

**The Republic of Korea's Country  
Partnership Strategy with  
the Plurinational State of Bolivia  
2016-2020**

**The Government of the Republic of Korea**

**March 2017**

# Table of Contents

<b>I. Summary .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>II. Priority Cooperation Areas and Implementation Strategy...</b>	<b>5</b>
Health and Sanitation .....	5
Rural Development .....	7
Transportation .....	10
Energy .....	12
<b>III. Assumptions.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>IV. CPS Evaluation Framework.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>V. Mid-Term Allocation Plan .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>VI. Partnership Plans .....</b>	<b>16</b>

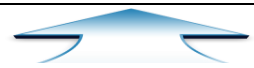
# The Republic of Korea's Country Partnership Strategy for the Plurinational State of Bolivia

## I. Summary

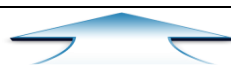
<b>Bolivia Patriotic Agenda (Agenda Patriótica 2025)</b>
<p><b><u>Eradicate extreme poverty and construct a sovereign and dignified Bolivia by 2025</u></b>            through nationalization of resources, guarantee of food security, and expansion of basic services such as health and education</p>



<b>National Economic and Social Development Plan (Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social, 2016-2020)</b>
<p><b><u>Realize "Vivir Bien" for improved quality of life, annual average economic growth of 5.8%, and \$5,000 GDP per capita</u></b>            through achieving 68 goals and 340 indicators until 2020</p>



<b>Objectives of the Republic of Korea's Development Cooperation for the Plurinational State of Bolivia</b>
<p>The Korean Government will support the Bolivian Government to realize the Bolivia Patriotic Agenda 2025 and National Development Plan 2016-2020 focusing on the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improvement in disease control and response, and reduction of health inequality</li> <li>▪ Comprehensive rural development</li> <li>▪ Integration of transportation system focusing on national connectivity and mobility</li> <li>▪ Infrastructure and capacity building for new and renewable energy, including small hydropower plant focusing on geographically isolated areas</li> </ul>



<b>Priority Cooperation Areas and Support Plans</b>	<b>Health and Sanitation</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support disease control and response through comprehensive and evidence-based health services</li> <li>▪ Support health inequality solutions including universal health coverage (UHC) and a health services system in disadvantaged areas</li> </ul>
	<b>Rural Development</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support comprehensive rural development</li> <li>▪ Support agricultural and livestock productivities through the expansion of irrigation facilities and training of agricultural and livestock techniques</li> <li>▪ Support expansion of agricultural and livestock value chains to increase and sustain rural household income</li> </ul>
	<b>Transportation</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support capacity building for integration of transportation systems and development plan to improve access to transportation system and national connectivity</li> <li>▪ Support capacity building for construction, management, and maintenance of transportation infrastructures in key strategic regions</li> </ul>
	<b>Energy</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support small hydroelectric facilities including the establishment of a master plan and construction to improve power supply ratio</li> <li>▪ Support diversification of power sources and balanced national development including capacity building for new and renewable energy</li> <li>▪ Support promotion of energy efficiency for sustainable growth</li> </ul>

1. **(Vision)** The Government of the Republic of Korea will make development cooperation efforts to support the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia **to realize the Bolivia Patriotic Agenda 2025 and the National Economic and Social Development Plan 2016-2020.**
  
2. **(Objectives)** Korea's Country Partnership Strategy 2016-2020 for Bolivia will focus on **improving disease control and response capacity to reduce health inequality, promoting rural development and integration of transportation system in different modalities, and enhancing energy efficiency and access.**
  
3. **(Priority Cooperation Areas)** The priority cooperation areas reflect Bolivia's development needs identified in the national development strategies and Korea's strengths in development cooperation based on its own development experiences. Korea aims to allocate 70% of its bilateral ODA for Bolivia to the following priority cooperation areas during the 2<sup>nd</sup> CPS period.
  - **Health and Sanitation** including disease control and response, and a health inequality solution
  
