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USAID/BOLIVIA

PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1992

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**USAID/BOLIVIA
SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS
(for the period April 1, 1992 - September 30, 1992)**

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I. MISSION DIRECTOR'S OVERVIEW

9/92

A. Portfolio Overview

1. Summary

USAID/Bolivia would characterize its portfolio as healthy with the majority of active mission-managed projects receiving a "B" rating. There are no "C" rated or problematic projects and six projects received an "A" rating. USAID/Bolivia has five strategic objectives which support the LAC Bureau's broad objectives. USAID/Bolivia made substantial progress in meeting its Alternative Development strategic objective during the last half of FY92. Projects under this objective helped generate jobs, non-traditional exports, new investments and new sources of foreign exchange for Bolivia. With the initial phases of the Cochabamba Regional Development Project (CORDEP) now underway, USAID has ensured the continuation of efforts to increase licit economic activities in the Chapare and high valleys of Cochabamba. Also expected is an increase in public support for and participation in counter-drug programs. The technical assistance contract for the CORDEP was negotiated and the majority of the contractor's staff was mobilized in Cochabamba. Product marketing plans were developed for the two most important alternative Chapare crops and several important contacts established with potential buyers. The infrastructure program moved ahead rapidly resulting in a record number of subprojects with a positive impact on employment generation. Very promising linkages have been established between the PL430 Title II program and the Strengthening Democracy strategic objective.

Progress toward the Trade and Investment strategic objective during the past semester has been mixed. Performance on targets outside the Mission's control has been somewhat disappointing. However, results of our own programs have been good. It appears that we are meeting or exceeding our targets in generating non-traditional exports, jobs, and foreign investment. Although the present government was unable to pass a pension reform law, prospects for early action on this reform by the next government appear good. The USAID-initiated reform of credit union supervision has won general acceptance and the Banking Law in which it is incorporated will probably pass soon.

Regarding the Family Health strategic objective at the policy level, the new Bolivian Social Strategy includes chapters on education, health, women and population (including reproductive health issues not previously given importance). Much of the data to produce the GOB social strategy was provided by the USAID/Bolivia-funded demographic and health studies. This document provides a more favorable environment for our efforts in improving family health throughout Bolivia. Some notable program achievements during the semester include: completion of guidelines for reproductive health medical norms; establishment of the first reference AIDS/HIV/STDs laboratory and clinic in La

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I. MISSION DIRECTOR'S OVERVIEW

A. Summary

B. Financial Summary

C. Pipeline

Paz; and, initiation of radio health modules in the public school system.

In reference to the Strengthening Democracy strategic objective the DI Division added a PASA court administration specialist to its permanent staff who will design ways to collect reliable data on the disposition of criminal, civil, and small claims case loads in the nine Bolivian judicial districts. The most significant accomplishment under Democratic Institutions project remains the voter registration of 1,700,000 Bolivians, reported under the previous SAR for the December 1991 municipal elections. In addition, this project has recently begun implementation of important legislative strengthening activities in conjunction with the Bolivian Congress. Partly with USAID/B funding, Bolivia has made great strides in increasing the accountability of public officials under the SAFCO Emergency Program. The SAFCO law clearly establishes executive, administrative, civil, and criminal responsibilities of public officials. During this reporting period, the Bolivian Controller General's Office has conducted more than 1,000 audits under the new SAFCO law. Overall, project actions during the reporting period, plus approval of the new centerpiece \$13 million Administration of Justice project, helped create improved conditions for greater effectiveness and accessibility of key democratic institutions.

The status of the Environment strategic objective is not discussed here as the first Mission project to support this objective is still being designed.

The portfolio continues to be consolidated. At the end of the reporting period, the Mission was implementing 30¹ projects, a decrease over the 34 active projects at the end of FY 91. It is estimated that the number of active projects will be 23 by the end of FY 93, representing a return to the pre-NSD-18 era Mission project level. In six months the mortgage decreased from \$145.2 million over 22 projects to \$109 million over 21 active projects (not including AOJ or Policy Reform II), or 40% of LOP funding.

The pipeline analysis indicates that obligated funds are being expended rapidly. During the second semester of FY 92, three more projects successfully terminated, including: (1) Chapare Regional Development, 511-0543, (2) Low Cost Shelter, 511-0567, and (3) Radio Learning 511-0597. Thirty one active mission-managed projects expended over \$21 million during the reporting period. This is over 10% of the currently obligated value of these projects, which indicates that the expenditure rate is on track.

¹This includes the Administration of Justice (AOJ) project 511-0626, and the Policy Reform II project 511-0616. Neither project is included in the attached Financial Summary because both were obligated during the final days of FY92.

2. Status of Strategic Objectives

As stated in the recently submitted Program Objectives and Action Plan (1993-1997) document, USAID/Bolivia has five strategic objectives which support the LAC Bureau's broad objectives. These objectives are:

- Alternative Development
- Trade and Investment
- Strengthening Democracy
- Family Health
- Environment

The SARs in this report are organized by these strategic objectives. The following is a discussion of the status of performance indicators for each strategic objective, including highlights of successes and problems.

a. Alternative Development

USAID/Bolivia made substantial progress in meeting its Alternative Development strategic objective during the last half of FY92. Activities under the Economic Support Fund (ESF) programs, as well as the Private Agricultural Organizations, Export Promotion, PL 430 Titles II and III, Urban Development Initiatives for El Alto, and Electrification for Alternative Development (ADEP) projects helped generate jobs, investment and new sources of foreign exchange for Bolivia. With the initial phases of the Cochabamba Regional Development Project (CORDEP) now underway, USAID has ensured the continuation of efforts begun under the recently concluded Chapare Regional Development Project to increase licit economic activities in the Chapare and high valleys of Cochabamba. Finally, it is expected that ongoing implementation of activities under the Drug Awareness Project will increase public support for and participation in counter-drug programs.

During this reporting period, the technical assistance contract for the CORDEP was negotiated and the majority of the contractor's staff was mobilized in Cochabamba. Product marketing plans were developed for the two most important alternative Chapare crops, bananas and pineapple, and several important contacts established with potential buyers. Despite adverse weather conditions, the infrastructure program moved ahead rapidly. The resulting record number of bridges, community works and market infrastructure subprojects have had a positive impact on employment generation, a principle output of the Alternative Development strategic objective.

The Export Promotion Project generated some \$22.6 million in non-traditional exports during the period while facilitating investments by firms from Peru, Portugal and Spain. A Bolivian Foundation has been organized to finance agricultural exports in collaboration with the Latin American Agribusiness Development.

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Great progress has been made in simplifying export procedures.

Very promising linkages have been established between the PL430 Title II program and the strategic objective for Strengthening Democracy with a grant to a U.S. PVO to facilitate the Food For Work Program in twelve Bolivian cities and towns. The PL 430 Title II Program met 81% of its employment generation goal for the period, providing over 156,000 temporary jobs through monetization activities.

Although not directly responsible for program level impact, the Rural Household Survey helped enable the realization of the Alternative Development strategic objective through a comprehensive data collection exercise. During the reporting period, the Rural Household Survey issued a report of preliminary findings which will help USAID more effectively plan future project interventions in the area of alternative development.

b. Trade and Investment

Progress toward strategic trade and investment objectives during the past semester has been mixed. Performance on targets outside the Mission's control has been somewhat disappointing; however, results of our own programs have been good.

Central Bank figures through June of 1992 suggest that Bolivia's exports for the year will not reach the levels projected in last year's Action Plan, due in significant part to a adverse climatological conditions. On the other hand, the IMF estimates that private investment as a percentage of GDP will jump by 20% this year.

Turning to USAID programs, it appears that we are meeting or beating our targets in generating non-traditional exports, jobs, and foreign investment. We were disappointed that the present government was unable to submit and pass a pension reform law; however prospects for early action on this reform by the next government appear good. The USAID-initiated reform of credit union supervision has won general acceptance; the Banking Law in which it is incorporated will probably pass in December or January, although it is possible that controversy over other provisions of the law may delay its passage. We are proud that our assistance to PRODEM has helped create a hemisphere-wide micro-lending model.

c. Family Health

All of the HHR projects' goals relate to the Family Health strategic objective which is to improve family health throughout Bolivia. Specifically to improve the quality of life of Bolivians by expanding their access to, and use of, effective health services, information and education.

At the policy level, the Bolivian Social Strategy dated

September 1992, includes chapters on education, health, women and population. Prior to this strategy document, population (including reproductive health issues), were either covered under other sectors or not mentioned at all.

Under the diagnostic section of this population strategy it states that human resources constitute the most valued capital of the country, that the capacity of the nation depends upon people in order to produce, increase and advance to a higher level of development. It stresses the importance of guaranteeing an adequate population, in optimal health and education condition.

Much of the data to produce the GCB social strategy, not only for the population sector, but for many of the other social sectors, was provided by the USAID/Bolivia-funded demographic and health studies. This strategy document describes the social factors and present conditions, identifies the issues, and provides a more favorable environment for strengthening and/or augmenting our efforts in improving family health throughout Bolivia.

Some notable program achievements these past six months include:

- Completion of guidelines for reproductive health medical norms.
- Establishment of the first reference AIDS/HIV/STDs laboratory and clinic in La Paz.
- Initiation of radio health modules in the public school system.
- Reorganization of the CCH project management unit for more effective implementation.
- Completion of a cost/quality/cost recovery study between MOH and PROSALUD clinics which concluded that PROSALUD services are consistently and significantly better than those of the MOH system.

d. Strengthening Democracy

The statement of the USAID/Bolivia "Strengthening Democracy" strategic objective is:

Improve the effectiveness and accessibility of key democratic institutions.

The eight projects that the Mission aggregates for purposes of reporting on the status of the Strengthening Democracy Strategic Objective set out to achieve improved effectiveness of key democratic institutions (such as the courts, alternative dispute resolution forums, the legislature, electoral

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administrative bodies, municipal governments, and pro-democracy research institutes, "think-tanks," or pressure groups) through professional development and training actions, implementation of modern management and control practices, and policy reform. Improved accessibility to these institutions is sought through public education, greater law making transparency, and measures to lower the cost and the speed the process of controlled, equitable forums for conflict resolution.

Based on U.S. or western democratic standards of effectiveness and accessibility, the strategic objective is incomplete on an absolute basis. On a relative basis, project actions during the reporting period created improved conditions for greater effectiveness and accessibility.

Improved accessibility was advanced through the following project actions. Under the Justice Sector Project, the establishment of institutional commercial arbitration services promises to provide alternative, speedier, less costly means for resolving commercial disputes. Assistance provided through the Democratic Institutions project to the National Electoral Court for the purpose of improving its administration of the election process, including voter information/education campaigns and election law reforms, will create greater public confidence in the popular vote and encourage greater turnouts and participation. Assistance to mobilize community associations to participate in public works programs under the Title II Urban Food for Work Program has contributed to greater accessibility to municipal government from grassroots foundations.

Improved effectiveness was achieved under the Justice Sector Project through training on oral process in the courts, the implementation of a case tracking and judicial statistical reporting system in the Santa Cruz courts, and policy dialogue and U.S. and third country technical assistance for completion of new prosecutor and judicial organization laws. The Democratic Institutions Project advanced efforts to improve budget and fiscal analysis in the Congress, to develop a legislative research service, and to improve the professionalism of law making committees. The Bolivian Peace Scholarships Project continued to provide training to both public sector officials and private sector leaders that is strengthening the human resource base for democratic institutions.

A Government of Bolivia initiative to select a majority of new justices to the Supreme Court within the next twelve months will have a significant impact on the prospective success of the Mission's strategy to improve judicial branch effectiveness.

e. Environment

The status of the Environment strategic objective is not discussed here as the first Mission project to support this objective is still being designed.

3. Portfolio Consolidation²

During the reporting semester, three projects terminated and three new projects were obligated. Two of these, the Administration of Justice (AOJ) and Policy Reform II projects, were obligated the last day of the fiscal year. Since there was obviously no activity this period, no financial data is provided for these projects here or in the attached Financial Summary and Pipeline Analysis tables. As a result, at the end of the reporting period, the Mission was implementing 30 active projects (including AOJ and Policy Reform II, not including centrally funded projects), a decrease from the 34 active projects at the end of FY91. As currently planned, nine more projects should terminate by the end of FY93. With an anticipated two new projects (Sustainable Forestry Management and the tentative new Training for Development project) to be obligated in FY93, the Mission estimates that the number of active projects will be 23 by the end of FY93.

4. Mortgage Analysis

USAID/Bolivia began FY92 with 22 of its 34 active projects partially funded. The mortgage of these 22 projects was \$161.8 million or 51% of LOP funding. At the end of FY92, this mortgage had decreased to \$109 million or 40% of LOP funding, spread over 21 projects. This significant decrease in mortgage is due primarily to increased obligation rates for existing projects and a decrease in the total amount of authorizations.

5. Pipeline Analysis

At the beginning of FY92, 36% (\$56.9 million) of the active obligated portfolio was in the pipeline. As of the end of FY 92, the pipeline had increased to \$73 million or 45% of the obligated portfolio. The lion's share (44%) of this pipeline is due to new FY91 and 92 obligations associated with the advent of NSD-13 funding for Alternative Development projects, especially the start-up of the CORDEP.

6. Expenditures

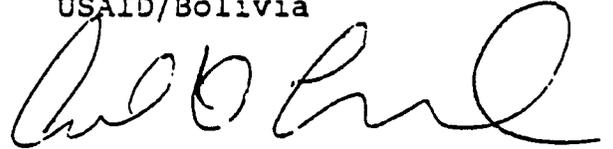
Over \$21 million was expended on mission-managed projects active during the reporting period. This is over 10% of the currently obligated value of these projects. If we assume that most projects have a five year LOP, expenditures each fiscal year should be approximately 20% of the total obligated amount. Since 10% was expended during this semester, we can conclude that the expenditure rate is on track. The CORDEP accounted for about

² In the following three sections the statistics relate only to projects managed by USAID/B. These statistics also exclude the ESF projects.

(\$000)																		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
Project No.	Program/Project Title	Rat-ings	Date Of Init. Cblig.	Last Revised PACD	% OF LOP Elap.	% Oblig. Expend	Auth. LOP Amount	Current FY Oblig To Date	Cumul. Amount Oblig.	Mortgage	Beginning FY Pipeline	Planned Semester Expend.	Accrued Semester Expend.	Accrued As % Of Planned	Cumulat. Accrued Expend.	Ending Pipeline	Planned Expend. Next Sem.	
I. ACTIVE MISSION MANAGED PROJECTS																		
A. Trade and Investment (TI)																		
511-T-071	Market Town Cap Form. (L)	B	09-23-86	01-22-93	95%	100%	12,003	0	12,003	0	0	0	0	0%	12,003	0	0	
511-0573	Market Town Cap Form. (G)	B	09-23-86	01-22-93	95%	100%	6,497	0	6,497	0	254	16	229	1431%	6,471	26	26	
511-0577	Industrial Transition (G)	B	06-24-87	09-30-93	84%	54%	10,000	0	5,779	4,231	2,164	1,000	988	99%	3,093	2,676	450	
511-0580	Management Training (G)	B	08-30-85	07-31-95	71%	83%	6,000	0	4,787	1,213	377	440	184	42%	3,986	801	170	
511-0584	Training for Development (G)	B	06-28-85	06-30-95	72%	59%	6,500	0	4,769	1,731	1,409	598	360	60%	2,820	1,949	332	
511-0585	Export Promotion (G)	A	11-18-88	09-30-95	56%	55%	23,500	0	13,884	9,616	4,328	2,650	2,558	97%	7,613	6,271	3,675	
511-0596	Micro & Small Ent. Dev. (G)	B	08-31-88	08-15-93	82%	47%	10,000	0	8,999	1,001	4,020	1,489	774	52%	4,253	4,746	800	
511-0598	Strength. Fin. Markets (G)	B	05-13-88	09-30-94	68%	81%	6,200	0	6,200	0	1,903	574	736	128%	5,033	1,167	252	
SUBTOTAL I (A):								80,700	0	62,908	17,754	14,455	6,767	5,829	86%	45,272	17,636	5,705
B. Alternative Development																		
511-0589	Private Agr. Orgs. (G)	B	07-23-86	12-31-92	96%	91%	6,700	0	6,240	460	278	699	666	95%	5,688	552	552	
511-0612	Na'l Rural Household Surv (G)	B	10-01-90	09-30-93	67%	63%	1,000	0	1,000	0	482	90	122	136%	634	366	200	
511-0613	Drug Awareness & Prev. (G)	B	05-02-91	10-31-96	24%	34%	9,220	0	5,000	4,220	1,794	450	978	217%	1,684	3,316	2,000	
511-0614	Alter Dev Rural Electrifi. (G)	B	07-26-91	09-30-96	22%	14%	15,000	1,000	7,700	7,300	390	1,000	454	46%	1,074	6,626	2,500	
511-0617	Cochabamba Reg Dev. (G)	B	07-05-91	09-30-96	23%	24%	80,000	10,000	27,495	52,505	16,133	3,737	5,429	145%	6,476	21,019	6,000	
SUBTOTAL I (B):								111,920	11,000	47,435	64,485	19,083	5,976	7,659	128%	15,556	31,879	11,252
C. Family Health																		
511-0568	Reproduc. Health Service (G)	A	07-31-90	09-30-95	42%	34%	9,300	0	8,155	1,145	1,962	1,189	839	71%	2,732	5,423	1,000	
511-0594	Commt. & Child Health (G)	B	07-28-88	09-30-95	58%	78%	20,000	1,853	12,744	7,256	6,000	1,326	1,441	109%	9,935	2,809	1,500	
511-0607	Self-Fin. Prim. Health C. II (G)	A	05-09-91	05-06-96	28%	49%	6,500	1,350	2,214	4,286	1,396	657	571	87%	1,089	1,125	1,000	
511-0608	AIDS Prev. and Control (G)	B	07-28-88	09-30-95	58%	46%	4,000	530	2,004	1,996	1,039	395	422	107%	917	1,087	500	
511-0618	CARE Community Dev. (G)	B	03-28-91	03-28-95	38%	80%	7,000	1,250	3,750	3,750	1,266	1,159	623	54%	2,607	643	579	
511-0619	Interactive Radio Learn (G)	A	09-23-91	09-30-96	20%	49%	5,000	360	1,715	3,285	440	165	510	309%	845	870	800	
511-0620	Child Surv PVO Netwrk II (G)	B	06-27-91	09-30-96	24%	9%	8,000	2,500	6,165	1,835	5,460	677	353	52%	558	5,607	500	
511-0624	Displaced Children (G)	B	09-30-91	06-30-94	36%	46%	460	0	460	0	153	22	53	695%	210	250	200	
SUBTOTAL I (C):								60,260	7,443	36,707	23,553	17,716	5,590	4,912	88%	18,893	17,814	6,079
D. Strengthening Democracy																		
598-0591	Human Rights Initiatives	N/A	09-29-89	12-31-92	92%	32%	100	0	100	0	0	0	(68)	0%	32	68	78	
511-0603	Andean Peace Scholar (G)	B	05-13-88	09-30-94	68%	90%	3,766	0	3,766	0	548	280	170	61%	3,388	378	40	
511-0609	Justice Sector (G)	B	09-08-88	05-31-93	82%	66%	2,038	0	2,038	0	807	304	370	122%	1,351	687	260	
511-0610	Democratic Institutions (G)	A	09-08-88	03-31-94	67%	32%	1,950	0	1,950	0	373	300	47	16%	624	1,326	400	
511-0611	Bol Peace Scholar Prog (G)	B	08-05-91	06-30-97	20%	9%	4,500	0	2,400	2,100	984	670	192	29%	208	2,192	200	
511-0623	Special Dev Activities (G)	B	06-28-91	09-30-95	29%	42%	500	0	450	50	198	78	86	110%	189	261	100	
511-0578	Sppr Tk II Urban FFW (2) (G)	B	06-01-92	09-30-93	25%	38%	800	400	400	400	0	172	150	87%	150	250	250	
SUBTOTAL I (D):								13,654	400	11,104	2,550	2,910	1,804	947	52%	5,942	5,162	1,328
E. Cross Cutting																		
511-0571	Policy Reform (G)	A	06-24-83	12-30-92	93%	88%	5,000	0	4,311	689	685	376	147	39%	3,774	537	537	
SUBTOTAL I (E):								5,000	0	4,311	689	685	200	147	74%	3,774	537	537
SUBTOTAL ACTIVE MISSION MNGD PROJ (IIA-IE):								271,534	18,843	162,465	109,069	54,849	20,337	19,494	71%	89,437	73,028	24,901

\$5.5 (over 25%) of total expenditures for the period, while four projects (CORDEP, Export Promotion, Community and Child Health, and the terminated Chapare Regional Development project) accounted for over 50% of accrued semester expenditures.

Carl H. Leonard
Mission Director
USAID/Bolivia



Attachments

- ii) Financial Summary Table
- iii) Pipeline Analysis Table

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PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	CUMM OBLIG	FY OBLIGATIONS									TOTAL PIPE-LINE	PIPELINE								% Over 3 Years	
			'85	'86	'87	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'85		'86	'87	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92			
MISSION MANAGED PROJECTS:																						
511-0543	Chapare Reg. Dev.	38,488	15,029	1,000	859	5,430	3,990	12,180	--	--	166	--	--	1	47	4	114	--	--	31%		
511-0567	Low Cost Shelter	2,530	550	200	700	200	730	--	150	--	235	--	--	--	26	116	--	93	--	60%		
511-0568	Reproductive Health	8,155	--	--	--	--	--	2,275	1,580	4,300	5,423	--	--	--	--	--	802	487	4,134	0%		
511-0571	Policy Reform	4,312	1,200	2,612	--	250	250	--	--	--	639	2	179	--	110	248	--	--	--	100%		
511-0573	Mkt. Town Cap. Form.	18,500	--	8,509	951	5,700	2,236	1,104	--	--	26	--	--	0	--	26	0	--	--	100%		
511-0577	Ind. Transition	5,769	--	--	1,869	2,400	--	--	--	1,500	2,676	--	--	204	972	--	--	--	--	100%		
511-0578	Sppt Tr II FFW	400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	400	320	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,500	44%		
511-0580	Management Training	4,787	800	1,900	300	--	--	500	575	608	803	--	--	--	--	--	2	193	608	0%		
511-0584	Training f/Develop.	4,765	200	2,300	--	--	--	505	864	900	1,949	0	220	--	--	--	179	650	900	11%		
511-0585	Export Promotion	13,884	--	--	--	--	2,399	2,207	4,778	4,500	6,271	--	--	--	--	71	77	1,623	4,500	1%		
511-0589	Private Agric. Org.	6,240	--	550	1,265	1,157	1,228	1,100	--	--	940	652	--	--	--	24	19	--	509	4%		
511-0592	Narcotics Awareness	1,900	--	250	900	750	--	--	--	--	32	--	--	4	28	--	--	--	--	100%		
511-0594	Comm. & Child Hlth	12,744	--	--	--	2,700	2,282	6,309	--	1,453	2,809	--	--	--	--	235	1,191	--	1,383	8%		
511-0596	Micro & Small Ent.	8,999	--	--	--	2,540	2,476	440	2,043	1,500	4,746	--	--	--	830	1,225	195	996	1,500	43%		
511-0597	Radio Learning	1,865	--	--	--	283	1,012	260	257	53	77	--	--	--	--	56	3	18	--	73%		
511-0598	Strength Fin. Mkts.	6,200	--	--	--	1,000	1,670	1,774	1,756	--	1,167	--	--	--	23	165	301	678	--	16%		
511-0601	Child Survival PVO	1,777	--	--	--	1,000	677	100	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0%		
511-0603	Andean Peace Schs.	3,766	--	--	--	1,000	1,780	806	180	--	377	--	--	--	53	63	123	138	--	31%		
511-0604	Econ Recovry 92(G)	66,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	66,000	44,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44,000	0%		
511-0607	Self Fi. Pri. Hlth II	2,214	--	--	--	--	--	--	563	1,651	1,125	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1,124	0%		
511-0608	AIDS/STD Control	2,004	--	--	--	100	225	175	504	1,000	1,088	--	--	--	--	90	78	49	871	8%		
511-0609	Justice Sector	2,038	--	--	--	500	--	1,038	250	250	673	--	--	--	66	--	267	90	250	10%		
511-0610	Democratic Inst.	1,950	--	--	--	450	--	--	500	1,000	1,325	--	--	--	243	--	--	93	989	18%		
511-0611	Bol. Peace Schol	2,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	1,400	2,192	--	--	--	--	--	--	953	1,239	0%		
511-0612	Nat. Rural Hhold. Surv.	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	350	650	--	366	--	--	--	--	--	--	366	--	0%		
511-0613	Drug Awareness	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500	2,500	3,316	--	--	--	--	--	--	816	2,500	0%		
511-0614	Electrifi/Alt. Dev.	7,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	6,700	6,626	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	6,626	0%	
511-0617	Coch. Reg. Develop.	27,495	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,180	20,315	21,019	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,466	17,553	0%	
511-0618	CARE Community Dev	3,250	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000	1,250	643	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	133	510	0%	
511-0619	Interac. Radio Learn	1,715	--	--	--	--	--	--	415	1,300	870	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	870	0%		
511-0620	Child Surv. PVO II	6,165	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,165	3,000	5,607	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,607	3,000	0%	
511-0623	Spec. Dev. Activits.	450	--	--	--	--	--	--	300	150	261	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	128	133	0%	
511-0624	Displaced Children	460	--	--	--	--	--	--	210	250	250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	250	0%		
511-0626	Admin of Justice	700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	700	700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	700	0%		
598-0591	Human Rights Init.	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	68	--	--	--	--	68	--	--	--	100%		
TOTAL MISSION MANAGED		275,726	17,779	17,321	6,844	25,460	21,055	31,123	32,524	123,620	118,297	2	399	209	2,398	2,391	3,351	13,578	95,969	54%		
PROJECTS																						
CENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECTS																						
598-0640	LAC Train. Init. II	866	298	368	200	--	--	--	--	--	21	0	12	9	--	--	--	--	--	100%		
5980640.1	Andean Peace Sch.	2,900	--	2,900	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	--	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	100%		
598-0780	Environ. Support	216	--	--	--	--	--	75	141	--	68	--	--	--	--	--	--	34	34	0%		
907-0040	Internat. Disaster	591	--	--	--	--	--	591	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	0%		
936-0560	Sandflies Research	121	--	--	--	--	--	121	--	--	75	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	--	0%		
TOTAL CENTRALLY FUNDED		4,694	298	3,268	200	0	0	787	141	0	182	0	30	9	0	0	109	34	0	21%		
PROJECTS																						
TOTAL CENTRALLY FUNDED + MISSION MANAGED		280,420	18,077	20,589	7,044	25,460	21,055	31,910	32,665	123,620	118,479	2	429	218	2,398	2,391	3,460	13,612	95,969	54%		

(1) Project No.	(2) Program/ Project Title	(3) Rat- ings	(4) Date Of Init. Oblig.	(5) Last Revised PACD	(6) % OF LOP Elap.	(7) % Oblig Expend	(8) Auth. LOP Amount	(9) Current FY Oblig To Date	(10) Cumul Amount Oblig	(11) Mortgage	(12) Beginning FY Pipeline	(13) Planned Semester Expend.	(14) Accrued Semester Expend.	(15) Accrued As % Of Planned	(16) Cumulat. Accrued Expend.	(17) Ending Pipeline	(18) Planned Expend. Next Sem.
II. CENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECTS																	
936-5600	Comp Aid Id. of Sandflies	N/A	08-31-90	08-30-95	42%	38%	121	0	121	0	86	86	11	13%	46	75	20
598-640.01	Andean Peace Scholar (G)	N/A	10-01-85	09-30-94	78%	99%	2,900	0	2,900	0	74	74	56	76%	2,882	19	6
598-0640	LAC Training Grant (G)	N/A	04-85	09-30-94	79%	98%	868	0	866	2	34	34	12	35%	846	20	20
598-0780	Environmental Support (G)	N/A	05-28-90	12-30-93	62%	68%	215	0	215	0	119	100	50	50%	147	68	22
SUBTOTAL CENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECTS:							4,104	0	4,102	2	313	294	129	44%	3,921	181	68
III. TERMINATED PROJECTS																	
A. Trade and Investment (T&I)																	
511-0567	Low Cost Shelter Prog (G)	B	09-06-83	09-8-92	95%	91%	2,530	0	2,530	0	559	0	71	—	2,294	236	0
B. Alternative Development																	
511-0543	Chapare Reg Develop (G)	B	08-12-83	06-30-92	100%	99%	26,000	0	26,000	0	1,467	1,941	1,301	67%	25,834	166	0
511-T-067	Chapare Reg Develop (L)	B	08-12-83	06-30-92	100%	100%	12,500	0	12,488	12	82	82	70	85%	12,488	0	0
511-0595	Econ Recovery Prog. (88)(G)	B	07-25-88	N/A	N/A	100%	7,320	0	7,320	0	0	0	0	0%	7,320	0	0
511-0575	Econ Recovery Program (89)	B	01-10-89	N/A	N/A	100%	17,625	0	17,625	0	0	0	0	0%	17,625	0	0
511-0576	Econ Recovery Program (90)	E	05-09-90	N/A	N/A	100%	18,000	0	18,000	0	0	0	0	0%	18,000	0	0
C. Family Health																	
511-0592	Narcotics Awareness (G)	N/A	08-29-86	12-31-91	100%	98%	1,900	0	1,900	0	45	0	0	0%	1,868	32	0
511-0597	Radio Learning (G)	N/A	05-13-88	06-30-92	100%	96%	1,917	53	1,865	52	174	15	59	393%	1,787	78	0
511-0601	Ch Srv Ntwrk I (Procosi)(G)	N/A	01-27-88	12-31-91	100%	100%	1,777	0	1,777	0	90	0	0	0%	1,777	0	0
D. Strengthening Democracy																	
511-0578	PVO Mgt Support (G)	N/A	06-30-88	03-31-92	100%	100%	1,635	0	1,635	0	2	0	0	0%	1,635	0	0
SUBTOTAL TERMINATED PROJECTS (IIA - IID)							91,204	53	91,140	64	2,419	2,038	1,501	79%	90,628	512	0
IV. ACTIVE PROGRAMS																	
A. Alternative Development (3)																	
511-0602	Econ Recovery Prog (91)(G)	B	05-05-91	N/A	N/A	100%	59,800	0	59,800	0	0	22,000	15,800	72%	59,800	0	0
511-0604	Econ Recovery Prog (92)(G)	B	08-21-92	N/A	N/A	33%	66,000	66,000	66,000	0	0	22,000	22,000	100%	22,000	44,000	44,000
SUBTOTAL ACTIVE PROGRAMS (IVA):							125,800	66,000	125,800	0	0	44,000	37,800	86%	81,800	44,000	44,000
TOTAL ACTIVE MISSION MANAGED PROJECTS,							401,430	84,843	292,367	109,071	55,162	64,631	57,423	89%	175,158	117,209	68,969
CENTRAL FUNDED PROJECTS ■ ACTIVE PROGRAMS																	

SOURCES - Program Fin Operation Status Reports as of 9/30/91, 3/31/92 and 9/30/92, USAID/B/CONT - Semi-Annual Reports (SARS) September 30, 1992

- (1) - The status of the Environment strategic objective is not included here as the first Mission project to support this objective is still being designed.
- (2) - The original grant to Planning Assistance entitled "PVO Mgt Support" with the same Project Number was terminated successfully as of 3/31/92 and reported in previous SARs. This is a new grant, which began implementation in June 1992, to continue supporting Title II Cooperating Sponsors specifically for the Urban Food For Work Program with the major emphasis on strengthening democratic processes at the municipal level as explained in this report.
- (3) - Although the PL-480 Titles III and Title II programs support the Mission's Alternative Development Strategic Objective, they are not reported here because they include no undisbursed dollars.

* The cumulative expenditures for these projects are under-reported. These projects use buy-in contracting through AID/W which results in 'advance of charges' to USAID/B being delayed.

- Mission did not assign rating to Centrally Funded Projects as these are beyond Mission Management Control.

PD&I:PNatiello:mm/FSBYSOX

II. PROJECT STATUS REPORTS

- A. ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT**
- B. TRADE & INVESTMENT**
- C. FAMILY HEALTH**
- D. STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY**
- E. ENVIRONMENT**
- F. CROSS CUTTING**

A. ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT

1. 511-0543 Chapare Regional Development
2. 511-0589 Private Agricultural Organizations
3. 511-0612 National Rural Household Survey
4. 511-0613 Drug Awareness and Prevention
5. 511-0614 Electrification for Alternative Development
6. 511-0617 Cochabamba Regional Development
7. 511-0602 FY 91 Economic Recovery Program BOP
8. 511-0604 FY 92 Economic Recovery Program BOP
9. PL 480 Title I/III
10. PL 480 Title II Regular Program & Monetization



FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

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 La Paz - Bolivia

OUR FAX: 591 - 2 - 391552

TO: Gordon Bertolin
 COMPANY: LAC/DR/SA
 FAX No: 202-647-8098
 COUNTRY: USA

FROM: Peter Natiello, PD&I ^{PN}
 CLEARANCE(s): Lewis W. Lucke, PD&I

DATE: December 1, 1992 NO. OF PAGES: 3

CHARGE TO: O.E. FUNDS.

NOTE: If you have any difficulty with the reception of this transmission please call: 591-2-329566 (Office phone number).

MESSAGE:

Attached are amended copies of pages 6 & 8 of USAID/B's "Private Agricultural Organizations" SAR. You will note that 2 numbers have changed - the 1st is "VI, A, 1, 6, wheat, cumulative \$21,711" (not "16,800" as listed); the 2nd is "VI, B, 3, Bulletins published, cumulative, 53" (not "50" as listed).

Please change these numbers on the sars DHLed to your office on 11/20. These amended numbers are the ones USAID/B will be sending to the Regional Inspector General in Tegucigalpa.



- 18'

A. INDICATORS	PLAYED			ACCOMPLISHED		
	LOP/ Baseline (6 mo.)	Period Cum	Next Period	Period (6mo.)	Cum	% of LOP
6. Increase on Membership						
A) AIPA	25%	-	-	-	25%	100%
B) ANAPO	25%	-	-	-	25%	33%
C) ASOBOFLOR	25%	-	-	-	0%	0%
D) CIS-Cochabamba (10)		-	-	-	NA	N.A.
E) FEDEAGRO (11)	50%	-	-	-	100%	200%
F) FEGABENI		-	-	-	NA	-
G) FEGASACRUZ		-	-	-	NA	-
H) UNABANA	25%	-	-	-	100%	200%
B. MAJOR OUTPLTS						
1. Increase on the Number of Non-Traditional Crops (12)			5		6	100%
2. Creation of commercialization and marketing firm (13)			5		5	100%
3. Bulletins Published		5	50	3	6	53
4. Institutional Studies			6	1		6
5. Policies Studies (14)			7			7
6. Product studies (15)						6
7. Individuals Trained (16)		301	2,203		60	2,203

IV. Project Purpose

The purpose of the project is to strengthen and expand the capacity of private agricultural producer organizations to provide services and increase incomes to members.

V. Project Description

The project will strengthen the administrative, financial, technical, communications and marketing capacity of the beneficiary organizations. The original participating institutions include: ASOBOFLOR (Association of Bolivian Flower Producers), ANAPO (National Association of Oil and Wheat Producers), FEGABENI (Federation of beef cattle producers in the Beni and Pando departments), and CIS-Cochabamba (Cooperative of Integrated Services of Cochabamba). Three new PAOs have been included under the project - FEGASACRUZ (beef cattle producers in Santa Cruz), UNABANA (Banana producers in the Chapare) and AIPA (Small Farmers around the Titicaca Lake). The project provides funds for part of their requirements for short term technical assistance through VOCA (Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance).

VI. General Status of the Project

A. Indicators	PLANNED				ACCOMPLISHED		
	LOP/ Baseline	Period (6 mo.)	Cum	Next Period	Period (6 mo.)	Cum	% of LOP
1. Income/Dollar Savings (US\$ 000)							
a. Flowers: Roses and Carnations (1)	\$10	\$5	\$40	-	\$2.5	\$35	87%
b. Wheat (2)	\$12,300	\$6,000	\$12,300	-	\$4,900	\$21,711	136%
c. Soy (grain) (3)	\$8,000	\$2,000	\$7,900	-	\$1,700	\$7,900	98%
d. Soy (oil)	\$1,700	\$600	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	59%
e. Soy (oil)	\$3,250	\$1,300	\$2,700	-	-	\$2,700	83%
f. Hot pepper	\$40	\$20	\$40	-	\$25	\$45	112%
g. Bananas (4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Total Sales of Products Local Market (Value in US\$ 000)							
a. Black beans	\$10	\$6.5	\$10.3	-	-	\$10.3	100%
b. Cumanda	-	\$5.7	\$5.7	-	\$5.7	\$7.9	N/A
c. Soy (grain)	\$60,000	-	\$57,900	-	\$27,900	\$57,900	96%
d. Corn (5)	177	177	177	-	\$185	-	104%

ACTIVITY REPORT

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TO: Jim Hradeky		FROM: David J. Lozano, ARD <i>DL</i>	
COMPANY: IAP/DR/CEN		CLEARANCE(S): Peter Natiello, PD&I <i>[Signature]</i>	
FAX NO: 202-477-8098			
COUNTRY: USA		DATE: 11/24/92	NO of PAGES: 5
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NOTE: IF YOU HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY WITH THE RECEPTION OF THIS TRANSMISSION PLEASE CALL (OFFICE PHONE NUMBER) 364783			

MESSAGE:

Per your conversation with Mr. Peter Natiello, please find attached a revised SAR for the Cochabamba Regional Development Project (CRDP). The revised figures appear in pages two and three only. A confusion came about by combining figures for both the CRDP (a three month reporting period under this SAR) and Cochabamba Regional Development Project (CORDEP) (also a three month reporting period) into one SAR. Although both projects have overlapped, we tried to keep figures separate for each SAR.

Thank you very much for your assistance.

RUSH

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 01, 1992 - June 30, 1992

Rating: B

I. Background Data

Project Title: Chapare Regional Development
 Project Number: 511-0543
 Date of Authorization: original 08/11/83
 Date of Obligation: original 08/11/83
 PACD: original 08/11/88 amended 06/30/92
 Implementing Agencies: Subsecretary for Alternative Development and Coca Crop Substitution (SUBDESAL); Program for Alternative Development (PDAR); National Road Service (SNC)
 Major Contractors: Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI); Experience Inc. (EI)
 AID Project Managers: Charles T. Hash
 AID Project Coordinator: David J. Lozano
 Status of CPs/Covenants: CPs and covenants all met. Among covenants was coca eradication by farmers to benefit from infrastructure works and credit.
 Date of Last Evaluation: 10/01/90 Next Evaluation: N/A
 Date of Last Audit: 02/28/91 Next Audit:

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 1 Contracted: 4 Completed: 4

II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	Original:	\$38,500
	DA Grant	\$26,000
	DA Loan	\$12,500
Amount Obligated:	Original:	\$38,500
	DA Grant	\$26,000
	DA Loan	\$12,500

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$477
	Cumulative:	\$38,337
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$0
	Period - Actual:	\$1,371
	Period - Next:	\$0
	Cumulative:	\$38,322

Pipeline: \$166 **

Counterpart		
Contribution:	Planned LOP:	\$34,747
	Period - Projected:	\$17,000
	Period - Actual:	\$17,187
	Period - Next:	\$0
	Cumulative:	\$44,932
	% of planned LOP:	129%

% LOP Elapsed:	100%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	100%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	100%

**Remaining \$ 12,000 was deobligated and returned to AID/W in Sept/92

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 01, 1992 - June 30, 1992

The following SAR report is only for 3 months from: 04/01/92. to 06/30/92 , The PACD of the project.

