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SEMI ANNUAL REPORTS

USAID/BOLIVIA

PERIOD ENDING MARCH 31, 1991

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AID/BOLIVIA
SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS
(for the period October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991)

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MISSION DIRECTOR'S OVERVIEW

A. Summary

In general, the active portfolio continues to be healthy with only one problem project. A review of the pipeline analyses clearly demonstrates that obligated funds are being expended rapidly to achieve project objectives. During the first semester of FY 91, \$17.7 million in program funds were expended for the implementation of 31 active projects. Over 75% of these expenditures occurred in four projects including: 1) Chapare Regional Development 511-0543 - \$9.3 million; 2) Andean Peace Scholarship 511-0603 - \$1.7 million; 3) Community and Child Health 511-0594 - \$1.4 million, and 4) Strengthening Financial Markets 511-0598 - \$1.0 million.

The Chapare Regional Development Project (CRDP) continues to be the Mission's leading expender of AID funds. CRDP's implementation resulted directly in the completion of numerous roads, bridges, water systems, electrical systems, irrigation systems, and the provision of agricultural extension services under the Mission's alternative development program to increase employment and income from licit activities. With only \$6.3 million remaining in the project pipeline, the challenge for the Mission will now be to design and initiate implementation of the follow-on project before CRDP funds run out.

The Mission's only problematic project, Industrial Transition 511-0577, continues to move very slowly while rapidly approaching its PACD of September 30, 1991. The Mission is guardedly optimistic that there will be some movement on the proposed privatization law. Should positive action occur shortly, the project, with a PACD extension, will be poised to rapidly assist GOB privatization requests.

At the end of FY 91, the Mission will undertake a more extensive review of its mortgage, pipeline and its efforts to consolidate project management units. However, current analysis indicates that implementation of the active project portfolio is achieving the Mission's planned objectives.



Carl H. Leonard
Director USAID/Bolivia

P. FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF USAID/POLYVIA PORTFOLIO
(OCTOBER 1, 1998 - MARCH 31, 1991)
(#000)

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
PROJECT NO.	PROGRAM/PROJECT TITLE	CATE- GORY	DATE OF INIT. OBLIG.	LAST REVISED PACD	% OF LOP ELAPSED	% OBLIG.	AUTH. LOP AMOUNT	CURRENT FY OBLIGS TO DATE	CUMUL. AMOUNT OBLIG.	MORTGAGE	BEGINNING FY PIPELINE	PLANNED SEMESTER EXPEND.	ACCRUED SEMESTER EXPEND.	ACCRUED AS % OF PLANNED	CUMULATIVE ACCRUED EXPEND.	ENDING PIPELINE	PLANNED EXPEND. (NET SER.)
I. ACTIVE PROJECTS																	
A. Trade and Investment (TI)																	
511-0567	Low Cost Shelter Program (G)	B	Sept-8-93	Sept-8-92	77%	76%	2,520	0	2,380	150	790	250	94	28%	1,617	561	155
511-0573	Market Town Cap Formation (G)	B	Sept-4-96	Jan-22-92	82%	64%	6,497	0	6,497	0	2,495	1,330	(125)	-9%	4,175	2,322	1,500
511-1-071	Market Town Cap Formation (LI)	B	Sept-4-96	Jan-22-92	93%	99%	12,003	0	12,003	0	2,270	162	140	96%	11,861	162	22
511-0577	Industrial Transition (P)	C	June-24-97	Sept-30-91	78%	12%	10,000	0	4,259	5,731	3,909	600	345	58%	519	3,750	460
511-0580	Management Training (G)	B	Aug-30-95	July-31-95	51%	89%	6,000	200	5,500	2,500	360	350	61	17%	3,100	400	330
511-0583	Handicraft Export Dev (G)	C	Aug-29-95	Nov-30-90	94%	96%	4,000	0	3,640	360	729	80	107	124%	3,492	149	80
511-0585	Export Promotion (G)	B	Nov-16-98	Sept-30-95	37%	28%	11,500	0	4,686	6,894	2,359	750	99%	92%	7,685	900	900
511-0596	Micro & Small Enterprise Dev (G)	B	Aug-31-89	Aug-15-93	40%	17%	10,000	1,100	5,456	4,544	4,819	600	775	129%	727	4,729	900
511-0598	Strengthening Fin Markets (G)	B	Nov-13-88	Sept-30-92	54%	48%	6,200	1,900	4,444	1,756	2,193	1,275	966	76%	2,113	2,331	1,100
SUBTOTAL I(A):							68,730	2,300	46,795	21,935	19,844	5,405	3,105	57%	28,705	18,090	5,447
B. Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD)																	
511-0543	Chaosse Reg Development (G)	B	Aug-12-93	May-31-92	89%	49%	26,000	0	26,000	0	7,262	5,621	8,586	152%	12,669	13,332	4,746
511-1-067	Chapare Reg Development (LI)	B	Aug-12-93	May-31-92	89%	92%	12,500	0	12,500	0	4,887	650	683	105%	10,705	2,195	1,512
511-0570	Plan Assistance (TA to PVOs) (G)	B	June-30-88	Sept-30-91	75%	77%	1,635	0	1,635	0	799	240	192	77%	1,264	371	175
511-0589	Private Ag Organizations (G)	B	July-23-96	Dec-31-92	81%	69%	6,700	0	5,500	1,400	1,545	220	647	294%	3,612	1,680	450
511-0612	Mail Rural Household Survey (G)	B	May-30-90	Sept-30-93	14%	7%	1,000	0	350	650	0	25	25	100%	25	325	100
598-0780	Environmental Support (G)	B	Sept-28-90	Dec-30-93	8%	8%	75	0	75	0	0	10	0	0%	0	75	10
907-0090	International Disaster (G)	B	Sept-28-90	July-23-91	8%	8%	599	599	599	0	0	360	0	0%	0	599	360
SUBTOTAL I(B):							48,589	599	46,459	2,850	14,493	7,134	10,133	142%	27,874	18,585	7,351
C. Health and Human Resources (HHR)																	
511-0560	Reproduc. Health Services (G)	B	July-31-90	Sept-30-95	3%	2%	9,300	0	2,275	7,025	0	300	449	150%	51	2,224	1,775
511-0592	Narcotics Awareness (G)	B	Aug-29-96	May-31-91	85%	87%	2,013	0	1,900	113	542	240	127	57%	1,652	240	0
511-0594	Community and Child Health (G)	B	July-28-98	July-28-94	62%	15%	16,500	0	11,291	5,209	4,543	1,500	1,379	92%	1,674	9,617	2,500
511-0597	Radio Learning (G)	A	May-12-98	May-12-92	58%	74%	1,909	0	1,555	354	761	230	(29)	-17%	1,150	397	250
511-0601	Child Surv PVO Network (G)	B	Jan-27-98	Dec-31-91	76%	56%	1,777	0	1,777	0	1,189	500	704	61%	997	300	350
511-0609	AIDS Prevention and Control (G)	B	July-28-99	Jan-28-92	72%	37%	500	0	500	0	284	90	58	64%	193	317	90
511-0619	CARE Community Development (G)	B	Apr-28-91	March 28-95	--	8%	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	1,000
936-5600	Comp.Aided Id. of Am.Sandflies	A	Aug-31-70	Aug-30-95	12%	16%	121	0	121	0	121	20	19	95%	19	102	20
SUBTOTAL I(C):							39,120	0	19,419	12,701	7,439	2,880	2,307	80%	5,734	17,685	5,745
D. Development Planning (DP)																	
511-0412	Special Dev Activities (SI)	A	1984	Dec-31-90	99%	72%	2,117	0	2,117	0	703	100	75	75%	1,525	592	100
511-0571	Policy Reform (G)	A	June-24-93	Aug-31-91	89%	71%	5,000	0	4,312	688	1,577	250	86	34%	3,866	1,246	250
511-0584	Training for Development (G)	B	April-14-96	June-30-95	47%	54%	6,500	0	3,005	3,495	1,309	288	220	76%	1,620	1,285	200
511-0603	Andean Peace Scholarship (G)	B	July-20-98	Sept-30-94	36%	8%	2,766	0	3,586	180	2,518	800	1,684	211%	289	3,297	900
598-5400	Andean Peace Scholarship (G)	B	June-6-95	Sept-30-92	56%	92%	2,900	0	2,900	0	1,164	60	50	50%	2,664	236	60
SUBTOTAL I(D):							20,283	0	15,920	4,363	7,271	1,490	2,095	140%	9,164	6,756	1,490
E. Project Development & Implementation (PDAI)																	
511-0609	Justice Sector (G)	B	Sept-8-88	Dec-31-92	49%	16%	2,030	0	1,538	500	320	250	58	15%	249	1,289	400
511-0610	Democratic Institutions (G)	B	Sept-9-88	Dec-31-91	89%	20%	450	0	450	0	399	300	26	9%	90	360	335
598-0591	Human Rights Initiatives	A	Sept-29-89	Dec-31-91	67%	13%	100	0	100	0	100	15	13	97%	13	87	15
SUBTOTAL I(E):							2,580	0	2,088	500	910	565	64	11%	752	1,736	750
SUBTOTAL ACTIVE PROJECTS (I(A) THRU I(E)):							179,230	2,899	138,681	41,549	49,865	17,482	17,704	101%	71,929	58,852	21,817
II. TERMINATED PROJECTS																	
A. Private Sector (PS)																	
940-0002	60 Loan Guarantee Fac (URR) (G)	B	Nov-13-88	June-30-90	100%	95%	50	(2)	50	0	3	3	3	33%	57	3	3
B. Health and Human Resources (HHR)																	
511-0569	Self Fin Prim Health Care (G)	A	Aug-31-83	Aug-31-90	100%	99%	2,300	0	2,300	0	562	0	380	8%	2,200	20	0
511-0598	Child Surv OR/C 6 Monitor (G)	B	Sept-28-85	June-30-90	100%	99%	1,236	0	1,236	0	296	0	12	8%	1,221	15	0
511-0599	Child Surv/Rural Sanitation (G)	A	Aug-21-96	Aug-20-90	100%	100%	5,000	500	5,000	0	349	0	616	8%	5,000	0	0
SUBTOTAL II(A):							8,536	500	8,536	0	1,197	0	1,008	8%	8,501	35	0
SUBTOTAL TERMINATED PROJECTS (II(A) THRU II(B)):							8,536	498	8,536	0	1,200	3	1,009	8,558	38	3	
III. ACTIVE PROGRAM							204,750	4,395	156,409	41,549	53,462	17,480	20,730	97,446	58,962	21,817	
A. Project Development & Implementation (PDAI)																	
511-0570	Eco Rec & Stabiliz. Pro (96) (G)	B	June-5-96	N/A	N/A	100%	7,177	0	7,177	0	0	0	0	0%	7,177	0	0
511-0593	Eco Recovery Program (87) (G)	B	Mar-31-92	N/A	N/A	100%	7,160	0	7,160	0	0	0	100	0%	7,160	0	194
511-0595	Econ Recovery Program (88) (G)	B	July-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) (G)	B	Jan-10-89	N/A	N/A	100%	17,625	0	17,625	0	5,075	5,875	5,875	100%	17,625	0	0
511-0576	Econ Recovery Program (90) (G)	B	May-09-90	N/A	N/A	100%	18,000	0	18,000	0	0	6,000	6,000	8%	18,000	0	0
SUBTOTAL ACTIVE PROGRAM (III A):							57,282	6,000	57,282	0	5,075	11,875	12,853	102%	57,282	0	194

SOURCES: Summary Project Financial Report as of 7/30/90, USAID/B/CONT
- Summary Project Financial Report as of 3/31/91, USAID/B/CONT

- Semi-Annual Reports (SARs) March 31, 1991, USAID/B/CONT
PDAI: Jv:ratn

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
OCTOBER, 1990 - MARCH 31, 1991

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: **Computer Aided Identification of American Sandflies**
Project Number: 936-5600
Date of Obligation: August 31, 1990
PACD: August 30, 1995
Implementing Agency: Instituto Boliviano de Biología de Altura (IBBA)
AID Project Manager: Joel Kuritsky, A. Sigrid Anderson
Amount Obligated: \$120,900
Amount Expended: \$ 19,300

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To develop an expert system for computer-aided identification of the Phlebotomine sandflies of South and Central America.

III. PROJECT STATUS

An international meeting was held in La Paz, March 4-8. A timetable was established for the five participating Andean countries: October 1991, deadline for filing data forms; July 1992, deadline for filing of the standard-descriptions in each of the five countries; October 1992, issue of first synthetic documents related to data base of sandflies of Andean countries.

Quarterly meetings established with Dr. Kuritsky and IBBA.

Project is on track. No problems to date.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: **Human Rights Initiatives**
Project Number: 598-0591
Date of Obligation: September 29, 1989
PACD: December 31, 1991
Implementing Agencies: Various Private Sector Groups
AID Project Manager: Edward L. Kadunc
Amount Obligated: US\$100,000
Amount Expended: US\$12,811

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To support further development of the Strengthening Democratic Institutions Program.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A grant agreement was signed with NDI to carry out a seminar in La Paz on Electoral Reform in January 1991. Due to political problems between the ruling coalition and the government the conference was postponed at the last minute by the GOB. We are now rescheduling this conference.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1990 - March 1, 1991

A B X C

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: **Democratic Institutions**
 Project Number: 511-6610
 Date of Authorization: original 8/31/88
 Date of Obligation: original 9/8/88
 PACD: original 12/31/89 extended to 12/31/91
 Implementing Agencies: Electoral Court, Congress
 Grantees/Contractors: DIMA Ltda.; CAPEL; UASB
 AID Project Manager: Edward Kadunc; Coordinator Mark G. Visnic
 Status of CPs/Covenants: CPs prior to 1st disbursement met by 09/88.
 a) 1990 External audit of DIFAD will be issued in June '91, b) '91 concurrent audit in process, and c) Mission considers DIFAD operations satisfactory.

Date of Last Evaluation: 00/00/00 Next Evaluation: 12/31/91
 Date of Last Audit: 00/00/00 Next Audit: 12/31/92

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: original \$ 450,000
 Amount Obligated: DA Grant: original \$ 450,000
 Amount Committed: Period: \$ (1,718)
 Cumulative: \$ 125,639
 Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected: \$ 300,000
 Period - Actual: \$ 25,626
 Cumulative: \$ 115,566
 Period - Next: \$ 335,000
 Counterpart Contribution: Planned: \$1,442,000
 Actual (disbursed): \$1,138,000

% LOP Elapsed: 77%
 % of Total Auth. Oblig. 100%
 % of Total Oblig. Exp. 26%
 % of Total Auth. Exp. 26%

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To improve the functioning of the electoral system and broaden participation in the electoral process; improve the administration and bill drafting functions of the Congress; and explore the feasibility of establishing a private organization to promote democracy in Bolivia.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project provides equipment and technical assistance to the NEC for the establishment of an automated voter registry system; training programs for polling place authorities; and voter registration/participation campaigns. The project provides technical assistance and equipment to Congress to improve word and data processing applications for the legislative process. The project directly contracts studies on the feasibility of establishing a non-partisan, private, pro-democracy organization.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

1. Reduce voter reg. fraud.
2. Reduce vote count errors.
3. Increase in voter reg/ed.
4. Improved legisl. process.
5. Feasibility pro-dem org.

Progress to Date

1. Voter Reg System contracted(1).
2. Juror Training Campaigns (3).
3. Major Media Campaigns (3).
4. Report on US applications (1).
5. Study completed (1).

B. Major Outputs

	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP 1	Period 1	Cum. 1	Next Period 1	Period 0	Cum. 0	% of LOP 0%
1. Voter registry system.(*)							
2. Electoral Juror Training(**)	3	0	2	1	0	2	66%
3. Voter reg/part campaigns(**)	3	0	2	1	0	2	66%
4. Computer applic/Congress.	1	1	1	0	0	0	0%
5. Feasibility pro-dem. org.	1	0	1	0	0	1	100%
6. Nat. Electoral Court building	1	1	1	0	1	1	100%
7. Seminar on US Congress	1	1	1	0	1	1	100%

(*) Contract executed, awaiting delivery and installation.

(**) Increased from previous total of 2 for LOP to total of 3 for LOP to include preparation for December 1, 1991 Municipal elections.

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C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

During the 1989 electoral year, the National Electoral Court assisted by CAPEL conducted a nation-wide media campaign to promote voter registration, voter education, and voter participation on election day, as well as a training program for citizens chosen by lot to act as voting table authorities responsible for the completion of tally sheets at the voting table level on election day.

On the recommendation of its purchasing agents (OSP/UNDP), the GOB selected DIMA Ltda.'s offer for automating the national voter registry. The original RFQ, the GOB contract with the purchasing agents, and the development of the draft contract for this acquisition were funded by the Project. The contract was signed in February 1991 and will be completed by December 31, 1991. A building for the electoral court was acquired during this reporting period with Project GOB counterpart funds. A seminar on the US Congress and lobbying practices was conducted during October '90 by the Andean University (UASB) with GOB counterpart funds with the participation of an expert from the US Congress.

D. Problems and/or Delays and Actions to Address Them

There was a delay in Mission approval of the contract due to new (very complicated) HOC procedures issued by AID/W for contracting the automated voter registry, which in turn caused a delay in finalizing contract negotiations. The Project Office, RLA, and CONT agreed on a procedure to overcome the obstacles. An additional delay was caused by a disagreement on the payment of contract taxes. This was resolved in May through direct negotiations between the contracting parties, the MPC, the NEC, and DIMA Ltda. Over the next reporting period, about \$250,000 will be spent in partial payment of the automated electoral registry, and \$50,000 in technical assistance and equipment for Congress.

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

- Amend Project to add additional funding amending the PACD to 12/31/92 08/91
- Install electoral registry system Hardware and software 09/91.
- Hire computer expert for Congress 07/91.
- Acquire optical scanner for Congress 07/91.

A project amendment will be completed during the next reporting period. This amendment will add an additional fund to provide financing for additional electoral assistance to the National Electoral Court by CAPEL, to provide additional funds for the computer and software purchase which was underfunded, for financing of an expanded legislative assistance program with assistance from the SUNNY/FIU/CD consortium, and a pilot private public administration demonstration activity.

6

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: **Urban Development Initiative in El Alto**
 Project Number: 511-0593
 Date of Authorization: original 06/15/88
 Date of Obligation: original N/A
 PACD: amended 03/31/92
 Implementing Agencies: Programa Piloto de Desarrollo Urbano, PROA
 Major Contractors: The Urban Institute, Planning and Development Collaborative
 AID Project Managers: Rafael Indaburu
 Status of CPs/Covenants: CPs to first disbursement - all met.
 CPs to second disbursement - all met.
 Date of Last Evaluation: 06/23/90 Next Evaluation: 09/20/91
 Date of Last Audit: 00/00/00 Next Audit: 06/15/91

FINANCIAL DATA

	A	X	B	C
Amount Authorized: ESF Grant:	\$580,000			amended to \$1,280,000
Amount Obligated: ESF Grant:	\$1,280,000			
Amount Committed: Period:	\$ 700,000			
	Cumulative:	\$1,280,000		
Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected:	\$ 165,000			
	Period - Actual:	\$ 180,000		
	Cumulative:	\$ 745,000		
	Period - Next	\$ 194,000		
Counterpart				
Contribution: Planned:	\$ 70,000		Actual	\$ 55,000
% LOP Elapsed:	73%			
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	100%			
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	58%			
% of Total Auth. Exp.	58%			

II. PROJECT PURPOSES

1.- The institutional strengthening of local government, private, voluntary and community organizations that work in El Alto; 2.- the establishment of a multi-institutional network of primary health care providers; 3.- the promotion of labor intensive activities, especially micro-enterprise development; and, 4.- the improvement of housing conditions and infrastructure for lower income groups.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Concentrating efforts and resources in selected areas, this pilot initiative helps municipal authorities and private businessmen to 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 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 conditions of life.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

1. Private public and community organizations formalize/institutionalize new roles in the urban development of El Alto through an advisory board, a series of coalitions and a management support unit.
2. A new model of urban development based on area management procedures, is developed and accepted by private, public and community groups.
3. Test the impact of mutually reinforcing projects in health, housing and employment implemented in selected areas.

Progress to Date

PROA obtained its Personeria Juridica (legal recognition) as an NGO. The members of its Board of Directors were selected and started to meet in April 1991.
 The model was tested and a series of booklets that describe the model are in print for broader distribution and further editing and refinement. With the initiation of health services in Mejillones and Alto Lima the model will show intended mutually reinforcing impact, that previously only took place in Villa Bolivar D.

B. Major Outputs

LOP	Planned		Next		Accomplished		% of
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Period	Period	Cum.	
1. Urb. Coalition	1	-	1	-	-	1	100%
2. Area management procedures established	1	-	1	-	-	1	100%
3. Area management operative in selected areas	7	1	4	2	2	5	71%
4. A management support unit established	1	-	1	-	-	1	100%
5. A training program operative	1	-	1	-	-	1	100%
6. Support services	und. part.		part	part	part	part	und.
7. Audiovisual training material developed	und. part.		part	part	part	part	und.
8. Training *	und. part.		part	part	M	F	und.
Long Term					-	-	None
Short Term					134	372	986 1736 und.

* Last semester this output was reported N/A because it was not part of the original agreement. Starting this period the cumulative number of persons trained will be included.