  - **Rural Development** including comprehensive rural development, agricultural and livestock value chains, and productivities
  
  - **Transportation** including integration of transportation system of different modalities, national connectivity, and mobility
  
  - **Energy** including energy efficiency, new and renewable energy, and hydroelectric power in geographically isolated areas

## II. Priority Cooperation Areas and Implementation Strategy

### A. Health and Sanitation

#### 1. Needs Assessment

The realization of right to health is an important step towards sustainable development and human resource development. Regardless of gender, age, socio-economic status, and residence, a universal right to health is important to provide an improved quality of life. In this regard, **Bolivia's health sector has significantly grown over the past 20 years.** Reflecting this progress, **the life expectancy has increased for both the male and female population<sup>1</sup>.**

**However, Bolivia continues to face challenges in healthcare service delivery,** including low level of access and preparedness for communicable and noncommunicable diseases. The health indicators have fallen below the targeted goals and the projection for the achievement of MDGs for 2015 was unclear.

#### <Bolivia's MDG Achievement Status>

MDGs Goal	Index	Most Recent Estimate	MDGs Target
Goal4: Reduce child mortality - Target4.A Reduce the under-five mortality ratio of 1990 by two thirds, until 2015	4.2 Child mortality ratio	30.6	27.30
Goal5: Improve maternal health - Target5.A Reduce the maternal mortality ratio of 1990 by three quarters until 2015	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio	200	104

**Regional disparity in health indicators, including MDGs targets, remains at large.** According to the 2012 National Health and Nutritional Assessment Survey<sup>2</sup>, **regional health disparity is clear among urban-rural areas and lowland-highlands (Altiplano).** In particular, **rural Altiplano regions showed the lowest achievement level.**

#### <Rural-Urban Health Indicators in Bolivia>

Health Indicators	Rural	Urban
Prevalence of malnutrition in minors under five years of age:	25.2%	14.2%
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care	52.1%	97.4%

<sup>1</sup> Male 61.8 and Female 66.0 (2000-2005) → Male 66.6 and Female 71.0 (2015-2020)

<sup>2</sup> ESNUT, Encuesta de Evaluación de Salud y Nutrición 2012

**Control of communicable diseases is a challenging task in Bolivia while the epidemiological transition, due to demographic and lifestyles changes, is increasing the prevalence of noncommunicable diseases such as diabetes<sup>3</sup> and mental illness.** In order to respond to varying yet complex health conditions in Bolivia, health care services need to be improved. Recognizing its importance, a number of donor organizations are currently carrying out health projects in Bolivia.

## 2. Implementation Strategy

Korea's development cooperation in Bolivia will take a comprehensive health services approach based on the Bolivian government's **Intercultural Family and Community Health System (SAFCI, Salud Familiar Comunitaria Intercultural)**. The support will be focused on **disease control and response, universal access to health services, a solution to health inequality, universal health coverage (UHC), and health risks reduction.** Korea's own experience in long-term national health policy and national health insurance will be shared in the process.

Korea's CPS will support:

- a. **Disease control and response through comprehensive and evidence-based health service**
- b. **A health inequality solution including universal health coverage (UHC) and health service systems in disadvantaged areas**

### < Tasks: Health and Sanitation >

<b>Strategic Goal 1: Effective disease control and response system for healthy lives</b>	
<b>Core Program</b>	<b>Tasks</b>
<b>Support for comprehensive and evidence-based health service</b>	Support Bolivia's government program (SAFCI)
	Support maternal and child health improvement program
	Support noncommunicable disease prevention and early detection program
	Plan community-based public health service
	Conduct health service survey and mediation assessment for database
	Support operation of medical information system for quality evidence

---

<sup>3</sup> Diabetes prevalence ratio: 7.2% (1998) → 10-12% (2009)