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

The goal of the project is to help transform the Bolivian economy through increased employment, income, investment and productivity in non-coca activities.

IV. Project Purpose

The project directly supports the objectives of the Mission's main program area: Alternative Development. The project purpose is to modify and improve the agricultural and forestry systems of farmers in the Chapare and Associate High valleys (AHV) sub-regions of Cochabamba to respond better to diverse, profitable marketing opportunities under sustained, environmentally compatible, medium-technology models.

V. Project Description

The project provides technical and financial assistance to Bolivian public sector institutions in the following areas: a) strengthening institutions (GOB and NGOs); b) development of research, production and extension services for non-traditional crops grown in the Chapare area; c) development of a credit program in the Chapare and High Valleys areas; d) improvement of rural infrastructure in the project area; e) improvement of living conditions in the High Valleys area; f) supporting coca eradication efforts by providing all of the above; and g) marketing non-traditional alternative crops.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS

	Planned			Next Period	Accomplished			%
	LOP	Period	Cum.		Period	Period	Cum.	
1. Processed Tumeric (Tons)	0	0	23.12	0	0	23.12	0	
2. Processed Tumeric \$ (Export)	0	0	16,867.87	0	0	16,867.87	0	
3. Processed Bananas (Tons)	0	34.05	377.86	0	34.05	377.86	0	
4. Processed Bananas (\$) (Export)	0	2,520	121,745	0	2,520	121,745	0	
5. Processed Pineapples (Tons)	0	0	41.83	0	0	41.83	0	
6. Processed Pineapples (\$)	0	0	18,043	0	0	18,043	0	
7. Processed Bananas (Tons Local Market)	0	.87	.87	0	.87	.87	0	
8. Processed Bananas (\$) Market	0	98	98	0	98	98	0	
9. Processed Passion Fruit (Tm)	0	3.79	3.79	0	3.79	3.79	0	
10. Processed Passion Fruit (\$)	0	783	783	0	783	783	0	
11. Processed Ginger (Tons)	0	2.70	2.70	0	2.70	2.70	0	
12. Processed Ginger (\$)	0	1,408	1,408	0	1,408	1,408	0	
13. Processed Ginger Export	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	
14. Processed Ginger Amount \$ (Export)	0	1,452.40	1,452.40	0	1,452.40	1,452.40	0	
15. Export Total (\$)	0	3,972.40	158,108	0	3,972.40	158,108	0	

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 01, 1992 - June 30, 1992

B. Major Outputs

	Planned			Next Period	Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.		Period	Cum.	LOP
1. Varieties tested and ready for distribution (2)	184	0	273	0	0	273	148
2. Farm animals improvements ready for distribution	34	0	23	0	0	23	68
3. Post-harvest technologies tested and ready for distribution	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
4. Number of farmers (agriculture) by type of training (short-term)	15,560	2,331	15,719	0	2,331	15,719	101
5. Number of farmers (animal husbandry) by type of training (short-term)	15,620	882	12,727	0	882	12,727	81
6. Number of farmers receiving TA - Agricultural Demonstration plots	12,400	2,669	21,702	0	2,669	21,702	175
7. Number of farmers receiving TA - Animal Husbandry	4,200	1,205	8,275	0	1,205	8,275	197
8. Alternative Development (Technical-ST) human resources upgraded.	400	4	540	0	4	540	135
9. Alternative Development (Technical-LT) human resources upgraded.	4	0	4	0	0	4	100
10. Alternative Development (Administrative-ST) human resources upgraded.	80	9	79	0	9	79	99
11. Community Infrastructure-Health (# of sanitary posts)	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
12. Community Infrastructure-Education (# of School)	0	1	17	0	1	17	0
13. Community Infrastructure-Water (# of system)	0	0	38	0	0	38	0
14. Community Infrastructure-Auditoriums (#)	0	0	14	0	0	14	0
15. Community Infrastructure-Erosion & Flood Control (#)	0	525	5,617	0	525	5,617	0
16. Rural roads upgraded (Kms)	0	104	644	0	104	644	0
17. Bridges constructed (meters) (3)	0	0	435	0	0	435	0
18. Drainage ditches-minor constructed (meters)	0	0	1,031	0	0	1,031	0
19. Agricultural credit - Number of loans	0	29	1,217	0	29	1,217	0
20. Agricultural credit - Amount approved	0	154,220	6,204.742	0	154,220	6,204.742	0

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 01, 1992 - June 30, 1992

21. Agricultural credit - Amount disbursed	0	96,609	5070,491	0	96,609	5070,491..	0
22. Agricultural credit - Average loan	0	5,317.93	0	0	5,317.93	0	0
23. Agricultural credit - Total area eradicated by benefit (hectares)	0	1,128	2,160.00	0	1,128	2,160.00.	0
24. Agricultural credit - Total area of crops financed (hectares)	0	30.33	2,453.00	0	30.33	2,453.00	0
25. Agricultural credit - Total area of pastures financed (hectares)	0	43.20	2,402.30	0	43.20	2,402.30	0
26. Total area financed (Ha.)	0	73.53	4,855.00	0	73.53	4,855.00	0
27. No. Farmers Agricultural (Training ST)	0	1,449	14837.00	0	1,449	14837.00	0

* In process

- (1) All indicators at the purpose level were not considered in the original design of the project, therefore no LOP targets are available for them. The same is true for most of the major outputs.
- (2) No. of tests made on annual and perennial crops.
- (3) Changed from meters to number of bridges constructed to provide a more meaningful measure.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The Chapare project was developed in a very high risk atmosphere. During much of the LOP substantial areas in the Chapare were not accessible to either GOB or project personnel for security reasons. Other elements in the struggle against narcotics were successful in having planned development of infrastructure in the coca producing zone for most of the LOP. In the meantime AID, continued the important work of testing alternative crops/products for their adaptability to the region and the establishment of an effective tropical agricultural research and extension system.

The capacity to produce and distribute planting material for the zone was also developed involving, the state run Instituto Boliviano de Tecnologia Agricola (IBTA) as well as a substantial number of private and community nurseries. With the establishment of security in the farmer "red zone", the successful resolution of the misuse of project infrastructure, and the opening of attractive markets for several alternative products, the stage has been set by this project for a market driven, private sector based follow on activity, the CORDEP, which is off to a successful start.

D. Problems and Delays
N/A.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

USAID/Bolivia ARD office is in the process of closing out the project. Written notice was sent to contractors including SARSA II, DAI, GENESYS and ABT, so that these will request payment of final vouchers in order to close out their contracts. Mission has until March 30, 1993 (nine months) after the PACD to proceed with the closing out. Nevertheless mission has already begun the close out which will be completed by March 30, 1993.

This SAR is the final report under The Chapare Regional Development Project.

11/24/92

ACTIVITY REPORT

RECEPTION OK

TX/RX NO.	5686
CONNECTION TEL	591 2 391552
CONNECTION ID	ECM
START TIME	11/24 11:45
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PAGES	5

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 01, 1992 - June 30, 1992

Rating: B

I. Background Data

Project Title: Chapare Regional Development
 Project Number: 511-0543
 Date of Authorization: original 08/11/83
 Date of Obligation: original 08/11/83
 PACD: original 08/11/88 amended 06/30/92
 Implementing Agencies: Subsecretary for Alternative Development and Coca Crop Substitution (SUBDESAL); Program for Alternative Development (PDAR); National Road Service (SNC)
 Major Contractors: Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI); Experience Inc. (EI)
 AID Project Managers: Charles T. Hash
 AID Project Coordinator: David J. Lozano
 Status of CPs/Covenants: CPs and covenants all met. Among covenants was coca eradication by farmers to benefit from infrastructure works and credit.
 Date of Last Evaluation: 10/01/90 Next Evaluation:
 Date of Last Audit: 02/28/91 Next Audit:

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 1	Contracted: 4	Completed: 4
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II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	Original:	\$38,500
	DA Grant	\$26,000
	OA Loan	\$12,500
Amount Obligated:	Original:	\$38,500
	DA Grant	\$26,000
	DA Loan	\$12,500

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$477
	Cumulative:	\$38,337
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$1,941
	Period - Actual:	\$1,371
	Period - Next:	\$0
	Cumulative:	\$38,322

Pipeline: \$ 166 **

Counterpart

Contribution:	Planned LOP:	\$34,842
	Period - Projected:	\$17,000
	Period - Actual:	\$17,873
	Period - Next:	\$0
	Cumulative:	\$45,618
	% of planned LOP:	131%

% LOP Elapsed:	100%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	100%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	100%

** Remaining \$ 12,000 was deobligated and returned to AID/W. in Sept/92

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 01, 1992 - June 30, 1992

The following SAR report is only for 3 months from: 04/01/92. to 06/30/92, the PACD of the project.

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

The goal of the project is to help transform the Bolivian economy through increased employment, income, investment and productivity in non-coca activities.

IV. Project Purpose

The project directly supports the objectives of the Mission's main program area: Alternative Development. The project purpose is to modify and improve the agricultural and forestry systems of farmers in the Chapare and Associate High valleys (AHV) sub-regions of Cochabamba to respond better to diverse, profitable marketing opportunities under sustained, environmentally compatible, medium-technology models.

V. Project Description

The project provides technical and financial assistance to Bolivian public sector institutions in the following areas: a) strengthening institutions (GOB and NGOs); b) development of research, production and extension services for non-traditional crops grown in the Chapare area; c) development of a credit program in the Chapare and High Valleys areas; d) improvement of rural infrastructure in the project area; e) improvement of living conditions in the High Valleys area; f) supporting coca eradication efforts by providing all of the above; and g) marketing non-traditional alternative crops.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS	Planned			Accomplished			%
	LOP ₁ /	Period	Cum.	Next	Period	Cum.	
1. Processed Tumeric (Tons)	0	11.43	11.43	0	0	23.12	0
2. Processed Tumeric (\$)	0	7,287.87	16,867.82	0	7,287.87	16,867.87	0
3. Processed Bananas (Tons)	0	128.80	472.61	0	128.80	472.61	0
4. Processed Bananas (\$)	0	9,520.00	128,745	0	9,520.00	128,745	0
5. Processed Pineapples (Tons)	0	0	41.83	0	0	41.83	0
6. Processed Pineapples (\$)	0	0	0	0	0	18,043.00	0
7. Processed Bananas (Tons Local Market)	0	.87	.87	0	.87	.87	0
8. Processed Bananas (\$) L.Market	0	98	98	0	98	98	0
9. Processed Passion Fruit (tons)	0	31.60	31.60	0	31.60	31.60	0
10. Processed Passion Fruit (\$)	0	7,195	7,195	0	7,195	7,195	0
11. Processed Ginger (Tons)	0	2.70	2.70	0	2.70	2.70	0
12. Processed Ginger (\$)	0	1,408	1,408	0	1,408	1,408	0
13. Processed Ginger Export	0	4	4	0	4	4	0
14. Processed Ginger Amount \$ (Export)	0	1,452.40	1,452.40	0	1,452.40	1,452.40	0
15. Export Total (\$)	0	45,420.57	154,135.87	0	45,420.57	199,556	0

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 01, 1992 - June 30, 1992

B. Major Outputs

	Planned			Accomplished			
	LOP 184	Period 53	Cum. 273	Next Period 0	Period 53	Cum. 273	LOP 184
1. Varieties tested and ready for distribution (2)							
2. Farm animals improvements ready for distribution	34	6	23	0	6	23	67
3. Post-harvest technologies tested and ready for distribution	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
4. Number of farmers (agriculture) by type of training (short-term)	15,560	2,331	15,719	0	2,331	15,719	101
5. Number of farmers (animal husbandry) by type of training (short-term)	15,620	882	12,567	0	882	12,567	80
6. Number of farmers receiving TA - Agricultural Demonstration plots	12,400	2,669	21,702	0	2,669	21,702	175
7. Number of farmers receiving TA - Animal Husbandry	4,200	1,205	8,275	0	1,205	8,275	197
8. Alternative Development (Technical-ST) human resources upgraded.	400	4	540	0	4	540	135
9. Alternative Development (Technical-LT) human resources upgraded.	4	0	4	0	0	4	100%
10. Alternative Development (Administrative-ST) human resources upgraded.	80	9	79	0	9	79	98%
11. Community Infrastructure-Health (# of sanitary posts)	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
12. Community Infrastructure-Education (# of schools)	0	1	17	0	1	17	0
13. Community Infrastructure-Water (# of systems)	0	0	38	0	0	38	0
14. Community Infrastructure-Auditoriums (#)	0	0	14	0	0	14	0
15. Community Infrastructure-Erosion & Flood Control (#)	0	525	5,617	0	525	5,617	0
16. Rural roads upgraded (Kms)	0	104	644	0	104	644	0
17. Bridges constructed (meters) (3)	0	0	435	0	0	435	0
18. Drainage ditches-minor constructed (meters)	0	0	1,031	0	0	1,031	0
19. Agricultural credit - Number of loans	0	29	1,217	0	29	1,217	0
20. Agricultural credit - Amount approved	0	154,220	6204,772	0	154,220	6204,772	0

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 01, 1992 - June 30, 1992

21. Agricultural credit - Amount disbursed	0	96,609	5070,491	0	96,609	5070,491	0
22. Agricultural credit - Average loan	0	5,317.93	0	0	5,317.93	0	0
23. Agricultural credit - Total area eradicated by benefit (hectares)	0	1,128	2,160.00	0	1,128	2,160.00	0
24. Agricultural credit - Total area of crops financed (hectares)	0	30.33	2,453.00	0	30.33	2,453.00	0
25. Agricultural credit - Total area of pastures financed (hectares)	0	43.20	2,402.30	0	43.20	2,402.30	0
26. Total area financed (Ha.)	0	73.53	4,855.00	0	73.53	4,855.00	0
27. No. Farmers Agricultural (Training ST)	0	1,449	14837.00	0	1,449	14837.00	0

* In process

- (1) indicators at the purpose level were not considered in the original design of the project, therefore no LOP targets are available for them. The same is true for most of the major outputs.
- (2) No. of tests made on annual and perennial crops.
- (3) Changed from meters to number of bridges constructed to provide a more meaningful measure.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The Chapare project was developed in a very high risk atmosphere. During much of the LOP substantial areas in the Chapare were not accessible to either GOB or project personnel for security reasons. Other elements in the struggle against narcotics were successful in having planned development of infrastructure in the coca producing zone for most of the LOP. In the meantime AID, continued the important work of testing alternative crops/products for their adaptability to the region and the establishment of an effective tropical agricultural research and extension system.

The capacity to produce and distribute planting material for the zone was also developed involving, the state run Instituto Boliviano de Tecnologia Agricola (IBTA) as well as a substantial number of private and community nurseries.

With the establishment of security in the former "red zone", the successful resolution of the misuse of project infrastructure, and the opening of attractive markets for several alternative products, the stage has been set by this project for a market driven, private sector based follow on activity, the CORDEP, which is off to a successful start.

D. Problems and Delays

N/A.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

USAID/Bolivia ARD office is in the process of closing out the project. Written notice was sent to contractors including SARSA II, DAI, GENESYS and ABT, so that these will request payment of final vouchers in order to close out their contracts. Mission has until March 30, 1993 (nine months) after the PACD to proceed with the closing out. Nevertheless mission has already begun the close out which will be completed by March 30, 1993.

This SAR is the final report under The Chapare Regional Development Project.

Rating: B

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1992 - September 30, 1992

I. Background Data

Project Title: Private Agricultural Organizations
 Project Number: 511-0589
 Date of Authorization: original 07/23/86 amendment 01/22/92
 Date of Obligation: original 07/23/86 amendment 01/22/92
 PACD: original 12/30/90 amended to 12/31/92
 Implementing Agencies: Private Agricultural Organizations - Ministry of Campesino Affairs and Agriculture (M.A.C.A.)
 Major Contractors: Ronco Consulting Corporation
 AID Project Manager: Jorge Calvo
 Status of CPS/Covenants: CPS and covenants have been met.

Date of Last Evaluation: 03/30/90 Next Evaluation: 11/15/92
 Date of Last Audit: None Next Audit: 04/01/93 (For DA & by IG/Wash.D.C.)

II. Financial Data (US\$ 000)

Amount Authorized:	DA/Grant: original	\$4,200	amended to \$6,240
Amount Obligated:	DA/Grant: original	\$4,200	amended to \$6,240

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$950
	Cumulative:	\$5,972

Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Actual:	\$699
	Period - Next:	\$200
	Cumulative:	

Pipeline:	\$552
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Counterpart Contribution:

Planned	\$12,000
Expenditures	\$1,700
% of Total Planned Expended	88%
Cumulative	\$9,700

% LOP Elapsed:	96%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.:	91%
% of Total Auth. Exp.:	91%
Next Period	2.000

III. Objectives of the Project

The goal of the project is to transform the Bolivian economy through increased income of agricultural and animal husbandry property through increased yearly produce, expansion of production and the increase of the marketable surplus, including exports, in activities not related to coca cultivation.

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IV. Project Purpose

The purpose of the project is to strengthen and expand the capacity of private agricultural producer organizations to provide services and increase incomes to members.

V. Project Description

The project will strengthen the administrative, financial, technical, communications and marketing capacity of the beneficiary organizations. The original participating institutions include: ASOBOFLOR (Association of Bolivian Flower Producers), ANAPO (National Association of Oil and Wheat Producers), FEGABENI (Federation of beef cattle producers in the Beni and Pando departments), and CIS-Cochabamba (Cooperative of Integrated Services of Cochabamba). Three new PAOs have been included under the project - FEGASACRUZ (beef cattle producers in Santa Cruz), UNABANA (Banana producers in the Chapare) and AIPA (Small Farmers around the Titicaca Lake). The project provides funds for part of their requirements for short term technical assistance through VOCA (Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance).

VI. General Status of the Project

A. Indicators	PLANNED				ACCOMPLISHED		
	LOP/ Baseline	Period (6 mo.)	Cum	Next Period	Period (6 mo.)	Cum	% of LOP
1. Income/Dollar Savings (US\$ 000)							
a. Flowers: Roses and Carnations (1)	\$10	\$5	\$40	-	\$2.5	\$35	87%
b. Wheat (2)	\$12,300	\$6,000	\$12,300	-	\$4,900	\$21,711	136%
c. Soy (grain) (3)	\$8,000	\$2,000	\$7,900	-	\$1,700	\$7,900	98%
d. Soy (loaf)	\$1,700	\$600	\$1,000	-	-	\$1,000	59%
e. Soy (oils)	\$3,250	\$1,300	\$2,700	-	-	\$2,700	83%
f. Hot pepper	\$40	\$20	\$40	-	\$25	\$45	112%
g. Banana (4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Total Sales of Products Local Market (Value in US\$ 000)							
a. Black beans	\$10	\$6.5	\$10.3	-	-	\$10.3	100%
b. Cumanda	-	\$5.7	\$5.7	-	\$5.7	\$7.9	N/A
c. Soy (grain)	\$60,000	-	\$57,900	-	\$27,900	\$57,900	96%
d. Corn (5)	177	177	177	-	\$185	-	104%

1/2/

A. Indicators	PLANNED				ACCOMPLISHED		
	LOP/ Baseline	Period (6 mo.)	Cum	Next Period	Period (6 mo.)	Cum	% of LOP
3. Increase in Income (6)							
a. Corn (7)	5%	5%	10%	-	15%	19%	300%
b. Wheat	15%	15%	15%	-	5%	10%	66%
c. Hot Pepper	5%	5%	5%	-	3%	4%	80%
d. Soy	5%	5%	5%	-	3%	3%	60%
4. Sales of Non-traditional Products (US\$ 000)							
a. Wheat	\$12,300	\$6,000	\$12,300	-	\$4,900	\$16,300	136%
b. Carnations (8)	\$250	\$100	\$250	-	\$120	\$270	108%
c. Cumanda	-	\$18	\$18	-	\$18	\$18	N/A
5. Cultivates Areas (Has.)							
a. Flowers	12	-	12	-	-	12	100%
b. Wheat (9)	70	27.5	70	-	63	138	197%
c. Corn	80	40	80	-	43	83	107%
d. Sunflower	-	60	60	-	60	60	100%
e. Soy	240	80	80	-	80	160	100%

A. INDICATORS	PLANNED				ACCOMPLISHED		
	LOP/ Baseline	Period (6 mo.)	Cum	Next Period	Period (6mo.)	Cum	% of LOP
6. Increase on Membership							
A) AIPA	25%	-	-	-	-	25%	100%
B) ANAPO	25%	-	-	-	-	220%	88%
C) ASOBOFLOR	25%	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
D) CIS-Cochabamba (10)	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
E) FEDEAGRO (11)	50%	-	-	-	-	100%	200%
F) FEGABENI	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
G) FEGASACRUZ	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
H) UNABANA	25%	-	-	-	-	100%	200%
B. MAJOR OUTPUTS							
1. Increase on the Number of Non-Traditional Crops (12)	5	1	5	-	1	6	120%
2. Creation of commercialization and marketing firm (13)	4	-	5	-	1	5	125%
3. Bulletins Published	53	6	50	3	6	53	94%
4. Institutional Studies	6	-	6	1	-	6	100%
5. Policies Studies (14)	4	-	7	-	-	7	175%
6. Product studies (15)	5	-	-	-	-	6	120%
7. Individuals Trained (16)	200	20	2,203	-	60	2,203	1100%

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FOOTNOTES:

(A. PURPOSE LEVEL INDICATORS)

- (1) Roses activity was planned to increase production by US\$10,000/Ha. over 4 years.
- (2) In this case we refer to "dollar savings." As a result of the support given by the Project to the wheat program, Bolivia is not importing wheat from Argentina and/or Paraguay, and is therefore saving scarce foreign exchange which can be used for other purposes.
- (3) The results for soy (grain, loaf and oil) were adversely affected by heavy rains.
- (4) Reported under the CORDEP.
- (5) One target of the project was to increase price of cor to the farmer from US\$115 to US\$177.
- (6) Income increase per MT, accruing to farmers.
- (7) Price increase was unusually high due to crop losses in the Santa Cruz area.
- (8) Means carnations in Sucre introduced by the Project last year.
- (9) LOP - area planted for a period of three years.
- (10) No numerical target was set for CIS-Cochabamba membership increase, however improvement in membership participation was planned and achieved.
- (11) The PAO was created by the project - Membership is 2,450.

(B. MAJOR OUTPUTS)

- (12) Non-traditional crops introduced are:
 - a) Wheat - in Santa Cruz
 - b) Flowers - in Sucre and Punata (Cochabamba)
 - c) Sunflower - in Santa Cruz
 - d) Cumanda - in Sucre
 - e) Hot pepper - in Sucre
 - f) Beans - in Sucre
- (13) Marketing firms were established in:
 - a) Beni - meat
 - b) Cochabamba - flowers
 - c) Sucre - small grains
 - d) La Paz - dairy products
 - e) Santa Cruz - meat

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- (14) Policy studies supported by the project:
- a) Affiliation - membership - ANAPO - CIS/Cochabamba and FEDEAGRO
 - b) Beef cattle tax system - Beni Fegabeni
 - c) Soil recuperation - Santa Cruz - ANAPO
 - d) Livestock recuperations plan - Santa Cruz - FEGASACRUZ
 - e) Agro-metereological system - National Level
- (15) Six new agriculture products were studied:
- a) Wheat - Santa Cruz and Sucre
 - b) Flowers - Sucre
 - c) Sunflower - Santa Cruz
 - e) Sericulture - Santa Cruz
 - f) Cattle Production - Beni and Pando
- (16) Under training, the final distribution was as follows:
- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-------|
| Male trained | - | 1,870 |
| Female trained | - | 333 |
| Trained in Bolivia | - | 2,157 |
| Trained in the U.S. | - | 5 |
| Trained in Third Countries | - | 41 |

The number of people trained exceeded the LOP plans due to co-sharing of costs with PAOs

F:\ARD\PAO\SARS\FOOTNOTE

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C. Overall Status

This is the last full reporting period for the PAO project. Over the course the subject reporting period, progress was made toward achieving the project's objective and purpose. In most cases, the project has been successful in increasing income on farms and ranches through increased yields, expanded production, and increased surpluses, including exports. In addition, the capacity of private agricultural producer organizations to provide services and increase incomes to their members, has been strengthened. The following report of overall project status for the period presents project highlights by beneficiary organizations and by area of activity.

1. AIPPA :

Institutional support activities included assistance in the preparation of regulations and by-laws and their registration in the appropriate government offices. The organization's accounting system has been updated and financial reports are being issued. In addition, audio-visual equipment for small farmer training was procured and delivered. Finally, construction of a headquarters facility advanced to near completion.

Technical assistance activities included the preparation of a plan for the provision of development assistance to women in rural areas. AIPPA members attended a national women's assembly with the purpose of obtaining additional support from governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Training courses were carried out as scheduled, the most important being the Administrative Management of Associations, Dairy Herd Management, and Animal Sanitation courses. In addition, technology transfer training activities were carried out leading to the promotion of andean crops under various irrigation systems and demonstration plots for forage cultivation.

Other: The Agricultural Inputs Outlet moved 70% of its capital and adjustments are being made in the level and type of stocks to cover demand.

2. ANAPO:

Institutional Support: The Membership Program for ANAPO surpassed the project target by 220% and is almost complete. Construction of program headquarters was started in August with a loan from PL 480.

Technical Assistance: Work has been done on twelve soil recuperation pilot plan demonstration plots including installation of windbreaks, counter-plowing, direct planting, and crop rotation. The analysis of by-products and animal feed alternatives to the production of sunflower has been concluded.

Training: The Seeds Plant Manager attended a training course in Brazil.

Other: The Wheat Production Program preliminary results surpassed expectations as 63,000 hectares were cultivated, e.g. more than double of what was anticipated under the 1992 Plan. Unfortunately production losses of about 35%-45% are predicted as a result of adverse weather conditions.

3. ASOBOFLOR:

Institutional Support: The Project continued to provide support for salary payment to the Manager and Secretary of ASOBOFLOR.

Technical Assistance: Preparation activities for the establishment of the Floriculture Development Fund included contracting consultants from the University of Florida to design and standardize a computerized accounting system. The establishment of this fund, one of the organization's most important activities, is still awaiting implementation.

4. SERVIFLOR:

Technical Assistance : As part of an organizational restructuring exercise, several regional marketing trips (Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay) were conducted and commercial relationships were established.

Other: Due to low winter production, this has been a slow semester.

5. CIS-Cochabamba:

Technical Assistance: A joint undertaking by the Investigation Center in Pairumani and the PROMETA Project provided technical assistance in irrigation techniques to approximately 250 farmers. A Portfolio Manager was contracted and technical assistance was provided to address the problem of arrears in the credit portfolio, the most serious issue faced by the institution. An overall program for the Agricultural Cooperative Extension Service was prepared and a Director was appointed.

Other: The scholarship program for floriculture, extension, credit and women in development continues to be advancing satisfactorily.

6. FEDEAGRO:

Institutional Support: The project continues to provide funding support for salary payment to the General Manager of FEDEAGRO. Upon overcoming a series of difficulties in locating an intermediary financing institution for the marketing of PL-480 corn, it has been agreed that the UCP (Project Coordination Unit) will act as such. The third and last disbursement for corn procurement was made, and a total of 719 MT of corn has been stored. Efforts to market several bean and pepper varieties in the European Community were initiated. The retail outlet for agricultural inputs, FEDEAGRO's second most important source of income, has become the local distributor for two agrochemical companies, two seed companies and two suppliers of agricultural machinery and equipment.

Technical Assistance: An accounting system designed with Project's support is being widely utilized by the staff of the institution. The information system on prices and markets is currently operating more efficiently with the purchase and installation of additional radio equipment.

7. FEGABENI:

Technical Assistance: An internal audit was carried out resulting in a recommendation to close out the debt book of FEGABENI's meat slaughtering facility in Trinidad, Beni. The slaughter house continues confronting serious problems which could worsen as a result of illegal competition of clandestine slaughter houses and of other companies with lower operating costs. The Project has authorized the organization to initiate negotiations directed towards selling the slaughtering facility as a final solution to the problem. A Colombian specialist on agricultural markets was hired. As part of this activity, two technicians were selected to participate on a training visit to Colombia.

Training: Training courses were offered to foremen and administrators on animal health, animal husbandry, infrastructure and use of material and veterinary equipment. Still pending -but already approved- is the purchase of equipment to be utilized in training activities and technology transfer.

8. FEGASACRUZ:

Institutional Support: Project funds were used to purchase and deliver Computer equipment for the start up of the Data Processing Computerized System for FEGASACRUZ. A comparison of several bids for the provision of well drilling equipment was conducted. Financial support has been provided for the improvement of the Stock Farmers Association's headquarters in Cuevo.

Technical Assistance: Studies for the cattle fair, slaughter house and agriculture input outlet projects are in their final revision stage. The Program for Herd Monitoring has introduced modern herd management techniques, which will help prepare for the third stage of the program through which herd information will be transmitted to and analyzed by farmers.

9. UNABANA:

Institutional Support: Activities promoting membership consolidation, as well as the development of markets, improvement of administrative procedures and improvement of the production and quality of bananas, are being undertaken. Fluctuating banana production for external and internal marketing is a major obstacle to the development of UNABANA as a profit-generating, self-sufficient organization.

D. Problems and Delays

1. Delay on the start up of the Floriculture Development Fund
2. Adverse weather factors negatively affected production during summer (soy, sunflower and corn) and winter (wheat) growing periods in Santa Cruz.
3. PL-480 audit not yet concluded.

D. Problems and Delays

1. Delay on the start up of the Floriculture Development Fund
2. Adverse weather factors affected the results of the agricultural summer period (soy, sunflower and corn) and winter period (wheat) in Santa Cruz.
3. PL-480 audit not yet concluded.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Factors During the Next Three Months

1. The establishment of the Floriculture Revolving Fund. - Nov. 1992 with CIS Punata.
2. Completion of the negotiations for the sale of FRIGASA and emphasis on supporting the guild - December 1992.
3. Completion of PL-480 audit - Nov. 1992.
4. Analysis of alternatives to be adopted as palliative measures to diminish the impact of rains and flooding in Santa Cruz - Nov. 1992.
5. Final evaluation of the Project - Nov. 1992.
6. Preparation of the study for the establishment of the Foundation (or any other instrument) to support the sector on areas of transference of technology, investigation and training - Nov. 1992.
7. Next reporting period (October-December 1992) will be the last report, which will be prepared in January, 1992.

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E. Major Activities or Corrective Factors During the Next Three Months

1. The establishment of the Floriculture Revolving Fund. - Nov. 1992.
2. Completion of the negotiations for the sale of FRIGASA and emphasis on supporting the guild - December 1992.
3. Completion of PL-480 audit - Nov. 1992.
4. Analysis of alternatives measures to be adopted to alleviate the impact of rains and flooding in Santa Cruz - Nov. 1992.
5. Final evaluation of the Project - Nov. 1992.
6. Preparation of the study for the establishment of the foundation (or any other intermediary) to support the sector in areas of technology transfer research and training - Nov. 1992.
7. Next reporting period (October-December 1992) will be the last Report, will be prepared in January, 1992.

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Rating: B

I. Background Data

Project Title: National Rural Household Survey
 Project Number: 511-0612
 Date of Authorization: original 07/03/90
 Date of Obligation: original 08/20/90 amended 09/30/91
 PACD: original 09/30/92 amended 09/30/93
 Implementing Agencies: National Institute of Statistics; BUCEN PASA
 Major Contractors:
 AID Project Managers: Kenneth Beasley
 AID Project Coordinator: Oscar Antezana;
 AID Project Advisor: Miguel Cuevas, BUCEN; Fernando Mollinedo
 Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A
 Date of Last Evaluation: none Next Evaluation: 11/09/92
 Date of Last Audit: none Next Audit:

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 0 Contracted: 0 Completed: 0

II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$1,000		
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	\$350	Amended to	\$1,000
			DA Grant	\$334
			DA Grant	\$316

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$0
	Cumulative:	\$1,000
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$173
	Period - Actual:	\$122
	Period - Next:	\$200
	Cumulative:	\$634

Pipeline: \$366

Counterpart		
Contribution:	Planned LOP:	\$717
	Period - Projected:	\$200
	Period - Actual:	\$0
	Period - Next:	\$0
	Cumulative:	\$0
	% of planned LOP:	

% LOP Elapsed:	68%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	63%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	63%

1. A total of \$316 thousand remains obligated with INE and a balance of Bs. 207 thousand remains available in the PL 480 account. These amounts may be adequate for updating survey design work for a national survey in 1993, and for carrying out actual field work. 2. Should it be decided to move forward with a national survey in 1993, approximately \$200 thousand in additional

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resources may be required to finance an AID Project Coordinator and post survey analyses.

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

The project goal is to transform the Bolivian economy through increased income, investment and productivity in non-coca activities by providing the means for improving rural sector policy planning, project design and evaluation.

IV. Project Purpose

The purpose of the project is to develop an objective data base on the socioeconomic characteristics of the rural population. This data will be used to track the Mission's progress on accomplishing its strategic objectives, particularly those programs and projects supporting the alternative development objective. The data will also assist the GOB and other non-AID users to plan and monitor rural development projects.

V. Project Description

The project was designed as a data collection system to generate objective information on the basic socioeconomic characteristics of the country's rural population. A limited survey in the Department of Cochabamba was implemented by AID in collaboration with the U.S. Bureau of the Census (BUCEN) and the PL 480 Title III Executive Secretariat (ES). Original plans called for BUCEN to work with the National Institute of Statistics (INE) to do a nation-wide survey of rural households, but technical and administrative problems prevented adequate mobilization to meet the July-August window required for reliable survey results. The survey carried out in the Department of Cochabamba was based on design work developed jointly by BUCEN and INE. The survey is designed to analyze such rural household characteristics as farm inputs, income, expenditures, access to markets and credit, etc. The characteristics of coca producing and non-coca producing households are also being compared. BUCEN, GENYSIS, and LAC TECH are collaborating in several in-depth analyses of survey results, including: 1) multivariate assessment of the potential impact of different policy instruments on different types of rural households; 2) disaggregation by gender and other variables of labor use within rural households; 3) examination of non-farm economic activities of rural households and their contribution to net household incomes; and 4) examination of arrangements for marketing farm produce and relationships between market access and net household incomes.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS 1/

	Planned				Accomplished			
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	LOP	Period
1. Complete Fieldwork	100	0	13	0	0	13	13	
2. Complete Analyses	100	60	100	0	50	70	70	

The purpose of the project is to develop a data base on the socioeconomic characteristics of the rural population. This data will be used to: 1) track progress on accomplishing the Mission's strategic objectives, particularly alternative development, and 2) assist non-AID users to plan, implement and monitor development programs and projects.

B. Major Outputs

	Planned				Accomplished			
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	LOP	Period
1. Sampling Methodology	2	1	2	0	1	2	100	
Documentation								

1/ Purpose level indicator #1 applies to the national level, while #2 applies only to Cochabamba.

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2. Sampling Frame for country (9 departments)	8	0	1	0	0	1	13
3. Manuals	6	0	6	0	0	6	100
4. Households interviewed	6,048	0	1,344	0	0	1,344	22
5. Publicity campaigns	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
6. Data Users Seminar	1	1	2	1	1	2	200
7. Publish Survey Results	4	1	2	2	0	0	0
8. ST Training	M 4	0	4	0	0	2	50
	F 1	0	1	0	0	2	200

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Only the Department of Cochabamba has been surveyed to date. The results of the Cochabamba survey are highly positive technically, and provide a sound basis for a relatively low cost expansion of the survey at the national level during 1993.

D. Problems and Delays

Planned activities for the period included development of special data tabulations, technical exercises such as transfer of the data base from BUCEN to accessible commercial software, user conferences, and publication of preliminary results. The only significant delay was with publication of a final brochure on preliminary results. However, all users were provided with rapid responses to data requests needed for their programs and projects.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

Major activities during the next period include: 1) a final User's Conference; 2) in depth analyses of results; 3) formal publication of methodologies and results; 4) scheduled evaluation of the project; and 5) initiation of design activities for a national survey in 1993, should the Mission support this activity. INE has made a written proposal for going forward with a national survey during 1993. Should the Mission make a decision not to implement either a national or regional survey during 1993, closeout activities will be initiated.

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Rating: 3

I. Background Data

Project Title: Drug Awareness and Prevention
 Project Number: 511-0613
 Date of Authorization: original 04/05/91
 Date of Obligation: original 05/02/91 amended 04/02/92
 PACD: original 03/31/96 amended 10/31/96
 Implementing Agencies: Confederación de Empresarios Privados de Bolivia (CEPB); Educational System Against Drug Addiction and for Social Mobilization (SEAMOS); Narcotics Education Center (CESE); National Directorate Against Illegal Drug Use and for Treatment, Rehabilitation and Social Reinsertion (DINAPRE--formerly CONAPRE); Subsecretary for Alternative Development and Coca Crop Substitution (SUBDESAL)

Major Contractors: Development Associates, Inc.
 AID Project Managers: Paul H. Hartenberger
 AID Project Advisor: Russell Stout
 Status of CPs/Covenants: CPs to first disbursement for Public sector component met.
 Date of Last Evaluation: none Next Evaluation: 03/31/93
 Date of Last Audit: none Next Audit: 03/31/93

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 4	Contracted: 0	Completed: 0
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II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$9,220		
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	\$2,500	Amended to	\$5,000
			DA Grant	\$2,500

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$2,501
	Cumulative:	\$4,851
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$1,500
	Period - Actual:	\$978
	Period - Next:	\$2,000
	Cumulative:	\$1,684

Pipeline: \$3,316

Counterpart

Contribution:	Planned LOP:	\$3,380
	Period - Projected:	\$1,000
	Period - Actual:	\$1,246
	Period - Next:	\$600
	Cumulative:	\$1,246
	% of planned LOP:	37%

% LOP Elapsed:	26%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	54%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	34%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	18%

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

The goal of the project is to help transform the Bolivian economy through increased employment, income, investment and productivity in non-coca activities, the same as the Mission Strategic Objective for Alternative Development.

IV. Project Purpose

To increase public support for effective implementation of the Government of Bolivia's anti-drug programs through enhanced public awareness of the health, social, political, and economic dangers of drug production, consumption, and trafficking in Bolivia.

