**SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**

**Agroforestry in Bolivia: Opportunities and Challenges in the Context of Food Security and Food Sovereignty**

**by Johanna Jacobi**

Table S1 Agroforestry initiatives identified in 2014 in Bolivia. Not an exhaustive list; excludes individual farmers’ activities and agroforestry projects by schools (e.g., school gardens) and universities (e.g., experimental plots). Sources: interviews conducted for this study and Aguilar et al. 2008; PNUD 2008; Hinojosa 2010; Barrientos 2011; Jacobi et al. 2013; Knoblauch 2013; Jacobi et al. 2014; Escalera and Oporto in press. Blank cells indicate that no information could be obtained.

| **Ecoregion** | **Site** | **Organization** | **Active since** | **Area (ha)** | **Participants** | **Main crop or economic activity** | **Type of project** | **Type of support** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Montane ChacoGran Chaco | Camiri, Cuevo, Charagua, Monteagudo, Villamontes, Yacuiba | GIZ Bolivia, CIAT, CIPCA | 2005 | ~ 2 000 | 31 families | Cattle in silvopastoral systems with fallow phases and more than 120 fodder plant species | International development cooperation | Extension services, fencing, planting materials, veterinary services |
| Northern Puna | Altiplano: La Paz Department | CIPCA | 2006 |  |  | Diversified homegardens | National organization with some international development support | Capacity building, organic certification, market access |
| Northern Puna | Cochabamba Department: Tapacari province | SARA | 1996 | 450  | 120 families15 communities | Homegardens, timber trees, windbreaks, fodder, herbs, firewood, medicines | Traditional agroforestry systems, supported by local CSO | Capacity building |
| Yungas | La Asunta, Coroico, Irupana | Ecotop | 2003 | > 500 | 800 families | Cocoa, citrus trees, coca, livestock, pineapple, fruit and timber trees | Local CSO with a special focus on successional agroforestry | Extension services, capacity building, organic certification, post-harvest management |
| Yungas | Coroico | Munaipata | 2007 | 30–60 (1–2 per family) | 30 families | Coffee combined with fruit trees | Farmers’ cooperative | Capacity building, market access |
| Yungas | La Asunta | Jatun Sach’a | 2000 | ~ 400 | ~1 000 families | Coffee, plantain, traditional fruit and palm trees | Government project with UN funding, focused on women | Capacity building, planting materials |
| Yungas | Guanay, Mapiri, Ixiamas | Helvetas | 2012 |  | 400 families | Cocoa landraces | International development project | Capacity building, post-harvest management, support for farmers’ organizations |
| Yungas | Caranavi | Café Caranavi | 1991 | 18 000 | 15 000 families | Coffee agroforestry; different levels of shade with fruit and timber trees | Farmers’ cooperatives with international support | Organic and fair trade certification, market access |
| Yungas | Alto Beni | El Ceibo | 1977 | 4 000–8 000 | 1 500 families | Cocoa agroforestry with more than 80 tree species and 37 crop varieties | Farmers’ cooperatives with international support | Extension services, capacity building, post-harvest management, market access, organic and fair trade certification |
| Yungas | Apolo | Café Apolo (producers’ organization APCA) | 1999 |  | 241 families | Coffee agroforestry | Farmers’ cooperatives with international support | Capacity building, market access, equipment, quality management, organic certification |
| Yungas | Cascadas | Café Mujer | 2009 |  | 30 families | Coffee agroforestry | Farmers’ cooperatives with international support | Capacity building for women, market access, quality management |
| South-western Amazon | Beni and Pando departments: Rurrenabaque, San Buenaventura | PRISA | 1996 | > 800 | 644 families | Cocoa with fruit and timber trees | Local CSO with international development cooperation | Extension services, capacity building, planting materials, organic certification |
| South-western Amazon | Pando Department: Santos Mercado, Cobija | FAUTAPO | 2005 |  | 950 people | Rubber with green pepper, Brazil nut, homegardens with fruit trees | National CSO with international development support | Capacity building, business development |
