



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY FUND 2009-2013

FINAL REPORT



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I. Background and Context

On September 30, 2009, USAID/Bolivia awarded ACDI/VOCA the Community Development Activity Fund (CDAF) Program under Cooperative Agreement N° AID-511-A-09-00001.

The CDAF Program's overall goal was to support communities and vulnerable groups throughout Bolivia in meeting their basic needs. The purpose was to assist underserved communities to resolve specific, self-identified problems through small grants. The objectives were to:

- Finance small-scale development activities to respond to immediate needs of Bolivians in ways that build local problem-solving capacities.
- Contribute to promoting better understanding of the United States Government (USG) and its development assistance in Bolivia through people-level impact activities.

To achieve these goals and objectives, ACDI/VOCA implemented the CDAF Program in close coordination and consultation with USAID and through a series of activities designed to empower communities to achieve their social and economic development objectives. Over the five-year life of project (LOP), CDAF was supposed to implement at least 90 small-grant projects throughout Bolivia, with particular emphasis on benefitting traditionally excluded segments of the population, including women and indigenous groups.

Due to the decision of the Bolivian Government to expel USAID from Bolivia, on May 2, 2013, via notification ROOA 009/2013, USAID officially requested ACDI/VOCA to suspend all programmatic activities. Subsequently, on May 13, ACDI/VOCA was notified via ROAA BOL 053/2013 that the CDAF award would be terminated. ACDI/VOCA provided USAID with a termination plan to close the project by July 15, 2013.



As requested by USAID, this final report presents the results achieved by the CDAF Program through May 2, 2013. The report begins by summarizing general information on the program, and then goes on to present a series of success stories to demonstrate the impact that was achieved through small grants. It also describes the visibility activities that were carried out during the life of CDAF, and includes a section showing the program's indicators, targets and achievements. The report concludes with a section on the lessons learned during the three and one-half year program implementation period.

HEALTH

ENVIRONMENT



VALUE CHAIN

AGRICULTURE

INCLUSION

JUSTICE



II. CDAF IN NUMBERS

By May 2, 2013 when ACIDI/VOCA received notification to suspend activities, the CDAF Program had completed 58 projects. Each was implemented as a result of an identification and selection process. These projects originated in requests for support received by both the US Embassy and USAID from communities, associations, municipalities and other grassroots organizations. These requests were discussed by the CDAF technical committee, which selected the projects that were most aligned with CDAF based on pre-established criteria, complemented by field visits in some cases. All activities under the CDAF Program were implemented in compliance with USAID's environmental guidelines and policies.

The fact that the CDAF Program was demand-driven meant that it had the advantages typical of “bottom up” processes, including legitimacy, empowerment, willingness to provide counterpart contributions, and high levels of participation. Nevertheless, this also made it difficult to achieve an even distribution of the CDAF projects in terms of their geographical location.

With regard to geographical location, projects were implemented in eight of Bolivia's nine departments. Pando was the only department in which no CDAF activities were carried out, due to political sensitivities. La Paz, in contrast, was the department where the largest number of projects was implemented (28), as Figure 1 shows. Sixty eight percent of the projects were implemented in La Paz, Potosí and Oruro. These three departments in the highlands of the country have a large number of vulnerable people and high levels of poverty.

Eleven projects – nearly 20% of the CDAF portfolio – were implemented in Cochabamba, Tarija and Chuquisaca (central – valleys region). In Santa Cruz and Beni (Eastern lowlands), CDAF approved seven requests for support, equivalent to 12% of the total number of projects. In programmatic terms, CDAF's activities fit within five thematic components: inclusion, health, environment, agriculture, value chains and justice. The inclusion component enabled the program to meet some of the needs of historically marginalized groups, such as indigenous communities, older people, street children, dependent drug users, and others. Of the projects implemented, 35 were in this component, equivalent to 60% of CDAF's project portfolio.



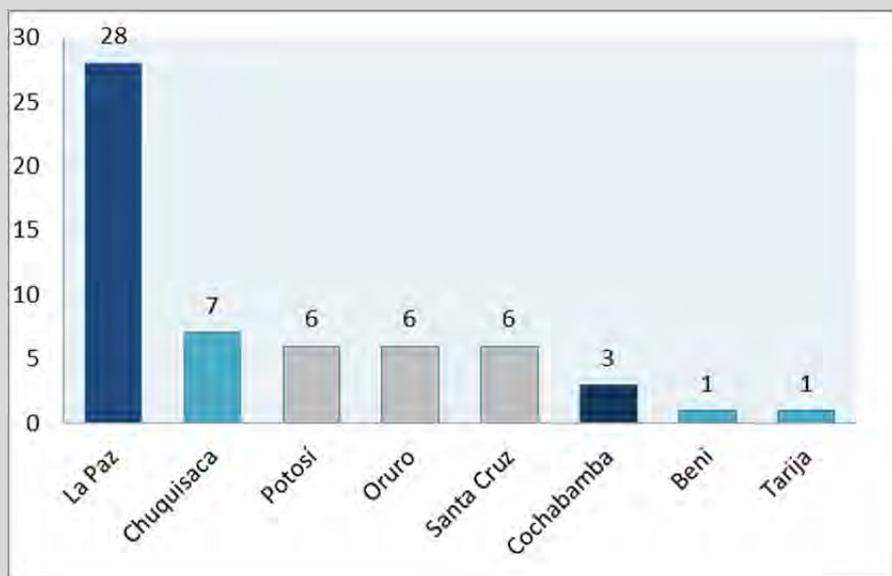


Figure 1 Number of concluded projects by department

La Paz is the department where the most requests for support were addressed. Through the 28 projects implemented in this department, the CDAF Program provided support to 19 municipalities, including the municipality of El Alto, where three projects were implemented.

CDAF projects were assigned to one or more component depending on their funding source and objectives. Figure 2 shows the primary objective of each of the projects supported. More than half of the projects promoted inclusion, thus providing opportunities to historically marginalized groups in Bolivian society. Some projects addressed more than one objective. For example, some of the incinerators in the health centers funded by CDAF also promoted an environmental objective.

