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REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS' VISIT TO PERU AND BOLIVIA

1–12 November 2000

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INTRODUCTION

1. The programme of field visits by Members of the Executive Board aims to give Board Members direct contact with and information on WFP activities in the field, with a view to broadening their understanding of the effectiveness of food aid. The visits are intended to allow Members to acquire a sense of the challenges faced by the beneficiaries and those responsible for carrying out the activities. An additional aim of the visits is to afford insight into the implementation of WFP's overall policies and strategies. To this end, the programme envisages visits to WFP projects and activities, as well as meetings with representatives of the Government, United Nations agencies and other counterparts, and beneficiaries.
2. The delegation of Executive Board Members that travelled to South America visited Peru from 1 to 6 November, and Bolivia from 6 to 12 November, 2000. The mission was composed of representatives of Cuba, Egypt, Germany, Hungary, Mexico, Pakistan, Spain and Swaziland. Members were accompanied by the Regional Manager for the South American Cluster and Director of WFP Peru and by the Assistant Secretary to the Executive Board. The list of participants is provided in Annex I.

PERU

3. WFP has been supporting the development of human resources and projects that aim to establish conditions and mechanisms to achieve sustainable food security for vulnerable groups. By so doing, WFP has complemented government actions to combat extreme poverty and support children's development.
4. Ongoing projects in Peru are:
 - a) Peru 4808.00—"Food Assistance to Pre-school and Primary Schoolchildren in Rural Areas";
 - b) Peru 6240.00—"Promotion of Sustainable Development of Andean Micro-watersheds", plus the following complementary actions:
 - Termination of project Peru 2341.02—"Food Assistance to Women's Groups for the Development of Microenterprises" (Reinforcement of Production Units with potential to become microenterprises; transfer of credit funds to the Programme for the Development of Small and Medium-size Enterprises [EDPYME]; shifting of remaining funds to starting up project Peru 6240.00).
 - Extension of project Peru 4808.00 (which includes binational school feeding project) to December 2001.
 - Project for Integrated Assistance to Girls and Boys under 6 Years of Age in Rural Areas of the Sierra.



5. The mission met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs; the First Vice-President of Congress; the Minister of the Promotion of Women and Human Development (PROMUDEH); the Executive Director of the National Watershed Management and Soil Conservation Programme (PRONAMACHCS); and the Director of the National Food Assistance Programme (PRONAA). Annex II provides greater details on meetings with authorities. In addition, the mission visited the following sites:
 - a) the Rumayro bakery in San Juan de Lurigancho, Lima (project 2341.02) and a centre for pre-school children (*Wawa Wasi*) in the same community;
 - b) in Azángaro Province, the Charqui and Chalona processors, Virgen de Chapi, Ipacuni community (project 2341.02);
 - c) the Bartolina de Olla Production Unit, engaged in traditional embroidery, and the Juli Port to meet with the fisherwomen of the Santa Rosa microenterprise (project 2341.02);
 - d) the Suquinapi community's road conservation and forestry nursery project and the Santa Maria community's warehouse, forestry nursery and works in road conservation (project 5162.00).
6. During the meetings held with various authorities, as well as in the course of visits to project sites, there was an open, smooth dialogue. Authorities showed their strong interest in and serious commitment to the work of WFP and that of other United Nations organizations working to promote development and improve food security in the country.
7. The following impressions emerged from the delegation's visits to various activities:

Strong Points

- Country office staff showed a high degree of preparation (organization and presentation).
- Most of the information contained in the evaluation report for Peru, recently considered by the Executive Board, was confirmed.
- The strong commitment by Government authorities and communities is essential for project sustainability in the medium and long term, and could serve as an example for other countries.
- Women play an essential priority role in WFP activities in Peru as well as within the communities and households; this has a direct influence on their development and food security.
- The training of women shows in all cases the obvious permanent benefit that food aid has for the development of human capital, besides being part of the priority objectives of the Enabling Development policy.
- The participatory approach and the sense of project ownership on the part of beneficiary communities are positive elements for achieving sustainability in the majority of projects. To this should be added the high level of community organization, which promotes the achievement of common goals and the increase of productive capacity, despite the challenges posed by the country's difficult topographic conditions.
- The microbasin programme has been the most successful WFP-implemented development activity in the creation of lasting assets, and it holds great potential for the future.



