



WAITING FOR THE REVOLUTION

DISCUSSION GUIDE

For over 500 years the indigenous people of the Andes have had to endure racism and discrimination. Now, with democracy on their side, the time has come for a change. Following two newly elected indigenous leaders from the campaign trail to their first year in office, filmmaker Rodrigo Vasquez journeys into the heart of the democratic revolution in Bolivia.

FROM THE FILMMAKER

I first became interested in Evo Morales's story while studying Che Guevara's Bolivian Diary. After Che Guevara's death in the Bolivian jungle, the U.S.-sponsored military Junta that executed him controlled the country's indigenous population for 38 years and turned the Bolivian tropics into a cocaine factory. In the 1980s, the Cold War in South America was financed through the arms and drugs trade, like with the "Iran-Contras affair" that involved the late U.S. President Ronald Reagan. President Evo Morales puts it bluntly: "The Americans used the drug trade to infiltrate our countries. They brought cocaine to Bolivia, as here we only used to chew the coca from the times of the Incas. We believe in a democratic revolution, an indigenous revolution, to claim back our land and all of our natural resources."

The first Bolivian who wrote about the need to create a new breed of ethnic nationalism in Bolivia was Facundo Reinaga, a man of mixed blood who wrote a book called *The Indian Revolution*. He wrote that the Inca way of thinking was radically different and far superior to capitalism and socialism in terms of humanity's self-preservation, saying "For the Incas, there was a sacred balance in the world, one which men had the duty to preserve—the balance between man, nature and cosmos." He also wrote, "Capitalism is the right hand and Communism the left. With both hands the white man strangles the indigenous nation, slaving us and nature to machines. There's nothing they [Europe] can give us that we didn't already have before the Spanish came. Only their culture of death."

Such a strongly worded message spread across the Andes like wildfire after the 500th anniversary of the conquest in 1992, when Evo Morales' Indigenous Movement decided to run for elections under the banner of "indigenous nationalism." But this trend, however original it may seem, is just one of many ideological undercurrents unleashed by Evo Morales' electoral victory two years ago, in December 2005.

Indigenous nationalism is rooted in the Inca culture of collective assemblies and consensus; every decision is voted in a popular assembly, using direct democracy rather than representative democracy. This gives priority to solving the problems of the poor indigenous majorities that constitute 80 percent of Bolivia's population. It seems to have worked. Three years after President Morales came to power, the poorest peasants have free healthcare and literacy programs have been set up across the country. A new constitution was written and approved by a massive 59 percent of the population. It is entirely based on the idea of collective well being and on the balance between man, nature and cosmos, rather than on the idea of materialistic progress.

Sadly, the political agenda of the film in its original version has been watered down for American audiences. Still, you will find the raw power of the people that chose to vote for one of their own to get them out of five centuries of poverty and social exclusion. You will also find out that, pretty much like in the seemingly "advanced" democracies of North America & Europe, most politicians, even the most radical, never manage to fulfill their campaign promises once they take office. That's precisely why I believe American audiences should see this film. Like in America, Bolivia has a president from an ethnic origin that makes him different to his predecessors – one that symbolizes the social injustice and racism that pervades these two countries. The fact that Morales and Obama are presidents today give us a glimmer of hope in the future. But if the people don't get involved in politics and keep a watchful eye on their leaders and representatives, change will not come. Only the people will save the people.

- Rodrigo Vasquez, Director



THE FILM

WAITING FOR THE REVOLUTION documents the political and social conditions in Bolivia today, as well as the challenges faced by President Evo Morales in governing a country deeply divided along class and racial lines. One of Bolivia's major controversies centers on the coca crop, which provides a livelihood for the half the population who live in rural poverty. Along with its other uses (such as food and cosmetics), coca provides the raw material for cocaine. In the 1980s, the U.S. launched the war on drugs and began an extensive coca eradication program in South America. In Bolivia, 15,000 acres—about a quarter of the coca crop—have been destroyed each year as part of this program.

