

PD-AAU-934
48515

CLASSIFICATION
PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY (PES) - PART I

Report Symbol U-447

1. PROJECT TITLE New Lands Settlement and Regional Development. The Case of San Julian, Bolivia			2. PROJECT NUMBER -	3. MISSION/AID/W OFFICE USAID/Bolivia
6. KEY PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DATES			4. EVALUATION NUMBER (Enter the number maintained by the reporting unit e.g., Country or AID/W Administrative Code, Fiscal Year, Serial No. beginning with No. 1 each FY) 85-13	
A. First PRO-AC or Equivalent FY -	B. Final Obligation Expected FY -	C. Final Input Delivery FY -	<input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR EVALUATION <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL EVALUATION	
6. ESTIMATED PROJECT FUNDING (\$000)			7. PERIOD COVERED BY EVALUATION	
A. Total \$ 6,211			From (month/yr.) 03/75	
B. U.S. \$ 11,182			To (month/yr.) 10/84	
			Date of Evaluation Review 02/85	

B. ACTION DECISIONS APPROVED BY MISSION OR AID/W OFFICE DIRECTOR

A. List decisions and/or unresolved issues; cite those items needing further study. (NOTE: Mission decisions which anticipate AID/W or regional office action should specify type of document, e.g., airgram, SPAR, PIO, which will present detailed request.)

B. NAME OF OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTION
C. DATE ACTION TO BE COMPLETED

This evaluation was carried out by the Institute for Development Anthropology (IDA). The study took place in October and November 1984 with the final report completed in December. The evaluation examined two USAID/Bolivia colonization projects, Sub-Tropical Lands Development and Colonization Consolidation in the Bolivian Sub-Tropics, which ran from 1975 through 1984. Though the projects have ended, USAID/Bolivia felt the lessons learned from these experiences were worthwhile. Consequently, when IDA approached the Mission about funding the Bolivia portion of its worldwide study of colonization efforts, the Mission agreed.

N/A

N/A

In the Third World, and especially in Latin America, new-land settlements remain an important strategy for development. This approach is perceived to increase food production, resettle displaced populations, relieve population pressures on temperate zone lands, and assert political sovereignty over remote and thinly populated regions. In this connection, IDA thought that the San Julian effort was important to study. San Julian remains today, as it was designed thirteen years ago, a home of small-holder colonists. Since examples of failed settlement projects are legion and success cases few, the San Julian experiment stands out and is considered by IDA as worthy of intense review.

9. INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVISED PER ABOVE DECISIONS N/A

<input type="checkbox"/> Project Paper	<input type="checkbox"/> Implementation Plan e.g., CP: Network	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/T	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Logical Framework	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/C	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Project Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/P	_____

10. ALTERNATIVE DECISIONS ON FUTURE OF PROJECT N/A

A. Continue Project Without Change

B. Change Project Design and/or Change Implementation Plan

C. Discontinue Project

11. PROJECT OFFICER AND HOST COUNTRY OR OTHER RANKING PARTICIPANTS AS APPROPRIATE (Names and Titles)

Clearances:
DP:WJGarvelink: _____
DP:AAFunicello: _____
PRD:TJohnston: _____

12. Mission/AID/W Office Director Approval

Signature: _____
Typed Name: David A. Cohen, Director
Date: _____

The evaluation was implemented by a team of five field investigators, two Bolivian nationals and three from the United States. The methodology encompassed four data-gathering techniques: study of the land-registry archives, an urbanization inventory of the project as well as of spontaneous settlement nearby, in-depth interviews with settlers from four sample settlements in San Julian and two spontaneous settlements, and key-informant interviews with a score of persons knowledgeable in the area.