

# Integrated Community Development Fund

## **Quarterly Report to USAID/Bolivia Integrated Alternative Development Office**

July - September 2008

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- I Budget Pipeline Report, Standard Form 269A and Standard Form 272
- II Project Status Report (Matrix)
- III Thematic Maps

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND KEY ICDF DEVELOPMENTS

Through Cooperative Agreement (CA) No. 511-A-00-05-00153-00, dated August 1, 2005, ACDI/VOCA was awarded the sum of U.S. \$42 million by USAID/Bolivia to implement the Integrated Community Development Fund (ICDF) for a period of five years. On September 15, 2006, the total estimated amount of the agreement was increased to \$44 million per the new terms and expanded program description outlined in Modification 4. Later in November 2007, after subsequent reductions in the overall Integrated Alternative Development (IAD) budget, the ICDF was again adjusted per the terms of Modification 7, reducing its total ceiling to \$32,194,000.

The main goal of the ICDF is to support the joint efforts of the United States Government (USG) and the Government of Bolivia (GOB) to establish a sustainable licit economy in Bolivia's coca-producing regions. The overall objective is to meet basic human needs and alleviate poverty by improving social and economic conditions to discourage the expansion of excess coca production within and beyond these regions.

The ICDF methodology is driven by a strategic focus on targeted areas in the Yungas of La Paz (Yungas) and the Tropics of Cochabamba (TC) that support diversification of the local economy, thus reducing dependence on coca cultivation. The ICDF thereby responds to opportunities for supporting areas which demonstrate a commitment to, and compliance with, GOB national policy for the rationalization of coca cultivation. The integrated nature of the ICDF activity enables the GOB and USAID/Bolivia to use the ICDF as a tool to support communities that make voluntary commitments to reduce and/or eliminate excess coca while attending to diverse social and productive demands that will transition communities to a sustainable future. The ICDF addresses needs by community, *central*, federation, district and/or region as required. ACDI/VOCA employs flexible and rapid mechanisms designed to provide an efficient response to any changes in the implementing environment as well as to GOB and USAID/Bolivia policies.

Until recently, ACDI/VOCA implemented the ICDF through a four-component approach: community development, economic development, support to coca rationalization and emergency response. However, per the terms of Modification 7 approved by USAID/Bolivia in November 2007, ACDI/VOCA eliminated this four-component structure and directed all sub-award activities towards two programmatic areas, economic and community development, respectively, to ensure that all activities support the GOB's overall coca rationalization strategy. Toward this end, implementation of the ICDF is closely coordinated with the Vice Ministry for Coca and Integrated Development (VCDI in Spanish).

Under Modification 7, ACDI/VOCA adjusted its program methodology in order to reflect a more direct commitment from the ICDF to support the GOB's coca rationalization program. Specifically, through IL 043, the ICDF was tasked with implementing an ambitious plan of activities. As part of its response, ACDI/VOCA mobilized the ICDF to rapidly initiate development activities in areas identified by the VCDI where coca rationalization and/or containment was being considered, while continuing to strengthen licit economies and improve basic social services in coca-free and no-expansion areas.

This report covers the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2008, encompassing activities carried out between July 1 and September 30, 2008. At the close of the quarter, the total number of small-grant projects for development under the ICDF was 484. These projects are comprised of 247 community development projects and 237 economic development projects. By the end of the quarter, four projects were in the design phase, 14 projects were in procurement, 225 were in implementation and 47 were canceled due to the departure of USAID from the TC. To date, 190 sub-grant projects have been completed.

During the reporting period, ACDI/VOCA accomplished multiple key activities contributing to overall ICDF objectives. Highlights include:

- ICDF personnel held several meetings during the current quarter with USAID/Bolivia to analyze opportunities for the implementation of new productive projects in La Asunta. During the meetings, several potential opportunities for collaboration with the Rural Competitiveness Activity (ARCo in Spanish) project were identified. Following the initial meetings, ICDF and ARCo staff established a joint work plan for the identification and implementation of new productive projects in La Asunta. As a first step, ICDF and ARCo personnel will prepare a preliminary short list of viable crops that are appropriate for the climate, topography, elevation and soil of the La Asunta region, and have good market potential.
- During this reporting period, political conditions external to the project did not permit the GOB and USAID to coordinate their schedules to convoke a technical committee (TC in Spanish) meeting. Nevertheless, several opportunities for investment have been identified, principally in productive projects, and they are being discussed with USAID and the VCDI.
- As reported in the previous quarter, on the evening of June 28, 2008, a group of approximately 200 people associated with the Chapare coca-growers' federations entered the ICDF office complex in Villa Tunari. Although the process was not violent, the group made clear their intentions to assume custody of the office and asked the ICDF security guard to leave the premises. Upon departing from the facility, the group secured the ICDF office with its own locks and painted anti-American sentiments on the exterior walls. ACDI/VOCA immediately notified USAID of this incident.

From June 28th through the conclusion of the current quarter, the ICDF office complex has remained under custody of these producers. On August 30th, a group associated with the federations forcibly entered the office complex and removed ICDF project assets as well as some personal effects belonging to ICDF personnel.

As ICDF personnel were no longer able to work out of the TC office, ACDI/VOCA has opened a small project office in Cochabamba, where staff have continued working on the closeout of completed and suspended projects and are monitoring the implementation of 16 productive sub-grant activities (see following bullet point).

- On July 7, 2008, USAID/Bolivia convened a meeting with IAD implementers working in the TC in order to discuss what actions should be taken with respect to projects in implementation in the wake of the departure of USAID from the region. In the case of

the ICDF, it was determined that all social infrastructure projects would be suspended, but that productive projects implemented directly with farmers and small-scale producers would be allowed to continue. In the meeting, USAID/Bolivia expressly authorized the ICDF to continue implementation of the hoof-and-mouth disease prevention campaign in the TC.

- On July 17, 2008, the U.S. Ambassador to Bolivia and USAID/Bolivia personnel, including the IAD director, participated in the inauguration of the new Tocaña Cultural Center, an ICDF sub-grant project to help promote and expand fledgling tourism activities in and around Tocaña, a predominantly Afro-Bolivian community. The event was organized by the ICDF in conjunction with local authorities. The centerpiece of the new cultural center is an open-air amphitheater for performances of the *Saya*, a traditional Afro-Bolivian song and dance. Inaugural activities included remarks by the ambassador, a ribbon-cutting ceremony, several *Saya* demonstrations and a luncheon.
- On July 17, 2008, following the Tocaña event, USAID/Bolivia personnel, including the IAD director, participated in the inauguration of six new classrooms for the local school in the community of San Agustín in the municipality of Coripata. The event was organized by the ICDF in conjunction with local authorities.
- During the last week of July 2008, the USAID/Bolivia IAD director participated in a field visit to the Yungas municipality of La Asunta. The trip was organized by the ICDF and allowed the IAD director the opportunity to visit a variety of ICDF projects in implementation in the La Asunta region, including the Cuchumpaya pedestrian suspension bridge and new classrooms in the community of El Porvenir – 20 de Mayo. The director was also able to see firsthand some of the results of the “La Asunta Communications Strategy” project, such as the multitude of community contacts that have been established throughout the municipality. The trip itinerary also included site visits to various projects in the municipality of Yanacachi, including a microenterprise dedicated to commercial flower production, a new telecommunications center and new sanitary sewer systems for Yanacachi and Villa Aspiazu. The director also had the opportunity to meet briefly with the mayor of Yanacachi to discuss possibilities for the implementation of future IAD projects in the region.
- On August 20, 2008, USAID/Bolivia personnel, including the acting mission director and IAD director, participated in the inauguration of the new Arapata central market in the municipality of Coripata. Other participants included the mayor of Coripata, the deputy mayor of Arapata, Coripata municipal council members, and other local leaders. The new market is an ICDF sub-grant project that will provide adequate infrastructure where vendors from the various communities within the canton of Arapata can sell their wares. The event was jointly organized by the ICDF, ARCo and local authorities. Activities included a ribbon-cutting ceremony, a small IAD products’ fair and a luncheon.
- Thirty-five ICDF projects were concluded during this reporting period. Of these, 27 were community development projects and eight were from the economic development portfolio.

- At the end of the reporting period, 484 ICDF small-grant projects were either under implementation or completed. Of these, 247 were community development projects and 237 were economic development projects.

### **I.1. Summary of Current ICDF Project Status**

Three new projects were included in the ICDF project matrix during the current quarter. These projects did not require CT approval due to the following: two of the three new projects are part of a larger sub-grant for La Asunta approved in a previous CT for the implementation of 10 immediate-impact projects. The third project is the “La Asunta Communications Strategy” that was included and approved explicitly in Modification 7.

