



**Country Sheet Bolivia**  
**March 2015**

# Contents

Foreword .....	2
Statistics .....	4
Country map .....	5
1 Country profile .....	6
1.1 General introduction .....	6
1.2 Political structure .....	6
1.3 Socio-economic analysis .....	7
2 Education.....	8
2.1 General .....	8
2.2 Higher education policies .....	10
3 Development Aid Analysis.....	10
3.1 Development priorities .....	10
3.2 Donor Aid .....	12
3.3 VLIR-UOS activity in/with Bolivia.....	14

## Annexes

Annex 1 – Overview of VLIR-UOS Interventions in Bolivia - 2003 - 2014

Annex 2 – Matrix of current topics versus National priorities, Belgian ICP & other donors

# Foreword

The Country Sheet Bolivia is a compilation of information from related documents with factual country information, economic, social and development priorities, as also information on higher education and university cooperation in Bolivia. The information included is extracted from policy documents, websites and strategy papers from EU, UNDP, World Bank and other organisations. Contextual information from other VLIR-UOS project reports was also included.

This compiled document was realised by VLIR-UOS and is by no means to be considered as a policy document. Its sole purpose is to propose a working document with background and context for Country Strategy Identification of VLIR-UOS cooperation in and with Bolivia.

As this concerns a working document, frequent updates will occur. The date of compilation of the current version is mentioned in the footer of the document.

# Statistics

INDICATOR		VALUE	YEAR
1	Human Development Index	0,667 (ranked 113 in the world)	2013
2	Public Spending on Education (as % percentage of GDP)	6,9	2011
<b>VLIR-UOS INVESTMENTS</b>			
3	Total VLIR-UOS projects	<b>3.519.031</b>	2003-2014
	Total Scholarships	<b>976.940</b>	2003-2013
	# Institutional University Cooperation	1	2003-2008
	# Own Initiatives	3	2003-2014
	# South initiatives	4	2003-2014
	# Research Initiative	2	2010-2014
	# Scholars (ICP/ITP/KOI/ICP-PhD)	26	2003-2013
	# Travel Grants + VLADOC	173 + 2	2003-2013
<b>EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID</b>			
4	# Universities	12 (public) / 4 (special statue) / 33 (private)	2012
5	School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	37,7	2007
6	Aid per Capita (Current US\$ per person)	62,75	2012
<b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT</b>			
9	Life expectancy at birth	67,3	2013
10	Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)	39,1	2012
11	Adult literacy rate (both sexes) (% aged 15 and above)	94,5	2012
<b>DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>			
12	Population	10.671.200	2013
13	Labor participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15+)	72,4	2012
14	GDP per capita (2012 PPP US\$)	6129,56	2013
15	Improved water source (% of rural population with access)	71,9	2012
16	Internet users (per 100 people)	39,5	2013
17	Income Gini coefficient	56,3	2013

# Country map





# 1 Country profile<sup>1</sup>

## 1.1 General introduction

Bolivia, officially known as the Plurinational State of Bolivia, is a landlocked country with an area of 1,098,581 square kilometers, located in western-central South America. It is bordered by Brazil to the north and east, Paraguay and Argentina to the south, Chile to the southwest, and Peru to the west.

Prior to Spanish colonization, the Andean region of Bolivia was a part of the Inca Empire, while the northern and eastern lowlands were inhabited by independent tribes. Spanish conquistadors arriving from Cuzco and Asunción took control of the region in the 16th century, starting centuries of colonial rule. After the first call for independence in 1809, 16 years of war followed before the establishment of the Republic on 6 August 1825. Bolivia has since endured periods of political and economic instability, including the loss of various peripheral territories to its neighbours, such as Acre, parts of the Gran Chaco and its coast.

Modern Bolivia is a democratic republic that is divided into nine departments. Its geography varies from the peaks of the Andes in the West (highest point: Nevado Sajama, at 6.542m a.s.l.), to the Eastern Lowlands, situated within the Amazon and Paraguay Basin (70m a.s.l.). This wide geographical range creates several ecoregions and a high level of biodiversity (Bolivia is one of the seventeen megadiverse countries in the world).