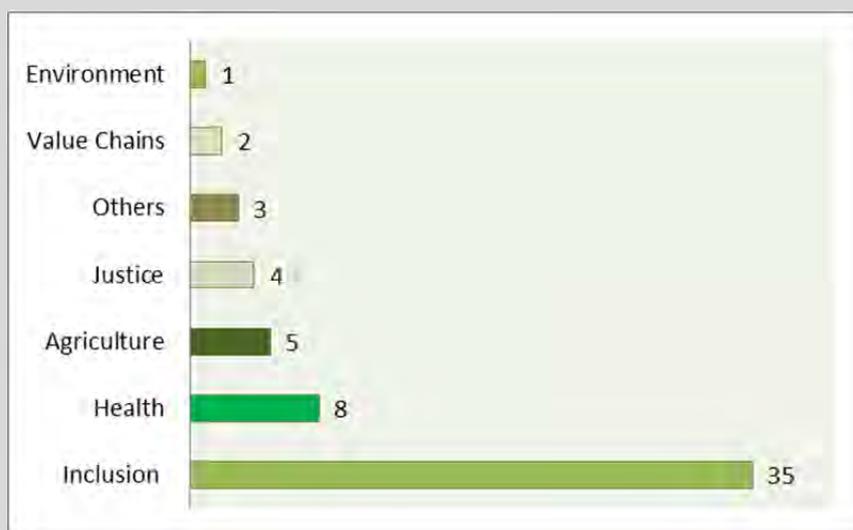


Figure 2 Number of projects concluded by component

The CDAF Program implemented projects in 40 municipalities around the country. Multiple projects were implemented in municipalities such as La Paz, El Alto and Santa Cruz, which are the largest municipalities in Bolivia and where there also are larger numbers of vulnerable groups who have serious difficulties in meeting their needs. Within the Health, Environment and Agriculture components 14 projects were implemented. These responded to specific requests from groups in geographical locations that were not covered by USAID/Bolivia’s Health and Economic Development Programs.

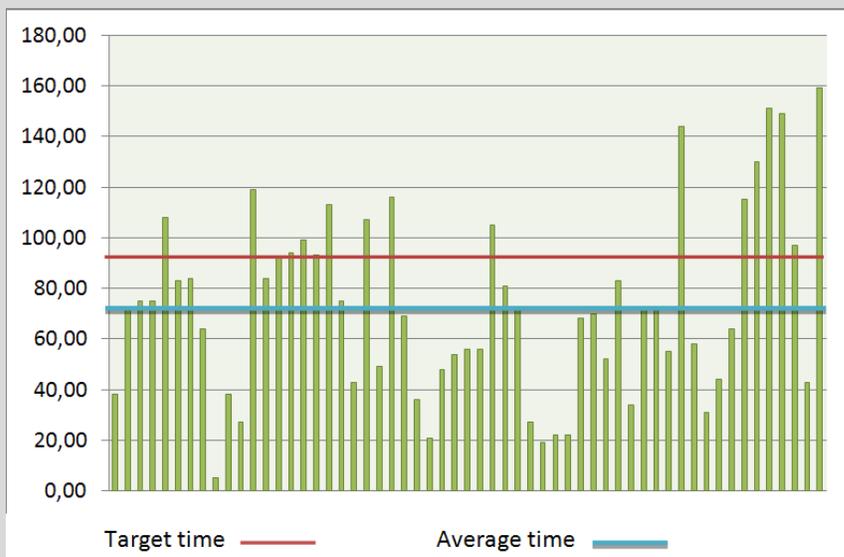


Figure 3 shows the implementation time in number of days for the 58 CDAF projects. The red line indicates the time set by ACDI/VOCA as the target for project implementation (90 days). The blue line shows the average project implementation period (72 days).

Figure 3 Project implementation timeframe

One of the characteristics of CDAFs implementation methodology was the ACDI/VOCA team’s capacity to respond swiftly to requests. ACDI/VOCA set the target of ensuring that CDAF project implementation takes no longer than 90 days, from approval to completion. As Figure 3 shows, the average project implementation period was 72 days. Seventy percent of projects were implemented in less than 90 days. Of the 17 projects whose implementation took more than 90 days, only five took longer than 120 days, and the maximum implementation period was 160 days. The delays in these projects were mainly due to the difficulty of reaching some communities, a factor that particularly affected the projects that involved construction work. In some cases, delays were also due to the scarcity of certain equipment in the Bolivian market. The short time taken to complete the majority of projects shows that activities of this type can achieve a significant impact at a low cost with a high level of visibility.



CDAF equipped the dining room of the Santa Clara Convent that served low income children in Sucre, Chuquisaca

58 projects concluded

Implemented in 40 municipalities

III. SELECT SUCCESS STORIES

Supporting the rehabilitation of street children

Young and teenage girls often end up living on the streets as a result of abandonment, sexual abuse, family violence and gangs. This leaves them susceptible to drug abuse.

The Mosoj Yan Center rescues these girls and teenagers by providing a place where they can seek refuge and gain livelihood skills, through training and motivational/guidance discussions. Although the center has good infrastructure, it required equipment to provide better services.

Thanks to the support of USAID/Bolivia, this center now offers better conditions to the girls because it has adequate equipment in the kitchen and dormitories and new tools to facilitate their stay and their technical training.

“The support of USAID through this CDAF project was very important because it reinforces the opportunity to help girls and children from the streets,” said Karina Ribera, a Mosoj Yan volunteer.

More than 200 girls can stay in the rehab center, working at the same time and learning new skills that offer them a better future free from drugs or sexual abuse. They live in better conditions in this center than on the streets and stay in a welcoming place during rehab.



Girls at Mosoj Yan making bread in the newly equipped kitchen

Equipment for the Mosoj Yan Female Livelihoods Center CDAF 004

In the department of Cochabamba, the Mosoj Yan organization is implementing a rehabilitation program with four centers and refuges for young and teenage girls who live on the street and are exposed to sexual abuse and drug and alcohol problems.

The CDAF Program support included providing kitchen equipment and utensils, furniture for dormitories and living room, and the tools required for the livelihoods training activities. Thanks to this support, the girls staying in the Mosoj Yan centers are now able to prepare food and make handicrafts to sell, thus bringing in income that will help the organization to keep its activities going.



Component: Inclusion

Beneficiaries: 220

Amount invested (USD): \$5,708

Children are smiling again thanks to the “Carita Feliz” campaign

A few of every thousand children born in Bolivia are born with cleft lip deformities. Some of the children born with these anomalies spend their lives with complications that affect their self-esteem. In many cases, the parents are unable to help them to receive the necessary medical treatment immediately.

In collaboration with USAID/Bolivia, the Gantz Foundation, based in Santiago de Chile, began the first year of surgeries in 2007, successfully operating on 31 children with cleft lip problems. In September 2010, the "Carita Feliz" program undertook a second campaign to operate on 21 children between five and 14 years old.

Eight-year-old Naomi Alcon is one of these children. As well as initial orthodontic treatment, Naomi was given three operations. She was the fifth patient entering the operating room in the plastic surgery clinic in Cristo Rey, La Paz.

“This operation has changed my daughter’s life and the future of my family because this anomaly affected not just her life, but the whole family. We used to take care of her as though she wasn’t able to do anything by herself,” said Naomi’s father Emilio Alcon after the successful surgery.

Twenty children from the city of La Paz with cleft lip deformities benefited from rhinoplasty surgery to improve their phonetics, breathing and esthetics. The "Carita Feliz" program was supported by USAID/Bolivia CDAF Program.