#### **Number of projects by implementation status and by portfolio**

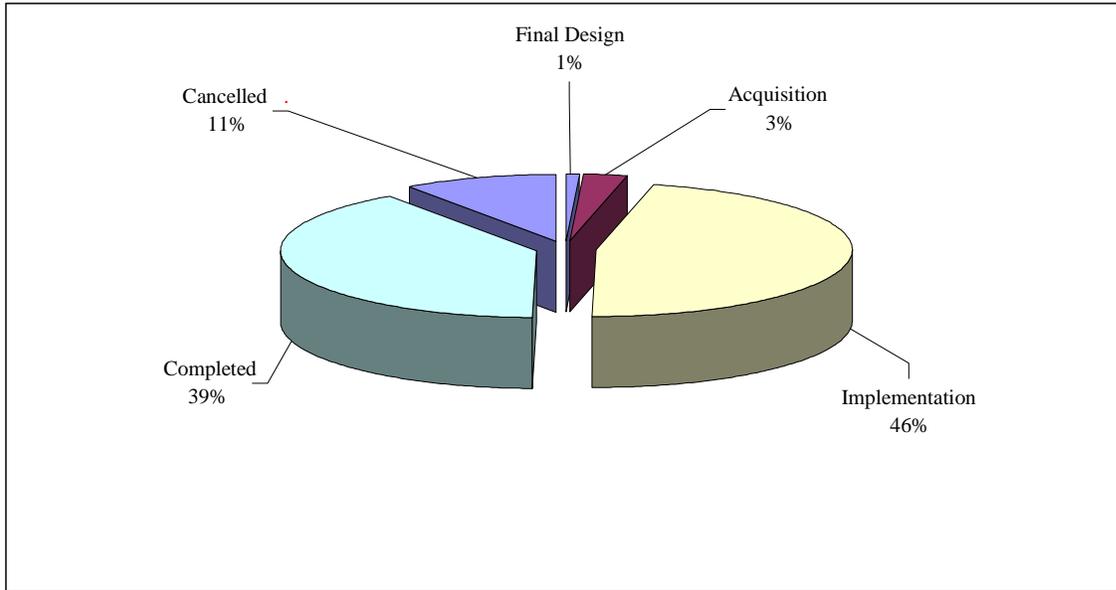
<b>Project Status</b>	<b>Community Development</b>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Total</b>
Final Design	3	1	4
Acquisition	14		14
Implementation	49	176	225
Completed	147	43	190
Canceled	34	17*	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>484</b>

#### **Number of projects by implementation status and by region**

<b>Project Status</b>	<b>TC</b>	<b>Yungas</b>	<b>Total</b>
Final Design		4	4
Acquisition	1	13	14
Implementation	31	194	225
Completed	54	136	190
Canceled	51		51
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>484</b>

\*The 17 economic development projects that were canceled in the TC were productive infrastructure projects such as markets and bridges, both of which were being implemented in coordination with local municipalities.

**Chart 1 Distribution of ICDF projects by implementation status**



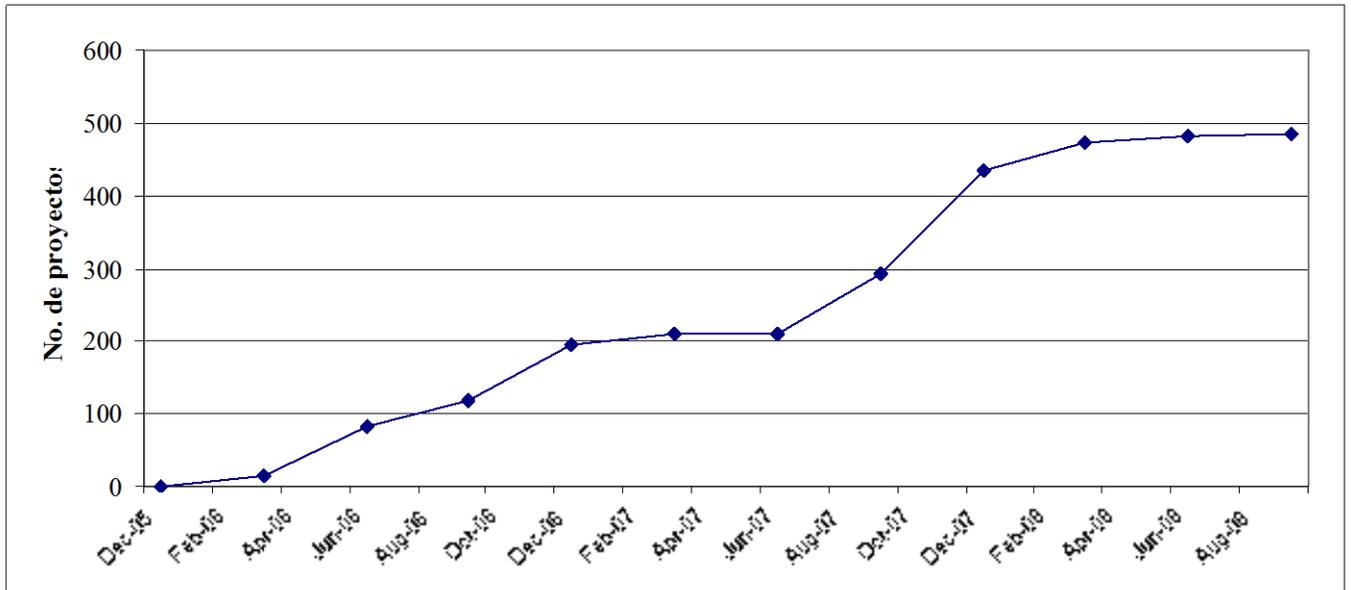
**Projects before and after the signing of IL-43 by portfolio**

IL-43	Community Development	Economic Development	Total
Post- IL	82	195	277
Pre- IL	164	43	207
<b>Total</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>484</b>

**Projects before and after the signing of IL-43 by region**

IL-43	Yungas	TC	Total
Post- IL	185	92	277
Pre- IL	161	46	207
<b>Total</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>484</b>

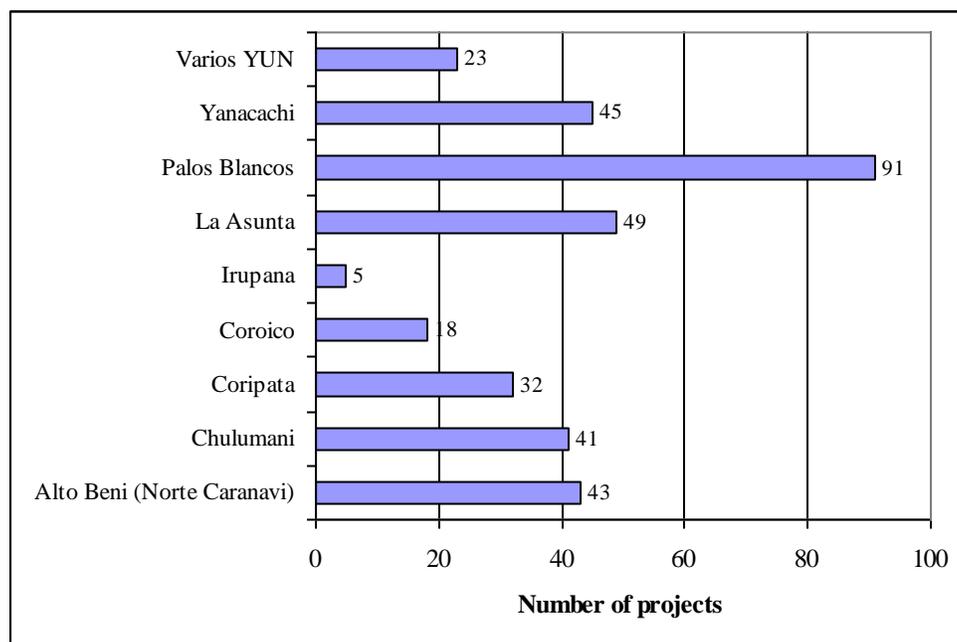
**Chart 2 Cumulative Number of ICDF Sub-Grant Projects**



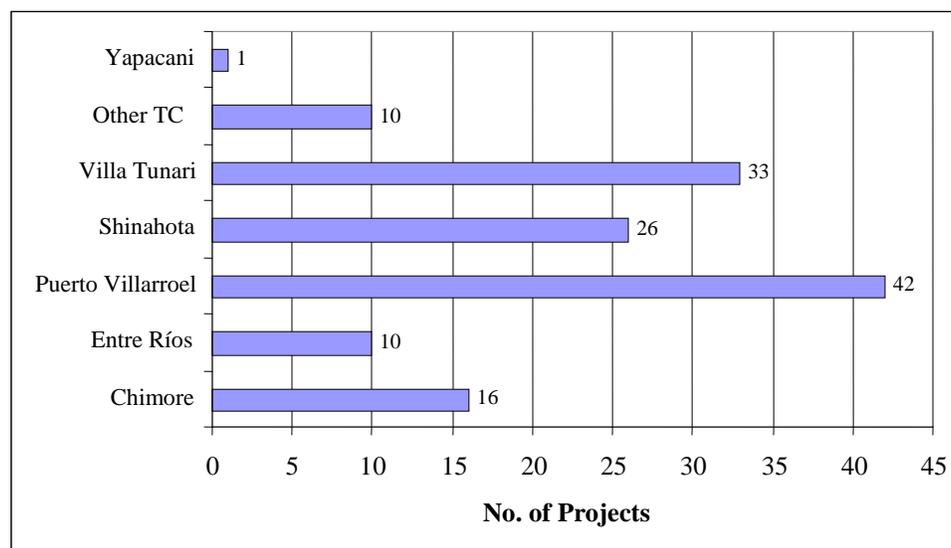
### Distribution of projects by region, municipality and portfolio

Region	Municipality	Community Development	Economic Development	Total
Yungas	Alto Beni (Caranavi)	25	19	44
	Chulumani	23	13	36
	Coripata	23	14	37
	Coroico	17	1	18
	Irupana	5	0	5
	La Asunta	23	25	48
	Palos Blancos	27	64	91
	Yanacachi	14	31	45
	Varios YUN	16	7	23
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>347</b>
TC	Chimoré	10	6	16
	Entre Ríos	6	4	10
	Puerto Villarroel	22	19	41
	Shinahota	17	9	26
	Villa Tunari	14	19	33
	Varios TC	4	6	10
	Yapacani	1	0	1
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>Total General</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>484</b>	