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C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. A housing program, in which PROA "packages" demand for credit, started this period. The program addresses small home improvements and domiciliary water and sewer connections. Based on an agreement signed with SAMAPA (the local water and sewer authority), the program aims at funding 15,000 domiciliary connections over a 4 year period. The estimated value is \$2.5 Million.
2. In conjunction with UNDP and the UN Capital Development Fund, PROA has developed a program for the establishment of 10 construction materials banks to be located throughout El Alto. This (UN) \$1.6 million effort will also assist 42 groups of small artisans to produce improved building materials. UNDP funding is expected to arrive early in FY 1992. Two building materials banks will be started this year at PROA's expense with local currency funding.
3. With funding from the Institute for Research of the Built Environment (IREC/Switzerland), PROA started a research program on financial and institutional alternatives for housing among informal sector groups.
4. The credit program for artisans and micro-entrepreneurs is progressing well with 0% arrears. An internal assessment of the program's impact showed an average 66% increase in earnings among the beneficiaries of the solidarity loans.
5. PROA and CARANA are working together toward the implementation of an Industrial Free Trade Zone in El Alto. Three private investment groups are competing for technical and financial assistance. For that purpose PROA has recently hired an industrial/investment promotion expert.
6. The final design of the Self-Financing Primary Health Care II project was completed in a highly participatory manner. Originally, PROA was to act as an umbrella organization for the health project. However, with the inclusion of La Paz and in order to overcome some MOH concerns, a new institution (PROSALUD La Paz) was instituted with the participation of PROA. An institutional agreement between PROA and PROSALUD is in the process of being negotiated and will be signed to facilitate implementation and the use of PROA's available local currency funds.

D. Problems and Delays

PROA has started a transition period from a pilot project to an independent institution. Because of that, PROA has to change its current accounting system from project-based to one that responds to institutional activities such as revenue collection, cost-recovery, internal cross-subsidies, etc. Before these adjustments take place an external audit of the project-based accounts is needed. The timing for that audit was originally scheduled for January 1991; however, due to delayed administrative clearances between USAID and DIFAD the audit will take place during June 1991.

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

1. Complete negotiations for the establishment of an Industrial Free Trade Zone with one or two groups of private investors.
2. Review and submit for approval cost-recovery plans, administrative procedures and controls as well as an institutional development plan.
3. In coordination with the Self-Financing Primary Health Care II project, start operations in selected neighborhoods of La Paz and El Alto.
4. Strengthen the municipal assistance program in support of La Paz and El Alto, before municipal election campaigns begin.
5. In coordination with ASOBUR start a process that should culminate with the constitution of an agency for the protection of citizens and consumers from corruption, negligence and extortion.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991 A B C

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: **Chapare Regional Development**
 Project Number: 511-0543/511-T-067
 Date of Authorization: original 08/11/83
 Date of Obligation: original 08/11/83 amendment 07/31/90
 PACD: original 08/31/88 amended to 05/31/92
 Implementing Agencies: Subsecretary for Alternative Development and Coca Crop Substitution (SUBDESAL), PDAR, IBTA/Chapare, SNC.
 Major Contractors: Dev. Alternatives, Inc. (DAI), Experience, Inc. (EI)
 AID Project Managers: Charles T. Hash, Manager; David J. Lozano, Coordr., ARD
 Status of CPs/Covenants: CPs and covenants are all met. Among covenants was coca eradication by farmers to benefit from infrastructure works and credit.
 Date of Last Evaluation: October 1990 Next Evaluation: —
 Date of Last Audit: 02/28/91 Next Audit: Concurrent

Financial Data (\$000's)

AID Funds

		<u>Period Planned</u>	<u>Period Actual</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>	<u>Period Next</u>
Total Authorized:	(Grant)	\$26,000			
	(Loan)	\$12,500			
Total Obligated:	(Grant)	\$26,000			
	(Loan)	\$12,500			
Committed:	(Grant)		\$ 2,307	\$23,728	
	(Loan)		\$ (435)	\$11,116	
Expenditures:	(Grant)	\$ 5,621	\$ 8,586	\$21,254	\$4,746
	(Loan)	\$ 650	\$ 683	\$10,988	\$1,512
Pipeline:	(Grant)	\$ 4,746			
	(Loan)	\$ 1,512			
% LOP Elapsed (since 11-23-87)			67%		
% of Total Authorized Obligated	(Grant)	100%			
	(Loan)	100%			
% of Total Obligated Expended	(Grant)	81%			
	(Loan)	87%			
% of Total Authorized Expended	(Grant)	81%			
	(Loan)	87%			

II. 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 AHV sub-regions of Cochabamba to respond better to diverse, profitable marketing opportunities under sustained, environmentally compatible, medium-technology models.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project provides technical 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) improvements of living conditions in the High Valleys area; f) supporting coca eradication efforts by providing all of the above; and g) marketing of non traditional alternative crops.

Local Contribution (GOB and PL-480)

Total Planned:	\$34,747			
Expenditures		\$ 2,017	\$19,538	\$3,000
% Total Planned Expended	56%			

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EUPS

- Farmers provided with technical assistance, credit and alternative marketable crops that would help the transition from a coca based economy to one based on alternative agricultural products.
- Chapare inhabitants benefiting from the rural infrastructure improvements.
- Improved quantity and quality of productive and social infrastructure in the expulsion areas sufficient to reverse migratory patterns that have provided migrants to the coca growing area.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

B. Major Outputs

	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Period	Next Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1. Agric & Forestry Production							
Professionals hired	65	0	103	0	2	105	162
Model Farms	66	20	72	20	13	85	127
Facilities upgraded	2	1	2	2	1	3	180
Short-term training	22	65	29	72	67	96	436
Long-term training	4	0	4	0	0	4	100
2. Agricultural credit							
Loans made (\$000s)	7,000	1,200	5,047	600	246	5,293	76
Banco Agricola (BAB) office established in AHV	1	1	1	0	1	1	100
3. Community infrastr. Chapare Tropics Assoc. High Valleys							
	270	10	74	22	22	74	27
	60	40	60	30	20	80	133
4. Rural Roads							
Angost.-Arani (Culs.)	35	0	35	0	0	35	100
Aiquile-Mizque (Culs.)	60	0	60	0	0	60	100
Arani-Mizque (Culs.)	85	0	55	0	30	85	100
Angost.-Tarata							
Punata-Ara vi (Km)	45	0	45	0	0	45	100
Aiquile-Mizque (Km)	42	0	42	0	0	42	100
Arani-Mizque (km)	100	8	86	8	8	94	94
Aiquile-Peña Color.	70	30	4	36	32	36	50
Aguirre-Tiraque (Km)	20	15	5	0	15	20	100
Bridge Designs	11	6	4	0	3	7	75
Bidding for Bridges.	4	4	4	11	4	4	100
Bridge Construction	4	4	4	0	4	4	100

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Significant progress in several project related activities was made during the reporting period. The most important events related to project progress during last semester are shown below.

- Thirty-seven Associated High Valleys (AHV) projects, are presently receiving funding, representing 90% of CY 90 Operating Plan.
(Cont.)

(Cont.)

- Ten subprojects are presently receiving funding in the Chapare area.
- The renovation of the present electrification system in Aiquile and Mizque is in execution.
- A total of 15 institutions, both public and private non-profit, are working in the project to provide research and extension services and to carry out other project activities in the AHV's.
- The establishment of a Sub-Project Committee, composed of PDAR, USAID (La Paz/Cochabamba) technicians, continues to help expedite the approval, monitoring, and evaluation process of the CRDP.
- The report of the Final Project Evaluation was submitted to USAID/Bolivia in October 1990.
- A concurrent audit is being carried out, and the first phase of this report ended on December 1990. A PIO/T is presently circulating within the Mission to authorize the extension of this concurrent audit from December 31 1990 to May 31 1992.
- An Administrative Officer has been contracted to the ARD/Cochabamba staff. Positions have been approved to add a Financial Analyst and a Chapare Coordinator. Also, the Development Alternative, Inc. technical assistance team members have been given the authority to assist in monitoring and supervising project activities in the AHV region.
- Various businessmen and potential investors have visited the project area for marketing purposes. During this period pineapples were successfully exported to Argentina, and contracts have been signed by the Chapare farmers and La Paz businessmen to export bananas to Chile.
- State 375034 has provided flexibility in the use of conditionality for sub-projects and in the credit program for the Chapare. Previously only coca reducers were eligible for sub-project and credit assistance. We are now in the process of extending sub-project and credit assistance on a selective basis to areas that have demonstrated good economic development potential and in which the farmers have requested DIRECO assistance in reducing coca.
- In December 1990, the Tarata Bridge, several irrigation projects, the electrification systems of both Aiquile and Mizque, were inaugurated by the U.S. Ambassador, AID officers, and Bolivian officials.

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- 12. IBTA Chapare conducted a major workshop in which 7,000 (according to newspaper articles) farmers participated for the purpose of improving Coordination and planning of crop substitution efforts.
- 13. DIRECO reported that about 8,000 hectares of coca were eradicated in CY 1990. However, it should be noted that eradication efforts may have slowed down during this period. DIRECO reports that only 2894 hectares were eradicated from October 1, 1990 through March 31, 1991.

D. Problems and Delays

Overall the credit program is lagging behind projections. In the Chapare there were fewer loans made in 1990 than in 1989. There are several reasons for this and these will be discussed in a status update by May 31. The Chapare credit program has now been opened up to include app. 1500 non coca growers in accordance with State 375834. It has also been agreed in principle that certain former coca growers who leave the Chapare may be included in the Chapare credit program. Details are to be worked out by the Inter-Institutional Committee.

In the AHV's it was projected that up to 500 loans would be approved from 7/90 thru 6/91. So far only 63 loans have been approved and we are now aiming to reach 200 by June 1991. During this brief experience (the AHV program only got started in 10/91) we have identified several problems including lack of I.D. cards, lack of land titles and the Agricultural Bank unwillingness to accept future harvests as collateral. These and other constraints will be discussed in a credit status update by 5/31/91. Additionally, a response will be made to State 375034 on the credit conditionality in the Chapare by 5/31/91.

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

General

Target Date

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. Intensify road improvement using equipment provided by the JICA/CORDECO and USAID/SNC/PDAR agreement | Ongoing |
| 2. Conduct meetings aimed at restructuring the credit program in accordance with the flexibility given in State 375034, and on recommendations in the follow-on Project Design Paper. | Ongoing |
| 3. Provide staff lodging facilities in the AHV (Aiquile). | May |
| 4. Inaugurate three bridges, road improvement, stone paving, and irrigation projects in the AHV. | May |
| 5. Inaugurate 22 community projects (obras comunales with an investment of up to \$20,000) in the Chapare. | August |
| 6. Strengthen monitoring and coordination of sub-projects and activities in the AHV. | Ongoing |
| 7. Continue concurrent audit. | Ongoing |
| 8. Complete follow-on Project Paper, and initiate various interim actions such as the RFTP's, marketing studies, production studies, and begin phase-down of institutional technical assistance, etc. | June |
| 9. Initiate road improvement and market center construction in the former Red Zone. | June |
| 10. Arrange for TA to cover period 8/31/91 until arrival of TA under the follow-on project. | May |

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT

October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

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I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: **PVO Management Support**
 Project Number: 511-0578
 Date of Authorization: original 06/30/88 amendment 09/28/89
 Date of Obligation: original 06/30/88 amendment 07/30/90
 PACD: original 09/30/91
 Implementing Agencies: Planning Assistance (PVO)
 Major Contractors:
 AID Project Managers: Jonathan Sleeper, Salvatore Pinzino, and Charles Lewellyn (Vitamin A)
 AID Project Coordinator: Oswaldo Vega
 Date of Last Evaluation: 09/30/90 Next Evaluation: 09/30/91
 Date of Last Audit: 00/00/00 Next Audit: 03/31/92

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$1,300,000	amended to	\$1,635,000
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	\$ 400,000	amended to	\$1,635,000
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$		
	Cumulative:	\$1,635,000		
Accrued Expenditures:	Period-Projected:	\$1,264,000		
	Period - Actual:	\$ 192		
	Cumulative:	\$1,454,635		
	Period - Next	\$ 173		
Counterpart Contribution:				
	Planned:	\$ 592		
	Actual:	\$ 496		
% LOP Elapsed:				91%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.				100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.				89%
% of Total Auth. Exp.				89%

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

The three, correlative purposes of the project are:

- the extension of basic child survival services and assistance in improving agricultural production and income to the poorest members of Bolivian society;
- the establishment of three strong, well-managed, self-sufficient private and voluntary organizations (PVOs), CARITAS, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), and Food for the Hungry (FHI); and
- the assurance of effective management and utilization of PL-480 resources, principally the Title II commodities.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Planning Assistance provides each of the three PVOs with managerial and technical assistance, such that each PVO realizes major improvements in the development impact of its PL-480, Title II resources. Planning Assistance uses methods which insure the maintenance and expansion of these program improvements after the close of this project and without recourse to further external assistance.

The project was amended in September, 1989 to provide a larger network of PVOs with Vitamin A sub-grants and technical assistance.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

1. To increase the capacity of the three PVOs to implement child survival interventions which reduce infant and child mortality.

Progress to Date

FHI maintains a strong child survival program which continues to demonstrate significant increases in immunization and oral rehydration therapy and reduction of malnutrition. The six Caritas dioceses which have strong child survival programs (Guayaramerin, Reyes, Trinidad, Nuflo de Chavez, Chiquitos, and Tarija) continue to be effectively implemented and data is available on the impact they have on children's health. The weak, unsatisfactory programs in the remaining 10 dioceses will be reduced and only targeted to the most needy mother's clubs in September, 1992. ADRA programs, which proved unsuccessful, will end when donated foods are eliminated from ADRA's mother's clubs in September, 1991.

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October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

A X B C

2. To increase the capacity of the three PVOs to implement sound agricultural develop.

FHI maintains effective agricultural programs in water wells, vegetable green houses, and its training and agricultural demonstration centers in all three of its regions. All 16 Caritas diocesan programs have now reduced their rural food-for-work projects to those which directly contribute to increases in agricultural production- access roads, paved river crossings, small scale irrigation systems, and reforestation and land reclamation. In addition, Caritas will withdraw all donated food from its rural development projects by September, 1992 in accordance with the new Title II strategy ADRA now operates three major agricultural projects in potato and vegetable, production.. ADRA has reduced its rural infrastructure projects to those which contribute directly to increases in agricultural production and donated food will be withdrawn from these projects in September 1992.

3. Caritas and ADRA operate urban infrastructure projects in the nine major cities of the country.

Caritas and ADRA maintain successful municipal infrastructure projects in the major cities of the country. The projects in Santa Cruz have been dramatically expanded to provide storm sewers and drainage and street paving for the major part of the city. Caritas and ADRA have planned to extend their municipal infrastructure projects to approximately 20 provincial capitals in FY 1992, in accordanc with the new Title II strategy.

B. Major Outputs

1. 537 persons trained in program management practices

- long-term planning
- annual planning & budgeting
- organizing & staffing
- directing & controlling
- computerization of tracking & control of Title II food
- training in managerial attitudes, skills, and tools

2. Production of 5 manuals on program management practices

3. 360 PVO staff trained in design & implementation of child survival and agricultural projects

4. Production of 7 technical manuals on designing and carrying out child survival & agricultural projects

5. Resolution of critical management problems of the three PVOs

6. Technically satisfactory design & implementation of child survival and agricultural programs

	<u>Target</u>	<u>This Period</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>	<u>Per -----</u>
	80		57	71
	174	188	679	390
	114	58	330	289
	66	22	206	312
	13	15	39	300
	-		33	-
	5		4	80
	360	27	287	80
	7	2	4	57
	12		7	58
	72	7	33	46

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October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

A X B C

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Planning Assistance helped design and carry out some of the studies which were useful in the formulation of the new Title II strategy. These consisted of an analysis of the status and impact of the current program and an analysis of the various agricultural programs being carried out by the Title II sponsors without donated foods. In addition, Planning Assistance helped formulate guidelines for each of the five programs which constitute the new strategy.

D. Problems and Delays

The project has no major problems or delays.

E. Major Activities during the Next Six Months

ADRA: Help complete all FY92 plans.
Help design, in detail, any projects provisionally accepted for monetization funding pending full and detailed designs.
Adjust monitoring, evaluation, and reporting formats to take into account FY91 experience and requirements for the new FY92 projects.

CARTIAS: Help design, in detail, any projects provisionally accepted for monetization funding pending full and complete designs.
Help evaluate area III child survival programs.
Adjust monitoring, evaluation, and reporting formats to take into account FY91 experience and requirements for the new FY92 projects.

FHI: Adjust monitoring, evaluation, and reporting formats to take into account FY91 experience and requirements for the new FY92 projects.

PROJECT: Conduct full evaluation of achievement of the three-year goals, purposes, and outputs.
Prepare final program and financial report on project.

VITAMIN A: Complete audits on all sub-projects.
Complete evaluations on all sub-projects and prepare final program and financial reports on each sub-project.
Prepare final summary report on Vitamin A program as a whole.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1990 - March 1991

A B X C

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: **Private Agricultural Organizations**
 Project Number: 511-0589
 Date of Authorization: original 07/23/86 amendment 08/30/90
 Date of Obligation: original 07/23/86 amendment 08/30/90
 PACD: original 12/30/90 amended to 12/31/92
 Implementing Agencies: Private Agricultural Organizations - M.A.C.A.
 Major Contractors: Ronco Consulting Corporation
 AID Project Managers: Jorge Calvo
 Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A

Date of Last Evaluation: 03/30/90 Next Evaluation: 06/90
 Date of Last Audit: None Next Audit: 06/91

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA/Grant: original	\$4,200	amended to \$6,700
Amount Obligated:	DA/Grant: original	\$4,200	amended to \$5,300
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$ 224	
	Cumulative:	\$3,971	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 224	
	Period - Actual:	\$ 647	
	Cumulative:	\$4,259	
	Period - Next	\$ 450	
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	\$5,500	
	Actual	\$4,588	
% LOP Elapsed:		75%	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		79%	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		74%	
% of Total Auth. Exp.		58%	

II. 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.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project was amended 8/30/90 for two more years' activities to consolidate the progress made to date in the institutional strengthening of four producer associations with which the project has worked in the past (ASOBOFLOR, ANAPO, FEGABENI and CIS-Punata). The amendment will fund short-term technical assistance in technology transfer by Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (VOCA). Specific activities to be carried out under the amended project with the four PAOs, and four new organizations, include: a) management assistance; b) technical assistance; c) training; d) feasibility studies; e) financial support; and f) newsletters

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS Target PAOs providing a broader range of more efficient services for which they are reimbursed by members. Progress to date has been quite good, eg., the flower producers association (ASOBOFLOR) increased their production by 30%, and increased exports to Miami by 60%. Under ANAPO's five-year Wheat Program, area planted in the Santa Cruz region went from 5,000 to 30,200 Ha. These statistics indicate that producer organizations are increasing incomes and production of their members.

B. Major Outputs

	<u>Planned</u>		<u>Next</u>	<u>Accomplished</u>		<u>% of</u>
	<u>LOP</u>	<u>Period</u>		<u>Cum.</u>	<u>Period</u>	
1. Increased membership in PAOs	20%	0	0	0	0	0
2. Increase sales of non-traditional crops a/o exports	25%					
		15	15	10	200	190
Wheat		10	10	0	10	100
Flowers		0	0	10	3	3
Sunflowers						
3. Increase number of non-traditional crops being farmed by member PAOs	5	2	2	1	2	40
4. Non-agricultural enterprises for processing or marketing	4	0	0	1	0	25
5. Increased self-sufficiency	20%	0	0	0	0	0
6. PAO Project bulletins published	24	3	3	6	3	12.5
7. Product studies prepared	5	2	2	2	2	40
8. Individuals trained	200	60	60	100	60	30

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C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

During this period the following activities were completed:

ANAPO: marketed 48,951 MT of wheat, valued at US\$8,811,180, representing a savings in Bolivia's food import bill of over \$6.0 million. In addition, a sunflower development plan was completed as an alternative winter crop for the Santa Cruz region.

ASOBOFLOR: exported over 1,200 boxes of flowers, valued at \$US200,000, for St. Valentine's day.

CACH: The wheat production plan for Chuquisaca (Sucre area) was completed.

FEGABENI: A training schedule was prepared in order to have the needed staff for the implementation of the Livestock Development Plan.

A complete review of project work plans for the remaining years of the project (1991 and 1992) was carried out with the participation of USAID/B, PL-480, the contractor, and the GOB. Necessary documentation to execute the new VOCA contract and extend RONCO's current contract were completed, and new project offices in Cochabamba and Sucre were established. A detailed development plan and a feasibility study for sericulture in the Santa Cruz region was completed.

D. Problems and Delays

The slaughterhouse facility (FRIGASA) in Trinidad managed by the Beni Livestock Association (FEGABENI) continues to experience financial difficulties. USAID has suspended assistance to FEGABENI until a thorough financial analysis of FRIGASA is completed, and until FEGABENI pays a bad debt of \$109,000.