Noemi with her father after the surgery

Support to the “Carita Feliz” Campaign CDAF 021

The goal of the second “Carita Feliz” campaign in 2010 was to operate on boys and girls with cleft lip and cleft palate deformities. Gantz Foundation requested support from USAID/Bolivia to achieve this goal.

Through the CDAF Program support was provided to help cover the cost of 20 rhinoplasty surgeries for children suffering from cleft lip deformities whose families could not afford to pay for these operations.

A team of doctors including a specialist from Chile and two specialists from Bolivia performed the surgeries.

The surgery campaign, which took place over three days in September 2010, benefited 21 children between the ages of six to 14. For 20 of these children, USAID’s support helped to cover the cost of the operations to improve their phonetics, breathing and esthetics.

Component: Health

Beneficiaries: 20

Amount invested (USD): \$8,020



Reinforcing gender equity through support for the “Quinoa Flor” women’s production center

Since she was a small child, 23-year-old Zulema has lived in the town of Caracollo, two hours away from the city of Oruro.

Since 2008, a women’s group called PAS Caracollo, to which Zulema belongs, noticed that most of the flowers from the quinoa plants were being discarded after the grain was harvested. The women realized that these flowers could be used productively, and this led to the idea of drying them for sale as decorative flowers.

The production and sale of dried quinoa flowers represented a form of income security for the families of more than 50 members of the group, many of whom are single mothers. The initial business idea led to them setting up a company called Quinoa Flor SRL.

Many women like Zulema, who has two children, work for more than eight hours a day, because as single mothers they are responsible for their family’s upkeep. Working a full day means that they have less time to spend looking after their children or on household chores. This became a problem when peak production times required them to increase their hours of work. In order to solve this problem, the women set aside a couple of rooms as a daycare center for their children.

As time went by, the makeshift daycare center had to look after more and more children, and the need to refurbish it and provide it with basic equipment became evident. In order to secure the livelihoods of the women working at Quinoa Flor, USAID responded to their request for support to refurbish the rooms used for the daycare center, lay wooden floors and provide dining room equipment and cots for the babies’ room.

“Now I can get on with my work safe in the knowledge that my children are being well looked after not far away from me,” says Zulema

Thanks to this donation, more than 50 women have secure jobs in a workplace that also looks after their children.



The children of the members of Quinoa Flor accompany their mothers during the working day

Support for the Quinoa Flor Daycare Center CDAF 026

To complement the support provided through the economic development component for the Quinoa Flor enterprise, a request was presented to the CDAF Program to improve and refurbish the PAS Caracollo daycare center.

The support consisted of refurbishing the daycare center’s rooms and laying down wooden floors replacing earth and cement. The center was also equipped with hexagonal tables, chairs and cots for the babies’ room.

More than 60 children benefit from these improvements to their daycare center. They are now able to accompany their mothers to work and be looked after in a comfortable, safe environment.

Component: Inclusion

Beneficiaries: 60

Amount invested (USD): \$15,034

Joining forces to ensure that children are fed in Sucre

The Santa Clara Convent in the department of Chuquisaca took the initiative to set up a “dining room for poor children” in order to provide regular meals to vulnerable children in the city of Sucre. The dining room also serves children from rural areas, who have come to the city with their parents as they search for better employment opportunities.

The convent built a suitable room, big enough to serve about 100 children. This is now properly equipped thanks to the donation provided by USAID/Bolivia, which supported this initiative to ensure that these children are fed. The equipment is helping to improve the lunch service and recreation activities offered for the children who come to the dining room.

“It’s great that USAID is helping us in this way, because there are people like us who really need help and now we’re able to eat every day,” said Armando Ortiz as he enjoys his lunch in the new, comfortable dining room at the Santa Clara Convent.



Children enjoy a healthy lunch in the new dining room at the Santa Clara Convent

Support for the Santa Clara Dining Room CDAF 034

Part of the work of the Clarissa nuns in Sucre is to help poor and vulnerable people in the city.

The nuns at the Santa Clara Convent requested support from USAID to equip the dining room that they had recently built to serve the poor. The grant from CDAF covered all of the equipment required for the kitchen and dining room, allowing it to open its doors and fulfill its noble objective.

The dining room is open every day and serves more than 100 children living in poverty.

Component: Justice

Beneficiaries: 100

Amount invested (USD): \$5,168



Supporting equal opportunities for people with intellectual disabilities

To be considered part of society and have equitable development opportunities is a daily struggle for thousands of men and women with intellectual disabilities. Special Olympics is an international organization that provides opportunities for these people and promotes their inclusion. In Bolivia, it works with more than 3,000 athletes who take part in the national games, under the slogan "breaking barriers, achieving dreams."

Through sports, Special Olympics seeks to promote the inclusion of this vulnerable group in Bolivian society. The Special Olympic Games have now been held in Bolivia on 13 occasions. These events have managed to place the issue of support and better opportunities for these men and women on the national agenda.

With its commitment to equality and the inclusion of vulnerable groups, USAID/Bolivia supported the 12th and 13th Special Olympics in La Paz and Chuquisaca by donating the gold, silver and bronze medals and t-shirts for athletes and volunteers, benefiting more than 1500 men and women athletes.

"With their hope and determination, they are all champions. This will make them very happy because they will realize that nothing is impossible and we can all achieve something. Thank you all very much for your support. I send you my best wishes and affection from the bottom of my heart. I want you to know that I am very proud of what you are doing for us, thank you," said Lucia Ardúz, a leading athlete and member of the Special Olympics steering committee.



A group of athletes who participated in the 12th and 13th Special Olympics

Support to the Special Olympics CDAF 019 / CDAF 061

The mission of Special Olympics is to provide year-round sports training and athletic competition in a variety of Olympic-type sports for children and adults with intellectual disabilities, giving them continuing opportunities to develop physical fitness, demonstrate courage, experience joy and participate in a sharing of gifts, skills and friendship with their families, other Special Olympics athletes and the community.

USAID/Bolivia responded to requests for support for the 12th Special Olympics, which took place from October 20th to November 1st, 2010, and the 13th Special Olympics held from October 24th to 28th, 2012. The support consisted of donating 2,100 medals, 16 trophies and 2,200 uniforms (t-shirts with the Special Olympics logos), with the aim of encouraging athletes to participate and strengthen the events.

Component: Inclusion

Beneficiaries: 1350

Amount invested (USD): \$14,093





Donation of computer equipment in the Suni Uta Community, Choquemarca, Oruro

43 events held

14 media entities participated at least once

IV. OUTREACH AND VISIBILITY

As well as providing an immediate response to vulnerable groups and helping to improve their quality of life, the CDAF Program was the means for bringing communities, civil society organizations and local authorities closer to USAID/Bolivia and the US Embassy in Bolivia.

Over the life of the project, CDAF organized 42 public events to celebrate the completion of its projects. These events were attended by local authorities, municipal government officials and civil society organizations, and in some cases were also covered by the media.