- The microenterprise programme has identified potential market outlets for selling the products of the assisted microenterprises.
- The integrated approach of the activities, which range from human development, school feeding and children's education, agricultural activities, soil rehabilitation and use, to reforestation and road infrastructure, makes it possible to achieve self-sufficiency in the medium and long term.
- The pre-school centres known as *Wawa Wasi*, coordinated by PROMUDEH, seem to be well structured. In improving the health and nutritional status of children, they contribute to improving their learning, socializing and self-esteem capacities. In addition, they enable mothers, who for the most part are the only means of support to the household, to go out and work to improve their living conditions and become better able to care for their children within their households. Therefore, this activity should be monitored closely.
- Adequate targeting of the needier populations has brought about a substantial decrease in men's migration, which in turn strengthens the household and society as a whole.
- The professionalism of staff from PRONAMACHS, PRONAA and PROMUDEH contribute to the achievement of positive results.

Weak Points

- Coordination among United Nations organizations is not sufficiently solid.
- Some microenterprises do not show a great capacity for self-sufficiency, while others are highly dependent on their direct relationship with the State for the sale of their products.
- The approach used in pre-school centres does not place sufficient emphasis on the participation of mothers (or, if necessary, of fathers) to achieve a more solid family cohesion and impart knowledge on how to improve the treatment of children in the household, together with their nutritional status.
- It is not clear whether the sharing of costs of pre-school centres within the communities is fair and balanced, in accordance with each household's contribution capacity.
- Agricultural production depends on climatic factors, which means that, in case of adverse conditions, communities could become vulnerable to food insecurity.
- The loan programme has been relatively successful. Although it has led to a significant improvement in women's organizational capacity, there could be other ways of achieving these objectives.
- The opportunities for selling products manufactured by microenterprises, especially crafts, are minimal in the current scheme, which limits the programme's sustainability.
- The use of local varieties reduces agricultural yields.

Future Potential

- The commitment of national authorities, the organizational and leadership capacity of women and the level of participation of beneficiary communities, including children, could lead to significant progress, which represents an indicator of sustainability in the medium and long term.



- Achievements to be gained from enhanced agricultural training include an improvement in harvesting techniques, soil rehabilitation and reforestation, which would in turn lead to a positive change in living conditions and a greater availability of food (high potential for expansion and sustainability).
- Future integration of vegetable and animal production in communities with a potential for improving their development and diet would allow, in the medium and long term, trading activities with neighbouring communities. Furthermore, it would give projects a higher degree of sustainability.
- The integrated approach to human development and the leadership skills of women, together with their organizational capacity, are a lasting benefit that will lead to a more active and organized participation of the communities, which in turn can bring about sustainable development and food security.

Obstacles

- The low level of education and training hinders the speed of progress made.
- It is difficult to predict the self-sufficiency in the short or medium term of pre-school centre (*Wawa Wasi*) programmes, unless the contributions to costs are rationalized.
- The absence of an authority with experience in promoting and enhancing small- and medium-size enterprises through the distribution of loans and marketing of products has limited the potential of WFP-assisted microenterprises, however, a national initiative aimed at reinforcing this aspect is already ongoing.
- The weak cooperation with other United Nations organizations, especially with FAO, reduces the potential of some of the projects.

Observations

- The mission gained a clearer idea of how WFP manages microenterprises.
- The administration of loans does not fall among WFP's responsibilities.
- The development projects have clear objectives: organization, women's role, assistance to children, education and training and food security, among others.
- As a general point, the mission noted that it would be advisable for WFP local offices to engage in open dialogue with mission members on the challenges facing ongoing programmes.

Recommendations

- WFP should continue supporting Peru.
- Cooperation and coordination among international organizations active in the field should be enhanced. A more active partnership with UNICEF in providing assistance to children would be advisable.
- Cooperation between WFP and FAO on vulnerability analysis should be strengthened.
- In education and training, a more active collaboration of specialized organizations, as well as that of NGOs with parallel functions in the country, would be desirable and beneficial; in particular, ties with the Ministry of Education should be strengthened.
- It would be highly advisable for authorities to establish a public body responsible for granting loans and promoting the sale of products manufactured by microenterprises to enable them to achieve long-term sustainability.