Bolivia's main economic activities include agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and manufacturing goods such as textiles, clothing, refined metals, gas (second largest natural gas reserves in South America) and refined petroleum. Bolivia is very wealthy in minerals, among others lithium (50%-70% of world reserves) and tin. In the decades, (the income from) tourism has become increasingly important.

The Bolivian population (10,027,254 in 2012), is multi-ethnic, including Amerindians (55%), Mestizos (30%), Europeans (15%), Asians and Africans. The main language spoken is Spanish, although the Guarani, Aymara and Quechua languages are also common, and all four, as well as 34 other indigenous languages, are official. Bolivia's diversity has contributed greatly to its rich art, cuisine, literature, and music.

Some 62.43% of Bolivians live in urban areas, while the remaining 37.57% in rural areas. The biggest part of the population (70%) is concentrated in the departments of La Paz, Santa Cruz and Cochabamba. At national level, the population density is 8,49, with variations marked between 0,8 (Pando Department) and 26,2 (Cochabamba Department). Bolivia has a young population. According to the 2011 census, almost 60% of the population is younger than 25 years of age.

## 1.2 Political structure

Bolivia has been governed by democratically elected governments since 1982, when a long string of military coups came to an end and a tradition of ceding power peacefully began, although two presidents have stepped down in the face of popular protests: Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada in 2003 and Carlos Mesa in 2005. 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 Left Movement predominated from 1985 to 2005. The current president is Evo Morales, the first indigenous Bolivian to serve as head of state. Morales' Movement for Socialism – Political Instrument for the Sovereignty of the Peoples party was the first to win an outright presidential majority in four decades, doing so both in 2005 and 2009.

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<sup>1</sup> Wikipedia Bolivia, Worldbank and EU strategy paper

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 of government ministries. The president is elected to a five-year term by popular vote, and governs from the Presidential Palace in La Paz. The Asamblea Legislativa Plurinacional (Plurinational Legislative Assembly or National Congress), with seat in La Paz, has 2 chambers. The Cámara de Diputados (Chamber of Deputies) has 130 members elected to five-year terms, and the Cámara de Senadores (Chamber of Senators) has 36 members (four per department).

The judiciary consists of the Supreme Court (seating in Sucre), the Constitutional Tribunal, the Judiciary Council, Agrarian and Environmental Tribunal, and District (departmental) and lower courts.

### **1.3 Socio-economic analysis**

Bolivia is a resource rich country with an economy historically based on natural resource extraction. Following a disastrous economic crisis during the early 1980s, reforms spurred private investment, stimulated economic growth, and cut poverty rates in the 1990s. The period 2003-05 was characterized by political instability and protests against neo-liberal policies. In 2006, newly elected president Morales launched an economic reform which stabilised the situation. This reform included a major modification of the Constitution, the strengthening of the role of the state in the economy and the application of a variety of social programs. Between 2006 and 2009 the economic growth was higher than at any point in the preceding 30 years. In 2009, Bolivia recorded the highest growth rate in South America. Moreover, this growth was accompanied by a moderate decrease in inequality. Strong citizen support for President Morales led to his re-elections in 2009 and 2014. Thanks to high commodity prices and a prudent macroeconomic policy, economic growth has averaged 4.9% since 2004.

Once Bolivia's government depended heavily on foreign assistance to finance development projects and to pay the public expenses. At the end of 2002, the government owed \$4.5 billion to its foreign creditors. But the country has had significant current account surpluses since 2003 (among others thanks to tax collection mainly from the profitable exports of natural gas to Brazil and Argentina: hydrocarbons account for 34% of total public sector revenue, and gas exports account for 49% of total export revenue in 2012) and the fiscal balance became positive beginning in 2006. Due to this performance and the overall debt relief, public debt declined from 94% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2003 to less than 40% in 2013.