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

1. Increase to 45,000 Has. wheat area planted in Santa Cruz region (ANAPO) August 1991
2. Financial analysis for FEGABENI and FRIGASA, completed June 1991
3. Local currency external audit initiated July 1991
4. General Manager for SERVIFLOR/ ASOBOFLOR selected May 1991
5. Feasibility study for asparagus and berries for CIS-Punata completed September 1991
6. Management studies for two new PAOs initiated August 1991
7. VOCA offices in Santa Cruz established May 1991
8. Major organizational plan for SERVIFLOR completed August 1991
9. APO meteorology system study initiated August 1991

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT

October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

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I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: **National Rural Household Survey**
 Project Number: 511-0612
 Date of Authorization: original 05/30/90 amendment 00/00/00
 Date of Obligation: original 05/30/90 amendment 00/00/00
 PACD: original 09/30/92 amended to 9/30/93
 Implementing Agencies: Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas
 Major Contractors: Bureau of Census, Title XII University
 AID Project Managers: Jonathan Sleeper, Hernán Muñoz
 Status of CPs/Covenants: None

Date of Last Evaluation: 00/00/00 Next Evaluation: 08/30/92
 Date of Last Audit: 00/00/00 Next Audit: 00/00/00

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$1,000,000
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	350,000
Amount Committed:	Period:	350,000
	Cumulative:	350,000
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	25,000
	Period - Actual:	25,000
	Cumulative:	50,000
	Period - Next	100,000
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	\$ 717,000
	Actual	\$ 492,291
% LOP Elapsed:		14%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		35%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		16%
% of Total Auth. Exp.		2.5%

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To develop baseline data on the socio-economic characteristics of the rural population.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The survey is implemented by the US Bureau of Census in close cooperation with the Bolivian National Institute of Statistics (INE). Post-survey analysis will be conducted under a Title XII University arrangement. A wide range of rural income-related data, disaggregated by gender where possible, will be collected, as well as additional data on Chagas disease, migration and access to food aid. Unlike other USAID/Bolivia projects which focus on institution-building and increasing incomes of the poor, this project represents a discrete end-product, a one-time survey. However, as the sampling frame to be designed by BUCEN will be put into place under this project, use of the frame in the future (particularly in support of the Cochabamba Regional Development project) for tracking trends or other purposes will be relatively easy and not costly. The monies authorized for this project (\$1.0 million) are obligated directly through the PASA and Title XII arrangements.

B. Major Outputs

	Planned		Next		Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1. Methodological documents	2	0	2	0	0	0	0%
2. Manuals	5	2	5	2	2	0	40%
3. Publicity campaigns	3	0	3	0	0	0	0%
4. Data-Users Seminar	1	0	1	0	0	0	0%
5. Analytical Reports	4	0	4	0	0	0	0%
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>
6. ST Training (persons)	4	1	1	1	1	1	20% 100%

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

1. Completed Survey with diskettes/tapes
2. Completed analyses

Progress to Date

Questionnaire is being designed
 Survey not yet completed

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT

October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

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C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The survey is on track. The pilot survey in eleven segments of the proposed sampling frame was completed, and the questionnaire was finalized. The BUCEN/USAID/INE questionnaire committee could not find a meaningful way to measure attitudes toward drug production/use in the questionnaire. Consequently, this question was dropped from the final questionnaire. The documentation to set up the Title XII arrangement for post-survey analysis, and fully-fund the BUCEN PASA, was sent to AID/W for FY91 obligation. Meanwhile, INE/BUCEN completed survey cartography, two training courses for enumerators, and two enumerator manuals.

D. Problems and Delays

None.

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

- Obligation of the final tranche of PL-480 funds to fully-fund the GOB counterpart budget for the survey.
- Determination whether BUCEN and INE have adequate budgetary and personnel resources to over-sample in the Cochabamba Department, in support of alternative development project activities.
- Final selection of the 456 segments of the sampling frame, design and preproduction of corresponding maps, execution of publicity campaigns, additional enumerator training, finalization of operational plans and execution of the actual survey in the field (July-August).

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

A B X C

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: **Reproductive Health Services**
 Project Number: 511-0568
 Date of Authorization: original 06/27/90
 Date of Obligation: original 07/31/90
 PACD: original 09/30/95
 Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Health, Caja Nacional Salud (Social Security) CONAPO
 Major Contractors: The Pathfinder Fund, Mothercare/JSI, Johns Hopkins/PCS
 AID Project Managers: JHPIEGO, DAI, MSH/FPMD, Population Council, The Futures Group (SOMARC, Rapid III and Options)
 Status of CPs/Covenants: Sigrid A. Anderson, Elba Mercado
 Date of Last Evaluation: All have been met
 Date of Last Audit: N/A
 Covenants: FAA 104(f) and PD3 listed in PGA
 Next Evaluation: 09/20/93
 Next Audit: 09/15/94

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$ 9,300,000
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	\$ 2,275,000
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$ 1,175,000
	Cumulative:	\$ 1,261,500
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 50,000
	Period - Actual:	\$ 448,668
	Cumulative:	\$ 499,772
	Period - Next	\$ 1,775,000
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	\$360,000 ESF local currency, in kind
	Actual	35,000
% LOP Elapsed:		14%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		24%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		22%
% of Total Auth. Exp.		5%

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To increase access and quality of reproductive health services in Bolivia

III. 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 for training, research, and policy development.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

1. CPR 12% to 17%
2. Increasing numbers of active users
Total FPL acceptors
Modern FPL acceptors
3. Proportion of babies fully breastfed does not decline

Progress to Date

Too early
 MIS to be implemented in 1991
 Unknown
 Unknown
 DHS in 1993

B. Major Outputs

	Planned			Accomplished			
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1. Number of facilities providing RHS in project areas							
a) MOH		12	6	6	8	8	67%
b) CNS		15	3	5	2	1	7%
c) NGO		155	106	23	27	107	69%
2. Increased knowledge of and demand for RHS.							
Number of RHS patients seen by:							
a) MOH	167,000		20,000	40,000	10,000	12,000	7%
b) CNS	127,100		-	1,000	180	800	1%
c) NGO	124,400		31,480	15,630	12,570	29,396	24%
d) SOMARC-number of contraceptives sold:							
Pills	222,000 ²		65,000	50,000	44,834	75,476	34%
Condoms	342,000		60,000	30,000	35,870	75,326	22%
1	Project has not started yet, only preparatory activities.						
2	Projections up to 1992.						

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. Publication of the first quarterly issue of the Reproductive Health Program bulletin "Enlace", February 1991.
2. Nine major buy-ins, add-ons to AID/W CAs completed March 1991.
3. JSI/MotherCare subgrants to four Cochabamba PVOs completed.
4. Training needs assessment completed by DAI/JHPIEGO.
5. IEC national strategy developed by the IEC Technical Subcommittee with PCS assistance.

ACRONYMS:

- JSI = John Snow, Inc.
- PCS = Population Communication Services
- JHPIEGO = John Hopkins Program for International Education in Gynecology and Obstetrics
- DAI = Development Associates Inc.
- MSH/FPMT = Management Sciences for Health/Family Planning Management Training
- SOMARC = Social Marketing of Contraceptives
- CPR = Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
- MIS = Management Information System
- DHS = Demographic and Health Survey
- PGA = Project Grant Agreement
- FPL = Family Planning

D. Problems and Delays

1. Due to changes in MOH personnel, initiation of detailed plans for activities still in process.
2. Status of ex-Conapo within the MOP needs to be clarified.

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

1. Issuance of PILs No.4 and No.5 for approval of first year operations of the CNS and MOH programs within Element 1.
2. Approve detailed activity plan for MOH and started activities.
3. Continue with secondary analyses of 1989 DHS with CONAPO under The Futures Group (Rapid III) buy-in.
4. Population Council Inter-regional and National Workshops on Operations Research Techniques July and November 1991.
5. SOMARC will launch mini-dose pill (Minigynon of Schering) in August 1991.
6. First set of printed materials for RH developed and launched by JHU/PCS and IEC Subcommittee Issuance of logo for the program.
7. Start of activities with the Cochabamba MotherCare subgrantee PVOs.
8. The Pathfinder Fund to finalize approval of projects & start up of activities with four services providers: CNS, San Gabriel, FAMES and PROSALUD.
9. Completed Amendment No. 1 to Grant Budget to forward fund all the PMU expenses.
10. Starting in July a logistics support and services statistics MIS to be installed at services institutions (Quipus model).

2

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: **Narcotics Awareness**
 Project Number: 511-0592
 Date of Authorization: original 08/29/86 amendment 08/29/89
 Date of Obligation: original 08/29/86 amendment 07/13/87
 amendment 05/13/88
 PACD: original 09/30/87 amended to 05/31/91
 Implementing Agencies: Confederación de Empresarios Privados de Bolivia (CEPB)
 Major Contractors: None
 AID Project Managers: Darell McIntyre; Jerry Harrison-Burns
 Status of CPs/Covenants: CPs to first disbursement met
 Date of Last Evaluation: 08/00/88 Next Evaluation: 06/30/91
 Date of Last Audit: 04/00/90 Next Audit: 06/30/91
 (Final review)

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: DA Grant: original \$ 250,000
 amended \$2,013,000
 Amount Obligated: DA Grant: original \$ 250,000
 amended \$1,900,000
 Amount Committed: Period: (\$ 3,914)
 Cumulative: \$1,899,724
 Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected: \$ 247,897
 Period - Actual: \$ 137,106
 Cumulative: \$1,789,209
 Period - Next \$0
 Counterpart Contribution: Planned: \$ 646,000
 Actual \$ 645,978
 % LOP Elapsed: 100%
 % of Total Auth. Oblig. 100%
 % of Total Oblig. Exp. 100%
 % of Total Auth. Exp. 100%

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To mobilize the private sector in Bolivia to develop and carry out nationwide awareness and education campaigns against illicit narcotics use and trafficking.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A grant to the CEPB supports the program SEAMOS (Sistema Educativo Antidrogadicción y de Movilización Social) with three major activities: (1) publicity campaign via radio, television and the press against illicit drug production, trafficking and consumption and in support of alternatives to those activities; (2) seminars with businessmen and farmers on alternative development; and (3) subdonations to private groups to create awareness/prevention resources.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

1. Nationwide narcotics campaigns sustained by private sector
2. Broadened public support for GOB anti-narcotics actions
3. Strengthened capability of CEPB to conduct drug awareness/education campaigns

Progress to Date

Campaigns still 95% sustained by USAID
 Increased numbers of organizations and activities against drug abuse
 CEPB has conducted successful campaigns over 4 years

B. Major Outputs

	Planned			Accomplished			% of LC
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	
1. Studies conducted	4	0	4	0	0	4	100%
2. Campaigns "	*	*	*	*	*	*	100%
3. TV stations air campaigns	all	all	all	00	00	00	100%
4. Radio stations air campaigns	all	all	all	00	00	00	100%
5. Major newspapers, coop. in campaigns	all	all	all	00	00	00	100%
6. Seminars/Courses	12	0	12	0	0	12	100%
	<u>M</u> <u>F</u>						
Long-term	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Short-term	i	j	i	i	i	i	i%
7. Population reached	80%	o	80%	80%	o	79%	99%

* Logframe says "sustained basis." Campaign ran three out of four years
 ; Courses were not originally designed to count participants by gender
 o USIA survey in 1988 indicated 79% of the people in 3 major cities recognized SEAMOS as a prevention campaign

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

SEAMOS produced 30 TV spots and 30 five-minute documentaries for dissemination on 37 television channels and 8 radio stations on the following themes: (1) ecology and the environment, (2) distortion of the economy, (3) individual and social damage of drug use, (4) increased violence and corruption of the justice system. The documentaries were distributed to 59 government and private organizations for review, evaluation and feedback. SEAMOS' press service is used by all major Bolivian newspapers and TV stations for newscasts.

The SEAMOS Information and Documentation Center (SAIS) operates under UNISYST norms (Universal systems for statistics data) and international organizations such as U.N. IDB, World Bank, etc.

SEAMOS has compiled and will publish a national Directors of Institutions, persons and publications in the field. This information will be made available to universities, organizations and state institutions.

SEAMOS has a documentation and video center open to researchers and the public. It will make available to journalists, researchers and university students data on institutions, persons and publications in the different areas.

SEAMOS has, through the CEPB, access to top echelons of Bolivian society, political and economic, so that it can significantly influence legislators, governmental authority, and media personalities.

Through the mass media it has reached 80% of the population, and through specific actions has reached virtually all influential strata.

D. Problems and Delays

There have been no major problems other than the double work load of cleaning up past accounting and recordkeeping problems while managing present project finances. In addition, past management problems within SEAMOS are being resolved and management has improved. Insufficient funding to carry the SEAMOS program through the time period needed to start the new Drug Awareness and Prevention Project in 1991, required negotiation of additional funding from ESF local currency.

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

1. Preparation of new SEAMOS program and proposal under the new Drug Awareness and Prevention Project.
2. Implementation of procedures for additional subdonations to be funded by Local Currency.
3. Creation and implementation of of a detailed plan for the SEAMOS program evaluation and final Project Evaluation/Audit.

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SEAMOS created a press service that is being used by 5 major newspapers. Two seminars were conducted with businessmen and campesino organizations on alternative development. SEAMOS made one subgrant to the city of Trinidad-Beni to establish an evening city-wide sports program under the direction of the Sports Department and Prevention Council. The CEPB and SEAMOS have continued to revise their past record keeping system under the direction of USAID to achieve conformance with the observations of the financial reviews of 1989/90. The present director and half of the total staff of SEAMOS are women and future attitude surveys to measure project impact will disgregate data by gender.

Other narcotics related activities supported by ESF local currency and managed by the Executive Secretariat, PL 480, included the following: A National Prevention Youth Fair on Human and Natural Resources carried out by the Subsecretariat for Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation (CONAPRE); a national drug epidemiology study of prevalence of drug use among students 14 - 25 years old executed by CONAPRE and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO); a regional study in three cities of drug use and biological/psychosocial correlates among working youth 6 - 13 years of age who also attend school; subsidized printing costs for CONAPRE publications.

During the reporting period a Project Paper for the follow-on Project, Drug Awareness and Prevention Project 511-0603, was prepared and is in final clearance in anticipation of an early FY 91 obligation.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. A workshop was held in November 1990 to initiate the Chagas' component of the project. Bolivian President Jaime Paz Zamora and Chagas' Disease experts from the U.S. and Latin America as well as USAID and MOH officials attended. The result of the workshop was an implementation plan developing six sub-components: education and information; housing improvement; biology; epidemiology; laboratory diagnosis; and interagency coordination. Four communities have been selected for pilot projects in Cochabamba, Tarija, Tupiza and Chuquisaca Departments. Personnel have been hired and two laboratory courses held.
2. 1991 Operational Plans for the four rural health districts were submitted and approved by the MOH, PL-480 and USAID.
3. Construction of water systems began in three communities in December and January. An internal project water committee was formed and they developed an overall plan to contract the construction of 120 water systems.
4. Base line studies were completed in all four districts. The results have been analyzed by the MOH and project and are being used as the basis for planning and decision making.
5. The Cholera epidemic in neighboring Peru has created a great amount of interest in diarrheal disease prevention and treatment. The project has requested the first 2,000,000 packets of AID/W procured ORS which should be delivered in June 1991. A PATH consultant has been requested to advise the MOH and donors on ORS distribution and promotion. The project may need to be modified to allow the Diarrheal Disease component to fund other activities than just the provision of commodities.
6. A Persistent Diarrhea study is being conducted with collaboration of the PRITECH II project and the Centers for Disease Control.
7. The project is currently advancing in its implementation at an acceptable rate. Problems and delays have been identified and corrected. However, due to the late arrival of the prime institutional contractor and the inclusion of the Chagas' component, the PACD has been extended one year to July 28, 1994.

WID Issues

The MOH continues to stress Tetanus Toxoid immunization for all women. Nutrition activities target women as do most training programs. Health fairs conducted in three districts attracted approximately 1,800 women as active participants.

Audits and Evaluations

None were conducted during this reporting period. JSA will conduct an internal audit with Coopers and Lybrand in 5/91.

D. Problems and Delays

1. The water and sanitation component has been delayed due to uncertainty concerning who should do the construction. JSA provided a consultant who recommended contracting the construction to Bolivian organizations instead of depending on the MOH. A water committee has been formed which has approved the new implementation procedures which will result in improved implementation next semester.
2. The health districts have been slow in assuming the project administration. Administrators have been hired and trained for each district which should relieve the project's administrative burden on the MOH District Directors.
3. Project funds were not released to the MOH for the immunization program due to a lack of appropriate administrative procedures. A consultant has been hired to work with the MOH to establish the required procedures for requests, disbursements and reporting. Results should be observed during the next semester.

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

1. Three new districts will be identified and incorporated into the project.
2. Materials will be procured and contracts will be awarded to Bolivian Organizations to construct 16 water systems
3. The Chagas' component will improve 400 households and implement other activities in four communities.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project TITLE: **Radio Learning Project (REP)**
 Project Number: 511-0597
 Date of Authorization: original 5/13/88
 Date of Obligation: original 5/13/88
 PACD: original 5/12/92
 Implementing Agencies: Fe y Alegria (FYA)
 Major Contractors: Education Development Center (EDC)
 AID Project Managers: Sigrid Anderson
 Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A

Date of Last Evaluation: 10/22/90 Next Evaluation: Unknown
 Date of Last Audit: 08/09/90 Next Audit: N/A

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA: Grant original	\$1,908,501
Amount Obligated:	DA: Grant original	\$1,554,533
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$ 88,000
	Cumulative:	\$1,529,509
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 230,000
	Period - Actual:	\$ -38,803
	Cumulative:	\$1,119,338
	Period - Next	\$ 230,000
Counterpart		
Contribution: in	Planned:25% (PL 480)	\$ 200,000
kind \$300,000	Actual	\$1,337,500
% LOP Elapsed:		71%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		81%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		72%
% of Total Auth. Exp.		59%

A X B C

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

The purpose of the project is to strengthen the quality of primary school education in Bolivia in two critical areas—mathematics and health—through the use of interactive radio instruction.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In 1988, the education authorities in Bolivia, with financial support from the U.S. Agency for International Development, began a process of developing, testing, and implementing a program of "interactive radio" to carry the main burden of instruction in mathematics in grades 2 through 5 of elementary school. The complete radio-based curriculum for grades 2 through 4 (400 lessons) are now available, and the final 135 lessons for grade 5 will be developed and validated during the 1991 school year. In 1991, 20 transmitters will broadcast lessons in grades 2 through 5 to approximately 40,000 students spread throughout 6 of Bolivia's 9 Departments. At that time, the total number of student participants over the LOP will have officially reached 90,000, and the development phase of the project will be near completion. Anecdotal information about communities using the radio programs, but whose teachers are not trained by the project (therefore unofficial participants) indicate an additional listening audience, whose numbers however cannot be confirmed.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOFS

1. To significantly improve student mastery of basic math at the primary-school level, grades two through five.
2. To support Mission priorities in Child Survival through the development and pilot-testing of an interactive-radio health program for primary-school children, grades 4-5.

Progress to Date

1. Summary evaluation of the 2nd-4th grade lessons has placed REP at the top of the range of what has been achieved. Radio students consistently outscore traditionally schooled children by a statistically significant margin (.9 effect size). The increment in student learning for students who have participated in Radio Education in all three grades, compared with those who have been taught mathematics by traditional methods is even greater.
2. REP developed and tested the Rad. Health module during the 1989 and 1990 school years. Quantitative and qualitative evaluations demonstrated that school-aged children can be taught easily applicable health concepts and behaviors. The pilot also generated grassroots support among parents and teachers for its continuation.

B. Major Outputs

	Planned		Next Period	Accomplished		% of LOP
	LOP	Period		Period	Cum.	
1. Participating Students	125,000	30,000	0	87,500	25,500	70%
2. Trained Teachers	2,000	1,000	0	2,465	893	118%
3. School Directors Trained	700	250	0	615	250	84%
4. Teachers Guides Developed	5	0	1	4	0	80%
5. Instruction Pamphlets Developed	7	0	0	7	0	100%
6. Radio Station Contracts	20	0	0	24	19	120%
7. Radio Lessons Developed (1/2 hour):						
Grade 2 (130)						
Grade 3 (135)						
Grade 4 (135)						
Grade 5 (145)						
Health (10)	545	40	95	455	40	76%
8. Bolivian Technicians Trained	25	1	2	23	1	92%
9. Promotional Video Tape	1	0	0	1	0	100%
10. Short-story series for school break	20	9	0	14	9	115%

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. Presentation of project case study title: Math and Health education through Interactive Radio: The Bolivian Radio Education Project by the COP at the annual Comparative and International Education Society Conference, Pittsburgh, PA, March 1991.
2. Invitation by the AID/S&T Bureau to present project activities before the cross sectoral "Communications Cluster" chaired by the Assistant Administrator, March 1991.
3. Completion of the summative evaluation data-collection effort consisting of the fourth-grade posttest and the fifth-grade pretest. Cleaning and analysis of data to be completed by 9/91.
4. Completion of AID-external mid-term evaluation endorsing project success to date...

"...The RLP/B has done impressive work in developing four grades of radio-based math instruction..(and in producing) a group of highly trained professionals in the use of IRI, skills which are not available from any other source in Bolivia.."

complimenting the positive Mission/Project relationship...