- With respect to pre-school centres (*Wawa Wasi*), it is recommended that the age of children be raised to 5 years, and that the Government promote greater participation of beneficiary communities in the centres with a view to balancing the sharing of costs.
- Under the microbasin programme, measures should be sought to enable the promotion and creation of assets for women.
- If feasible, the Government should set up a parallel programme for supporting field activities, through the recruitment of students in various areas of study as interns, to serve as technical advisers.
- Feeding of pre-school and primary schoolchildren is an important and essential element of WFP's development programme in Peru; therefore, it should be continued.
- Peru should be considered when implementing the new School Feeding Initiative.

BOLIVIA

8. WFP's support to Bolivia—which has been complementary to Government actions—has concentrated mainly on human development (health, vulnerable groups and education), the productive sector (agricultural development, livestock and dairy production) and rural infrastructure.
9. The Country Programme for Bolivia (1997–2002) comprises three basic activities and two supplementary activities, all focusing on three sectors: participatory integrated rural development in depressed areas; health and sanitation, to reduce the incidence of the Chagas' disease; and education for children of school and pre-school-going age.
10. The mission met with H.E. the President of the Republic of Bolivia and the Chancellor of the Republic of Bolivia. They also held introductory meetings and a debriefing session at the end of the visit with the following national counterpart authorities: the Minister of the Presidency, the Minister for Rural Development, Agriculture and Livestock, the Minister of Education, the Minister of Housing, and the Minister of Health.
11. The mission visited the following activities and projects:
 - a) in Huari Huari Central and Huari Huari Palca, Basic Activity 01: “Participatory Integrated Rural Development in Depressed Areas” (in Huari Huari Central: food for work—reforestation, road maintenance and construction—and food for training; and in Huari Huari Palca: food for work—road-building, reforestation, construction of sheep shelters, irrigation canal and sheep enclosure);
 - b) in Yurajyacku, Basic Activity 03: “Integrated Development of Children under 6 in Depressed Areas” (Integrated Development of Girls and Boys under 6 Years of Age Programme [PAN] centre);
 - c) as an example of a sustainable project, former project 2578.00, “Promotion of Dairy Modules”, and Basic Activity 01: “Participatory Integrated Rural Development in Depressed Areas” (dairy module, agricultural activities and food for work: land rehabilitation);
 - d) in the community of La Mendoza, Basic Activity 01: “Participatory Integrated Rural Development in Depressed Areas” (project 3866.00); Basic Activity 02: “Primary Health Assistance to Areas Affected by Chagas' Disease” (project 2801.02); Basic



Activity 03: “Integrated Development of Children under 6 in Depressed Areas”
(project 2735.03).

12. During the meetings held with various authorities, as well as in the course of visits to project sites, there was an open, smooth dialogue. Authorities showed their strong interest in and serious commitment to the work of WFP and that of other United Nations organizations working to promote development and improve food security in the country.
13. The following impressions emerged from the delegation's visits to various activities:

Strong Points

- Country office staff showed an excellent level of preparation (organization and presentation).
- There was good coordination at all levels.
- Government authorities and communities demonstrated strong commitment; this is essential for the projects' medium- and long-term sustainability.
- A participatory approach was used in establishing goals and selecting ways of achieving them.
- There was a high level of community organization, which facilitates the achievement of common goals as well as an increase in production capacity. This is especially true in the case of livestock and agricultural activities, where the mission noted the impressive creation of assets through soil rehabilitation.
- The active participation of women was an essential and key element for success. This participation helps to strengthen their self-esteem and leadership capacity, and in turn has a positive effect in the medium and long term on their communities' development.
- The integrated approach of activities (which focuses on human development, school feeding and education, agricultural production and livestock-raising, water-supply systems, irrigation schemes, soil rehabilitation and conservation, reforestation, creation and maintenance of road infrastructure and improvement of housing) makes it possible for those activities to become sustainable once WFP assistance is terminated; this was already shown through some ongoing programmes.
- The school feeding programme for girls and boys, coordinated by the Integrated Development of Girls and Boys under 6 Years of Age Programme, is well structured and allows for significant improvements in children's learning, socializing and self-esteem, as well as in their health and nutritional status. Therefore, it should be closely monitored.
- The participation of parents and the community in the establishment and maintenance of pre-school centres is essential for family education and participation. In addition, it improves the treatment children receive in the household and the level of parents' knowledge on how to achieve a higher-quality, healthier and more balanced diet that guarantees a good nutritional status.
- The professionalism of staff from the Integrated Participatory Rural Development Programme (DRIPAD), WFP's partner government institution for field operations, contributes to the achievement of positive results.
- Adequate targeting of the needier populations has brought about a substantial decrease in men's migration, which in turn strengthens the household and society as a whole.