Capitalizing on the human rights abuses that took place during the war on drugs, Evo Morales, both a coca farmer and a leader of the coca growers union, entered the political arena to fight for equality and indigenous rights. He was elected to the Bolivian congress in 1997, where he fought against the coca eradication program; two years later he became head of Movimiento al Socialismo (MAS), the socialist-leaning party of Bolivia. Continuing a movement inspired by Che Guevara, Morales ran for president of his country in 2005. He was elected with 54 percent of the vote, having run on a platform calling for the nationalization of natural resources, the removal of neoliberal economic laws, the redistribution of land and a rewriting of the Constitution. After centuries of oppression, the election of Bolivia's first fully indigenous leader was greeted with hope, joy and enormous expectations by the indigenous population.

The film captures some of those expectations in scenes of the women working for an emergency employment program called Plan Nacional de Empleo or PLANE (pronounced PLAH-neh). One of their leaders, Jiovana Navia, was elected to Parliament in 2005 as a MAS candidate. Jiovana's goal was to fight for better working conditions for the PLANE members and to ensure that they continued to receive funding. Once in Parliament, however, Jiovana had no support for PLANE from her own party and was unable to gain access to Morales's ministers. After months of waiting to be paid, the PLANE workers, led by Jiovana Navia's former union deputy, Esther Encinas, turned against Jiovana. The controversy exposed corruption within the organization, resulting in a split in PLANE's membership.

When the constituent assembly met to create a new constitution, PLANE was not invited to participate, despite Morales' campaign promise to include it. He later explained that, while funding was available for PLANE, there was opposition to the program in the Senate. In an effort to block passage of Morales' reforms, senators from wealthy landowning districts were refusing to meet in session. To break this senate standoff, supporters of Morales mounted demonstrations. Deputy senators were finally brought in and—in a single session—land reform, nationalization of gas and a funding mechanism for PLANE were approved.

Opposition to Morales' agenda, not surprisingly, has come largely from Bolivia's landowners, who fear they will lose their way of life with the changes he proposes. The power struggle between the two sides continues; and in spite of increased violence, President Morales plans to keep pushing his agenda forward. Both sides are determined to have their way, and the outcome is far from certain.



INDIVIDUALS FEATURED IN WAITING FOR THE REVOLUTION

Evo Morales – President of Bolivia
 Jiovana Navia – Member of Bolivian parliament; former PLANE leader
 Esther Encinas – Labor leader and activist
 Jose Esperes – President of Santa Cruz Landowners Association
 Walter Guiteras – Opposition Senator, Bolivian congress
 Roberta Vargas – PLANE executive

Biographical information for Evo Morales

Birth: Born Juan Evo Morales Ayma; October 26, 1959 in Orinoca, Oruro

Ethnicity: indigenous (Aymara) descent

Education: Attended Beltrán Ávila High School, but was unable to finish.

Personal: Single; father of two children

Occupational history: As a youth, he worked as a llama herder, a bricklayer, a baker and as trumpet player for the Royal Imperial Band. He later farmed his family's land, growing tropical fruits and coca.

Career highlights:

- In 1985, Evo Morales became a leader in the coca farmers union.
- In 1997 he won election to Congress, where he fought against the coca eradication program.
- In 1999 he became leader of MAS.
- In 2005 he was elected president of Bolivia.
- In 2008 he won a recall referendum with 67 percent of the vote.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

PROFILE OF BOLIVIA

Quick facts

- It was named after the 19th century independence fighter Simón Bolívar.
- Its capital cities include La Paz (administrative) and Sucre (constitutional & judicial).
- The population of Bolivia is 9,700,000; two-thirds of this population is indigenous people: Aymara, 25 percent, Quechua, 30 percent and mestizo (mixed white and Amerindian ancestry) 30 percent.
- A landlocked country, Bolivia has the Andes Mountains to the west and lowland plains of the Amazon Basin in its center and to the east.
- Lake Titicaca, on the border with Peru, is the world's highest navigable lake (elevation 3,805 m).
- There are sharp class and racial divisions between the indigenous population and those of European descent.
- Bolivia is one of the world's largest producers of coca, the raw material for cocaine.
- Bolivia has the second largest reserves of natural gas in South America (after Venezuela).

Notable dates in Bolivia's history

- 1825** – Gains independence from Spain, with Simón Bolívar as president.
- 1879-84** – Becomes landlocked after losing mineral-rich, coastal territory in the Atacama to Chile.
- 1903** – Bolivia loses the rubber-rich province of Acre to Brazil.

1932-35 – Bolivia loses territory to Paraguay upon defeat in the Chaco War.