Chart 3 Distribution of projects by municipality – Yungas



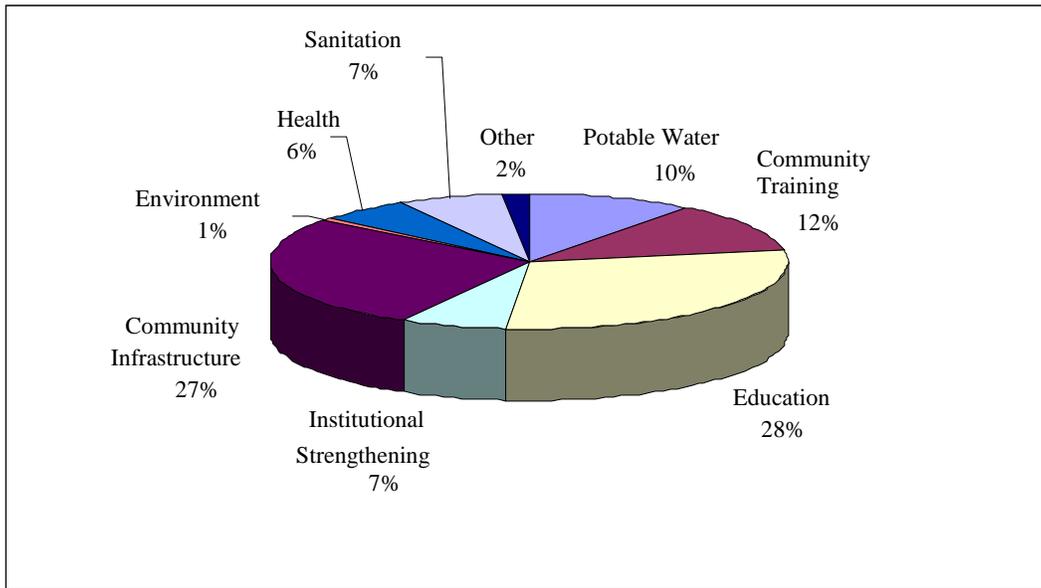
**Chart 4 Distribution of projects by municipality – Tropics of Cochabamba**



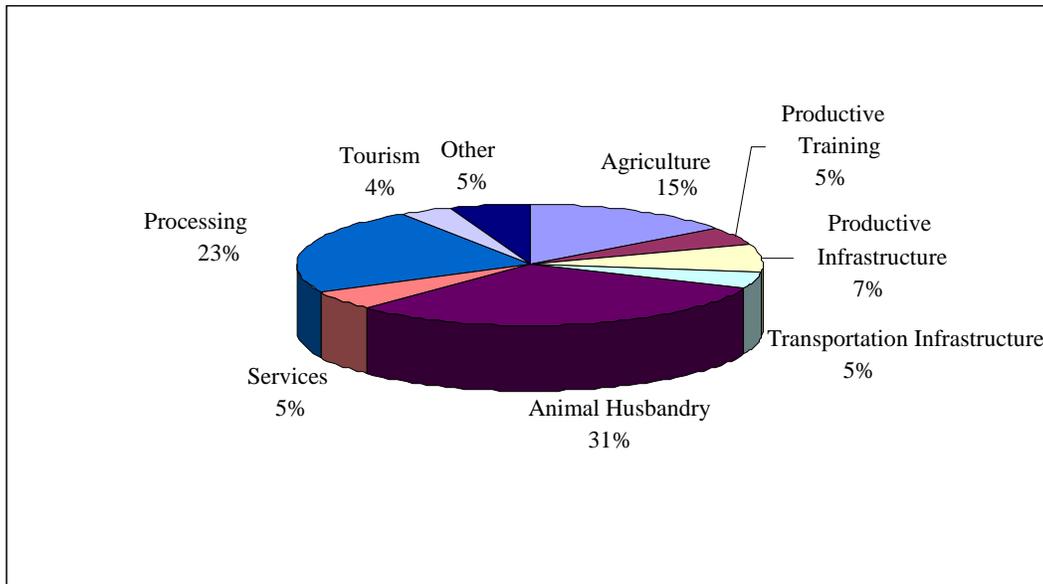
**Distribution of projects by portfolio, sub-portfolio and region**

Portfolio	Sub-portfolio	Yungas	TC	Total
Community Development	Potable water	22	3	25
	Community training	27	3	30
	Education	47	26	73
	Institutional strengthening	10	6	16
	Community infrastructure	34	32	66
	Environment	2	-	2
	Health	11	3	14
	Sanitation	17	-	17
	Other	3	1	4
Total Community Development		173	74	247
Economic Development	Agriculture	23	12	35
	Productive training	6	6	12
	Productive infrastructure	3	13	16
	Transportation infrastructure	-	11	10
	Animal husbandry	64	8	72
	Services	13	-	13
	Processing	52	4	56
	Tourism	5	4	9
	Other	8	5	13
Total Economic Development		174	63	237
<b>Total</b>		<b>347</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>484</b>

**Chart 5 Distribution of community development projects by sector sub-portfolio**



**Chart 6 Distribution of economic development projects by sector sub-portfolio.**



## II. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Since early 2001, ACDI/VOCA has been a key USAID/Bolivia and GOB IAD partner in working with local residents and governments to implement community-driven social and economic development projects. Managing the Yungas Community Alternative Development Fund (YCADF) and its successor – the ICDF – within an ever-changing local and national context has demonstrated ACDI/VOCA’s capacity to implement projects that yield broad and sustainable impact, enabling the ICDF to be a flexible, responsive tool that supports the GOB and USG’s priorities of fostering a licit economy and reducing excess coca cultivation.

The general objective of the ICDF is to improve social and economic conditions and provide access to basic services in the Yungas and the TC. Specifically, the ICDF aims to strengthen community development through the implementation and/or improvement of social infrastructure and community participation, and strengthen economic development by providing new economic opportunities that create employment and generate income.

The evolving IAD implementation context continues to reinforce the need for the ICDF to demonstrate innovation in a time of transition. Toward this end, ACDI/VOCA is continually making methodological and geographical adjustments that permit the ICDF to be an effective mechanism for the support of sustainable economies and for building social capital.

**The Yungas:** ACDI/VOCA has previously concentrated ICDF efforts on two primary areas of influence in the Yungas: the non-expansion of coca cultivation in the Alto Beni region and voluntary coca rationalization and/or reduction in the traditional zone. Current efforts to support the GOB’s rationalization program are now more focused on La Asunta. To date, 347 ICDF projects are included in the Yungas regional portfolio. Of these, 136 have been completed, 194 are in implementation and 17 projects are either in design or under procurement. All projects support communities committed to engaging in licit social and economic activities.

**The Tropics of Cochabamba** – The 137 ICDF projects in the TC respond directly to the GOB’s policies of rationalization and control of coca cultivation. In the TC, the implementation of these policies is carried out by UDESTRO, the organization with which the ICDF has coordinated to identify all of the projects implemented under IL 43. Currently the portfolio of projects in the TC includes 54 which are concluded, 31 in implementation and one under procurement. 51 have been canceled as a result of USAID’s recent departure from the TC.

## III. RESULTS

The ICDF activities are divided into two portfolios: economic and community development. These two programmatic areas support the GOB’s policy of rationalization of coca cultivation and provide the VCDI the necessary tools to negotiate rationalization agreements. The following chart summarizes the ICDF’s indicator targets per programmatic pillar:

### III.1. Performance Indicators

The main goal of the ICDF is to support the joint USG-GOB efforts to establish a sustainable economy in Bolivia's coca-producing and associated areas by addressing basic human needs, alleviating poverty and improving social and economic conditions through the implementation of sub-grants for projects identified through participatory methodologies. This objective primarily responds to Intermediate Result (IR) 5.3:

Indicator	Unit	Targets (Annual Incremental)					Total LOP	
		05 -06	07	08	09	10		
<b>Overall indicators</b>								
SO 1.1	Unsatisfied basic needs index	Percent YLP	70%		65%		60%	
		Percent TC	75%		70%		65%	
SO 1.2	Total number of families (and their communities) with increased access to public goods, services and jobs.	Families	3,499	5,000	6,000	5,000	1,250	20,749
<b>Community development</b>								
IR 1.1	Number of social infrastructure and related works completed	Infrastruc- ture	13	120	150	130	30	443
<b>Economic development</b>								
IR 2.1	Incremental sales from economic initiatives supported by ICDF	\$us. (Thousands)	0	0	650	1,800	4,500	6,950
IR 2.2	Number of new, licit equivalent jobs directly attributable to <u>all</u> ICDF-supported initiatives	Equivalent jobs	219	1,000	1,500	1,500	500	4,719
IR 2.3	Number of hectares of agricultural licit crops that have been developed or expanded with ICDF support.	Hectares	0	250	1,000	1,500	1,000	3,750
<b>Cross-cutting indicators</b>								
CC 1.1	Number of other trainees completing by any other type of training	Trainees	2,582	6,000	5,000	3,500	500	17,582
CC 1.2	Percent of counterpart by component	%						
		CD	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
		ED	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
CC 1.3	Percent of relevant sub-grant initiatives that are still "functioning well" one year after completion	Sub - grants	n/a	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%

To improve basic public services and social conditions in the Tropics of Cochabamba and in the Yungas region of La Paz, Bolivia.

This IR is monitored by two indicators: 1) the index of unsatisfied basic needs, and 2) the number of beneficiary families. The first indicator will be monitored twice during the life of project (LOP): once during the first and second quarters of year four and a second time at the end of project. The number of families indicator is monitored on a quarterly basis.

### III.1.1. Indicator: Number of families

**Title of the performance indicator:** Total number of families (and their communities) with increased access to public goods, services or jobs.

**Measurement unit:** Number of families benefited by ICDF supported activities

#### Targets and results of the number of families indicator: (July – September 08)

Milestones	Total 2006	Total 2007	2008					Total 2009	Total 2010	Total LOP
			Jan - Mar	Apr – Jun	Jul – Sep	Oct - Dec	Total -08			
<i>Targets</i>	3,499	5,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000	5,000	1,250	20,749
<b>Results TC</b>	2,543	5,924	1,087	272	0*		1,359			9,826
<b>Results YLP</b>	956	9,280	1,551	1,485	1,212		4,248			14,484
<b>Total</b>	3,499	15,204	2,638	1,757	1,212		5,607	-	-	24,310

\* Due to the abrupt, forced departure of USAID implementers from the TC, ICDF staff was not able to obtain data on results for this indicator during the current quarter. Results will be presented in the following quarter.

