral investment. However, the two of the three largest cities – Cochabamba and La Paz/El Alto – were prematurely endowithin the sector. Increasing coverage requires a substantial increase of investment final indigenous customs; "technical and institutional difficulties in the design and implement water due to climate change; pollution and a lack of integrated water resources manage Demographics Main article: Demographics of Bolivia Population[162][163] Year Million	ed in 2000 and 2006 respectively. The country's second larg incing. According to the government the main problems in thation of projects"; a lack of capacity to operate and maintain ment; and the lack of policies and programs for the reuse of	rest city, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, manages its own the sector are low access to sanitation throughout the infrastructure; an institutional framework that is wastewater.[160] Only 27% of the population has	water and sanitation system relatively successful ne country; low access to water in rural areas; in "not consistent with the political change in the co access to improved sanitation, 80 to 88% has acc	ly by way of cooperatives. The government of Evo Moral sufficient and ineffective investments; a low visibility of country"; "ambiguities in the social participation schemes ess to improved water sources. Coverage in urban areas	es intends to strengthen citizen participation community service providers; a lack of respect of "; a reduction in the quantity and quality of s is bigger than in rural ones.[161]
and 4,150,475 were women) in 2001 to 10,059,856 in 2012.[164] In the last fifty years the Some 67.49% of Bolivians live in urban areas, while the remaining 32.51% in rural areas percentage is held by the departments of Cochabamba and Chuquisaca, while in the Llands region. Bolivia has a young population. According to the 2011 census, 59% of the are 86%, 12.5%, and 1.5%, in individuals from La Paz and 76.8%, 21.4%, and 1.8% in individuals from La Paz and 76.8%, 21.4%, and 1.8% in individuals from La Paz and 76.8%, 21.4%, and 1.8% in individuals from La Paz and 76.8%, 21.4%, and 1.8% in individuals from La Paz and 76.8%, 21.4%, and 1.8% in individuals from La Paz and 76.8%, 21.4%, and 1.8% in individuals from La Paz and 76.8%, 21.4%, and 1.8% in individuals from La Paz and 76.8%, 21.4%, and 1.8% in individuals from La Paz and 76.8%, 21.4%, and 1.8% in individuals from La Paz and 76.8%, 21.4%, and 1.8% in individuals from La Paz and 76.8%, 21.4%, and 1.8% in individuals from La Paz and 76.8%, 21.4%, and 1.8% in individuals from La Paz and 76.8%, 21.4%, and 21.8% in individuals from La Paz and 76.8%, 21.4%, and 21.8% in individuals from La Paz and 76.8%, 21.4%, and 21.8% in individuals from La Paz and 76.8%, 21.4%, and 21.8% in individuals from La Paz and 76.8%, 21.4%, and 21.8% in individuals from La Paz and 76.8%, 21.4%, and 21.8% in individuals from La Paz and 76.8%, 21.4%, and 21.8% in individuals from La Paz and 76.8% in individu	the Bolivian population has tripled, reaching a population gross. The most part of the population (70%) is concentrated in the nos region by Santa Cruz and Beni. At national level, the population is between 15 and 59 years old, 39% is less that dividuals from Chuquisaca; respectively.[165] Ethnic and reconstructions.	bowth rate of 2.25%. The growth of the population in the departments of La Paz, Santa Cruz and Cochaba pulation density is 8.49, with variations marked beto 15 years old. Almost 60% of the population is you cial classifications Danza de los macheteros, typica	the inter-census periods (1950-1976 and 1976- mba. In the Andean Altiplano region the department ween 0.8 (Pando Department) and 26.2 (Cochaba nger than 25 years of age. Genetics According to I dance from San Ignacio de Moxos, Bolivia Ayma	1992) was approximately 2.05%, while between the last ments of La Paz and Oruro hold the largest percentage of amba Department). The largest population center is local a genetic study done on Bolivians, average values of Naura man, near Lake Titicaca, Bolivia The vast majority of	period, 1992-2001, it reached 2.74% annually. f population, in the valley region the largest ted in the so-called "central axis" and in the tive American, European and African ancestry Bolivians are mestizo (with the indigenous