The positive economic context led to a reduction in moderate poverty, from 63% in 2002 to 45% in 2012, whereas the Gini Index fell from 0.60 to 0.46 in the same period. These extraordinary results reflect the fact that citizens living in poverty were the population segment that most benefitted from the economic bonanza, through an increase in household income. This increase was complemented by a variety of social programs. As a result, between 2002 and 2011, average income of the poorest 40% of the population grew three times more rapidly than average income.

Despite these advances, Bolivia faces significant challenges. Moderate poverty affects 45% of the population and income inequality remains high. In addition, several social indicators still fall short of regional averages.

## 2 Education<sup>2</sup>

### 2.1 General

Primary education in Bolivia consists of a five-year primary cycle, theoretically compulsory between the ages of seven and fourteen. Although primary education registration rates have increased over the years, school absence and dropout rates are still high, especially among the indigenous population. The primary cycle is followed by three years of intermediate school and four years of secondary education.

The Bolivia higher education landscape consists of universities (in total about 50), technical institutes (Industry, Natural resources, Trade and Services) and 27 teacher training schools. On the labour market, however, the non-university higher degrees have little professional recognition<sup>3</sup>. Roughly, Bolivian Universities can be divided into four groups: the Public Autonomous Universities, the universities under special regime (the first 2 categories forming the “National System”), the indigenous universities (UNIBOL) and the Private Universities (including some foundations).

The traditional history of Bolivian higher education starts with the foundation of the Royal and Pontifical University of San Francisco Xavier in La Plata (Sucre), by the Jesuits in 1624. Following the Bolivian independence, more universities were established. Today, Bolivia counts 11 public autonomous universities:

1. Universidad San Francisco Xavier de Chuquisaca (USFX), Sucre, founded in 1624
2. Universidad Mayor de San Andres (UMSA), La Paz, founded in 1830
3. Universidad Mayor de San Simon (UMSS), Cochabamba, founded in 1832
4. Universidad Autónoma Gabriel René Moreno (UAGRM), Santa Cruz, founded in 1880
5. Universidad Técnica de Oruro (UTO), Oruro, founded in 1892
6. Universidad Autónoma Tomás Frías (UATF), Potosi, founded in 1892
7. Universidad Juan Misael Saracho (UAJMS), Tarija, founded in 1946
8. Universidad Autónoma del Beni ‘José Ballivián’, Trinidad, founded in 1967
9. Universidad Nacional ‘Siglo XX’, Potosi, founded in 1985
10. Universidad Amazonica de Pando, Cobija, founded in 1993
11. Universidad Publica de El Alto, El Alto, founded in 2000

These public universities are fully funded by the state based on a percentage of the national budget established by the Constitution. Public universities are totally autonomous in all their economic, academic and educational decisions. They are managed through a system of co-government. This means that the maximum authority is a University Council, in which students and academics combined with administrative staff have each a representation of 50% (Exceptions are the UNSXX (Universidad Nacional Siglo Veinte en Llallagua) and the UPEA (Universidad Pública del Alto), with a slightly different representation, involving civil society). The line ministry for higher education is the Ministry of Education, more specifically the ‘Directorate General of University Higher Education’ of the ‘Vice Ministry of Higher Education and Profesional Training’.

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<sup>2</sup> Wikipedia Bolivia, Unicef, Modelo Académico del Sistema de la Universidad Boliviana (2011)

<sup>3</sup> Weise, C & Laguna, J.L. (2008). La Educación superior en la region andina: Bolivia Perú y Ecuador. Avalicao, vol. 13, no 2.



Apart from this 11 public autonomous universities, there are 4 more higher education institutes with a 'special regime':

1. Universidad Católica Boliviana San Pablo, founded in 1966
2. Escuela Militar de Ingeniería, La Paz, founded in 1950
3. Universidad Andina Sión Bolívar, Sucre & La Paz, integrated in 1985
4. Universidad Policial Mariscal Antonio José de Sucre, integrated in 2009

These 15 higher education institutes form together the 'Sistema de la Universidad Boliviana' (Bolivian University System). The 'Comité Ejecutivo de la Universidad Boliviana' (CEUB) (Executive Committee of the Bolivian University) was established in 1978 in order to represent and coordinate the Bolivian University System.