Each of these events made a significant contribution to ensuring that beneficiary groups gained a better understanding of the development assistance provided by the USG to Bolivia. Likewise, the events were an opportunity for the representatives of USAID and/or the US Embassy to receive the sincere gratitude of the beneficiaries, expressed through their preparation of typical local dishes, traditional dances and local crafts.

The CDAF events also gave the representatives of USAID and/or the US Embassy the opportunity to inform the public about other activities supported by the American people, either in the same geographical area where the event was being held or in the same programmatic component.

The events that were covered by the media also achieved a positive impact on the perceptions of their respective audiences. The attendance of the media to cover the events required the express authorization of USAID/Bolivia, which in turn discussed this decision with the US Embassy's *Public Affairs Section (PAS)*. Given the unstable political scenario in the country, it was usually decided to keep a low profile in the media.

Nevertheless, the events where journalists were present awakened the interest of other media in providing coverage. Several journalists affirmed that events of this type were an excellent opportunity to broadcast good news to the Bolivian people.



“We always feel at home here, because the Bolivian people open their hearts to us.”

Chargé d' Affaires, Mr. Larry Memmott representing the US Embassy.

Delivery of school desks – Callapa Municipality, Department of La Paz



Indigenous authorities attending the event to celebrate the delivery of school furniture in the Municipality of Callapa. The presence of local leaders not only gave these events legitimacy but was also a key factor in social oversight to ensure that the equipment delivered would not be used for other purposes.

This event to receive the delivery of school desks was held on March 9, 2009 in the Municipality of Callapa, Department of La Paz. The event was organized with the Santiago de Callapa District Education Office, and was attended by authorities such as the mayor, Mr. Cristóbal Ramos and the District Director of Education, Mr. Flavio García.

The schoolchildren who benefited from this donation expressed their gratitude in the form of poems and songs.

Through this and similar events, USAID took to the opportunity to emphasize that education is one of the priority areas of development assistance, and pointed out that beyond providing equipment to schools, the ultimate objective of projects of this type is to help to raise levels of schooling and improve the quality of education.



Equipment for the Suma Qamaña Recreational Education Center, Department of La Paz



USAID/Bolivia Director Wayne Nilsestuen talking to the press. These moments of interaction with the media were good opportunities for USAID authorities to explain the scope of the support provided by the American people to Bolivia as a whole.

The event to celebrate delivery of equipment for the center's kitchen and dining room was held on August 25, 2010, and attended by the USAID/Bolivia Director, Wayne Nilsestuen. Media coverage of this event was one of the first opportunities for Mr. Nilsestuen to establish a relationship with the press, which lasted for nearly four years.

Suma Qamaña is a private, non-profit initiative that supports children from low-income families whose parents are being held in prison in La Paz. The center supports the children's schooling and is also a recreation space for this vulnerable group.

More than 100 children played the leading role in this event. The children presented the art and craft work that they had made to show their gratitude.

The press coverage placed emphasis on the USAID Director's character, describing how he and the children painted the walls of the center's new vegetable garden together. The main purpose of the vegetable garden is to teach the children how to grow vegetables.



Equipment for the Santiago Apóstol Library, Department of Oruro



Mr. John Creamer addressing the beneficiary community, thanking them for their hospitality and their expressions of affection and gratitude. With these events, the CDAF Program sought to strengthen USAID's ties and relationship with the Bolivian people.

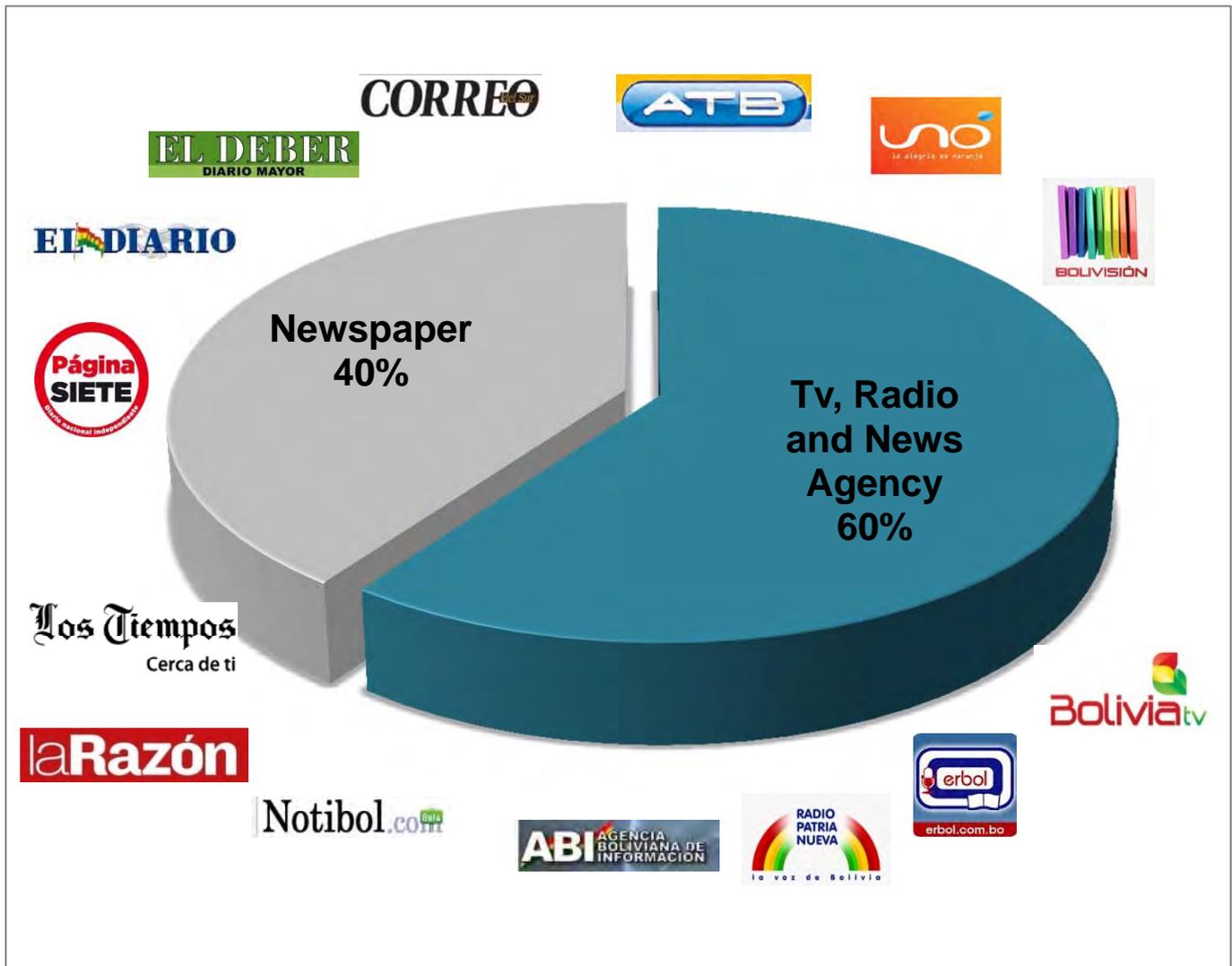
The event for the delivery of equipment for the library, held on November 22, 2011, in the municipality of Curahura de Carangas in the department of Oruro, was attended by local and municipal authorities and the Chargé d' Affaires, Mr. John Creamer, representing the US Embassy.