<b>Strategic Goal 2: Reduce health inequalities for healthy lives</b>	
<b>Core Program</b>	<b>Tasks</b>
<b>Support for establishment of Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</b>	Provide technical support for UHC system as basis for universal public health system
	Support capacity building of UHC system as basis for universal public health system
<b>Support for health services system in disadvantaged areas</b>	Support establishment of health infrastructure in disadvantaged and isolated regions
	Support capacity building of health workforce in disadvantaged regions
	Support implementation of health program for disadvantaged groups by local governments

## **B. Rural Development**

### **1. Needs Assessment**

**Increasing agricultural and livestock productivity is a priority goal for poverty reduction in Bolivia.** While the extreme poverty rate has declined from 38.3% in 2005 to 17.8% in 2014, more efforts are needed for poverty reduction. The agricultural and livestock industries account for 13.1% of GDP, but, they engage 32% of the population. However, **the 2001-2013 productions per hectare of Bolivia's major strategic crops;** such as of rice, corn, quinoa, vegetables, and potatoes; **showed either a continuous decline or a slight increase regardless of the increasing demand of crops.**

**Productivity improvement techniques are likely to increase Bolivia's agricultural and livestock productivities by a great measure.** Additional support for agricultural and livestock technology centers, research centers, agricultural and livestock equipment, and machineries could produce synergy for sectoral growth.

In this regard, the National Economic Social Development Plan and the agricultural and livestock industry development plan identified key development needs as **agricultural techniques and the expansion of irrigation facilities were geared towards the improvement of agricultural productivity. Agricultural product processing** is also important for the expansion of domestic market and export volume.

**<Yield Trends: Key Crops in Bolivia>**

<b>Crops</b>	<b>2001-2002 (kg/ha)</b>	<b>2005-2006 (kg/ha)</b>	<b>2009-2010 (kg/ha)</b>	<b>2012-2013 (kg/ha)</b>
Rice	1,554	2,593	2,319	2,289
Corn	2,105	2,652	2,285	2,768
Quinoa	637	599	573	466
Wheat	870	1,104	1,447	1,436

Vegetables	31,235	30,085	31,261	30,469
Potatoes	5,700	5,339	5,406	5,663
Yucca	10,011	9,181	8,678	8,087

\* Source: Ministry of Rural Development and Land. Observatorio Agroambiental Productivo 2013

### <Production, Cultivation Area, and Productivity: Key Crops in Bolivia>

Crops	Production (mil ton)		Cultivation Area (ha)		Productivity (ton/hn)	
	2005	2013	2005	2013	2005	2013
<b>Non-cash Crops</b>						
Corn	931.0	1,110.2	351.0	374.9	2.7	3.0
Sorghum	310.5	458.6	95.0	274.3	3.3	1.7
Quinoa	27.7	95.5	46.3	169.1	0.6	0.6
Wheat	138.4	217.4	125.4	187.8	1.1	1.2
Rice	532.0	498.7	205.2	160.6	2.6	3.1
Potatoes	859.7	1,161.0	161.0	198.3	5.3	5.9
<b>Cash Crops</b>						
Sugarcane	5,786.1	8,207.2	115.5	156.9	50.1	52.3
Sunflowers	120.3	207.5	99.4	203.7	1.2	1.0
Soybean	1,608.7	3,003.7	947.8	1,250.0	1.7	2.4

\* Source: Bolivian National Statistics Institute (Instituto Nacional de Estadística, 2014)

The Bolivian government has initiated the “Vivir Bien” (“living well”) movement, which is similar to “Saemaeul Undong” in South Korea, for the preservation of agriculture and tradition, and the protection of nature and human rights based on the 25 tasks of the following goals:

- Food consumption;
- Sustainable consumption;
- Establishing a clean production process for restoring the lands’ regenerative capacity;
- Comprehensive and sustainable management and preservation of the components of land;
- Reducing threats to people;
- Equal distribution of wealth and investment to achieve social justice;
- Equal access to lands;
- Access to democratic production elements and methods;
- Increasing jobs to achieve comprehensive national development;
- Universal access to education and health care