In 2008, 3 Indigenous Universities were created by Presidential Decree, one for each of the main indigenous language and culture groups of Bolivia:

1. Universidad Aymara Tupac Katari in the La Paz Department
2. Universidad Quechua Casimiro Huanca in the Cochabamba Department
3. Universidad Guaraní Apiaguaiki Tupa in the Chuquisaca Department, in the Chaco region

The indigenous universities are grouped as the 'Bolivian University' (Universidad Indígena Boliviana / UniBOL).

The indigenous universities were created with the double aim to improve access to Higher Education for people belonging to indigenous groups, and to adapt the pedagogic structure and curricula to the indigenous reality, by means of (social and anthropological) research. The UniBol universities have an academic dependence of the Education Ministry. They offer technical (engineering) studies (agronomy, veterinary, agro-industry) and have each a research centre for indigenous language and culture. The purpose of these research centres is to adapt and enrich the curricula of the technical disciplines with its research on indigenous language and culture to generate a curriculum which responds better to the demands of the specific indigenous groups.

About 40 private Universities are active in Bolivia. In comparison to other countries in the region, they have a very recent history (about 35 years) and are attended by only 20% of the University students' population. Private Universities were created by religious or commercial organizations. These universities are organized through the ANUP (National Association of Private Universities). The Private Universities have authorities, appointed by their respective boards, mainly controlled by their respective corporations or shareholders. This is less democratic compared to the public institutions, but offers a more flexible and stable management structure.

For their programme and institutional accreditation private universities are dependent on authorizations by the Education Ministry. This process is considered as very long and bureaucratic, with little technical considerations.

## 2.2 Higher education policies

Education in Bolivia is the responsibility of the Ministry of Education. Bolivia devotes 23% of its annual budget to educational expenditures, a higher percentage than in most other South American countries. Nevertheless, a divide between the rural and urban areas persists: urban illiteracy decreases, whereas rural illiteracy levels remain high

The Educational Reform projects its objectives on the long term (20 years). In the current phase (2004-2015), three main areas can be highlighted:

- Quality education that meets basic learning needs of children and adolescents;
- Education and vocational training that responds to the development of productive and competitive capacities of youth and adults;
- Participative and efficient management which leads to quality and equity in education and training.

Specifically for the sector of higher education, the objectives are:

- improve access and quality;
- development of a national quality accreditation system for the programs and higher education institutions;
- increase internal and external efficiency levels, pedagogically, as well as for research and infrastructure;
- update the curriculum and the capacities and performance of the academic staff;
- ensure the link with the productive sectors of the country.

## 3 Development Aid Analysis

### 3.1 Development priorities

The current Bolivian development plan (“Plan Nacional de Desarrollo: Bolivia Digna, Soberana, Productiva y Democrática para Vivir Bien” (PND), 2006-2011 and updated with the “Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Social 2012–2015”) was elaborated by the National Ministry of Development Planning. The “Agenda 2025”, can be understood as the National Development Plan 2015 – 2025, mentions 13 pillars for a Dignified and Sovereign Bolivia:

- Eradication of extreme poverty
- Universal basic services
- Health
- Education and sports for an integral human development
- Scientific and technological sovereignty with own identity
- Community financial sovereignty
- Productive sovereignty with diversification and integral development
- Sovereignty over natural resources, through nationalization, industrialization and commercialization in harmony with nature
- Food sovereignty

- Environmental sovereignty
- Complementary integration of sovereign nations
- Sovereignty and transparency of public management
- Enjoyment of culture and traditions, happiness and prosperity.

The current development plan is the base to build a multinational state which allows the empowerment of social movements and emerging indigenous peoples in order to improve the well-being of all Bolivians. It aims to change the economic development pattern of the country from export of primary resources (with little added value) to an internal production and accumulation of wealth. The plan attributes a pivotal role to the State as development actor.