Although USAID decided that this event should not be covered by the media, the impact achieved locally thanks to the presence of Mr. Creamer was significant. The local authorities were touched by Mr. Creamer's warm-heartedness, as he sat down with children from the community and read them a story.

Activities like this helped to break down the prejudices that existed about USAID's development assistance in Bolivia. The representatives of the USG also took advantage of each of these opportunities to explain clearly that the support received is provided by the American people to the Bolivian people. This message was communicated directly to the hundreds of people who participated in the different events, one of which was the delivery of equipment to the Santiago Apóstol Library in Curahuara de Carangas.



Media coverage of public events





Report of El Diario, national newspaper

“We are delighted to see this type of direct support to groups of people considered vulnerable, because we can then report the good news to the Bolivian people.” Celeste Valdez –Journalist of El Diario

“Coverage of these events helps to balance public opinion regarding USAID’s support in Bolivia.” Tania Sandoval – News Manager of ATB (TV)

El Diario (La Paz) Correo del Sur (Chuquisaca) coverage



The newspaper, El Diario (La Paz) highlighted the donation made by USAID



The newspaper, **Página 7 (La Paz)** and **Los Tiempos (Cochabamba)**, highlighted the donation made by **USAID**



The newspaper, **Página 7**, highlighted the donation made for **Quinoa Flor**



The newspaper, **La Razon (La Paz)** and the TV channel **ATB**, highlighted the donation made by **USAID** to the **SAR Bolivia** firefighters





Donation for victims of the landslide
in Kupini, La Paz

35 projects - Inclusion

8 projects - Health

5 projects - Agriculture

4 projects - Justice

2 projects – Value Chain

V. CLOSE-OUT OF CDAF

Following the decision of the Bolivian Government to expel USAID from Bolivia, ACDI/VOCA complied fully with the instructions issued by USAID/Bolivia on May 2, 2013, immediately suspending all the CDAF's programmatic activities.

At the time when the activities were suspended, CDAF had 15 projects in its portfolio yet to be implemented. Two of these were at the procurement stage, seven were under technical review and negotiation of the counterpart contribution, and six were in the complementary information and/or environmental assessment process.

No.	Organization / Location	Project Description	Municipality	Department
1	"Antora" School	Boarding school dormitory equipment	Chayanta	Potosí
2	"Luisa Stoltemberg" School	Construction of additional classroom	El Torno	Santa Cruz
3	"Pucarani" Health Center	Technical assistance on the management of solid hospital waste	Pucarani	La Paz
4	"Antaquilla" Health Center	Provision of obstetric and dentistry equipment	Antaquilla	La Paz
5	"Maria Antonia Bandes" School	Provision of school equipment	Capinota	Cochabamba
6	"Yachay Wasi" School	Provision of dormitory and dining room equipment	Tiraque	Cochabamba
7	"San Lorenzo" School	School plan for the management of solid waste	Colcapirua	Cochabamba
8	Surpo, Murumamani and Fresquia schools	Infrastructure improvements in the three schools	Achacachi	La Paz
9	Fundación Amazonia: "Mallorca" home for boys and "Misqui Wasy" home for girls	Provision of equipment for the two children's homes	Sucre	Chuquisaca
10	"A- Chahiura" milk producers' association	Provision of harvesting equipment	Achacachi	La Paz
11	"Inti Wat'a Isla del Sol" community tourism initiative	Provision of materials to improve the cabins	Challapampa	La Paz
12	"Santiago de Curahuara de Carangas" parish	Signposting for tourists along the "Ruta de la Fe"	Curahuara de Carangas	Oruro
13	Fundación Infocal	Equipment for auto mechanics training workshop	Potosí	Potosí
14	"Audiología Fe y Alegría" School	Provision of hearing aid equipment	Sucre	Chuquisaca
15	"Korila" milk producers' association	Construction of stables to improve milk production and reduce water pollution in Cohana Bay	Pucarani	La Paz

As part of the program's M&E process, site visits were conducted to several projects. As a result of these visits, we determined the need to conduct an assessment of some of our infrastructure projects to review their quality. In agreement with USAID, ACDI/VOCA decided to conduct an in depth assessment of these projects to define and then conduct remediation activities, if needed. Unfortunately, we were unable to complete this exercise given the decision of the GOB to remove USAID and the subsequent closure of CDAF and all USAID projects. Please see the annexes for further detail.

VI. INDICATORS

The CDAF Program's progress and the results it achieved were monitored and measured by means of eight indicators defined in the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP). The PMP provided the guidelines for determining the impact achieved by the Program through two indicators related to the following Strategic Objective (SO): "Support communities throughout Bolivia in meeting their basic needs." To assess whether this objective had been achieved, two outcome indicators were established: a) Number of persons benefited by CDAF Program activities and b) percentage of people from communities with CDAF projects that have an awareness of USG development assistance effort and role in Bolivia.

The CDAF Program was designed as a cross-cutting mechanism to complement USAID/Bolivia's objectives of promoting economic development, health and the environment, through small grants for community-level activities. Each of the activities supported also helped to improve the general public's perception of the development assistance provided by the American people through USAID, in the framework of Bolivia's National Development Plan.

Indicator No.	Indicators	Unit of measure	CDAF LOP Targets	Results Achieved	Percent
SO. Goal and Program Objective Level Results Indicators - Support communities throughout Bolivia in meeting their basic needs					
Outcome 1	Number of persons benefited by CDAF Program activities	Number	50,000	24,249	48%
Outcome 2	% of people from communities with CDAF projects that have an awareness of USG developmental assistance effort and role in Bolivia	Percent	75%	67%	89%
Objective 1: Finance small development activities to respond to immediate needs of poor Bolivians in ways that build local problem-solving capacities					
O.1.	Total number of project financed (small grants disbursed)	Number	90	58	64%
O.1.1.	Number of infrastructures and/or related projects	Number	30	28	93%
O.1.2.	Number of service or business organizations supported	Number	25	27	108%
O.1.3.	Number of workdays created by CDAF program sponsored activities	Number	500	416	83%
O.1.4	Counterpart contribution from grantees	\$ Value	\$375,000	\$367,311	97%
Objective 2: Contribute to promoting better understanding of the USG and its development assistance through people-level impact activities					
O.2	Number of outreach events	Number	60	43	47%

Percentage of people from communities with CDAF projects with more awareness of USG development assistance efforts and role in Bolivia

By measuring this outcome indicator, the CDAF Program was able to identify the perceptions and level of understanding of the people who benefited from the implementation of a project in their community, financed by the USG as part of the support it provides to the Government of Bolivia.