To respond to continuous water shortage, the Bolivian government established the National Irrigation program PRONAR (Programa Nacional de Riego) in 1995. Its recent goal includes building irrigation infrastructure over 275,000 ha, with a total investment of US\$ 1.2 billion, to benefit 200,000 agricultural households by 2030. The PRONAR has been operating a systematic water supply system aiming to:

- Increase productivity of agro-livestock industry;
- Develop national water resources;
- Strengthen capacities of relevant ministries and offices;
- Expand irrigation infrastructure; and



- Support comprehensive research and development

## 2. Implementation Strategy

Korea's development cooperation support will be based on the Bolivian government's **National Development Plan, "Vivir Bien," agriculture development plan, and PRONAR**. While support will be focused on **rural development, agricultural productivity, and value chain development**, Korea's successful rural development experience through "Saemaul Undong" and agricultural and livestock productivity enhancement will be used as a reference point.

Korea's CPS will support:

- Comprehensive rural development with reference to "Saemaul Undong"**
- Agricultural productivity enhancement through expansion of irrigation facilities and agricultural and livestock technique training**
- Expansion of agricultural and livestock value chains to increase and sustain agricultural household income**

### < Tasks: Agricultural and Livestock Sector >

<b>Strategic Goal 1: Realize self-subsistence agriculture by cultivating the "Saemaul Undong" spirit</b>	
<b>Core Program</b>	<b>Tasks</b>
Support comprehensive rural development with reference to "Saemaul Undong"	Improve quality of life in rural areas
	Support agricultural household income improvement projects for poverty eradication in highlands
	Support establishment of cooperatives and their crop production system
	Share the experience of "Saemaul Undong" through invitational training
<b>Strategic Goal 2: Research and disseminate agricultural technologies for crop productivity improvement</b>	
<b>Core Program</b>	<b>Tasks</b>
Increase agricultural productivity through expansion of irrigation facilities and agricultural technique trainings	Construct irrigation facilities and support water management capacity building program
	Disseminate agriculture production technology and support its training
	Disseminate environment-friendly agricultural technique and support its training
	Support invitational training for water management and agricultural technique training
<b>Strategic Goal 3: Commercialize agricultural and livestock products and support product distribution for domestic and international markets</b>	

Core Program	Tasks
Expansion of agricultural value chain to increase and sustain agricultural household income	Support agricultural and livestock product processing and commercialization of products
	Assist agricultural and livestock product distribution to enter into domestic and international markets
	Support strategies to promote agricultural and livestock product to improve profit margin

## C. Transportation

### 1. Needs Assessment

In order to improve national connectivity, the Bolivian government aims to construct appropriate modes of transportation infrastructure based on the geographical characteristics of each region. In this regard, the government plans to engage in and support development of transportation infrastructure related to national production, connectivity, and mobility until 2020.

According to the Bolivian Road Administration (ABC, Administradora Boliviana de Carreteras), Bolivia's road infrastructure is facing many obstacles. **Road density and paved road ratio remained low at 0.07km/km<sup>2</sup> and 37.9% of the national roads, respectively.** The lack of proper road maintenance is deteriorating the existing infrastructure which increases the travel duration and gas expense, in turn, burdening the country with high logistics costs.