V. Project Description

The project purpose is to be achieved through the nation-wide dissemination of mass media anti-drug messages, public education programming, local anti-drug training in urban and rural communities, and a national network of private and public organizations capable of fighting against drug production, trafficking, and use. Project implementation has two components that focus on: (1) the Private Sector, implemented by SEAMOS and CESE; and (2) the Public Sector, implemented by DINAPRE and SUBDESAL. The project receives additional technical assistance through the contracted services of a private U.S. firm with extensive experience in drug awareness and prevention, which will assist a Project Management Unit (PMU) within USAID/Bolivia. Coordination among Bolivian public and private institutions will be insured by a national Coordinating Unit created specifically for this project. The project is an extension of the activities of all four organizations. SEAMOS has developed into the leading mass media drug campaign organization in Bolivia. It has been supported (1986-1991) by project 511-0592, Narcotics Awareness and Education, and through sponsorship by the Confederation of Bolivian Private Entrepreneurs (CEPB) - evidence of the commitment of Bolivian private sector institutions in the struggle against drugs in Bolivia. By PACD of 511-0592 (31 December 1991), SEAMOS had involved all Bolivian newspapers and radio and TV stations in the anti-drug struggle. SEAMOS had also conducted seminars and roundtables with opinion leaders. Its activities served to increase awareness that drug production, processing, and trafficking is a Bolivian problem. CESE is the leading educational program against drugs in Bolivia, and has been supported since 1986 by the Narcotics Awareness Section (NAS) of the U.S. Embassy. CESE is now a PVO, supported by this project. DINAPRE and SUBDESAL have, in the past, depended on the Bolivian Treasury and occasional PL-480 support to carry out anti-drug activities. The project will regularize their operations in coordination with the other Private and Public Sector components.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS

	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% LOP
1. Increased number of people who believe drug production and trafficking constitutes a problem for Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Decreased drug use in Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Increased popular understanding of Law 1008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE: Baseline to be set by the National Prevalence Study, completed 31 May, 1992, but final

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data not available as of 30 September, 1992.

3. Major Outputs

	Planned			Accomplished			%
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	
1. SEAMOS - Number of departmental level anti-drug organizations mobilized and assisted.	3	1	1	1	1	1	33
2. SEAMOS - Number of local level anti-drug organizations mobilized and assisted.	15	3	3	3	3	3	20
3. SEAMOS - Number of TV and radio spots produced.	90	3	3	5	4	7	8
4. SEAMOS - Number of promoters trained.	70	0	0	10	0	0	0
5. CESE - Number of parents, teachers, school and university students and community institutions trained*	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,655	2,968	30
6. CESE - Number of user hot line calls handled	13,500	500	500	1,350	1,321	2,039	15
7. CESE - Number of user visits to CESE Office	3,500	500	500	600	683	947	27
8. DINAPRE - Number of epidemiological studies completed.	4	1	1	1	1	1	25
9. SUBDESAL - Number of communication workers trained.	9	4	4	5	4	4	44
10. SUBDESAL - Number of community workers trained.	90	10	10	20	10	10	11
11. SUBDESAL - Number of radio spots broadcast in Spanish, Quechua and Aymara in Chapare.	2,400	20	20	20	10	10	0

* This total includes military and police participants funded separately by NAS.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. Six monthly meetings of the Project Coordinating Unit (PCU) took place during the reporting period. Persons attending included the UNDCP resident, and representatives of the neighboring Andean countries Ecuador and Colombia. These meetings have served to improve coordination and collaboration among project activities. A Communication-Education workshop was held for all project elements the week of 6-10 April in Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Also attending were the UNDCP resident, a UNICEF staff member, and representatives of other Bolivian anti-drug organizations in both the public and private sectors. The GOB funds management agency, DIFEM, provided the first disbursement of counterpart project funds to DINAPRE and SUBDESAL in April/May. All project elements provided anti-drug materials for a major project presentation at a regional agricultural fair in Eterazama. SUBDESAL contracted two additional professional social communicators to serve La Paz, North Yungas, and Cochabamba. The National Communications Unit also began publication of their monthly newsletter that appears as a supplement to "Presencia" a national daily newspaper. The newsletter provides up-to-date information on alternative development and drug prevention activities that affect the rural coca-producing areas. They also prepared anti-drug materials for radio broadcasts to rural coca producers. DINAPRE contracted a statistician for the La Paz office, and two researchers each for the COPRES in La Paz,

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz. They have also purchased much-needed computers, hardware, and associated software to set up shop as a full-time research unit. The project-supported research element of DINAPRE has been reorganized as a semi-autonomous unit, Proyecto de Investigación y Concientización en Prevención del Uso Indebido de Drogas - PROINCO. The senior staff of DINAPRE/PROINCO are proposing to seek legal identity for PROINCO as a non-governmental organization (NGO) with as-yet undefined contractual links to DINAPRE and the GOB. This was in the planning stage through the reporting period. DINAPRE/PROINCO technical staff made regional supervisory and assistance visits to Oruro, Potosi, Chuquisaca, Sucre, and Cochabamba. Purpose of the visits was to improve coordination of the central staff in La Paz and regional COPRES.

2. The National Prevalence Study was completed in March 1992. Data analysis was completed in July, but the data had to be reweighted based on actual census data rather than the erroneous population projections of the National Statistics Institute (INE). Final analysis was completed, and first portions of the study were sent to the printer in September. PROINCO provided all the data analysis working with the private firm that did the design and interview work. PROINCO had three statistics/research methods workshops during this reporting period. They now have the only SPSS-trained research team in Bolivia (and quite possibly, in South America). This exercise has vastly improved the research capacity of PROINCO. The follow-up studies will be designed, implemented and published by PROINCO.

3. PROINCO began design work on the anthropological "Street-Kids" study of substance abuse in that population. Dr. Phillippe Bourgois, of San Francisco State University provided technical assistance in training the PROINCO staff in ethnographic research methods. The entire research team has conducted field interviews in preparation for this study.

4. CESE has expanded the "A Ti" telephone call-in service to Santa Cruz and Cochabamba. They have continued the workshops and seminars for schoolteachers and students. CESE's involvement in youth-oriented anti-drug efforts has resulted in widespread coverage in the national press. They have also maintained the police/armed forces workshops on drug prevention that are sponsored by NAS/US Embassy.

5. SEAMOS sponsored a radio-novela competition. The winning script will be broadcast nationally in the coming months. SEAMOS held opinion-leader discussions on alternative development, the role of investigative journalism in anti-drug activities.

6. The attitude-opinion study on alternative development in the Chapare was completed and distributed in English/Spanish versions to GOB and US Embassy officials. The study shows support for alternative development, balanced by a widespread suspicion that the GOB cannot deliver on promises made. Drug use is viewed as objectionable behaviour. Coca leaf production is seen as an economic necessity, but processing leaf into coca-derivatives is not seen as a positive activity. The results, though mixed, indicate that it is highly likely that a well-managed, focussed, prevention and education program can affect opinions and behavior.

D. Problems and Delays

1. The major difficulty encountered was the extensive reweighting that was required of the survey data in the prevalence study. The population estimates projected by the GOB/INE were highly inaccurate in major urban centers such as El Alto and Santa Cruz.

2. The GOB ESF(LC) management agency (DIFEM) continues to be a bottleneck in disbursing counterpart project funds to SUBDESAL and DINAPRE/PROINCO.

3. SUBDESAL was unable to purchase vehicles for their rural mobile communications units, because of restrictions that were to be imposed by the GOB. The restrictions were never fully imposed, and SUBDESAL should be able to procure the much-needed vehicles in the next few months.

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B. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. Complete publication of data from the National Prevalence Survey.
2. Continue training PROINCO staff on research methods.
3. Continue training on communication - education methods for SUBDESAL staff. Purchase equipment needed for rural mobile drug information teams.
4. Carry out anthropological "Street-Kids" study. Begin design of rural prevalence study.
5. Complete 1993 Work Plans for all project elements.
6. Carry out internal evaluation of project activities.
7. Complete improvement of administrative and financial control capacity in CESZ.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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Rating: B

I. Background Data

Project Title: Electrification for Alternative Development (ADEP)
 Project Number: 511-0614
 Date of Authorization: original 07/26/91 amended 09/24/92
 Date of Obligation: original 07/26/91 amended 09/24/92
 PACD: original 09/30/96
 Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Planning and Coordination; Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons; Ministry of Campesino Affairs and Agriculture.
 Major Contractors: National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA)
 AID Project Managers: César Castellón
 AID Project Coordinator: Matthew Cheney
 Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A
 Date of Last Evaluation: none Next Evaluation: 12/01/93
 Date of Last Audit: none Next Audit:

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 0 Contracted: 0 Completed: 0
 Note: Under Federal Audit Program A-133 NRECA/Wash performs yearly audits of the project
 II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	ESF Grant: original	\$15,000	Amended to	\$16,700
Amount Obligated:	ESF Grant: original	\$1,000	Amended to	\$7,700

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$6,700
	Cumulative:	\$7,700
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$600
	Period - Actual:	\$464
	Period - Next:	\$2,500
	Cumulative:	\$1,074

Pipeline: \$6,626

Counterpart Contribution:	Planned LOP:	\$5,000
	Period - Projected:	\$320
	Period - Actual:	\$331
	Period - Next:	\$1,000
	Cumulative:	\$331
	% of planned LOP:	7%

% LOP Elapsed:	23%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	46%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	14%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	6%

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III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

The goal of the project is to transform the Bolivian economy through increased employment, income, investment and productivity in non-coca activities.

IV. Project Purpose

The purpose of the Project is to establish and demonstrate comprehensive implementation mechanisms for national rural electrification (RE) planning, construction and sustainability in support of the alternative development strategy of the Government of Bolivia (GOB), together with direct investment support for selected alternative development projects and sub-strategies.

V. Project Description

The Electrification for Alternative Development Project is aimed at 1) expanding the use of electricity in target areas and other rural industry activities to provide jobs and economic opportunities; 2) constructing new rural electrification subprojects to serve approximately 15,000 new customers, benefiting a population of approximately 80,000 (30,000 adults and 50,000 children); 3) improving the operational standards of rural electric distribution entities to help them provide a level of service quality acceptable to productive use customers; 4) establishing a solid institutional basis for support to the rural electric sub-sector to develop a sustained flow of investment capital for rural electrification in Bolivia; and 5) achieving policy reforms with the GOB to create a positive environment for the successful implementation of sustainable RE sector development activities.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS	Planned			Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum. LO.
1. Incremental growth in rural electric (RE) service connections.	15,000	0	0	200	0	0
2. Growth in annual Bolivian energy sales (GWH).	3.60	0	0	0	0	0
3. Growth in Bolivian electricity line capacity (Kms).	800	0	0	0	0	0
4. Growth in Bolivian electricity line capacity (KVA).	5,000	0	0	0	0	0

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B. Major Outputs

	Planned				Accomplished			%
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	LOP	
1. RE expansion sites evaluated outside of Cochabamba.	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	20
2. RE expansion sites evaluated in Cochabamba region.	10	2	6	1	2	6	6	60
3. RE pilot projects selected outside of Cochabamba.	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	17
4. RE pilot projects selected in Cochabamba region.	6	2	4	0	2	4	4	67
5. New RE customers connected outside of Cochabamba.	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. New RE customers connected in Cochabamba region.	7,000	0	0	200	0	0	0	0
7. RE productive users developed outside of Cochabamba.	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. RE productive users developed in Cochabamba region.	1,000	0	0	200	0	0	0	0
9. Number of RE loans approved outside of Cochabamba.	6,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Number of RE loans approved in Cochabamba region.	4,300	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
11. Value of RE loans approved outside of Cochabamba.	550,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Value of RE loans approved in Cochabamba region.	650,000	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0
13. Personal trained outside of Cochabamba	380	5	5	0	30	60	60	16
	F 6	0	0	0	1	2	2	33
14. Personal trained in Cochabamba	M 100	50	50	45	55	77	77	77
	F 14	5	5	5	2	4	4	29
15. PU's (*) of electricity trained outside of Cochabamba	M 400	0	0	40	0	0	0	0
	F 300	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
16. PU's (*) of electricity trained in Cochabamba	M 500	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
	F 300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(*) Productive users of electricity

NOTE: Current outputs reflect format revisions. Cummulatives in outputs 13 and 14 show adjustments to previous SAR.

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C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

During this reporting period, ADEP continued project development activities, selecting three additional sites for construction, bringing the total construction sites to five. These include three projects in the Department of Cochabamba, (a densification project in Vinto, a rehabilitation site in Capinota, and a grid interconnection project in Mizque-Aiquile), development of a mini-grid in Los Valles Cruceños in the border region of Cochabamba and Santa Cruz Departments, and a solar photovoltaic project in Caranavi, La Paz Department.

The procurement process to provide equipment and materials for these projects begun in the previous reporting period was completed, with the award of seven contracts to both U.S. and Bolivian companies. All equipment purchased in the first two 'Invitations for Bid' are being supplied from the United States. Delivery of equipment is expected in late 1992 through early 1993.

Analytical activities supporting the construction program continued, with analyses of each project to gather baseline data for project impact analysis, and to determine the tariffs necessary to insure positive financial returns to the utilities. Convenios were signed with the Cooperativa Rural de Electrificación of Santa Cruz (CRE) and the Empresa de Luz y Fuerza Eléctrica de Cochabamba (ELFEC), requiring both utilities to recover the cost of NRECA/USAID's investment, and reinvest these funds in future electrification projects.

The special projects activity swung into full action with the establishment of two projects, one in load management in Santa Cruz and Cochabamba, and the second a renewable energy generation activity. The first two projects funded under the renewable energy activity will use solar photovoltaic panels to supply electric energy in isolated areas in Caranavi, La Paz, and the second in conjunction with the mini-grid subproject in the Valles Cruceños, Santa Cruz department. In addition, ADEP received \$1,700,000 from AID/Washington to invest in future renewable activities. A proposal providing the general strategy to be followed was submitted and accepted; the activity will be amplified in the next reporting period. Lastly, a review of the needs and changes in the GOB Ministry of Energy & Hydrocarbon's National Office of Electricity (DINE) was undertaken to assess the training, technical assistance, and overall institutional strengthening assistance required. In this study, the changes needed to strengthen the National Electric Code were identified. This may become a focus of activities in the next period, as the Code needs to be elevated in legal status to an inacted law.

The productive uses program design was initiated in August, 1992. The program will be initiated in late 1992, with the first loans made to productive users in Vinto and in the Valles Cruceños. Credit lines of \$100,000 will be provided to PRODEM to operate in Cochabamba, and CRE, pending USAID approval, in Santa Cruz.

The project is on-schedule and running smoothly. The procurement program is well underway, as are all four major project activities. No significant problems have been encountered thus far.

D. Problems and Delays

Local currency funds were finally released in April of this year. A request of \$1,320,000 was submitted by NRECA and accepted by USAID/Bolivia and DIFEM. An initial release of approximately \$320,000 was provided, almost all of which has been expended. The balance will be spent within the next six months, as a major local procurement activity is presently being implemented for approximately the balance of funds (\$1,000,000).

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No significant problems or delays have been encountered, as mentioned above. The load management project is slightly behind schedule, due to a back-log from the metering supplier, and the usual shipping time from the United States to Bolivia.

It was determined in May of this year that CRE in Santa Cruz was planning to use an exotic tropical rainforest hardwood (Cuchi) for power poles in the Valles Cruceños subproject distribution system for which ADEP is providing electric generation equipment. The distribution system is being financed by CRE and the Corporación de Desarrollo de Santa Cruz (CORDECRUZ), but NRECA thought it prudent to establish a policy regarding use of power poles for all distribution projects. An assessment was performed by NRECA of the pole industry, in which it was determined that the local eucalyptus industry could supply a power pole of sufficient quantity for use in the project. A report was sent to USAID/Bolivia to this effect, and to all counterpart agencies stating the project's policy. This action did not result in any delays to implementation activities.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

The most significant actions during the next six months will include the following:

1. Arrival of equipment and materials for projects in Cochabamba and Santa Cruz Departments.
2. Completion of staking activities for Capinota and Mizque- Aiquile, Cochabamba Department.
3. Connection of 200 productive users in Vinto, Cochabamba Department.
4. Review of projects in the Chapare, Cochabamba Department.
5. Rehabilitation of system in Camiri, Santa Cruz Department.
6. Initiation of productive uses loan program in Vinto, Cochabamba Department.
7. Pre-feasibility studies of renewable energy projects.
8. Implementation of technical assistance and training program.
9. Implementation of productive uses program.
10. Finalize the ADEP Project Paper and Collaborative Assistance Method of Project Design.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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Rating: B

I. Background Data

Project Title: Cochabamba Regional Development
 Project Number: 511-0617
 Date of Authorization: original 07/02/91
 Date of Obligation: original 07/05/91 amended 08/31/92
 PACD: original 09/30/97
 Implementing Agencies: Subsecretary for Alternative Development and Coca Crop Substitution (SUBDESAL); Program for Alternative Development (PDAR); National Road Service (SNC); Bolivian Institute of Agricultural Technology of CHAPARE (IBTA/CHAPARE)
 Major Contractors: Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI); ACDI; Planning Assistance
 AID Project Managers: Charles T. Hash
 AID Project Coordinator: David J. Lozano
 Status of CPs/Covenants: CPs are all met. The GOB is in compliance with all covenants. Among covenants was coca eradication by farmers to benefit from community social infrastructure works and credit.
 Date of Last Evaluation: none Next Evaluation:
 Date of Last Audit: none Next Audit:

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 1	Contracted: 0	Completed: 0
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II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$80,000		
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	\$17,180	Amended to	\$27,495
			DA Grant	\$10,315

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$9,414
	Cumulative:	\$14,370
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$5,428
	Period - Actual:	\$5,428 *
	Period - Next:	\$6,000
	Cumulative:	\$6,475

Pipeline: \$21,020

Counterpart Contribution:	Planned LOP:	\$40,000
	Period - Projected:	\$2,332
	Period - Actual:	\$2,332 *
	Period - Next:	\$4,000
	Cumulative:	\$2,332
	% of planned LOP:	6%

% LOP Elapsed: 20%
 % of Total Auth. Oblig. 34%
 % of Total Oblig. Exp. 24%
 % of Total Auth. Exp. 8%

* Expenditures for the first three months of this reporting period were charged to the Chapare Regional Develop. Project.

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III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

The goal of the project is to help transform the Bolivian economy through increased employment, income, investment and productivity in non-coca activities.

IV. Project Purpose

The purpose of the project is to develop alternative sources of income and employment for people within the Department of Cochabamba and its area of influence.

V. Project Description

The project consists of three interrelated components including: 1) Marketing, 2) Capital Resources, and 3) Sustainable Agricultural Production. The project will be led by market decisions. A Non Government marketing unit will be established to provide assistance to private sector entities in the marketing of new and traditional products and in providing marketing information to the project planning process. Decisions on issues, such as crop research and extension, crop production, and where to construct farm to market roads, will all be based on information provided by this marketing unit. Partial grants for farm inputs will be available to farmers participating in the eradication program and credit will be available for all beneficiaries.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/3OPS	Planned			Accomplished			%
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum. LOP	
1. Export Totals (\$)	10,590,250	22,780	22,780	208,300	22,780	22,780	0
2. Total Local Market \$	8,121,895	400 *	400	78,000	400 *	400	0
3. Hectares planted with alternative crops.	13,000	911	911	900	911	911	7

(*) These are incremental values to continuing local market sales of unknown magnitude and directly attributable to project efforts.

B. Major Outputs	Planned			Accomplished			%
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum. LOP	
1. Chapare - No. Farmers Trained	15,000	2,596	2,596	1,500	2,596	2,596	17
2. Highlands - No. Farmers Trained	3,400	125	125	900	125	125	4
3. Chapare - No. of farmers receiving TA	15,000	1,481	1,481	1,500	1,481	1,481	10
4. Highlands - No. Farmers receiving TA	10,000	1,038	1,038	1,200	1,038	1,038	10
5. Chapare - Alternative Develop. professionals training	(a)	1	1	0	1	1	(
6. Highlands - NGOs strengthened	25	16	16	0	16	16	6
7. Chapare - Rural roads upgraded (Km)	750	0	0	20	0	0	

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8. Chapare - Bridges constructed	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Highlands - Rural roads upgraded (Km)	250	0	0	30	0	0	0
10. Highlands - Bridges constructed	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Highlands - Credit, number of loans	(b)	14	14	0	14	14	(b)
12. Highlands - Credit, amount approved (\$)	(b)	80,800	80,800	0	80,800	30,800	(b)
13. Highlands - Credit, total area financed (Ha.)	(b)	7.16	7.16	0	7.16	7.16	(b)
14. Highlands - Agrobusiness loans	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
15. Chapare - Credit, number of loans	(b)	58	58	0	58	58	(b)
16. Chapare - Credit, amount approved (\$)	(b)	354,800	354,800	0	354,800	354,800	(b)
17. Chapare - Credit, total area financed (Ha)	(b)	469.35	469.35	0	469.35	469.35	(b)
18. Chapare - Agrobusiness loans	15	0	0	4	0	0	0
19. Chapare - Successful Product lines developed (**)	12	2	2	1	2	2	17
20. Highlands - Successful Product lines developed (**)	13	2	2	0	2	2	15
21. Chapare - Livestock production centers.	130	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Chapare - Community nurseries	120	8	8	6	8	8	7
23. Chapare - Packing Sheds/Cold Storage	120	12	12	2	12	12	10

The first three months of this reporting period are covered in the CRDP report April 1 - June 30, 1992

a) Short term and long term participant training is now being planned. Participant training needs are being assessed and LOP projections will be completed by the next report.

b) We do not consider it appropriate for the type of program approved in the PP to attempt to establish LOP targets for credit programs.

(**) A successful product line has been developed when a market has been established, verified by actual sales of that specific product.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. Actions related to non-traditional crops includes:

BANANA.

a) A correction must be made to the last SAR, in item B under Banana of Section C, overall Status.

The 12 small packing sheds were constructed and are functioning in Senda B not San Luis.

b) Approximately 34,000 Banana vitroplants, of the varieties of Grand Ney and Williams, were

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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imported. These vitroplants are currently going through a hardening process in the green house at the La Jota Experimental Station. This green house was recently completed and includes an fully automated misting system. Additional importation of these vitroplants will be executed during the year until the total of 160.000 plants have been received.

- c) A community nursery was implemented in San Luis with 16,000 Banana plants of the variety of Grand Ney and Williams.
- d) Ten (10) small packing sheds were constructed in San Luis.
- e) Two (2) experts in Banana pest and disease control, production and post-harvest were contracted.
- f) Four (4) IBTA/Chapare Extension Agents were sent for training in Banana production and post-harvest techniques in Costa Rica during the month of May.
- g) Fourteen (14) shipments making a total a 225 tons of bananas were exported to Chile. Cold weather and transport difficulties prevented exports during most of the last quarter.
- h) An international expert on institutional and organizational support was contracted to work with UNABANA.
- i) A banana production and pest control consultant advised IBTA/Chapare technician and farmers.

PINEAPPLE

- a) The construction of the pineapple packing plant was started and is currently 80% completed.
- b) 10,252 pineapple vitroplants were imported. Additional importation of vitroplants will follow throughout the year until a total of 80.000 vitroplants of varieties Cayena lisa and Tahiti are attained.
- c) 279,250 Cayena lisa suckers were purchased in Santa Cruz and distributed to 20 pineapple producers in the Chapare.
- d) Arrangements have been finalized for the purchase of 1,050.000 Cayena lisa suckers to be imported from Colombia during the next period.
- e) A pineapple production and post-harvest expert was hired under a recurring short term consultancy arrangement.
- f) The pineapple crop is developing well despite a cold, wet winter with the harvest expected to begin in late October.

PALM HEARTS

- a) Palms heart seedlings were produced and distributed covering 16.6 Has. Two communal nurseries are functioning in Tacuaral and Isinuta in the Chapare, with 30.000 seedlings ready for distribution.
- b) A contract to produce 380,000 plants was signed with Agri-biotechnology from Costa Rica. To date 100,000 plants have been received.
- c) There is producer Association interested in planting 130 Has. using special agriculture donation funds from Agrocapital.
- d) Discussions with a canning enterprise are proceeding well.

OTHER CROPS

Initiatives are being taken to promote other crops like: Passion fruit, Ginger, Tumeric, Achiote, Citrus, Pepper, etc.

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EXTENSION

- a) 16 Agriculture Extension Agents were hired.
- b) 7,500 farmers received technical assistance and training during the reporting period.
- c) Bids for constructing two (2) extension offices in Ivirgarzama and Isinuta were advertised.

COMMUNAL PRODUCTION UNITS

- a) Funds were approved for the construction of 35 communal production units to support production efforts in pork, hair sheep, passion fruit, palm heart, banana, pineapple, achiote and citrus.

CREDIT

- a) A document determining the Operation and norms for the Agriculture Donation Funds was prepared and approved.
- b) In this reporting period 72 loans for an approved value of \$435,600 were made to farmers in the Chapare and Highlands. The average loan size increased to \$6,050 compared to \$5,000 before. Crops accounted for 35% of the loans, livestock for 26% and equipment and farm infrastructure for 39%.

N.G.O.s

During the current reporting period a total of 20 NGOs were funded providing financing for 17 agricultural production projects and 3 agricultural support projects, impacting on 5,748 families in 204 communities.

D. Problems and Delays

There were major delays in the selection of rural roads for improvement in the Chapare, due to prolonged negotiations between the PDAR and "Campesino leaders". In order to prevent similar delays for the 1993 Operating Plan, roads were already selected with PDAR for the Chapare region. Environmental studies were also conducted to get all the paper work ready for an early implementation in CY/93.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

- 1.- Approval of the 1993 Operating Plan including specific roads to be improved (Dec 92)
- 2.- Hire Financial Analyst and Social communicator for ARD office in Cochabamba (Dec 92)
- 3.- Five bridges between Aguirre and Tiraque will be completed Jan/93.
- 4.- The remaining 2 bridges on the route between Arani and Mizque will be completed by Dec 92.
- 5.- A second cold room facility will be constructed at San Luis (March 93)

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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Rating: **B**

I. Background Data

Project Title: Economic Recovery Program 1991
 Project Number: 511-0602
 Date of Authorization: original 04/09/91
 Date of Obligation: original 05/09/91 amended 08/30/91
 PACD: original
 Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Planning and Coordination/Directorate of External Financing and Monetization (MPC/DIFEM)

Major Contractors:

AID Project Managers: Lewis W. Lucke; Jaime Viscarra C.
 Status of CPs/Covenants: CPs for 1st tranche met on 5/10/91 as per POL No. 1. CPs for 2nd tranche met on 09/12/91 as per POL No. 7. CPs for 3rd tranche were not met satisfactorily, specifically the eradication target of 7000 HAS was not accomplished. Only 6,012 HAS were eradicated as of January 31, 1992 -- end of counting period for the ESF FY 91. After Consultations with Washington, USAID approved a proportional third tranche disbursement of \$15.8 under the 1991 program which was officially conveyed to the GOB thru POL No. 20 dated 6/16/92. All covenants have been complied with satisfactorily as per Mission Director's memorandum PD&I- M-132/92 dated March 5, 1992.

Date of Last Evaluation: none Next Evaluation:
 Date of Last Audit: 12/31/91 Next Audit: 12/31/92

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 0 Contracted: 0 Completed: 0

II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	ESF Grant: original	\$66,000		
Amount Obligated:	ESF Grant: original	\$22,000	Amended to	\$59,800
			ESF Grant	\$37,800

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$15,800
	Cumulative:	\$59,800
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$15,800
	Period - Actual:	\$15,800
	Period - Next:	\$0
	Cumulative:	\$59,800

Pipeline: \$0

Counterpart

Contribution:	Planned LOP:	\$50,000
	Period - Projected:	\$50,000
	Period - Actual:	\$16,115
	Period - Next:	\$6,995
	Cumulative:	\$43,005
	% of planned LOP:	86%

% LOP Elapsed: 100%
 % of Total Auth. Oblig. 91%

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% of Total Oblig. Exp. 100%
% of Total Auth. Exp. 91%

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

The goal of the project is to transform the Bolivian economy through increased employment, income, investment and productivity in non-coca activities, which is the same as the Mission strategic objectives for Alternative Development and Trade and Investment. In addition, the ESF LC programs supports the other Mission strategic objectives by providing counterpart ESF LC funding to various projects under those areas.

IV. Project Purpose

The purpose of this project is to provide balance of payments assistance in support of the Government of Bolivia's (GOB) economic recovery program to offset foreign exchange losses from reduction in the cocaine trade, and to help pay for investment in alternative industries.

V. Project Description

The dollars provided in the amount of \$59.8 million are being used to finance 1) The payment of U.S. official bilateral debt or multilateral debt owed by the GOB, 2) the payment or repurchase of commercial debt owed by the GOB or 3) private sector imports from the U.S. including raw materials, equipment, machinery or spare parts. The local currency proceeds of the program are being used to finance local currency counterpart to selected USAID and multilateral development organizations' (MDOs') projects in support of the alternative development program, and the USAID Trust Fund.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS

	Planned			Accomplished			%
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	

No purpose indicators.

B. Major Outputs

	Planned			Accomplished			%
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	
1. Counterpart to USAID projects (Thousands)	11,741	3,500	3,500	2,500	3,568	5,313	45
2. Counterpart to MDO projects (Thousands)	30,659	12,000	12,000	5,000	13,492	22,904	75
3. USAID/B Trust (Thousands)	7,600	0	0	0	0	7,600	100
4. Un-programmed Funds	6	0	0	6	0	0	0
5. Commercial Debt buy-back support amount (Millions)	6	0	6	6	0	0	0
6. External debt repayment - Dollars used (US official & multilateral debt) (Thousands)	59,800	0	0	17,500	16,600	42,300	71

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

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As a result of meeting all CPs for the third tranche except for not having completely attained the target of 7,000 HAS of Coca Cultivation, USAID/Bolivia approved disbursement of \$15.3 million to the GOB's Central Bank (BCB) Dollar Separate Account during the reporting period. The BCB has used a total of \$42.3 million for official debt service to the US and MDO's by the end of September 1992 (\$16.6 million in the reporting period). During the next few months, we expect the GOB/BCB to use all 1991 ESF Program dollars of \$59.3 million including \$6.0 million for the GOB's commercial debt buy-back initiative.

Progress on meeting the conditions precedent and covenants, as per POL # 20 dated 6/16/92 has been satisfactory. As previously mentioned, the one area where the GOB fell behind is eradication, totaling 6,012 HAS, from January 1st, 1991 through January 31, 1992. Based on the GOB's request, we had agreed to allow an additional month, through the end of January, 1992, to meet the target. We had also agreed to propose to AID/W a proportional disbursement of the remaining \$22 million, assuming that the eradication figures for January 1992, demonstrated a serious effort, which was the case: 6,012 HAS. After consultations by AID/W with the Congress, the proposed proportional disbursement of \$15.8 million was authorized. This was agreed to through Amendment No.2 to the 1992 ESF Program Agreement signed between USAID and the GOB on 6/16/92. The undisbursed balance of \$6.2 million was deobligated.

The GOB Treasury has generated the equivalent in Local Currency (LC) of \$43 million as of 9/30/92, making a deposit of \$16.1 million during the reporting period.

As previously reported, all implementing organizations receiving counterpart funds under this program kept processing, negotiating and signing sub-agreements (i.e. CIFs) with DIFEM, thereby committing LC funding for their projects. Also, DIFEM continued carrying-out institutional analyses for new implementing agencies to assure adequate management of ESF LC funds, based upon new AID/W LC guidelines.

Regarding DIFEM's institutional strengthening, DIFEM is in the process of purchasing a mini-computer system and working with the consulting firm Price Waterhouse and USAID/B in the final design of manuals, procedures and systems for all operative areas. As mentioned in previous ESF LC SARs, audit recommendations are being followed-up by CONT and most outstanding recommendations are expected to be closed by December 31, 1992.

D. Problems and Delays

A proportional disbursement of \$15.8 million was approved by AID/Washington after consultations with the U.S. Congress. The GOB/Treasury has been confronting some problems in generating the LC under this program, however, this has not affected implementation of the projects being financed with 1991 ESF LC funds. As per the 1991 ESF Agreement, prior to using the dollar funds the GOB must deposit an equivalent amount in a local currency special account.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months
ACTIONS TARGET DATE

1. Purchase of Mini computer system and its implementation January 1993
2. Submission of final designs of manuals, procedures and systems for DIFEM's reorganization 11/30/92
3. Implementation of DIFEM's reorganization Jan - March 1993
4. Completion of Deposits of total LC under this program (i.e \$50 million) December 1992
5. Completion of LC disbursements to implementing entities o/a June 1993

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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Rating: B

I. Background Data

Project Title: Economic Recovery Program 92
 Project Number: 511-0604
 Date of Authorization: original 08/14/92
 Date of Obligation: original 08/21/92
 PACD: original
 Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Planning and Coordination; Ministry of Planning and Coordination/Directorate of External Financing and Monetization (MPC/DIFEM)

Major Contractors:
 AID Project Managers: Lewis W. Lucke; Jaime Vizcarra C.
 Status of CPs/Covenants: CPs for 1st tranche met on 8/29/92 as per POL No. 1.
 Date of Last Evaluation: none Next Evaluation:
 Date of Last Audit: none Next Audit: 12/31/92

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 0 Contracted: 0 Completed: 0

II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized: ESF Grant: original \$66,000
 Amount Obligated: Original: \$66,000

Amount Committed: Period: \$22,000
 Cumulative: \$66,000

Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected: \$22,000
 Period - Actual: \$22,000
 Period - Next: \$44,000
 Cumulative: \$22,000

Pipeline: \$44,000

Counterpart

Contribution: Planned LOP: \$49,500
 Period - Projected: \$16,500
 Period - Actual: \$0
 Period - Next: \$33,000
 Cumulative: \$0

% of planned LOP:

% LOP Elapsed: 100%
 % of Total Auth. Oblig. 100%
 % of Total Oblig. Exp. 33%
 % of Total Auth. Exp. 33%

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

The goal of the project is to transform the Bolivian economy through increased employment, income, investment and productivity in non-coca activities, which is the same as the Mission strategic objectives for Alternative Development and Trade and Investment. In addition, the

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project supports the other Mission strategic objectives by providing ESF LC funding to various projects under those areas.

IV. Project Purpose

The purpose of this project is to provide balance of payments assistance in support of the Government of Bolivia's (GOB) economic recovery program to offset foreign exchange losses from reduction in the cocaine trade, and to help pay for investment in alternative industries.

V. Project Description

The dollars to be provided in the amount of \$66.0 million will be used to finance payment of U.S. official bilateral debt or multilateral debt owed by the GOB. The local currency proceeds of the program will be used to finance local currency counterpart to selected USAID and multilateral development organizations' (MDOs') projects in support of the alternative development program, and the USAID Trust Fund.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/ECPS

	Planned			Accomplished			%
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	
1. Inflation rate (2)	9.60	0	0	5.50	3.57	8.99	94
2. Fiscal Deficit (deficit as a % of GDP) (1) (2)	3.70	0	0	1.85	1.80	2.70	73
3. Private Investment (as % of GDP) (1)(2)	5.40	0	0	2.70	2.70	4.05	75
4. Foreign Exchange Rate (% difference between official & parallel rate) (2)	1.00	0	0	.30	.25	.25	25

(1) Estimates - (2) For CY 1992

B. Major Outputs

	Planned			Accomplished			%
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	
1. Counterpart to USAID projects	0	0	0	1,000,000	0	5	0
2. Counterpart to MDO projects (Thousands)	0	0	0	2,500	0	0	0
3. USAID/B Trust Fund (Millions)	6	0	0	6	0	0	0
4. Un-programmed Funds (Thousands)	43,500	0	0	43,500	0	0	0
5. Coca Eradicated: Number of Hectares (forced & voluntary, starting date 2/1/92)	6,400	3,490	3,490	2,910	2,846	3,456	54
6. Coca Eradicated: Coca seedbeds in m2 (during CY 92) (Thousands)	20,000	15,000	15,000	5,000	14,438	18,907	95
7. GOB implementing Law 1008 /Counternarcotics Covenants: No. of labs destroyed (CY 92)	0	0	0	0	597	1,230	0
8. GOB implementing Law 1008: # seizure of airplanes (CY 92)	0	0	0	0	10	20	0

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9. GOB Implementing Law 1008: # seizure of vehicles (CY 92)	0	0	0	0	27	42	0
10. GOB Implementing Law 1008: # seizure of Drugs/paste (Mtons) (CY 92)	0	0	0	0	14.60	36.77	0
11. Number of Incarcerated Traffickers (major defendants) (CY 92) - 1 Kingpin arrested	0	0	0	0	10	15	0
12. Non-Monetized Dollars (Millions)	16	0	0	16	0	0	0
13. External debt repayment - Dollars used (US official & multilateral debt) (millions) (Billions)	66	0	0	25	0	0	0

14. Narrative on Covenants progress - Economic Stabilization and Recovery Program maintained:

- USAID's assessment indicates that GOB stabilization program keeps being on track. Data is received regularly.

15. Narrative on Flexible Exchange Rate-Real value of Boliviano maintained:

- During the reporting period, the GOB has maintained the Boliviano's value in real terms with a 0.25% difference between the official and paralell rate.

16. Narrative on Public Reform Covenants:

- a) at least 5 state-owned enterprises (SOEs) privatized by 12/31/92:
 - During the reporting period the GOB started an aggressive Privatization program, having awarded the following sales of SOEs(5):
FABOCE (Cbba), Pollos Bebe (Sucre), Fabrica de Aceites Villamontes (Tarija), Criadero Truchas Piusilla (Cbba.), and Fabrica de Ceramica (Sucre).
- b) No increases in public administration employment:
 - USAID/B's current assesstment suggests that the GOB has maintained, without significant variations, its determination for no increase in public sectc: employment levels:
- c) Revised Tax Code to minimize tax evasion approved by the Congress:
 - In April 1992, a modified tax code was approved by Congress, introducing important changes that strengthened the internal revenue service's tax monitoring, auditing and enforcement capacity.
- d) General Law on the Environment approved by Congress and regulations developed:
 - The General Law on the Environment No. 133 was approved by Congress and put into law by the President on April 27, 1992. A GOB technical committee is developing the regulations with financial support from the PL-480 Secretariat.
- e) Continued implementation and financing of the SAFCO Program by the GOB:
 - During the reporting period, the GOB/DIFEM has disbursed the equivalent of \$1.2 million as counterpart for the

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World Bank/SAFCO -Project

- f) Increase of GOB resources to the judicial sector:
- During the reporting period, the GOB/DIFEM has disbursed the equivalent of \$293,000 as counterpart for USAID's Justice Sector Project (i.e. ILANUD and the National Council for Judicial Reform)

17. Narrative on Alternative Development Covenants:

- a) Emphasized GOB public investment through projects promoting alternative development:
- Based upon information provided by the Subsecretary of Budget at the Ministry of Finance, the GOB Treasury and DIFEM have disbursed the equivalent for \$3.5 million to finance the Alternative Development Program through September 30, 1992 (i.e. FONADAL, SUBDESAL; PDAR, etc)
- b) GOB study on suspending the prohibition against importation/distribution of ground lime stone in Chapare:
- In process at SUBDESAL (Subsecretary to Alternative Development)
- c) GOB resources assigned for road maintenance.
- It is estimated by SNC, that approximately \$25.8 million has been disbursed by the GOB Treasury and DIFEM for 1992 for road maintenance (includes LC counterpart for La Paz - Oruro recapping) which is slightly more than the amount assigned for the previous year (i.e. \$23.0 million).