The measurement was done by means of rapid surveys with key questions about the USG's role and the support it provides through USAID. The surveys also gauged people's level of understanding of USAID and, finally, asked them whether they knew of any project that the USG or USAID had supported in their community. The methodology used, as described in the M&E Plan, made it possible to determine the percentage of people surveyed (a sample of the total number of people who had benefited from the projects implemented) who were aware of these three relevant aspects. The results presented on this indicator are drawn from the survey questions asked of 822 beneficiaries of CDAF projects in seven departments. Figure 4 below presents the results achieved until May 2, 2013.

Participants were asked about their awareness of the role of USAID and the USG and whether they are aware of any USAID projects being implemented in their own communities. Of the total of 822 people surveyed, 67 percent reported that they are aware of and do understand the role of the USG in Bolivia. This percentage is eight points lower than the target established for CDAF. One of the factors that may have influenced this result was the fact that the opportunities for making USAID's presence visible in the outreach events was not taken advantage of to the full, because in the ever-changing political scenario it was not always appropriate to hold high-visibility events.

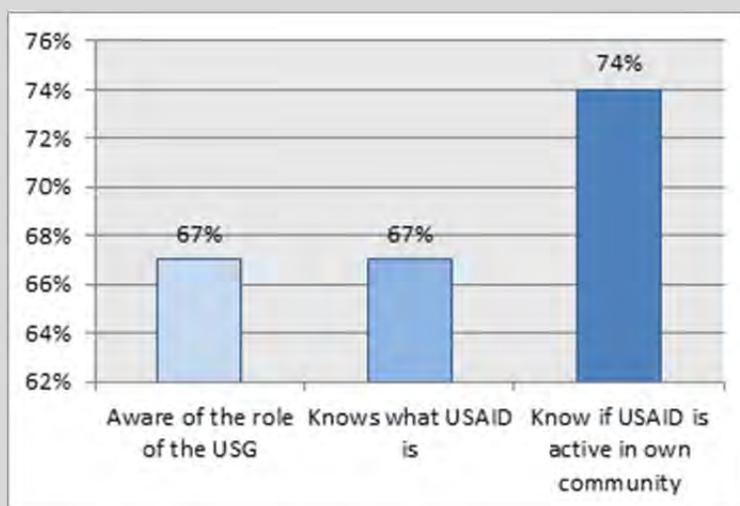
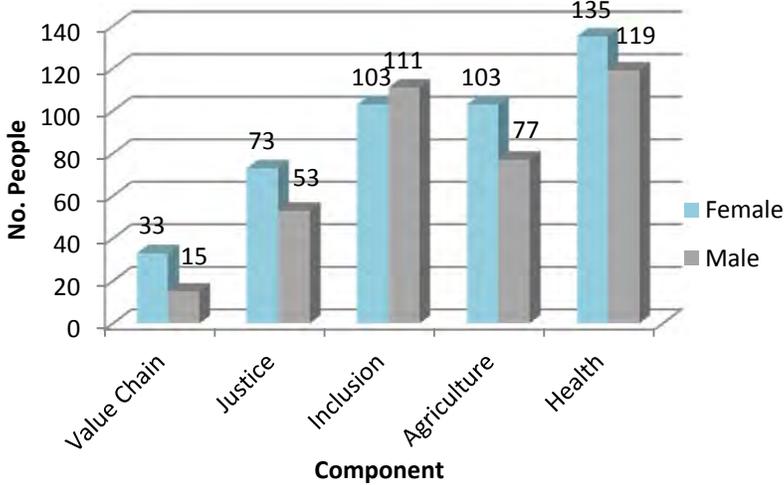


Figure 4 People responses to awareness questions

Distribution of people surveyed, by sex



Most of the beneficiaries surveyed were in the under-30 age group. The average age of the people surveyed was 28. Fifty four percent of the people surveyed were female in comparison with male gender.

When the number of people surveyed is broken down by component, the results show that more women than men were surveyed, except in the inclusion component (figure 5).

Figure 5 Distribution of people surveyed, by component and sex

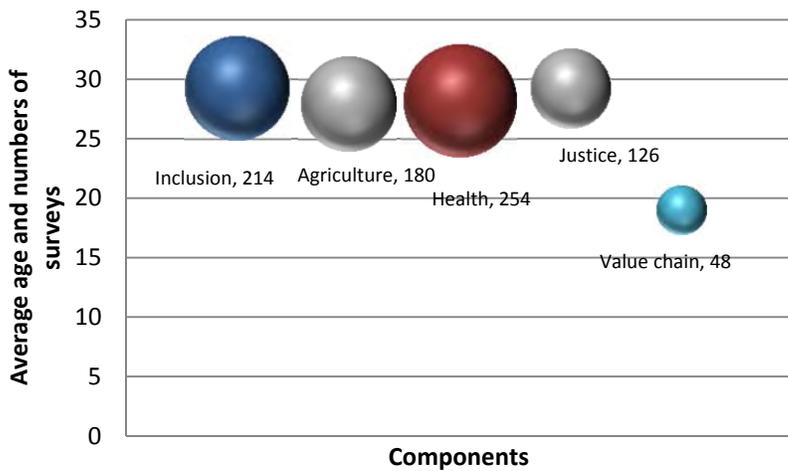


Figure 6 shows the average age distribution of people surveyed disaggregated by components. The size of each bubble is in relation to the number of surveys completed, with the health component having the most (254) followed by the inclusion component with 214 surveys. On average the youngest group of survey takers was found in the value chain component (19 years old). The inclusion component had the highest average age (29).

Figure 6 Awareness of the role of USAID disaggregated by component

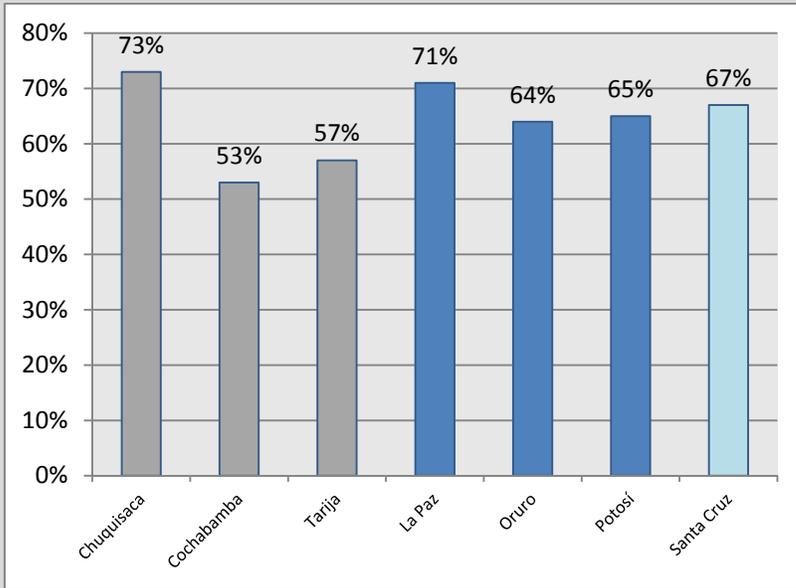


Figure 7 Awareness of the role of the USAID by department

In terms of awareness of the role of the USG, the department of Chuquisaca had the highest level of USG awareness (73 percent of 200 respondents). Cochabamba had the lowest level with 53 percent of the 34 surveyed reporting awareness of the role of the USG.