"Having observed numerous projects over the years,... the kind of relationship that has been established between USAID and the REP/B is among the most functional we have seen to date.."

and recommending continued Mission support for transfer of the technology to the Ministry of Education, continued diffusion of Radio Math, and the development of a complementary radio-and community-based health-education curriculum.

5. Mission approval for the development of a new project in Interactive-Radio Learning, embracing the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation supporting long-term institutionalization of the distance education programs.
6. Final revision of the 4th grade teacher's guide has led to the publication of 800 examples for the 1991 school year.
7. The Project has entered into a letter of agreement with the Ministry of Education to provide technical guidance to the Ministry while they embark on a small pilot activity which will place management and diffusion responsibility for the radio education technology directly in the hands of the Ministry for the first time. The objective of this pilot is to enable the Ministry and the Project, to assess the strengths and weaknesses of Ministry administration for consideration in the design of the new Interactive-Radio Learning Project.

D. Problems and Delays

- 1) Contractual concerns regarding EDC's legal capability to design and implement the follow-up project, and the travel ban imposed as a result of the Gulf War, have delayed design of the new project by about two months. As a result, the PID has been developed in-house, and an IQC in education will be used to bring qualified consultants in health, management, and education to Bolivia for the PP. A June review of the PP is anticipated enabling the Mission to buy-in to the centrally-funded LearnTech Project for a September startup, as originally planned.
- 2) The low salary structure imposed by FYA upon all local hires has caused three of the project's key professionals to accept other jobs. It should be noted that this is the first turn-over in project staff since 1988. After conducting a review of the salaries paid by other PVOs working in the area, Fe y Alegría has accepted a new salary structure for all project personnel which is more competitive. As a result, two of the three professionals who had accepted other jobs, have now returned; and office morale has improved.

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

1. Field test and validate Lessons 1-120 of the 5th grade radio math curriculum and Teachers Guide (April-September 1991).
2. Complete the data analysis for the Grade 4 summative evaluation—control, experimental, longitudinal (April-September 1991).
3. Mount and clean evaluation data on micro-computers for the fifth-grade summative pretest (April-September 1991).
4. Provide technical support and supervision to the Ministry of Education on the implementation of the Radio Learning curriculum in Ministry schools.
5. Develop a working strategy for co-implementation of new project activities with the MEC (April-September 1991).
6. Finalize Mission design of the follow-on project to begin September 1991. (April-June 1991).
7. Script and produce lessons 41-135, 5th grade math lessons and teachers' guide (April-September 1991).
8. Completion of all international TA provided to FyA under the Project (April-September 1991).

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3. To institutionalize the radio math curriculum within the MEC.
3. REP has signed a letter of agreement with the MEC to provide technical guidance to the MEC in implementing a small ministry-managed pilot activity in 200 2nd grade classrooms in 4 Bolivian Departments during the 1992 school year. The MEC's ability to manage and disseminate the technology on a broader scale will be assessed as a result of the pilot activity.
4. To improve teachers' abilities to teach basic mathematics.
4. Testing of teachers' skills in elementary math has not been undertaken due to teacher resistance.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

A B X C

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: **PVO Child Survival Network (PROCOSI)**
 Project Number: 511-0601
 Date of Authorization: original 01/27/88
 Date of Obligation: original 01/27/88 amendment 08/14/90
 PACD: original 01/26/91 amended to 12/31/91
 Implementing Agencies: Save the Children Federation, Inc.
 Major Contractors: None
 AID Project Managers: Charles Llewellyn
 Status of CPs/Covenants: All have been met

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$ 1,677,000	amended to \$1,777,000
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	\$ 1,000,000	amended to \$1,777,000
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$ 0	
	Cumulative:	\$ 1,777,000	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 500,000	
	Period - Actual:	\$ 303,876	
	Cumulative:	\$ 1,300,679	
	Period - Next	\$ 350,000	
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	\$ 984,000	
	Actual	\$ Unknown	
% LOP Elapsed:		90%	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		100%	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		73%	
% of Total Auth. Exp.		73%	

Date of Last Evaluation: 10/01/90 Next Evaluation:
 Date of Last Audit: N/A Next Audit: 01/01/92

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To improve and strengthen basic health services for the Bolivian rural population by focusing on the coordination of resources to address the issues of child survival

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

PROCOSI is an organization of 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 Secretary and four units. It provides coordination, technical assistance and administers subgrants for the member PVOs.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

Progress to Date

- Ten PVOs will be better able to plan, implement and evaluate CS programs.
- Coordination among the PVOs will improve.
- Coordination between the PVOs and the MOH will improve.

- PROCOSI's member PVOs have implemented 18 in Major CS subgrants, established Health Information Systems and have received more AID/W grants than PVOs from any other country.
- The relationships among PROCOSI PVOs has evolved from competition to coordination according to the final evaluation.
- The MOH participates actively in PROCOSI events with the PVOs.

B. Major Outputs

	Planned		Next		Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1. Individual PVO managed CS subgrants programmed	23	5	25	0	4	18	78%
2. Provision of TA to PVOs to improve CS projects	17	18	124	20	15	149	876%
3. Monitoring and evaluation of the OPG and subgrants	20	14	24	0	14	30	150%
4. Conduct workshops and training courses	6	12	25	10	7	38	633%
5. Training (Persons)	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
Long-term	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0% 0%
Short-term	90 30	130 66	530 266	81 73	80 93	217 154	241% 513%

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. A final evaluation was conducted by WASH in November 1990. The evaluation was very positive and recommended that USAID fund a follow-on project.
2. PROCOSI (Programa de Coordinacion en Supervivencia Infantil) has decided to become a Bolivian PVO. Consequently it is in the final stages of becoming a legal entity and registering with USAID to receive future grants.
3. PROCOSI has been working with other Bolivian and European PVOs to review and provide recommendations to the Bolivian Ministry of Foreign Relations in regard to the new "Convenio Marco" which legally authorizes a PVO to work in Bolivia.
4. PROCOSI has submitted a proposal for a five year, \$8 million follow-on project with USAID which will use a \$5 million debt swap to create a \$7.5 million endowment to ensure sustainability.
5. Four Vitamin A subgrants were approved and implementation begun.

WID Issues

Although the primary clients of PROCOSI are the member PVOs, the indirect beneficiaries are community women and children served by the PVOs.

Evaluations and Audits

The final evaluation was conducted by WASH in November 1990.

D. Problems and Delays

The PVOs were slow in proposing vitamin A subgrant projects. Therefore, PROCOSI will request a five month no-cost extension to allow the subgrants to be completed. This will also provide U.S. dollars for PROCOSI activities during the first FY of the proposed follow-on project.

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

1. The PROCOSI legal incorporation will be completed in April.
2. A no-cost extension to December 31, 1991 will be requested.
3. PROCOSI will be registered as a Bolivian PVO by USAID/Bolivia.
4. The follow-on project will be signed in June 1991.
5. The grant will be amended to provide dollar costs as the new project will only provide local currency during FY 91.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. Intervention strategy on AIDS related sexual practices completed by CIES with technical assistance from AIDS/COM. This study targetted women (i.e. female sex workers)
2. AIDSTECH and AIDSCOM end-of-project TA for evaluation of past TA and input for design of amendment to existing project.
3. CDC TA for design of amendment to include STDs in an amended AIDS/STDs Prevention and Control Project.

D. Problems and Delays

1. MOH has not been able to access existing funds due to weak administration capacity which will be resolved in the amendment to project paper.
2. USAID received conflicting messages regarding appropriate AIDS test kit reagents for laboratories thereby delaying planned procurement.

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

Design and approve new amendment for AIDS/STDs Prevention and Control Project.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
 October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991 A B X C

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: **CARE Community Development Project**
 Project Number: 511-061E
 Date of Authorization: original 03/28/91
 Date of Obligation: original 03/28/91
 PACD: original 03/28/95
 Implementing Agencies: CARE/Bolivia
 Major Contractors: None
 AID Project Manager: Charles Llewellyn
 Status of CPs/Covenants: None

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant: original	\$ 7,000,000
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant: original	\$ 2,000,000
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$ 0
	Cumulative:	\$ 0
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 0
	Period - Actual:	\$ 0
	Cumulative:	\$ 0
	Period - Next	\$ 1,000,000
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	\$ 4,963,000
	Actual	\$ 0%
% LOP Elapsed:		0%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		29%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		0%
% of Total Auth. Exp.		0%

Date of Last Evaluation: N/A Next Evaluation: 3/1/93
 Date of Last Audit: N/A Next Audit: 01/01/93

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To improve infant and child survival through improved nutritional status and immunization coverage and decreased diarrheal incidence.

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 Santa Cruz. The project provides 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 excretia disposal in these communities. The third is an agricultural development sub-system providing home gardens. Finally, the fourth sub-system, the "glue" which holds the other three sub-systems together, is strengthened community organization.

PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

1. Reduction in infant and child diarrheal morbidity by 30% in 160 Communities
2. Reduction in malnutrition by 30% in 160 Communities
3. Increased immunization coverage in Children to 80%

Progress to Date

Project has just begun. Communities need to be selected and baseline surveys conducted.

"

B. Major Outputs

	Planned			Next	Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1. Number of communities with operating water systems	160	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Number of latrines installed	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0%
3. % of 10-24 month olds with complete vaccinations	80	0	0	5	0	0	0%
4. No. of household gardens functioning	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0%
5. Training (Persons)	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
Long-term	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0% 0%
Short-term	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0% 0%

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. The project was signed on March 28, 1991. No other activities have taken place during the reporting period.

WID Issues

Community women will participate in all aspects of the project development. They will be the primary beneficiaries of the potable water component. The previous project documented an average savings of one hour per woman per day spent collecting water. The reduction in child morbidity will also release women from caring for ill children and provide budget savings as well.

Audits and Evaluations

A mid term evaluation is scheduled for March 1994. CARE will conduct an internal audit in 1993.

D. Problems and Delays

None.

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

1. Communities will be selected and base line data collected.
2. 24 water systems will be designed.
3. Personnel will be hired and trained.
4. Contracts will be signed with the three regional development Corporations and Sanitary Units.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

FINANCIAL DATA (\$000's) A B C

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: **Private Sector Low Cost Shelter Program**
 Project Number: 511-0567 and 511-HG-007
 Date of Authorization: original 07/25/83 amendment 07/28/89
 Date of Obligation: original 09/08/83 amendment 00/00/00
 PACD: original 08/31/88 amended to 09/08/92
 Implementing Agencies: Central Bank of Bolivia and Caja Central de Ahorro y Préstamo para la Vivienda (CACEN)
 Major Contractors: Planning and Development Collaborative International, Inc. (PACCO)
 AID Project Managers: Dino Siervo
 Status of CPs/Covenants: None pending
 Date of Last Evaluation: 02/28/88 Next Evaluation: 06/30/92
 Date of Last Audit: None Next Audit: 12/31/91

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant:original	\$ 550	amended	\$2,530	HG Loan:	\$15,000
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant:original	\$ 550	amended	\$2,380	HG Loan:	\$ 7,500
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$ 247			HG Loan:	\$ 380
	Cumulative:	\$2,192			HG Loan:	\$ 5,100
Accrued Expenditures:	Period-Projected:	\$ 86			N/A	
	Period-Actual:	\$ 94			N/A	
	Cumulative:	\$1,911			N/A	
	Period-Next	\$ 155			N/A	
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	\$ 845			Loan:	\$1,500
	Actual	\$ 800			Loan:	\$1,480
% LOP Elapsed:		83.3%				
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		94.0%				50.0%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		80.2%				68.0%
% of Total Auth. Exp.		75.5%				N/A

II. 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.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The housing program includes a \$15 million loan guarantee (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.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS	Progress to Date
1. 9,500 subloans to median income families.	4,096 subloans made by the S&Ls as of December 31, 1990
2. Increased amounts of FONVI's credit channeled through the S&Ls.	\$19.6 million channeled through the S&Ls in 1990.
3. S&Ls share of savings market to reach 9.5% by 12/89, 11.0% by 12/90.	S&Ls have 10.2% share of the savings market as of Dec. 31, 1990.
4. 118,000 savings accounts in S&L System by 12/89, 150,000 by 12/90.	140,354 savings accounts in existence as of December 31, 1990.
5. S&L portfolio increased to \$62.8 million in 1989, \$84.8 million in 1990.	\$75.4 million loan portfolio as of December 31, 1990.

B. Major Outputs

	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1. Value of loans by S&Ls under Program (\$000)	7,500	1,600	6,630	870	384	5,410	72
2. Number of loans made by S&Ls under Program (000)	9.5	.9	4.7	5	.2	4.1	43
3. Short-term training (persons)	137	0	0	0	0	M F 197 88	208
4. S&L loan portfolio increase in 1991 (million)	96.0	15	81	10	19.4	79.1	82
5. S&L share of savings market in 1991 (%)	13	1	11	1	1	11.1	85
6. Savings accounts in the S&L System in 1991 (000)	170	14	147	8	5.4	141	83

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The Private Sector Low Cost Shelter Program has placed the equivalent of \$5.8 million of the A.I.D. guaranteed loan resources in 4,085 individual home-improvement loans to low-income families throughout Bolivia. However, the rhythm of the program has been slowed due to the inability of the Central Bank of Bolivia and the implementing agency (CACEN) to resolve the long-standing problem of the legal interpretation of the collateral requirements stipulated in the local currency agreement between them for the intermediation of the HG funds. The final disbursement under this program (\$2.4 million) has not materialized, subject to the resolution of this matter.

The effectiveness of the project until late 1988 was solely in the implementation of the technical assistance and training components of the grant. The HG loan was contracted in February 1989, and has placed close to 5,000 low-cost shelter loans.

The technical assistance has been useful in convincing the GOB to take steps necessary to keep the Bolivian savings and loan system solvent. The analysis and documentation provided by many of the advisors with the support of RHUDO/SA, was effective in helping the GOB reach decisions concerning the restructuring of the housing finance sector, which included the elimination of inefficient public housing financing institutions, the absorption by the GOB of the S&L system's external debt, the creation of a National Housing Fund (FONVI), and most essentially, the focus on the private sector financial system as the engine of the housing sector.

Overall, under the Project, substantial progress has been made towards a progressive national housing policy, and FONVI has become the main source of domestic funding for housing finance, channeling the equivalent of \$19.6 million through the Bolivian Savings and Loan System in 1990. With this apparatus in place, the sustainability of the S&L system could be ensured with Bolivian institutions and without external financial assistance.

Further borrowings (\$7.5 million) against the \$15.0 million HG-007 authorization are not contemplated. Upon authorization of CC, the Mission in coordination with RHUDO/SA and APRE/H, will deauthorize the second tranche of \$7.5 million. However, the activities under Grant 511-0567 will continue with the technical assistance to consolidate the institutional strengthening activities of the Bolivian Savings and Loan System and the housing finance sector until September 1992.

D. Problems and Delays

The final disbursement (\$2.4 million) of the guaranteed loan did not take place as planned during the reporting period due to the inability - despite the Mission's intervention - of CACEN and Central Bank officials to resolve their impasse on the legal interpretation of the collateral requirements stipulated in the local currency agreement between them for the intermediation of the HG funds.

If the precedent actions are not solved within a reasonable time during the next reporting period, the Mission, in consultation with RHUDO/SA and APRE/H, may consider the termination of this project.

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

1. Shelter Program

- a) Deauthorization of the remaining \$7.5 million approved for this program.
- b) If the final disbursement (\$2.4 million) under the HG loan does not take place in a reasonable time, A.I.D. will have to consider whatever remedies it deems necessary under the Loan Agreement and the Implementation Agreement to suspend the program.

2. Technical Assistance and Training Program

- a. PADCO contract closed out.
- b. Close out of Mission's Housing Advisor PSC.
- c. Determine the scope of short-term technical assistance to CACEN and the housing finance sector for the remainder of CY91.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1990 to March 31, 1991

A B C

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Market Town Capital Formation
Project Number: 511-0573/T-071
Date of Authorization: original 07/23/86 amendment 11/03/89
Date of Obligation: original 07/23/86 amendment 07/31/90
PACD: original 07/22/91 amendment 01-22-92
Implementing Agencies: Project Coordination Unit (PCU) of the Ministry of Planning and Coordination (MPC) Financial Credit Units (FCUs) of the Departmental Development Corporations (DDCs) Intermediate Credit Institutions (ICIs) PL-480 Secretariat
Major Contractors: Development Associates Inc. (contract ended)
AID Project Managers: Private Sector Office, Manager, Richard Rosenberg Coordinator; Miguel Hoyos
Status of CPs/Covenants: All CPs have been met
Date of Last Evaluation: 08/90 Next Evaluation: N/A
Date of Last Audit: 09/90 (non-federal) Next Audit: N/A

FINANCIAL DATA) (\$'000's)

Amount Authorized(DA): original \$15,000(L)\$3,500(G) amend.\$12,003(L)\$6,497(G)
 Amount Obligated(DA): original \$ 3,750(L)\$2,206(G) amend.\$12,003(L)\$6,497(G)
 Amount Committed: Period: \$0(L) \$182(G)
 Cumulative: \$12,003(L) \$6,376(G)
 Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected: 162(L) \$1,338(G)
 Period - Actual: 140(L) -125(G)
 Cumulative: 11,981(L) 4,050(G)
 Period - Next 22(L) \$1,500(G)
 Counterpart Contribution: Planned: \$6,500(L) \$400(G)
 Actual: \$5,825(L) \$400(G)
 % LOP Elapsed: 85%
 % of Total Auth. Oblig. 100%(L) 100%(G)
 % of Total Oblig. Exp. (L) (G)
 % of Total Auth. Exp. (L) (G)

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

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

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

Progress to Date

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Private investment in productive enterprises throughout Bolivia will have increased significantly.</p> <p>2. ICIs will be performing more effectively and their development loan portfolio will have increased substantially.</p> | <p>1. The financing of 321 sub-projects throughout Bolivia has generated a total investment of \$ 53 million</p> <p>2. 11 ICIs (of which 3 were suspended) participated in the Project, thus increasing their development loan portfolio. FOCAS is providing limited technical assistance to improve their management capability of this portfolio.</p> |
|---|---|

(see continuation sheet)

B. Major Outputs

	Planned		Next		Accomplished							
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP					
1. Productive private sector loans approved (in million of \$)	21.5	1.5	21.4	1.5	0.3	19.1	89					
2. A self-sufficient system of financing and promoting investments	1	0	0	0	0	0	0					
3. Improved and strengthened ICIs for better management of their development lending programs	5	0	5	0	0	5	100					
4. FCUs with an improved capability to promote investments	8	0	8	0	0	8	100					
5. Functioning priority market town pilot projects investments.	3	1	1	0	0	0						
6. Training (Persons)	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Short-term	*		280	120	460	180	70	30	113	59	293	119
Long-Term	*		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*This output was not included in the original project paper

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The project has reached significant accomplishments through its financing activity. Three hundred and twenty one private sector investments have received loans for a total of \$ 19.1 million which, in turn, leveraged investors' equity for \$ 34.1 million making a total of \$ 53.2 million in investments in different economic activities around the country. More importantly, this activity is expected to create some 4,500 jobs, and generate \$ 16 million per year in foreign exchange, \$ 15 million per year in net value added and \$ 25 million per year through the purchase of local goods and services. A socio-economic evaluation is currently being conducted by a local consulting firm to determine the actual impact of the Project.

Based on these accomplishments, the Mission has decided to institutionalize the FOCAS system in order to establish a permanent, self-financed, entity to efficiently manage the portfolio and, moreover, build upon the experience of the FOCAS Project. To this effect, the Mission is carrying out a study to design the structure of the new institution. It appears that a private non-profit foundation will be the most appropriate type of institution to continue with FOCAS-like activities as well as undertake other projects which could benefit the domestic economy.

Under the Training and Technical Assistance Program, the PCU/FOCAS carried out 9 seminars in different areas (e.g. marketing, accounting, hotel administration). One hundred and seventy two persons benefited from this program, of which 113 were men and 59 women. FOCAS also supported the participation of 21 investors and UCFs officials in different seminars and/or courses offered by other local or foreign institutions (e.g. IDEA in La Paz and IFAIN in Costa Rica).

The UCF in Pando was inaugurated in March with the financial assistance of the PL-480 Secretariat and the PCU/FOCAS. A plan to promote projects will be implemented with the assistance of local consultants in order to try to increase the FOCAS portfolio in this region.

Computer equipment was purchased with grant funds for eight UCFs in order to standardize the accounting system and better control Project funds.

D. Problems and Delays

The demand for FOCAS funds has significantly decreased due primarily to the availability of funds from other sources (IDB, CAF, etc) which offer more flexibility, lower interest rates and less bureaucratic paper work. FOCAS will introduce changes to its Credit Operating Manual to be more competitive.

The institutionalization process is facing certain problems (e.g. regional interests to establish financieras) which may hamper our efforts to establish a national institution with regional outreach. Some of these problems will have to be carefully dealt with at the policy level with the GOB.