18. Narrative on Progress of Anti-terrorism efforts:

- During the reporting period, 4 terrorists were arrested and their sentences are in process at the La Paz Superior District Court. In addition, the sentences for 8 Zarate Wilka Terrorists (reported in 1991), were confirmed by the La Paz Superior District Court.

19. Narrative on Progress of Extradition Covenants:

- 1 extradition executed in July 1992 (Ms. Asunta Roca Suarez).

20. Narrative on Progress of No Taxation of the Agreement & Grant Covenant.

- GOB has complied with the terms of this covenant.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

As a result of meeting all CPs for the first tranche, USAID/B approved disbursement of \$22.0 million to the GOB's Bolivian Central Bank (BCB) Dollar Separate Account as per POL No. 1 dated 8/29/92. These CPs included eradication of 2,100 HAS of coca starting from February 1st, 1992 which were complied with by July 20, 1992 (letter GOB/SUBDESAL No. 1265/JS/92 dated 7/23/92). No dollars have been used by the BCB by 9/30/92, however, it is expected that during October/November, they will start using the 1992 ESF dollars. This is based upon the GOB's current plan for depositing the corresponding 75% LC for the first tranche during October 1992 (i.e. the equivalent of \$16.5 million). (Per the 1992 ESF agreement, GOB/BCB/Treasury must deposit first the Bolivianos in order to be able to use the dollars). Regarding the LC joint programming, it is expected that this exercise will be finalized during the last quarter of CY 92. Preliminary negotiations with MPC/DIFEM indicate that the LC may be programmed as follows based upon current coca eradication trends:

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- Counterpart for USAID/B Projects:	\$14.0 million
- USAID/B Trust Fund (TF) (already negotiated thru the TF agreement)	\$6.0 million
- Counterpart to MDO projects	\$20.0 million

Total expected LC generations:	\$40.0 million

Progress on meeting CPs for the 2nd Tranche as it relates mainly to coca eradication is behind schedule. As of September 30, 1992, only 3,456 HAS have been eradicated which if extrapolated means that, by late November, the GOB will meet the 4,200 HAS target of coca eradication corresponding to the 2nd tranche.

Please refer to the 1989 ESF LC Program SARs for current status of DIFEM's reorganization and audit recommendations.

D. Problems and Delays

As indicated earlier, eradication progress is behind schedule, and therefore, calling into question the likelihood that the GOB will fully meet the target of 6,400 HAS by December 31, 1992 to be eligible for the full disbursement of the third tranche (i.e. \$22.0 million). Based on current coca eradication trends, it is expected that the GOB will eradicate somewhere in the range of 4,700 HAS - 5,000 HAS by 12/31/92, thereby obtaining a proportional disbursement of the third programmed amount of \$22.0 million. However, at the recent Bolivia Consultative Group Meeting in Paris, the GOB reiterated its determination to attempt to reach the agreed eradication goals.

In addition, the GOB is confronting some problems in generating the LC under this program. By September 23, 1992, it was supposed to deposit the equivalent of \$16.5 million into the GOB/BCB's Boliviano Separate Account, corresponding to the 1st tranche. However, the GOB did not comply with this term of the ESF agreement. As per MPC/DIFEM's current assessment, it is expected that the GOB will deposit this amount of LC by the end of October 1992. We are discussing these delays and closely following up this matter with the Ministries of Planning/DIFEM and Finance/Treasury.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

ACTIONS	TARGET DATE
1. Deposit of LC generations corresponding to 1st tranche (i.e. \$16.5 million)	End of November, 1992
2. Disbursement of Second tranche (i.e. \$22,000)	November 15-30, 1992
3. Deposit of LC generations corresponding to 2nd tranche (i.e. \$16.5 million)	December 31, 1992
4. Disbursement of third tranche	January, 1993
5. Completion of LC deposits of total LC generating under this program	February, 1993

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1992 - September 31, 1992

Rating: B

I. Background Data

Project Title: PL-480 Title I/III
Implementing Agency: Executive Secretariat (E.S.)
AID Project Managers: J. Sleeper, S. Pinzino, O. Vega

A. 1992 Title III

Date of Obligation: 03/27/92 \$22,400,000
Status of Covenants: All those programmed for 1992 have been met.
Date of Last Evaluation: N/A Next Evaluation: 12/94
Date of Last Audit: N/A Next Audit: 12/94
Expenditures to Date: 0 (0%)

B. 1991 Title III

Date of Obligation: 07/05/91 \$16,200,000
Status of Covenants: All have been met.
Date of Last Evaluation: 7/92 Next Evaluation: 12/93
Date of Last Audit: (concurrent) Next Audit: 12/93
Expenditures to Date: 4,815,447 (32%)

C. 1990 Title III

Date of Obligation: 05/09/90 \$19,809,000
Status of Covenants: All have been met.
Date of Last Evaluation: 7/92 Next Evaluation: 12/93
Date of Last Audit: (concurrent) Next Audit: 12/93
Expenditures to Date: \$8,737,395 (44%)

Note: Actual generation of local currency from the sale of wheat occurs in the last quarter of the fiscal year following the year of the agreement, i.e. July-Sept.

II. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

The PL-480 Title III program directly supports four of the mission's strategic objectives: alternative development, environment/natural resources, trade and investment and mother child health. The program is totally integrated into these four Mission objectives. A fifth objective, unique to PL-480, is promotion of food security. The percentage of Title III LOP funds under this multi-year agreement which support the four Mission Strategic Objectives have been broken down in the following manner:

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<u>Strategic Objective</u>	<u>Amount (\$000)</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Alternative Development	20,688	35%
Natural Resources/Environment	8,510	14%
Trade and Investment	15,803	28%
Health	9,319	16%
(Program Administration)	<u>4,089</u>	<u>7%</u>
Total	58,409	100%

III. Project Purpose

The purpose of the PL-480 Title III program is to enhance food security in eligible countries through the use of agricultural commodities and local currencies accruing upon their sale to combat world hunger and malnutrition and their causes; promote broad-based equitable and sustainable development, including agricultural development; expand international trade; develop and expand export markets for United States agricultural commodities; and foster and encourage the development of private enterprise and democratic participation in beneficiary countries.

IV. Project Description

The PL-480 Title III program provides approximately \$15.0 million/year in local currency from the sale of USDA wheat for joint programming between the GOB and USAID. More than half of this amount is programmed as counterpart funds to DA-funded projects, the largest portion (about \$8.0 million/year) of which is used as counterpart to the Cochabamba Regional Development project (511-0617). Because so much of the Title III program is counterpart funding to our DA project portfolio, reporting on success in meeting program and impact indicators is subsumed under the respective projects, eg., progress in bridge and road construction under the CORDEP project is reported in that project's Semi-Annual Report. The remaining Title III funds are used for non-counterpart activities, such as the promotion of wheat production in areas of Bolivia where it is economically feasible, and a wide range of environmental activities, including the national environmental action plan, the new environmental law, the national environmental fund and studies on forestry concessions, improved park management and other subjects. The 1992-94 agreement, signed this year, includes policy benchmarks in the latter areas.

V. Project Status

The following are the environmental/natural resources policy benchmarks ("old" self-help measures) under the 1992-94 agreement:

Benchmarks	Target Date	Status
1. Finalize creation of national environmental defense fund	June, 1992	Met fully
2. Passage of new environmental law	August, 1992	Met fully
3. Begin studies for new system of forestry concessions	August, 1992	Met fully
4. Begin studies for new land tenure law	August, 1993	To be met
5. Begin studies to implement env. law	August, 1993	To be met
6. Develop plan to strengthen enforcement Agencies	September, 1993	To be met
7. Develop program to measure results of enforcement of Pausa Ecologica	September, 1993	To be met
8. Begin decentralization of forestry management	December, 1993	To be met
9. Begin implementation of new system of forestry concessions	December, 1994	To be met

VI. Overall Status

In July, a team from the General Accounting Office evaluated the entire \$33 million/year PL-480 program. Some of the positive findings mentioned during the team's close-out briefing on Title III were: USAID/B took a proactive approach to address changes resulting from the 1990 Farm Bill amendments; The Title III program is having a positive effect on food security in Bolivia; and the Mission takes a "grim follow-up" on misuse of funds. Negative findings, which the Mission has moved quickly to correct, include: Not monitoring closely enough the requirement of allocating ten per cent of Title III funds to PVOs; Inadequate publicity by the GOB management entity; and lack of more aggressive attitude on the part of the management entity in seeking out new proposals.

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Because the 1992-94 \$65.1 million three-year agreement was signed early, the millers were able to purchase wheat early in the year, permitting them to take advantage of lower prices. The result was a purchase of \$22.4 million instead of \$19.0 which had been predicted.

This year's annual required evaluation was carried out on the non-counterpart health activities funded by the management entity. The evaluation found that the program had contributed substantially to the improvement in immunization coverage and decreasing the number of communicable diseases throughout Bolivia, and that the technical and administrative coordination provided by the management entity was capable and steady. Complementary to the FY92 Agreement a new agreement was signed on May 7, 1992 to establish a Trust Fund Account in the amount of US\$1.0 million to support Mission expenses related to PL-480 management.

A. Policy Benchmarks

As reported in La Paz 16141, progress in meeting the environmental benchmarks has been quite good. In April, the environmental framework law was signed by the president of Bolivia, after passage by Congress. This represents a watershed in Bolivian environmental affairs, and lays the groundwork for improved natural resources management and environmental protection in sectors ranging from forestry and agriculture to mining and hydrocarbons. Additionally, formal installation of the administrative counsel (which includes the Mission Director) of the national environmental defense fund was accomplished and the GOB's first payment of \$1.0 million into the account has been received. A request for proposals was issued throughout Bolivia, and approval of grant requests is expected to begin in January, 1993. This account will play a key role in shaping Bolivian environmental affairs for many years to come, and is already being looked to as a model for other donors in Bolivia. Finally, the GOB has begun work on a new system of forestry concessions by initiating studies for two draft laws, one for the forestry sector and one for biological diversity.

B. Problems and Delays

None.

C. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

Actions	Target Date
1. AID Project Design/Evaluation course to be given to E.S. employees.	Oct., 1992
2. USAID and E.S. develop new PL-480 logo.	Dec., 1992
3. E.S. submits new project approval criteria.	Jan., 1993
4. Signature of FY 1993 agreement amendment.	Feb., 1993

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1992 - September 30, 1992

Rating: B

I. Background Data

Project Title: PL-480 Title II Regular Program and Monetization

Project Number: None

PACD: ongoing

Implementing Agencies: Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Food for Hungry, Inc. (FHI)

Major Contractors: Planning Assistance

AID Project Managers: J. Sleeper, S. Pinzino, L. Moreno

Date of Last Evaluation: CRS: 8/92, ADRA: 8/92, FHI: 8/92, Monet: 8/92

Date of Next Evaluation: CRS: 8/93, ADRA: 8/93, FHI: 8/93, Monet: 8/93

Date of Last Audit: CRS: 2/91, ADRA: 7/91, FHI: 7/91, Monet: 9/91

Date of Next Audit: CRS: 12/92, ADRA: 12/92, FHI: 3/93, Monet: 3/93

II. Financial Data

A. Catholic Relief Services

Date of Obligation: July 9, 1991

Program Quantities (\$000):

Commodities: \$5,523

Ocean Transport: 3,055

Inland Transport: 2,443

Total \$11,021

Program Inventories (Metric Tons):

Prior Balance 3/31/92: 4,414

Received by 8/30/92: 22,576

Distributed by 8/30/92: 18,319

Balance on Hand 8/30/92: 8,671

FY 1991 Monet. (\$000)*

Income: 1,719

Expenses: 1,225

Balance: 494

FY 1992 Monetization (\$000)*

Income: 2,234

Disbursements: 1,896

Balance: 338

* Financial Reports Need to be Reconciliated with Monetization Office and Agencies have not yet Reported on Counterpart Funding. This information will be included in next SAR.

B. Adventist Development and Relief Agency

Date of Obligation: July 9, 1991

Program Quantities (\$000):

Commodities: \$4,260

Ocean Transport: 2,223

Inland Transport: 1,778

Total \$8,361

Program Inventories (Metric Tons)

Prior Balance: 3/31/92 2,285

Received by: 8/30/92 11,560

Distributed as: 8/30/92 11,200

Balance on Hand: 8/30/92 2,645

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FY 1991 Monetization (\$000)*
 Income: 1,068
 Expenses: 918
 Balance: 150
 FY 1992 Monetization (\$000)*
 Income: 1,777
 Disbursements: 1,414
 Balance: 363

* See Footnote above under CRS

C. Food for the Hungry, Inc.

Date of Obligation: July 30, 1991

Program Quantities (\$000):

Commodities: \$1,431
 Ocean Transport: 887
 Inland Transport: 710
 Total \$3,028

Program Inventories (Metric Tons)

Prior Balance: 3/31/92 1,142
 Received By: 8/30/92 6,949
 Distributed as of: 8/30/92 5,382
 Balance on Hand: 8/30/92 2,709

FY 1991 Monetization (\$000)*
 Income: 810
 Expenses: 691
 Balance: 119

FY 1992 Monetization (\$000)*
 Income: 1,093
 Disbursements: 1,035
 Balance: 58

*See Footnote above under CRS

III. Project Goal/Mission Objectives

The Title II program directly supports three of the mission's strategic objectives: alternative development, democratic initiatives, and family health. A fourth unique objective of the Title II program is food security.

IV. Project Purpose

The purposes of the PL-480 Title II program is to give access to poor neighborhoods to participate in municipal decision making to build needed infrastructure and services and create temporary employment in cities and rural areas under the food for work program; support health and nutritional status of mothers and pre-school children under the maternal child health program; reduce attrition rates among primary school students under the school feeding program; and, humanitarian and emergency assistance.

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V. Project Description

A. CRS/Caritas

The maternal child health program provided supplementary Title II rations to an average of 44,422 mothers and 86,455 pre-school children through 2,754 mothers' clubs and child survival services to 6,635 mothers and 9,097 children in 327 centers. In FY 1993 the supplementary feeding program for this maternal child health program will be phased out, but child survival services will be continued in the northern and eastern part of the country where government health services are scarce. Food rations will continue to be made available to mothers and their pre-school children who suffer severe health and nutrition problems on a case by case basis.

This cooperating sponsor has a highly successful urban food for work program in 5 major cities and 28 rural towns. During the last six months, 248 infrastructure projects were completed and 156 projects are in process of being concluded with a total investment of \$6.1 million. Of this amount, food resources represent \$2.4 and local contributions equal \$3.7 million. An average of 8,000 workers per month have been employed in these cities and rural towns. An evaluation conducted by the Education Development Center (EDC) found that this program contributes to food security, but can be improved by adding child care centers for women workers, investing in tools to improve productivity, increase ration value, and reducing tasks for laborers to qualify for food rations and to have more time to seek remunerative employment. Under the rural food for work program, which is being phased out this fiscal year to provide more resources to the urban program, approximately 6,000 workers per month participated in 651 small infrastructure projects.

With Title II monetization funds, CRS/Cáritas is funding 23 small production and income generation projects in the rural areas. A recent evaluation by Management and Business Associates (MBA) of five of these projects, the evaluators concluded that Cáritas is working with the poorest farmer groups and is strong in community organization and micro irrigation projects. Yet impact data is minimal, because of the early stages of these projects. They stated that some of the projects are overly ambitious and that Cáritas should concentrate more on marketing and micro irrigation projects, where it has a comparative advantage, and put less emphasis on complex production activities.

Cáritas also sponsors a rural School Feeding Activity which is reaching an average of 59,652 primary school children in 1,629 schools in eight of the nine Departments of Bolivia. This agency has been actively providing emergency food assistance to flood and drought victims in the Departments of Santa Cruz, Cochabamba and Beni and in Oruro, Potosi and La Paz.

B. ADRA

ADRA continued to carry out its urban food for work program in 5 cities and 4 rural towns executing 342 completed projects and 365 projects to be completed by December 1992. An average of about 9,000 workers per month are being provided with temporary employment under this program. The total food and counterpart investment in these infrastructure projects amounts to approximately \$4.6 million. ADRA, with USAID concurrence, is withdrawing from Santa Cruz to reduce its management burden and because of misunderstandings with the Mayor's office. The EDC evaluation also concluded that the program is not only contributing to employment generation and needed infrastructure in poor neighborhoods, but also addresses the food security and complementary

nutrition needs of the workers and their families. However, the food security impact can be enhanced by taking the measures mentioned above for the CRS/Cáritas program. ADRA is continuing the construction of a 3 kilometer major peripheral road in the city of La Paz with \$500,000 from ESF and \$200,000 contributed by the municipality.

With monetization funding, ADRA supports 6 rural development projects in the Departments of La Paz and Beni reaching 164 villages and 3,514 families. ADRA provides these communities with health and sanitation services, agriculture and marketing technical assistance, and training in these fields. In addition, ADRA assists the communities in reforestation and in constructing homes, schools, latrines, roads, and bridges. The MBA evaluation, mentioned above, assessed two of the rural development projects and found that the program needs to be improved by concentrating on marketing and reduce the emphasis on production. The health and child survival component is basically sound, but needs to be improved by more precisely defining the roles of rural health specialists. Also, ADRA needs to more carefully select beneficiaries of their programs to disqualify middle income farmers and concentrate on the poorer farm families.

C. FHI

FHI works in 179 rural communities in eight provinces in the Departments of La Paz, Oruro, and Potosi. Its major emphasis is providing technical assistance and training to approximately 3,600 families in these rural areas to increase subsistence production and improve the health of mothers and their children under five years of age. FHI operates four training and demonstration centers where small farmers participate in practical learning in agriculture production, animal husbandry and the management of water resources. It has a very successful program of constructing potable water wells, micro irrigation systems and greenhouses, which have introduced vegetable production used for household consumption in the highlands. FHI works very closely with the Ministry of Health to provide child survival services, which include oral rehydration, health and nutrition education, and immunization campaigns. The MBA evaluation concluded that FHI has a highly successful program for poor farmers which is having a substantial impact on improving their living conditions. " Its development strategy, project and program design, and monitoring are commendable--the more so given the austere milieu in which it operates."

FHI is implementing a School Feeding Program reaching an average of 78,716 primary school students in 1,210 schools located in the Departments of La Paz Oruro and Potosi. An evaluation by Dr. Rufino L. Macagba of FHI headquarters and Mr. Charles Patterson of Planning Assistance entitled, Final Evaluation Report of Strengthening Grant Project, concluded that the School Feeding Program is alleviating hunger and improving the nutritional intake of the students. It is decreasing the drop out rate among students by at least 35% and increasing the participation of the parents in the program.

FHI continues to sponsor Pro Women, a U.S. PVO, in an innovative program, funded with monetization proceeds, which provides 568 women, organized into 18 groups, in the city of El Alto and rural areas of the highlands with funds for community banks to loan small amounts of money for women owned businesses. The program provides training and technical assistance to the women in business administration in order to make their commercial activity more profitable.

D. Inter-Agency Monetization Program

Since the implementation of the FY 89 Inter-Agency Monetization Program, the Cooperating Sponsors, with USAID guidance have established a monetization oversight committee and management team to sell wheat flour through a competitive bidding process and generate local currency for the Title II program. FHI acts as the lead Agency of this committee and is responsible for all sales and financial management of the program. Under this single point financial system, all revenues from sales, purchases of local products, disbursements to the PVOs, accountability for expenditures, and audits and evaluations are centralized to allow easier USAID oversight. During FY 1992, of a total of 17,476 metric tons of wheat flour for the FY 92 Monetization Program, 16,507 metric tons have been sold generating gross income of the local currency equivalent of \$5,768,539. Average price per ton obtained through the sales is \$343.70 per metric ton, a competitive price for the local market. A total of 5,114 metric tons of rice, beans, sugar and iodized salt have been purchased from local producers at a cost of \$2,010,290 for distribution by the PVOs.

The technical staff of the Monetization Program reviews project documentation presented by the agencies to determine feasibility of the projects funded. The program carries out periodic visits to project sites to assess accountability and project implementation. The Monetization Program also administers ESF funds for special projects.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators /EOPS *	PLANNED				ACCOMPLISHED**		
	LOP **	Period (6 mos.)	Cum	Next Period**	Period (6 mo.)	Cum	% of LOP
1. Food for Work Program: No. of beneficiaries receiving services.	412,082	206,041	412,082		297,750	579,000	140%
Create Temporary Employment*** (person months)	389,208	194,684	389,208		156,366	321,720	81%
2. School Feeding- Reduce school attrition rates (FHD). (No reliable data available for CRS during this period. Will include for next report.)	20% (reduction)	20%	20%		35%	35%	175%

* The maternal child feeding program is being phased out and, therefore, these purpose indicators will no longer be reported.

** LOP and accomplished figures are FY 92 yearly benchmarks and have been adjusted to reflect more accurate figures based upon reconciliation of previous reports. Since these targets are developed on an annual fiscal year basis, planned figures for next period will be reported in FY 1993 SARS.

*** Persons months involve 10 to 12 days work on specific tasks by the food for work laborers rather than 22 days for workers with employers.

B. Major Outputs	PLANNED				ACCOMPLISHED**		
	LOP **	Period (6 mo.)	Cum	Next Period	Period (6 mo.)	Cum	% of LOP
1. Maternal Child Health							
a. Average No. of Mothers Receiving Rations per month.							
CRS	43,454	43,454			44,422	44,422	102%
FHI	3,389	3,389			3,675	3,675	108%
b. No. of pre-school children receiving rations per month							
CRS	36,908	36,908			36,485	36,485	100%
FHI	6,779	6,779			6,140	6,140	92%
c. No. of children vaccinated (Polio, Tetanus, Diphtheria, Measles and Tuberculosis)							
CRS	7,532	3,766	7,532		6,122	12,058	160%
FHI	5,682	2,341	5,682		1,152	1,260	22%
d. No. of Mothers vaccinated against Tetanus Toxoid							
CRS	5,639	2,320	5,639		4,941	9,956	177%
FHI	5,784	2,392	5,784		4,937	5,113	88%
e. No of Children Monitored bi-monthly for Growth and Receiving ORT, ART and other Child Survival Services.							
CRS	8,896	8,896			9,415	9,415	106%
FHI	5,366	5,366			5,382	5,382	100%
2. Urban and Rural Food for Work Program							
a. Workers' person months							
CRS	133,212	60,606	133,212		83,598	134,038	101%
ADRA	255,996	127,998	255,996		72,768	181,020	71%

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B. Major Outputs	PLANNED				ACCOMPLISHED**		
	LOP **	Period (6 mo.)	Cum	Next Period	Period (6 mo.)	Cum	% of LO P
CRS/Caritas							
b. No. of Projects							
Streets and Roads	200	100	200		236	460	230%
Potable Water and Sewerage Systems	65	32	200		37	64	90%
Garbage Collection Services	5	2	5		13	23	460%
Irrigation Channels	65	35	65		45	73	97%
Forestation							
Water Tanks Constructed	35	18	35		17	31	39%
Latrines Constructed	35	17	35		20	32	97%
Other Community Infrastructure	450	105	105		234	446	99%
ADRA							
Streets Paved & Roads	363	181	363		212	460	126%
Potable Water systems Built & Sewerage Systems	51	25	51		37	83	163%
Garbage Collection Services	24	12	24		5	21	38%
Storm Drainage Canals	120	60	120		8	22	18%
Forestation	111	55	111		55	143	129%
Latrines	211	100	211		24	133	63%
Park & Plazas	76	38	76		32	74	97%
Other Community Infrastructure	300	1	350		62	109	36%
FHI (Monetization funds)****							
Small Irrigation Systems	5	3	3		3	3	60%
Family Wells and Other Water Supply Systems	219	109	219		150	277	
Family Greenhouses	240	112	112		138	138	58%
Other (animal dips, canals, and water tanks)	30	15	15		28	31	93%
3. No. of Students Receiving Food under School Feeding Program per month							
CRS	57,530	57,530			59,652	59,652	104%
FHI	100,000	100,000			78,716	78,716	79%

**** FHI reports that greenhouses, micro irrigation systems, family wells and other projects are in final stages of completion.

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C. Overall Status

Under the new Title II strategy, the municipal urban food for work program is the major activity of CRS and ADRA. This continues to be an important component of the Mission's alternative development strategy by creating temporary jobs in both the rural and urban areas. The urban municipal infrastructure program presently is reaching 10 major cities and 32 rural towns. The temporary employment provided by this program contributes to reducing migration to coca growing areas and provides a safety net for the GOB's structural adjustment policies. In addition, the program gives poor neighborhoods access to municipal decision making to construct needed infrastructure and obtain social services in their communities, thus supporting the democratic initiative objective of the Mission. Planning Assistance was awarded a grant in June 1992 to strengthen the democratic processes of the program in 3 of the major cities and 9 towns by training citizen leaders, cooperating sponsor representatives, and municipal officials in citizen participation in planning, financing and implementing projects in poor neighborhoods. The municipal food for work program also increases property value in these poor neighborhoods and potentially will improve the tax base of the municipalities and the central government. In several of the cities, the municipalities are increasing their financial contribution to infrastructure creation in the marginal areas of the city. The food for work program also is improving the basic sanitation conditions of the poorest neighborhood, thus contributing to improving the health of the population.

Under the maternal child health program, FHI continues to provide supplementary rations and child survival services, which are having an impact on the health of mothers and children. However, their evaluation system needs to be improved to specifically measure this impact. The CRS/Cáritas program, with monetization funding, is showing results in the use of oral rehydration salts, control of respiratory diseases, and immunizations in the lowlands, where government services are sparse or non-existent. However, impact measurement is weak. In FY 1993, the CRS maternal child supplementary feeding program will be phased out, but child survival services will continue to be funded through monetization in the northern and western part of the country where government health services are weak.

The School Feeding Programs of FHI and CRS agencies are reducing the student drop out rates as planned. This program is a top priority of the GOB and is justified on humanitarian grounds. All three Cooperating Sponsors support agricultural production projects with monetization funds. However, they lack adequate systems to measure impact, although they report adequately on outputs. As stated early, the rural development programs of the agencies were evaluated in August by MBA and evaluation recommendations will be incorporated in approving monetization rural development projects in 1993. Also, the recommendations of the EDC evaluation of the municipal food for work program's impact on food security are gradually being introduced in this program.

D. Problems and Delays

As stated above, all agencies need to improve their evaluation and monitoring systems to measure impact. The external evaluations carried out during the period will be used to establish the basis for improvements in this area for the next reporting period.

ADRA has had problems in operating the urban food for work program in Santa Cruz, because of misunderstandings with the mayor's office and an inability to accommodate itself to the demands of a program of this magnitude and importance. ADRA is withdrawing from this program by December 31, 1992 and Project Concern, a new cooperating sponsor, will take over the program. As reported in the last SAR, ADRA is constructing a major feeder road in the Department of La Paz with Title III local currency funding. This road tranversed an archeological area which has caused unexpected legal problems with the Ministry of Education and Culture. Progress on this road has been suspended until this problem is resolved.

In FY 93, Cáritas has assumed the role as a Cooperating Sponsor as CRS has withdrawn from the program. This transfer has been in the making since FY 1991, when CRS expressed its intent to terminate its Title II responsibilities in Bolivia. Although Cáritas has shown improvement in its management and administration of funds, it still needs to enhance its institutional capacity to operate the Title II program. A financial and management audit is presently being conducted to assess its capability more thoroughly and USAID will monitor closely the implementation of the audit findings.

The Inter-Agency Monetization committee needs to improve its financial reporting and accounting procedures. USAID has provided considerable direct technical assistance to the Monetization program and an accounting firm has been hired to conduct a concurrent audit so that deficiencies can be identified more rapidly and remedial action taken expeditiously.

The internal revenue service of the GOB has recently instituted a procedure which does not permit the Monetization Program to deduct the tax portion for local purchases from the value added tax on the sale of wheat, which reduces income to the program. The Monetization Program and USAID have protested this issue with the internal revenue service and the Ministry of Finance. This problem has delayed the closing out of the FYs 89 and 90 monetization programs. Once this is resolved, any remaining balances will be re-programmed for local food purchases and tools for the municipal food for work programs.

During FY 92, 1,400 metric tons of wheat flour consigned to CRS, were damaged in the Port of Matarani, Peru due to abnormal rains and open storage. CRS is in the process of establishing responsibility for damages and making claims against port authorities and the inland transport company.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. Follow-up on recommendations of EDC's food security assessment of municipal food for work program.
2. Follow-up on MBA's recommendations of rural development projects financed with monetization funds.
3. Resolve sales tax issue with Ministry of Finance on Title II monetization program.

4. Reach solution with GOB on continuation of ADRA's major feeder rural road construction project in Department of La Paz.
5. Continue follow-up on audit recommendation of all agencies and monitor closely Caritas FY 93 Title II program.
6. USAID will monitor closely claims made by CRS for wheat flour damage.

B. TRADE AND INVESTMENT

1. 511-0567 Low Cost Shelter
2. 511-0573 Market Town Capital Formation
3. 511-0577 Industrial Transition
4. 511-0580 Management Training
5. 511-0584 Training for Development
6. 511-0585 Export Promotion
7. 511-0596 Micro & Small Enterprises
8. 511-0598 Strengthening Financial Markets

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 01, 1992 - September 30, 1992

Rating: B

I. Background Data

Project Title: Private Sector Low Cost Shelter Program
 Project Number: 511-0567
 Date of Authorization: original 07/25/83 amended 07/28/89
 Date of Obligation: original 09/08/83 amended 07/28/89
 PACD: original 08/31/88 amended 09/08/92
 Implementing Agencies: Central Bank of Bolivia; Caja Central de Ahorro y Préstamo para la Vivienda (CACEN)
 Major Contractors: Planning and Development Collaborative International Inc. (PADCO); IMCC
 AID Project Managers: Liza Valenzuela; Dino Siervo (RHUDO/SA)
 Status of CPs/Covenants: None pending
 Date of Last Evaluation: none Next Evaluation: 10/30/92
 Date of Last Audit: none Next Audit: 08/01/92

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 0 Contracted: 0 Completed: 0

II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$550	Amended to	\$2,530
			DA Loan	\$1,980
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	\$550	Amended to	\$2,530
			DA Grant	\$1,980

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$15
	Cumulative:	\$2,321
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$0
	Period - Actual:	\$71
	Period - Next:	\$0
	Cumulative:	\$2,294

Pipeline: \$236

Counterpart

Contribution:	Planned LOP:	\$845
	Period - Projected:	\$845
	Period - Actual:	\$800
	Period - Next:	\$0
	Cumulative:	\$1,127
	% of planned LOP:	133%

% LOP Elapsed:	100%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	91%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	91%

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

The project goal is to improve the shelter conditions of Bolivia's low income families.

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IV. Project Purpose

The purpose of the Shelter Program is to revitalize Bolivia's Savings and Loan System and to strengthen its capacity to provide financing for low-cost-shelter in Bolivia.

V. Project Description

The housing program includes a \$7.5 million loan guaranty (HG-007) as well as a \$2.5 million grant for technical assistance and training. The focus of project assistance is the institutional strengthening of CACEN and its member Savings and Loan Associations (S&Ls). Technical assistance will also be provided to the National Housing Fund (FONVI) to expand its financial functions.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS

	Planned			Next Period	Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.		Period	Cum.	LOP
1. S&L share of savings market (%)	13.00	.50	12.00	1.00	1.20	10.90	84
2. Savings accounts in the S&L system	170	14	169	10	11	162	95

B. Major Outputs

	Planned			Next Period	Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.		Period	Cum.	LOP
1. Value of loans by S&Ls under Program	7,500,000	1,559,000	7,500,000	0	429,000	6,413,429	86
2. Number of loans made by S&Ls under program	9,500	100	4,200	0	110	4,310	45
3. Short-term training	137	0	0	0	0	285	208
4. S&L Loan portfolio increase (Thousands)	96,000	13,000	98,000	0	15,600	105,900	110

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Technical assistance under the RHUDO/IMCC buy-in has been provided through the PACD and final reports will be officially delivered to GOB and local counterparts at a wrap-up seminar within a 60 day informal extension agreed to with the Controller and the Borrower/Grantee. Three comprehensive reports have been prepared under the short-term assistance component to meet the requirements of local counterparts. A first one (already delivered) for the Superintendency of Banks: "Metodología de Análisis para la Supervisión de Mutuales de Ahorro y Préstamo para la Vivienda". A second one for FONVI (prepared in association with the local consulting firm of Nogales, Gottret & Cariaga): "Reestructuración y Fortalecimiento del Fondo Nacional de Vivienda". And a last one, for CACEN (and the housing finance community at large): "Bolivia - Capital Markets Study". Under the long-term assistance, a summary report has been prepared for CACEN and the Bolivian Savings and Loan System wrapping-up and updating (to the latest GOB initiatives) the various recommendations made during the duration of this assistance. The Urban Affairs Minister sponsored the issuance of two supreme decrees substantially affecting FONVI and the S&L System. While not disagreeing with the need to improve housing finance sector legislation, USAID did find some substantial objections to the proposed decrees. These were discussed with the Minister. As a result, the "system restructuring" decree has been issued in a somewhat revised form (still not fully satisfactory to USAID) and the "foreign debt forgiveness"

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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decree, although approved by CONEPLAN, has now been put on hold pending a solution satisfactory to all concerned (as expressed by the Minister). CACEN and the S&L System have spent the last several months consumed by concerns originating in the aforementioned decrees and in lobbying against them. They will probably go to court contesting the validity of the supreme decree which abrogates parts of their basic DL 07585. None the less, USAID feels that (as long as the foreign debt forgiveness decree is not promulgated in its present form) the S&L System and CACEN can not only survive but even thrive under present circumstances. To this end, it is now up to them to more fully implement the recommendations of USAID's long and short-term assistance.

D. Problems and Delays

It is unfortunate that more progress was not attained in strengthening the housing finance system in Bolivia. In the last two years of the project, numerous exogeneous factors distracted the system's attention. Among them were controversies over how the foreign debt should be handled, fights between CACEN and the two La Paz Mutualls, and the emergence of a Supreme Decree led by the Minister of Housing and Urban Development to transform FONVI into a second story housing bank. The original draft of this Supreme Decree included language to the effect that CACEN would cease to exist. It is little wonder that CACEN spent so much time lobbying for its survival instead of focusing on strengthening the weak mutualls. This will be the last SAR for this project.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. Presentation of final reports to the GOB. 2. Project close-out: - A Project Assistance Completion Report. - Contract close-outs.

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Rating: B

I. Background Data

Project Title: Market Town Capital Formation
 Project Number: 511-0573
 Date of Authorization: original 07/23/86 amended 11/03/89
 Date of Obligation: original 07/23/86 amended 07/31/90
 PACD: original 07/22/91 amended 07/22/93
 Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Planning and Coordination(MPC)/Project Coordination Unit (PCU); Financial Credit Units (FCU) of the Departmental Development Corporations (DDC); Intermediate Credit Institutions (ICIs)
 Major Contractors: Development Associates, Inc.
 AID Project Managers: Richard P. Rosenberg
 AID Project Coordinator: Miguel Hoyos
 Status of CPs/Covenants: All CPs have been met.
 Date of Last Evaluation: 08/01/90 Next Evaluation:
 Date of Last Audit: 09/01/90 Next Audit: 01/05/93

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 1	Contracted: 1	Completed: 1
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II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	Original:	\$18,500		
	DA Grant	\$3,500	DA Grant	\$2,997
	DA Loan	\$15,000	DA Loan	\$-2,997
Amount Obligated:	Original:	\$18,500		
	DA Grant	\$3,500	DA Grant	\$2,997
	DA Loan	\$15,000	DA Loan	\$-2,997

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$86
	Cumulative:	\$18,500
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$255
	Period - Actual:	\$229
	Period - Next:	\$26
	Cumulative:	\$18,474

Pipeline: \$26

Counterpart Contribution:	Planned LOP:	\$6,900
	Period - Projected:	\$677
	Period - Actual:	\$677
	Period - Next:	\$0
	Cumulative:	\$6,900
	% of planned LOP:	100%

% LOP Elapsed:	88%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	100%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	100%



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III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

The Project goal is to achieve a higher standard of living, through increased employment and production in Bolivia's rural and semi-urban areas, in accordance with the Mission strategic objective to increase non-coca trade and investment.

IV. Project Purpose

The Project Purpose is to increase the level of productive private sector investment in Bolivia's rural and semi-urban areas.

V. Project Description

The Project provides loan and grant funds to: a) further develop a decentralized investment financing system, b) support domestic investment promotion activities, and c) improve the capabilities of the institutions involved in the Project.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% LOP
1. Non-traditional exports sales attributable to USAID assistance (\$000)	60,000	10,000	53,065	7,000	6,000	48,635	81
2. Number of permanent male jobs created by firms/individuals receiving USAID supported services	3,640	318	3,899	346	384	4,001	110
3. Number of permanent Female jobs created by firms/individuals receiving USAID supported services.	1,560	137	1,672	148	96	1,647	106

B. Major Outputs	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% LOP
1. Productive private sector loans approved (Thousands)	21,500	1,800	23,300	1,500	3,500	25,200	117
2. A self-sufficient system of financing and promoting investments	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. FCUs with an improved capability to promote investments	8	0	8	0	0	8	100
4. Training	M 700 F 300	155 25	735 255	45 5	144 18	796 243	114 81

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The MTCF Project has financed 40 subprojects for a total of \$3.5 million during this reporting period. Thus, as of September 31, 1992, 419 subprojects were financed for a total of \$25.2 million. The relevant socio-economic impacts of this activity are 5,648 new direct jobs created

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and \$6 million of foreign exchange generated per year attributable to USAID assistance.

Six short-term courses were carried out in the areas of control and monitoring of projects, production of beans, export promotion and 162 people (144 men and 18 women) attended these events. The "Fundación para la Producción " (FUNDA-PRO), recently established under the institutionalization process, obtained its "personalidad jurídica" and it will start official activities in November.

An Amendment to the Project Agreement was approved to ratify the decision to institutionalize the MTCF Project, authorize the MTCF/Project Coordination Unit to sign the respective contracts to transfer the Departmental Development Corporations and MTCF portfolios to FUNDA- PRO and extend the PACD to allow an orderly completion of the institutionalization process. As a result, one contract was already signed authorizing the transfer of the MTCF portfolio. The feasibility study of the bank is ready to be submitted to the Superintendency of Banks. The Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF) and the Fundación para la Educación Superior (FES) from Colombia have agreed to be minority shareholders of the bank.

D. Problems and Delays

It is very likely that some Regional Development Corporations (namely Cochabamba and Santa Cruz) will opposed the transfer of the DDC portfolio, because they claim the ownership of the funds..