When the results are broken down by component, 80 percent of the beneficiaries of agriculture projects stated that they are aware of the support USAID has provided to their communities. In contrast, only 59 percent of the people in communities that had benefited from inclusion projects were aware of USAID's support.

Value	Chuquisaca	Cochabamba	La Paz	Oruro	Potosí	Santa Cruz	Tarija	Total	% Total
Very Good	81	12	76	29	55	58	8	319	39%
Good	78	5	68	29	33	67	22	302	37%
Satisfactory	35	2	35	4	15	16	11	118	14%
Unsatisfactory	2		4	3	2	1		12	1%
Deficient	1		2	2			1	6	1%
NS/NR	3	15	28	8	1	3	7	65	8%
Total	200	34	213	75	106	145	49	822	100%

Figure 8 Level of satisfaction with completed projects

The level of satisfaction with completed projects is measured among beneficiaries in each community. The following table shows the results of the satisfaction survey.

The results of 822 surveys show 90 percent positive reviews of the implemented projects, taking into account that these communities have been correctly using and maintaining equipment and infrastructure for more than 6 months since project completion

Event held in Bahia Cohana, municipality of Pucarani in La Paz



Monitoring activities held in Cochabamba



VII. LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- The CDAF Program's equipment supply projects were very well received by the communities thanks to their immediate impact and their response to specific needs. Projects of this type provide proof that it is possible to improve the quality of life of vulnerable groups by making small investments.
- Even though the CDAF Program's support focused on highly vulnerable groups, there was a clear willingness on the part of the beneficiaries to provide counterpart contributions, either in cash or in kind. It is important to ensure that this willingness is expressed in practical terms in formal agreements, establishing time-frames and responsibilities beforehand. It was also clear that the projects with more community involvement and a counterpart contribution led to greater community recognition of USAID's support.
- A very effective practice implemented by the CDAF Program for equipment supply projects included involving the beneficiary groups in the procurement process. This had several positive effects, including transparency in project processes, a quality-cost balance, and trust on the part of the beneficiaries.
- The demands expressed in the requests for support that reached USAID did not necessarily reflect the demands of the whole community. It is therefore necessary to establish mechanisms to validate the demands prior to implementing the project.
- Due to the small budgets of the projects, procuring the services of qualified and experienced contractors was difficult. In addition, the fact that the projects were located in remote and/or rural areas also served as deterrence in securing reliable contractors with proven past performance. Programs of this type should contemplate designing the program in a way that can group projects so as to create attractive opportunities for contractors.
- It is important to have the commitment and active participation of high-ranking USAID officials in projects whose design involves outreach activities, in order to ensure that these activities achieve the desired impact.
- The media were clearly very interested in covering all the events they attended. Journalists presented their reports in a positive way and, even though the coverage was free, the reports were given relatively prominent positions in the media concerned.



VIII. ANNEXES

PROJECT LIST

Code	Name of Project	Assigned Component	Department	Municipality	Community	State of Project	End Date	CDAF Funds Spent
CDAF 001	Refurbishment of elderly dining hall	Justice	Potosí	Potosí	Various	Concluded	Dec-09	9,948
CDAF 002	Construction of two classrooms U.E. Rosa Agramont	Inclusion	La Paz	Viacha	Chonchocoro	Concluded	Apr-10	9,769
CDAF 003	Donation of two person desks Mun. Callapa	Inclusion	La Paz	Santiago de Callapa	Various	Concluded	Feb-10	5,006
CDAF 004	Equipment Mosoj Yan	Justice	Cochabamba	Cercado	Various	Concluded	Mar-10	5,709
CDAF 005	Classroom refurbishment U.E. Lime	Inclusion	Chuquisaca	Las Carreras	Various	Concluded	Mar-10	9,055
CDAF 006	Classroom construction U.E. El Palomar	Inclusion	Potosí	Chaquí	El Palomar	Concluded	Feb-10	12,942
CDAF 007	Bathroom construction U.E. El Palomar	Health	Potosí	Chaquí	El Palomar	Concluded	Feb-10	8,015
CDAF 008	Laboratory equipment Mun. Yunchará	Health	Tarija	Yunchara	Various	Concluded	Sep-10	7,749
CDAF 009	Refurbishment of health center - Virgen del Carmen	Various	Chuquisaca	Las Carreras	Various	Concluded	Jun-10	17,095
CDAF 010	Refurbishment of health center - Santa Rosa	Various	Chuquisaca	Las Carreras	Santa Rosa	Concluded	Abr-10	15,800
CDAF 011	Bathroom construction - U.E. Genaro Monje de la Riva	Health	La Paz	Pucarani	Cohana	Concluded	Abr-10	15,030
CDAF 012	Laboratory certification and research in animal health	Value Chain	La Paz	Batallas	Various	Concluded	Sep-10	14,812
CDAF 013	Shool materials El Alto	Justice	La Paz	El Alto	Various	Concluded	Abr-10	4,992
CDAF 014	Bathroom construction	Health	La Paz	Malla	Malla	Concluded	May-10	9,895