**Two rail networks exist in western and eastern Bolivia, but, with insufficient domestic coverage and no international connectivity.** The railways are unable to connect neighboring countries while the air transportation industry is experiencing technological limitations and inland waterways are underdeveloped despite its high economic potential for low cost large-scale freight. **As the current transportation sector stands, the landlocked country lacks the means for international mobility and export logistics within the region.**

### <Key Transportation Sector Development Plans 2016-2030>

INTEGRATION OF TRANSPORTATION MODALITIES		
Goal	Transportation Modality	Objectives
Goal 4: Achieve 100% national integration by 2020 through development of transportation systems in different modalities	Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct 4,806km road network including expressway, North-South, East-West access ways and bridges</li> </ul>
	Railways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct portion of railways connecting Brazil-Bolivia-Peru and Pacific-Atlantic (Central Bi-oceanic Railway Corridor, CFBC)</li> <li>Construct urban railways in Cochabamba and Santa Cruz</li> <li>Construct railways to support Mutun region's steel industry</li> </ul>
	Waterways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reconstruct Ichilo-Mamore</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct ports in international waterways and logistics terminal in Port Busch</li> </ul>
	Cable car	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct six cable car lines in La Paz and El Alto</li> <li>• Construct cable cars in Oruro, Potosi and Sucre</li> </ul>
	Aerial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand and construct six international airports: three in construction and three in expansion and equipment</li> <li>• Construct, expand and equip 12 national airports</li> <li>• Develop Viru-Viru Airport, Santa Cruz, into an intercontinental hub airport</li> </ul>

Source: National Economic and Social Development Plan 2016-2020

## 2. Implementation Strategy

Korea's support for transportation system integration will be based on Bolivia's transportation development plan with focus on **transportation system integration, access to the transportation system, national connectivity and mobility of people, and freight**. Korea's support will include technical support for **feasibility studies; capacity building for policy-making; and training of technicians for construction, maintenance, and management of infrastructure**. Use of IT in transportation management and past successful transportation infrastructure development experience will be shared in the process.

Korea's CPS will support:

- a. **Capacity building for the integration of transportation systems and development plan to improve access to transportation system and national connectivity**
- b. **Construction of a transportation system and capacity building for its management and maintenance in key strategic regions**

### < Tasks: Transportation Sector >

<b>Strategic Goal 1: Strengthen policy-making capacity for integration and development of transportation systems</b>	
<b>Core Program</b>	<b>Tasks</b>
Support integration of transportation systems and development plan for improved access to transportation system and national connectivity	Implement basic design study (BDS) on a plan to integrate and develop transportation systems
	Support establishment of BDS-based transportation system integration and development strategy
	Support capacity building of professional technicians
<b>Strategic Goal 2: Strengthen construction and management capacity for transportation infrastructure in key strategic regions</b>	
<b>Core Program</b>	<b>Tasks</b>
	Undertake feasibility study (F/S) for infrastructure location

Support construction of transportation infrastructure and capacity building for its management and maintenance	Support construction of transportation infrastructure
	Support training of professional technicians for maintenance, management, and integration of the pre-existing and new transportation infrastructure;
	Support capacity building program for technology transfer

## D. Energy

### 1. Needs Assessment

**Twelve percent of the Bolivian population has limited access to electricity as of 2015.** The vast national territory with a relatively low population density is an obstacle for increasing electricity access rates at an acceptable customer charge. Nevertheless, social inequality caused by limited access to electricity in the geographically isolated areas highlights the demand for basic energy infrastructures necessary for economic development and social integration in Bolivia.

Moreover, **insufficient electricity supply impedes industrialization in Bolivia.** The electricity supply mainly relies on hydro and thermal power with annual electricity generation observed at 7,375 GWh. In this regard, **the Bolivian government plans to implement universal power coverage by 2025.**

With the government's strong drive for the universalization of energy, the **Bolivian government will construct new hydro and thermal power plants to increase the electricity supply volume and utilize appropriate renewable energy sources for targeted geographically isolated areas.** To improve the access ratio, the government will consider abundant solar energy (Bolivia's annual solar radiation is higher than 1,800kWh/m<sup>2</sup>), wind, geothermal powers, and bioenergy.