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

ACTION.....	TARGET DATE
1. Start FUNDA-PRO Activities.....	Nov. 1992
2. Implement GOB/FUNDA-PRO loan contracts to transfer the DDC and MTCF portfolios.....	Dec. 1992
3. Funding of new loans totalling \$1.5 million.....	March 1993

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Rating: 3

I. Background Data

Project Title: Industrial Transition Project
 Project Number: S11-0577
 Date of Authorization: original 06/24/87
 Date of Obligation: original 06/24/87 amended 06/09/92
 PACO: original 09/30/91 amended 09/30/93
 Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Planning and Coordination
 Major Contractors: Price Waterhouse
 AID Project Managers: Richard P. Rosenberg
 AID Project Coordinator: Julio Patiño
 Status of CPs/Covenants: CPs and covenants met.
 Date of Last Evaluation: none Next Evaluation: 11/01/92
 Date of Last Audit: 10/01/89 Next Audit: 08/01/93

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 1	Contracted: 0	Completed: 0
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II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$10,000
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	\$1,369

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$1,620
	Cumulative:	\$2,321
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$1,000
	Period - Actual:	\$988
	Period - Next:	\$1,100
	Cumulative:	\$3,093

Pipeline:	\$2,676
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Counterpart

Contribution:	Planned LOP:	\$2,351
	Period - Projected:	\$158
	Period - Actual:	\$158
	Period - Next:	\$2,000
	Cumulative:	\$351
	% of planned LOP:	15%

% LOP Elapsed:	84%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	19%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	190%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	35%

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

The project goal is to promote Bolivia's economic recovery and growth through a more rational

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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and efficient allocation of resources in accordance with the Mission strategic objective to increase non-coca trade and investment.

IV. Project Purpose

The purpose of the Industrial Transition Project (INTRA) is to increase the role of the Bolivian private sector in the country's economy through its enhanced participation and investment in productive enterprises.

V. Project Description

The project supports the GOB efforts in privatization through technical assistance in the areas of management, valuation of assets, sales negotiations, and public relations. The focus of the efforts under this project will be the transfer of the state-owned enterprises (SOE's) owned by the Regional Development Corporations (RDC's). Furthermore, the Mission is also supporting the GOB plan to reform the Social Security System. This latter reform is expected to bring pension benefits up to a level comensurate to payments made into the system, and periodically indexed for inflation. In addition it will generate hundreds of millions of dollars worth of long-term investment funding in Bolivian capital markets.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS

	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	LOP %
1. Passage of Pension Reform Law	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
2. Passage of a Privatization Law	1	1	1	0	1	1	100

The Privatization Law (#1330) was approved by Congress on 4-24-92. In principle, it allows for the sale of not only those assets held by the Regional Development Corporations (RDC's), but other GOB assets as well.

B. Major Outputs

	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	LOP %
1. GOB privatization action plan established.	1	0	1	0	0	1	100
2. Legal framework for privatization of SOE's clarified and used as a basis for privatization actions.	1	0	1	0	1	1	100
3. Privatization plans developed for Regional Development Corporations.	5	5	5	0	9	9	180
4. SOE's Privatized	10	5	5	10	6	6	60
5. Public education campaign carried out	1	1	1	0	1	1	100

As the legal authority to proceed with the divestiture of GOB assets was approved earlier this year (4/92), the government has pursued an aggressive schedule to privatize RDC held assets. To date this has produced the sale of 6 enterprises, with another 6 anticipated to be sold before year end. The IDB is currently in the process of supporting valuations that should bring to point of sale another 21 enterprises. In addition to RDC assets, the Ministry of Planning has

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assumed the responsibility of selling companies formerly held by the Bolivian Armed Forces Development Corporation, as well as Hotels that were formerly run by the country's prefectures.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

For this reporting period 2 notable aspects deserve special attention.

The first is the passage of the long-awaited Privatization Law, along with the sale to date of 6 former RDC enterprises. Although these first transactions will not significantly reduce the GOB's public sector deficit, nevertheless it should give the GOB's privatization unit the experience it will need when larger assets come up for sale (i.e. the National Electricity Company, and the Railroads.)

Regarding the GOB's initiative on Pension Reform, although significant progress has been made in preparing draft legislation, and technical studies designed to support the new law, recent meetings with Ministry of Finance officials now appear to indicate that further progress on this effort will wait until after the 1993 elections. Apparently, due to political pressures and the continued belief that this process will bring more problems for the election campaign than the ruling party is willing to assume, Ministry of Finance officials have asked that the Mission re-evaluate the current level of effort supporting the project at this time. At this request, the TI office (in coordination with the World Bank) is reviewing actions pending, and by the end of October will have identified what elements of work should be completed, and which placed on hold until after the elections. In the interim, at the suggestion of the Ministry of Finance, the Mission may continue with a low profile lobbying effort with key opposition party leaders. This is in the hope that after the elections, better informed party leaders will re-activate this reform with a real sense of urgency.

D. Problems and Delays

Although significant delays have plagued this project in the past, the GoB now appears to be pursuing an aggressive privatization program aimed at selling or liquidating most RDC held assets, as well as others formerly held by the Bolivian Armed Forces, and Prefectures. All these activities are directed at breaking ground for other more complicated transactions that will ensue, probably after the upcoming general elections, i.e. the sale of so-called strategic enterprises.

As a result of meetings held with Ministry of Finance officials, the outlook for passage of a Pension Reform Law now appears unlikely.

As was the case with the Privatization Law, a timid approach to this issue has forced the approval of this initiative up against an electoral process which will begin in early 1993. This reality has created political pressure to not address what in many circles is still considered a political liability, rather than an election banner. The Mission had anticipated that a clearer definition of the GOB's intention to pursue this effort before the elections, would come as a result of the Consultative Group meetings to be held in Paris in late October. It now appears that presentations on this subject may be limited to seeking IMF approval of the macroeconomic projections, and very general donor approval.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

As the GOB is heading into a new election period, there is renewed concern for the continued support of upcoming privatization activities. Electoral periods have historically created a poor environment for significant government activities and initiatives. Nevertheless, the Mission is hopeful that privatization actions will continue through this period.

As the likelihood of the passage of the Pension Reform Law is now remote, the Mission will proceed to evaluate and identify critical tasks and studies that should be completed before phasing down the current level of activities. Preliminary conversations with Ministry of Finance

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officials point to re-directing (in the short run) the PR campaign, such that this effort will now be focused at identifying key opposition party members, and asking them to review and comment on the project as it stands today. The aim of this venture would be to educate those individuals (and their political parties) on the key aspects of the reform in the hopes that regardless of the outcome of the 1993 elections, this reform will no longer be seen as a "foreign" party or partisan concept, but rather the product of a broad political consensus.

Furthermore, the Mission will begin to identify new project initiatives (in coordination with Ministry of Planning officials) given the upcoming PACD and the likelihood that this will be extended. Other activities will also include the performance of a mid-term project evaluation, the terms of reference of which have been prepared and are awaiting input from Ministry of Planning officials.

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Rating: B

I. Background Data

Project Title: Industrial Transition Project
 Project Number: 511-0577
 Date of Authorization: original 06/24/87
 Date of Obligation: original 06/24/87 amended 06/09/92
 PACD: original 09/30/91 amended 09/30/93
 Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Planning and Coordination
 Major Contractors: Price Waterhouse
 AID Project Managers: Richard P. Rosenberg
 AID Project Coordinator: Julio Patiño
 Status of CPs/Covenants: CPs and covenants met.
 Date of Last Evaluation: none Next Evaluation: 11/01/92
 Date of Last Audit: 10/01/89 Next Audit: 08/01/93

Yearly Non-Federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 1 Contracted: 0 Completed: 0

II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized: DA Grant: original \$10,000
 Amount Obligated: DA Grant: original \$1,869

Amount Committed: Period: \$1,620
 Cumulative: \$5,221
 Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected: \$1,000
 Period - Actual: \$988
 Period - Next: \$1,100
 Cumulative: \$3,093

Pipeline: \$2,676

Counterpart Contribution:
 Planned LOP: \$2,351
 Period - Projected: \$158
 Period - Actual: \$158
 Period - Next: \$2,000
 Cumulative: \$351
 % of planned LOP: 15%

% LOP Elapsed: 84%
 % of Total Auth. Oblig. 19%
 % of Total Oblig. Exp. 190%
 % of Total Auth. Exp. 35%

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

The project goal is to promote Bolivia's economic recovery and growth through a more rational

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Rating: B

I. Background Data

Project Title: Management Training
 Project Number: 511-0530
 Date of Authorization: original 08/30/85 amended 04/25/90
 Date of Obligation: original 08/30/85 amended 09/29/92
 PACD: original 08/30/89 amended 07/31/95
 Implementing Agencies: Instituto para el Desarrollo de Empresarios y Administradores (IDEA)
 Major Contractors:
 AID Project Managers: Liza Valenzuela
 AID Project Coordinator: Joy Lucke
 Status of CPs/Covenants: All CPs met.
 Date of Last Evaluation: 01/15/92 Next Evaluation:
 Date of Last Audit: 08/07/92 Next Audit: 03/31/93

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 1 Contracted: 0 Completed: 1

II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$3,000	Amended to	\$6,000
			DA Grant	\$3,000
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	\$3,000	Amended to	\$4,787
			DA Grant	\$1,179
			DA Grant	\$608

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$466
	Cumulative:	\$4,279
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$440
	Period - Actual:	\$184
	Period - Next:	\$170
	Cumulative:	\$3,986

Pipeline: \$801

Counterpart		
Contribution:	Planned LOP:	\$3,757
	Period - Projected:	\$0
	Period - Actual:	\$292
	Period - Next:	\$193
	Cumulative:	\$2,064
	% of planned LOP:	55%

% LOP Elapsed:	71%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	80%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	83%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	66%

Evaluations: In lieu of a formal evaluation, several studies were conducted: A) Management System Analysis (8/91), B) Comparative Cost Study (12/91), and C) Market Impact Evaluation (1/92). The date for the next formal evaluation will be determined later. Audit: Mission

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initiated financial audit by RIG dated 8/92 covering 01/01/89-12/31/90. Counterpart Contribution: Amendment 5 (09/29/92) revised the LOP amount of contribution to \$2,750,000. Purpose Indicators: Letter of Agreement (04/20/92) established the LOP baseline.

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

The goal of the Management Training Project is to improve the professional capabilities of Bolivian private sector managers through training geared to the needs of their enterprises in accordance with the Mission strategic objective to increase non-coca trade and investment. It is USAID's belief that the further development of human resources within the Bolivian private sector is critical to increasing the productivity of the economy.

IV. Project Purpose

The purpose of this project is to support the development of an independent management training institute which will provide intensive short-term management courses to Bolivian businessmen and women. The longer-term purpose of the project is to make IDEA a self-sustaining center of educational excellence for the modernization of the Bolivian private sector.

V. Project Description

The project provides funds for the creation and operation of the Instituto para el Desarrollo de Empresarios y Administradores (IDEA) in three cities of Bolivia. IDEA provides managerial and financial short-term education to a wide range of business personnel, including administrative staff, supervisors, executives and micro-entrepreneurs. It also provides tailored in-house training programs for private companies and the public sector.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS	Planned			Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum. LOP %
1. Cost Recovery (Financial Sustainability)*	.65	.53		.57	.61	94%
2. Overhead Rate (Program Efficiency)*	1.95	2.51		2.34	1.38	77%
3. Deposits to Trust Fund**	1,093,000	185,000	941,000	110,464	94,135	431,135 39

* Cost recovery is the ratio between Fee Income and Total Costs. The Overhead ratio refers to IDEA's indirect costs over its course costs. The overhead ratio achieved during this period does not reflect several expenses which will appear in the next period. The overhead ratio for CY1992 will be closer to 2.51. ** The Trust Fund is derived from deposits made by IDEA's income from training, and contributions from the GOB and the private sector.

B. Major Outputs	Planned			Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum. LOP %
1. Number of Activities	1,750	150		155	204	919 53
2. Number of Participants	M 24,636	2,133		1,859	3,472	14,788 60
	F 12,134	1,067		797	1,558	7,134 59
3. Participant Training Hours	M 448,900	30,000		37,343	60,374	229,472 51
	F 221,100	15,000		16,005	27,094	109,075 49

By the next SAR, planned outputs by period will be determined and will be reflected in the

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cummulative column.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

During this period IDEA has cut its overhead rate by centralizing the accounting systems, reducing travel expenses and personnel levels. To increase revenues with overhead in mind, IDEA has offered three longer term courses. During the next period, three more new programs (lasting from one to three years) will begin. These have been designed and are in the marketing stage. IDEA is continuing to 1) increase public sector courses, 2) increase membership and improve its relationship with the Confederation of Private Bolivian Enterprises, 3) promote use of IDEA conference facilities, and 4) collaborate with organizations by designing custom "in-house" training seminars. During April, USAID/Bolivia negotiated with IDEA their revised financial plan for 1992-1995. IDEA has agreed to set financial targets for 1995 of approximately 65% cost recovery (measure of financial sustainability) and 1.95 for the overhead rate (measure of program efficiency). AID funding is conditioned upon IDEA meeting these specific targets. Prospects for financial self-sufficiency (full cost recovery) appear good.

D. Problems and Delays

1) GOB has agreed to give IDEA \$550,000 in ESF local currency to purchase office space in La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. An assessment is being completed to assist in the allocation of these resources. 2) IDEA continues to struggle with promised contributions from private sector sources (INFOCAL) to the trust fund. Agreement has been reached with INFOCAL in two of the three cities, yet negotiations with the third remains outstanding. IDEA management is actively working to resolve this issue. 3) While IDEA presented a proposal regarding its T.A. needs, further definition is necessary. Recent strategy sessions will form the basis for technical assistance decisions made during the next period.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1) AID will assist IDEA in deciding direction and most appropriate use of TA money. 2) IDEA will purchase and settle into permanent office space. 3) IDEA will work on marketing newly designed longer-term programs and creating more.

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Rating: B

I. Background Data

Project Title: Training for Development
 Project Number: 511-0584
 Date of Authorization: original 08/27/85 amended 08/13/90
 Date of Obligation: original 08/28/85 amended 06/23/92
 PACD: original 06/30/89 amended 06/30/95
 Implementing Agencies:
 Major Contractors: PIET; CID
 AID Project Managers: Stephen Smith; Beatriz O'Brien
 AID Project Coordinator: Eduardo Mendiola
 Status of CPs/Covenants: Evaluation of project completed. Return of participants - one non-returnee.
 Date of Last Evaluation: 02/01/90 Next Evaluation: 09/30/94
 Date of Last Audit: none Next Audit:

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 0 Contracted: 0 Completed: 0

II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$2,500	Amended to	\$6,500
			DA Grant	\$4,000
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	\$2,500	Amended to	\$4,769
			DA Grant	\$2,269

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$142
	Cumulative:	\$3,351
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$601
	Period - Actual:	\$360
	Period - Next:	\$332
	Cumulative:	\$2,820

Pipeline: \$1,949

Counterpart Contribution:		In Kind	L.C.
	Planned LOP:	\$3,863	216
	Period - Projected:	\$0	0
	Period - Actual:	\$100	0
	Period - Next:	\$96	0
	Cumulative:	\$887	35
	% of planned LOP:	23%	16%

% LOP Elapsed:	72%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	73%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	59%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	43%

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

The project's goal is to promote Bolivia's economic recovery and growth and to enhance the

development of a democratic system. The project provides cross-cutting support primarily to mission objectives of Trade and Investment and Strengthening Democracy.

V. Project Purpose

The purpose of the project is to expand the human resource base of U.S. and third country trained individuals who occupy policy level and leadership positions in the government and in the private sector.

VI. Project Description

The project provides training to Bolivian professionals in the areas of business administration, finance, marketing, economics, agricultural economics and public administration through three components: A) Master's degree training in the U.S. and third countries. B) Short term technical training in the U.S. C) In-country seminars.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS Returned/Trained Participants	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	LOP %
1. Long Term master's degree male	49	0	0	0	5	23	46
2. Long Term master's degree female	20	0	0	0	2	6	30
3. Short Term Technical male	130	0	0	0	8	98	75
4. Short Term Technical female	60	0	0	0	1	26	43
5. Democracy Awareness Program (Discont 1/89) male	30	0	0	0	0	30	100
6. Democracy Awareness Program (Discont 1/89) female	30	0	0	0	0	30	100
7. In country Seminar male	80	0	0	0	21	41	51
8. In country Seminar female	80	0	0	0	25	45	56

B. Major Outputs Participants in training	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	LOP %
1. Long-term master's degree (degrees begun)	M	49	8	0	9	17	34
	F	20	5	0	1	6	30
2. Short-term technical	M	130	16	1	2	2	1
	F	60	9	1	0	0	0
3. Democracy Awareness program (discontinued in January/89)	M	30	0	0	0	0	0
	F	30	0	0	0	0	0
4. In country seminar - Short Term	M	80	38	8	0	0	0
	F	80	57	7	0	0	0

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

During the reporting period, ten participants of the Master's program departed for training in U.S. and Third country universities. Seven participants returned to Bolivia with Master's Degree in Business Administration, Economics, and Public Administration. Two of these participants were promoted to high ranking positions within their institutions, now they are in charge of large offices in a private leading banking institution. Another participant holds an important position in an international institution with operations around the world. During the

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reporting period eleven professionals participated in short term technical courses in U.S. institutions. The project is utilizing the Participant Training Management System - PTMS. All project data is kept up to date for reporting and statistical purposes. One participant of the Master's program did not return after completing his training.

D. Problems and Delays

There are no problems or delays in the implementation of the project.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. Thirteen participants will be selected for the Master's Program in January 1993.

2. Two to four participants will be selected to participate in short courses, January - March 1993.

3. One seminar will be held in-country, March 1993.

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Rating: A

I. Background Data

Project Title: Export Promotion
 Project Number: 511-0585
 Date of Authorization: original 11/15/88 amended 06/27/91
 Date of Obligation: original 11/18/88 amended 07/19/91
 PACD: original 11/16/93 amended 09/30/95
 Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Planning and Coordination; National Export Promotion Institute (INPEX); Bolivian Institute for Foreign Commerce (IBCE)
 Major Contractors: CARANA Corporation
 AID Project Managers: Richard P. Rosenberg
 AID Project Coordinator: Jerry Harrison-Burns
 Status of CPs/Covenants: CPs met. Covenant in force.
 Date of Last Evaluation: none Next Evaluation: 01/31/93
 Date of Last Audit: none Next Audit: 01/31/93

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 2 Contracted: 0 Completed: 0

II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$11,500	Amended to	\$23,500
			DA Grant	\$-3,155
			ESF Grant	\$15,155
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	\$1,689	Amended to	\$13,884
			DA Grant	\$5,695
			ESF Grant	\$6,500

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$7,486
	Cumulative:	\$13,025
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$2,650
	Period - Actual:	\$2,558
	Period - Next:	\$3,675
	Cumulative:	\$7,614

Pipeline: \$6,270

Counterpart Contribution:	Planned LOP:	\$9,900
	Period - Projected:	\$700
	Period - Actual:	\$712
	Period - Next:	\$350
	Cumulative:	\$991
	% of planned LOP:	10%

% LOP Elapsed:	56%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	59%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	55%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	32%

\$2.0 million of counterpart local currency were transferred to Industrial Transition Project.

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III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

The goal of the project is to increase trade and investment in non-coca activities (the same as the Mission Strategic Objective for Trade & Investment). This project also supports the Alternative Development Strategic Objective.

IV. Project Purpose

The Project Purpose is to increase the dollar volume of non-traditional exports and related employment by Bolivian and foreign companies that receive project assistance.

V. Project Description

The project includes technical assistance to exporters, export financing and foreign investment promotion. Technical assistance is directed toward production, quality control, marketing, policy dialogue and export finance. Foreign investment promotion targets foreign companies to invest in, and export from, Bolivia.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS

	Planned			Accomplished			%
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	
1. Cumulative non-traditional exports \$(000s)	100,000	6,500	16,750	8,000	12,200	22,600	23
2. New jobs created	10,000	980	1,680	1,200	1,311	2,961	30
3. Foreign investor generated export capacity * \$(000s)	50,000	3,500	3,500	5,200	2,640	3,540	7

* Quarterly targets were modified to match a curved rather than a straight lined annual increase. Annual targets remain unchanged.

B. Major Outputs

	Planned			Accomplished			%
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	
1. Companies strengthened *	250	24	91	24	-3	91	36
2. Investor visits	220	24	42	24	22	46	21
3. Loan Portfolio \$(000s)	8,000	1,100	1,100	1,125	0	0	0
4. Free trade zone established	1	0	1	0	0	1	100
5. Export reference libraries established	3	0	3	0	0	3	100

* Several new companies became program clients and several were dropped as non-performers for a net loss of 3.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

A second evaluation of contractor reporting confirmed data on exports, revealed under-reporting on investments and over-reporting on jobs. As a result of the prior evaluation the contractor changed data collection procedures to include written confirmation sent to the client companies, and the change has resulted in more accurate and conservative data. The major contributor to over reporting on jobs was not counting job losses due to business down swings. The project has only tracked cumulative increases and the cost of following absolute numbers of jobs through business cycles exceeds any possible benefit therefrom. A discount was defined based on the

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evaluation conducted. As there has been a significant amount of investment in export capacity by Bolivian clients, the contractor has begun reporting on domestic investment. Those data have not been evaluated. With the exception of domestic investment, the following information reflects contractor data modified by the evaluation findings. The project has generated a total of \$22.6 million of new or expanded non-traditional exports, with a corresponding increase in full-time-equivalent jobs of 2,961. Of the total of \$22.6 million of exports generated, approximately \$22.0 million are directly attributable to project assistance. (1) Bolivian (domestic) investment in the same export projects reached \$23.7 million. Foreign investment is \$3.5 million. In order to capture the real impact of foreign investment, reports will measure the amount of investment irretrievably committed instead of the amount of money spent. The amount will be defined by joint venture agreements, investment plans based on actual land purchased or a similar firm commitment. Actual investment will also be tracked and compared to committed investment. Domestic investment will continue to be actual money spent. New non-traditional exports include ornamental fish to the U.S., Germany and Japan; organic quinoa to California, and disposable diapers to Peru. Additional foreign investors include a Portuguese computer firm, a Peruvian/U.S. T-shirt manufacturer and a Spanish manufacturer of shoes. USAID signed a Cooperative Agreement with the newly established development foundation, FUNDA-PRO, to manage the credit component of the Project. FUNDA-PRO will accept a donation of up to \$6.0 million, and loan those funds in turn to the Latin American Agribusiness Development Corporation (LAAD). LAAD will provide credit for agribusiness export projects that fall short of commercial bank lending criteria. A Gray Amendment competition resulted in a continuation technical assistance contract with CARANA Corporation through August of 1995. Funding was resumed in support of the Cooperative Agreement with IBCE and, given present GOB increased support for INPEX, their funding will probably resume next period. Local currency counterpart funds continue to support the Ministry of Exports and Economic Competitiveness (MECE, previously MICT) with procedures for duty-free temporary importation for re-export; "one-window" simplified export procedures; research in preparation for GATT negotiations; and intellectual property rights. A PL 480 sponsored proposal to extend technical assistance to producers to link them to successful export operations has been accepted by USAID. The program should start by December. The Ministry of Foreign Relations has submitted a proposal to increase the effectiveness of Bolivian commercial attachés in the promotion of exports and foreign investment. The proposal involves cooperation among the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Exports, INPEX and BOLINVEST. USAID intends to support a modified version of the proposal through the use of local currency counterpart funds. The USAID/Controller began a financial and administrative assessment of the contractor that is still in process. Recipient contracted audits have been postponed to the first quarter of CY 1993 and a project evaluation is still planned for the same quarter.

(1) The amount "attributable" to project assistance is gross exports discounted by the probability that the exports may have happened anyway, without project assistance.

D. Problems and Delays

By selecting FUNDA-PRO as the agent to manage the LAAD credit program, timing was delayed until FUNDA-PRO acquired its legal identity in August. LAAD intends to sign a loan agreement with FUNDA-PRO by November and disbursement should start by December.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. FUNDA-PRO will disburse funds to LAAD to extend credit to Bolivian export oriented agribusinesses that fall short of commercial bank lending criteria.
2. A program directed specifically to small producers will provide technical assistance to link them to successful export operations.
3. A communication network will be established among a limited number of Bolivian Embassies and

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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Consulates in support of export and foreign investment promotion.

4. The USAID Controller will finish its assessment of contractor financial/administrative controls and procedures.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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Rating: PRODEM: A FENACRE: B FEBOPI: B

Background Data

Project Title: Micro and Small Enterprise Development
 Project Number: 511-0596
 Date of Authorization: original 08/15/88
 Date of Obligation: original 08/31/88
 PACD: original 08/15/93
 Implementing Agencies: Foundation for the Promotion and Growth of Micro Enterprises (PRODEM);
 National Federation of Savings and Loan Cooperatives (FENACRE);
 Bolivian Federation of Small Industry (FEPOBI)
 Major Contractors: World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU); Acción International (AITEC)
 AID Project Managers: Liza Valenzuela
 AID Project Coordinator: Ernesto Garcia
 Status of CPs/Covenants: PRODEM & FEBOPI have complied with the CPs. FENACRE complied with CP
 for equipment, training and credit and agreement for counterpart funds
 is under negotiation.
 Date of Last Evaluation: 06/30/92 Next Evaluation: 08/15/93
 Date of Last Audit: none Next Audit: 01/31/93

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 3 Contracted: 0 Completed: 0

II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized: DA Grant: original \$10,000
 Amount Obligated: DA Grant: original \$8,999
 Amount Committed: Period: \$1,075
 Cumulative: \$7,994
 Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected: \$1,489
 Period - Actual: \$774
 Period - Next: \$800
 Cumulative: \$4,253
 Pipeline: \$4,746

Counterpart

Contribution: Planned LOP: \$7,075
 Period - Projected: \$1,000
 Period - Actual: \$1,000
 Period - Next: \$600
 Cumulative: \$4,104
 % of planned LOP: 58%

% LOP Elapsed: 82%
 % of Total Auth. Oblig. 90%
 % of Total Oblig. Exp. 47%
 % of Total Auth. Exp. 43%

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

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The goal of the project is to transform the Bolivian economy through increased employment, income, investment and productivity in non-coca activities in accordance with the Mission strategic objective.

IV. Project Purpose

The purpose of the project is to stimulate the growth and development of the small-scale enterprise sector. The project will achieve this purpose through focusing on institutional development of three local organizations that support this sector.

V. Project Description

The project provides credit, training, technical assistance, and policy formulation assistance to FENACRE and its constituent credit unions; PRODEM; and FEBOPI and its constituent affiliates, Departmental Small Industry Associations (ADEPIs). Project components include: 1) Institutional Strengthening: Acción Internacional/AITEC provides technical assistance to PRODEM. WOCU provides technical assistance to FENACRE and FEBOPI. 2) Credit: USAID/Bolivia will donate approximately \$1,800,000 to PRODEM and \$4,200,000 to FENACRE/Credit Unions to capitalize credit funds for micro and small enterprises. Credit resources for PRODEM provide loans primarily to production-oriented, micro enterprises. Credit is also made available to small producers through FENACRE and its affiliated credit unions. 3) Policy Research: This component includes research concerning micro and small-scale enterprise sector issues, impediments to sector growth, and training needs. FEBOPI implements this component.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS	Planned			Accomplished			%
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	
1. Employment created: PRODEM-BancoSol (50% of Loan portfolio outstanding/\$1,000 - 25% of loan portfolio outstanding/\$1,000 BancoSol)	1,525	500	500	450	417	1,130	74
2. Number of paying affiliates in FEBOPI *	3,000	100	1,916	20	-409	680	23
3. Number of active Male borrowers in PRODEM (USAID & DIFAD funds only) and BancoSol (50%)	1,750	0	0	700	3,137	5,265	301
4. Number of active Female borrowers in PRODEM (USAID & DIFAD funds only) and BancoSol (50%)	3,250	0	3,350	1,300	5,825	9,779	301

FENACRE targets are being revised in the course of the ongoing project redesign. The new targets, and performance against them, will appear in the next SAR.

* On March 30, 1992 FEBOPI had 1,089 paying affiliates. According to FEBOPI, the number has decreased to 680 given that fees were increased by 60%. The actual dollar amount received, however, has remained constant.

B. Major Outputs	Planned			Accomplished		
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	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum. LOP	
1. PRODEM loan portfolio outstanding (active USAID funds) BancoSol (50%)	2,450,000	100,000	500,000	300,000	3,057,993	4,485,578	193
2. FENACRE loan portfolio outstanding (active USAID funds)	5,400,000	100,000	200,000	500,000	100,000	200,000	4
3. FEBOPI: Number of Training courses	420	30	248	30	56	299	71
4. FEBOPI: Number of Policy studies	6	2	5	1	2	4	67

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

BancoSol, the pioneering outgrowth of our assistance to PRODEM, is developing well: its portfolio has already grown to about 28,000 active loan clients, and it is having no difficulty in attracting resources to expand its operations. Other microcredit organizations all over the hemisphere are looking at the BancoSol experience. PRODEM itself, while transferring its mature microcredit offices to BancoSol, continues to experiment aggressively with expansion of their basic microcredit credit model -- e.g. moving into longer-term capital finance, and rural finance.

The credit union component of the project has remained largely undisbursed, due to the weakness of FENACRE and its member credit unions. However, recent progress is very encouraging. The project team won a surprising policy dialogue victory, in convincing the credit unions themselves to come out with public support for a legal reform which would subject them to independent supervision by the Banking Superintendent. (We are convinced that such supervision is essential to the long-term soundness of the system.) Project personnel, working with the Banking Superintendent, drafted the credit union section of the new banking law, whose passage in the next few months appears likely. Taking advantage of these developments, we are amending the project, positioning it to help credit unions achieve compliance with the standards the Superintendency will impose. Selected credit unions who are complying with a rigorous multi-year internal reform program will have access to technical assistance as well as capital support from a "stabilization fund". The new structure is modeled on a very successful USAID/Guatemala program. If this effort is successful, its impact on micro-clients of credit unions will be much greater than was envisioned in the original project design. Implementation of this component (only) will require an extension of the PACD.

FEBOPI has scored some notable successes in terms of services for, and representation of, its membership. However, it has not made the progress we hoped for in terms of its financial sustainability. When the funds programmed for FEBOPI under this project run out in mid-1993, we do not anticipate continuing support. We are providing technical assistance to FEBOPI to develop a longer-term business plan, and it appears likely that another donor agency will step in to support FEBOPI when we withdraw.

D. Problems and Delays

As mentioned above, FEBOPI's prospects for financial independence still appear distant.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. FEBOPI, PRODEM, and FENACRE will be audited. 2. The credit union stabilization program will be approved; implementation will begin. 3. Technical assistance will be provided to the Bank Superintendency to establish a credit union supervision system.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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Rating: B

I. Background Data

Project Title: Strengthening Financial Markets
Project Number: 511-0598
Date of Authorization: original 12/01/87 amended 06/23/89
Date of Obligation: original 05/13/88
PACD: original 05/31/91 amended 09/30/94
Implementing Agencies: Bolivian Securities Exchange (BBV); National Securities Commission (CNV); Association of Banks & Financial Institutions of Bolivia (ASOBAN); National Chamber of Industry (CNI); Confederation of Private Entrepreneurs of Bolivia (CEPB); Federation of Private Entrepreneurs of Cochabamba (FED/CBBA); Federation of Private Entrepreneurs of Chuquisaca (FED/CHUQ); Association of Bolivian Institutions on Urban Affairs (ASOBUR); Chamber of Industry and Commerce of Santa Cruz (CIC/SCZ)

Major Contractors: Nathan Associates, Inc. (NAI)
AID Project Managers: Richard P. Rosenberg
AID Project Coordinator: Gibbs Macdaniel
Status of CPs/Covenants:
Date of Last Evaluation: 08/31/91 Next Evaluation: 08/01/93
Date of Last Audit: none Next Audit: 03/15/93

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 1	Contracted: 0	Completed: 0
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II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$6,200
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	\$6,200
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$456
	Cumulative:	\$5,633
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$574
	Period - Actual:	\$736
	Period - Next:	\$442
	Cumulative:	\$5,033
Pipeline:		\$1,167
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned LOP:	\$4,222
	Period - Projected:	\$500
	Period - Actual:	\$565
	Period - Next:	\$750
	Cumulative:	\$2,707
	% of planned LOP:	64%
% LOP Elapsed:		69%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		81%
% of Total Auth. Exp.		81%

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A Non-federal Audit of Recipient has been planned for PROCAF.

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

The project goal is to improve the contribution of the private sector to Bolivia's development. Given the vital role that the private sector must play in contributing to the trade and investment needs of Bolivia and the growth of jobs, it is essential that efficient financial markets facilitate this development and growth to the maximum extent possible. The project supports the Mission's "increase non-coca trade" objective.

IV. Project Purpose

To improve the effectiveness of Bolivia's private sector institutions, especially the financial institutions, and to increase private sector participation in private sector policy formulation

V. Project Description

The project provides technical assistance to Bolivian private sector institutions in the following areas: a) development of a financial training program (PROCAF) to train the staff of financial institutions; b) improvement and expansion of the services provided by ASOBAN to its members; c) development of a securities market; d) analysis and reform of private sector policy issues by public and private sector leaders; and e) strengthening the ability of selected private sector associations to provide services to their members.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS

	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	LOP %
1. P/S Assoc's Strengthened	7	0	7	0	0	7	100
2. CNV & BBV operational	2	0	2	0	0	2	100
3. PROCAF Operational	1	0	1	0	0	1	100
4. CEPS Economic Analysis unit functional	1	0	1	0	0	1	100

B. Major Outputs

	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	LOP %
1. Number of Securities issued and traded - Bank	10	3	12	0	8	15	150
2. Number of Securities issued and traded - Non-Bank	6	1	6	0	4	6	100
3. Total amount issued (not inc. BCB C/D's) - Bank(000s)	10,000	1,500	11,500	0	12,600	21,600	216
4. Total amount issued (not inc. BCB C/Ds) - Non-Bank	5,000	1,000	6,000	0	2,800	5,800	116
5. Total amount traded: BCB C/Ds(000,000s)	1,000	175	920	0	102	1,079	108
6. Total amount traded: Other securities(000s)	15,000	2,000	14,400	0	12,600	21,512	143
7. PROCAF Training (person/hours)	38,319	12,000	35,630	12,000	11,175	30,164	79

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8. CEPB Seminars Held	12	0	12	0	2	12	100
9. Policy Topics Researched	13	1	16	0	2	15	115
10. New Policies Implemented	3	1	6	0	1	2	67

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. STRENGTHENING PRIVATE SECTOR INSTITUTIONS

a) During the 6 month period PROCAF gave 11 financial courses, with 443 persons attending for a total of 11,175 person/hours. Participants have been 29% women. Since inception of the PROCAF program under the ASOBAN Cooperative Agreement, gross tuition income for the January-September 1992 period reached \$94,356., or 2.7% under budgeted target of \$97,000. For the same 9 month period, tuition income, net of IVA and other taxes (15%), has covered 64% of total costs (fixed and variable course costs). Net tuition income is covering course costs by a margin of 72%. The 1993 academic plan has been finalized and will be presented to ASOBAN's Board in October 1992 for approval, and more importantly, a commitment from ASOBAN's member banks to support PROCAF's 1993 activities with a line item budgeted amount. This objective, if successful, will be a major step toward PROCAF self-sufficiency in the future.

b) During the period 4 commercial banks received Securities Commission approval to float a total of \$13,300,000 in mandatorily convertible debentures, of which \$4,000,000 remained to be issued at 9/30/92. Additionally, 4 commercial firms were given approval to issue short-term debt of \$5,580,000, of which \$2,780,000 is scheduled to be issued after 9/30/92. Moreover, 3 commercial firms and 2 banks are preparing short to medium-term debt issues totalling \$15,000,000; strong market acceptance is anticipated. We are beginning to see a marked increase in the supply of investment instruments, the previous shortage of which had been an impediment to growth of local capital markets. All major outputs and indicators in the area of financial markets development have been substantially exceeded. Given this sixth semester surge in non-Central Bank paper, it is gratifying to report that the Bolsa Boliviana de Valores has a small operating profit (without DIFEM funds) through the first 7 months of 1992.

c) Project T/A to ASOBAN member banks on a 50-50 shared cost basis has been well received, with 8 out of 15 local commercial banks receiving 6.2 person/months of short-term consultancy.

2. STRENGTHENING PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION IN POLICY REFORM

Project resources channeled through the CEPB have met targeted objectives, with the exception of "New Policies Implemented". Only 2 new pieces of legislation have been passed during the LOP for which we can claim "attributability", i.e., Foreign Investment Law and Privatization Law. We have had extensive involvement in the drafting of the Banking and Securities laws, and moderate to low "attributability" in new laws on Pension Reform and Insurance. CEPB's new "Economic Analysis and Congressional Lobbying Unit" (UASPA) is fully functional and located in separate offices. It has been successful in disseminating a coherent and convincing voice for private sector issues through its bulletin, "UASPA INFORMA". Project T/A financed research on the National Job Training Fund and Constitutional Reform. 3) The T/A contract with Nathan Associates Inc. will terminate on 11/30/92, and the Nathan local office will close as of 10/30/92. Consequently, except for PROCAF, there will be no further tracking of project indicators/outputs.

D. Problems and Delays

In spite of a modest operating profit thus far in the Securities Exchange, the institution is still weak financially. However, its prospects appear more optimistic given the recent surge in market activity and the longer-term prospect of public trading of mortgage-backed securities.

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While the Ministry of Finance has given written assurances that they will totally support the financial needs of the Securities Commission starting 1/1/93, they have honored their contractual obligations under this Project only 62%, i.e., payments to the CNV of \$210,973. vs. \$340,000. LOP commitment.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. Review Business Plan for PROCAF self-sustainability and decide whether to continue funding.

Target Date: November 30, 1992

2. Close-out of Nathan Institutional Contract.

Target Date: October 30, 1992

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C. FAMILY HEALTH

1. 511-0563 Reproductive Health Services
2. 511-0594 Community and Child Health
3. 511-0607 Self Financing Primary Health Care II
4. 511-0608 AIDS/STDS Prevention and Control
5. 511-0613 CARE Community Development
6. 511-0619 Interactive Radio Learning
7. 511-0620 Child Survival PVO Network II
8. 511-0624 Displaced Children (Peace Corps Grant)

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Rating: A

I. Background Data

Project Title: Reproductive Health Services
 Project Number: S11-0568
 Date of Authorization: original 06/27/90
 Date of Obligation: original 07/31/90 amended 05/15/92
 PACD: original 09/30/95
 Implementing Agencies: M.P.S.S.P. (Ministry of Health); Caja Nacional de Salud (Social Security); Unidad de Política Social y de Población
 Major Contractors: Pathfinder International; MotherCare/JSI; Johns Hopkins/PCS; JHPIEGO; MSH/FPMO; Population Council; Futures Group (SOMARC, RAPID IV, OPTIONS II); Development Associates
 AID Project Managers: Sigrid Anderson
 AID Project Coordinator: Elba Mercado; Jennifer Macias
 AID Project Advisor: John Skibiak; Bill Bower; Sandra Wilcox; Alfredo Ariñez; Liza Howard-Grabman; Luis Beltran
 Status of CPs/Covenants: All have been met. Covenants: FAA 104(f) and PD3 listed in PGA.
 Date of Last Evaluation: 09/15/92 Next Evaluation: 09/20/94
 Date of Last Audit: none Next Audit: 09/15/93

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 3 Contracted: 0 Completed: 0

II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$9,300		
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	\$2,275	Amended to	\$8,155
			DA Grant	\$5,880

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$3,833
	Cumulative:	\$6,541
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$1,189
	Period - Actual:	\$839
	Period - Next:	\$1,000
	Cumulative:	\$2,732

Pipeline: \$5,423

Counterpart Contribution:	Planned LOP:	\$1,397
	Period - Projected:	\$360
	Period - Actual:	\$262
	Period - Next:	\$0
	Cumulative:	\$391
	% of planned LOP:	28%

% LOP Elapsed:	42%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	88%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	33%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	29%

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 01, 1992 - September 30, 1992

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

The project goal is the same as the Family Health Strategic Objective which is to improve family health throughout Bolivia.