The document articulates several long-term development policies and programmes and attaches great importance to science, technology and innovation and aims for more locally contextualised, applied and participative research to contribute to the solution of Bolivian development challenges.

The policies of the PND in relation to science and technology include:

- **Science, Technology and Innovation for productive development, with sovereignty, National integration and social inclusion**
  - creation of a **'technology base'** (Sistema Boliviano de Innovacion)
  - institutional strengthening of productive services
  - alternative products for **food sovereignty**
  - **environment** and clean technologies
  - **biodiversity**
  - development of **hydrological** potential of Bolivia
  - combat **desertification** and erosion
  - production of **biofuels**
  - **textile** technology based on natural resources
  - improvement of leather production
  - **social and economic** studies
- **Inclusive scientific culture for the construction of an endogenic knowledge society**
  - **popularization** of science and technology
  - **training** of human resources in research and innovation
  - centres for technological training
- **Recovery, protection and utilization of local and ancestral local knowledge**
  - local knowledge and intellectual property rights
  - coca

This complements the general priorities of the Development Plan of which is expected they will remain in force:

1. Industrialisation of natural resources
2. Diversification of the economy generating a greater role for government in the economy with a focus on industrialization of renewable and non-renewable resources.
3. Protection of the environment, sustainable forest management (SFM)

### 3.2 Donor Aid

#### 3.2.1 Overview<sup>4</sup>

The contribution of international support to the national budget decreased to less than half during the last 10 years. The last 10 years, the international donor community 6.4 billion USD in the development of Bolivia. 30% came from 14 bilateral donors, 67% from multilateral institutions and 3% from United Nations organizations. The 5 main donors CAF (Corporación Andina de Fomento), the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank and the European Union accounted for 60% of the total support. The main bilateral donors were USA, Netherlands, Japan, Germany and Spain, which financed together up to 80% of the donations. In recent years, the share of non-traditional donors, especially Venezuela and Brazil, has been increasing.

Since 2005, and parallel to the increase of revenues of the Bolivian State, important changes in the international cooperation landscape took place:

- The general importance of international cooperation decreased. The contribution of international aid to the GDP reduced from 9% in 2000 to 3.8% in 2010
- The influence of the international financial institutions in the political dialogue increased. At the same time, important bilateral donors withdrew (Netherlands, UK) or reduced their contributions considerably (USA, Spain, Canada). As a consequence, the agenda of the multilateral institutions became more important in the political dialogue

**Bolivia**

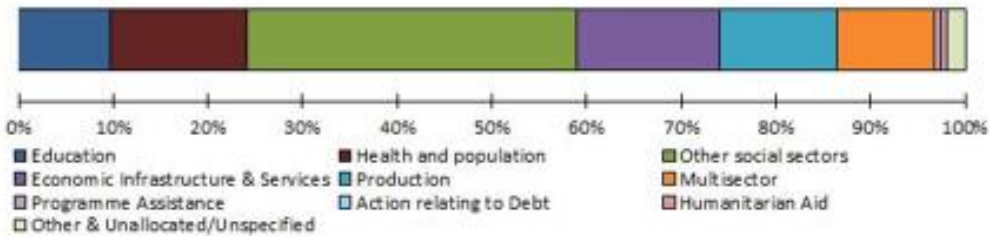
Receipts	2010	2011	2012
Net ODA (USD million)	741	722	659
Bilateral share (gross ODA)	66%	59%	50%
Net ODA / GNI	3.9%	3.2%	2.6%
Net Private flows (USD million)	15	160	40

For reference	2010	2011	2012
Population (million)	10.2	10.3	10.5
GNI per capita (Atlas USD)	1 760	1 960	2 220

Top Ten Donors of gross ODA (2011-12 average)		(USD m)
1	IDB Sp.Fund	198
2	EU Institutions	57
3	United States	55
4	IDA	48
5	Netherlands	46
6	Spain	42
7	Germany	37
8	Denmark	35
9	Sweden	34
10	Switzerland	32

**Bilateral ODA by Sector (2011-12)**



Sources: OECD - DAC, World Bank; [www.oecd.org/dac/stats](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats)

<sup>4</sup> Cooperación Suiza en Bolivia (2013). Estrategia de Cooperación para Bolivia 2013 – 2016.