1952 – Peasants and miners overthrow the military regime; Victor Paz Estenssoro returns from exile to become president. He introduces social and economic reforms, including universal suffrage, nationalization of tin mines and land redistribution. He also improves education and the status of indigenous peoples.

1967 – The United States helps suppress an uprising led by Ernesto "Che" Guevara, who is killed after being betrayed by the group he was leading.

1986 – Following the collapse of the tin market, 21,000 miners lose their jobs.

1990 – Some four million acres of rainforest are allocated to indigenous peoples.

2000 – Large protests (Cochabamba water wars) take place over the privatization of the water supply.

2001 – Farmers reject a government offer of \$900 a year in exchange for the eradication of the coca crop used to produce cocaine.

2003-2005 – Waves of protests ("Bolivian gas wars") throughout the country over natural gas reserves and the prospect for their future sale and use.

December 2005 – Evo Morales wins the presidential election, making him the first fully indigenous Bolivian to take office.

September 2008 – The U.S. ambassador is expelled after being accused of fomenting civil unrest. Washington reciprocates by expelling the Bolivian ambassador.

November 2008 – President Morales announces the suspension of the U.S. drug enforcement agency's operations in Bolivia.

January 2009 – New constitution giving greater rights to indigenous majority is approved in a national referendum, with more than 60 percent voting in favor.

The economy

Despite its rich natural resources and huge deposits of natural gas, Bolivia is the poorest country in South America. In the 1980s, Bolivia's economy suffered a series of blows: a dramatic fall in silver prices, affecting one of its major mining industries; the collapse of the tin market, which threw thousands of miners out of work and the U.S.-sponsored eradication of the coca crop, a huge loss of income to the Bolivian economy, particularly to members of the peasant class.

In 1985, as inflation soared to an estimated 25,000 percent, the newly elected president, Victor Paz Estenssoro, and his Minister of Planning, Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada, brought in Harvard economist Jeffrey Sachs to implement "shock therapy." This measure called for immediate price increases, severe cuts in government spending and privatization of publicly owned assets, all at once. The promise of this approach was that inflation would dramatically decrease and that a normal market economy would ensue.

While inflation dropped to about 10 percent within two years, the jobless rate grew and real wages decreased. The people who voted for Estenssoro reacted with street demonstrations to express their anger at the leader who had run for office as a nationalist and who years earlier had instituted Bolivia's state-centered economy. Speculations about the cause of Estenssoro's embrace of a radical, neoliberal overhaul of the

economy lean towards alleged guarantees of U.S. aid if Bolivia underwent this "shock therapy."

Estenssoro used the military to crack down on people opposed to the new, free market reforms, declaring a state of siege and imposing repressive measures. Although many in Bolivia benefited from the new economy, conditions only worsened for laborers and peasants, and the following years were marked by violence and unrest.

Coca farming and eradication

Coca occupies a central position in the economy and culture of Bolivia. To those prosecuting the war on drugs, coca farming is regarded as the starting point in a chain of production that ends with powder cocaine sold on the streets of U.S. cities. To those mindful of Bolivia's indigenous culture, the coca plant is valued for its uses in spiritual rituals and in traditional medicine for treatment of a variety of ailments, including altitude sickness. The coca leaf itself has no addictive properties and must be processed with a mix of chemicals before it becomes a drug. A helpful analogy in considering the difference between coca and cocaine is the relationship of the grape to wine.

By all measures, the U.S.-sponsored effort to halt coca growing in South America has been a failure. Although billions of dollars have been spent on eradication since the 1980s, the amount of cocaine coming into the U.S. has increased. As coca fields have been destroyed, growers have simply moved to new locations. Not only has the crop eradication program failed to stop cocaine trafficking, the policy has resulted in environmental degradation in the target countries, has made allies of farmers and drug traffickers, and has led to numerous human rights abuses by military and police organizations carrying out the policy.

Polymakers and others who study this issue have recommended changes in U.S. policy that include ending forced eradication and transferring funds to economic development programs; open monitoring of coca growing regions; and allowing restricted trade in coca leaf. In addition to encouraging crop diversification, Evo Morales's policy is to devote more resources to going after drug producers—rather than coca growers—under the slogan "Coca Yes, Cocaine No." The grower unions have begun monitoring crop tallies and buyers' licenses to control the amount of acreage devoted to growing coca and to make sure the crop goes toward legitimate uses.