#### Number of beneficiary families by portfolio and by region (July – September 2008)

Portfolio / Region	Yungas	TC	Total
Economic Development	8		8
Community Development	1,204		1,204
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,212</b>		<b>1,212</b>

- Although the total number of families benefited during the current quarter was below the target of 1,500, the ICDF has met or exceeded targets for this indicator in all previous reporting periods. This can be attributed to an initial underestimation of the target numbers, particularly for infrastructure projects in the community development component (schools, community centers and potable water systems). These projects typically benefit a large majority of the populations of multiple communities.

ACDI/VOCA, as part of the reformulation of the ICDF Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP), has adjusted the system for determining the number of families benefited to better reflect the reality observed in the field, especially for potable water, education and health projects.

## Spacious New Health Center Brings Benefits to Patients and Staff in Rural Bolivia



The health center in the village of Tucupí in the Alto Beni region of Bolivia used to be very small and cramped. Dark, dingy and inadequately equipped, the center was unable to meet the growing demand for health services in this tropical region. The local communities served by the health center therefore got together to present a request for support from the USAID-funded Integrated Alternative Development program.

In response to the communities' request, the ICDF has expanded and refurbished the health center in Tucupí, as well as building proper living quarters for the health center's four members of staff: a doctor, a nurse, a dentist and a laboratory technician.

The members of the local community provided all the wood, sand and gravel needed for construction as their counterpart contribution. The completed health center is directly benefiting 162 families in the village of Tucupí plus the inhabitants of 10 neighboring communities who access the center as needed.

Rocío Gómez, the family doctor who has been working in the Tucupí health center for the last two years, explains that health staff working in rural areas of Bolivia usually lives in the facility itself. This means that they can deal with emergencies at any time of the day or night, as well as seeing patients during the health center's normal operating hours.

Dr. Gómez describes how the spacious new rooms built by the ICDF have meant that the health center is now a much more comfortable, welcoming place for patients. The new building is designed to keep cool, even in the baking tropical heat.

One interesting feature of this health center is that it has its own ultrasound scanner. This equipment was provided as part of the project at the request of the local community. Dr. Gómez explains that the scanner enables the health center to provide a better service to pregnant women, who are entitled to two free ultrasound scans under the publicly-funded mother and child health insurance program.

ACDI/VOCA also equipped this health center with much-needed dental equipment and a diagnostic laboratory in response to the local community's request. Dr. Gómez explains that all this equipment enables the health center in Tucupí to provide many more services in-house, rather than having to send patients all the way to the nearest town.

The health center sees about 300 patients per month, although the number varies seasonally.

Leishmaniasis and malaria are two of the most prevalent diseases in this tropical region, but the health center has also treated cases of yellow fever, dengue fever and hantavirus.

As an indication of another positive outcome of ACDI/VOCA's community development work funded through USAID, Dr. Gómez points out that the health center in Tucupí is seeing far fewer cases of gastrointestinal infections among both children and adults these days, thanks to the safe drinking water and sanitation facilities that the ICDF has provided to families in rural communities throughout the Alto Beni region.

"The service in this health center has definitely improved since the refurbishment," says a patient in the waiting room outside Dr. Gómez's office. "The equipment is much better, and the whole place is so much more comfortable than it was before."

## New Primary School is a Source of Pride to Parents, Teachers and Children



“Look how lovely this is!” Primary school teacher Delfina Huanca Poma spreads her arms wide to take in the new classrooms, bathroom, garden, and living quarters for teachers. “You wouldn’t find something like this even in a city,” she says with pride.

In September 2006, a powerful storm ripped through the region and left the Villa Unificada school in ruins. Strong winds tore off the roof and heavy rains flooded the classrooms, damaging the structures beyond repair. The parents of children attending the Villa Unificada primary school in the Alto Beni region of Bolivia decided to take action.

They got together to request support from the Integrated Alternative Development program financed by USAID/Bolivia, to rebuild the school.

Even before the storm, this rural primary school was in urgent need of refurbishment. Fellow teacher Eugenia Quispe describes what it looked like before: “It was a **real** mess, really. The school buildings were old and falling down. The classroom was just walls and a leaky roof. And the latrine! It was not pleasant, neither for the children nor for us.”

“And our living quarters were like an oven,” adds Ms. Huanca. “It was really uncomfortable.”

The two spacious new classrooms built by the ICDF are designed to keep cool even in the baking heat of this tropical region, thanks to high ceilings and oversized windows. “These classrooms are so comfortable to be in,” says Ms. Quispe, “even our standard of teaching has improved.” The new infrastructure is benefiting 55 local families whose children are enrolled in the rebuilt Villa Unificada primary school.

ACDI/VOCA also built new living quarters for the two teachers, consisting of a bedroom and a small kitchen for each. “We are not from here,” explains Ms. Huanca. “We’re from the highlands and we’ve been posted here to serve the community. So we live and work here in the school.”

“You can see the school from the main road,” she continues. “Everyone who goes by notices how attractive it is. The number of pupils enrolled here has increased because their parents have moved them here from other schools. So now we’re serving lots of different communities in the area.”

In fact, the number of pupils has doubled this year since the new classrooms and bathrooms were completed, and parents from nearby communities are clamoring to get their children a place for the next school year.

“The people around here are very active, very hard working,” says Ms. Quispe. “The parents all helped with the construction, as their counterpart contribution.”

“They did work really hard, but they were happy to do it,” adds Ms. Huanca. “After all, it’s for the benefit of their children, isn’t it?”

“The project covered a lot of things – it wasn’t just the building work,” she goes on. “There’s the garden, for example, which is something that very few schools have. The ACDI/VOCA extension agent who came here showed the children how to look after the plants. The parents helped to put in the garden, too.”

“We’ve also got a system for managing rubbish. The children are responsible for keeping their school clean and tidy. They take turns to collect and sort the rubbish. Things like fruit peel go on the compost heap for the garden. Then we’ve got our ecological incinerator for other types of rubbish.” These positive changes in waste management practices were facilitated by ACDI/VOCA trainers who assisted the community in developing a simple solid waste management plan and provided guidance in the construction and operation of the incinerator.

“And finally, the new bathroom block also has a water tank, so there’s always water for the toilets and washbasins even in the dry season.”

“We’re all very pleased with our new school,” says Ms. Quispe. “Parents, children and teachers – all of us are really proud of it.”

“I’m delighted to be able to tell the people of the United States what we’ve achieved here,” Ms. Huanca ends by saying. “It’s a way for us to be accountable to those who have supported us, isn’t it?”

### III.2. Intermediate Result 1 Performance Indicators

The ICDF's intermediate result 1:

Community development in the Yungas and in the TC is strengthened; social and productive infrastructure is constructed, expanded and/or equipped.

#### III.2.1. Indicator: Complementary infrastructure and related projects

**Name of the performance indicator:** infrastructures and related projects completed.

**Measurement Unit:** Number of complementary infrastructures and other projects concluded by the ICDF.

#### Targets and results of the complementary infrastructure and other projects indicator

Milestones	Total 2006	Total 2007	2008					Total 2009	Total 2010	Total LOP
			Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Total -08			
<i>Target</i>	13	120	20	30	50	50	150	130	30	443
<b>Results TC</b>	11	4	3	11	2	-	16	-	-	31
<b>Results YLP</b>	3	19	30	24	22	-	76	-	-	98
<b>Total</b>	14	23	33	35	24	-	92	-	-	129

Note: According to the audit observation, the data on number of infrastructures and other projects have been reviewed and reassessed. The table above presents new values for objectives and results reported. These changes will be included in an updated version of the PMP which will be presented next quarter.

#### Number of completed infrastructure projects by project type (July - September 08)

Portfolio	Sub Portfolio	Yungas	Tropics of Cochabamba	General Total
Community Development	Potable water	10		10
	Education	5	1	6
	Community infrastructure	3	1	4
	Health	1		1
	Sanitation	1		1
<b>Total Community Development</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>
Economic Development	Processing	1		1
	Tourism	1		1
<b>Total Economic Development</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>
<b>General total</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24</b>

- The number of infrastructure projects completed during the current quarter was approximately half of the target number. However, it is anticipated that the number of completed infrastructure projects in the next quarter will exceed the established target by 25 percent to 50 percent, partially compensating for the lower numbers in the current quarter.
- The departure of USAID from the TC in June 2008 resulted in the penalization and subsequent cancellation of a number of ICDF construction projects. This in turn produced lower results for this indicator in the current quarter. During the next quarter, the M&E team will evaluate the impact of these cancelled projects on the targets for this indicator and will adjust the PMP accordingly.

## Afro-Bolivian Communities Take Pride in Their Culture, Traditions and Heritage

When the Afro-Bolivian community of Tocaña presented a request to the U.S. Ambassador for support to expand and refurbish their cultural center, the idea was that it would be a meeting place for all the Afro-Bolivian communities in the Yungas region.



As part of its integrated community development approach, the ICDF took on the task of building and improving the cultural center and making it into a profitable ethno-tourism enterprise. The center now has a new theater, a kitchen and restaurant, bathrooms and a lookout for visitors to enjoy the spectacular views over the high Andean valleys.

18-year-old Marcelo Vásquez, a member of the Tocaña Afro-Bolivian Youth Group, explains that the cultural center is used as a venue for the performance of traditional Suya music and dance events as well as for seminars on Afro-Bolivian culture and heritage:

“The cultural center allows us to show people our culture, our traditions, our music and dance. We organize cultural events so that people can visit Tocaña and see what real Suya music is like. Suya is our main type of music and dance. It involves drums, women’s voices and men’s voices. All our instruments are made from locally-obtained materials, such as the drums which are made from the bark of trees.