#### <Energy Universalization Plan 2010-2025: Power Supply Goals>

Department	2010-2015			2016-2020			2021-2025		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Chuquisaca	31.555	35.575	67.130	20.454	13.140	33.594	20.037	9.684	29.721
La Paz	138.395	27.477	165.872	74.948	45.323	120.271	61.956	38.252	100.208
Cochabamba	90.852	9.136	99.988	67.912	33.079	100.991	64.246	27.587	91.833
Oruro	15.123	2.137	17.261	7.213	7.705	14.918	4.931	6.112	11.043
Potosi	15.975	41.709	57.683	7.264	22.755	30.018	4.983	17.945	22.928
Tarija	48.325	4.902	53.227	23.081	8.031	31.112	22.617	6.737	29.354
Santa Cruz	237.975	56.390	294.364	129.363	45.655	175.018	124.245	45.941	170.186
Beni	46.277	18.920	65.197	12.905	7.335	20.239	10.929	6.511	17.440
Pando	7.353	5.688	13.041	4.751	2.419	7.170	5.492	2.241	7.733
<b>Total</b>	<b>631.829</b>	<b>201.934</b>	<b>833.763</b>	<b>347.891</b>	<b>185.441</b>	<b>533.332</b>	<b>319.436</b>	<b>161.009</b>	<b>480.446</b>

Source: Vice Ministry of Electricity and Alternative Energy, Ministry of Hydrocarbons and Energy. Bolivia Energy Universalization Plan 2010-2025.

## 2. Implementation Strategy

Korea's focus will be based on the Bolivian government's **Energy Universalization Plan 2010-2025** with a focus on **small hydropower, new and renewable energy, and energy efficiency**. Korea's experience in supporting solar and small hydropower plants as part of the "East Asia Climate Partnership" program will provide a relative advantage.

Korea's CPS will support:

- a. **Small hydropower plant construction and capacity building for its effective operation including the development of a master plan**
- b. **Diversification of power sources and balanced national development including capacity building for new and renewable energy**
- c. **Promotion of energy efficiency for sustainable growth**

### < Tasks: Energy Sector >

<b>Strategic Goal 1: Improve power supply ratio through support on hydroelectric power plant facilities for sustainable growth</b>	
<b>Core Program</b>	<b>Tasks</b>
Support small hydropower generation system	Support establishment of mid-to-long term hydropower master plan, based on the Bolivian government's Energy Universalization Plan 2010-2025
	Support construction of small hydropower plant as a contribution to national power supply
	Provide invitational training on technology transfer for hydropower plant maintenance and repair
	Support setting-up process for environmental impact assessment and relevant regulations on policy-level to minimize environmental impact from hydropower plant construction
<b>Strategic Goal 2: Strengthen capacity for new and renewable energy supply to promote diversification of electricity generation sources and balanced national growth</b>	
<b>Core Program</b>	<b>Tasks</b>
Support promotion of new and renewable energy and relevant capacity building programs	Support establishment of new and renewable energy master plan, based on the Bolivian government's Energy Universalization Plan 2010-2025
	Support in establishing infrastructure for geographically suitable new renewable energy such as solar and wind power
	Invitational training of Bolivian personnel associated with new renewable energy
	Strengthening capacities by dispatching a mid-to-long term advisory group and retirement specialists

Strategic Goal 3: Promote energy efficiency for sustainable growth	
Core Program	Tasks
Support efforts to improve energy efficiency in industries	Provide equipment to improve energy efficiency and support related projects
	Provide training program on energy efficiency improvement

### III. Assumptions

The following critical assumptions may affect the Republic of Korea's strategy and approach to development cooperation in Bolivia.

1. Possible **logistical complications and challenges** that may arise due to the geographically **landlocked nature** of the country. The project design and implementation process will consider this risk. Each case of logistical complication that engages several outside stakeholders and regulations will be reviewed and responded accordingly.
2. **Impact of climate change and its extent** are a serious concern. **Change of weather pattern (rainy seasons), occurrence of El Niño (severe drought), and intense rain** linked to long-term climate change have seriously affected agriculture production and water resources. The severe drought and subsequent flash floods have endangered millions of lives and dramatically reduced the food production, water reserves, and livestock. Recovery from this extreme weather shock is a complicated process for both local and central governments.