component higher than the European one), although the government has not included the based on the wording of the ethnicity question and the available response choices. For exthroughout the entire country and make up 26% of the Bolivian population, with the present Amerindian) at 68%, indigenous at 20%, white at 5%, cholo at 2%, black at 1%, other largest cities: La Paz, Santa Cruz de la Sierra and Cochabamba, but as well in some min	example, the 2001 census did not provide the racial category dominantly mestizo departments being Beni, Santa Cruz, an er at 4%, while 2% were unspecified; 44% attributed themse or cities like Tarija and Sucre. The ancestry of whites and the	y "mestizo" as a response choice, resulting in a much d Tarija. Most people assume their mestizo identity lives to some indigenous group, predominantly the ne white ancestry of mestizos lies within Europe an	h higher proportion of respondents identifying the while at the same time identifying themselves we linguistic categories of Quechuas or Aymaras.[3] d the Middle East, most notably Spain, Italy, Germann and the Middle East, most notably Spain, Italy, Germann and the Middle East, most notably Spain, Italy, Germann and the Middle East, most notably Spain, Italy, Germann and the Middle East, most notably Spain, Italy, Germann and Middle East, Mid	nemselves as belonging to one of the available indigenous rith one or more indigenous cultures. A 2018 estimate of White Bolivians comprised about 14% of the population many, Croatia, Lebanon and Syria. In the Santa Cruz De	s ethnicity choices. Mestizos are distributed racial classification put mestizo (mixed white in 2006, and are usually concentrated in the partment, there are several dozen colonies of
German-speaking Mennonites from Russia totaling around 40,000 inhabitants (as of 201 There are also important communities of Japanese (14,000[169]) and Lebanese (12,900[the western departments of La Paz, Potosí, Oruro, Cochabamba and Chuquisaca. There a Portugal, as well as from other countries of the Americas, as Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Co German ethnic origins.[171][172] Indigenous peoples The Indigenous peoples of Bolivia Department, the Amazon Basin areas of northern La Paz Department, and the lowland department.	170]). Indigenous peoples, also called "originarios" ("native' also are ethnic populations in the east, composed of the Chielombia, Cuba, Ecuador, the United States, Paraguay, Peru, can be divided into two categories of ethnic groups: the Andrews	' or "original") and less frequently, Amerindians, co quitano, Chané, Guaraní and Moxos, among others, Mexico and Venezuela, among others. There are im deans, who are located in the Andean Altiplano and	uld be categorized by geographic area, such as A who inhabit the departments of Santa Cruz, Ben portant Peruvian colonies in La Paz, El Alto and the valley region; and the lowland groups, who i	andean, like the Aymaras and Quechuas (who formed the i, Tarija and Pando. There are small numbers of Europe Santa Cruz de la Sierra. There are around 140,000 Men nhabit the warm regions of central and eastern Bolivia, i	e ancient Inca Empire), who are concentrated in an citizens from Germany, France, Italy and nonites in Bolivia of Friesian, Flemish and including the valleys of Cochabamba
ethnicities Aymara people. They live on the high plateau of the departments of La Paz, O Quechua nations, as the Tarabucos, Ucumaris, Chalchas, Chaquies, Yralipes, Tirinas, am Chacobos, Caripunas, Sinabos, Capuibos, and Guacanaguas. Aruacos: made up of Apolis Otuquis. Zamucos: made up of Ayoreos. Language Main article: Languages of Bolivia Ge Cayubaba, Chácobo, Chimán, Ese Ejja, Guaraní, Guarasu'we, Guarayu, Itonama, Leco, M	Pruro and Potosí, as well as some small regions near the trop long others. Uru people Ethnicities of the Eastern Lowlands tas, Baures, Moxos, Chané, Movimas, Cayabayas, Carabecas lographic distribution of the indigenous languages of Bolivia	pical flatlands. Quechua people. They mostly inhabi Guaraníes: made up of Guarayos, Pausernas, Sirio s, and Paiconecas (Paucanacas). Chapacuras: made Bolivia has great linguistic diversity as a result of	t the valleys in Cochabamba and Chuquisaca. The nós, Chiriguanos, Wichí, Chulipis, Taipetes, Toba up of Itenez (More), Chapacuras, Sansinonianos its multiculturalism. The Constitution of Bolivia r	ey also inhabit some mountain regions in Potosí and Oru s, and Yuquis. Tacanas: made up of Lecos, Chimanes, Ar , Canichanas, Itonamas, Yuracares, Guatoses, and Chiqu ecognizes 36 official languages besides Spanish: Aymara	ro. They divide themselves into different raonas, and Maropas. Panos: made up of litanos. Botocudos: made up of Bororos and a, Araona, Baure, Bésiro, Canichana, Cavineño,