Code	Name of Project	Assigned Component	Department	Municipality	Community	State of Project	End Date	CDAF Funds Spent
CDAF 015	Donation of desks Mun. Porco	Inclusion	Potosí	Porco	Various	Concluded	Jun-10	4,646
CDAF 016	Donation of desks, tables and chairs Mun. Ckochas	Inclusion	Potosí	Ckochas	Various	Concluded	Jun-10	6,294
CDAF 017	Donation of desks Mun. Carangas	Inclusion	Oruro	Curahuara de Carangas	Various	Concluded	Abr-10	9,225
CDAF 018	Bathroom materials Cascachi	Inclusion	La Paz	Puerto Perez	Cascachi	Concluded	Abr-10	924
CDAF 019	Bolivian Special Olympic Games XII	Inclusion	La Paz	La Paz	Various	Concluded	Oct-10	7,742
CDAF 020	Kitchen equipment -Taller Centro Recreativo y Productivo Infantil y Adolescente SUMA QAMAÑA	Various	La Paz	Achocalla	Various	Concluded	Ago-10	9,094
CDAF 021	Carita Feliz Campaign	Inclusion	La Paz	La Paz	Various	Concluded	Sep-10	8,021
CDAF 022	Construction of bathrooms U.E. Quiroga	Health	Cochabamba	Aiquile	Various	Concluded	Oct-10	14,586
CDAF 023	Centro Solidario San Miguel	Inclusion	La Paz	La Paz	Various	Concluded	Sep-10	4,291
CDAF 024	Support for education program- Parroquia Nuestra Señora del Carmen	Value Chain	Santa Cruz	Cabezas	Various	Concluded	Sep-10	14,233
CDAF 025	Bathroom construction - Bano Anufani	Health	La Paz	Santiago de Machaca	Various	Concluded	Nov-10	14,713
CDAF 026	Guarderia Quinoa Flor Caracollo	Inclusion	Oruro	Caracollo	Various	Concluded	Nov-10	15,035
CDAF 027	Horticultural production in solar tents	Agriculture	La Paz	La Paz	San Antonio Distrito 4	Concluded	Dic-10	1,913
CDAF 028	Donation of computer equipment	Inclusion	Oruro	Curahuara de Carangas	Suni Uta Choquemarca	Concluded	Nov-10	10,357
CDAF 029	Donation of desks - U.E. San Miguel de Bañado	Inclusion	Chuquisaca	Monteagudo	Various	Concluded	Feb-11	4,909
CDAF 030	Construction of computer room	Inclusion	La Paz	Comanche	Various	Concluded	Dic-10	12,882

Code	Name of Project	Assigned Component	Department	Municipality	Community	State of Project	End Date	CDAF Funds Spent
CDAF 031	Construction of classroom and computer room - U.E. San Felipe de Sequichuro	Inclusion	La Paz	Viacha	Sequichura	Concluded	Dic-10	14,886
CDAF 032	Donation of Tractors Mun.Lagunillas	Agriculture	Santa Cruz	Lagunillas	Lagunillas y Mocomocal	Concluded	Mar-11	15,074
CDAF 033	Infant-Maternal equipment/materials Municipio Mojocoya	Health	Chuquisaca	Mojocoya	Redencion Pampa	Concluded	Mar-11	9,172
CDAF 034	Donation of materials for dining hall Convento Santa Clara	Justice	Chuquisaca	Sucre	Sucre	Concluded	Mar-11	5,168
CDAF 035	Classroom Refurbishment U.E. Jerusalem	Inclusion	La Paz	San Andres de Machaca	Jerusalen	Concluded	Jun-11	15,199
CDAF 036	Parrochial Library Apostol Santiago	Inclusion	Oruro	Curahuara de Carangas	Curahuara de Carangas	Concluded	Jun-11	5,667
CDAF 037	Dining hall equipment U.E. Litoral B	Inclusion	Oruro	Curahuara de Carangas	Lagunas	Concluded	Jun-11	3,846
CDAF 038	Bathroom construction U.E. Antonio Díaz Villamil	Salud	La Paz	Caquiaviri	Vichaya	Concluded	Ago-11	15,232
CDAF 039	Classroom construction U.E. José Ballivian	Inclusion	La Paz	Desaguadero	Desaguadero	Concluded	Ago-11	15,231
CDAF 040	Donation of metal milk containers Camara de Productores de Leche del Altiplano Paceño	Agriculture	La Paz	Achacachi	Various	Concluded	Dic-11	8,699
CDAF 041	Donation of plowing equipment Productores de Quinoa	Agriculture	Oruro	Toledo	Ayllu Chariri Navidad	Concluded	Nov-11	6,756
CDAF 042	Road improvement equipment	Inclusion	La Paz	Laja	Chuñu Chuñuni	Concluded	Ene-12	5,070
CDAF 043	Cooking utensils, damnificados Kupini II	Inclusion	La Paz	La Paz	OTB Prolongación Kupini II	Concluded	Dic-11	5,137
CDAF 044	Construciton materials for the headquarters of Uni community	Inclusion	La Paz	Palca	Comunidad Uni	Concluded	Ene-12	2,373
CDAF 045	Health center refurbishment Mojinete	Health	Potosí	Mojinete	Various	Concluded	Jun-12	15,151

Code	Name of Project	Assigned Component	Department	Municipality	Community	State of Project	End Date	CDAF Funds Spent
CDAF 046	CENAID Donation	Inclusion	Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz de la Sierra	Various	Concluded	May-12	10,023
CDAF 047	Community center, storage and office A.P.A.E.I.G	Inclusion	Santa Cruz	Urubicha	Various	Concluded	Ago-12	15,097
CDAF 048	Rehabilitation house casa Exodo	Inclusion	Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz de la Sierra	Various	Concluded	Jun-12	3,539
CDAF 049	Training in agroecological crops	Environment	Santa Cruz	Varios	Various	Cancelled		0
CDAF 050	Solar Panels	Inclusion	Beni	San Borja	Comunidad Chiman	Concluded	Jun-12	2,503
CDAF 051	Solar Tent Construction	Agriculture	La Paz	Batallas	Pariri	Concluded	Ago-12	13,085
CDAF 052	Clothes and materials for shoeshiner association El Alto	Inclusion	La Paz	El Alto	Various	Concluded	Jul-12	1,098
CDAF 053	Computer equipment Municipio de Charazani	Inclusion	La Paz	J.J. Perez - Charazani	Amareti, Cata y Charazani	Concluded	Jun-12	12,912
CDAF 054	Computer room construction Municipio Taraco	Inclusion	La Paz	Taraco	Various	Concluded	Oct -12	11,368
CDAF 055	Construction of three classrooms U.E. Boliviano Americano	Inclusion	La Paz	El Alto	Various	Concluded	Oct -12	13,286
CDAF 056	Computer equipment U.E. Dr. José Carrasco - Municipio Entre Ríos	Inclusion	Cochabamba	Entre Ríos	Manco Kapac	Concluded	Ago-12	14,936
CDAF 057	School refurbishment-Escuela Integral de Capacitación	Inclusion	Chuquisaca	Sucre	Various	Concluded	Oct -12	8,488
CDAF 058	Donation of equipment to volunteer firefighters 2da Cia. Santa Barbara - SAR BOLIVIA	Inclusion	La Paz	La Paz	Various	Concluded	Dec -12	9,194
CDAF 059	Support for Amazon Foundation	Inclusion	Chuquisaca	Sucre	Various	Cancelled		0
CDAF 061	Support for Bolivian Special Olympics XIII	Inclusion	Chuquisaca	Sucre	Various	Concluded	Oct - 12	10,000
CDAF 062	Equipment for training workshop for metal mechanics of INFOCAL – Potosi	Inclusion	Potosi	Potosi	Various	Cancelled		0
CDAF 063	Construction of incinerator for hospital waste management at Pucarani health center	Environment	La Paz	Pucarani	Pucarani	Cancelled		0
CDAF 064	Tourist sign posts - Curahura de Carangas (CDAF 064)	Inclusion	Oruro	Curahura de Carangas	Various.	Cancelled		0

LOCATION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY FUND PROJECTS