IV. Project Purpose

To increase access and quality of reproductive health services in Bolivia.

V. Project Description

The five-year \$9.3 million program supports reproductive health services of the GOB, NGOs, and social marketing. \$1.9 million were obligated in the PGA for GOB. Remaining funds for NGOs and social marketing will be obligated by buy-ins and add-ons to existing AID/W central CAs and contracts. These organizations will provide family planning services, information and education about reproductive health, and training, research, and policy development.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS	Planned			Accomplished			%
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	
1. Increase modern contraceptive prevalence from 12% to 17%	17	0	12	0	0	12	71
2. Increase number of active users: Total FP acceptors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Increase number of active users: Modern FP acceptors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Proportion of babies fully breastfed not decline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

INDICATORS NOTES:

1. Too early, DHS planned for 1993.
- 2/3. First two quarterly reports received: 16,061 new acceptors of modern FP methods, Jan-July, 1992.
4. Too early, DHS planned for 1993.

B. Major Outputs	Planned			Accomplished			%
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	
1. No. of facilities providing RHS in project areas: MOH	12	6	12	6	0	8	67
2. No. of facilities providing RHS in project areas: CNS	15	3	8	5	2	4	27
3. No. of facilities providing RHS in project areas: NGO	155	106	212	23	0	112	72
4. No. of RHS patients seen by: MOH	167,000	0	20,000	40,000	6,000	24,000	14
5. No. of RHS patients seen by: CNS	127,000	0	0	1,000	150	1,100	1

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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6. No. of RHS patients seen by: NGO	124,000	0	31,480	15,630	11,000	51,396	41
7. SOMARC - Number of Contraceptive Pills sold	222,000	0	0	0	83,380	249,380	113
8. SOMARC - Number of Condoms sold	342,000	0	0	0	547,875	743,071	217

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. The first reproductive health logistics management workshop with about 30 participants was successfully conducted in July 1992. Other major workshops planned for this period were also completed. They included an interpersonal communication workshop (April 1992) and a National Training of Trainers Workshop (April 1992).
2. JSI/MotherCare, JHU/PCS, and the Pathfinder Fund assigned Representatives to Bolivia in order to better implement project activities; related to provision of quality services and communications.
3. In the information, education, and communication (IEC) component, the SOMARC/PROSALUD Project launched ten TV spots on reproductive health, including STDs and AIDs in the three major cities (May-June 1992), and in August 1992 JSI/MotherCare in Cochabamba launched a continuing IEC reproductive health campaign in print, radio, and TV, beginning with prenatal care and breastfeeding.
4. In July 1992, the Caja Nacional de Salud (CNS) initiated reproductive health services in Cochabamba and Santa Cruz.
5. A four-person team completed the mid-term evaluation of the Reproductive Health Services Project in September 1992. This evaluation report will be used to analyze and to amend the existing project. Two key preliminary recommendations were to increase the LOP to 1997 and increase funds by \$7.2 million.

D. Problems and Delays

1. The 1992 Census results have forced baseline data changes in project population projections.
2. Continue to experience implementation delays in the public sector mainly due to weak internal administrative systems which cannot easily respond to AID's rules and regulations.
3. Due to financial reporting delays from AID/W and U.S. based cooperating agencies, cumulative expenditures are estimated to be closer to \$4,700.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. Review assessment recommendations and conduct project planning and amendment exercise, Nov-Dec, 1992.
2. Secondary Analyses of DHS (Nos. 2, 3, and 4) published.
3. Second Logistics Management Workshop conducted (public sector), October 1992.
4. Pathfinder International Representative on site in La Paz.
5. Receive results from evaluation of printed materials.
6. Family Planning curriculum revised and one course conducted within an Auxiliary Nursing school.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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7. IUD Kits purchased shipped and distributed.
3. Mass media campaign launched, Spring 1993.
9. Send 6 Bolivians to Regional Conference "El Simposio Latino Americano de Planificación Familiar", in Mexico, December, 1992.
10. Reconcile pipeline figure and discrepancies with accrued expenditures.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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Rating: B

I. Background Data

Project Title: Community and Child Health
Project Number: 511-0594
Date of Authorization: original 07/28/88 amended 09/30/92
Date of Obligation: original 07/28/88 amended 09/30/92
PACD: original 07/28/93 amended 09/30/95
Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Health (MOH)
Major Contractors: Medical Services Corporation International; Centers for Disease Control (CDC)
AID Project Managers: Charles Llewellyn
AID Project Advisor: Joel Kuritsky (TAACS)
Status of CPs/Covenants: All have been met
Date of Last Evaluation: 11/15/91 Next Evaluation: 07/01/94
Date of Last Audit: 08/30/92 Next Audit: 10/13/92

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 1	Contracted: 1	Completed: 0
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II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$16,500	Amended to	\$20,000
			DA Grant	\$3,500
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	\$2,700	Amended to	\$12,744
			DA Grant	\$10,044

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$836
	Cumulative:	\$11,206
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$1,326
	Period - Actual:	\$1,442
	Period - Next:	\$1,500
	Cumulative:	\$9,935

Pipeline:	\$2,809
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Counterpart		
Contribution:	Planned LOP:	\$8,000
	Period - Projected:	\$1,200
	Period - Actual:	\$1,173
	Period - Next:	\$1,300
	Cumulative:	\$2,428
	% of planned LOP:	30%

% LOP Elapsed:	58%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	64%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	78%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	50%

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 01, 1992 - September 30, 1992

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

The goal of the project is the same as the Family Health Strategic Objective which is to improve family health throughout Bolivia. This project also contributes to the Alternative Development Strategic Objective, which is to transform the Bolivian economy through increased employment, income, investment and productivity in non-coca activities. This project operates in areas where its population has experienced permanent and/or seasonal migration to the Chapare coca-producing region. To the extent that this project creates more favorable living conditions in places of origin, it can contribute to less migration to the Chapare.

IV. Project Purpose

The project purpose is to contribute to the reduction of infant, child, and maternal mortality.

V. Project Description

The project provides an integrated package of child survival interventions, institutional development, and community participation. The project consists of five components: Diarrheal Disease/Cholera Control; Immunization Program Support; District Development; National Chagas' Disease Control; and Water and Sanitation.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS	Planned			Accomplished*			±
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	
1. Reduction in Infant Mortality (per thousand live births)	80	96	0	0	0	0	0
2. Reduction in Child Mortality (per thousand live births)	135	142	0	0	0	0	0
3. Reduction in Maternal Mortality (per hundred thousand women) - direct method	300	332	0	0	0	0	0

* To be determined by the 1993 Demographic Health Survey.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 01, 1992 - September 30, 1992

3. Major Outputs	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	LOP %
1. Diarrhea/Cholera: Number of Community Based UROS	6,000	0	0	1,000	2,000	6,000	100
2. Diarrhea/Cholera: Number of Diarrheal Studies	5	2	2	2	2	2	40
3. Immunization: One year olds fully immunized (percent)	65	45	45	50	45	45	69
4. District Development: Training Hours	M 1,500 F 1,500	200 267	200 267	300 300	385 146	385 146	26 10
5. Chagas' Disease: Operations Research Conducted	10	3	3	3	3	3	30
6. Chagas' Disease: Houses Improved	2,000	500	500	500	0	1,014	51
7. Water and Sanitation: Communities Served	120	30	30	11	22	33	28
8. Training - Long-term	M 1 F 1	1 1	1 1	0 0	1 1	1 1	100 100
9. Training - Short-term	M 3,000 F 3,000	1,000 1,000	2,000 2,000	1,000 1,000	800 800	1,576 1,602	53 53

The project was amended on September 30, 1992 establishing new project output indicators. The monitoring system has not yet been adapted to collect this information, so estimates are provided here which will be validated during the next reporting period.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. The Community and Child Health (CCH) Project has undergone many changes during the reporting period. The JSA Healthcare contract has been terminated and most of their employees have accepted direct contracts with the Project. The Project was restructured in Amendment No. 9, signed September 30, 1992, which: a) authorized an additional \$3.5 million to extend the LOP amount to \$20 million; b) obligated an additional \$1.298 million; c) modified the structure of the project as described below; and d) extended the PACD to September 30, 1995.

2. The structural changes include hiring a Deputy Director to manage the daily Project activities, creating an Administrative Unit to control the administration of the entire Project, and creating a Computer, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit. The Integrated Child Survival Component has been separated into four new components: District Development; Water and Sanitation; Administration; and Audits and Evaluations. The Project financial administration has been significantly improved, with PL-480 liquidations being processed on a monthly basis.

3. Project technical component advances are as follows:

- a. Diarrheal Disease/Cholera Control - Two Oral Rehydration Unit manuals were written and published, and the Project coordinated the importation of 2,000,000 packets of oral rehydration salts and 80,000 liters of Ringers lactate from AID/W.
- b. Immunizations - The Data for Decision Making training course for 42 Bolivian epidemiologists was inaugurated, and the first of four courses was conducted.
- c. District Development - The operational plan for the fifth district, Chiquitania Sur was approved, allowing PL-480 funds to be disbursed. PL- 480 funds were also disbursed to the other four districts in June.
- d. Chagas' Disease Control - The technical evaluation of the Chagas' Disease Control Component was completed with positive recommendations for extended financing. Housing improvements continued, however no communities were inaugurated during the reporting period. A contract with HABITAT was signed for educational materials development. A congenital Chagas' disease study was begun with the Centers for Disease Control and the San Simon University in Cochabamba.
- e. Water and Sanitation - Eleven communities have completed their water systems, but they were

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not inaugurated, so will be reported during the next period. Two contracts were signed with local NGOs to construct an additional 45 water and sanitation systems in La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz.

D. Problems and Delays

A lot of energy was spent on the Project reorganization. Now that it has been completed, Project implementation should be greatly improved. The Ministry of Health has not established the Interagency Coordinating Committee for Diarrheal Diseases and Cholera which is required to program Project and AID/W funds for cholera.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. Select a CCH Deputy Director
2. Select the sixth, and last, health district for the District Development Component
3. Prepare and approve operational plans for the remainder of CY 1992 and for CY 1993
4. Contract the educational activities for the District Development Component
5. Develop an Interagency Coordinating Committee for the national Diarrheal Disease/Cholera program.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 01, 1992 - September 30, 1992

Rating: A

I. Background Data

Project Title: Self Financing Primary Health Care II
 Project Number: 511-0607
 Date of Authorization: original 05/08/91
 Date of Obligation: original 05/09/91 amended 12/13/91
 PACD: original 05/08/96
 Implementing Agencies: PROSALUD
 Major Contractors: PROA/PROMUJER
 AID Project Managers: Rafael Indaburu
 AID Project Advisor: Pamela Putney
 Status of CPs/Covenants: None.
 Date of Last Evaluation: none Next Evaluation: 06/30/93
 Date of Last Audit: 06/30/92 Next Audit: 06/30/93

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 2	Contracted: 1	Completed: 1
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II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$6,500		
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	\$563	Amended to	\$2,214
			DA Grant	\$1,651

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$301
	Cumulative:	\$2,214
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$657
	Period - Actual:	\$571
	Period - Next:	\$1,000
	Cumulative:	\$1,089

Pipeline: \$1,125

Counterpart
 Contribution:

Planned LOP:	\$1,850
Period - Projected:	\$1,148
Period - Actual:	\$510
Period - Next:	\$702
Cumulative:	\$725
% of planned LOP:	39%

% LOP Elapsed:	28%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	34%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	49%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	17%

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

The project goal is to improve the health status of populations within poor urban and peri-urban areas of Bolivia, with particular emphasis placed in reducing maternal and infant (0-1 yrs.) and

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child (1-5 yrs) mortality rates within the project areas. Besides contributing directly to the Family Health Strategic Objective to improve the health of family members in communities throughout Bolivia with special emphasis on mothers and children under five years, the project will improve health status among employable, but marginal income people which will reinforce the Mission's private sector investment and export promotion strategy, particularly in El Alto.

IV. Project Purpose

The project purpose is to improve the access, quality, coverage and sustainability of health care services to underserved populations in the project areas of El Alto, La Paz, and Santa Cruz.

V. Project Description

The project is designed to replicate the successful Santa Cruz experience of the 511-0569 Self-Financing PHC I in El Alto and La Paz, including a component to install a reference hospital needed to complement the Santa Cruz model. The implementation of project activities will be through: a) Establishment of a Management Support Unit (MSU) in La Paz with the TA of the PROSALUD Santa Cruz staff to replicate the model. b) Establishment of reference hospital services in Santa Cruz and El Alto (if deemed appropriate). The Santa Cruz reference hospital will result in greater coverage and total self-financing for the PROSALUD system in Santa Cruz. c) The creation of a network of 8 health centers in El Alto and 11 in La Paz providing primary health care services to low-income populations (180,000 persons) d) The creation of a PROSALUD National Board of Directors to plan and develop the expansion of the model in other Departments of Bolivia through guidelines for franchising the PROSALUD primary health care system. e) Signature of operational agreements with the Unidades Sanitarias of La Paz and El Alto and the Alcaldias for the building, renovation and/or transfer of the primary health care centers for PROSALUD's administration.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS

	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	LOP %
1. % Cost recuperation in the provision of health services (La Paz and El Alto)	100	30	45	10	20	35	35

B. Major Outputs

	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	LOP %
1. 19 operational PHC centers (La Paz/El Alto)	19	0	7	3	0	7	37
2. 1 Level II center operating in Santa Cruz	1	1	1	0	1	1	100
3. 1 MSU operating in La Paz	1	0	1	0	0	1	100
4. Guidelines for national replication (franchising), developed and operating	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. National charter for PROSALUD	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

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C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. The seven PHC centers transferred by Unidad Sanitaria of El Alto, became fully operational during the last six months.
2. Six of the seven PHC centers in El Alto are undergoing major physical renovation. Three of them will be completed by November 1992 and the other three by the end of January, 1993. With the renovation and further equipping of these health centers their current capacity will be doubled.
3. Pre-operational services (i.e. preventive campaigns outside health care centers) in District 2, North of La Paz, have started. By the end of December, 1993 two newly-built health centers and one existing facility will begin provision of ambulatory services in this new area for the project.
4. After a cumbersome process, the GOB authorized the purchase (with GOB funds) of a reference hospital for PROSALUD (a PVO). The team that will operate this small reference hospital of 24 beds, was hired and trained. At the present time, all the support systems are being installed. Inauguration of specialized health services is expected in January 1993.
5. The level of receipts from customer fees in El Alto has increased from Bs. 5,000 in January 1992 to Bs. 24,000 in September, 1992. The level of costs incurred in the provision of health services has also increased from Bs. 35,000 in January to Bs. 52,000 in September 1992. During this same period, cost recovery levels have increased from 17.63% to 45.28%.
6. A baseline data system and impact (infant, child and maternal mortality) evaluation procedures were designed, tested and established with the assistance of an international advisor.
7. During the months of May and July, 1992, PROSALUD conducted a team building seminar and an assessment of institutional development constraints. Based on the findings of the assessment and the recommendations of the seminar, a series of management improvements are currently underway.
8. With the assistance of the LAC Health and Nutrition Sustainability project, a comparative study of costs, quality, client satisfaction and cost recovery practices between PROSALUD and the Ministry of Health (Unidad Sanitaria/ Santa Cruz) was conducted. The findings of the study showed that PROSALUD services are consistently and significantly better than those provided by MOH. Whereas both systems charge about the same, PROSALUD services in Santa Cruz are more accessible to poorer population groups, have greater acceptance, and produce greater satisfaction among similar population groups. Some recommendations for improving MOH services have been discussed with GOB officials who are even more willing to try to replicate, at least in part, the PROSALUD model. For that purpose, MOH will hold a conference to discuss with the regional Sanitary Units, the feasibility and desirability of introducing some of the recommendations of this comparative study in the provision of the health care services in GOB facilities starting in 1993.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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D. Problems and Delays

1. The problems experienced in the purchase and initial operation of the reference hospital have delayed the experimental provision of more specialized health care services. Therefore, the full model of services is not yet completed and it will not be before 1994. The replication guidelines (including the interaction of PHC centers with a reference hospital) will be tested and ready for replication.

2. A similar delay is being experienced in the contracting of technical assistance in hospital management, originally scheduled for the first year.

3. Delays in the approval of blueprints for PHC centers, their funding and construction through Fondo de Inversión Social continue to negatively affect project progress.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. Tentative inauguration of Santa Cruz reference hospital in January 1993.

2. Inauguration of PHC centers in La Paz and renovated facilities in El Alto, November and December 1992.

3. Renovation of PROSALUD office building in La Paz, February - March 1993.

4. Recruitment of international technical assistance in hospital services and administration by March 1993.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 01, 1992 - September 30, 1992

Rating: B

I. Background Data

Project Title: AIDS/HIV/STDS Prevention and Control
 Project Number: 511-0608
 Date of Authorization: original 07/28/88 amended 07/19/91
 Date of Obligation: original 07/28/88 amended 08/05/91
 PACD: original 01/29/92 amended 09/30/95
 Implementing Agencies: Centers for Disease Control (CDC); M.P.S.S.P. (Ministry of Health)
 Major Contractors: Centers for Disease Control (CDC); Johns Hopkins/PCS
 AID Project Managers: Sigrid Anderson
 AID Project Coordinator: Isabel Stout
 AID Project Advisor: Joel Kuritsky (TAACS); William Boyd (CDC)
 Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A.
 Date of Last Evaluation: 06/01/91 Next Evaluation: 11/01/93
 Date of Last Audit: none Next Audit: 03/30/93

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 1 Contracted: 0 Completed: 0

II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$500	Amended to	\$4,000
			DA Grant	\$3,500
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	\$500	Amended to	\$2,004
			DA Grant	\$1,504

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$442
	Cumulative:	\$1,400
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$395
	Period - Actual:	\$422
	Period - Next:	\$500
	Cumulative:	\$917

Pipeline: \$1,087

Counterpart

Contribution:	Planned LOP:	\$1,680
	Period - Projected:	\$100
	Period - Actual:	\$80
	Period - Next:	\$150
	Cumulative:	\$415
	% of planned LOP:	25%

% LOP Elapsed:	58%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	50%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	46%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	23%

AIDS/HIV/STDs=Acquired Immo. Deficiency Syndrome/Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Sexually Transmitted Diseases

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

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The goal of this project relates to the Family Health Strategic objective which is to improve family health throughout Bolivia.

IV. Project Purpose

To expand access to, and use of, effective AIDS/HIV/STD services and education in La Paz, Santa Cruz and Cochabamba.

V. Project Description

Based on lessons learned from the original \$500,000 AIDS Prevention and Control Project, an additional \$3.5 million have been added to support treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, to improve reference laboratories and surveillance research, and to extend the LOP to 9/30/95. The amended project is designed to 1) collect reliable epidemiological data to define and track the extent of the AID/HIV/STDs problem, 2) detect, treat and/or counsel AIDS/HIV/STD patients; 3) develop and disseminate information on AIDS/HIV/STDs, 4) target education programs directed at promoting safe sexual behaviors and avoidance of injecting drug abuse; 5) make condoms accessible.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS

	Planned			Next Period	Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.		Period	Cum.	LOP
1. 1 national and 3 regional advisory committees	4	1	1	1	1	1	25
2. 3 AIDS/HIV/STDS Labs strengthened	3	1	2	0	1	2	67
3. 3 Model clinics developed and operating	3	1	2	0	1	2	67
4. Improved capacity of health centers in diagnosis, testing, treatment and counseling.	8	2	3	1	3	4	50
5. Develop sentinel surveillance system	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Contracts for social marketing and for free distribution of condoms.	6	0	0	2	1	1	17
7. 1 national and 12 regional AIDS/STDs Prevention Programs operating within Ministry of Health	13	5	5	3	5	5	38

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April 01, 1992 - September 30, 1992

B. Major Outputs

		Planned			Accomplished			%
		LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum. LOP	
1. Profile studies of AIDS/HIV/STDs high risk population in 3 target areas developed	M F	4 6	0 2	0 2	1 1	1 2	1 2	25 33
2. Protocols of AIDS/HIV/STDs services users developed	M F	3 5	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 2	1 2	33 40
3. Laboratory capacity to diagnose AIDS/HIV/STDs in 3 target areas (Number of labs. equipped)		6	2	4	0	2	4	67
4. Development of AIDS/HIV/STDs management and control strategies in target areas (Number of training interventions)		24	3	6	3	3	6	25
5. Development of Quality Assurance laboratory networks		3	1	2	0	1	2	67
6. Training of health workers in epidemiological and social research, diagnosis management, risk assessment, education and counseling	M F	50 50	5 5	5 5	20 20	4 6	4 6	8 12
7. Social marketing of 2.5 million condoms (Thousands)		2,500	800	1,000	300	500	700	28
8. 13 Ministry of Health Prevention Programs utilizing available resources as budgeted		13	4	4	3	4	4	31

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. The first Reference AIDS/HIV/STDs laboratory and clinic are in full operation in La Paz. The second reference laboratory and clinic have been identified in Santa Cruz and personnel are being trained.
2. The first High Risk Group Study with Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs) in La Paz is completed and under analysis (preliminary data shows up to a 50% incidence of STDs in sub-groups of CSWs tested). A second high risk group study in Santa Cruz began 9/92.
3. Based on findings of the epidemiological and behavioral study, an education, information and counseling interventions strategy for CSWs has been developed for La Paz.
4. Condom distribution contracts for social marketing and for the MOH were signed.
5. The FY-93 budget for the MOH and the Unidades Sanitarias was approved.
6. A draft Interagency Coordinating Committee Agreement is ready for GOB and USAID signatures.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 01, 1992 - September 30, 1992

D. Problems and Delays

1. As a result of CDC/Atlanta's inability to transfer PASA funds to Bolivia for local expenditures, project management amended the PASA to transfer administration of local operations to the MOH, specifically to the Community and Child Health (CCH) project. It is anticipated that the agreement with the CCH to provide administrative and logistic support will be signed o/a 11/92, and that it will permit easier access to financial resources.

2. At the current rate of activities, it appears that funds projected for FYs 93 and 94 (\$1 million/year) will be insufficient, and that the Project's PACD of 9/30/95 will have to be extended. During FY-93 a long term (12 months) social communicator will be hired to design and implement outreach interventions with high risk behavior groups. This represents an additional \$300,000 not included in the original budget. Also an estimated \$100,000/year is needed to incorporate a fourth site to the Project: Sucre, a city whose student population has the highest rate of abortions in the country, where 10-14% of the AIDS cases are located. Project management will conduct a retreat to reformulate the project budget in November, but preliminary analysis indicates an additional \$400-500,000/year during FY-93 and FY-94 is a realistic need, and that activities under the project need to be extended beyond the current PACD.

3. The MOH has improved their ability to utilize available funds, but continues to operate at a slow pace.

4. Delays involving the MOH supply and distribution agency (CEASS) in the condom distribution contract hindered distribution of condoms for the MOH at the national level.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions during the Next Six Months

1. Sucre may become an additional project site due to a large student concentration of population and to a high prevalence rate of AIDS/HIV/STDs.

2. Preliminary findings of the high risk group study in La Paz point to the need to integrate male clients of commercial sex workers into the planned intervention strategies. A study with homosexual and bisexual men is under consideration for Cochabamba for April 1993.

3. Initial steps are being taken to start epidemiological surveillance activities in La Paz.

4. A pilot study on blood banking is being considered for Santa Cruz.

5. The epidemiological behavioral study underway in Santa Cruz will provide baseline data to design interventions for CSWs in that city.

6. The Project is negotiating a contract for full time services of a social communicator to be stationed in Santa Cruz o/a 1/93.

7. The social marketing of condoms through PROSALUD/SOMARC will be extended in order to distribute an additional 400,000 condoms.

8. The MOH is expected to be implementing prevention programs in 7 out of the 13 health districts.

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Rating: B

I. Background Data

Project Title: CARE Community Development Project
 Project Number: 511-0618
 Date of Authorization: original 03/28/91
 Date of Obligation: original 03/28/91 amended 12/13/91
 PACD: original 03/28/95
 Implementing Agencies: CARE/Bolivia
 Major Contractors:
 AID Project Managers: Rafael Indaburu
 AID Project Advisor:
 Status of CPs/Covenants: None
 Date of Last Evaluation: none Next Evaluation: 05/01/93
 Date of Last Audit: none Next Audit: 01/01/93

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 1 Contracted: 0 Completed: 0

II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$7,000		
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	\$2,000	Amended to	\$3,250
			DA Grant	\$1,250

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$0
	Cumulative:	\$3,250
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$1,159
	Period - Actual:	\$623
	Period - Next:	\$579
	Cumulative:	\$2,607

Pipeline: \$643

Counterpart		
Contribution:	Planned LOP:	\$2,417
	Period - Projected:	\$628
	Period - Actual:	\$504
	Period - Next:	\$600
	Cumulative:	\$740
	% of planned LOP:	31%

% LOP Elapsed:	38%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	46%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	80%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	37%

NOTE: CARE is reviewing its budget based on anticipated quarterly expenditures. This exercise has shown under funding of project activities during CY 1993. Based on this information, CARE is reprogramming its current budget.

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
 April 01, 1992 - September 30, 1992

The project goal is the same as the Family Health Strategic Objective, namely to improve health of mothers and children under five years of age. This project also contributes to the Alternative Development Strategic Objective to transform the Bolivian economy through increased employment, income, investment and productivity in non-coca activities. Through enhanced health status and improved quality of life within the project communities, it is hoped that the project will contribute to reduced migration to the coca-producing areas.

IV. Project Purpose

To improve infant and child survival through improved nutritional status and immunization coverage and decreased diarrheal incidences. Through enhanced health status and improved quality of life within the project communities, it is hoped that the project will contribute to reduced migration to coca-producing areas.

V. Project Description

The CARE Community Development Project is aimed at improving the health, well being and self-development capacity of 48,000 people in 160 rural Bolivian villages in the departments of La Paz, Cochabamba and Chuquisaca. The project works with four sub-systems. The first is a primary health care delivery system, providing preventive and curative health services through a community health worker. The second is a water and sanitation component providing potable water and excreta disposal in these communities. The third is an agricultural development sub-system providing home gardens. Finally, the fourth sub-system is strengthened community organizations.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS	Planned			Accomplished			%
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	
1. Reduction in infant and child diarrheal morbidity by 30% in 160 communities	30	30	30	30	20	20	67
2. Reduction in malnutrition by 20% in 160 communities	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Increase immunization coverage in children to 80%	80	45	45	60	30	30	38

NOTE: The percentages shown indicate levels of impact among communities where the project is currently operative, which are only a fraction of the total communities planned. 1. In 112 communities health care promoters and water system operators have been trained. In each one of these communities health and sanitation practices are being improved. In each community a stock of oral rehydration salts is now available as well as information on ORT (specific training of health promoters) and on cholera prevention and treatment. During this period there has not been a single case of cholera reported in project areas. 2. 1,150 children less than 2 years old are controlled monthly in growth monitoring and nutrition. A baseline data has been established against which CARE will measure the results of its nutrition program. 3. 30% of all children 10 to 24 months old in the current project areas have been completely vaccinated (3 doses, etc.)

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3. Major Outputs

	Planned				Accomplished		
	LCP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	LOP %
1. Number of communities with operating water systems	150	0	0	45	5	5	3
2. Number of latrines installed.	8,000	350	550	1,300	772	1,110	14
3. Percentage of 10-24 month olds with complete vaccinations	80	10	20	15	29	29	36
4. Number of household gardens functioning	4,000	375	450	1,500	1,470	1,570	39
5. Training	M 440	100	100	60	105	337	77
	F 200	0	0	30	0	113	59
6. Number of functioning community organizations	160	30	30	30	82	112	70

3. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. Construction of water systems and latrines is progressing as scheduled. The first five water systems have been completed already and approximately 20 more will be completed in the next 3 months.

2. Vaccination activities are progressing well too. However, linkages and complementation of services with MOH health centers are lagging behind. Unfortunately, there is no indication that MOH services in the rural areas may improve significantly in the up-coming months. Therefore, alternative ways of complementing health services are needed in the project.

D. Problems and Delays

1. The limited participation of communities and MOH in the provision of health services in project areas constitute the main problems for project implementation. In order to assess alternative interventions and provide more intensive health care and nutrition services, the project has identified 20 pilot communities (10 in the Altiplano and 10 in Yungas region). The results from this experimental approach to project implementation and the way in which persistent problems and delays are met in this pilot sites will be available, at least in part, for the mid-term evaluation.

2. The malnutrition levels found among children in project communities is overwhelming, especially the difference between boys and girls: Malnutrition ranges from 45% among children less than one year old to 73% among children 1 to 2 years of age and 55% among 4 to 5 years old. Malnutrition in boys less than 5 years old amounts to 46.5% whereas malnutrition among girls of the same age is 30.7%. 38% - 43% of the children in the project areas suffer from first degree malnutrition; 18% - 25% from moderate malnutrition and 7% - 12% suffer from severe malnutrition problems. With these figures (considered as baseline data) there is a need for "emergency" interventions (i.e. interventions that have immediate impact) in addition to the household nutritional gardens promoted by the project. These gardens have an important impact in the medium and long term, but are not totally effective in an emergency situation. The project mid-term evaluation, scheduled for 1993, will be a turning point for the continuation, strengthening or change in the approach toward malnutrition among the pre-school population. For the time being CARE is trying a series of alternative interventions such as nutritional gardens at school sites and involvement/training of community women in enriched food preparation for schoolers and pre-schoolers.

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3. Outmigration from project communities and a large number of "residents" (community members that reside in urban areas away from the rural communities) on one hand, and weak rural community bonds on the other, make the objective of sustainability in health and sanitation programs as well as in community organization, a dubious proposition. In the previous SAR, the difficulty of identifying recipient communities with adequate number of people was considered a problem causing some delays. The problem remains and, again, during the mid-term evaluation several options will be discussed ranging from increasing the number of communities to meet the target population to developing new selection criteria for sustainability and community identification.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. 45 water systems and 1,300 latrines will be constructed during the next 6 months.
2. 13,000 children between 10 and 24 months of age will be vaccinated during this period.
3. 1,500 house gardens will be constructed by March, 1993.
4. In January 1993, there will be a mid-term project evaluation, subsequent adjustments may be based on the assessment of pilot communities and alternative interventions.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 01, 1992 - September 30, 1992

Rating: A

I. Background Data

Project Title: Interactive Radio Learning (IRL)
 Project Number: 511-0619
 Date of Authorization: original 06/28/91
 Date of Obligation: original 09/23/91 amended 09/30/92
 PACD: original 09/30/96
 Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC); Ministry of Health (MOH)
 Major Contractors: Education Development Center (EDC)
 AID Project Managers: Sigrid Anderson
 AID Project Advisor: Michelle Fryer
 Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A
 Date of Last Evaluation: none Next Evaluation: 07/01/93
 Date of Last Audit: none Next Audit: 10/01/92

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 1	Contracted: 0	Completed: 0
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II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$5,000		
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	\$775	Amended to	\$1,715
			DA Grant	\$940

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$940
	Cumulative:	\$1,715
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$165
	Period - Actual:	\$510
	Period - Next:	\$800
	Cumulative:	\$845

Pipeline:	\$870.
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Counterpart

Contribution:	Planned LOP:	\$1,130
	Period - Projected:	\$0
	Period - Actual:	\$0
	Period - Next:	\$50
	Cumulative:	\$294
	% of planned LOP:	26%

% LOP Elapsed:	20%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	34%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	47%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	16%

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

The project goal is to improve the quality of life for Bolivian through better maternal and child health care information. This goal relates to the Family Health Strategic Objective which is to improve family health throughout Bolivia.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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IV. Project Purpose

The project purpose is to improve the quality of basic education through national dissemination of the interactive-radio mathematics curriculum previously developed under the Radio Learning Project, and through development and validation of a radio-based health-education curriculum. The project will also improve the capabilities of the teachers to teach these critical subjects to children and to other community members. The project will contribute to ongoing policy dialogue/reform through rigorous data collection efforts on specified indicators of education and health.

V. Project Description

Beginning in 1988, the Radio Learning Project field-tested the use of interactive-radio to improve the quality of mathematics education in Bolivian primary schools. In addition, a small pilot activity undertaken in 1989 applied this same methodology to the teaching of basic health concepts at the elementary-school level. Based upon the success of this endeavor, Interactive Radio Learning (IRL) is now working to institutionalize the model mathematics and health-education curricula in the Bolivian school system. Major components of the project include: (1) development, validation, and dissemination of the interactive-radio math curriculum in at least 7 of Bolivia's Departments over the LOP; (2) development and field-testing of a health education curriculum for grades 3, 4, and 5; (3) development of a teacher-training support model for improved teacher effectiveness in the Project; (4) enhancement of the MEC's ability to manage a permanent basic education program using interactive radio; (5) a monitoring evaluation, and operation research component to track project implementation and effectiveness; (6) extension of the interactive radio curriculum to out-of-school children and adults; and (7) achievement of policy objectives for integrating the radio curricula into the national educational reform package.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS

	Planned			Accomplished			%
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	
1. Significantly improved student mastery of primary-school mathematics and health education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Expanded delivery of radio math in 9 Departments under direct supervision of the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC)	9	7	7	9	7	7	78
3. Implementation and validation of the Radio Health pilot curriculum in at least 3 Departments	3	3	3	4	4	4	133
4. National infrastructure of trained school teachers, directors and supervisors in interactive radio methodology	7,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,780	2,780	37

* School year in session. Testing scheduled for November 1992.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
 April 01, 1992 - September 30, 1992

3. Major Outputs

	Planned			Next Period	Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.		Period	Cum.	LOP %
1. Students Participating	200,000	10,000	60,000	10,000	53,088	103,088	52
2. Teachers & School Directors Trained (Math/Health)	5,000	0	1,000	0	780	2,780	56
3. Teacher Guides Developed	7	0	3	1	0	3	43
4. Departments Participating	7	0	7	7	0	7	100
5. Math Lessons Revised (half-hour): 135 each for grades 2-5	540	305	405	60	330	480	39
6. Health Lessons Developed (half-hour): Grade 3 (30), Grade 4 (40), Grade 5 (50), Bilingual (10), Community (30)	160	5	15	25	10	10	6
7. Bolivian Technicians Trained	20	0	20	0	12	20	100
8. Promotional Video Tapes	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1) The health component of the project was inaugurated in August by the Minister of Education, Ambassador of the United States of America, and officials of USAID and DIFEM. Approximately 3400 children and teachers in the city of Tarija participated in the opening ceremonies.

2) The Radio Health began schools broadcasting during the month of September. A total of 566 teachers were trained under the health pilot program--three times the original number of teachers contemplated.

3) In preparation for the design phase of IRL's environmental health module, the Project's Chief of Party is currently undergoing intensive training in environmental education and communications with the North American Association for Environmental Education. This experience will be transferred to other Project members and national leaders working in environmental awareness/protection through the organization of a Bolivian training seminar on the same subject early 1993.

4) The Departments of Oruro and Potosí have made formal requests to IRL to enter into the Project beginning 1993. The Project has accepted this responsibility. This will increase Project coverage to all nine of Bolivia's Departments.

5) In preparation for adaptation of Radio Health to native language instruction, five members of the Project's technical leadership will travel to Guatemala to participate in a joint planning workshop on bilingual instruction by interactive radio.

6) Nearly 4,000 students have been pretested through Radio Health's summative evaluation efforts. This represents the participation of both control and experimental groups in La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz. In addition, the Project is continuing the collection of field data related to children's, teachers, and parents' understanding of primary health-care concepts being taught through the lessons. This information is being used in a continuous and consistent fashion in the development of the new health module.

D. Problems and Delays

1) Initiation of Radio Health was postponed from July to September. Although an initial master plan had been developed, pretests of the first three lessons demonstrated that the new team of

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 01, 1992 - September 30, 1992

curriculum developers was not sufficiently grounded in the interactive radio instructional methodology. Children participating in the pretest of the initial lessons demonstrated confusion over the mix of methodologies being used by the scriptwriters. Rather than begin the pilot of Radio Health with substandard lessons, the project invested additional time into further training of the curriculum and scriptwriting teams in order to ensure a proper startup. As a result, a new master plan for third grade health was developed and a general consensus reached on the instructional approach. Having taken this additional time, has enabled the project to take-off on solid ground. As of this writing the first two programs of Radio Health have been broadcast on six radio stations in the Departments of La Paz, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba and Tarija. Preliminary reactions of participating teachers indicate positive acceptance of the new instructional module. Summative testing will begin in November.

2) The GOB team working with the World Bank on the Educational Reform package has been renamed. As a result, all gains accomplished in conjunction with the old team are now somewhat tenuous, as the Project must begin the process of orienting the new team to interactive radio, from scratch.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

- 1) Full implementation of Radio Math in 2,214 Bolivian classrooms in La Paz, Chuquisaca, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, Tarija, the Beni, and Pando Departments.
- 2) Development, pretesting, and validation of the first complete Radio Health Module on Diarrhea and Cholera in 566 third grade classrooms in four Bolivian Departments.
- 3) Expansion of the Project into the Departments of Oruro and Potosi. Training of participating teachers in those areas.
- 4) Administration of the final mathematics and health posttests to both control and experimental group students in La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz. Analysis of the impact of the radio intervention.
- 5) Revision of Radio Health module 1 using summative and formative evaluation data.
- 6) Development, scripting, and recording of the first 50% of the fourth grade health curriculum. Completion of 2/3 of the third grade health lessons.
- 7) Continuation of ongoing operations research related to health attitudes, knowledge, and practices of primary-school children, parents, and teachers.
- 8) Coordinate with Educational Reform team in order to assure IRL incorporated into proposed new plan.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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Rating: B

I. Background Data

Project Title: Child Survival PVO Network II
 Project Number: 511-0620
 Date of Authorization: original 06/27/91
 Date of Obligation: original 06/27/91 amended 09/30/92
 PACD: original 09/30/96
 Implementing Agencies: PROCOSI
 Major Contractors:
 AID Project Managers: Paul H. Hartenberger
 AID Project Coordinator: Isabel Stout
 AID Project Advisor:
 Status of CPs/Covenants: None
 Date of Last Evaluation: none Next Evaluation: 10/01/93
 Date of Last Audit: 08/01/92 Next Audit: 08/01/93

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 2 Contracted: 1 Completed: 1

II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$8,000		
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	\$2,600	Amended to	\$6,165
			DA Grant	\$3,565

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$500
	Cumulative:	\$6,165
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$677
	Period - Actual:	\$353
	Period - Next:	\$500
	Cumulative:	\$558

Pipeline: \$5,607

Counterpart

Contribution:	Planned LOP:	\$2,667
	Period - Projected:	\$50
	Period - Actual:	\$49
	Period - Next:	\$500
	Cumulative:	\$100
	% of planned LOP:	4%

% LOP Elapsed:	24%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	77%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	9%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	7%

(1) Pipeline reflects \$5,000,000 set aside for Debt Swap. It is anticipated this transaction will take place during the next SAR period.