Bolivian heroes

In his inauguration speech, which was excerpted in the film, Evo Morales invokes the names of several individuals from Bolivian history:

Ernesto "Che" Guevara (1928-1967) was born in Argentina, the oldest of five children. He obtained a medical degree at the University of Buenos Aires. As a student he traveled through Latin America, and the poverty he observed led him to conclude that these conditions were caused by capitalism and colonialism. He met Castro in Mexico in the mid-1950s and joined his Cuban revolution, ultimately playing a major role. A prolific writer and diarist, Guevara's memoir about his motorcycle journey across South America was the basis for the 2004 feature film, "Motorcycle Diaries." He left Cuba in 1965 to incite revolutions, first unsuccessfully in Congo and later as a guerrilla leader in Bolivia, where

he was captured with the help of the CIA and then executed. Because of his perceived martyrdom, Guevara has become an icon for leftist struggles, especially in Bolivia.

Túpac Katari (1750-1781) was the adopted name Julián Apasa, a leader in the rebellions of indigenous people of Bolivia in the early 1780s. He took the name Túpac Katari to honor two rebel leaders: Tomas Katari and Túpac Amaru II. In 1781, he led an army of 40,000 in a siege of the city of La Paz, but was defeated by loyalists and colonial troops. Túpac Katari is considered a hero by modern indigenous movements in Bolivia, who call themselves Katarismo. A Bolivian guerrilla group, the Túpac Katari Guerilla Army, also bears his name.

Túpac Amaru II (1742-1781) was the leader of an indigenous uprising against the Spanish rulers of Peru in 1780. On his mother's side, he was a direct descendent of the last Inca ruler, Felipe Túpac Amaru. Although unsuccessful, his rebellion marked the first large-scale uprising of natives and mestizos in the Spanish colonies and set the stage for their support of Bolivar forty years later. Amaru became an inspirational figure in the Peruvian struggle for independence and indigenous rights movement.

Manco Inca Yupanqui (1516-1544) was the son of an Inca ruler from the lower class of the nobility. Under an agreement with Francisco Pizarro, he became ruler of the Inca people in Cuzco; however, the Spanish were merely using him as a puppet in their plans to conquer Peru. After experiencing mistreatment and imprisonment at the hands of Pizarro's agents, Manco Inca escaped. In 1536, he led an army of 200,000 Inca warriors and marched on the city of Cuzco in an attempt to throw the Spaniards out. The siege lasted ten months but was unsuccessful; many of the Inca fighters died of smallpox. Manco Inca continued to lead guerilla battles in the mountains until he was captured and murdered.

Not mentioned by Evo Morales, but a major figure in South American and Bolivian history:

*Simón Bolívar (1783-1830), known as *el Libertador* (the Liberator), was the Venezuelan-born military leader who successfully fought Spanish rule in much of South America. As a member of a privileged family, he found his education in Enlightenment philosophy and his travel in Europe drawing him to the idea of revolution. His military victories in 1819 established the republic of Greater Colombia, a federation that included present-day Venezuela, Colombia, Panama and Ecuador. Later victories in Peru, spelled the end of Spanish rule in 1824, when new country was created from a region formerly known as Upper Peru, and named Bolivia in his honor. At this point Bolivar was the most powerful man on the continent. But as feelings of nationalism grew, opposition to Bolivar's leadership increased. He managed to escape an assassination attempt, but was forced to give up his rule of all the newly freed countries. Despite his ignominious political defeat, Bolivar's reputation as *el Libertador* lives on; he is considered Latin America's greatest hero.*



In recent years, women have been rising through the ranks to take on new leadership roles in countries throughout South America. A continent whose political landscape was once defined by solid machismo now has two countries led by women: Michelle Bachelet, elected president of Chile in 2006, and Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, Argentina's president since 2007. For both women, gaining the presidency was a culmination of years of political activity and government service. In Paraguay, the 2008 presidential election saw the narrow defeat of Blanca Ovelar, the country's former minister of education. Many political observers think that Dilma Rousseff, Brazil's former energy minister and current chief of staff to President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, will be her party's standard bearer in 2010.

*The Gender Gap index ranks 130 countries based on gender inequality in four critical areas: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, political empowerment and health and survival.
<http://www.weforum.org/pdf/gendergap/rankings2008.pdf>

Socialism – A theory or system of social organization in which the means of producing and distributing goods is owned collectively or by a centralized government that often plans and controls the economy.