“We also use the cultural center for seminars and meetings. People come from all the Afro-Bolivian communities in the Yungas to attend these seminars. We had one recently where we talked about our Afro-Bolivian culture and history: how we came to live here, who we are now, what our plans are for the future... The idea is to raise peoples’ awareness.

“We’ve also organized joint events with the region’s Aymara indigenous communities. The cultural center isn’t just for Afro-Bolivians. One of the things we’re trying to do at the moment is to encourage the sharing of experiences between different cultures.

“The cultural events also enable us to generate a small amount of income, mainly for the maintenance and upkeep of the center itself, but also for other community initiatives. The events usually start at 2 p.m., but people can come earlier and have lunch in the restaurant. We charge an entrance fee of 15 bolivianos (about US\$2) for the show, 10 bolivianos for lunch, and 15 bolivianos for a glass of the special cocktail we make here in the village. I haven’t tried it because I’m too young to drink, but people say it’s delicious!

“We’re also planning to set up a small museum, with figures wearing all the different dance costumes, paintings by local artists, and examples of all the different sorts of drums we use in our music.

“The new center has brought us a lot of cultural benefits,” Marcelo concludes. “It’s not just a way to generate a bit of income for the community. It enables us to keep our culture alive and vibrant, and to show other people what real Afro-Bolivian music and dance is like. Everyone is welcome at our shows – we don’t discriminate!”

### **III.2.2. Indicator: Hectares under coca cultivation agreements**

**Title of the performance indicator:** Hectares under coca cultivation agreements supported by the ICDF.

**Unit of Measure:** Hectares

The ICDF is proposing the elimination of this indicator. This is based on the fact that the ICDF has little control over the agreements that the GOB reaches with communities, which means that achievements within this indicator cannot be directly attributed to the ICDF. Also, USAID receives a report of the figures related to this indicator directly from the GOB, which is the same source used by the ICDF for this information. No new agreements were reached during the

reporting period. For this reason the figures relating to this indicator have not changed from the previous quarterly report.

During the July-Sept 2008 reporting period, the ICDF presented a reformulated PMP to USAID/Bolivia that proposes the elimination of this indicator. The reformulated PMP is currently awaiting final review and approval by USAID/Bolivia.

### III.3. Intermediate Result 2 Performance Indicators

The ICDF's intermediate result 2 (RI.2):

Economic initiatives are promoted in the Yungas region of La Paz and in the Tropics of Cochabamba by the creation of job opportunities in these regions.

#### III.3.1. Indicator: Equivalent Employment

**Title of the performance indicator:** Equivalent employment directly attributed to initiatives supported by the ICDF.

**Unit of Measure:** Equivalent employment

#### Targets and results of the Equivalent Employment Indicator:

Milestones	Total 2006	Total 2007	2008					Total 2009	Total 2010	Total
			Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Total -08			
<b>Target</b>	219	1,000	375	375	375	375	1,500	1,500	500	4,719
<b>Results TC</b>	25	12	17	28	7		52			89
<b>Results YLP</b>	15	82	332	255	497		1,084			1,180
<b>Total</b>	40	94	349	283	504		1,136	0	0	1,270

- During the current quarter (July – September 2008), the ICDF surpassed the target of 375 for the equivalent employment indicator due primarily to jobs generated from infrastructure projects in the community development portfolio (potable water systems, schools, school furniture, and others). It should be noted that equivalent employment numbers for some infrastructure projects completed close to the end of the current quarter were not yet reported because there are construction payments still pending. Per the PMP, equivalent employment is determined as a function of total construction costs. These additional results will be presented in the following quarter after final construction costs for these projects have been reported. It is anticipated that the ICDF will meet or overall targets for next quarter and for calendar year 2008.

Note: Based on the RIG audit recommendation, the equivalent employment indicator has been meticulously re-evaluated. The figures presented in the above chart reflect this reevaluation.

### III.3.2. Indicator: Incremental Sales

**Title of the performance indicator:** Increases in sales generated by economic initiatives supported by the ICDF.

**Unit of Measure:** U.S. Dollars x 1,000

**Objectives and results of the indicator: Incremental Sales**

Milestones	Total 2006	Total 2007	2008					Total 2009	Total 2010	Total
			Ene - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Total 2008			
<i>Target</i>	-	-	100	100	200	250	650	1,000	4,500	6,150
Results TC	-	-	-	-	155	-	155	-	-	155
Results YLP	-	-	-	455	-	-	455	-	-	455
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	455	155	-	610	-	-	610

- The target numbers for incremental sales for 2008 are based solely on the palm heart sub-grant project currently in implementation in the TC. The results presented for the TC in the current quarter are based on verified production to be sold during the upcoming harvest in the next quarter. This methodology for determining sales based on production was approved in the ICDF PMP and is consistent with that of other IAD implementers. The results presented for Yungas in the previous quarter were unanticipated and are above and beyond the established targets. Per the approved PMP, incremental sales for Yungas are included in the 2009 and 2010 targets.

## New Dryers Enable Bolivian Farmers to Increase Yields of Export-Quality Cocoa

The farmers producing certified organic cocoa beans in the Alto Beni region of Bolivia wanted to find a way to increase their yields of this top-quality product. They are fortunate to have a guaranteed market for their organic cocoa beans, as they sell them to El Ceibo, a cooperative operating in the Fair Trade market that exports high-quality chocolate to Europe. However, due to the lack of proper cocoa bean dryers, the farmers were losing a portion of their beans to mold caused by humidity.



Otilia Churqui, an organic cocoa bean producer in the community of Brecha T, explains the problem: “We used to make our own rustic dryers ourselves, with a few bits of wood and a plastic tarpaulin to cover the beans when it rained. It wasn’t a very efficient system. When it started raining, we used to rush to cover the beans with the tarpaulin, but we were never quick enough, and half would always get wet. When the beans get damp, they turn white, they don’t look very good, and mold can get in. We can’t get the same price for beans like that. Because the cocoa we produce is for the export market, we have to be very careful to make sure it’s top quality.”

To address this constraint, the cocoa bean farmers in the Brecha T community got together to present a request for new, improved cocoa bean dryers. As part of its support to small-scale economic initiatives, the ICDF, in coordination with the VCDI and USAID, approved this request.

ACDI/VOCA has provided a total of 83 improved cocoa bean dryers to farmers in the area, including the 24 family businesses which benefited from the project in the community of Brecha T. “We each put in our counterpart contribution of US\$300,” explains Ms Churqui. “We also worked to prepare the ground for the new dryer, because of course it had to be flat.”

The dryers consist of large, elevated wooden platforms supported by steel columns. The beans are spread out to dry on the platform. “It’s good that the supports are made of steel,” comments Ms Churqui, “because they won’t rot and collapse like wood.” A sliding, retractable plastic roof can quickly be pulled forward to cover the cocoa beans as soon as it starts to rain.

“Thanks to these new dryers,” says Niel Henry Quiroz, the ICDF engineer who supervised the project, “some 98 percent of the cocoa beans these farmers are producing are top quality, meeting the standards required for the organic export market.”

The beneficiary farmers have seen a substantial jump in income as a result of the project. Preliminary data collected by the ICDF indicates that total cocoa bean sales among the beneficiaries who received the dryers increased from approximately US\$103,000 in 2007 to

approximately US\$209,000 in 2008, an increase of over 100 percent.

“We are lucky to have a permanent contract with El Ceibo,” says Ms Churqui. “They pay us a stable price year after year, so we know where we stand. But because we’re producing the raw material for chocolate that’s going to be exported, we have to maintain a certain standard of quality.

“The dryers were just what we needed,” Ms Churqui concludes. “Our yields of the best-quality beans have increased, so we are getting paid the highest price the cooperative offers. My family won the prize this year for the best-quality cocoa in the whole of the Alto Beni region!”

### III.3.3. Indicator: Number of hectares of agricultural licit crops

**Title of the performance indicator:** Hectares of alternative crops or hectares under forest management plans targeted by IAD programs.

**Unit of Measure:** Hectares

**Objectives and results of the indicator: hectares of licit crops**

Milestones	Total 2006	Total 2007	2008					Total 2009	Total 2010	Total
			Ene - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Total -08			
<i>Target</i>	0	250					1,000	1,500	1,000	3,750
<b>Results TC</b>					175		175			175
<b>Results YLP</b>										
<b>Total</b>					175		175			175

- The target number for hectares of licit crops for 2008 is based solely on the palm heart sub-grant project currently in implementation in the TC. Above-average precipitation levels during the previous rainy season destroyed a portion of newly-planted crops and caused a delay in the implementation of new plantations. This in turn has resulted in lower-than-expected results for the current quarter.

### III.4.

### III.5. Cross-cutting Indicators

The ICDF implements projects whose results contribute to both IRs. These results are reported by way of three cross-cutting indicators: 1) number of trainees; 2) counterpart contribution; and, 3) projects that are “working well” after one year.

#### III.5.1. Indicator: Trainees

**Title of the performance indicator:** People who received training within the framework of ICDF activity.

**Unit of Measure:** Number of trainees

**Target and results of the trainees indicator**

Milestones	Total 2006	Total 2007	2008					Total 2009	Total 2010	Total
			Ene - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Total -08			
<i>Target</i>	2,582	6,000	1,500	1,000	1,500	1,000	5,000	3,500	500	17,582
<b>Total</b>	2,582	21,514	5,232	965	2,160		8,357			32,453

- All ICDF projects include a training component in which beneficiaries learn to maintain, administer and operate infrastructure and/or equipment that they have acquired under the program. The different types of training offered include operation and maintenance, health and hygiene practices, basic accounting as well as administrative skills. Under the same principles, training is offered within the economic development projects in the areas of production and business management. In addition, the ICDF project portfolio also includes a number of sub-grants where training and/or institutional strengthening activities are not just a complementary component, but the focus of the project.