- The improvement of housing, added to adult education and training activities, also leads to increased awareness of hygiene habits. This contributes to improving the health status (reduction of Chagas' disease) and life expectancy of beneficiaries.

Weak Points

- Although there is a positive level of coordination among international organizations, it is not sufficiently solid.
- Although WFP activities focus adequately on gender issues, these are not appropriately addressed or prioritized by authorities.
- The exploitation of minerals without an adequate environmental protection policy has caused serious water pollution; therefore, drinking water is scarce throughout the country. Water-supply sources are located primarily in the highest mountain areas, and access is complicated and very costly.
- In some PAN centres it would seem that targeting is too generalized, as there are no restrictions on children's admission. In addition, it is not clear whether cost-sharing with communities is just and balanced in accordance with their contribution capacities.
- Some activities, such as those implemented in Huari Huari Central and Huari Huari Palca, do not for the time being target children, in spite of such a focus being one of the five priorities of the Enabling Development policy.
- PAN has not been able to extinguish World Bank and IDB loans in the contemplated time frame, as communities in the context of political and financial decentralization have not provided additional Government contributions to compensate for reductions in World Bank funding, as originally envisaged.
- The improvement and conservation of soil are not sufficient; this is added to a low level of knowledge in production and training in agricultural extension. This limits communities' long-term potential. Moreover, the use of local varieties reduces agricultural yields.
- In some communities there is little integration between vegetable and animal production, in spite of these communities' having a high potential for achieving self-sufficiency in food production and for engaging in trade with bordering communities.

Future Potential

- The commitment of national authorities and beneficiary communities could lead to substantial progress and the sustainability of programmes in the medium and long term.
- Roads constructed will improve communication and access to markets, which will in turn imply greater variation in the diet.
- Training in agricultural production and livestock-raising will bring about an improvement in harvesting practices, an increase in the areas of rehabilitated soil, greater crop diversification, and an improvement in the raising of livestock and other animal species, leading to a change in the quality and quantity of food production (high potential for expansion and sustainability).
- The integrated approach to human development will lead to a more active and organized participation of women, men and children in the development of their communities, which can lead to sustainable development and food security.



- The knowledge and handling of adequate sanitary and housing improvement practices help prevent and reduce the incidence of diseases such as Chagas'. This in turn increases life expectancy and development.
- Women's organizational and leadership capacity is a lasting benefit.
- Food aid contributes to increasing family cohesion and reducing migration.

Obstacles

- There is a lack of an adequate application of policies aimed at improving the environment and recovering important natural resources such as water.
- The low level of education and training hinders the speed of progress made.
- The degree of self-sufficiency of PAN is difficult to foresee in the short term.
- The low income and education of parents make it difficult to maintain an adequate nutritional level for children during the months in which the PAN centres are closed.
- The low price of milk in the market limits producers' income, which affects their capacity to purchase other goods that would help improve their development; however, the fact that beneficiaries consume milk and dairy products is to be considered an advantage, especially in terms of children's nutritional status.

Observations

- Although the administration of loans does not fall among WFP's responsibilities, the funds utilized for this purpose belong to the Programme; this is why, according to the existing agreement, their appropriate utilization should continue to be monitored.
- Early childhood is not targeted in all cases.
- Although activities in the improvement of housing have had a positive effect on the living and health conditions of communities affected by Chagas' disease, there are doubts in relation to the compatibility of such activities with the Enabling Development policy, which should be clarified by the Strategy and Policy Division of the Secretariat.