PLANE (PLAH-nen) – This is the acronym for Plan Nacional de Empleo (National Employment Plan), an emergency plan to create jobs, introduced by President Jorge "Tuto" Quiroga during his one-year tenure (2002-2003).

MAS (stands for *Movimiento al Socialismo*) (Movement Toward Socialism) – *MAS* is a left-wing political party founded in 1997 and led by Evo Morales. *MAS* (also a Spanish acronym meaning “more”) is committed to equality, indigenous rights, agrarian land reform, Constitutional reform and nationalization of key industries, with an aim to the redistribution of the returns through increased social spending. *MAS* enjoys nearly unanimous support among the poor, rural and indigenous population.



THINKING MORE DEEPLY

1. The film begins with a quote from Che Guevara: "Liberators do not exist. The people liberate themselves." Do you agree? Why or why not? Does the film support his statement? If so, how?
2. Why was Jiovana Navia unable to gain access to Morales's ministers to talk about PLANE? Why do you think there was no support for PLANE from her own party?
3. Why do you think Esther and other PLANE members feel Jiovana had abandoned their interests? Why did they fail to accept that the government was no longer going to support PLANE?
4. What is your assessment of Jiovana Navia's political skills? Could she have headed off the anger of her constituents? Or, could she have harnessed their anger to achieve her goals? How?
5. Are you surprised that Jiovana was not invited to participate in the Constituent Assembly? Why do you think she was left out? If some members of congress were paid to participate, as she said, what does this say about the process?
6. Evo Morales said that the only problem is that the treasury has no money, and that otherwise, "Governing is easy." What do you make of this statement?
7. Has neoliberalism in Bolivia been quashed, as Esther says on Inauguration Day? Why or why not?
8. When people become unemployed because of economic change or disruption (as was the case in Bolivia), whose responsibility is it to help those people? Should it be the government's job entirely? How can the needs of a stable economy be balanced with the demands of workers for a safety net in times of crisis?
9. Is there a compromise solution to the demands that divide Bolivia's wealthy class and the workers? If you could advise either Evo Morales or Jiovana Navia, what would you recommend as possible fruitful approaches to each side?
10. With the growing impatience of Morales's indigenous supporters, and the intransigence of the opposition, what is the greatest danger to Bolivia's fragile democracy?



SUGGESTIONS FOR ACTION

Together with other audience members, brainstorm actions that you might take as an individual and that people might do as a group. Here are some ideas to get you started:

1. Express your opinion about U.S. foreign policy in South America. Write to your representatives in Congress asking for positive and stronger U.S. support for democratically elected governments such as in the one in Bolivia. Learn how you can become an advocate for more effective foreign aid on the Save the Children website – <http://www.savethechildren.org/get-involved/advocacy>.
2. Help prevent human rights abuses in Bolivia. Check the website for Human Rights Watch (see Resources) for current developments and sign up to receive their action alerts detailing how you can participate in specific human rights campaigns.
3. Encourage local educators to get to know their counterparts in Bolivia by participating in People to People International's School and Classroom Program (see Resources). This free service connects teachers and their students with classes in other countries for pen pal exchanges and projects that improve cultural understanding and encourage friendship. Classes are matched according to similar age and number of pupils, and messages are supervised by teachers.
4. Gather a group of individuals who would like to promote international understanding at the grassroots level. Meet with your local officials to propose forming a partnership with a city in Bolivia through Sister Cities International. STI makes toolkits and guides available, with complete information on how to form and maintain a sister city partnership. (See Resources for more information.)
5. If your community has a Rotary club, become a member. As a service organization, Rotary sponsors projects throughout the world to bring health care, literacy, safe drinking water and other social and environmental benefits to developing countries. Working with like-minded individuals, you can create a specific project aimed at helping families in Bolivia.
6. During the last two decades, democratic revolutions have taken place in countries throughout South America. Explore the motivation behind such revolutions and share your views of democracy by joining the online Democracy Debate at www.whyydemocracy.net/film/6.
7. Oxfam America welcomes volunteer support for its various campaigns, several of which are pertinent to issues in Bolivia. See the list at <http://www.oxfamamerica.org/whatwedo/campaigns> and find out how you can get involved.
8. Support a woman entrepreneur in Bolivia. Visit the Pro Mujer website (see Resources) for information on the organization's microfinance program and learn how you can, either individually or with a group, help a woman start her own business. Kiva (www.kiva.org) lets you lend to a specific entrepreneur in the developing world. Look at the profiles of people in Bolivia to see how they are putting their loans to work.