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

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>TARGET DATE</u>
1. Financing of investments	
a. Approve new loans for \$1.5 million	September 1991
b. Introduce changes to the Credit Operating Manual	May 1991
2. Technical Assistance	
a. Carry out ten short-term seminars and/or courses for investors	September 1991
3. Institutional Strengthening	
a. Design the structure to institutionalize the FOCAS system and obtain the concurrence from the GOB.	September 1991

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(Continuation sheet)

IV PROJECT STATUS

- | | |
|--|---|
| 3. The FCUs will have developed important investment promotion activities. | 3. The FCUs have developed important capabilities to promote and package projects in their regions. |
| 4. A self-sufficient system for financing and promoting investments will be established. | 4. Institutional design is underway. |

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1990 to March 31, 1991

A B C X

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: **Industrial Transition**
 Project Number: 511-0577
 Date of Authorization: original 06/24/87
 Date of Obligation: original 06/24/87
 PACD: original 09/30/91
 Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Planning and Coordination
 Major Contractors: Price Waterhouse - Center for Privatization
 AID Project Managers: Julio Patino
 Project Coordinator

Status of CPs/Covenants: CP's met covenants pending implementation of Privatization Law.
 Date of Last Evaluation: None TBD
 Date of Last Audit: 10//89 Next Audit: TBD

FINANCIAL DATA (\$000's)

Amount Authorized:	DA/Grant: original	\$10,000
Amount Obligated:	DA/Grant: original	\$ 4,269
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$ 58
	Cumulative:	\$ 1,196
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 156
	Period - Actual:	\$ 346
	Cumulative:	\$ 865
	Period - Next	\$ 460
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	\$ 7,500
	Actual	\$ 188
% LOP Elapsed:		88.2%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		43.0%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		20.3%
% of Total Auth. Exp.		8.6%

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

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

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project supports the GOB efforts in privatization through technical assistance in the areas of management, valuation of assets, sales negotiations, public relations, and credit financing for working capital needs of privatized enterprises. A major output of this assistance is expected to be its catalytic role in attracting private investment. The focus of the efforts under this project will be the transfer of the state-owned enterprises (SOE's) owned by the departmental development corporations (DDC's).

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS	Progress to Date
1. Reduction of the SOE contribution to the public sector deficit.	No SOE's privatized to date
2. Reduction in the average operating costs of privatized SOE's.	none
3. At least 10 SOE's privatized, with a goal of 30.	none
4. At least 5 additional privatization actions (Management contracts, leases of SOE's closures, etc) implemental in central government enterprises not subject to sale.	none
5. Increased private sector investments in former SOE's will total at least \$30 million.	none

B. Major Outputs

	Planned			Accomplished			% of LOP
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	
1. GOB privatization action plan established	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
2. Legal framework for privatization of SOE's clarified and used as basis for privatizations	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
3. Privatization plans developed for DDCs	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
4. SOE's privatiz.	157	0	0	1	0	0	0
5. Other privatization actions including management contracts, leases, and closures	*	0	0	*	0	0	0
6. Public education campaign carried out	1	0	0	*	0	0	0
7. Training (Persons)	M	F	M	F	M	F	F
Long-term	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Short-term	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*To be determined

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C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Since the last SAR (9-90), progress in attaining specific privatization objectives has met with limited success. The Private Sector Office engaged the services of P/W during the first semester of 1990, a request from the Ministry of Planning, to develop a Privatization Strategy. This plan was presented in its final version in September of 1990.

Since that time, other AID sponsored activities have been the design and implementation of a privatization seminar in La Paz (11-90) and the co-sponsorship of similar events in Cochabamba and Santa Cruz (10-90). These events have produced a greater awareness, particularly in the private sector, of the importance of this process, and its potential impact on the Bolivian economy.

On another front the Mission has engaged the services of Price Waterhouse Washington to follow through with technical assistance to the City Governments of La Paz and Sucre, in their efforts to spin-off some of their services. (Note: No congressional approval is required for this type of privatization).

The Mission has recently received a proposal from the Ministry of Planning which describes the creation of a "central unit for privatization" (UEP). This proposal, seeks to centralize the management and control of technical assistance to assist the Regional Development Corporations in their privatization activities.

A decree creating the aforementioned privatization unit is expected to be signed by the President soon. The Mission received a draft of the decree on 04-29.

In its present form the decree appears to outline significant commitment in the following areas:

1. It authorizes the immediate divestiture (and the steps it entails) of all mixed-ownership enterprises.
2. It recognizes that market-value is the benchmark to be utilized in determining the value of enterprises to be sold.
3. It describes the need for specific legislation to allow the privatization process to take place, and provides a timeframe for the passage of the law.

D. Problems and Delays

In the past, the most significant delay in this process has been the GOB's inability to take a decisive stance on the issue of privatization - in short an apparent lack of political will to initiate the process. The Mission anticipates that thru the previously mentioned Decree, this situation will change.

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

1. GOB formal pronouncement of its privatization program and strategy. (May-June 1991)
2. Implement workplan/strategy based on GOB's pronouncement. (June-July 1991).
3. Present Privatization Law to Parliament and Congress for its review and approval. (September-October 1991).
4. Privatization T.A. to be provided to City Governments in La Paz and Sucre.
 - Mission will pursue possibilities of co-sponsoring T.A. for "pre-privatization" activities for Pension Funds.
 - For the immediate future the Private Sector Office will continue to assist the GOB in those privatization activities where no special legislation is required. Should the decree be signed in its present form, the Private Sector Office would provide assistance to implement those divestitures that are feasible.
 - Before the end of this next 6 month period the Mission will need to evaluate progress made to date, and determine what level of participation it will want to have in upcoming privatization activities. As the PACD is on 09-30-91, the Mission will meet during the month of July to consider extending the project.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

A _ B _ C _

I. Background Data

Project Title: **Management Training**
 Project Number: 511-0580 8-85
 Date of Authorization: original 08/30/85
 Date of Obligation: original 08/30/85
 PACD: original 08/30/89 amended to 07/31/95
 Implementing Agencies: Instituto para el Desarrollo de
 Empresarios y Administradores
 Major Contractors: N/A
 AID Project Managers: Private Sector Office
 Julio Patiño
 Project Coordinator
 Status of CPs/Covenants: All CP's met
 Date of Last Evaluation: 09/88 Next Evaluation: 09/92
 Date of Last Audit: 12/88 Next Audit: 05/91

Financial Data(\$000's)

Amount Authorized:	DA/ESF Grant: original	\$ 3,000	amend. \$6,000
Amount Obligated:	DA/ESF Grant: original	\$ 3,000	amend. \$3,700
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$ 441	
	Cumulative:	\$ 3,601	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 351	
	Period - Actual:	\$ 61	
	Cumulative:	\$ 3,161	
	Period - Next	\$ 330	
Counterpart			
Contribution:	Planned:	\$ 2,049	
	Actual	\$ 234	
% LOP Elapsed:		56.3%	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		61.7%	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		97.3%	
% of Total Auth. Exp.		60.0%	

II. Project Purpose

The purpose of the Management Training 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 excellence for the education modernization of the Bolivian private sector.

III. 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 from top, middle and low levels, including administrative staff, supervisors, executives and micro entrepreneurs. Ideally, this project will serve as a complement to the Mission's efforts to strengthen the Bolivian private sector through the upgrading and preparation of the human resource base needed to make the sector work more efficiently and effectively.

IV. Project Status

A. Planned EOPS

A financially self-sufficient management training institute established, offering a full array of business management courses desired to meet the needs of the Bolivian Private Sector.

Progress to Date

Although the Mission has not performed recent evaluation of the project, a cursory review of the number of courses given to date and financial projections of the program to 1995 appear to indicate that IDEA is moving towards accomplishing its goals toward self-sufficiency.

B. Major Outputs*

(* As per new Cooperative Agreement Amendment No. 3

	Planned		Accomplished				% LOP
	LOP	Period	Period	Cum.	% LOP		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1.No.activities	1750	175	144		354		20
2.No. participants	62800	2198 942	2232	883	5525	2468	12
3.Participant Hrs. of training	879200	37366 16014	37944	15011	85033	37676	13
4.Cost Recovery end-of-period (user Fees/Costs)	75%	N/A					
5.Trust Fund Contributions	1379000	500					

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Project Status Report
October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

A six year extension of the project with an additional AID contribution of \$3.0 million in DA funds was approved during the first semester of 1990. A cooperative agreement with IDEA, including \$1.5 million in grant funds from the Strengthening Financial Markets project, for a financial training program, was signed on April 24, 1990.

Due to a series of complications, the Financial Training Program ran into implementation problems from the onset. This eventually led to the decision to remove that program from the cooperative agreement, which had given IDEA financial and programmatic responsibility over the FT program.

Currently, the Mission is preparing an amendment to the cooperative agreement with IDEA, that will formally the aforementioned divestiture. In addition to this action, The Mission is attempting to establish an agreement with ASOBAN (the Bolivian Association of Banks and Financial Institutions) that has shown interest in assuming IDEA's role in managing the program. We anticipate that this will take place no later than 5-31-91.

D. Problems and Delays

The most significant problem during this reporting period was that caused by lack of cooperation between IDEA's management and the Financial training program's officers. This in turn, led to continued delays in program development and execution, which not only affected the FTP but IDEA as well.

Another problem area, was the lack of proper communication and coordination between IDEA's accounting staff and their counterparts here in the Mission. This led to a series of inconsistencies in IDEA's financial reporting procedures, and endemic delays in project disbursements. Corrective actions are currently being developed.

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

1. Prepare CA-2 Amendment No. 3, formalizing removal of FT component.
2. Resume auto-diagnostic meetings and develop medium to long-term strategic plan with IDEA.
3. Initiate and conclude Non-Federal audit for periods FY89 and FY90.
4. Implement of M&E system per CA-2 Amendment No. 3.
5. Establish of IDEA Trust Fund.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

A B C

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Export Promotion
Project Number: 511-0585
Date of Authorization: original 11/16/88 amendment pending
Date of Obligation: original 11/18/88 amendment pending
PACD: original 11/16/93 amended to 9/30/95
Implementing Agencies: National Export Promotion Institute (INPEX),
 Ministry of Planning and Coordination (MPC),
 The Bolivian Central Bank (BCB),
 Bolivian Institute for Foreign Commerce (IBCE) and
 other PS organizations
Major Contractors: CARANA Corporation
AID Project Managers: Jerry Harrison-Burns
Status of CPs/Covenants: CPs met
 Covenant in force
Date of Last Evaluation: none **Next Evaluation:** 03/01/92
Date of Last Audit: none **Next Audit:** 09/30/91

FINANCIAL DATA (\$000s)

Amount Authorized: DA Grant: original \$11,500 Amend. pending: \$23,500
Amount Obligated: DA Grant: original \$ 1,689 Amended to \$4,606
Amount Committed: Period: \$ 1,567
 Cumulative: \$ 3,888
Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected: \$ 750
 Period - Actual: \$ 741
 Cumulative 3/31: \$ 1,662
 Period - Next \$ 900
Counterpart Contribution: Planned: \$ 2,100 (credit line)
 Actual: \$ 0
% LOP Elapsed: 34%
% of Total Auth. Oblig. 20% (per pending Amend.)
% of Total Oblig. Exp. 36%
% of Total Auth. Exp. 7% (per pending Amend.)

II. 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 (as per pending PP Amendment)

III. 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 U.S. and other third country manufacturers to produce in and export from Bolivia. (As per pending PP Amendment)

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS (Per pending Amend.) Progress to Date

1. Cumulative non-traditional exports of \$100 million \$2.3 million generated
 2. 10,000 new jobs created 168 created
 3. Foreign investor generated export capacity of \$50 million None

B. Major Outputs (Per pending amendment)

	Planned			Accomplished			
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1. Companies assisted	250	15	25	20	15	40	16%
2. Investor visits	220	0	0	0	0	0	0%
3. Finance provided in \$ millions	9.1	0	0	0	0	0	0%
4. Dollar volume of foreign investment (in millions US\$)	50	0	0	0	0	0	0%
5. Industrial Free Trade Zone	1	0	0	0	0	0	0%
6. Investment Promo. offices	2	0	0	1	0	0	0%
7. Export reference libraries	3	0	0	3	0	0	0%

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C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Summary

The technical assistance contractor has generated a total of \$2.3 million in new or expanded exports through technical assistance to 40 Bolivian companies since the project began. Discounting imported inputs from the exports generated and for the percent of attribution claimed by the contractor, the total dollar volume of net (exports less imported inputs) exports for which the project claims responsibility is \$1.5 million.

The technical assistance contract was amended to start a pilot investment promotion program determine the feasibility of a four year effort. The contractor appointed a program manager with experience directing a similar program in Costa Rica. USAID created a competitive process to identify and support Bolivian investors to develop a free trade zone industrial park in El Alto near La Paz. The industrial park will be an essential element to attract foreign investors to Bolivia.

A review of the functions and effectiveness of the information centers led to their reduced role in the project as defined in the pending PP Amendment. In the subsequent period the centers will be supported with information in the form of library materials and contractor generated market intelligence. Direct subsidies of electronic data systems and personnel will be reduced.

A survey of the current financial structure for export finance indicated tremendous liquidity in the Bolivian banking system for short term finance. The Central Bank has repeatedly offered the USAID Credit Line to commercial banks via auction and there have been no bidders. USAID has set a deadline of May 31 for the Central Bank to make use of the credit line. Should the credit line still not move by that date, USAID will look for (an) alternative structure(s).

USAID requested authority to issue a sole source contract to the existing technical assistance contractor to launch a four-year investment promotion program and slightly expand the existing technical assistance program. The justification is based on impairment of foreign assistance under AIDAR 706.302-70 (A)(2). Response from AID/W is pending.

USAID entered into negotiations with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism (MICT) to support the creation of a unit of analysis within the MICT with a focus on international trade negotiations (including GATT.) This initiative came from the Bolivia-American Bilateral Trade Commission.

No audits or evaluations were conducted during the period. An audit is scheduled for the end of next period.

D. Problems and Delays

The Central Bank has been unable to interest commercial banks in the Export Line of Credit. The liquidity problem to which the line was originally designed to respond is no longer a problem. After the May 31 deadline negotiated with the Central Bank, USAID will explore other options for intermediary institutions.

Funding for INPEX and IBCE was sharply curtailed with the demise of their major funding source, the Certificado de Reintegración Arancelario (CRA), a subsidy for exports. USAID also suspended funding to see what the Bolivian commitment to those institutions would be. If the GOB and/or private sector continue their funding, the project will resume limited support in the next period.

The pending Amendment will be split in two parts. Authorization of the 1st part (Investment Promotion and expansion of the TA to Bolivian Exporters) have been held up pending AID/W guidance. The second part (credit) will incorporate a radical redesign; actual disbursement of significant credit funds may take a year or more.

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

1. The Project will resume limited support for INPEX, IBCE and the other information centers to the extent that GOB and/or private sector funding is forthcoming.
2. The Export Promotion PP and ProAg will be amended to incorporate investment promotion.
3. USAID will begin procedures for a new technical assistance contract to implement the long-term investment promotion and expanded technical assistance programs.
4. Export financing may be restructured. A PP amendment will discuss the alternatives and justify the option selected.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

A B X C

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Micro and Small Enterprise Development
Project Number: 511-0596
Date of Authorization: original 08/15/88 amendment 00/00/00
Date of Obligation: original 08/31/88 amendment 00/00/00
PACD: original 08/15/93 amended to 00/00/00
Implementing Agencies: PRODEM, FENACRE, FEBOPI
Major Contractors: WOCU and AITEC
AID Project Manager: Ernesto Garcia
Status of CPs/Covenants: PRODEM & FEBOPI complied with the SA. FENACRE complied with SA for equipment & training; credit SA is under review; & DIFAD agreement is under negotiation to access ESF/LC funds for credit.
Date of Last Evaluation: N.A. **Next Evaluation:** August 1991
Date of Last Audit: N.A. **Next Audit:** January 1992

FINANCIAL DATA (\$000's)

Amount Authorized: DA/ESF Grant: original \$10,000(DA) \$1,850(ESF)
Amount Obligated: DA/ESF Grant: original \$ 6,556(DA) \$1,850(ESF)
Amount Committed: Period: \$ 200(DA) \$ -
Accrued Expenditures: Cumulative: \$ 5,129(DA) \$ 350(ESF)
Counterpart Contribution: Period - Projected: \$ 600
 Period - Actual: \$ 775
 Cumulative: \$ 1,502
 Period - Next: \$ 900
Planned: \$650(ESF)
Actual: \$296
% LOP Elapsed: 51%
% of Total Auth. Oblig. 65%
% of Total Oblig. Exp. 23%
% of Total Auth. Exp. 15%

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

The purpose of the project is to stimulate the long-term stable development of the Bolivian micro and small-scale enterprise sectors. The project will achieve this purpose by institutionalizing self-sustaining services for the sector and by improving support services such as credit, training, technical assistance, and policy formulation.

B. Major Outputs

	Planned		Next		Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
PRODEM							
1. Increased investment in plant, equipment and inventory	25%	-	-	4	-	-	-
2. Improved administration (enterprises)	75%	-	-	10	-	-	-
3. Delinquency (amount)	5%	0	0	0	0	0	100
4. New Savings	\$ 350	2	2	\$ 50	47	47	13
5. Annual loan volume	\$5,000	400	400	\$ 500	488	488	9
6. Fund capitalization (savings mobiliz.)	5%	-	-	1	2	-	2
7. No. of borrowers	5,000	2,100	2,100	2,400	2,774	2,774	55
Male		700	700	1,000	1,054	1,054	-
Female		1,400	400	1,400	1,720	1,720	-
8. Self sufficiency of PRODEM	100%	70	70	85	83	83	83
9. Number of offices participating	3			3	3	3	100
10. Number of seminars 5/year							
11. Number of trainees	2,000	500	500	700	1,137	1,212	60%
Male		200	200	280	454	491	
Female		300	300	420	683	721	

(Please see attached continuation sheet.)

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

(Please see attached continuation sheet)

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS	Progress to Date
1. Increased sales of participating businesses	Due to delays explained below in the Section IV.D., information will be provided in next SAR.
2. Increased net income of participating businesses	
3. Increased purchases of locally produced raw material	
4. Increased number of jobs. Male and female	
5. Increase in total real wage of employees	

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. Institutional Strengthening

Computer hardware for PRODEM was acquired in the U.S. and it is expected to arrive early May. The third course on Training and Management was provided to PRODEM's staff. The personnel for the Cochabamba Office is receiving training before initiating operations.

FENACRE has purchased computer software for the establishment of uniform accounting procedures among the credit unions. FENACRE has submitted a Strategic Plan whereby important structural changes are reflected such as the transformation of FENACRE into a second story financial entity.

FEBOPI has received computers to be used in the operations of FEBOPI and the ADEPIs in La Paz, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz and Tarija. A Policy and Research Unit has been established within FEBOPI. As a result of an agreement with the Universidad Católica Boliviana, undergraduate students will provide T.A. to ADEPI members. The Monitoring and Evaluation procedures for FEBOPI and FENACRE were approved.

2. Credit

The Project made the second and third disbursements to PRODEM, putting credit disbursements to PRODEM on schedule. Credit funds to FENACRE will be disbursed once FENACRE complies with the staging of agreement for credit disbursements.

3. Other Activities

FEBOPI met with the President of Bolivia and presented to him three documents: a Products Quality National Plan, a proposal for the establishment of the Technological and Commercial Institute, and a proposal for the establishment of a Technological and Commercial Information Network. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce has transferred the management of an artisan products showroom, which will be used to exhibit FEBOPI members' products to FEBOPI. FEBOPI has inaugurated a Training Center in El Alto. ADEPIs from Cochabamba and Santa Cruz have inaugurated their own building. The Programa de Apoyo a la Participación de la Mujer Industrial (PAPMI) was created. At least one member of the board of directors of FEBOPI and ADEPIs must be a woman. This has been decided in the November 1990 National Congress.

PRODEM has inaugurated its own building in Santa Cruz and has acquired a building in Cochabamba for its future operations. The Mission has expressed to PRODEM its intention to approve the transfer of reflows generated from Project funds loaned by PRODEM to BancoSol. IIC has approved a \$1.35 million equity investment in BancoSol, a new for-profit microenterprise bank in Bolivia.

D. Problems and Delays

Disbursements for credit funds to FENACRE have not started mainly because FENACRE has been in the middle of a major organizational restructuring. FENACRE is about to meet conditions stipulated for the credit stage; funds for credit purposes are expected to be disbursed soon.

The mid-term evaluation of the Project has been delayed to August 1991 when FENACRE will be fully operating. The M&E system is to be started. To solve this, WCCU contracted a person to help the participating entities to fill the forms (quarterly report) and implement the M&E system.

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

- o FENACRE credit unions start lending.
- o Computer equipment for FENACRE will be acquired.
- o Vehicles for PRODEM will be acquired.
- o Mid-term evaluation of Project.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project provides credit, training, technical assistance, and policy formulation to FENACRE and its constituent credit unions; PRODEM; and FEBOPI and its constituent affiliates, Asociaciones Departamentales de Pequeños Industriales (ADEPIs). The project components are: 1) Institutional Strengthening Development: Acción International/AITEC provides technical assistance to PRODEM. The World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU) provides FENACRE with technical assistance: a) to strengthen the credit union system and to conform with new Bank Superintendency regulations; b) to expand the capacity of participating credit unions to channel credit to small enterprises; and c) to mobilize deposits. WOCCU also assists FEBOPI and ADEPIs to develop technical assistance, training and services for small businesses. 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 plays a key role in the coordination/implementation of the research and analysis component.