## Mosetén Indigenous Community Enjoys Clean Water for the First Time



Cornelio Vane, President of the water committee in the village of Villa Concepción, spreads out a large map showing the water system that is now providing safe drinking water to 79 families in this indigenous community in the Bolivian lowlands.

“This is the water source, here,” he says, pointing to a circle on the map surrounded by a large patch of green. “The green shows the 1,382 hectares around the water source

that is a protected area. Nobody is allowed to cut down any trees here or clear the land for agriculture. That’s to protect the spring, to make sure it doesn’t dry up. Nobody is allowed to hunt wild animals in this protected area, either.” Mr. Vane is well aware of the importance of protecting his community’s drinking water source thanks in large part to the environmental education and training that he received as part of the ICDF’s watershed protection program. The program is an integral component in the implementation of each and every potable water system constructed under the ICDF.

“Our community belongs to the Mosetén indigenous territory,” he explains. “It’s part of our philosophy to take care of the environment.”

The community is also prepared to take care of and administer their new potable water system after having received intensive training from the ICDF. As part of project implementation, ICDF trainers work directly with the community in a number of areas to ensure project sustainability. Activities include community organization, training in water system operation and maintenance, establishment of user fees, preparation of formal statutes and regulations for administration, and basic sanitation education via workshops and personalized household visits.

Mr. Vane goes on to relate how the Mosetén indigenous people living in this community in the Alto Beni region came to request this system for safe drinking water.

“The Mosetenes have been living in this area for 140 years, and in all that time we never had access to a proper source of water. Our parents, our grandparents, lived and died without ever having access to clean water.

“Our community used to be down by the river. We used to drink the river water, dirty as it was. Then, when the road was built, we moved up here because there was a ready source of transport to take our produce to market. The problem was water. We used to take water from a nearby stream, but it was usually muddy and full of sand. We used to put lemon juice or ground peanuts into it to make it clearer, but of course that didn’t get rid of bacteria or other sources of disease.

“We heard that USAID was offering support for development projects, and we thought we might put in a request for a water supply. First we held a meeting with everyone in the community – that’s the way we do things here, we always consult everyone before going ahead with anything – to see if they agreed with the idea. And the community’s verdict was: ‘Yes, go for it!’

“And now we all have clean water. 79 families in the community have standpipes in their yards, and 69 have bathrooms. We each made a contribution of 300 *bolivianos* in cash (about US\$43) plus some materials and labor for the bathrooms, which consist of a toilet, a shower and a large sink.

“The water comes all the way down from the spring at the top of the hill to our community here. We put in pipes all the way from the spring to the community. It is 8km as the crow flies, but because it goes up and down, we put in about 12km of piping.

“ACDI/VOCA built the intake up at the spring, built a storage tank, installed all the pipes and made the connections to each house. We in the community provided labor as our counterpart contribution to the project. We had to dig trenches and carry sand and gravel all the way up the hill to the spring.”

“It was a lot of hard work,” Mr. Vane concludes, “but it was definitely worthwhile. As we said to each other at the time: Who are we doing this for if not for ourselves and our children?”

## IV. ACTIVITIES BY PORTFOLIO

### IV.1. Community Development

#### Community Development projects concluded during the reporting period

#	Project Code	Municipality	Community	Project Title
1	TC0217	Puerto Villarroel	Senda 6	Construction of teacher housing for “Hernán Siles de Senda 6” school
2	TC0223	Villa Tunari	Villa 14 de septiembre	Construction of multi-use sports field – Simon Bolivar School
3	TR0127	Puerto Villarroel	Puerto Villarroel (# 1)	Construction of pedestrian street
4	YC0013	Palos Blancos	Various	Provision of school furniture for Palos Blancos municipality
5	YC0134	Alto Beni (Norte Caranavi)	Km 73 – Suapi	Construction of student dormitories - Martín Cárdenas High School
6	YC0189	La Asunta	La Asunta	Courses in leadership, health and safety for La Asunta high school students
7	YC0307	Chulumani	Palma Pampa	Project design for the completion of the Palma Pampa Training Center
8	YC0308	Chulumani	Chorrillo	Project design for the construction of outdoor sports court and teacher housing
9	YC0330	La Asunta	Cotapata	Donation of seven computers and electric generator for the Cotapata High School
10	YR0057	Coroico	Suapi	Construction of sanitary sewer system
11	YR0066	Alto Beni (Norte Caranavi)	Mercedes	Construction of health center and staff housing
12	YR0068	Alto Beni (Norte Caranavi)	San Antonio	Construction of multi-use sports court, bathrooms and offices
13	YR0074	Palos Blancos	Las Delicias	Project design for the construction of classrooms and teacher housing – Las Delicias school
14	YR0077	Coripata	Arapata	Construction of Arapata central market
15	YR0078	Irupana	Chicaloma	Improvements to Chicaloma Elementary School
16	YR0084	La Asunta	Cuchumpaya	Construction of pedestrian suspension bridge
17	YR0089	Palos Blancos	Simayuni, Los Andes and Tucupi	Construction of potable water system
18	YR0090	Alto Beni (Norte Caranavi)	Villa Concepción and San Jose de Covendo	Construction of potable water system
19	YR0092	Alto Beni (Norte Caranavi)	Covendo y surrounding areas	Construction of potable water system
20	YR0099	Alto Beni (Norte Caranavi)	Colke Alta, 22 de Julio	Construction of potable water system
21	YR0100	Alto Beni (Norte Caranavi)	Porvenir, Paraiso, Chichas, Villa Litoral	Project design for potable water system
22	YR0120	Palos Blancos	Las Delicias and Juan Baustista	Construction of potable water system
23	YR0136	Palos Blancos	Palos Blancos	Project design for potable water system – Hoyada Kollasuyo (17 Communities)
24	YR0140	Coripata	Machacamarcá	Construction of potable water system
25	YR0143	Alto Beni (Norte Caranavi)	San Juan Suapi, Villa El Prado and others	Project design for potable water system (11 communities)
26	YR0144	Chulumani	Colopampa	Construction of potable water system
27	YR0153	Palos Blancos	Inicua	Construction of 20 teacher housing units and public bathrooms

## **A.1 Scholarship Programs and Institutional Strengthening**

### **Yungas: *Unidad Académica Campesina* (UAC-CP)**

The *Unidad Académica Campesina de Carmen Pampa* (UAC-CP) is a non-profit university located 111 km. northeast of La Paz, in the North Yungas Province of the department of La Paz. The university is located in the community of Carmen Pampa, which is 13 km from Coroico, the capital of the province. It offers higher education to the rural regions of tropical northern Bolivia and to the youth from the marginalized areas of the city of La Paz. It was created by an inter-institutional agreement between the Catholic University of Bolivia, the Dioceses of Coroico, the Franciscan Missionary Sisters and Villa Nilo Sub Central, the local governing body of the indigenous people, on October 4, 1993. The UAC-CP offers bachelor degrees to a student body of approximately 700 students in agronomy, nursing, veterinary medicine, animal husbandry and primary education. It also offers an associate degree in tourism. Each program is composed of four equally important areas: academic, research, production and extension.

The UAC-CP became a sub-recipient of ACDI/VOCA under the YCADF in August of 2004. This sub-grant agreement provided funding for a total of 50 full scholarships per year for a two-year period to UAC-CP students from the Yungas as well as support in institutional strengthening and other areas. Under the ICDF, ACDI/VOCA is continuing USAID's assistance to the UAC-CP.

Under the original ICDF sub-award agreement with the UAC-CP, funds had been allocated for the provision of 100 full scholarships per year, the development of thesis and research work, and a limited purchase of necessary equipment. The sub-award also took into consideration the provision of technical assistance in the areas of administration, finance and information systems to increase the institution's overall capacity to manage and develop its own resources, contributing to its long-term sustainability. Despite the significant budget reductions incurred in Modification 7, ACDI/VOCA is continuing to allocate ICDF resources to support scholarships through 2009, with funding being gradually reduced over the ICDF LOP. A total of 325 scholarships, the preparation of 120 thesis projects, training for students and university professors, technical exchange opportunities, and improved Internet access will be provided under the modified award.

Throughout this quarter the ICDF continued to finance the scholarship program. In addition, the ICDF assigned an institutional strengthening specialist to work with UAC-CP personnel to identify other sources of funding and develop a plan to target those sources through promotional activities. During the current quarter, the institutional strengthening specialist:

- Assisted the UAC-CP in the initial preparation of promotional and marketing materials in the form of brochures and informational packets. It is anticipated that these materials will be concluded and ready for distribution during the next quarter.
- Conducted three coordination meetings with UAC-CP leaders.
- Made further progress in the preparation and development of the UAC-CP website; it is anticipated that the website will be up and running during the next quarter.

### **Tropics of Cochabamba: *Tecnológico Agropecuario Canadá* (TAC)**

Building on its successful experience with the UAC-CP scholarship program, under the ICDF ACDI/VOCA initiated the financing and supervision of a similar program for the Technical Agricultural Institute – Canada (*Tecnológico Agropecuario Canadá*, TAC in Spanish). This alliance directly contributes to the overall objectives of the ICDF since the principle objective of TAC is to provide technical education to the rural and under-resourced residents of the TC, with an emphasis on personal, professional and community development. At the onset of the ICDF, TAC had 306 registered students participating in its primary academic programs in agriculture, veterinary medicine, business administration, tourism and hotel management, and auto mechanics.