## IV. Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) Evaluation Framework

<b>National Economic and Social Development Plan 2016-2020</b> Realize “Vivir Bien” for improved quality of life, average annual economic growth of 5.8%, and \$5,000 GDP per capita by achieving 68 goals and 340 indicators until 2020				
CPS Strategic Goals				
Priority Areas	Goals	Expected Challenges	Achievements	Evaluation Index
<b>Health and Sanitation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement of disease control and response</li> <li>Solution for health inequality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of resources and capacities in public health system</li> <li>Mediation between the central government and local governments</li> <li>Low level of community participation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote implementation of evidence-based health system</li> <li>Strengthen community-based or national UHC system</li> <li>Provide health service for disadvantaged groups</li> </ul>	<p><b>CPS Conformity</b> (whether projects have been appropriately identified and developed in accordance with CPS goals)</p> <p><b>Project Implementation Status</b> (whether projects have been implemented in alignment with CPS)</p>
<b>Rural Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprehensive rural development</li> <li>Improved agricultural and livestock productivities</li> <li>Expansion of agricultural and livestock value chains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor infrastructure</li> <li>Low level of policy implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand agricultural and livestock facilities and equipment</li> <li>Provide productivity improvement training program on basic cultivation and post-harvest methods</li> <li>Improve productivity of major crops</li> <li>Strengthen export capacity of agriculture and livestock products</li> </ul>	
<b>Transportation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved capacity for integration of and development plan for transportation systems</li> <li>Improved capacity for construction, management, and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in key strategic regions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low level of policy implementation</li> <li>Mediation between the central government and local governments</li> <li>Shortage of budget for construction of infrastructures</li> <li>Uncertain implementation of transportation system integration and development plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support transportation system integration and development plan</li> <li>Conduct F/S for transportation infrastructure and support its construction</li> <li>Provide capacity building program for professional technicians</li> </ul>	
<b>Energy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct small hydroelectric facilities and its national policies</li> <li>Improved capacity for diversification of power sources, new and renewable energy</li> <li>Improved energy efficiency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low level of capacity for construction and management of small hydropower facilities</li> <li>Lack of techniques and awareness on the importance of introducing new and renewable energy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support hydropower master plan</li> <li>Construct small hydropower plant</li> <li>Provide training for small hydropower plant and new and renewable energy</li> </ul>	
<b>Assumptions</b>		1. Challenges of landlocked country 2. Impact of climate change and their extents		

## **V. Mid-Term Allocation Plan**

Korea aims to allocate 70% of its bilateral ODA to the **priority areas** while some flexibility will be applied in order to accommodate urgent humanitarian needs and socio-economic changes in Bolivia.

In addition, resource allocation will be adjusted based on program implementation, policy dialogue, interim monitoring, delays in projects, and other possible changes in circumstances.

The budget allocation could be adjusted during budget discussions and project planning stages. It is also subject to parliamentary decision.

## **VI. Partnership Plans**

### **1. Partnership between donors**

The Korean government will actively participate in the Group of Partners for the Development of Bolivia (GruS, Grupo de socios para el desarrollo de Bolivia) and will contribute to donor harmonization. Partnerships with multilateral agencies such as UNDP, WHO/PAHO, FAO, and other international organizations will be reviewed when their field of expertise is relevant for identified projects.

### **2. Partnership with the private sector**

The Korean government will encourage participation of local NGOs, universities, and various partners in development cooperation projects and preliminary project surveys to strengthen the local capacity and quality of projects.

### **3. Alignment**

The Government of Korea will continue to conduct periodic consultations with the Bolivian ministries (Ministry of Development Planning and Vice-Ministry of Public Investment and External Financing/VIPFE) in charge of aid and project implementation for the National Economic Social Development Plan.