| South-western Amazon | Beni Department: Riberalta, Guayaramerín | IPHAE | 1995 | 750(a)  | 700 families | Copoazú with fruit and timber trees | Local CSO with international development support, public-private partnership  | Extension services, capacity building, planting materials, organic and fair trade certification |
| South-western Amazon | Beni Department: Riberalta, Guayaramerín | CIPCA, APARAB |  |  | 300 families | Cocoa combined with fruit and timber trees (e.g., acai palm for fruit and palm heart production) | Producers’ organization with international development support | Extension services, capacity building, planting materials |
| South-western Amazon | Cochabamba Department (Chapare): Chimoré, Villa Tunari, Valle Ivirza | Agroté | 1990s | 60 | 70 families | Tea agroforestry | Producers’ association | Technical support, processing, market access |
| South-western Amazon | Cochabamba Department (Chapare): Chimoré and Puerto Villarroel | Jatun Sach’a | 1994 | > 4 000 | 4 200 families | Cocoa agroforestry (e.g., with achiote and pineapple) | Government project with UN funding | Capacity building, planting materials |
| South-western Amazon | Santa Cruz Department | ANAPO |  |  |  | Windbreaks with native and timber tree species in soy monocultures | Large-scale soy farmers’ association | Advice |
| South-western Amazon | Santa Cruz Department | CIPCA | 1978 | > 3 031 | 1 490 families | Silvopastoral systems, cocoa landraces, homegardens | National organization with international development support |  |
| South-western Amazon | Santa Cruz Department: Montero | CEPAC |  | > 540 | 7 municipalities | Coffee agroforestry with more than 28 fruit and timber tree species |  |  |
| South-western Amazon | Santa Cruz Department: Ichilo | Heifer Bolivia |  |  |  | Coffee agroforestry |  |  |
| South-western Amazon Inter-Andean dry forest | Santa Cruz, La Paz and Cochabamba departments | Arbolivia | 2007 | 1 000(b)  | 2 000 families | Diversified timber agroforestry with some native species, silvopastoral systems | Private foreign company | Extension services, planting material, profit sharing |
| Inter-Andean dry forest | Cochabamba Department | Ecosaf | 2008 | ~ 50 | ~ 18 families | Fruit and timber trees with vegetables, aromatic and medicinal herbs, native plants | Local network with international development cooperation | Capacity building, knowledge exchange, planting materials, focus on pollinators |
| Inter-Andean dry forest | Potosí and Cochabamba departments: Sacaca, Aiquile | AGRECOL Andes/​WAFLA | 2001 | 124 | 251 families | Living fences with native trees | Local CSO with international development support | Capacity building |
| Flooded savannah | Beni Department: Baures | FAUTAPO, FAN | 2005 |  | 600 families | Cocoa landraces | National CSO with international development support | Capacity building, business development |
| Inter-Andean dry forest | Tarija Department | Heifer Bolivia with AOPEB |  |  | 45 families | Fruit trees, vegetables, viticulture, beekeeping | International CSO with national organization  | Capacity building, technical support, market access |
| Inter-Andean dry forest | Tarija Department | CAFAM | 2004 |  |  | Living fences, windbreaks, fruit trees with vegetables | Consulting firm | Capacity building, implementation, management |
| Chiquitano dry forest | Santa Cruz Department: San Ignacio de Velasco | MINGA | 1983 | 600-1800(1-3 per family) | 600 families | Coffee and citrus combined with moringa, cashew, and Chiquitan almond trees | Farmers’ cooperative with national and international CSO support | Extension services, capacity building, planting materials, market access |
| Chiquitano dry forest | Santa Cruz Department: Roboré, San José de Chiquitos | Probioma |  |  |  | Homegardens with fruit trees, silvopastoral systems, corridors | Pilot projects | Capacity building, planting materials |
| Tucuman Bolivian forestMontane ChacoInter-Andean dry forest | Chuquisaca department | Heifer Bolivia | 2011 | 25 | 180 families 5 communities | Timber plantations, diversified with local and foreign fruit trees | International CSO | Capacity building, planting materials, processing  |

(a) 1500 ha were implemented, but were later partly abandoned. (b) In addition, 5000 ha of commercial forest plantations were implemented.

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