The original TAC scholarship program was designed to provide financial support for 30 full scholarships per year, allowing students to become technical graduates in one of its main areas of study. More specifically, it was designed to make high-quality education accessible to outstanding students with minimal financial resources with the overall objective of transforming individuals from marginalized populations into high-level professionals. Scholarships provide modest funding to students to cover tuition, lodging, food, registration, transportation, medical insurance, and other incidental expenses. By assisting these students through the scholarship program, the ICDF directly contributes to the building of social capital in the TC, much as it is doing in the Yungas with the UAC-CP.

Due to ICDF budgetary cuts the TAC sub-grant activity had to be significantly curtailed. TAC officials have expressed disappointment in the cessation of this key human-capital development initiative in a region where prospective young leaders too often opt to engage in illicit activities when professional opportunities are unattainable.

As a result of the departure of USAID-funded project offices from the TC in late June 2008 and subsequent restrictions on entry into the TC for security reasons thereafter, coordination with TAC to make scholarship payments and for other administrative tasks was difficult. This difficulty should be alleviated during the next quarter now that a new central point of contact has been established with the opening of an ICDF office in the city of Cochabamba.

As the overall administrative need of this program is significant, discussions are being held in which ICDF staff are assessing to what degree institutional strengthening assistance can be provided under the very limited budget. In the coming quarter a work plan will be developed which will identify needs and actions that can be taken.

## IV.2. Economic Development

Economic development projects concluded during the reporting period

#	Project Code	Municipality	Community	Project Title
1	TE0411	Shinaota	Arenales	Arenales Vehicle Bridge
2	TE0435	Villa Tunari	Villa Tunari	Institutional strengthening of Villa Tunari Municipal Tourism Department
3	YE0233	Palos Blancos	Sapecho	Stockpile and sale of aggregate material (Sand, Gravel, Pebbles, etc.)
4	YE0239	Palos Blancos	Palos Blancos	Furniture and other improvements for the Hotel Magdalena
5	YE0253	Palos Blancos	Sapecho	Beehives - "ECOTOP"
6	YE0259	Palos Blancos	Popoy	Industrial Carpentry Shop - "Inicua"
7	YE0262	Palos Blancos	Colonia Villazón	Beekeeping - "DORADO"
8	YE0281	Palos Blancos	San Pedro - Sapecho	Beekeeping - "SAN PEDRO"

### CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

#### IV.3. Volunteer Consultant Technical Assistance

ACDI/VOCA's volunteer consultant technical assistance program supports the ICDF's main goal of helping establish sustainable economies in Bolivia's coca-producing regions. With the world-renowned expertise of its international consultants, the program provides an important channel through which the ICDF can provide its beneficiaries with cost-effective, specialized technical assistance not available locally.

ACDI/VOCA's volunteer consultants provide ICDF beneficiaries with demand-driven assistance in a variety of areas. In agriculture this includes production, post-harvest handling, value-added processing and marketing assistance. Providing assistance of this sort has an important and immediate impact on producers, marketers and exporters. In addition to providing technical support in agriculture, ACDI/VOCA's volunteer consultants provide important assistance in institutional strengthening as well as in developing sectors of Bolivia's economy that have shown high potential for growth.

### Volunteer consultant assignments completed to date

#	Title	Beneficiaries	Community	Municipality	Host Organization	Consultant Name	End Date
1.	Organizational strengthening for organic and fair trade certification	1,300 cocoa and banana producers	Sapecho	Palos Blancos	BANABENI SRL, <i>Central Integral Agroecologica del Alto Beni</i> (CIAAB)	Fernando Soleibe	2/07
2.	Production and processing of organic sugarcane	N/A	Sapecho	Palos Blancos	El Ceibo Ltda.	Dr. Robert Osgood	4/07
3.	Ethno-ecotourism project assessment	16 men and women (directors of the OPIM), and 419 families	Palos Blancos	Palos Blancos	Organization of the Mosenen Indigenous People (OPIM in Spanish)	Alan Robinson	5/07
4.	Dried fruit processing	1,200 banana, mango and pineapple producers	Irupana, Palos Blancos	Irupana and Palos Blancos	Irupana S.A.	Edward Valentine	6/07
5.	Strategies to promote democracy in Bolivia's coca producing regions	N/A	Coroico, Palos Blancos, Ivirgarzama, Puerto Villarroel and Entre Ríos	Coroico, Palos Blancos, Ivirgarzama, Puerto Villarroel and Entre Ríos	Integrated Community Development Fund (ICDF)	Dr. Derek Singer	6/07
6.	Rural tourism program strengthening	50 students	Carmen Pampa	Coroico	Unidad Académica Campesina-Carmen Pampa (UAC-CP)	Dr. Zachary Pratt	6/07
7.	Management and promotion of community tourism facilities	112 families	Tocaña, Huarinilla, Vagante, San Jacinto	Coroico	Social Pastoral Caritas- Coroico	Fred Grote	7/07
8.	Ostrich farm management	Five farm employees	Munaypata	Coroico	Marita Ostrich Farm	Dr. Roselina Angel	8/07
9.	Pest control in organic black bean production	142 black bean producers	Yanacachi, Palos Blancos, Coroico	Yanacachi, Palos Blancos, Coroico	BOLIVIA NATURAL	Dr. James Tjepkema	8/07
10.	Disease prevention and treatment in livestock production	50 livestock farm technicians	Puerto Villarroel and Entre Ríos	Puerto Villarroel and Entre Ríos	Municipalities of Puerto Villarroel and Entre Ríos	Dr. Daniel Miller	9/07

#	Title	Beneficiaries	Community	Municipality	Host Organization	Consultant Name	End Date
11.	Promoting tourism development in Puerto Villarroel	Municipality of Puerto Villarroel	Puerto Villarroel	Puerto Villarroel	Alliance for Progress of the Municipality of Puerto Villarroel ( <i>Alianza para el Progreso de Puerto Villarroel</i> )	Fred Grote	12/07
12.	Feasibility Study for the Production of Stevia in La Asunta	75 producers	Various	La Asunta	Group of Producers	Javier Casaccia	04/08

This quarter four potential volunteer technical assistance assignments were identified:

- 1) Phytosanitary protection of citrus plants. This technical assistance will benefit more than 20 citrus producers in the Alto Beni region and is intended to increase the productivity of citrus plants, principally oranges. This assistance will expand on the recent ICDF investments in three citrus processing centers.
- 2) Production and propagation of plantains. Plantains were identified by the ICDF as one of the products with market and production potential in La Asunta.
- 3) Poultry feeding and production. The ICDF has promoted poultry production in the Yungas region, and this assignment seeks to strengthen the poultry production chain.
- 4) Prevention and treatment of illnesses in cattle. This assistance will complement the implementation of two important ICDF projects in the Alto Beni region – improvement of milk production from dairy cows and the hoof-and-mouth disease vaccination project.

#### IV.4. Administration

As part of ACDI/VOCA headquarters support to its field offices, in August of 2008 the Bolivia program was visited by two professionals in human resources (HR) and organizational development, respectively. This team conducted an analysis of the current organizational environment and an evaluation of human resources practices and management. A series of constructive suggestions were made on how to improve staff moral and increase efficiency. A number of these actions involved reducing tensions and feelings of instability brought on by uncertainties related to external factors.

In response to the review, the ICDF hired a new HR specialist and made minor adjustments to its organization chart. The new HR staff member has been tasked with implementing many of the recommendations made by the team as well as ensuring that day-to-day activities are in accordance with good HR practices.

## IV.5. Environment and Occupational Health and Safety

During this reporting period, ICDF environmental staff continued preparation and presentation of initial environmental evaluation forms (*Fichas Ambientales* in Spanish) and environmental management plans to the Department of Natural Resources and Environment (*DRNMA* in Spanish) in the department of La Paz in order to obtain the corresponding environmental licenses needed for the implementation of ICDF projects. The licensing procedure requires submittal of a *Ficha Ambiental* for each project, which is used to assign an environmental classification, or category. Based on the assigned category an environmental management plan, or other documentation, is prepared and submitted as required. Once approved, the *DRNMA* issues the environmental license for the project.

Environmental licenses were issued in the Yungas by municipalities during previous quarters for the implementation of social infrastructure projects, a general grouping which refers to small-scale infrastructure construction such as schools, public bathrooms, community centers, public markets, housing for teachers, and pedestrian bridges. Potable water, sanitary sewer and health center projects are individually processed and approved since every project presents specific characteristics in regard to environmental impacts.

A summary of the status of the environmental licensing process through the current quarter is presented below:

### Yungas – Social Infrastructure

Project Type	Municipality	<i>Ficha Ambiental</i>	Category	Env. Management Plan	Environmental License
Social Infrastructure	Coroico	X	3	X	X
	Chulumani	X	4	X	X
	Yanacachi	X	3	X	X
	La Asunta	X	3	X	X
	Coripata	X	3	X	X
	Irupana	X	3	X	X
	Palos Blancos	X	3	X	X

### Yungas – Sanitary Sewer, Potable Water, Health Centers and Other Infrastructure

Project Type	Community	<i>Ficha Ambiental</i>	Category	Env. Management Plan	Environmental License
Sanitary Sewer	Villa Aspiazu	X	3	X	X
	Suapi	X	3	X	X
	Santa Rosa de Quilo Quilo	X	3	X	X
	Yanacachi	X	3	X	X
	Tajma	X	3	X	X
	Chicaloma	X	3	X	X
	Chojilla	X	3	X	X
Household Bathrooms	Palos Blancos y Alto Beni	X	3	X	X
Health Centers	Sararia	X	3	X	X
	San Juan de Coripata	X	3	X	X
	Mercedes	X	3	X	X
	Nueva Collasuyo	X	3	X	X
	Tucupí	X	3	X	X
	Santa Rosa de Quilo Quilo	X	3	X	X

Project Type	Community	Ficha Ambiental	Category	Env. Management Plan	Environmental License
Potable Water	Mega Proyecto Fase II	X	3	X	X
	Cogotay	X	3	X	X
	Covendo	X	3	X	X
	Villa Concepción / San José	X	3	X	X
	Simay	X	3	X	X
	Tucupi / Simayuni / LosAndes	X	3	X	X
	Colque Alta / 22 de Julio	X	3	X	X
	Inicua / Pauca	X	3	X	X
	Belén / Bolognia	X	3	X	X
	Nuevo Amanecer	X	3	X	X
	Sapecho	X	3	X	X
	Delicias/Juan Bautista	X	3	X	X
	Colopampa	X	3	X	X
	Machacamarca	X	3	X	X
Río Blanco	X	3	X		
Channelization Project	Río Nilo – Carmen Pampa	X	3	X	X

The TC Regional office has obtained all of the required environmental licenses (total of 14) for the potable water, health centers and other infrastructure projects in various phases of implementation in the TC. In addition, the ICDF programmed the construction of seven bridges and two road maintenance projects to be implemented by ICDF strategic partner, AMVI. For these nine projects, AMVI has previously-approved environmental licenses that cover all of its road and bridge construction activities.