spoken official language in the country, according to the 2001 census; as it is spoken by population in the 2001 census), Aymara (14.6%), Guarani (0.6%) and others (0.4%) inclu President Evo Morales. His program placed emphasis on the expansion of indigenous lar of religion and the independence of government from religion.[175] According to the 200 Religion Data Archives (relying on the World Christian Database) records that in 2010, State of the 200 Religion Data Archives (relying on the World Christian Database)	two-thirds of the population. All legal and official document ding the Moxos in the department of Beni.[3] Plautdietsch, a nguages in the educational systems of the country.[173] Reli 01 census conducted by the National Institute of Statistics of 02.5% of Bolivians identified as Christian (of any denominati	is issued by the State, including the Constitution, the German dialect, is spoken by about 70,000 Menniques Main article: Religion in Bolivia Religion in Bolivia, 78% of the population is Roman Catholic, on), 3.1% identified with indigenous religion, 2.2%	ne main private and public institutions, the media conites in Santa Cruz. Portuguese is spoken mainly collivia (2014)[174] Catholic (77%) Protestant (16 followed by 19% that are Protestant, as well as identified as Bahá'í, 1.9% identified as agnostic,	, and commercial activities, are in Spanish. The main index in the areas close to Brazil. Bilingual education was impossed to the second of th	digenous languages are: Quechua (21.2% of the uplemented in Bolivia under the leadership of hally secular state that guarantees the freedom on-religious.[176][177] The Association of h of the indigenous population adheres to
different traditional beliefs marked by inculturation or syncretism with Christianity. The that have a strong devotion to James the Apostle.[180] Deities worshiped in Bolivia inclu America. Nevertheless, the rate of urbanization is growing steadily, at around 2.5% annu were mobile homes.[182] Most of the country's largest cities are located in the highland PazCochabamba 2 El Alto La Paz 848,840 12 Trinidad Beni 106,422 3 La Paz La Paz 764 Potosí Potosí 189,652 18 Villa Tunari Cochabamba 72,623 9 Sacaba Cochabamba 169,49 influenced by the Aymara, the Quechua, as well as the popular cultures of Latin America Columbian cultures. Major ruins include Tiwanaku, El Fuerte de Samaipata, Inkallaqta	de Ekeko, the Aymaran god of abundance and prosperity, would have a coording to the 2012 census, there are total of 3,158 s of the west and central regions. The Largest cities or town 1,617 13 Warnes Santa Cruz 96,406 4 Cochabamba Cochaba 194 19 Cobija Pando 55,692 10 Quillacollo Cochabamba 137,0 as a whole. The cultural development is divided into three	whose day is celebrated every 24 January, and Tupá ,691 households in Bolivia – an increase of 887,960 as in BoliviaCensus 2012, INE Rank Name Departm umba 630,587 14 Yacuíba Tarija 91,998 5 Oruro Oru 029 20 Tiquipaya Cochabamba 53,062 [183] Cultur distinct periods: precolumbian, colonial, and repub	, a god of the Guaraní people. Largest cities and the from 2001.[164] In 2009, 75.4% of homes were ent Pop. Rank Name Department Pop. Santa Cruiro 264,683 15 La Guardia Santa Cruz 89,080 6 See Main article: Culture of Bolivia See also: Music lican. Important archaeological ruins, gold and si	towns Approximately 67% of Bolivians live in urban area classified as a house, hut, or Pahuichi; 3.3% were apartr z de la SierraEl Alto 1 Santa Cruz de la Sierra Santa Cru Sucre Chuquisaca 259,388 16 Riberalta Beni 89,003 7 Ta of Bolivia and Public holidays in Bolivia Bolivian childre liver ornaments, stone monuments, ceramics, and weavi	s,[181] among the lowest proportion in South nents; 21.1% were rental residences; and 0.1% iz 1,453,549 11 Montero Santa Cruz 109,518 La arija Tarija 205,346 17 Viacha La Paz 80,388 8 n playing tarka Bolivian culture has been heavily ngs remain from several important pre-