B. Major Outputs (\$000)

	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
<u>FENACRE</u>							
1. Increased investment in plant, equipment and inventory	10%						
2. Improved administration (enterprises)	75%						
3. Capitalized loan fund	10%						
4. Other credit unions providing credit	25						
5. New savings	\$5,000						
6. Fund capitalization (savings mobilizat.)	10%						
7. Delinquency (amount)	5%						
8. Number of borrowers	1,800						
Male							
Female							
9. Self sufficiency small enterprise program (FENACRE credit unions)	100%						
<u>FEBOPI/ADEPI</u>							
1. Fully staffed technical units, La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz	3				1	1	33
2. Business plan preparation, loan supervision support	3	1	1	0	2	3	100
3. Self sufficiency	100%	-	-	16	14	14	14
4. Develop capability to assess & analyze policy issues, FEBOPI	100%	-	-	20	60	-	60
5. Number of courses (from C.A.)	100	36	36	15	5	32	32
6. Number of trainees (from C.A.)	2,000	700	700	200	218	538	27
Male		420	420	120	125	322	-
Female		280	280	80	93	216	-

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

A B X C

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: **Strengthening Financial Markets**
Project Number: 511-0598
Date of Authorization: original 12/01/87 amendment 06/23/89
Date of Obligation: original 05/13/88 amendment 00/00/00
PACD: original 05/31/91 amended to 09/30/92
Implementing Agencies: See attached.
Major Contractors: Nathan Associates, Inc. (NAI)
AID Project Managers: Gibbs Macdaniel, Jr.
 Julio Patiño (IDEA/PROCAF)

Date of Last Evaluation: 00/00/00 **Next Evaluation:** 5/31/91
Date of Last Audit: 00/00/00 **Next Audit:** 7/01/92

FINANCIAL DATA (000's)

Amount Authorized: DA Grant original \$6,200
Amount Obligated: DA Grant original \$5,444
Amount Committed: Period: \$1,401
 Cumulative: \$4,179
Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected: \$1,275
 Period - Actual: \$ 966
 Cumulative: \$3,079
 Period - Next \$1,100
Counterpart Contributions: Planned (LOP): \$4,222
 Actual to Date: \$1,084
% LOP Elapsed: 69%
% of Total Auth. Oblig. 88%
% of Total Oblig. Exp. 57%
% of Total Auth. Exp. 50%

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

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

III. 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 and to increase investment in bonds, stocks and other financial instruments; d) strengthening the 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 expanded services to their members.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

See attached.

Progress to Date

B. Major Outputs

	Planned			Next		Accomplished		% of LOP
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Period	Cum.	Period	Cum.	
Strengthening Financial Institutions								
1. No. of Securities issued and traded (BBV)								
1.1. Non-Bank*	1-5	2	4	5	2	4		100-80%
2. Total amt. issued* (000's)(not incl. BCB C/D's)	6	1	1	3	1	1		17%
2.1 Non Bank	10,000	4,400	4,400	3,800	1,500	1,500		15%
2.2 Total Placed	5,000	1,300	1,300	2,300	61	753		-
3. Total amt. Traded*	10,000	4,400	4,400	3,800	1,271	1,271		13%
3.1 BCB C/D's(MM's)	1,000	290	500	120	252	655		66%
3.2 Other Securit. (000's)	15,000	4,400	4,400	6,000	1,332	2,024		13%
4. PROCAF Training* (Person/Hours)	38,319	10,000	10,000	12,130	11,508	11,508		30%
5. Seminars held	12	4	8	2	5	10		83%
6. Policy topics researched	13	5	11	2	9	11		85%

* Represents New Project Indicators

(See continuation sheet)

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. Strengthening of Private Sector Financial Institutions

PROCAF is now successfully launched using a joint participation with the Asociación Latinoamericana de Instituciones de Desarrollo (ALIDE) under a training program sponsored by the Banco Central de Bolivia and the IDB. Thirteen local financial institutions, mostly commercial banks, have sent participants. PROCAF will reach all levels of personnel in its courses. The academic curriculum for 1991 has been completed, and will incorporate a local instructor training component. Favorable discussions are leading to the signing of a Cooperative Agreement with ASOBAN as the institutional home for PROCAF.

After a protracted power struggle between the old shareholders and new investors in the Bolsa, shareholders voted in a completely new Board on 2-26-91. Commercial bank ownership of the BBV is about 65% and some conflicts between non-bank brokerage firms are emerging, as the Bolsa may be a threat to the banks in the short-term. Much additional T/A is needed for both the BBV and CNV before a viable capital market is established in Bolivia.

The CNV is still weak and will need continued T/A and financial support for at least the next two years. We are pressing the GOB to commit to shared funding over this period, as only minimal government funds flow to the CNV at this time. We are resisting a potential take-over by the Superintendent of Banks as we feel the CNV should be independent and autonomous.

The long-awaited, PW authored Financial Sector Assessment study concurs that great strides have been made in the development of a capital market, but much remains to be done. A reallocation of project resources will recommend concentration of effort to the BBV and CNV.

It is further recommended that our T/A to ASOBAN be shut down, allowing us to direct T/A through ASOBAN directly to the banks on a 50-50 shared cost basis.

2. Strengthening Private Sector Participation in Policy Reform

The long-term NAI expatriate consultant who arrived 07-10-90 resigned effective 03-15-91, which again leaves this component lacking in continuity. Henceforth, T/A on policy reform will be on a "ad-hoc" basis, and the T/A budget will be reduced significantly. A new computer system financed by AID has enhanced internal capabilities and strengthened the economic data bank. Privatization and Social Security reform continue to be top priority items for the CEPB.

3. Strengthening Private Sector Associations

Diagnostic evaluations in the 7 implementing agencies have recommended numerous changes in organizational structure and operating procedures. We are targeting an 85% compliance rate, and currently implementation is about 58%. The logical framework approach to strategic planning has been quite successful, with 1990 strategic plan objectives reaching 83% of

D. Problems and Delays

An Action Memorandum to the Director is in clearance, recommending a non-cost extension of the NAI contract beyond the 7-25-91 estimated completion date to utilize approximately \$660,000 in unexpended funds and 45 person/months of level of effort. Changes in project focus are further recommended to correct certain project design flaws, and to channel project resources to areas of higher mission priority. The BBV and CNV are programmed to receive the bulk of the remaining T/A. The banks, while investors in the BBV, have paid only lip-service to supporting the market. However, commercial paper issues that are about to come to market are having a beneficial effect on lowering interest rates on the part of the commercial banks. Competition does wonders'.

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

	<u>Target Date</u>
1) Execute non-cost extension to NAI contract to PACD	June 91
2) Initiate process to add budgeted, but unallocated \$338,000 in new funds to NAI contract	June 91
3. Process amendment to Project Agreement with GOB	June 91
4. Notify Implementing Agencies of project modification to be effective 7-26-91	July 91
5. Coordinate with the World Bank efforts to reform the insurance industry so that it can participate in Bolivia's capital markets	May 91
6. First issue of securities by non-bank private company to be successfully completed on the BBV	June 91
7. First T/A directly to commercial banks to have started	July 91

(Continuation sheet)

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

3. Strengthening Private Sector Associations

targeted goals. Increases in membership and revenues since 09-30-90, are up 19% and 22%, respectively. The training objectives of this component have also reached 104% of targeted goals.

4. WID

The participation of women in project training programs is about 20% in the BBV/CNV, 13% with PROCAF, and 9% for Associations.

(See continuation sheet)

V. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

1. A smoothly functioning, self-sustaining Financial Training Program (PROCAF) serving the technical training needs of the Bolivian financial sector.
2. Bolivian Securities Exchange (BBV) and National Securities Commission (CNV) established and operating.
3. New capital market instruments developed and functioning (BBV); trading procedures developed and operating (CNV).
4. Four new self-sustaining ASOBAN services developed and functioning.
5. Develop in the CEPB a professional capability to analyze and formulate economic policy recommendations, and establish a constructive leadership role of the private sector in policy reform.
6. Institutional strengthening of 7 private sector associations in strategic planning, organizational development and membership development (CEPB, CNI, AMCHAM, FED/CBBA, FED/CHUQ, ASOBUR, CIC/SCZ).

IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES:

Bolivian Securities Exchange (BBV)
 National Securities Commission (CNV)
 Association of Banks & Financial Institutions of Bolivia (ASOBAN)
 Institute for the Development of Entrepreneurs and Administrators (IDEA)
 Confederation of Private Entrepreneurs of Bolivia (CEPB)
 National Chamber of Industry (CNI)
 American Chamber of Commerce of Bolivia (AMCHAM)
 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)

Progress to Date

1. PROCAF is pursuing an independent path after failing to make a marriage with IDEA. Ten courses given to date has been well received by 255 participants, 13% female. Already a high level of 76% financial sustainability has been achieved.
2. Volume on the BBV continues to be dominated by Central Bank C/D's with cumulative volume to date \$655MM. CNV continues to gain experience technically and operationally. In January a former employee returned to the CNV with an MBA from the U.S. under an AID scholarship program.
3. Banco de Inversion Boliviano and Banco de Santa Cruz have each floated a 2 year convertible bond issue of \$1,000,000, and \$500,000, respectively, and \$1,271,000 has been sold to date. Several other issues of commercial paper and short-term bonds totalling \$3,800,000 are being readied for the market.
4. PROCAF is negotiating with ASOBAN as an institutional home and the outcome looks very favorable. This financing training program could be the most important ASOBAN service so far.
5. A cumulative total of 10 seminars have been held, 11 policy topics have been researched, and two new policies have been implemented, i.e., Ley de Hidrocarburos, and Ley de Actualizacion deCodigo Minero. However, only minimal attributability can be given to our consultants' participation in these new laws.
6. Strategic planning and institutional strengthening have resulted in sharp increases in membership and revenues. Training to date has exceeded LOP targets.

B. MAJOR OUTPUTS (Cont. sheet)

	Planned			Next Period	Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.		Period	Cum.	% of LOP
7. New Policies implemented	3-12	2	4	1	-	1	33/8%
<u>Strengthening 7 Associations</u>							
8. Average net increase in membership since 9-30-90*	25%	15%	15%	10%	19%	19%	76%
9. Average increase in revenues, (US\$'s) since 9-30-90*	25%	20%	20%	10%	22%	22%	88%
10. Training, persons/hours*	9,600	5,000	8,000	-	9,408	10,008	104%

* Represents New Project Indicators

5/1

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

A _____ B _____ C _____

I. Background Data

Project Title: **Special Development Activities Fund (SDAF)**
 Project Number: 511-0412
 Life of Project: Since 1964
 Date of Authorization: Original 1964, Amended, continued
 PACD: Current 12/31/90
 Implementing Agencies: Small Rural Communities, NGOs and PVOs
 Major Contractor: N/A
 AID Management: Development Planning
 AID Project Manager: Sonia Aranibar
 AID Project Coordinator/ Assistants: Marcos Arce/MCBlacutt
 Dates of Evaluations: April - May 1988 Next Evaluation: October 1991
 Dates of Last Audit: N/A Next Audit: N/A

Financial Data

Amount Authorized:	DA/ Grant: original	\$ 2,117,401
Amount Obligated:	DA/ Grant: original	\$ 2,117,401
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$ 24,267
	Cumulative:	\$ 1,657,129
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 100,000
	Period - Actual:	\$ 74,837
	Cumulative:	\$ 1,600,191 (up to 03/91)
	Period - Next	\$ 100,000 (follow on project)
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	\$ 50,000 (follow on project)
	Actual	\$ 49,513
% LOP Elapsed:		99%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		100%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		76%
% of Total Auth. Exp.		76%

II. Project Purpose

The purpose of the project is to assist small rural communities and local organizations to undertake self-help projects which have an immediate (0-2 years) impact on the communities' social and economic welfare. These communities are geographically outside the reach of assistance services provided by the Government of Bolivia. The SDA project provides up to \$10,000 to each approved subproject.

III. Project Description

SDA funds finance not only income generating productive projects but social projects as well for rural communities which send a request to USAID. If the request fits the parameters of the project, a site inspection is made by the SDA Project Coordinator. After the inspection and verification of the community's needs, an application form, a project outline, and a recommendation report are submitted to the joint USAID/Embassy SDA Approval Committee for consideration and final approval.

PVOs or NGOs working locally usually help the communities prepare the above documents as well as give technical support and training during the implementation of the project.

IV. Project Status

A. Planned EOPS : N/A

B. Major Outputs

	LOP 1/	Planned		Next	Accomplished		
		Period	Cum.	Period 2/	Period	*Cum.	% of LOP
1. Project requests	N/A	40	N/A	70	85	400	N/A
2. Projects submitted for approval	N/A	25	N/A	20	15	76	N/A
3. Approved projects	N/A	25	N/A	15	13	62	N/A
4. Completed projects	N/A	20	N/A	15	20	74	N/A
5. Underway projects	N/A	15	N/A	5	7	48	N/A
6. Projects visited Underway and new inspections	N/A	30	N/A	40	47	370	N/A

*Since March 1988

1/ there is no project paper.

2/ Current project was completed December 31, 1990
 New project will be approved June 30, 1991, and pending activities will be covered by follow-on project.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

During the reporting period, the Mission decided to terminate the current SDA project and develop and approve a follow-on SDA project which will be approved and obligated in June 1991.

D. Problems and Delays

- Some delays were experienced during the reporting period due to the Mission decision to terminate the project on December 31, 1990 and approve a follow-on project which will begin in June 1991. Therefore new site inspections and approval of new projects have been postponed until the new project is approved.

- A combined PID/PP has been developed and signing of a project agreement is expected by June 30, 1991.

- In the interim, the previous project coordinator and a secretary/assistant have been closing the books and finalizing delivery of project commodities.

- The Mission also approved an extension of the PACD for 17 subprojects approved before December 31, 1990.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions during the next six months . Date

- 1. Submit a final report on project activities 07/91
- 2. Contract project coordinator and assistant/secretary under new project 07/91

1272L

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1990 - March 30, 1991

A X B C

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 07/31/89
PACD:	original	06/30/86	amended to 08/31/91
Implementing Agencies:	Ministry of Planning and Coordination (MPC) and UDAPE		
Major Contractor:	Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID)		
AID Project Manager	Sonia Aranibar		
Status of CP's/Covenants:	All met		
Date of Last Evaluation:	07/88	Next Evaluation:	N/A
Date of Last Audit:	07/88	Next Audit:	08/91

Financial Data

Amount Authorized:	DA/ Grant: original	\$5,000,000
Amount Obligated:	DA/ Grant: original	\$4,312,000
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$ 589,396
	Cumulative:	\$3,655,504
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 250,000
	Period - Actual:	\$ 85,862
	Period - Next:	\$ 250,000
	Cumulative:	\$3,151,870
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	\$800,000
	(ESF) Actual:	\$324,000
% LOP Elapsed:	95%	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	87%	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	73%	
% of Total Auth. Exp.	63%	

II. 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 directly helps the Mission achieve its objective of supporting GOB efforts to maintain sound economic policy through technical assistance to and support of the GOB's economic policy analysis unit (UDAPE).

III. Project Description

The project provides ESF Local Currency funds for the operation of UDAPE and DA funds to technical assistance to help the GOB formulate macroeconomic policies and regulatory changes that contribute to the economic wellbeing of Bolivia. UDAPE will conduct analyses and studies for the GOB which, in turn, will be used by the GOB to design programs that will spur economic growth, diversify the economy and create jobs in the context of the alternative development program in which USAID and Bolivia are interested.

IV. Project Status

A. Planned EOPS

1. A significant portion of the government's macro-economic policies will have been directly influenced by the analyses and/or policy options developed by UDAPE or through the other technical

Progress to Date

UDAPE is actively involved in macroeconomic policy recommendation at the highest levels (e.g. presidential level; alternative development strategy; ministerial level; hydrocarbons code,

A. Planned EOPs (Cont...)

- assistance component of the project.
- The 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.
- Economic production gains will have been made as a specific result of policy reforms developed under the project.

privatization, public investment). UDAPE participates in the GOB's macro-economic decision group headed by the Minister of Planning and Coordination and monitors the main economic indicators for reporting to the IMF and the World Bank.

UDAPE's interventions and recommendations have greatly contributed to the maintenance of the economic stabilization program. Current efforts are aimed at helping the GOB address structural constraints to facilitate reactivation and economic growth.

B. Major Outputs

1. A government agency (UDAPE) capable of conducting sophisticated macroeconomic, sectoral and project analyses and with the capacity to assist in developing relevant economic policy options and economic development project selection criteria.

Planned	Next		Accomplished	
	LOP	Period	Cum. Period	Period Cum.% of LOP
1	-	1	-	1 1 100

5

	Planned		Cum.	Next Period	Accomplished		
	LOP	Period			Period	Cum	% of LOP
2. Completion of macro-economic/sectoral policy analyses by UDAPE.	225	49	N/A	25	49	637	283%
3. At least 60 non-UDAPE produced Analyses which lead to macro-economic and/or sectoral reforms.	60	0	13	2	0	15	25%

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

During the reporting period, 3 short-term advisors totalling 22 work days of technical assistance were provided to the GOB through UDAPE in the fields of macroeconomic policy, and non-traditional exports. In addition, under USAID/Bolivia sponsorship, HIID and UDAPE arranged a seminar at Harvard University in March 1991 to explore the prospects for Bolivia's economic growth in the aftermath of stabilization. Participants were the Minister of Planning, the Economic Advisor to the Minister of Finance, the Director of UDAPE and two Mission representatives. During the seminar, twenty-three respected academics advised the GOB representatives on prospects and means to accelerate economic growth in Bolivia. Upon return to Bolivia, Minister García conveyed the academics' recommendations to the Economic Cabinet. A second seminar is scheduled for June 1991 in La Paz.

In view that the current PACD is August 1991, the Mission decided to include a new project description in the 1991-3 Action Plan, as a follow on to the Policy Reform project. In addition, the Mission decided to request a non-funded extension of the project until March-April 1992 to allow for the design and approval of the new project which will be authorized in the second quarter of FY 1992.

D. Audits and Evaluation

A final evaluation of the project is scheduled for May 1991. Selection of three consultants was conducted in March 1991 with the participation of UDAPE.

E. Problems and Delays

No major problems have been experienced in project implementation during the reporting period.

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

<u>Actions</u>	<u>1991 Target Date</u>
Conduct full project evaluation.	May
Process PACD extension to 4/92	July
Process non-funded extension of contract with HIID	July
Initiate project paper design	August

I. Background Data

Project Title: **Training for Development**
 Project Number: 511-0584
 Date of Authorization: Original August 27, 1985. Amended August 13, 1990
 Date of Obligation: Original April 4, 1986. Amended August 30, 1990
 PACD: Original June 30, 1989. Amended June 30, 1995
 Implementation Agencies: N/A
 Major Contractors: PIET, CID, USDA
 AID Project Managers: Stephen Smith/Beatriz O'Brien
 AID Project Coordinator: Eduardo Mendiola

Status of CP'S/Covenants: Evaluation of Project - Completed
 Return of participants - Completed

Date of Last Evaluation: February, 1990 Next Evaluation: September, 1992
 Date of Last Audit: N/A Next Audit: N/A

II. Project Purpose

The project purpose is to expand the country's human resource base by increasing the number of U.S. - trained individuals who occupy policy level and leadership positions in the private sector, the labor movement, and in the government.

III. Project Description

The project consists of the following three components:

a) Long-term academic training in the U.S. for Bolivian professionals at the masters' level in business management, marketing, finance, agricultural economics, economics, and public administration. The amended project allows training in third countries in special cases; b) Short-term technical training in the U.S. for Bolivian professionals in such areas as development banking, export strategy development, international trade, business management, finance and agricultural marketing; and c) In-country seminars for Bolivian professionals in the same areas as appropriate for short-term participant training.

IV. Project Status

A. Planned EOPS

Narrative
 Targeted individuals have been identified and trained.

Current Assessment
 Leaders from the private and public sectors were identified and trained as further detailed in the output section (Sec. B below).

A B C

Financial Data

Amount Authorized:	DA Grant Original	\$2,500,000	amended to \$6,500,000
Amount Obligated:	DA Grant Original	\$2,500,000	amended to \$3,005,000
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$ 102,984	
	Cumulative:	\$2,278,610	
Accrued expenditures:	Period Projected:	\$ 288,449	
	Period-Actual:	\$ 219,851	
	Cumulative:	\$1,839,951	
	Period - Next:	\$ 369,499	
Counterpart			
Contribution: LOP	Planned:	\$ 205,000	
ESF 86	Actual:	\$ 0	
% LOP elapsed:		51%	
% of total Auth. Oblig.		46%	
% of total Oblig. Exp.		61%	
% of total Auth. Exp.		28%	

B. Major Outputs

	Planned				Accomplished					
	LOP	Period	Cum	Next Period	Period	Cum	% of LOP			
<u>Individuals Trained</u>										
1. Long-term academic	69	3	27	13	3	29	42%			
2. Short-term tech.	190	10	82	15	1	90	47%			
3. DAP*	60	-	60	-	-	60	100%			
4. In-country sem.	160	-	40**	15	-	40**	25%			
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>		
5. Training (Persons)										
Long term	-	-	-	-	3	-	23	6	33%	1%
Short term	-	-	-	-	1	-	67	23	35%	12%
DAP*	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	32	47%	53%
In-country sem.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Democracy Awareness Program discontinued Jan/89

** There is no data available regarding the first four in-country seminars held around 1986. An estimate of 10 participants per seminar is being used for this report. A new in-country training program will be implemented during the second half of 1991.