ICDF environmental supervisors continued with environmental follow-up and control of projects in implementation. In the Yungas, final environmental close-out reports have been prepared for 57 of the social infrastructure projects that are currently in implementation or concluded. In the TC, due to the expulsion of USAID from the region and the subsequent evacuation of ICDF personnel, no final environmental close-out reports were prepared during the quarter. However, now that the security situation has improved, the ICDF will be continuing with these activities in the coming quarter.

Projects in the Economic Development portfolio are being implemented in accordance with the *Reglamento Ambiental del Sector Industrial Manufacturero (RASIM)* [Environmental Regulations for the Industrial Manufacturing Sector]. To comply with these regulations, the ICDF environmental team is completing an environmental industrial registry (*RAI* in Spanish), in both the Yungas and TC, for all approved ICDF economic development projects for which the regulations apply. *RAI* for the economic development projects in the Yungas have been submitted to the DRNMA in the La Paz department for the issuance of the corresponding environmental licenses. No *RAI* are currently pending for the TC. Projects for which a *RAI* has been prepared are summarized in the following tables:

## Yungas

PROJECT	RAI	ENVIRONMENTAL LICENSE
Commercial Rice Milling Machine and Storage Silos – Sapecho	X	X
Micro Dairy Plant “Cacique”	X	X
Carpentry Shop “El Panal”	X	X
Dried Fruit Plant “Mili” (Sapecho)	X	X
Natural Juice Processing Plant “El Paraíso”	X	X
Production of Herbal Medicines - Tupak Yupanki	X	X
Industrial Carpentry Shop “Ramos”	X	X
Dried Fruit Plant APAVIP	X	
Industrial Carpentry Shop - San Antonio	X	
Dairy Cattle Improvement “LA FORESTAL”	X	
Poultry Production “San Simon”	X	
Pork Production and Sales (Apostol Santiago)	X	
Animal Feed Plant (Entre Rios)	X	
Pork Production and Sales (Brecha J – Popoy)	X	
Carpentry Shop APAAB	X	
Dairy Products Processing Plant “APROLAB”	X	
Bakery “DAYSI”	X	

## Tropics of Cochabamba

PROJECT	RAI	ENVIRONMENTAL LICENSE
Banana and Pineapple Packing Plant in Tamborada	X	X
Juice Processing Plant “Tunari-Frut”	X	X
Juice Processing Plant “La Esperanza”	X	X
Juice Processing Plant AUAPII VII	X	X

## Watershed Protection Project

The objective of this project is the protection of the small watersheds that provide water sources for ICDF potable water and sanitary sewer systems. In order to do this, ICDF environmental technicians perform an initial evaluation of the watershed, delineate it using a GPS unit, and then assist in the development of written watershed protection agreements between community members and property owners. The technicians then develop maps showing protected areas, lead reforestation efforts and conduct training in conservation methods.

Environmental technicians are also assigned with reforestation and landscaping of plazas, schools, health posts, sports complexes and community centers. To achieve this, they conduct an initial evaluation, prepare and implement a landscaping design, and provide training to community members who have been assigned the responsibility for landscaping maintenance.

During the current quarter, the watershed protection team:

- Conducted reforestation activities for the sanitary sewer system – Mina Chojlla (421 m<sup>2</sup> reforested)
- Completed landscaping and subsequent training for the Palmar Suapi elementary school
- Conducted training in basic landscaping for the Mercedes health center.

## **Soil Recuperation Project**

Coca fields that are no longer productive are often simply abandoned by coca farmers, who then look for new lands, often primary forest, to clear and plant new coca crops. The old unproductive fields are left fallow in order to recover their fertility through the native vegetation that naturally fills in the plots (“*barbecho*” in Spanish). As an alternative to this unsustainable agricultural practice, this project promotes the implementation of agroforestry systems, a technique where different agricultural and forestry species are introduced together in the same area using the principle of natural succession. This system of production generates income for producers in the short- and long-term in a sustainable manner and provides a constant supply of food crops. As an added benefit, agroforestry systems also recuperate degraded soils by introducing a constant stream of nutrient-rich organic material into the soil. Since producers are required to invest their own time and money as counterpart contribution in the establishment and maintenance of the agroforestry plots, they most likely will not return them to coca production.

The project has the following objectives:

- Implementation of individual agroforestry plots (2,500 m<sup>2</sup>) in the *Zona Tradicional* of the Yungas
- Training and technical assistance in agroforestry systems
- Implementation of erosion control measures where necessary as part of the establishment of the agroforestry plots; this facilitates and accelerates the recuperation of degraded soils, which in turn allows the agroforestry systems to develop more rapidly.

The following results were achieved during the current quarter:

- Evaluation of biodiversity (flora, fauna, soil and water) in the communities of El Colpar and Rio Blanco
- Implementation of communal and private nurseries with a total of over 9,000 individual seedlings planted
- Training in composting techniques in the community of Rio Blanco
- Training in seed extraction techniques in the communities of San José de Peri y San Agustín
- Training in agroforestry systems management in the communities of El Colpar and Rio Blanco.

## **Study of the natural attenuation in soil and groundwater of sanitary wastewater from household bathrooms in the community of Sararia**

The ICDF is currently implementing a large sub-grant for the construction of approximately 1,000 household bathrooms with toilet, shower and washbasin in select municipalities and communities with potable water systems built under previous IAD funding.

In the community of Sararia and the surrounding area, the ICDF has implemented 201 household bathrooms, 91 of which are within a relatively concentrated semi-urban area in the town of Sararia. The bathrooms have flush toilets and individual seepage pits for the disposal of sanitary wastewater. This study seeks to determine the level of contamination in groundwater and surface

water caused by the effluent from the seepage pits and determine the capacity of surrounding soils to naturally attenuate the contamination before it reaches potential human receptors.

A consulting team drilled monitoring wells and collected soil and groundwater samples for laboratory analysis to characterize the degree of contamination from bathroom seepage pits in Sararia. Based on sample results, the consultant will model the natural attenuation of sanitary wastewater and attempt to determine effluent concentrations reaching down-gradient surface water. This information will be used to determine optimum spacing and distance of seepage pits for future construction of household bathrooms in order to minimize risk from potential exposure to contaminants from wastewater. Final model results will be presented during the next quarter.

## PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The primary activities conducted this quarter by the ICDF monitoring and evaluation (M&E) team include:

1. Reviewed and updated the ICDF PMP. The updated PMP was sent to USAID/Bolivia for review and approval.
2. Prepared the terms of reference for the upcoming Unsatisfied Basic Needs (*NBI* in Spanish) survey to be conducted within the area of influence of the ICDF. The *NBI* is a structural poverty index that is calculated based on individual access to housing, basic sanitation, electricity, education and health. The *NBI* study is a requirement within the PMP and is necessary for completing the ICDF mid-term evaluation process. Specifically, the *NBI* will be used to monitor Intermediate Result 5.3, “To improve basic public services and social conditions in the Tropics of Cochabamba and in the Yungas region of La Paz, Bolivia.”
3. Prepared terms of reference for a consultancy to determine incremental sales and full-time equivalent jobs created through selected ICDF sub-grant projects. The results of this evaluation will be presented during the following quarter.
4. M&E staff conducted an initial field visit to the Yungas to gather information that will be used in the preparation of a scope of work for the future evaluation of positive health impacts (reduction in water-borne illness, diarrhea, etc.) associated with the successful implementation of ICDF potable water systems.

## V. LOOKING FORWARD: FUTURE ICDF ACTIVITY

In the coming quarter, the ICDF will:

- Participate in a series of meetings with USAID and ARCo to define a strategy for implementing productive projects in La Asunta.
- Work with UAC-CP personnel to identify and target alternative funding sources for the scholarship program.
- Meet with TAC personnel to strengthen its scholarship program administration.

- Complete four designs currently in the project pipeline.
- Complete 50 projects currently in the implementation phase.
- Inaugurate a series of projects in the Alto-Beni region with USAID, GOB and Embassy personnel.
- Inaugurate three projects in Chicoloma with USAID and GOB personnel.
- Conduct impact assessments on concluded projects by sub-component including evaluating impacts on health, sales and employment.
- Present preliminary data from the NBI study.
- Contract a trainer to conduct a workshop for all staff with an emphasis on improving communications and team building. This workshop will be conducted on various days so that the groups will be small and the impact on the day-to-day work will be minimal.
- Organize an end-of-the-year all-staff event celebrating successes, reviewing lessons learned and analyzing the ICDF overall 2009 annual plan. This event will consist of a full day of presentations and team-building activities.
- Draft annual plan for 2009 and present to USAID for approval.