### 3.2.2 Cooperation Belgium – Bolivia

The penultimate joint commission of the Belgian – Bolivian bilateral cooperation took place in 2006 and resulted in a 40M€ programme focusing on health (health care networking and budget support for activities related to malnutrition) and rural development (through activities in community irrigation). There is also an out-phasing support from previous ICP agreements for the Defensoría del Pueblo. The last joint commission took place in 2014 and resulted in a transition programme (2015 – 2016) of 18M€, including budget support for water management (10M€), capacity building (for example short term scholarships for local actors) and interculturalism (2M€).

Project	Region	Sector	Duration	Budget (€)
FOREDES: Strengthening health networks	Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, La Paz & Potosi	Health	2011-2016	11.000.000
PARC: Support Communal irrigation	Cochabamba & Chuquisaca	Water & Sanitation	2011-2016	7.600.000
PROAGRIF: Support family farms	Chuquisaca	Agriculture & Rural dev.	2014-2017	12.000.000

In total, 20 Belgian indirect actors are active in Bolivia (a.o. Broederlijk Delen, SOSfaim, ViaDB, FOS, APEFE and ARES-CCD), which makes Bolivia the 3<sup>rd</sup> most important partner country for the indirect cooperation after DRC and Burundi. Most important sectors are rural development, education and labour.

Actor	Area of intervention	Budget (2013, €)
Broederlijk Delen	Rural development and civil rights	706.950
Plan België	Children's rights	645.525
SOS Faim	Rural development (agricultural production, access to credit etc.)	626.763
FOS	Access to healthcare and decent work	482.150
VIADB	Capacity building and training in skills development	385.012
Solidarité Socialiste	Women rights / gender	273.969
Solidagro	Food security and rural development	229.658
11.11.11	Strengthening local partners on natural resources, climate, finance etc.	155.750

Wereldsolidariteit	Social development: access to decent work and social security	149.905
ADG	Food sovereignty	140.514
Rode Kruis VL	Relief	86.296
BOS+	Sustainable management of communal forests in Lecos de Apolo	70.277
Handicap Int.	Sensitisation, Health care and rights for disabled people	40.100
FAR	Training for street children in El Alto	23.441
Le monde selon les femmes	Gender	21.033

### 3.2.3 EU Strategy 2007-2013<sup>5</sup>

The EU cooperation strategy with Bolivia seeks to support efforts to reduce poverty and attain the Millennium Development Goals. Operations will be directed at promoting social cohesion (hence reducing poverty, inequality and social exclusion) and regional integration. Priority has been given to the following intervention areas:

- Generating sustainable economic opportunities for decent work in micro-enterprises and small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).
- Supporting Bolivia's fight against illicit drug production and trafficking by means of comprehensive development and the rationalisation of coca production through social control mechanisms.
- Sustainable management of natural resources, in particular through support for the integrated management of international river basins.

In prioritising these strategic sectors, account has been taken of a range of factors, including: Bolivia's requirements; the need to ensure that interventions are coordinated with and also complement those of other donors; the comparative advantages that the EC has acquired through its previous and current activities in Bolivia; and the need to ensure that any interventions are well suited to EC procedures.

Under the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), the EU earmarked an indicative allocation of €234 million for Bolivia for the period 2007-13. These resources may be supplemented by projects and programmes financed under the regional programmes for the Andean Community and for Latin America and under various thematic programmes.

## 3.3 VLIR-UOS activity in/with Bolivia

See [annex 1](#) for an overview of past and present VLIR-UOS investments and active programmes and scholarships. Also other scientific cooperation of Flemish universities has been integrated in the same overview.