Recommendations

- WFP should continue to support Bolivia.
- The next Country Programme should contemplate an expansion of activities currently implemented in La Mendoza to include the promotion of agricultural and livestock activities and in Huari Huari Central and Huari Huari Palca to include PAN.
- Cooperation and coordination with international organizations working in the field, especially with FAO, should be strengthened.
- Such coordination should particularly emphasize VAM monitoring, with the aim of ensuring that FIVIMS and VAM data are fully compatible.
- The Government should institutionalize DRIPAD and PAN with a view to giving them continuity and avoiding the loss of trained experienced staff when there are government changes, as this would hinder progress achieved.
- Environmental laws should be implemented and respected in order to improve the quality of natural resources and give greater impact and viability to activities aimed at the development of the poorest, neediest communities.



- With reference to dairy modules, once the project has terminated, it would be advisable for WFP to continue technical training of beneficiaries, supporting them in technology transfer so that they enhance their knowledge and improve their planning activities. In addition, it would be advisable to include these types of activities in other WFP-assisted communities that show potential for developing similar projects (e.g. La Mendoza). If this took place, national and/or local government authorities would need to increase their participation.
- An integrated management of crops, increased training, expansion of soil rehabilitation projects and the creation of community infrastructures are recommended.
- The Government should consider the possibility of establishing a parallel programme for supporting field activities, through the recruitment of students as interns, to serve as technical advisers.
- It would be beneficial to conduct a detailed, documented study on the comparative advantages acquired by children assisted in PAN centres over those who do not receive such assistance, since it has been observed that food and educational assistance has a positive influence on children's development and behaviour.
- The PAN centres should be kept as an essential part of projects, including a future Country Programme. However, greater participation of beneficiaries, based on their capacities and potential, should be encouraged.
- Bolivia should be considered when implementing the new School Feeding Initiative.



ANNEX I

**EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS' VISIT TO
PERU AND BOLIVIA
1–12 November 2000**

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

- List A** **Egypt** (Mr Mohamed Khalifa, Agricultural Counsellor)
Swaziland (Mr Dickson Khumalo, Senior Agricultural Officer,
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives)
- List B** **Pakistan** (Mr Bashir Khan, Agricultural Counsellor)
- List C** **Cuba** (Mrs Ana María Navarro Arrúe, Alternate)
Mexico (Mrs María de los Angeles Arriola Aguirre, Counsellor)
- List D** **Spain** (Mr Ignacio Trueba Jainaga, Counsellor)
Germany (Mr Ralph Matthias Mohs, Deputy Head of Division)
- List E** **Hungary** (Mrs Mariann Kóvacs, Counsellor)
- WFP** Susana Rico
Assistant Secretary to the Executive Board
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ANNEX II
**SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS' VISIT TO PERU
1–6 November 2000**
Wednesday, 1 November

Arrival at Lima Jorge Chávez Airport,
31/10/2000 17:30 hours LH538 (Mr Mohs)
01/11/2000 18:30 hours IB6651
Transfer to Las Américas Hotel
(Between Larco and Benavides, Miraflores)
Phone: 444.7272, Fax 444.1137

Thursday, 2 November

- 09.00 – 11.00 WFP Peru Briefing by the South American cluster Regional Manager and the National Project Officers and country office staff members, meeting room, 1st floor
Av. 28 de Julio 1045, Miraflores
Phone: 241.5447, Fax: 445.5936
- 12.30 Meeting with the Minister of Foreign Affairs
Dr Fernando de Trazegnies Granda, Ucayali 363, 2nd floor
- 13.00 Cocktail offered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- 14.30 Working lunch with Representatives of United Nations and bilateral agencies (UNDP, FAO, PAHO-WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, USAID, CIDA, GTZ, USAID, Japan) offered by the Peruvian Permanent Mission to WFP
A Puerta Cerrada Restaurant
Bolognesi 752, Barranco
- 17.00 Visit to the Peruvian Congress: interview with Engineer Manuel Vara Ochoa (congressman and former President of PRONAA). Regards to the first Vice-President of the Congress, Ms Luz Salgado
- 19.30 Cocktail in honour of the Executive Board—WFP premises

Friday, 3 November

- 08.45 Departure from Hotel Las Americas to San Juan de Lurigancho
- 09.45 Visit to San Juan de Lurigancho bread processors, Rumayro bakery, Manzana K-9, Lote 2, Esmeralda de los Andes Community (mission to be met by Ms Ana María Arana, Head of PRONAA)