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C. Other Accomplishments

In the previous period it was stated that thirteen applicants for long term academic training were to be trained during this reporting period. Thirteen participants were in fact selected during this reporting period. They are in the process of being placed in U.S. universities and third country universities. Most participants will begin their programs between June and August of 1991.

During this reporting period three participants returned with Master's degrees in Agricultural Economics, Development Banking and Agribusiness Management.

The project has increased efforts to recruit women participants. All organizations are being asked to submit nominations which include women.

D. Problems and Delays

There were no significant problems or delays in the implementation of the project.

E. Major Activities During the Next Six Months

<u>Action</u>	<u>Date</u>
1. Placement of FY/91 long-term academic participants in U.S. and third country universities.	May/91-Aug/91
2. All FY/91 long-term training participants will depart for training.	Aug/91
3. A recruitment plan involving all technical offices will be designed and implemented for FY/92.	June-July/91
4. Announcement of short term technical training opportunities to targeted institutions for the remainder of FY/91.	May/91

1274L

1274L

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
 April 1, 1990 -September 30,1990

A B X C

I. Background Data

a) Project Title: **Andean Peace Scholarship Program APSP**
 Project Number: 598-0640.01 (DA Grant)
 Date of Authorization: original 04/19/85 amended —
 Date of Obligation: original 10/01/85
 PACD: original 09/30/90 amended to 09/30/92
 Implementing Agencies: N/A
 Major Contractors: Development Associates
 AID Project Managers: Stephen Smith/Beatriz O'Brien, Eduardo Sfeir
 Date of Last Evaluation: None Next Evaluation: FY 1991
 Date of Last Audit: None Next Audit:

b) Project Title: **Andean Peace Scholarship Program APSP**
 Project Number: 511-0603 (DA Grant)
 Date of Authorization: original 05/01/88
 Date of Obligation: original 05/13/88 amended 07/31/90
 PACD: original 09/30/92 amended to 09/30/94
 Implementing Agencies: N/A
 Major Contractors: Development Associates
 AID Project Managers: Stephen Smith/Beatriz O'Brien, Eduardo Sfeir
 Date of Last Evaluation: None Next Evaluation: FY 1991
 Date of Last Audit: None Next Audit:

Financial Data

	598-0640.01	511-0603
Amount Authorized:	2,900,000	3,765,850
Amount Obligated:	2,900,000	3,586,000
Amount Committed:	Period: (1,069)	128,580
	Cumulative: 2,740,010	2,231,141
Accrued expenditures:	Period-projected: 60,000	800,000
	Period-actual: 30,520	1,684,169
	Cumulative 2,694,291	1,973,485
	Period - Next 60,000	800,000
Counterpart Contributions:	Planned: 0	0
	Actual: 0	0
% LOP Elapsed	60%	42%
% of Total Authorized Obligated	100%	95%
% of Total Obligated Expended	93%	55%
% of Total Authorized Expended	93%	55%

II. 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.

III. Project Description

The project trains individuals in fields such as health, administration of justice, 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.

IV. Project Status

A. Planned EOFS	Progress to Date
1. 70% Socially and economically disadvantaged	80%
2. 40% Women	41%
3. 10% HBCU's	6%

B. Major Outputs

	<u>Planned</u>			<u>Accomplished</u>										
	<u>LOP</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Cum.</u>	<u>Next Period</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Cum.</u>	<u>% of LOP</u>							
1. Participants trained:(CT & ST)	430	98	312	41	97	312	73%							
2. Training (Persons)	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>		
Long-term	51	34	22	19	32	36	0	0	22	19	32	36	63	106
Short-term	205	140	40	16	154	90	30	30	40	16	154	90	75	64

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C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

- a) From September 30, 1990 through March 31, 1991, the Andean Peace Scholarship Program began preparation of Training proposals and recruitment of candidates for seven groups of participants scheduled to be trained from February to August 1991. The total number of participants targetted was 118.
- b) The first group of APSP short term trainees (22 Small Business Entrepreneurs) left as scheduled on February 22, 1991.
- c) Under the Follow-on program an alumni association for U.S. trained participants was organized in March 1991, in La Paz. Also two seminars for women participants took place as scheduled.
- e) The SIF and PP for the Bolivian Peace Scholarship were completed as scheduled.

D. Problems and Delays

Program expenditures, both cumulative and for the period, do not reflect actual numbers. The Controller's Office has not been receiving advises of charges from AID/W, in spite of the fact that the contractor has reported these expenditures on a regular basis. According to our internal records actual cumulative expenditures for Project 511-0603 are on the order of \$1,200,000 to \$ 1,500,000.

The project may have a shortage of funds of approximately \$50,000 adjustments are being made with contractor.

E. Activities or Corrective Actions During Next Six Months

- The Training Division will continue coordinating with the Controller's Office and AID/W in order to bring advises of charges up to date.
- 22 High School Principals will depart for short-term training in April 1991.
- 20 career Public Administrators will undergo short training beginning in mid-May 1991.
- 20 Dairy Producers are scheduled to attend an HBCU beginning training in mid-June 1991.
- 18 long-term participants will begin training in Health and Public Administration beginning August 1991.
- 16 Judges and Lawyers will begin short-term training in early September 1991.

The above groups will be the last APSP trainees, reaching the project's targetted 430 participants.

- Under the Follow-on Program there will be three to four seminars scheduled for ex-trainees during the following period.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT

October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: **Justice Sector**
 Project Number: 511-0609
 Date of Authorization: original 8/31/88 amendment 9/28/90
 Date of Obligation: original 9/8/88 amendment 9/28/90
 PACD: original 12/31/90 amended to 12/31/92
 Implementing Agencies: Supreme Court, Attny.Gral., ILANUD/B
 Major Contractors: To be competitively selected
 AID Project Manager: Edward Kadunc, Mark G. Visnic (Coordinator)
 Status of CPs/Covenants: CPs met by 9/29/88. Financial review conducted by CONT in 5/88.

Date of Last Evaluation: 00/00/00 Next Evaluation: 10/92
 Date of Last Audit: 00/00/00 Next Audit: 10/92

FINANCIAL DATA

	A	B X	C	
Amount Authorized:		original	\$	500,000 amended to \$2,037,925
Amount Obligated:		ESF Grant: original	\$	500,000 amended to \$1,537,925
Amount Committed:		Period:	\$	278,764
		Cumulative:	\$	537,784
Accrued Expenditures:		Period - Projected:	\$	250,000
		Period - Actual:	\$	38,114
		Cumulative:	\$	286,823
		Period - Next	\$	400,000
Counterpart Contribution:		Planned:	\$	170,000 amended to \$1,104,000
		Actual (disbursed):	\$	244,000
% LOP Elapsed:				60%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.				75%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.				19%
% of Total Auth. Exp.				14%

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To strengthen the Judicial branch and the public prosecutor system so as to improve the administration of justice.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Under a Cooperative Agreement, ILANUD/Bolivia is conducting a case flow management study in selected courts and provide a legal library to the Supreme Court. With an additional \$734,000 in GOB counterpart funds, ILANUD/Bolivia will conduct in-country training, disseminate legal reference materials, establish a national commission for the improvement of the administration of justice, and assist the Supreme Court in project implementation. USAID/B will directly manage \$1,538,000 to execute contracts for financial systems improvement, personnel and training needs assessments, outside training, expanded computer applications and printing equipment, arbitration seminars, and technical assistance.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

1. Increase in criminal cases handled within legal terms.
2. Judicial budgeting, expenditures, accounting improved.
3. Plans for a judicial personnel system developed.
4. Judges/prosecutors/lawyers trained (20% women).
5. Legal materials accessible.
6. Arbitration mechanisms established.
7. Computer equip. for CSJ.

Progress to Date

1. ILANUD CA signed for criminal case flow study.
2. Contract for the design of SAFCO law system in effect.
3. Personnel/training needs assessment scope of work being drafted.
4. -UCR training in progress. -Agreement with USIS underway.
5. ILANUD draft plan being prepared.
6. Consultations with IDLI and ABA underway.
7. PIO/C circulating.

B. Major Outputs

	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1. Prosecutor law drafted	1	1	1	0	1	1	100%
2. Pilot case tracking system in place (*)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0%
3. SAFCO System Design/Impl. (SAFCO Law)	2	0	1	1	0	0	0%
4. Personnel/training needs assesment	1	0	1	1	0	0	0%
5. Info systems working	3	1	2	1	1	1	33%
6. Arbitration Seminars (IABF/IDLI/ABA)	2	1	1	1	1	1	50%
7. National Commission & impl.orgs.establ.**	2	1	1	1	0	0	10%
8. Training (Persons) in-country (ST) outside (ST & MT)	M 500 F 100	M 300 F 60	M 300 F 60	M 250 F 50	M 85 F 15	M 385 F 110	M 60% F 12% 20%

(*) Design underway.

(*) National Commission for the Improvement of the Administration of Justice; ILANUD/B offices in La Paz and Sucre; Supreme Court's Project; Implementation Unit (PIU); USAID/B Project Management Unit (PMU).

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

A Cooperative Agreement was signed April 9 with ILANUD to conduct a criminal case flow study which will serve as a basis for the design of a pilot case tracking system to eliminate bottle necks in the criminal process.

During November 90 two commercial arbitration seminars were conducted by the Inter American Bar Foundation, one in La Paz and one in Santa Cruz.

The Venezuelan World Bank consulting firm Vinterc A.C. is carrying out the design of the SAFCO System (WB/GOB project for government fiscal accountability and management control system) to be implemented at the Judicial Treasury.

A National Commission for the improvement of the administration of justice supported with project funds has been established by presidential decree to review basic judicial branch legislation and the main codes of law. This is a major accomplishment since it assures implementation of the Public Prosecutor draft legislation prepared through ILANUD/Bolivia and sets the stage for the establishment of a permanent National Commission for the Improvement of the Administration of Justice.

An agreement between the Ministry of Coordination and Planning (MPC)/DIFAD/and ILANUD for US\$362,000, was signed April 9 to implement selected activities programmed under Amendment No. 1.

D. Problems and/or Delays and Actions to Address Them

Some delays in project implementation have been experienced due to the impeachment of eight of the twelve justices of the Supreme Court. The trial ended in a deadlock and the justices have now returned to Sucre and reassumed their functions.

A similar situation developed with the forced resignation of the Attorney General. Project and ILANUD officials resumed contact with the remaining authorities at these institutions. Some initial reluctance may develop due to uninterrupted project support to both institutions during the absence of the impeached justices.

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

Amend project to provide next tranche of funding (\$250,000), ICITAP will receive US\$250,000 from this year's funds.

Conduct two major international seminars bearing on the Public Ministry draft law and its subsequent presentation to Congress.

Support the new National Council for Judicial Reform through ILANUD/Bolivia, and start revision of basic judicial legislation and major codes of law.

Perform ILANUD criminal case-flow assessment under cooperative agreement.

Conclude SAFCO System Design and bid document for SAFCO implementation.

Prepare bid document for personnel/training needs assessments.

Install additional computer network and other equipment in main District Courts, Attorney General's Office and ILANUD.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT

October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

A B X C

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: **PL-480 Title I/III**

- A. 1990-1 Title III
 Project Status Category: (too early to determine)
 Authorization Date: 5/9/90 \$20,000,000
 Dates of Evaluations: last N/A next 12/91
 Dates of Audits: last N/A next 12/91
- B. 1986-9 Title III
 Project Status Category: B
 Authorization Date: 04/09/86 \$77,000,000
 04/22/87 (amended)
 06/10/88 (amended)
 02/15/89 (amended)
 Dates of Evaluations: last 11/90 next 10/91
 Dates of Audits: last 11/89 next (concurrent)
- C. 1985 Title I
 Project Status Category: B
 Authorization Date: 02/04/85 \$19,761,633.19
 08/20/85 (amended)
 Dates of Evaluations: last N/A next 10/91
 Dates of Audits: 11/91 next N/A

Implementing Agencies: PL-480 Executive Secretariat
 Ministry of Agriculture
 Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism

AID Program Managers: Jonathan Sleeper, Sal Pinzino,
 and Luis F. Moreno

FINANCIAL DATA (\$000)

	<u>Programmed</u>	<u>Actual Disbursements</u>	
		<u>This Period</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>
A. <u>1990 and 1991 Title III*</u>			
1. Sustainable agric. and natural res. management	9,300	0	0
2. Food production	20,500	0	0
3. Health and rural education	6,600	0	0
4. Program administration	<u>2,600</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	40,000	0	0
B. <u>1986-9 TITLE III</u>			
1. Agroindustrial and Artisanry Credits for Small and Medium Sized Enterprises	7,150	0	6,940
2. Strengthening of Producers Associations	6,650	304	5,574
3. Small Farmer Agricultural and Livestock Production and Marketing Credit	16,800	1,097	10,650
4. Wheat Production and Marketing	2,400	22	3,282
5. Support to Research and Extension Systems	1,250	99	882
6. Private Health and Nutrition Projects	1,000	113	882

* FY 1990 US\$ 20 million in L.C. are now being deposited. FY 1991 Title III Proposal for US\$20 million is under negotiation with GOB and has been submitted to AID/W for approval.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT

October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

A B X C

	<u>Actual Disbursements</u>		
	<u>Programmed</u>	<u>This Period</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>
7. Preinvestment Studies	500	5	321
8. Training	2,400	67	1,882
9. Privatization and Micro-enterprise Support	3,680	0	480
10. Community Infrastructure	8,600	571	4,056
11. Radio Learning in Rural Areas	200	0	176
12. Policy Analysis Unit	1,400	0	1,398
13. Control of Communicable Diseases	5,725	1,174	4,486
14. Child Survival (ORT and Immunization)	1,200	73	507
15* Rural Development Projects	4,400	273	2,723
16. Renewable Natural Resource Planning and Management	1,850	102	1,487
17. Technical Assistance for GOB Banking Reform Initiatives	160	0	142
18. MACA Restructuring	1,200	36	631
19. Program for Alternative Development	6,915	1,647	4,136
20. Program Administration	3,520	411	3,389
TOTAL	77,000	6,021	54,048 (70%)

C. 1985 TITLE I

1. Productive Credit Trust Fund	4,902	-	3,977
2. Housing Credits	2,659	-	2,188
3. Chapare Development	165	-	165
4. Policy Analysis	1,500	-	1,500
5. Land Use Capability Survey	1,099	(4)	976
6. Program Administration	2,290	320	1,320
7. ORT and MCH	318	-	96

	<u>Reprogrammed</u>	<u>Actual Disbursements</u>	
		<u>Amend. No. 1</u>	<u>This Period</u>
8. Rural Infrastructure	3,080	-	1,990
9. Natural Resources Management	922	139	321
10. Integrated Pest Management	137	-	137
11. Assistance to Priv. Educ. Inst.	591	-	578
12. Regional Rotating Dev. Funds	1,541	-	1,216
13. Technical Assistance to Public Institution	511	-	481
TOTAL	19,762	455	14,945 (76%)

II. PROGRAM PURPOSE

Program purpose is to: (a) support the efforts of the GOB relative to its economic reactivation plans; (b) improve the production, storage, and distribution of agricultural food products, and (c) improve the access of the poor to an increasing food supply.

III. PROGRAM STATUS

A. Self-Help Measures

The GOB has made considerable progress in implementing self-help measures since the inception of the 1986 Title III Agreement and under the current FY 1990 Agreement. It continues its free market price policy for all agricultural products and supports programs to increase domestic agricultural production through the provision of technical assistance and credit. Agricultural production for 1991 is estimated to be increased by four percent over 1990 according to the Ministry of Rural Affairs and Agriculture. The 1990-1993 Agricultural Plan commits the GOB to support programs which lead to sustainable agriculture and natural resource management. These activities include the elaboration of a master plan for the use and development of natural resources, a soil erosion program in areas of severe agricultural erosion

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and the restructuring of the public agricultural sector to address natural resource issue. The assistance to wheat producers in 1990 under the Title III Agreement increased national wheat production from 60,000 metric tons to 80,000, an increase of 33 per cent. Future less dramatic increases are predicted over the next five years so that Bolivian wheat production will reach 120,000 metric tons which represents 30 percent of the national demand of 350,000 metric tons. With the assistance of Title I and Title III funding, the GOB has made progress in other self-help measures, including child survival, nutrition programs, child immunization campaigns, oral rehydration therapy, potable water, and sanitation. Finally, the well-known progress achieved by the GOB since 1985 in stabilizing the economy can also be attributed in part to Title III self-help measures which helped reduce inflation and stimulated GDP.

B. Submission of FY 1991 Title III Proposal

USAID submitted the FY 1991 Title III Proposal to AID/W on March 20, 1991 and is presently negotiating the new Agreement and Annexes with the GOB. The requirement under the new legislation that the ocean freight costs of the wheat be pre-paid is causing considerable difficulties in the negotiation of this agreement with the GOB, and undermines the privatization of the wheat procurement process (described below) which USAID has only recently accomplished.

C. Local Currency Deposits and Management

USAID initiated a new private bidding process with Bolivian millers to sell wheat under the 1990 Title III agreement. Whereas before the GOB was responsible for importing the wheat, the new, more efficient system allowed private sector importers take title to the wheat FOB Gulf of Mexico. A total of 162,019 metric tons were delivered by October 30, with a reduction of about \$200,000 in transportation costs under the new system. The millers deposited the equivalent of US\$16 million to the special account in March 1990 due under the FY 1990 Title III Agreement. The balance of US\$5 million should be deposited by May 5, 1991. Local currency generated from the sale of wheat under PL-480 Title I/III is managed by the Executive Secretariat, whose performance has been on the whole very good. In comparison to most other host country institutions responsible for managing AID local currency, the Secretariat has evolved into an effective management unit, with strong accountability. This has been in a large part due to a complete over-hauling of the Secretariat's management, accounting and financial management systems by Price-Waterhouse, and the new systems have greatly improved accounting and reporting procedures. The November, 1990 external evaluation assisted the Secretariat establish technical indicators of project success to be used in their project monitoring system.

D. Problems and Delays

Progress in disbursing the remaining 30 per cent of funds programmed under the 1986-9 Title III program has ground to a halt due to AID/W's failure to approve Amendment no. 4, which was submitted for approval in September of last year. This amendment reprograms funds to meet the changing needs of the GOB and USAID's development strategies. The delay in the approval of Amendment No. 4 blocks utilization of remaining funds for existing and new projects, delaying project implementation, while the funds remain idle in the special account. Further, AID/W has not approved the close-out of the PL-480 1978 Title III Agreement, although the problem of delinquent deposits under this program was resolved by the RIG determination that the COC disbursement date could be used to determine the exchange rate for required deposits (Tegucigalpa 13879). Finally, USAID and the GOB wish to re-program funds under the 1990 Title III agreement to support the alternative development program. This agreement was executed under the old PL-480 legislation: now that the DCC is formally dis-banded, who approves the amendment to re-program these monies?

The GOB has only just begun to disburse the remaining 24 per cent of funds available under the 1985 Title I agreement after a three-year hiatus caused by: (a) simple lack of funds on the part of the GOB over 1988-89; and (b) a year's delay in approval of last amendment due to RIG exchange rate issue.

All of the above will result in the requirement by the Secretariat and USAID to manage a large pipeline of funds.

D. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months:

<u>Actions</u>	<u>Target Date</u>
1. Signing of 1991 Title III Agreement and Amend. No. 4 to FY 86 Agreement	June, 1991
2. Close out of 1978 Agreement	June, 1991
3. Seminar on Title III Strategy	June, 1991
4. Review Concurrent Audit	July, 1991
5. Develop Scope of Work for 1991 Evaluation	August, 1991
6. Implement Evaluation	Sept., 1991

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT

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I. BACKGROUND DATA/FINANCIAL DATA

Project Title: **Title II Monetization Program (Section 207)**

TITLE II MONETIZATION AGREEMENTS

	<u>1991</u>	<u>1990</u>
Project Status Category:	A	B
Authorization Dates:	CRS 08-18-90	08-22-89
	FHI 07-20-90	08-22-89
	ADRA 08-18-90	11-22-89
Dates of Evaluations:	Next 12/91	Next 6/91
Dates of Audit:	Next 12/91	Next 6/91
Implementing Agencies:	Catholic Relief Services CRS/CARITAS	
	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	
	Food for the Hungry International	
AID Project Managers:	Sal Pinzino	
AID Project Coordinator:	Oswaldo Vega	

FINANCIAL DATA (\$000)

	<u>1991</u>			<u>1990</u>		
	<u>APPR</u>	<u>DISB</u>	<u>BAL</u>	<u>APPR</u>	<u>DISB</u>	<u>BAL</u>
<u>FHI</u>						
Tech. Personnel	276	45	231	180	169	11
Logist. Op. Support	122	20	102	93	90	3
Comp. Inputs	155	26	129	184	174	10
Purch. of Loc. Prod.	285	-	285	322	234	88
Monetiz. Exp.	64	5	59	86	86	-
Other	55	9	46	65	65	-
Total	957	105-	852	930	818	112
<u>CRS/CARITAS</u>						
Child Survival	500	-	500	460	296	164
Agric. Prod.	457	-	457	446	298	148
Purch. Loc. Prod.	911	-	911	993	1,055	(62)
Audit	50	-	50	20	13	7
Monet. Exp.	64	5	59	38	38	-
Tech. Assis.	30	-	30	-	-	-
Other	65	-	65	43	25	18
Total	2,077	5	2,072	2,000	1,725	275
<u>ADRA</u>						
Logist. & Oper.	347	75	272	-	-	-
Compl. Inputs	317	-	317	-	-	-
Eval. & Audits	39	-	39	-	-	-
Purch. Loc. Prod.	487	-	487	550	432	118
Monet. Exp.	64	5	59	28	28	-
Other	23	-	23	-	-	-
Total	1,277	80	1,197	578	460	118
GRAND TOTAL	4,311	190	4,121	3,508	3,003	505

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II. PROJECT PURPOSE

The purposes of the CRS/Caritas Monetization Program are to support child survival services in six diocesan offices, purchase local products, and promote agricultural development and municipal infrastructure projects.