For additional outreach ideas, visit www.itvs.org, the website for the Independent Television Service.

RESOURCES

Information about Bolivia

<http://www.boliviaweb.com/> – The largest Bolivian community on the Internet, Bolivia Web offers virtual tours, newspapers, recipes, business information, a listing of NGOs working in the country and much more.

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/country_profiles/1210487.stm – This BBC Country Profile provides political and economic context for WAITING FOR THE REVOLUTION.

<http://www.inthesetimes.com/article/2438> – Evo Morales explains his philosophy and goals in this December 2005 article and interview.

<http://boliviarising.blogspot.com/2009/01/evo-morales-promises-democratic.html> – Bolivia Rising, an informative blog containing the latest news about Bolivia, includes an extensive list of links in English and Spanish.

Coca eradication

<http://www.fpif.org/briefs/vol6/v6n07coca.html> – Foreign Policy in Focus briefs are a project of the International Relations Center. This paper gives a concise overview of the U.S. coca eradication policy and recommendations for policy changes.

<http://www.drclas.harvard.edu/revista/articles/view/845> – This brief article discusses the coca eradication policy in light of the legitimate value and uses of coca.

Indigenous culture and rights

<http://cwis.org> – The Center for World Indigenous Studies is an independent, nonprofit research and education organization dedicated to wider understanding and appreciation of the ideas and knowledge of indigenous peoples and the social, economic and political realities of indigenous nations.

<http://www.culturalsurvival.org> – Cultural Survival is a U.S.-based organization that works to protect the lands, languages and cultures of indigenous peoples around the world through education and advocacy.

<http://nacla.org> – The North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA) is an independent, nonprofit organization providing information and analysis on Latin America and the Caribbean. NACLA's goal is to eliminate oppression and injustice in those regions and create a relationship with the United States based on mutual respect, free from economic and political subordination. The site also contains a summary of Bolivia's new constitution.

<http://www.hrw.org> – Human Rights Watch is dedicated to defending and protecting human rights of people around the world.



Empowerment of women

http://www.ndi.org/content/womens_programs – The National Democratic Institute (NDI) is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization working to support democratic institutions worldwide through citizen participation, openness and accountability in government. NDI believes that equitable participation of women in politics and government is essential to building and sustaining democracy, and helps women acquire the tools necessary to participate successfully in all aspects of the political process.

<https://promujer.org> – Pro Mujer is an international microfinance and women's development network whose mission is to provide Latin America's poorest women with the means to build livelihoods for themselves and futures for their families through microfinance, business training and healthcare support.

<http://www.unifem.org> – UNIFEM, the women's fund at the United Nations, provides financial and technical assistance to innovative programs and strategies, with the aim of fostering women's empowerment and gender equality.

<http://www.madre.org> – MADRE is an international women's human rights organization that partners with women in communities worldwide to meet urgent, local needs and to create longterm solutions to the problems that women face.

Citizen action

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/globaliz/index.htm> – The Global Policy Forum monitors policy making at the United Nations, promotes accountability of global decisions, educates and mobilizes for global citizen participation and advocates on vital issues of international peace and justice.

<http://www.ptpi.org> – People to People International is dedicated to enhancing international understanding and friendship through educational, cultural and humanitarian activities involving the exchange of ideas and experiences directly among peoples of different countries and diverse cultures.

<http://www.sister-cities.org> – Sister Cities International is a nonprofit citizen diplomacy network that creates and strengthens partnerships between U.S. and international communities, and strives to build global cooperation at the municipal level, promote cultural understanding and stimulate economic development.

<http://www.amnesty.org/en/region/bolivia> – This section of the Amnesty International website contains news and reports about human rights issues in Bolivia.

<http://www.ashoka.org/bolivia> – Ashoka is a nonprofit organization that strives to shape a global, entrepreneurial, competitive citizen sector; one that allows social entrepreneurs to thrive and enables the world's citizens to think and act as change makers. This section of the web site features the work of Ashoka Fellows in Bolivia.