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective



PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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The project goal is the same as the Family Health Strategic Objective, namely to improve family health throughout Bolivia.

IV. Project Purpose

The project has two purposes: 1) to strengthen, through the Executive Secretariat, the technical, management, and service delivery capacity of the network's PVOs in the development of high impact child survival, maternal health and community development programs and projects and 2) to establish PROCOSI as a financially sustainable organization that will be able to continue providing services aimed at institutional strengthening and coordination after the project's PACD.

V. Project Description

PROCOSI is an organization founded by nine U.S. and one Bolivian Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) directed by a Rotating Executive Committee (REC) formed of the PVOs and staffed by an Executive Secretariat which includes two operative areas: 1) Administrative/Financial and 2) Technical and financial assistance. It provides coordination, technical assistance, and administers sub-grants for the member PVOs.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS

	Planned			Accomplished			
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	LOP
1. The number of member PVO's (affiliates and associates) will have increased from 10 to 32.	32	13	13	2	13	13	41
2. The beneficiary population (direct and indirect) will reach 70,000 people, through the projects that receive sub-grants.	70,000	21,650	21,650	15,000	21,650	21,650	31
3. PROCOSI will have covered its administrative and support costs with non-USAID sources of income by 50% by February of 1993 and by 98% by May 1996, subject to successful conclusion of the debt-swap.	98	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. PROCOSI will have been able to provide sub-contracts to PVOs from at least two non-USAID sources of income.	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
5. PROCOSI will be able to demonstrate continual demand for services, as measured by the number of organizations who request services from PROCOSI more than once.	32	4	4	3	4	8	25

Items 1 through 4: Previous SAR did not include measurable indicators. Figures for period represent cumulative information.

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3. Major Outputs

	Planned				Accomplished			
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	LOP	%
1. Major sub-grants (\$60,001-225,000) under execution or concluded.	16	5	10	3	2	2	13	
2. Medium sub-grants (\$15,001-60,000) under execution or concluded.	16	1	4	4	0	0	0	
3. Small sub-grants (\$3,001-15,000) under execution or concluded.	33	1	6	3	3	6	18	
4. Number of times TA provided to PVOs to improve Child Survival.	60	14	22	10	5	10	17	
5. Collaborative projects between PROCOSI PVOs and/or other organizations.	5	1	1	6	1	1	20	
6. Interest earned through debt-swap. *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7. Personnel of PVOs trained.								
M	707	40	71	35	52	106	15	
F	1,052	80	126	45	64	133	13	
8. Children's Museum project approved and advanced 100%.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	

* To be determined once debt swap is finalized.

The Interactive Children's Museum stressing health education in a culturally appropriate setting will be funded through a subgrant from PROCOSI. It has been added to Major Outputs as a separate indicator because of the importance of this activity.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

- (1) Executive Secretary hired and fully in-charge of PROCOSI's operations.
- (2) Criteria for sub-grants developed and submitted to CER for approval.
- (3) Agreement with Wellstart for breastfeeding project signed.
- (4) Terms for Debt Swap purchase defined by GOB. PROCOSI authorized by GOB to receive Debt Swap premium.
- (5) Favorable audit to PROCOSI completed by Coopers & Lybrand.
- (6) New editorial policy to outline distribution of periodical publications developed by PROCOSI's documentation center.
- (7) A new Log Frame was developed and integrated into the project paper.

D. Problems and Delays

Inability to effect timely Debt Swap conversion, which is absorbing \$5,000,000 of PROCOSI's resources, limited their capacity to expand and enlarge its operations, especially in the area of sub-grants.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

- (1) Complete the Debt Swap and create an Investment Fund.
- (2) Continue the analysis and revision of proposals for three major, four medium, and three

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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small sub-grants.

- (3) Incorporate two new member PVOs in the PROCOSI network.
- (4) Request PL 480 education funds (\$300,000) to provide assistance in the form of educational materials and operational research, and to serve as counterpart funds for the Wellstart project.
- (5) Continue provision of technical assistance to member PVOs.
- (6) Continue use of Vital project funds to provide Vitamin A sub-grants to member PVOs.
- (7) Hold a general assembly and yearly review of PROCOSI's operations in November 1992.
- (8) Amend the PROCOSI OPG to permit the Debt Swap conversion within the next SAR period.
- (9) Consider new offices for PROCOSI.
- (10) PROCOSI will be registered as a local PVO with AID/W.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
 April 01, 1992 - September 30, 1992

Rating: B

I. Background Data

Project Title: Displaced Children's Earmark
 Project Number: 511-0624
 Date of Authorization: original 09/30/91 amended 06/30/92
 Date of Obligation: original 09/30/91 amended 05/03/92
 PACD: original 09/29/92 amended 06/30/94
 Implementing Agencies: Peace Corps
 Major Contractors: none
 AID Project Managers: Paul H. Hartenberger
 AID Project Coordinator: Elba Mercado
 Status of CPs/Covenants: N.A.
 Date of Last Evaluation: none Next Evaluation: 12/31/92
 Date of Last Audit: none Next Audit: 12/31/92

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 1 Contracted: 0 Completed: 0

II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$210	Amended to	\$460
			DA Grant	\$250
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	\$210	Amended to	\$460
			DA Grant	\$250

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$250
	Cumulative:	\$460
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$22
	Period - Actual:	\$153
	Period - Next:	\$200
	Cumulative:	\$210

Pipeline: \$250

Counterpart

Contribution:	Planned LOP:	\$228
	Period - Projected:	\$200
	Period - Actual:	\$219
	Period - Next:	\$9
	Cumulative:	\$219
	% of planned LOP:	96%

% LOP Elapsed:	36%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	46%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	46%

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

This project contributes to the Family Health Strategic Objective of improving family health in

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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Bolivia. This project specifically targets the LAC sub-goal: to encourage increased economic opportunities for the disadvantaged.

IV. Project Purpose

This project is intended to teach marketable trades to institutionalized and working street children to help them achieve gainful employment and to develop the means by which these institutions can generate funds internally, thus becoming less dependent on outside financing.

V. Project Description

Through the availability of AID funds (1991 and 1992 Displaced Children Earmarks), Peace Corps and USAID/Bolivia will support Bolivian institutions that work with displaced children to help them implement income-generating vocational workshops or agricultural projects. USAID funds will be used during the first year to build the necessary infrastructure, equip the workshops, and cover the initial costs of starting up and operating this project. Peace Corps will complement this project by assigning Peace Corps Volunteers from the Small Business Enterprise and Agricultural Extension Programs for approximately six years to provide technical assistance. This assistance will start with the selection of Bolivian institutions with a sensitive approach, evaluating with preference the programs which help to locate children in families or community-based settings, as culturally appropriate, and help them to become more self-sufficient.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS	Planned			Next Period	Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.		Period	Cum.	LOP %
1. Displaced Children employed by June 1994	260	250	250	0	110	110	42
2. Workshops 50% self-financing by June 1994	7	3	3	4	3	3	43
3. Institutional maintenance costs lowered by 10% where applicable in six institutions	6	2	2	2	2	2	33

B. Major Outputs	Planned			Next Period	Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.		Period	Cum.	LOP %
1. Vocational workshops constructed and operating by June 1994	7	5	5	2	3	3	43
2. Children trained in vocational skills by June 1994	430	350	350	80	220	220	51
3. Intern (500) and new (200) children trained in self-management, educational, and business skills	650	650	650	0	350	350	54
4. Accounting and management skills improved in 8 institutions.	8	5	5	0	4	4	50

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C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. Two workshops are fully operational at Amanecer and San Martín in Cochabamba and a third is operational at ENDA, Trinidad but is still under construction waiting for the final allocation of funds.
2. Three additional institutions have been approved for financing ANET, Tarija; Ciudad del Niño, La Paz; Yanapacunu, Sucre.
3. Four institutions are working with Peace Corps Volunteers on project proposals.

D. Problems and Delays

Construction of workshops is behind schedule due to delays in receiving funds, price increases, modifications of designs, and flooding in the Beni.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. Full Time youth program specialist will be hired.
2. Youth office will be set up in Cochabamba.
3. The initial 3 workshops funded will be inaugurated and fully operational.
4. Three additional workshops will be 50% constructed with 45 children employed.
5. Three new proposals will be evaluated and approved for financing.
6. Contacts will be made with U.S. and third country organizations which may provide technical assistance to the Bolivian institutions receiving youth development grants.
7. A plan will be developed for short term training for Peace Corps Volunteers and their counterparts for the 21 month period.

D. STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY

1. 511-0578 Support for Title II
Urban Food for Work Program
2. 511-0603 Andean Peace Scholarships
3. 511-0609 Justice Sector
4. 511-0610 Democratic Institutions
5. 511-0611 Bolivian Peace Scholarships
6. 511-0623 Special Development Activities
7. 598-0591 Human Rights Initiative
8. HCOLC Urban Development Initiative in El Alto

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Rating: B

I. Background Data

Project Title:	Support for the Title II Urban Food for Work Program*
Project Number:	511-0578*
Date of Authorization:	June 1, 1992
Date of Obligation:	June 1, 1992
PACD:	September 30, 1993
Implementing Agency:	Planning Assistance (PVO)
Major Contractors:	None
AID Project Manager:	Jonathan Sleeper
AID Project Coordinator:	Salvatore Pinzino
Status of CPs/Covenants:	None
Date of Last Evaluation:	None Next Evaluation: 6/30/93
Date of Last Audit:	None Next Audit: 5/01/93
	Yearly Non-federal audit of Recipients

Planned: Contracted: Completed:

II. Financial Data

Amount Authorized	800
Amount Obligated	400
Amount Committed:	Period: 400
	Cumulative: 400
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected: 0
	Period - Actual: 150
	Period - Next: 300
	Cumulative: 1,785
Pipeline:	250
Counterpart Contributions:	Planned: 539
	Actual: 544

* The original grant to Planning Assistance entitled PVO Management support with the same Project Number was terminated successfully as of March 31, 1992 and reported in previous SARS. This is a new grant, which began implementation in June 1992, to continue supporting Title II Cooperating Sponsors specifically for the Urban Food for Work Program with the major emphasis on strengthening democratic processes at the municipal level as explained in this report.

1992

% of LOP Elapsed:	25 %
% of Total Authorization Obligated:	50 %
% of Total Obligated Expended:	20 %
% of Total Authorized Expended:	10 %

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

The goal of the project is to increase participation in decision-making, access to services, and temporary employment in 12 cities in the Departments of La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz which are assisted under the Title II Food for Work Program. Priority for access to services and temporary employment will be given to residents of poor neighborhoods. This grant will support the strategic objective of strengthening democracy by empowering citizen's groups, especially the disadvantaged, to influence municipal decision-making and have greater access to sustainable services and infrastructure. The project also supports alternative development by creating temporary employment as a buffer for those people who lose coca-related employment.

IV. Project Purpose

The purposes of the project are:

- increase citizen participation in municipal decision-making and create temporary employment opportunities in the 12 cities in relation to the development of services and infrastructure;
- increase the responsiveness of municipal officials and ADRA and Caritas representatives in the 12 cities in providing services and infrastructure; and
- strengthen the capacity of city officials and ADRA and Caritas representatives to support participatory processes and improve the effectiveness of the municipal Food for Work Program through the provision of training and technical assistance.

V. Project Description

Planning Assistance, together with ADRA and Caritas representatives, works with city officials and members of neighborhood associations to

- establish and use organizational structures which permit greater participation in decision-making
- prepare multi-year and annual operational plans for construction of infrastructure and provision of services
- select and design public works and services

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- construct, supervise, and maintain public works and services
- establish land use and zoning plans
- improve tax collection and municipal financing.

Planning Assistance trains citizen leaders and city officials in making these decisions and in carrying out these activities together. Planning Assistance also provides technical assistance in helping carry out the activities. ADRA and Caritas representatives participate in both the training and technical assistance.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS

		----- Planned -----			----- Accomplished -----		
	LOP	Period	Cumu- lative	Next Period	Period	Cumu- lative	% of LOP
1. No. of Neighborhood Associations Participating in Municipal Decision-Making	500	---	---	334	---	---	--
2. No. of Citizens Participating in Municipal Decision-Making	10,000	---	---	6,500	---	---	--

B. Major Outputs

1. Train citizen leaders to make decisions regarding organizations and processes for decision-making, choosing public works & services, constructing, supervising public works, land use and zoning, property assessment and financing public works.	1,040	50	50	600	62	62	6
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	----- Planned -----			----- Accomplished -----			
	LOP	Period	Cumu- lative	Next Period	Period	Cumu- lative	% of LOP
2. No. of neighborhood associations which participate in decisions described in B.1. above.	500	---	---	334	---	---	--
3. Title II projects in which citizens participate in project selection, planning, execution, supervision, evaluation and maintenance.	175	---	---	115	---	---	--
4. Train city & PVO to include citizens in decisions regarding those shown B.1 above.	173	40	40	115	47	47	27
5. Infrastructure & services constructed in poor neighborhoods							
- water (Kms.)	160	---	---	16	---	---	--
- sewer (Kms.)	160	---	---	16	---	---	--
- storm sewer (Kms.)	50	---	---	5	---	---	--
- street paving (Kms.)	210	---	---	21	---	---	--
- parks, playgrounds	78	---	---	8	---	---	--
- forestation (trees)	260,000	---	---	26,000	---	---	--
- Other							
6. short-term jobs created each month for the unemployed	13,800	---	---	13,800	---	---	--

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C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Planning Assistance began in June 1992 the Support for the Title II Urban Food for Work Project, under the Mission's democratic and alternative development objectives, in eight cities-- Viacha, Achacachi, Coroico, and El Alto in the Department of La Paz; Quillacollo, Punata, Tarata, and Cochabamba in the Department of Cochabamba. The four remaining cities-- Santa Cruz and three others-- will be added in 1993. Baseline data studies have been initiated in these cities to be able to measure impact.

Planning Assistance trained citizen leaders and city officials in Viacha, Quillacollo, and Punata in establishing and using organizational structures which permit greater participation in decision-making. As a result of the training, citizen leaders and city officials in each of the three cities chose to adopt and use organization structures which permit greater citizen participation in decision-making. These structures will now be used in preparing multi-year and annual operational plan in each of the three cities.

Multi-year plans and annual operation plans for 1993 will be prepared for all nine provincial cities and for selected districts of El Alto, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz. The implementation of these plans will provide the basis for measuring increases in infrastructure and services.

Planning Assistance designed formats and materials for describing a variety of organizational structures and decision-making procedures which citizens and city officials can use to increase citizen participation in decision-making.

D. Problems and Delays

The project has no major problems or delays.

E. Major Activities During the Next Six Months

Major activities for the next six months are:

-- complete project baseline data studies in Viacha, Achacachi, Coroico, Quillacollo, Punata, Tarata, and selected districts of El Alto and Cochabamba

-- train citizen leaders and city officials in establishing and using organizational structures which permit greater participation in decision-making in Achacachi, Coroico, Tarata, and selected districts of El Alto and Cochabamba

-- conduct multi-year and annual planning meetings with the residents of the five, six, or seven geographical districts of the six provincial cities as well as selected districts of El Alto and Cochabamba

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- prepare the final multi-year plans and annual operational plans for 1993 in city-wide, participative planning meetings in the six provincial cities and selected districts of El Alto and Cochabamba.
- collect all data for improving tax collection, municipal financing, making decisions on land use and zoning in the nine provincial cities
- begin training in improving tax collection and municipal financing in the three of the nine provincial cities
- begin training in making decisions on land use and zoning in the three of the nine provincial cities.

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Rating: B

I. Background Data

Project Title: Andean Peace Scholarship Program (APSP)
Project Number: 511-0603
Date of Authorization: original 05/01/88
Date of Obligation: original 05/13/88 amended 07/31/90
PACD: original 09/30/92 amended 09/30/94
Implementing Agencies:
Major Contractors: Development Associates, Inc.
AID Project Managers: Stephen Smith; Beatriz O'Brien
AID Project Coordinator: Eduardo Sfeir
Status of CPs/Covenants: Evaluations conducted as scheduled. Participation return rate 100%.
Date of Last Evaluation: 08/30/92 Next Evaluation:
Date of Last Audit: none Next Audit: 10/30/93

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 0 Contracted: 0 Completed: 0

II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized: DA Grant: original \$3,766
Amount Obligated: DA Grant: original \$3,766

Amount Committed: Period: \$-33
Cumulative: \$3,546
Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected: \$280
Period - Actual: \$170
Period - Next: \$40
Cumulative: \$3,388

Pipeline: \$378

Counterpart

Contribution: Planned LOP: \$1,700
Period - Projected: \$1,700
Period - Actual: \$0
Period - Next: \$0
Cumulative: \$0
% of planned LOP:

% LOP Elapsed: 69%
% of Total Auth. Oblig. 100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp. 90%
% of Total Auth. Exp. 90%

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

The project's goal is to contribute to the development of effective manpower resources that ensure the availability of technically and academically skilled leaders for progressive, balanced and pluralistic development of Bolivia, and to strengthen democratic institutions within a free market economy, while ensuring that permanent ties are developed between the peoples of the United States and Bolivia.

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IV. Project Purpose

The project's purpose is to strengthen ties and understanding between the U.S. and the Andean countries, and to provide technical and leadership training in support of Mission objectives such as strengthening democratic institutions, administration of justice, private sector development and overall socio-economic improvement. This will be achieved by increasing the number of public and private sector leaders trained in the U.S., especially among the socially and economically disadvantaged.

V. Project Description

The project trains individuals in fields such as health, administration, journalism, education, economics, and agriculture, The training is mostly short-term, usually tailor made, conducted in Spanish, and addresses specific identified needs, either institutional, geographic or in a determined field. Long-term training for masters degrees and certificates represents approximately 20% of the total number of participants trained.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS

	Planned			Accomplished			%
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	
1. Trained socially and economically disadvantaged leaders (70%)	70	0	0	0	0	33	119
2. Trained socially and economically disadvantaged women (40%)	40	0	0	0	0	39	98
3. Trained socially and economically disadvantaged HBCUs (10%)	10	0	0	0	0	7	70

B. Major Outputs

		Planned			Accomplished			%
		LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	
1. Training - Long-term	M	52	0	40	0	0	39	75
	F	34	0	46	0	0	47	138
2. Training - Short-term	M	206	0	228	0	0	228	111
	F	138	0	117	0	0	117	85

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

no training activity was planned. The project met its training target of 430 participants during the previous period. The last two long-term participants completed training and returned to Bolivia between August and September, 1992. An impact evaluation of returned participants was conducted by Aguirre International to measure the effect of training in long and short-term participants. The evaluation intended to determine the ways in which participants were using their training, their views on their U.S. training and the role that participants are playing in their communities and institutions and the influence that training may have had on them in their role as agents of change. The evaluation included personal interviews, surveys, case studies and focus groups among 200 participants surveyed. Aguirre's final report will be submitted in November, 1992 for Mission review and approval. The major activity within the APSP during this reporting period was the implementation of the Follow-On Program. As a result of a major national encounter of returned APSP participants which was held February 14-16, 1992 with an attendance of 312 participants, 23 seminars and workshops were designed by the

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participants to transmit their skills to other community members. During this reporting period, seven seminars were held in various departments of Bolivia, in topics such as public relations, women's rights, leadership skills, youth and social service, environmental and health education. An estimated 3,000 people were reached by these participant-run activities.

D. Problems and Delays

none

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

The training phase of the APSP has concluded. Accounts will be reconciled with the U.S. based contractor, AID/W and the Mission Controller's Office during the next reporting period. The Follow-On Program will continue sponsoring activities for all the returned participants, implementing an estimated 5 seminars and workshops conducted by former participants. In addition the focus of the quarterly newsletter will be re-directed so that former participants publish it on a rotating basis.

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Rating:

I. Background Data

Project Title: Justice Sector Grant
 Project Number: 511-0609
 Date of Authorization: original 08/31/88 amended 09/28/90
 Date of Obligation: original 09/08/88 amended 08/11/92
 PACD: original 12/31/89 amended 05/31/93
 Implementing Agencies: Supreme Court; Public Ministry; ILANUD/Bolivia
 Major Contractors: ILANUD
 AID Project Managers: Lewis W. Lucke
 AID Project Coordinator: Mark G. Visnic
 AID Project Advisor:
 Status of CPs/Covenants: CPs met by 9/29/88; CONT financial review in May 1988.
 Date of Last Evaluation: none Next Evaluation: 03/01/93
 Date of Last Audit: none Next Audit: 11/30/92

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 1	Contracted: 1	Completed: 1
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II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	ESF Grant: original	\$500	Amended to	\$2,038
			ESF Grant	\$1,538
Amount Obligated:	ESF Grant: original	\$500	Amended to	\$2,038
			ESF Grant	\$1,288
			ESF Grant	\$250

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$414
	Cumulative:	\$1,610
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$304
	Period - Actual:	\$370
	Period - Next:	\$260
	Cumulative:	\$1,351

Pipeline:	\$687
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Counterpart		
Contribution:	Planned:	\$1,104
	Actual:	\$704
	% of planned exp.:	64%
	Cumulative:	\$1,449

% LOP Elapsed:	86%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	66%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	66%

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

The Justice Sector Project supports the Mission's Strategic Objective "to improve the effectiveness and accessibility of key democratic institutions." The express goal of the

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project is to improve the independence, accountability, and accessibility of national and local judicial institutions in Bolivia. The project also contributes to U.S. government foreign policy objectives to support counter-narcotics efforts through actions intended to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of prosecution.

IV. Project Purpose

The purpose of the project is to strengthen the administrative and operational capacity of the judicial branch and public prosecution in order to accelerate judicial process, provide for greater transparency, accountability, and public access to the courts, and to achieve more effective and efficient prosecution of narcotics crimes.

V. Project Description

The project is carried out through actions to promote and support institutional reform of the courts and the public prosecution. Policy reform is utilized to streamline and modernize legal process and to develop alternative forums for dispute resolution.

USAID project assistance in training, technical assistance, and policy dialogue is provided to the Supreme Court, the Attorney General, and a National Council for Judicial Reform via the Democratic Initiatives Division. The activities managed under the project to achieve the purpose are: (1) development of a modern system of court management based on an analysis of criminal case flow and the implementation of a pilot case tracking and management system; (2) an institutionalized judicial training program for judges and court personnel based on a training and personnel needs assessment; (3) technical assistance support to streamline criminal and civil procedure and other operational reforms to the National Council for the Improvement and Modernization of the Judicial Power; (4) procurement of legal libraries and equipment to produce and disseminate judicial decisions and other legal reference materials; and (5) promotion of alternative dispute resolution forums, such as arbitration.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS	Planned			Accomplished			% of LOP
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	
1. Increase in number of criminal cases resolved(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. A plan to install a judicial personnel system is developed and authorized for implementation	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
3. A uniform financial management system for the courts is authorized	1.00	0	1.00	0	0	.50	50.0
4. Enhance the technical capacity of judges, court personnel, and lawyers to sustain reforms to judicial system (*).	1	1	2	1	1	2	200.0
5. A legal framework for arbitration is developed and alternative conflict resolution mechanisms are authorized for the courts	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.50	150.0

(*) These indicators are not subject to meaningful quantitative measurement. A system is

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being develop to measure the number of criminal cases resolved. Baseline data will be collected under the Bolivian Administration of Justice (BAOJ) Project. Likewise, a judicial training program will be developed for continuing training under the BAOJ Project.

B. Major Outputs	Planned				Accomplished			
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP	
1. Prosecutor Law Drafted	1	0	1	0	0	1	100.0	
2. Case Flow Analysis and Pilot Tracking System Completed	2	0	2	0	0	1	50.0	
3. Financial Accountability Systems Designed for the Court System	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	
4. Judicial Training Needs Assessment Accomplished.	1	0	1	0	0	1	100.0	
5. Operational Management Information Systems.	3	2	4	0	0	0		
6. Arbitration Seminars Conducted.	2	1	2	0	1	2	100.0	
7. Arbitration Law Drafted.	1	1	2	0	1	1	100.0	
8. National Council and Project Implementation Offices established.	2	1	3	0	0	1	50.0	
9. Training - In country	M	300	200	500	500	301	822	274.0
	F	300	200	350	500	109	292	97.3
10. Training - U.S. & Third countries	M	10	1	11	3	0	11	110.0
	F	10	0	10	3	0	4	40.0

The cumulative accomplished figures for male and female in-country training have been adjusted to reflect corrections made in the figures reported for the period October 1, 1991, to March 31, 1992. The correct figures for male and female in-country training are 136 and 73, respectively for the period. They had been reported as 130 and 130, respectively.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. Specialized seminars by the Mayo group were presented in La Paz, Santa Cruz and Sucre resulting in the training of approximately 400 Bolivian lawyers and Judges on the advantages of oral process. 2. A case tracking and judicial statistics system was implemented in the District Court of Santa Cruz. 3. A seminar was held in Santa Cruz in coordination with the Justice Committee of the Lower House of Congress to review and recommend changes to the Draft Public Ministry and Judicial Organization Laws. As a result of this work written recommendations were presented to Congress. 4. Technical assistance was provided to the Bolivian Chamber of Commerce to develop and promote institutional commercial arbitration services. Rules of procedure were drafted and a group of arbitrators began to receive training.

D. Problems and Delays

There were two problems during the period that contributed to implementation delay, the most important of these two was the lack of progress made in the reorganization of the ILANUD/Bolivia Office. Consequently a Cooperative Agreement expected to be signed with ILANUD by June 1 had not been signed as of the end of the reporting period. In addition, the Division Coordinator's absence for an extended period contributed to implementation delays.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. Resolution of the reorganization of the ILANUD Office. 2. Initiation of Commercial Arbitration Services. 3. Implementation of a centralized case tracking and reporting system in

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Sucre and the eight Departments. 4. Policy dialogue to ensure the continuation of the National Council as a GOB institution. 5. Two Judicial Training Seminars of national scope. One to introduce the concept of clinical training and the other to arrive at a consensus plan for the establishment of continuing training programs for judges and prosecutors.

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Rating: A

I. Background Data

Project Title: Democratic Institutions
 Project Number: 511-0610
 Date of Authorization: original 08/31/88 amended 07/13/92
 Date of Obligation: original 09/08/88 amended 07/27/92
 PACD: original 12/31/89 amended 03/31/94
 Implementing Agencies: Electoral Court; Congress
 Major Contractors: DIMA Ltda.; CAPEL; SUNY/Oip
 AID Project Managers: Lewis W. Lucke; Mark G. Visnic
 AID Project Coordinator: Walter Guevara
 Status of CPs/Covenants: CPs prior to 1st disbursement met 9/88.
 Date of Last Evaluation: none Next Evaluation: 01/30/94
 Date of Last Audit: none Next Audit: 10/16/92

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 0 Contracted: 0 Completed: 0

II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$450	Amended to	\$1,950
			ESF Grant	\$1,250
			ESF Grant	\$250
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	\$450	Amended to	\$1,950
			ESF Grant	\$500
			ESF Grant	\$1,000

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$342
	Cumulative:	\$925
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$0
	Period - Actual:	\$48
	Period - Next:	\$400
	Cumulative:	\$624

Pipeline: \$1,326

Counterpart Contribution:	Planned LOP:	\$4,713
	Period - Projected:	\$0
	Period - Actual:	\$62
	Period - Next:	\$700
	Cumulative:	\$2,650
	% of planned LOP:	56%

% LOP Elapsed:	73%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	32%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	32%

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

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The project goal is to assist Bolivia in the consolidation of its democratic institutions and practices. This goal is in accordance with the Mission strategic objective of Strengthening Democracy.

IV. Project Purpose

The project purpose is to improve the functioning of the electoral system and broaden participation in the electoral process, to improve the administration and bill drafting functions of the Congress, and to support pro-democracy organizations.

V. Project Description

The project will support the electoral system through an automated electoral registry, voter education/motivation campaigns, seminars for electoral authorities, and improvements in electoral administration and infrastructure; assist the legislative process through training of legislators, committee advisors, and support staff, automation of legislative document storage/retrieval, and establishment of bill drafting/fiscal analysis support services; and promote democracy through private institutions.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS	Planned			Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum. LOP
1. Number of elections showing improved NEC/DEC effectiveness and increased citizen participation.	3	0	1	0	0	1 33
2. Number of key draft bills improved through new support services.	4	2	2	1	2	2 50
3. Number of activated pro-democracy organizations.	3	0	3	0	0	3 100

NOTES:

- December 1, 1991 (municipal); June 6, 1993 (general); December 5, 1993 (municipal).
- Judicial Organization Law; Public Prosecutor Law, Annual Budget Law for 1993 and 1994.
- Fundación Libertad, Desarrollo y Democracia de Santa Cruz; "Unidad de Análisis y Seguimiento Parlamentario" (UASPA); Fundación de Libertad y Desarrollo Regional" (LIDER). UASPA has achieved a high degree of technical competence in fiscal matters. As such, it is cooperating with SUNY/OIP in the establishment of the Congressional Budget Office.

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B. Major Outputs	Planned			Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum. LOP
1. Automated voter registry installed	1	0	1	0	0	1 100
2. Citizen jurors trained to man polling tables.	80,000	0	25,000	0	0	28,000 35
3. Voter registration/education drives conducted.	5	0	3	0	0	3 60
4. Electoral management & administration assessment	1	1	1	0	1	1 100
5. Conferences on electoral laws/administration.	10	2	3	1	2	3 30
6. Buildings for electoral courts acquired.	2	1	2	0	0	1 50
7. Congressional research facilities improved.	3	0	0	1	0	0 0
8. Congress persons trained in research services.	60	4	4	16	4	4 7
9. Congressional ANNEX II Building remodelled.	1	1	1	1	0	0 0

NOTES:

- ADP equipment installed at main districts; software tests underway.
- Approximately 60,000 registered voters are chosen by lot to serve as electoral jurors on general election day (50,000 as alternates). The DI PP anticipated training only 10,000 electoral jurors over LOP. This target was increased due to the early success of the program.
- One media campaign per election: May 7, 1989 (general); December 3, 1989 (municipal); December 1, 1991 (municipal); June 6, 1993 (general); and December 5, 1993 (municipal).
- Survey conducted during March 1992; conclusions presented to NEC on April 27, 1992.
- 1991: V Annual Inter-American Course on Elections (San José, October); Latin American Confederation of Electoral Organisms (Caracas, December). 1992: Seminars on electoral Legislation (La Paz or Santa Cruz, June); VI Annual Inter-American Course on Elections (San Jose, October); Protocol of Quito (Montevideo, December). 1993: 2 in Bolivia, 2 abroad.
- NEC and DEC La Paz buildings; acquisition and remodeling.
- Bill drafting service; budget & fiscal analysis unit; automated document retrieval system; complementary legislative support services.
- Includes 20 members, 20 committee advisors, and 20 support staff.
- \$100,000 in local currency GOB counterpart funds.

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C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

ELECTORAL:

The impact of DI Project assistance on the December 1, 1991 municipal elections was reported in detail under the previous SAR. Electoral support activities during this reporting period have centered on consolidating electoral administration and revising electoral legislation to optimize the 1992 off-election year. At the end of this reporting period IIHR/CAPEL presented a proposal for electoral assistance for the electoral period culminating with the general elections scheduled to be held in June 1993.

LEGISLATIVE:

1) The first SUNY/OIP technical assistance mission, brought through the Cooperative Agreement signed on September 3, conducted a high-level workshop on the budget process; reviewed an Upper House proposal for the establishment of a Bicameral Budget Technical Office in Congress; and started drafting detailed plans for its design and implementation.

2) Assistance was provided to the Lower House Justice Committee to review the Judicial Organization and Public Prosecutor draft laws, critical for the institutionalization of the Bolivian justice system and to lay the foundations for a sound legal strategy against drug trafficking. Both draft laws were extensively revised by expert committees from the Upper and Lower Houses. A major conference on the subject was held in Santa Cruz by the Lower House Justice Committee on August 20 -21.

D. Problems and Delays

ELECTORAL:

1) A delay in the FY92 budget allowance led to a reduction of electoral consolidation activities under Amendment No. 2 of the IIHR/CAPEL cooperative agreement from an originally planned level of funding of \$477,000 down to \$145,000. In anticipation of a repetition of this problem, the Mission has sent a cable to AID/W requesting a timely budget allowance for at least part of FY93 funds scheduled to be obligated under the DI Project during next reporting period.

2) Under the terms of the major political agreement signed last July 9 by the government and the opposition, it is expected that the Bolivian Congress will pass a law mandating the transfer of the Civil Registry from the Ministry of the Interior to the National Electoral Court. The transfer, meant to reduce the possibility of voter registration fraud, will severely tax the resources of the National Electoral Court. At the request of the latter, IIHR/CAPEL conducted a preliminary study of the problem. Should the Civil Registry transfer be mandated by law, as is very likely, the National Electoral Court will require considerable additional technical assistance to carry out this major transfer operation in addition to its principal tasks, the conduct of the June 1993 general elections, and the December 1993 municipal elections.

LEGISLATIVE:

1) The legislative assistance program currently enjoys full support from the legislature. However, starting in August 1993 a new legislature will take oath for a four year mandate. The major thrust of legislative assistance should be delivered before the expected change in congressional leadership in August 1993. For this reason, it is critically important that the SUNY/OIP cooperative agreement be funded without gaps or delays during CY93.

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E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. Increase planned obligation under the DI Project by \$1.05 million to an LOP total of \$3.0 million.
2. Congressional Budget Office established.
3. Bill drafting assistance to Upper and Lower House Justice Committees continues and expands to criminal and civil codes and constitutional amendments.
4. Detailed electoral calendar approved.
5. Automated voter registry operational.
6. Amended electoral law signed by President.
7. Judicial Organization and Public Prosecutor laws signed by President.
8. Congress approves internal resolution (having the force of law) establishing a long-term blue-ribbon selection committee to choose staff for the Congressional Budget Office, the Bill Drafting Assistance Unit, and the Legislative Research Center.
9. Remodeling of Congressional Annex II is concluded.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 01, 1992 - September 30, 1992

Rating: B

I. Background Data

Project Title: Bolivian Peace Scholarship Program (BFSP)
Project Number: 511-0611
Date of Authorization: original 02/22/91
Date of Obligation: original 08/05/91 amended 09/03/92
PACD: original 06/30/96 amended 06/30/97
Implementing Agencies:
Major Contractors: Development Associates, Inc.
AID Project Managers: Stephen Smith; Beatriz O'Brien
AID Project Coordinator: Eduardo Sfeir
Status of CPs/Covenants: None
Date of Last Evaluation: none Next Evaluation: 10/15/94
Date of Last Audit: none Next Audit: 02/15/95

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 0 Contracted: 0 Completed: 0

II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$4,500		
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	\$1,000	Amended to DA Grant	\$2,400 \$1,400

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$1,378
	Cumulative:	\$1,453
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$670
	Period - Actual:	\$192
	Period - Next:	\$200
	Cumulative:	\$208

Pipeline: \$2,192

Counterpart

Contribution:	Planned LOP:	\$1,500
	Period - Projected:	\$1,500
	Period - Actual:	\$0
	Period - Next:	\$0
	Cumulative:	\$0
	% of planned LOP:	

% LOP Elapsed:	20%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	53%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	9%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	5%

Date of authorization was mistakenly reported as 12/26/90 in previous SAR. Correct date is 02/22/91.

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

The project's goal is to contribute to the development of effective manpower resources that ensure the availability of technically and academically skilled leaders for progressive, balanced and pluralistic development of Bolivia, and to strengthen democratic institutions

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within a free market economy, while ensuring that permanent ties are developed between the peoples of the United States and Bolivia. This goal is in accordance with the Mission strategic objective of Strengthening Democracy to improve the effectiveness of and accessibility to key democratic institutions.

IV. Project Purpose

The project's purpose is to provide technical and leadership training in support of Mission objectives such as strengthening democratic institutions and improved administration of justice and overall socio-economic development. This will be achieved by increasing the number of public and private sector urban and rural leaders, trained in the U.S., especially among the socially and economically disadvantaged.

V. Project Description

The Bolivian Peace Scholarship Program (CLASP II) is a follow-up to the Andean Peace Scholarship Program (CLASP I). The project provides primarily short-term technical and leadership training in fields such as health, administration, journalism, education, economics and agriculture. The training is usually tailor-made, conducted in Spanish, and addresses specific identified needs, whether institutional, geographic or in a determined field. Long-term training represents approximately 20% of the total number of participants trained.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS

	Planned				Accomplished			%
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	LOF	
1. Trained socially and economically disadvantaged leaders (70%)	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Trained socially and economically disadvantaged women (40%)	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Training in HBCU's, per Training Months. (10%)	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

B. Major Outputs

		Planned			Accomplished			%
		LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	
1. Training - Short-term	M	144	0	0	12	0	0	0
	F	96	0	0	8	0	0	0
2. Training - Long-term	M	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	24	0	0	0	0	0	0

Given the nature of training activities, EOPS and Outputs will be measured at the end of project.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Eight proposals were received in response to an RFP issued to secure the services of a contractor to assist the mission with participant placement and monitoring in the U.S. and to provide logistical support in country. Given the high quality and competitiveness of four of the proposals, the evaluation process lasted more than anticipated. On September 20, 1992, a contract was signed between USAID/Bolivia and Development Associates, the contractor selected.

D. Problems and Delays

As a result of the delay in selecting a contractor, initiation of training activities was postponed by six months, to February 1993.

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E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. Start-up procedures and logistics for project implementation will be devised and coordinated with the contractor during October and November, 1992. 2. It is anticipated that the first 20 short-term trainees (Labor Leaders) will depart for training in the United States by the end of February, 1993.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 01. 1992 - September 30. 1992

Rating: B

I. Background Data

Project Title: Special Development Activities
 Project Number: 511-0623
 Date of Authorization: original 06/25/91
 Date of Obligation: original 06/28/91 amended 03/12/92
 PACD: original 09/30/95
 Implementing Agencies: Small Rural Communities: NGOs: PVOs
 Major Contractors:
 AID Project Managers: Sonia Aranibar
 AID Project Coordinator: Marcos Arce
 Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A
 Date of Last Evaluation: none Next Evaluation: 02/01/93
 Date of Last Audit: none Next Audit: 02/01/93

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned: 0 Contracted: 0 Completed: 0

II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$500		
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	\$300	Amended to	\$450
			DA Grant	\$150

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$142
	Cumulative:	\$325
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$75
	Period - Actual:	\$86
	Period - Next:	\$100
	Cumulative:	\$189

Pipeline: \$261

Counterpart Contribution:	Planned LOP:	\$167
	Period - Projected:	\$167
	Period - Actual:	\$46
	Period - Next:	\$25
	Cumulative:	\$66
	% of planned LOP:	40%

% LOP Elapsed:	30%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	90%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	42%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	38%

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

The project goal is to contribute to improved socio-economic conditions of rural communities, preferably those in remote areas of Bolivia, where there is no assistance from the Bolivian government. This project contributes to the improvement of the effectiveness and accessibility

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of key democratic institutions through enhancing the participation of rural communities in the decision-making process. Specifically, the project helps to improve the socio economic conditions of small rural communities located preferably in remote areas of Bolivia, where there is no possibility of government assistance. This goal is in accordance with the Mission strategic objective of Strengthening Democracy which is to improve the effectiveness and accessibility of key democratic institutions.