<sup>5</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/csp-bolivia-2007-2013\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/csp-bolivia-2007-2013_en.pdf)



## Annex 1 – Overview of VLIR-UOS Interventions in Bolivia - 2003 - 2014

List of VLIR-UOS projects in Bolivia (2003-2014)						
Type	Runtime	Title	Flemish promoter	Local promoter	Local institution	Total budget (€)
IUC	2003-2008	Institutional University Cooperation with Universidad Mayor de San Simón (phase 2 and phase-out)	J. Feyen (KUL)	L. Arteaga	Universidad Mayor de San Simón	3 171 297
TEAM	2005-2011	Potentiality of raising Quinoa production by deficit irrigation to alleviate poverty in the depressed areas of the Bolivian Altiplano	D. Raes (KUL)	M.G. Cardenas	Universidad Mayor de San Andres	307 802
TEAM	2010-2015	Strengthening (PhD) training and research in the field of families, children and adolescents at risk in La Paz	G. Loots (VUB)	E. Roth	Universidad Catolica Boliviana "San Pablo"	273 483
TEAM	2011-2015	Master in irrigation engineering	P. Willems (KUL)	M.G. Cardenas	Universidad Mayor de San Andres	299 833
SI	2005-2006	Vulgarising research results about 120 medicinal plant species that are used for local basic healthcare, with regard to the knowledge of traditional healers of the Bolivian Amazon	P. Van Damme (UG)		Universidad Mayor de San Andres	14 994
SI	2007-2008	Research and practice of psychological and pedagogical healthcare to families with young children in socio-economic neglected regions in La Paz	G. Loots (VUB)	E. Roth	Universidad Catolica Boliviana "San Pablo"	3 036
SI	2007-2008	Publication and spread in Bolivia of the results of cultural-anthropological research (of Koen de Munter) through the local institute CEPA	H. Pinxten (UG)	G. Pauwels	Centro de Ecología y Pueblos Andinos	9 398
SI	2008-2010	Improving community health care through strengthening traditional knowledge: a collaboration between traditional healers and biomedical physicians in the tropics of Cochabamba	P. Van Damme (UG)	E.R. Cabrera	Universidad Mayor de San Simón	13 900
RIP	2010-2015	Ecological and anthropogenic factors controlling mercury concentrations in edible fish of the Bolivian Amazon basin	S. Declerck (KUL)	D. Rejas	Universidad Mayor de San Simón	98 162
RIP	2011-2013	Matrix Permeability for gene flow of the threatened high Andean Polylepis forests	E. Matthysen (UA)	L. Aguirre	Universidad Mayor de San Simón	97 126
List of VLADOC Ph.D. scholarships 2003-2014						
VLADOC	2004-2008	Towards a sustainable deficit irrigation strategy for quinoa ( <i>Chenopodium quinoa</i> Willd.) in the Bolivian altiplano using crop water productivity modeling	D. Raes (KUL)	M.G. Cardenas	Universidad Mayor de San Andres	152440
VLADOC	2010-2014	Leaving the streets: participatory action research with street children and their families improving family reunification programmes in poor urban communities in Bolivia	G. Loots (VUB)	E. Roth	Universidad Catolica Boliviana "San Pablo"	161019

## Annex 2 – Matrix of current topics versus National priorities, Belgian ICP & other donors

Strategy in development - summary matrix of current projects versus National priorities, Belgian ICP & other donors (draft version pré-seminar 8 January 2015)								
THEMES	SUB-THEMES	VLIR-UOS Partners	PND BOL	BTC BEL	IDB	EU	AECID ESP	GIZ GER
FOOD SOVEREIGNTY	Agriculture, Bioproducts, sustainable management of natural resources	UMSA, UMSS	x	x			x	x
ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES	Sustainable management of natural resources (water,...), biodiversity, agriculture, ..	UMSS, UMSA	x	x	x	x	x	x
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Social development, multi-ethnic society (estado plurinational), urban poverty and social exclusion, psychosocial health, migration	UCB	x	x	x		x	x
<b>CROSSCUTTING/ SUPPORT DOMAINS</b>								
EDUCATION AND RESEARCH	Research based education, Research and university development, Science and technology		x	x	x		x	