- 11.30 Meeting with Minister of PROMUDEH, Mrs Luisa María Cuculiza, at the *Wawa Wasi* in San Juan de Lurigancho, *Wawa Wasi* Comunal Grupo Cinco, Manz. E, Lote 4, Señor de los Milagros, Crus de Motupe
- 14.00 Press conference—Las Américas Hotel
- 15.00 Pachamanca (Peruvian food)—WFP premises
- 20.00 Dinner (private)

Saturday, 4 November

- 09.00 Trip to Juliaca
Flight: Aero Continente 1171, 11:15
- 11.30 – 12.45 Transfer to the Ipacuni community, Azángaro Province
- 13.15 – 14.30 Visit the Charqui and Chalona processors/manufacturers, Virgen de Chapi, PER 2341.02 Project
- 14.30 – 16.30 Transfer to Puno/Hotel Sonesta Posada del Inca
Av. Sesquicentenario 610, Huaje Sector
Phone: 054-364112/11, Fax: 054-363672
- 17.00 Press conference: Presence of the PRONAMACHS' Executive Director, Eng. Carlos Torres and the PRONAA Director, Mrs Ana María Arana
CTAR-PUNO
- 18.30 – 20.00 Meeting with PRONAMACHCS and PRONAA staff at the CTAR-PUNO. Briefing on project execution by both institutions PER 2341.02 and 5162 projects
- 20.30 Dinner at the Sonesta Hotel
- Note: Within this agenda is the possibility of members' participation in activities on Puno Day

Sunday, 5 November

- 08.00 – 09.30 Visit the Uros Island
(to attend the Manco Cápac ceremony on Lake Titicaca)
- 09.30 – 11.00 Transfer to the Olla 2 community in Juli
- 11.00 – 13.00 Visit the Bartolina de Olla Production Unit, dedicated to embroidery, Olla 2 community, Juli, 2341.02 project
- 13.30 – 14.00 Encounter at the Juli Port with the fisherwomen of the Santa Rosa microenterprise, 2341.02 project
- 14.00 – 15.30 Lunch with fisherwomen at the Municipality of Juli
- 15.30 – 18.30 Transfer to Puno
- 19.00 – 20.00 Special session at the Municipality of Puno
- 20.30 Dinner offered by PRONAA and PRONAMACHCS at the Isla de Esteves Hotel



Monday, 6 November

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|---------------|---|
| 08.00 – 09.00 | Transfer to the Zapatilla Baja district, Ilave micro-watershed, Llave district, Collaa Province |
| 09.00 – 11.00 | Visit to the Suquinapi Community, Peru 5162 project (work on soil conservation, reforestation, etc.) PRONOEI, beneficiaries encounter |
| 11.15 – 14.00 | Visit to the Santa Maria community
Warehouse, forest nursery, works on soil conservation
Children competition in <i>maquetas</i> —community children
Peru 5162 project—Lunch with this community |
| 14.30 | Transfer by bus from Juli Plaza to the Peru-Bolivia border |



SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS' VISIT TO BOLIVIA 6–12 November 2000

Monday, 6 November

15.30	Arrival at Kasani Peru-Bolivia border
15.30	Customs formalities
15.45 – 17.30	Kasani—Huatajata (Hotel Inca Utama)
18.30 – 20.00	Briefing WFP-BOLIVIA (includes dinner at 20:00) (The briefing will be conducted by the WFP Representative and the National Programme Officers)

Tuesday, 7 November

08.30 – 10.30	Breakfast and continued briefing
10.30 – 11.30	Transfer from Hotel Inca Utama to Foreign Affairs Ministry
12.00 – 12.45	Meeting with Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Javier Murillo de la Rocha
13.30 – 15.00	Lunch at Hotel Europa
15.30	Transfer to “Government Palace of Bolivia”
16.00 – 18.00	Meeting(s) with national counterpart authorities (Minister of the Presidency, Minister and Vice-Minister of Rural Development, Agriculture and Livestock, Minister of Housing, Minister of Health)
19.30 – 21.00	Cocktail at Hotel Europa