I. Project Purpose

The purpose of this project is to assist small rural communities and local organizations to undertake self-help projects which have an immediate impact on the communities' social and economic welfare. These communities are generally outside the reach of assistance services provided by the Government of Bolivia. The SDA project provides up to \$10,000 to each approved subproject.

II. Project Description

SDA funds finance not only income generating productive projects but also some selected social projects (e.g. water systems, school construction and remodelling, electrification). Requests are received from communities and local organizations located throughout the country. If the request fits the parameters of the project, a site inspection is made by the Project Coordinator. After the inspection and verification of the community's needs is completed, an application form, a project outline, and a recommendation report are submitted to the Approval Committee for consideration and final approval. PVOs or NGOs working locally usually help the community prepare the above documents as well as provide technical support and training during the implementation of the project.

III. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS

	Planned				Accomplished			
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	LOP	%
1. Water, sanitation, Health projects	35	7	10	6	6	12	34	
2. Remodeling & school construction projects	15	1	1	5	2	2	13	
3. Income Generating Projects	15	3	3	3	2	5	33	
4.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

B. Major Outputs

	Planned				Accomplished			
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	LOP	%
1. Requests Received	500	90	160	40	76	212	42	
2. Projects submitted for approval	65	10	40	10	7	41	63	
3. Approved projects	65	10	35	10	0	29	43	
4. Projects completed	65	11	32	14	10	19	29	
5. Inspected projects	300	20	50	10	15	55	19	
6. Counterpart contribution	167.000	22.000	37.000	25.000	25.246	45.952	27	

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

During the reporting period, 76 requests were received and seven new projects were sent to the approval Committee for signature. These projects include four new water systems in Santa

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 01. 1992 - September 30. 1992

...ruz. one school remodelling in Cochabamba. one health post remodelling and one artisanry enter in Cruro. Ten projects were completed during the reporting period: one water supply in Santa Cruz: two water systems and two schools in Potosi. three water systems in Beni: one agricultural tool project for nine communities and one irrigation project in Cochabamba (see attachment No.1). Attachments No. 2 and 3 reflect the Planned vs Accomplished projects during the previous and current SAR periods.

Problems and Delays

Delays in completing travel plans during the reporting period were caused by the unusual rains. especially in the Santa Cruz Department. One additional problem was the delay in obtaining approval from the Embassy for seven projects which were to be initiated in July. The documents for these projects have not been returned by the Embassy since July. Project committee needs to meet as soon as possible in order to resolve delays encountered in the subproject approval process.

Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

Completion of at least fourteen subprojects..... March 1993 20 visits to new projects..... March 1993 10 project inaugurations..... March 1993 Second Meeting of the SDA Project Implementation and Monitoring Committee..... Dec. 1992.

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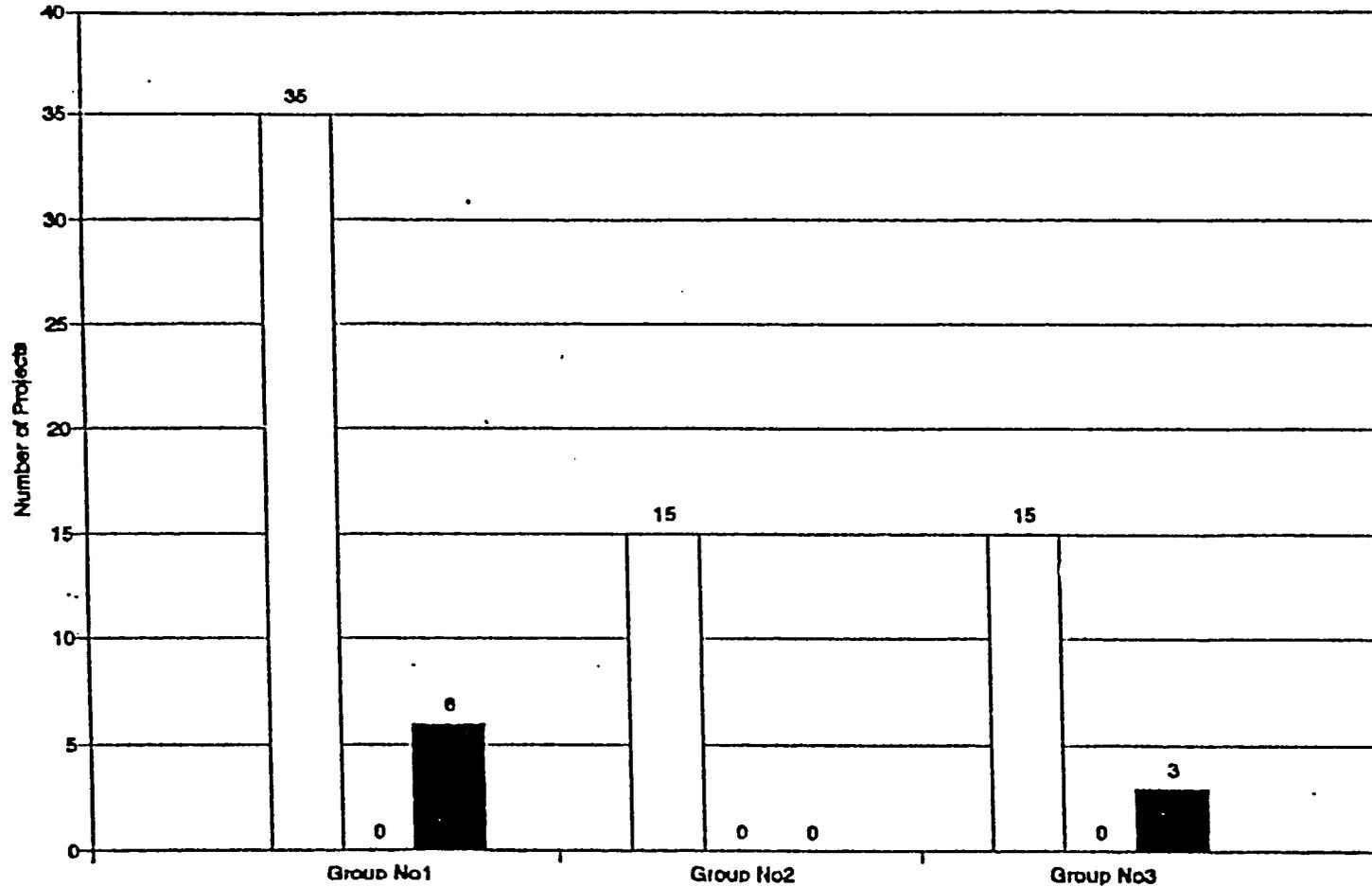
ATTACHMENT NO. 1

PLANNED EOPS BY TYPE OF PROJECT						ACCOMPLISHED (SARS)
DESCRIPTION	NO. PROJECT	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	TOTAL	BENEF.	TOTAL APPROVED PROJECT TO DATE
1A. WATER SYSTEM REMODELLING	10	-	-	-	-	1
1B. WATER SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION	5	5	6	11	2,057	11
1C. LATRINES CONSTRUCTION (450)	15	1	-	1	273	1
1D. SCHOOL REMODELLING	10	-	-	-	-	-
1E. SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION	5	-	2	2	-	7
1F. HEALTH POST REMODELLING	5	-	-	-	-	-
1G. INCOME GEN. PROJECTS	15	3	2	5	1,673	8
TOTAL	65	9	10	19	4,003	*28

* TOTAL APPROVED PROJECTS CORRESPOND TO THE SAME NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT RURAL BOLIVIA.

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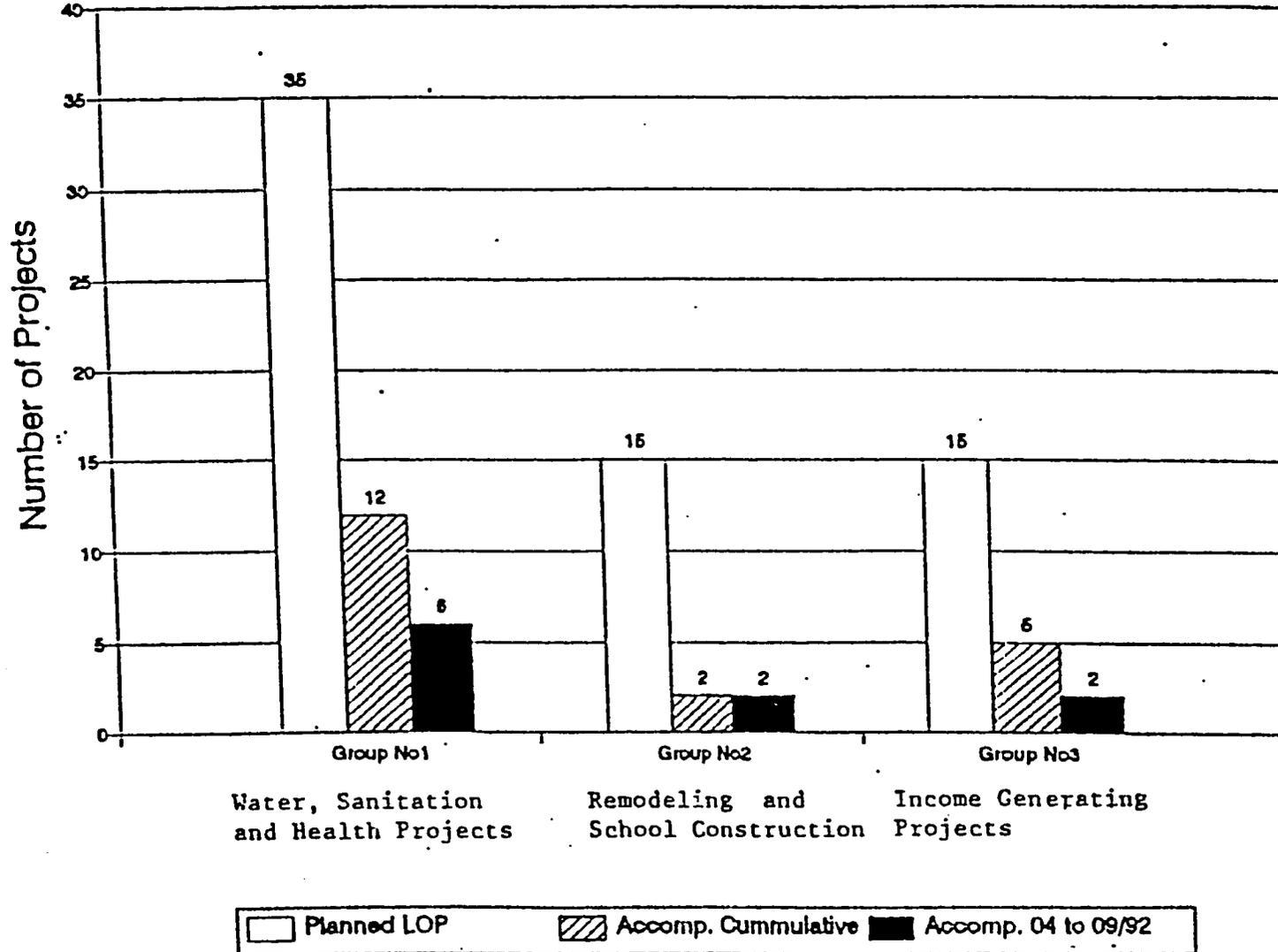
SAR Report: Period October 91-March 92
Planned LOP vs. Accomplished



□ Planned LOP
▨ Accomp. Cumulative
■ Accomp. 10/91-03/92

SAR Report: Period April-September 1992

Planned LOP vs. Accomplished



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IV. Project Purpose

The project purpose is to promote electoral reform in Bolivia.

V. Project Description

NDI will sponsor a conference on "Electoral Systems and the Democratic Process". The conference will provide a forum for fostering a debate on reforming the electoral process in Bolivia.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS	Planned			Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum. LOP
1. Promote Electoral Reform	1	0	0	1	0	0

B. Major Outputs	Planned			Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum. LOP
1. International Conference	1	0	0	1	0	0

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The grant required NDI to organize an electoral reform conference in La Paz in early 1991. Due to political problems between the ruling coalition and the government, the conference was postponed at the last minute by the GOB. In January 1992, NDI presented a proposal to USAID/B to resume this activity with some proposed changes keeping within the original goal and purpose. On April 28, 1992, the termination date of the NDI grant was extended at no added cost through December 31, 1992. The extension was intended to allow NDI to develop a detailed workplan and calendar for the completion of this grant. To this end, an NDI TA team visited La Paz during March 10-13, 1992, and carried out a series of meetings with political leaders, members of Congress and electoral authorities. As a result, a report on the functioning of Congress was presented to USAID/B by NDI. During the March NDI meetings in Bolivia all political parties expressed interest in a political party system conference if conducted under the sponsorship of the National Electoral Court (NEC). On October 26, 1992, the Bolivian National Electoral Court presented a request to this effect to NDI. A proposal from NDI is expected by USAID/B. NDI expects to organize this conference in late 1992 in conclusion of activities under this grant in Bolivia.

D. Problems and Delays

NDI has conducted several fact-finding missions in Bolivia, all aimed at determining the exact scope and nature of the proposed conference, but the conference itself has not taken place to date. At one point the DI Country Team objected to what appeared like a lack of coordination with Embassy personnel on politically sensitive subjects. These objections were cleared up through an interchange of faxes with USAID/B and a visit by NDI to the DI Country Team in La Paz. Despite the resulting delays, at present there is general agreement on NDI carrying out an international conference in La Paz, aimed at examining political party regulations, legislation and constitutional prescriptions. It is understood by NDI that this conference will be planned and carried out in close cooperation and coordination with the NEC, USAID and the DI Country Team.

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E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. International conference on the political party system sponsored by the National Electoral Court, December 10-11.

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PROA is an enabling project to the Strengthening Democracy Strategic Objective: to improve the effectiveness and accessibility of key democratic institutions. PROA contributes to this objective by improving living conditions of informal sector groups and increasing their access to public services. PROA's goal is to promote sustainable urban development in El Alto by improving the living conditions for low-income people, by supporting institutional and community initiatives, especially focussing on the organization and strengthening of informal sector businesses and/or institutions.

IV. Project Purpose

PROA has undergone a shift in focus, from an experimental initiative to a private non profit organization. PROA's purpose in this second phase is to integrate formal sector groups in selected urban areas into the national institutional framework and make them more efficient participants/beneficiaries of the development and urbanization processes.

V. Project Description

Concentrating efforts and resources in selected areas, PROA helps the people in El Alto broaden their views on the role they should play in urban development; to understand and work with the informal sector; and, to form working coalitions and develop joint strategies to expand productive activities and expand the coverage of urban services. PROA identifies areas within El Alto where there are possibilities for supporting, not substituting, local initiatives to develop alternative workable solutions for local problems. This model implies the concentration of efforts from different sectors in certain areas where, through effective community participation, the local organized groups assume the responsibility of improving their own living conditions. The project considers the initiation of cost recovery activities as a first step toward its organization as an NGO-based urban development services institution. The services PROA provides facilitate the interaction between the formal and informal sectors; it "packages" the demand of small micro-entrepreneurs and low-income households making the "package" attractive to formal sector banks, local government, etc.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	LOP %
1. Contribute to change economic base of self-employed workers.	12,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	572	572	5
2. Improve housing units	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	210	210	2
3. Improve health and sanitation infrastructure in selected neighborhoods	20	4	4	3	3	3	15
4. Create and strengthen citizen participation channels in selected neighborhoods	20	4	4	3	4	4	20
5. Percentage of cost recovery	100	0	0	0	0	0	0

The SAR has changed significantly because PROA during the past six months has evolved into a very different institution since its creation as a pilot initiative in 1988. The new EOPS and Major Outputs better reflect the NGO status attained by PROA and the second phase of this initiative officially started on April 1st, 1992.

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B. Major Outputs	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP 4,000	Period 500	Cum. 500	Next Period 500	Period 216	Cum. 216	LOP 5
1. Solidarity groups constituted							
2. Community centers for urban development established	8	4	4	3	4	4	50
3. One guarantee fund established	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
4. Non refundable technical assistance programs established	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Credit lines established for an amount of \$4,000,000	10	3	3	3	3	3	30
6. One coalition system for increased private sector participation 100% established	100	100	100	0	20	20	20
7. A self-sustained system for the provision of urban development services 100% established and operating	100	75	75	25	55	55	55

In reference to outcome No 5, PROA met the target of three credit lines established. However, the amount of funds involved in those three lines of credit is only \$600,000 (about 50% of the estimated level of funding).

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. After a cumbersome process, the GOB authorized the purchase (with GOB funds) of two industrial warehouses for PROA (a PVO), as the first two facilities in the recently completed industrial FREE ZONE of El Alto.
2. The transition from a pilot initiative to a private non-profit organization has created a series of issues that required, some still do, special attention. For that purpose, a strategic planning seminar was conducted in the month of September and new revised mandates, mission statements, organizational charts, etc. have been introduced. A business plan has been approved and it will guide PROA's operations. An interim or transition phase was outlined from September 1992 to January 1993. "Regular" operations are expected to start in CY 1993.
3. The Bolivian Ministry for Urban Affairs, Foster Parents International and the United Nations Environmental Program signed three different agreements for the provision of credit (Housing Improvement) and for the analysis of environmental conditions in El Alto with PROA within the past six months.
4. PROA-PROSALUD signed a new agreement (sub-agreement) under the 511-0607 Cooperative Agreement. Originally PROA transferred to PROSALUD all the health centers in El Alto where PROA was working with El Alto City Hall and withdrew from the provision of health care services. In the new agreement PROSALUD is contracting PROA's services for community mobilization, community organization, and development and health education. With this contract PROA has begun to work in the city of La Paz.

D. Problems and Delays

1. In the previous SAR it was mentioned that a serious delay in funding from DIFEM (Dirección de

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
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Financiamiento Externo y Monetización, Ministerio de Planeamiento y Coordinación) was preventing PROA from starting activities germane to the new phase. Finally, in late September, after 5 months of meetings and discussions, DIFEM disbursed the first tranche of the \$400,000 programmed for the next 3 years. This delay has affected all project activities which effectively started in August-September, 1992.

2. The transition from a pilot initiative to a PVO is creating some problems between PROA and some key "counterpart" institutions. The delay of GOB funding to a PVO was mentioned already; another problem is the relationship with USAID/Bolivia. Previously PROA's staff worked as "USAID Contractors" in a USAID Urban Development Initiative. Now, as a PVO that is based on the recovery of its costs through the sale of specific services, the relationship with USAID is more ambiguous. In order to overcome this ambiguity, PROA has been requested to prepare the terms of reference for the level of responsibilities of the USAID Project Officer. Based on this document, a specific support grant or sub-grant will be drafted, even if it does not involve additional funding from USAID/Bolivia.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. The transition phase for the institutional development/adjustment of PROA as a PVO will be completed December 31, 1992.

2. The Business Plan recently approved will be the basis for the introduction/adjustment of Management Support Systems and for the provision of urban development services. It will be evaluated twice during the next six months as well as the implementation of recommendations made early in 1992 by USAID/B and by the external evaluation team (Urban Institute, Washington, D.C.)

3. PROA will complete the establishment of a monitoring system and a population data base to study current migration and urbanization processes.

E. ENVIRONMENT

1. 598-0780 Environmental Support

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1992 - September 30, 1992

I. Background Data

Project Title: **Environmental Support**
Project Number: 598-0780
Date of Obligation: original: April 1, 1991 (NYBG)
PACD: original: December 30, 1993 (NYBG)
Implementing Agencies: New York Botanical Gardens
The Wilderness Society
AID Project Manager: Michael Yates

II. Financial Data

Amount Authorized: DA Grant: original
Amount Obligated: \$215,550 (\$74,550 to NYBG;\$141,000 to TWS)
Amount Expended: \$156,873 (\$42,598 by NYBG;\$114,275 by TWS)

III. Project Purpose

- 1) To enable the New York Botanical Garden to implement a program to determine the biological diversity (plant inventory) within two national parks in Bolivia (Amboró and Noel Kempff Mercado);
- 2) to carry out a biological and economic analysis of sustainable selective logging in Bolivia's lowland tropical forests, with emphasis on mahogany (Bosque Chimanes).

IV. Project Status

1) Project field activities are proceeding on schedule. Botanist Michael Nee has collected extensively in Amboró, with well over 5,000 taxonomic specimens (a draft report on this work has been received, and will eventually constitute a major contribution to the literature with one of the most detailed floras for any area of the Amazonian rainforest). Work in Noel Kempff will be intensified in the months ahead. Nee is also providing key technical support to students at the Gabriel Rene Moreno University (including the Natural History Museum) and to the Botanical Gardens of Santa Cruz. However, the NYBG has been notably slow in providing required quarterly technical and financial reports.

2) Project accomplishments have been impressive, despite difficult working conditions (e.g. flooding in the Beni). Biological field research and sophisticated genetic analysis have begun to identify (for the first time, worldwide) key factors that best predict mahogany regeneration rates, including effects of logging on inbreeding and species viability. Complementary economic analysis is quantifying economic rents from logging, which will help generate policy recommendations to improve timber pricing for more sustainable use. This information will be critical to developing plans for sustainable forest management. Extensive training (e.g. plot establishment and inventory, data collection techniques) has also been given to members of the project's field crew.

F. CROSS CUTTING

1. 511-0571 Policy Reform

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 01, 1992 - September 30, 1992

Rating: A

I. Background Data

Project Title: Policy Reform
 Project Number: 511-0571
 Date of Authorization: original 06/24/83
 Date of Obligation: original 06/24/83 amended 09/30/92
 PACD: original 06/30/86 amended 12/31/92
 Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Planning and Coordination/Project Coordination Unit (MPC/PCU); Economic Policy Analysis Unit (UDAPE)
 Major Contractors: Harvard Institute of International Development (HIID)
 AID Project Managers: Sonia Aranibar
 AID Project Coordinator: F. Wayne Tate
 Status of CPs/Covenants: All Met.
 Date of Last Evaluation: 05/01/91 Next Evaluation:
 Date of Last Audit: 08/01/91 Next Audit:

Yearly Non-federal Audit of Recipients

Planned:	Contracted:	Completed:
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II. Financial Data (\$1,000)

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$5,000	
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	\$4,312	Amended to DA Grant \$4,311 \$-1

Amount Committed:	Period:	\$134
	Cumulative:	\$3,924
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$100
	Period - Actual:	\$147
	Period - Next:	\$230
	Cumulative:	\$3,774

Pipeline: \$537

Counterpart Contribution:	Planned LOP:	\$1,600
	Period - Projected:	\$1,600
	Period - Actual:	\$1,534
	Period - Next:	\$66
	Cumulative:	\$2,663
	% of planned LOP:	166%

% LOP Elapsed:	97%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	86%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	88%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	75%

The adjustment to the obligation amount is due to a correction of the last SAR's entry.

III. Project Goal/Mission Strategic Objective

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The overall goal of the project is to increase Bolivia's economic stability and growth through an improved policy framework in order to assure sound public investments and encourage new and expanded private productive enterprises.

IV. Project Purpose

The purpose of the project is to identify and help implement GOB macroeconomic and sectoral policy reforms aimed at reactivating productive economic activity. This project enables the Mission to achieve its strategic objective of increasing trade and investment in non-coca activities through technical assistance to and support for the GOB's Economic Policy Analysis Unit (UDAPE). Reduction of the cocaine trade in Bolivia require active efforts to expand non traditional exports and local private participation in the economy as well as to encourage foreign investment. Toward this end, the Policy Reform Project plays a significant role in accelerating economic growth in Bolivia by providing direct recommendations to the GOB to implement structural reforms that will facilitate alternative development and investment programs.

V. Project Description

The project provides ESF Local Currency funds for the operation of UDAPE and DA funds for technical assistance to help the GOB formulate macroeconomic policies and regulatory changes that contribute to the economic wellbeing of Bolivia. UDAPE conducts analyses and studies used by the GOB to design programs that will accelerate economic growth, diversify the economy and generate employment opportunities in the context of the alternative development and trade and investment programs in which USAID and Bolivia are interested.

VI. Project Status

A. Purpose Indicators/EOPS*

	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% LOP
1. Significant portion of the government macro-economic policies will have been directly influenced by the analyses and/or policy options developed by UDAPE or through the other technical assistance of the project.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Majority of government decisions on the selection of proposed economic development projects will be made on the basis of UDAPE's analyses of the activities.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Economic production gains will have been made as a specific result of policy reforms developed under the project.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*In previous SARs progress on these indicators was discussed qualitatively. The current computerized SAR Report does not allow a narrative explanation of this table. These indicators are not numerically quantifiable.

B. Major Outputs

	Planned	Accomplished

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 01, 1992 - September 30, 1992

	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum. LOP
1. UDAPE capable of conducting sophisticated macro-economic, sectoral and project analyses and with the capability to assist in developing relevant economic policy options and economic development selection criteria.	1	0	1	0	0	1 100
2. Completion of macro-economic and sectoral policy analyses by UDAPE	225	25	50	20	25	746 332
3. At least 60 non-UDAPE produced analyses which lead to macro-economic and/or sectoral reforms.	60	0	13	2	3	17 28

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

During the reporting period, UDAPE has continued to provide policy alternatives to the GOB based on priorities set by the Ministry of Planning & Coordination. The unit developed 25 analytical and approach studies as well as aide memoires on various topics mostly related to structural reforms agreed upon with the World Bank in preparation for the November 1992 Consultative Group Meeting. The operations of the social sector group (UDAPSO) continued to receive assistance from the project. The social group's achievements include the development of a social sector development plan based on the GOB's social strategy, the organization of personnel and procurement of equipment. Technical assistance provided by HIID included five experts in areas related to human resources development, strategic planning, interest rates and econometrics, totalling 35 person/months. The project also provided funding for the development of a poverty map for Bolivia and for the editing and publication of a women in development policy paper for the GOB. During this period, a PP for the follow-on to the Policy Reform project was approved and an agreement signed with the GOB.

D. Problems and Delays

The approval of the follow-on project had a three-month delay due to delays in receiving budget allowances from AID/Washington. The project agreement was signed on September 28, 1992.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

Close out project..... December 1992 Process Deob - Reob of funds into the follow-on project..... March 1993

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CENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECTS

III. CENTRALLY FUNDED REPORTS

- A. ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT**
- B. TRADE & INVESTMENT**
- C. FAMILY HEALTH**
- D. STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY**

ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT

1. 598-0780 Environmental Support
2. DAN-1328-G-000046-00 Establishment of a
Small Ruminant Collaborative Research
Support Program

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SEMI ANNUAL REPORT FOR
CENTRALLY-FUNDED PROJECT RELATED
TO ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

1. Project Title & Number: Environmental Support: 598-0780
2. Funding Obligation: \$215,550
3. PACD: 9/30/93
4. Project Purpose: 1) To enable the New York Botanical Gardens to implement a program to determine the biological diversity (plant inventory) within two national parks in Bolivia (Amboró and Noel Kempff Mercado); 2) to carry out a biological and economic analysis of sustainable selective logging in Bolivia's lowland tropical forests, with emphasis on Mahogany (Bosque Chimanes).
5. Nature and Extent of Mission Management: Managed by USAID/Bolivia Environmental Officer who is a USDH.
6. Project Rating: A

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TRADE AND INVESTMENT

1. 511-S072 Loan Guaranty Facility

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FAMILY HEALTH

1. 936-3024 Population Tech. Assistance
2. 936-3030 Strategies for Improving Service Delivery (INOPAL)
3. 936-3031 FP Training for PAC IIB
4. 936-3035 Population Policy Initiatives (OPTIONS II)
5. 936-3038 Family Planning Logistics Mgt.
6. 936-3042 Family Planning Services (Pathfinder International)
7. 936-3045 Training in Reproductive Health (JHPIEGO)
8. 936-3046 Demographic Data Initiatives (RAPID IV)
9. 936-3049 Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception
10. 936-3050 Population Council Programmatic Grant
11. 936-3051 Contraceptive Social Marketing (CSM II)
12. 936-3052 Population Communication Services (PCS II)
13. 936-3054 International Population Fellows Program
14. 936-3055 Family Planning Management Development (FPMD)
15. 936-3057 Central Contraceptive Procurement
16. 936-3061 Initiatives in Natural Family Planning (NFP)
17. 936-5116 Vitamin A for Health (VITAL)
18. 936-5834 Narcotics Awareness & Education
19. 936-5948 Vector Biology and Control
20. 936-5966 MotherCare/JSI
21. 936-5970 Technical Advisors in AIDS and Child Survival
22. 936-5991 Data for Decision Making

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1. Project Title and Number: 936-3024, Population Technical Assistance
 2. Funding Level: \$40,850 mission buy in funds
 3. PACD: 9/30/93
 4. Project Purpose: Short-term activity to conduct midterm assessment of RHS Project
 5. Nature and Extent of Mission Management: Managed by USDH project officer and two project coordinators.
 6. Project Rating: A
-
1. Project Title and Number: 936-3030, Strategies for Improving Service Delivery (INOPAL)
 2. Funding Level: \$220,000 FY 89 OYB transfer
\$350,000 mission buy in funds
 3. PACD: 9/30/96
 4. Project Purpose: To improve through OR and technical assistance, the quality, accessibility, and cost-effectiveness of FP and MCH delivery systems.
 5. Nature and Extent of Mission Management: Managed by USDH project officer and two project coordinators.
 6. Project Rating: A
-
1. Project Title and Number: 936-3031, FP Training for PAC IIB
 2. Funding Level: \$350,000 mission buy in funds
 3. PACD: 9/30/94
 4. Project Purpose: To train paramedical, auxiliary and community health workers in reproductive health services.
 5. Nature and Extent of Mission Management: Managed by USDH project officer and two project coordinators.
 6. Project Rating: B
-
1. Project Title and Number: 936-3035, Population Policy Initiatives (OPTIONS II)
 2. Funding Level: \$150,000 mission buy-in funds
 3. PACD: 9/30/95
 4. Project Purpose: To develop, train personnel, and analyze a service statistics database (QUIPUS) to monitor project activities.
 5. Nature and Extent of Mission Management: Managed by USDH project officer and two project coordinators.
 6. Project Rating: B

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1. Project Title and Number: 936-3038, Family Planning
Logistics Management
 2. Funding Level: Project Core Funding
 3. PACD: 9/30/95
 4. Project Purpose: To improve the capability of public and private sector organizations to administer more effective and efficient contraceptive logistics systems.
 5. Nature and Extent of Mission Management: Managed by USDH project officer and two project coordinators.
 6. Project Rating: A
-
1. Project Title and Number: 936-3042, Family Planning
Services (Pathfinder International)
 2. Funding Level: \$1,100,000 mission buy-in funds
 3. PACD: 9/30/97
 4. Project Purpose: To integrate voluntary family planning services, information and training in existing health delivery systems and make these systems more effective in both public and private sectors.
 5. Nature and Extent of Mission Management: Managed by USDH project officer and two project coordinators.
 6. Project Rating: B
-
1. Project Title and Number: 936-3045, Training in
Reproductive Health (JHPIEGO)
 2. Funding Level: \$250,000 mission buy-in funds
 3. PACD: 4/30/94
 4. Project Purpose: To improve FP service delivery by training physicians and nurses and institutionalizing FP training in medical and nursing schools.
 5. Nature and Extent of Mission Management: Managed by USDH project officer and two project coordinators.
 6. Project Rating: B
-
1. Project Title and Number: 936-3046, Demographic Data
Initiatives (RAPID IV)
 2. Funding Level: \$450,000 mission buy-in funds
 3. PACD: 9/30/96
 4. Project Purpose: To raise leadership awareness in relationships between population growth and development and about the positive socio-economic and health effects of lower fertility.
 5. Nature and Extent of Mission Management: Managed by USDH project officer and two project coordinators.
 6. Project Rating: A

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1. Project Title and Number: 936-3049; Association for
Voluntary Surgical Contraception
2. Funding Level: Project Core Funding
3. PACD: 8/30/93
4. Project Purpose: To make high quality voluntary surgical
contraceptive (VSC) services available as an integral part of
health and FP programs.
5. Nature and Extent of Mission Management: Managed by USDH
project officer and two project coordinators.
6. Project Rating: B

1. Project Title and Number: 936-3050; Population Council
Programmatic Grant
2. Funding Level: Project Core Funding
3. PACD: 8/30/93
4. Project Purpose: To research the acceptability and possible
introduction of NORPLANT into FP programs.
5. Nature and Extent of Mission Management: Managed by USDH
project officer and two project coordinators.
6. Project Rating: A

1. Project Title and Number: 936-3051; Contraceptive Social
Marketing (CSM II)
2. Funding Level: \$209,000 FY 89 OYB transfer
\$550,000 mission buy-in funds
3. PACD: 9/30/93
4. Project Purpose: To increase the availability and use of
contraceptives among low and middle income groups using
commercial marketing and distribution techniques.
5. Nature and Extent of Mission Management: Managed by USDH
project officer and two project coordinators.
6. Project Rating: A

1. Project Title and Number: 936-3052; Population
Communication Services (PCS II)
2. Funding Level: \$235,000 FY 89 OYB transfer
\$954,000 mission buy-in funds
3. PACD: 9/30/95
4. Project Purpose: To develop effective communication programs in
direct support of selected population and FP service delivery
programs.
5. Nature and Extent of Mission Management: Managed by USDH
project officer and two project coordinators.
6. Project Rating: B

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1. Project Title and Number: 936-3054, International Population Fellows Program
2. Funding Level: Project Core Funding
3. PACD: 8/30/95
4. Project Purpose: 1) To provide FP program with professional expertise in population and FP-related areas, and 2) to provide international experience for recent U.S. University graduate through fellowship overseas.
5. Nature and Extent of Mission Management: Managed by USDH project officer.
6. Project Rating: A

1. Project Title and Number: 936-3055, Family Planning Management Development (FPMD)
2. Funding Level: \$250,000 FY 89 OYB transfer
\$600,000 mission buy-in funds
3. PACD: 9/30/95
4. Project Purpose: To promote institutional development and strengthen the management capabilities of public and private (non-profit) family planning organizations.
5. Nature and Extent of Mission Management: Managed by USDH project officer and two project coordinators.
6. Project Rating: A

1. Project Title and Number: 936-3057, Central Contraceptive Procurement
2. Funding Level: \$120,000 FY 91 OYB transfer
3. PACD: Ongoing
4. Project Purpose: To consolidate USAID purchases of contraceptives.
5. Nature and Extent of Mission Management: Managed by USDH project officer and two project coordinators.
6. Project Rating: A

1. Project Title and Number: 936-3061, Initiatives in Natural Family Planning (NFP)
2. Funding Level: Project Core Funding
3. PACD: 8/30/96
4. Project Purpose: To improve fertility awareness and the acceptability, availability, and effectiveness of NFP for childspacing.
5. Nature and Extent of Mission Management: Managed by USDH project officer and two project coordinators.
6. Project Rating: B

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1. Project Title and Number: 936-5116, Vitamin A for Health (VITAL)
2. Funding Level: \$611,458 Core funding from OYB transfer
3. PACD: 9/30/94
4. Project Purpose: To provide technical assistance and funding to the Ministry of Health and PROCOSI (an association of PVOs working in Child Survival in Bolivia) for Vitamin A activities.
5. Nature and Extent of Mission Management: VITAL provides technical reports to Mission and yearly plans are approved by Mission. Minimal Mission management.
6. Project Rating: B

1. Project Title and Number: 936-5834, Narcotics Awareness & Education
2. Funding Level: \$2,090,000 from USAID/Bolivia buy-in
3. PACD: 5/92/95
4. Project Purpose: To increase public support for effective implementation of the Government of Bolivia's anti-drug programs through enhanced public awareness of the health, political, and economic dangers of drug production, consumption, and trafficking in Bolivia.
5. Nature and Extent of Mission Management: Managed by USDH (Health & Human Resources Office Director).
6. Project Rating: A

1. Project Title and Number: 936-5948, Vector Biology and Control
2. Funding Level: \$387,567 Mission Buy-in from the Community and Child Health Project
3. PACD: 10/20/92 (Will be extended to June 30, 1993)
4. Project Purpose: To provide technical assistance to the Chagas' Disease Control component of the Community and Child Health (CCH) Project.
5. Nature and Extent of Mission Management: Buy-in is administratively managed by USDH CCH Project Manager, and technically by the Technical Advisor in AIDS and Child Survival and coordinated by the CCH Chagas' Disease Control Component Director for the Ministry of Health. Minor Mission management.
6. Project Rating: A

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1. Project Title and Number: 936-5966.01; MotherCare/JSI
2. Funding Level: \$900,000 mission buy-in funds
3. PACD: 9/30/93
4. Project Purpose: To improve pregnancy outcomes by strengthening and increasing utilization of services and influencing behaviors that affect the health and nutritional status of mothers and their newborn infants.
5. Nature and Extent of Mission Management: Managed by USDH project officer and two project coordinators.
6. Project Rating: A

1. Project Title and Number: 936-5970; Technical Advisors in AIDS and Child Survival
2. Funding Level: \$778,801 Mission Buy-in from the Community and Child Health Project
\$250,000 Core Costs
3. PACD: 12/14/94
4. Project Purpose: To provide technical assistance to the Community and Child Health (CCH) Project and to the AIDS/STD Prevention and other Child Survival Activities.
5. Nature and Extent of Mission Management: The TA ACS Advisor is supervised by the Director of the Health and Human Resources Office, and supported by the Controllers and Executive Offices as is any USDH. Major Mission management.
6. Project Rating: A

1. Project Title and Number: 936-5991; Data for Decision Making
2. Funding Level: \$45,480 Mission Buy-in from the Community and Child Health Project
\$94,840 Core Costs
3. PACD: 6/30/94
4. Project Purpose: To provide technical assistance to train 42 Bolivian Epidemiologists over a two year period under the Immunization component of the Community and Child Health (CCH) Project.
5. Nature and Extent of Mission Management: Buy-in is administratively managed by USDH CCH Project Manager, and technically by the Technical Advisor in AIDS and Child Survival and coordinated by the CCH Immunization Component Director for the Ministry of Health. Minor Mission management.
6. Project Rating: A

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1. Project Title and Number: 936-5600; Computer Aided
Identification of Sandflies Research Study
2. Funding Level: \$120,900
3. PACD: 08/30/92
4. Project Purpose: To develop an expert system for
computer-aided identification of the phlebotomine sandflies of
South and Central America. Sandflies carry parasites which
cause leishmaniasis, a polymorphic disease of skin and mucous
membrans.
5. Nature and Extent of Mission Management: Managed by USDH
project officer and one project advisor.
6. Project Rating: B

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STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY

1. Regional Administration of Justice - San José,
Costa Rica

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