since 2001 in Bolivia (File: Fraternidad Artística y Cultural "La Diablada") The Spanish has the paintings of Pérez de Holguín, Flores, Bitti, and others but also the works of skilled have 20th century include María Luisa Pacheco, Roberto Mamani Mamani, Alejandro Marcarnival at Tarabuco.[184] Education Main article: Education in Bolivia In 2008, following Chuquisaca USFX - Sucre, founded in 1624; Universidad Mayor de San Andrés UMSA -	prought their own tradition of religious art which, in the han but unknown stonecutters, woodcarvers, goldsmiths, and silvio Yllanes, Alfredo Da Silva, and Marina Núñez del Prado. Bug UNESCO standards, Bolivia was declared free of illiteracy La Paz, founded in 1830; Universidad Mayor de San Simon	ds of local native and mestizo builders and artisans versmiths. An important body of Native Baroque resolivia has a rich folklore. Its regional folk music is by, making it the fourth country in South America to UMSS - Cochabamba, founded in 1832; Universida	s, developed into a rich and distinctive style of ard ligious music of the colonial period was recovere distinctive and varied. The "devil dances" at the a attain this status.[185] Bolivia has public and pri d Autónoma Gabriel René Moreno UAGRM - San	chitecture, painting, and sculpture known as "Mestizo Ba d and has been performed internationally to wide acclain innual carnival of Oruro are one of the great folkloric evolvate universities. Among them: Universidad Mayor, Rea ta Cruz de la Sierra, founded in 1880; Universidad Técn	aroque". The colonial period produced not only m since 1994.[184] Bolivian artists of stature in ents of South America, as is the lesser known l y Pontificia de San Francisco Xavier de ica de Oruro UTO - Oruro, founded in 1892; and
Universidad Autónoma Tomás Frías UATF - Potosi, founded in 1892. Health Main article [187] Before Morales took office, nearly half of all infants were not vaccinated; now near Between 2006 and 2016, extreme poverty in Bolivia fell from 38.2% to 16.8%. Chronic material been cited as a model for all by the World Health Organization. [189] Sports Football is provided as a model for all by the World Health Organization. [189] Sports Football is provided as a model for all by the World Health Organization. [189] Sports Football is provided as a model for all by the World Health Organization. [189] Sports Football is provided as a model for all by the World Health Organization and The Sports Football is provided as a model for all by the World Book and Total Intelligence Agency. Retrieved 20 August 2020.	rly all are vaccinated. Morales also put into place several surple almost representation in children under five years of age also went do popular. The national team is the Bolivia national football teauwja]; Quechua: Puliwya [poliwja] ^ Spanish: Estado Plurina ado > PRIMERA PARTE > TÍTULO I > CAPÍTULO PRIMERO s of 2018. Based on Latinobarómetro. Survey period: 15 Jun	pplemental nutrition programs, including an effort wn by 14% and the child mortality rate was reduced am. Racquetball is the second most popular sport in acional de Bolivia Spanish pronunciation: [es'taðo pO > Modelo De Estado: Ley de Bolivia". JUSTIA Bolivia to 2 August 2018, 1,200 respondents. ^ a b "Rep	to supply free food in public health and social seed by more than 50%, according to World Health (a Bolivia as for the results in the Odesur 2018 Galurinasjo'nal de βo'liβja] (listen) References ^ "Mivia (in Spanish). Archived from the original on 2 ort for Selected Countries and Subjects". Interna	curity offices, and his desnutrición cero (zero malnutritico Organization.[188] In 2019 the Bolivian government creames held in Cochabamba.[190][191] See also Bolivia por oneda de 10 Centavos" [10 Cent Coins] (in Spanish). Ce 5 February 2017. Retrieved 24 February 2017. ^ a b c d tional Monetary Fund. Retrieved 29 August 2020. ^ a b	on) program provides free school lunches.[136] uted a universal healthcare system which has stal South America portal Outline of Bolivia ntral Bank of Bolivia. Archived from the original "South America :: Bolivia". The World Factbook. c d "Report for Selected Countries and
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