Wednesday, 8 November

08.00 – 08.30	Breakfast
08.45 – 09.45	Meeting with UN Representatives of: UNDP, FAO, PAHO/WHO, ONUDI, UNICEF, ODCCP, UNESCO, UNFPA, IDB
09.45 – 10.30	Press conference at the Government Palace
11.30 – 12.00	Meeting with his Excellency, President of the Republic of Bolivia, Gral. (r) Hugo Bánzer Suárez
12.00 – 12.45	Transfer from Presidential Palace to airport
13.00 – 14.15	Charter Flight La Paz—Potosí
14.15 – 14.45	Welcome to Potosí by representative of the Prefect of Potosí
14.45 – 15.15	Transfer from Potosí Airport to the community of Huari Huari Central
15.15 – 16.00	Visit to Basic Activity 01: “Participatory Integrated Rural Development in Depressed Areas” (food for work:



	reforestation, road maintenance and construction; food for training)
16.00 – 16.15	Transfer from Huari Huari Central to Huari Huari Palca
16.15 – 17.30	Visit to Basic Activity 01: “Participatory Integrated Rural Development in Depressed Areas” (food for work: road building, reforestation and construction of sheep shelters, irrigation canal and sheep sanitary enclosure)
17.30 – 20.00	Transfer from Huari Huari Palca to the city of Sucre
20.00 – 20.30	Check-in at Hotel Capital Plaza
21.00	Dinner

Thursday, 9 November

08.00 – 08.30	Breakfast
09.00 – 09.30	Transfer from Hotel Capital Plaza to the community of Yurajyacku
09.30 – 10.30	Visit to Basic Activity 03: “Integrated Development of Children Under 6 in Depressed Areas” (PAN centre: integrated development of girls and boys under 6)
10.30 – 11.00	Transfer from Yurajyacku to Casa de la Libertad in Sucre
11.00 – 12.00	Visit of Casa de la Libertad (national historical site, where the declaration of independence was signed in 1825)
12.15 – 12.30	Transfer from Casa de la Libertad to Restaurant El Huerto
12.30 – 14.00	Lunch in Restaurant “El Huerto” (Briefing on activities to be visited in the afternoon)
14.15 – 15.15	Transfer from Restaurant “El Huerto” to the community of Mojtulo
15.15 – 16.30	Visit to former project 2578.00, “Promotion of Dairy Modules”, and Basic Activity 01: “Participatory Integrated Rural Development in Depressed Areas” (dairy module; agricultural activities; food for work: land rehabilitation; example of a sustainable project)
16.45 – 17.15	Transfer from Mojtulo to the community of El Chaco
17.15 – 17.45	Visit to former project 2578.00 “Promotion of Dairy Modules” (milk collection)
17.45 – 18.45	Transfer from El Chaco to the city of Sucre
20.30	Dinner at restaurant La Glorieta



Friday, 10 November

08.00 – 08.30	Breakfast
08.45 – 11.45	Transfer from Hotel Capital Plaza to the community of La Mendoza
11.45 – 14.15	Visit to activities of Bolivia Country Programme. Basic Activity 01: “Participatory Integrated Rural Development in Depressed Areas” (Bolivia 3866.00); Basic Activity 02: “Primary Health Assistance to Areas Affected by Chagas’ Disease” (Bolivia 2801.02); Basic Activity 03: “Integral Development of Children under 6 in Depressed Areas” (Bolivia 2735.03)
14.30 – 15.30	Lunch
15.30 – 16.00	Visit to housing rehabilitated through project Bolivia 2801.02
16.30 – 18.00	Transfer from La Mendoza to Sucre
20.00	Dinner at restaurant Casa Rodriguez Calvo (Invitation of the Prefect of Chuquisaca, Dr. Marcelo Arana)

Saturday, 11 November

07.30 – 08.30	Breakfast and Check-out Hotel
09.00 – 10.00	Tour
10.15 – 10.30	Transfer to Sucre Airport
10.45 – 11.45	Flight Sucre—La Paz (charter)
12:00 – 12:45	Transfer from El Alto Airport – Hotel Europa
13:30 – 15:00	Lunch/Debriefing with the Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Education, Minister of Health
15.00 – 18.00	City tour, La Paz

Sunday, 12 November

Departure of delegation