FHI's program proposes to continue its strategy of working in 210 communities supporting the construction of family level hand-dug wells, greenhouses, and community micro irrigation systems. FHI also will continue agricultural extension services and training of small farmers through rural development centers.

ADRA's Monetization Program is designed to support rural integrated projects; child survival; monitoring and evaluation; and improved logistics and administration.

III. PROJECT STATUS

A. Project Description.

The remaining funds of the FY 1989 Monetization program were expended during the reporting period and a final audit is being designed to complement the concurrent audit of the program which showed no major deficiencies.

The overall monetization program is improving the impact of the CRS and Caritas' child survival program in Area III (lowlands) of the country. Data is being collected on the impact of the program on mothers and their children and preliminary results appear to be satisfactory. FHI with monetization and other funds continues to operate a small, but successful agricultural development program by providing 210 communities with fresh water wells, greenhouses, and agricultural extension services through agricultural development centers. ADRA is operating three major agricultural projects with monetization funds by supporting the production of vegetables and potatoes. An evaluation conducted by USAID introduced substantial changes in one of these projects to make it more economically feasible. Although more progress is required, ADRA is also improving its administrative and logistic system with resources funded from monetization.

A workshop was conducted in February, 1991 with the participation of the members of the board of directors of the Inter-Agency Monetization Committee and USAID representatives. The purpose of this workshop was to redesign the monetization program based upon the new Title II Mission strategy, which proposes to emphasize municipal development and women's economic development programs.

Guidelines were developed for the design and management of the FY 1992 monetization plan and norms and procedures to be followed in the selling of donated commodities and the purchasing of locally purchased food.

B. Local Currency Management

Since the implementation of the FY 89 Inter-Agency Monetization Program approved in January, 1989, the PVOs, with USAID guidance, have established a Monetization Oversight Committee and management team to manage the program. FHI acts as the lead Agency of this Committee and is responsible for all sales of wheat flour and purchases of local products. Under this single point financial system, all revenues from sales, purchases of local products, disbursements, expenditures, and audits and evaluations are centralized to allow easier USAID oversight. To further ensure compliance with Title II Monetization Guidelines, the firm of Coopers and Lybrand was hired in July, 1990 to conduct a concurrent audit of the entire program.

C. Problems and Delays

Because the FY 1991 MYOPs updates were submitted late to AID/W, food shipments to Bolivia were delayed and arrived in January and February, 1991. Therefore, sales of wheat flour under the FY 1991 program has only recently begun. Of the 13,500 metric tons programmed to be sold in FY 1991, only 704 MTs of wheat flour have been sold as of March 31, 1991. This also has caused delays in the purchase of local products. Nevertheless, 4,389 Mts of products such as, corn flour, rice, vegetable oil and iodized salt are in the process of being acquired under competitive bidding procedures. Despite these delays, implementation schedules will be advanced considerably in FY 91, since sales proceeds are now being generated more rapidly. The balance of US\$41 million dollars in the monetization accounts are programmed to be expended by April 1992.

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D. Major Activities and Corrective Actions during the Next Six Months.

- Audit and Evaluation of FY 89 and FY 90 Monetization Programs.
- Completion of sale of 12,792 metric tons of FY 91 wheat flour.
- Delivery of 4,389 metric tons of local products already purchased.
- Submission of FY 1992 Monetization Program.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

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I. BACKGROUND DATA/FINANCIAL DATA

Project Title: **Food for the Hungry Int. Title II Program**
 Implementing Agency: **Food for the Hungry Int. (FHI)**
 AID Project Manager: **Sal Pinzino**
 AID Program Coordinator **Oswaldo Vega**

Financial Data

A. Program Amount (\$000)

Commodities	555
Ocean Trans.	214
Inland Trans.	<u>127</u>
Total	896

B. Prior Balance September 30, 1990:		1,311
Called Forward and Received in FY 91:	3/30/91	1,268
Distributed in FY 91:	3/30/91	2,308
Balance on Hand as of:	3/31/91	271

strong rural development strategy utilizing Title II Food for Work and monetization funds. The rural Food for Work projects consisted of small irrigation systems, animal drinking ponds, and access road construction and maintenance. With monetization funds and a small disaster assistance grant from OFDA, FHI finished construction of 437 hand-dug family and community wells and 463 family greenhouses during this period in 210 communities.

B. Maternal Child Health/Child Survival

FHI provided food rations to 5,842 mothers and 14,606 children under six years of age through 180 centers. Ten health promoters organized training courses for 3,044 women in 89 centers in child survival interventions, including education in oral rehydration, nutrition, and health. Under the program, 1,713 pre-school children were vaccinated against tuberculosis, measles, DPT, and polio. 1,870 mothers were inoculated with Tetanus Toxoid vaccine. FHI conducted height and weight growth monitoring for 4,537 children two times during this period. About 16% of children had episodes of diarrhea in their last 2 weeks, of which 63% were treated with oral rehydration packets, and 90% with home mixes.

C. School Feeding

FHI is providing school feeding rations to 54,637 school children in 368 schools.

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

The purposes of FHI's Title II program are to decrease child mortality and morbidity under the maternal child health supplementary feeding and child survival activities; increase agricultural production, income and employment opportunities among small farmers under the Food for Work and monetization programs; and, decrease student attrition rates in the school feeding program.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Food for Work/Rural Development

FHI completed 627 major rural Food for Work projects employing an average of 2,367 workers per month in seven provinces in the Departments of La Paz, Oruro, and Potosi. FHI has a very

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

1. Maternal Child Health
 Child mort. reduced by 5%.
 Increase use of ORT to a level of 40% of diarrhea cases and reduce malnutrition rate by 20% mortality.

Progress to date

From the beginning of the project (Sept,89), malnutrition has been reduced from 21% overall to 16%. FHI is developing base line data to measure incidence of child mortality.

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Planned EOPS

Progress to date

2. Rural Food for Work/Infrastructure and Production Projects.
 Create 2,400 man years of employment; increase agricultural production yield through irrigation projects; improve animal survival rate through parasite control.
3. School Feeding: Reduce attrition rate to less than 20% by the end of FY 92.

3,368 person-years of employment created in FY 1990. Production yields in greenhouses meet international standards. Parasite control is 100% and paid for by farmers.

Base-line data being collected

B. Major Outputs

1. Rural Food for Work/Monetization

	<u>Target</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
a. Average workers per month	2,400	3,368	140
b. Average family members	9,600	13,472	97
c. Irrigation Projects Completed	210	51	152
d. Other Food for Work Projects (Roads, other civil works)	210	52	132
e. Family Water Wells (Contracted)	210	216	103
f. Family Greenhouses (Contracted)	420	291	69
g. Other Small Projects Completed (Animal dips, drinking ponds and corrals)	800	851	106

2. Maternal Child Health

	<u>Target</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
a. Number of Mothers receiving rations	5,000	5,842	117
b. Number of Children receiving rations	15,000	14,606	97
c. Number of Mothers receiving Health & Child Survival Training	1,998	3,044	152
d. Number of Children receiving Vaccinations	1,296	1,713	132
e. Number of Mothers vaccinated against Tetanus Toxoid	2,410	1,870	78
f. Growth Monitoring of Children 2 times a 6 month period	2,591	4,537	175
g. ORT salts used in diarrhea cases		-	63%

3. School Feeding Program

a. Number of Schools	150	368	345
b. School Children receiving rations	90,000	54,637	61

C. Problems and Delays

No major problems in program implementation.

D. Major Activities and Corrective Actions during the Next Six Months.

- Food for Work/Rural Development: Complete 210 projects with an average of 50 workers per project, especially in rural irrigation systems, roads, and livestock ponds.
- Complete 210 new wells and 420 greenhouses, now in construction.
- Maternal Child Health: Continue collecting base line data and surveys to measure impact for child mortality; conduct 4 training courses in health and child survival; distribute ORT salts and collaborate in immunization campaigns.
- Complete FY 92 MYOP Update and Monetization Proposal.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT

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I. BACKGROUND DATA/FINANCIAL DATA

Project Title: **Catholic Relief Services Title II Program**
 Implementing Agencies: **Catholic Relief Services (CRS)**
Caritas Boliviana
 AID Project Managers **Sal Pinzino, PL-480 Project Manager**
Oswaldo Vega, Coordinator

Financial Data:

A. Program Amount FY1991(\$000):

Commodities	4,850
Ocean Trans.	1,586
Inland Trans.	1,299
Total	7,735

B. Prior Balance October 1, 1990:	2,425
Called Forward and Received as of 3/30/91	8,625
Distributed as of March 30, 1991	11,050
Balance on Hand as of March 30, 1991:	2,301

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

The purposes of the CRS/Caritas Title II Program are to improve the health and nutritional status of 60,334 mothers and their 120,668 pre-school children; improve urban infrastructure in the cities of Potosí, Oruro, Tarija, Sucre, and Cochabamba providing temporary employment for 2,033 workers; increase rural incomes through agricultural production, infrastructure and income generating activities in priority micro regions and provide temporary employment for 7,121 rural workers; provide nutritional supplements to 50,000 children between the ages of 6 and 14 years attending school in rural areas; and, provide nutritional supplements for 12,000 children and indigent adults who receive institutional care.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Maternal Child Health

The 16 diocesan offices have 3,134 mothers' clubs which provide supplementary Title II rations to 88,855 mothers and 141,485 pre-school children. A total of 20,645 of the mothers and 31,601 of their pre-school children in 371 communities received child survival services. Mothers participating in the program in areas I and II (La Paz, Cochabamba, Oruro, Potosí and Chuquisaca), have better knowledge of treating diarrhea and acute respiratory infections than the control group as reported in a 190 evaluation. However, Caritas has difficulty in providing continued services to the large number of mothers' clubs in these regions and has not had the impact on child health as anticipated.

Child survival services have been provided to 5,235 mothers and 18,891 pre-school children in Area III (Reyes, Chiquitos, Nuflo de Chávez, Tarija, and Beni). According to preliminary assessments, the program in this area is having better results, because Caritas has had the resources to provide adequate child survival services to a smaller vulnerable population group.

B. Rural Food for Work Program

In the CRS/Caritas Rural Food for Work Program, 353 communities have participated in 212 completed projects and 180 projects presently being implemented employing an average of 3,247 workers per month. The projects are varied and include the development of community infrastructure (social centers, schools, health posts, latrine projects and housing; rural roads construction and maintenance and bridges; potable water and irrigation systems; forestation and land reclamation.)

C. Urban Food for Work Program

CRS/Caritas, as in the case of ADRA, has a highly successful urban infrastructure and employment program in five departmental capitals (Oruro, Cochabamba, Potosí, Sucre, and Tarija) and five secondary cities. In these cities and towns 64 projects were completed employing 1,130 workers per month. Another 12 projects are in process. The projects consist of the construction of streets, sidewalks, potable water and sewerage, forestation, retention walls, drainage ditches, schools, parks and sport fields.

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D. School Feeding

Caritas provides rations to 616 primary schools benefitting an average of approximately 40,751 students between the ages of 6 and 14.

B. Major Outputs

	<u>Target</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. Mother Child Health			
a. Number of mothers receiving rations.	60,334	92,355	153
b. Number of pre-school children receiving rations.	120,668	142,165	118
c. Number of mothers receiving health and child survival services.	25,682	27,680	108
d. Number of children receiving child survival services.	40,098	40,497	101
e. Number of women receiving health education through courses.	3,542	4,540	128
f. Number of Mothers/Child Centers supervised in period.	1,122	675	60
g. Number of children vaccinated.	18,278	0	0
h. Number of mothers vaccinated against Tetanus Toxoid.	7,802	0	0
2. Rural Food for Work			
a. Average number of workers per month	7,121	3,247	46
b. Average family members	28,484	12,988	46
c. Provinces covered-by Program	59	55	93
d. Number of communities benefiting from Food for Work	469	353	75
e. Number of projects planned	400	392	98
3. Urban Food for Work			
a. Average number of workers per month	2,033	1,130	56
b. Average family members of workers	8,132	4,520	56
c. Number of cities to be benefited	10	10	100
d. Number of projects	100	76	76

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

Progress to date

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The malnutrition rate among 120,000 beneficiary children will be lowered by 40%. | Testing in Areas I and II indicate that 42% and 57% respectively of diarrhea episodes and acute respiratory diseases are being treated effectively. Base line data is being collected in Area III. |
| 2. Urban Food for Work/Infrastructure. Create 2,033 jobs for unemployed; improve infrastructure in poor neighborhoods in 5 capital cities and 5 secondary cities/towns. | Caritas reports that an average 1,130 workers per month were employed in these cities; site visits by USAID and Planning Assistance personnel confirm importance of assets created in poor neighborhoods. |
| 3. Rural Food for Work Program: Creation 7,121 temporary jobs per month and improvement of rural income through agricultural production and infrastructure program. | Temporary jobs created for 3,247 workers per month; no base line data on impact of rural infrastructure and agricultural production programs. USAID intends to reduce this program. |
| 4. School Feeding: Reduce attrition rates in primary school. | No base line data to support objective. Desertion rates in schools served by Caritas appears to be similar to national average of more than 20%. |

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	<u>Target</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Percent</u>
e. Types of projects			
- Street Paving	0	43	
- Sport Fields	0	2	
- Potable Water and Sewerage	0	23	
- Retention Walls	0	6	
- Forestation	0	2 (555,300 trees)	

The new Legislation on food donations being considered by the GOB Congress would limit food assistance to disaster responses and humanitarian assistance to persons in extreme poverty. The Legislation is backed by congressman associated with large farm interests and does not reflect a consensus within Congress. USAID is still talking to high level government officials and congressional leaders to clarify these issues.

4. School Feeding

Number of rural schools	650	616	95
Number of students receiving rations	50,000	40,751	82

D. Major Activities and Corrective Actions during the Next Six Months.

- Continue the discussion on the USAID new strategy for the Title II program with GOB officials and CRS.
- While discussing the FY92 program, continue making effort to strengthen the urban Food for Work program and improve planning.
- Determine what level CRS Maternal Child Health Program should be continued in FY 92 in discussing the FY92 AER..
- Conduct audit of CRS FY 89 and FY 90 Monetization Program.
- Work with CRS to transfer the Title II Program to Caritas once it has been registered as a PVO in AID/W and has proved its capability to take over this large program. The target date is for the program to be transferred to Caritas by the beginning of FY 1993.

C. Problems and Delays

A Bill for Collection for \$12,783.99 was issued against Caritas for the fraud disclosed at Cochabamba. A partial payment of \$1,710 has been received and the final payment is expected to be made in June 1991. An audit of the Oruro regional office has been conducted and showed another minor case of food misuse. The final audit report will be received in May 1991.

Because of the paternalistic quality of the Maternal Child Health program, USAID has developed a new strategy which will gradually reduce the maternal child program and target only the poorest sector of the population.

The rural Food for Work program is still too scattered and difficult to measure impact. The new strategy being developed by USAID is to reduce or eliminate rural Food for Work, because of the criticism that it creates dependency and is a disincentive to local production. More emphasis will be placed on municipal Food for Work in major cities and secondary and tertiary cities and towns, where the program has demonstrated measurable results.

The School Feeding Program likewise has been hindered and is less acceptable because of the unavailability of milk. A mid morning snack will be given instead of breakfast because the GOB is not in a position to provide milk.

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PROJECT STATUS REPORT

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I. BACKGROUND DATA/FINANCIAL DATA

Project Title: **Adventist Development and Relief Agency
(ADRA) TITLE II Program**

Project Manager: Salvatore Pinzino
Project Coordinator: Oswaldo Vega

Implementing Agency: ADRA

ADRA also planned to carry out four integrated rural development projects with monetization funds and without the use of foods in three micro regions in Departments of La Paz, Beni and Pando. The School Feeding Program was to reach 8,195 students in 90 schools in Cochabamba, Trinidad and Riberalta with the principal objective of reducing attrition rates among students.

Financial Data:

A. Program Amount (FY91): (\$000)	
Commodities (Line 17 AER):	3,401
Ocean Transportation:	1,281
Inland Transportation:	881
Total	5,563
B. Prior Balance October 1, 1990:	3,041
Called Forward as of March 30, 1990:	9,466
Tonnage used to date:	12,102
Balance on hand as of March 30, 1991:	405

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Under ADRA's Maternal Child Health Program 274 centers serving 12,872 mothers and 12,872 children are receiving food rations and educational services during FY 1991. Based upon an evaluation conducted by USAID, ADRA was advised that the program was not reaching its health objectives, was paternalistic, and should be terminated by the end of FY 1991.

ADRA established, partially funded with monetization monies, a river hospital boat especially built for the purpose of providing health services to 20 isolated needy communities with a total population of 2,000 persons along the Beni and Mamoré rivers. The health services provided by the medical team on this hospital boat are the only medical services that reach these people.

ADRA is consistently carrying out a highly successful urban Food for Work program in municipal areas of La Paz, El Alto, Santa Cruz, Trinidad, and Riberalta. The program has employed an average of 8,008 workers per month. ADRA completed 349 Food for Work projects in drainage, street paving, school construction, forestation and basic urban sanitation. This program has received special recommendations from the Mayors' Offices and has earned the respect of the general population, since the assistance and assets created in poor neighborhoods are impressive.

In the rural Food for Work program the projects are scattered throughout 34 provinces, highly diverse, and difficult to measure impact. ADRA reports that 293 projects have been completed during the period employing an average of 8,625 workers per month and benefiting 304 small rural communities with an aggregate population of 109,985 inhabitants.

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

The purposes of ADRA's Mother Child Program are to reduce rates of infant and child mortality and morbidity and provide literacy and vocational training to the women. Under the rural Food for Work Program ADRA proposed in FY 91 to carry out 293 rural Food for Work projects in 34 provinces employing approximately 8,625 workers per month in the construction of roads, reforestation projects, paved river crossings, and irrigation canals. Under the urban municipal development Food for Work Program, ADRA proposed to employ 8,008 workers in five cities, support democratic processes in these municipalities, and improve infrastructure in poor neighborhood.

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Under the School Feeding Category, ADRA is providing 38 primary schools with rations for 8,017 students.

Target Actual Per Cent

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

1. Mother Child Program.
Reduce Mortality and Morbidity; improve cognitive and physical development skills of pre-school children and provide health and nutritional training to women.
2. Urban Food for Work Program.
Create 11,795 persons/years of employment and improve infrastructure in poor neighborhood in four cities.
3. Rural Food for Work.
Create 8,625 person/years of employment; improve rural infrastructure, especially roads and irrigation in 304 communities, and production.
4. Reduce attrition rates in schools.

Progress to Date

ADRA has not developed base line data to measure impact. However the program will not be continued in FY 1992, because of a negative USAID evaluation.

8,008 person/years of employment created; evaluation confirms that infrastructure has improved living conditions of poor.

6,452 persons/year of employment created. Impact data on rural infrastructure not available. USAID will reduce the program.

No evidence available.

B. Major Outputs

Target Actual Per Cent

1. Mother/Child Program

Number of Mother Child Centers.	206	274	133
Number of mothers receiving food rations.	14,000	12,872	92
Number of mothers receiving health training.	14,000	12,904	92
Number of children vaccinated.	6,060	6,900	114
Number of mothers vaccinated against Tetanus Toxiod.	3,250	10,680	328

2. Rural Food for Work

Average No. of Workers Per Month.	8,625	6,462	74
Average No. of Family Members.	34,500	25,848	74
Road Projects.	64	29	45
Bridges.	14	9	64
Forestation.	45	29	64
Irrigation Canals.	45	15	33
River crossings.	70	10	14
Projects with other Agencies (Potable Water, Schools, Health Posts, Letrines).	58	14	24

3. Urban Food for Work

Average No. of Workers Per Month.	11,785	8,008	67
Average No. of Family Members.	47,180	32,032	67

La Paz

Tree nursery.	5	4	80
Forestation.	2 Mil. trees	709,501	35
Street Paving.	20 Km	6	30
Drainage Ditches.	20 Km	1	5
Sewerage Systems.	10 Km	4	40
Potable Water Systems.	15 Km	0	0
Collection of Construction Materials.	100,000 M3	40,162	40
Other Project (Schools, Social Centers and Parks).	30	4	13
Curbs.	20 Km	17	85

El Alto

Retention Walls.	3,200 M2	0	0
Forestation.	200,000 trees	50,000	25
Collection of Construction Materials.	53,250 M2	38,683	72
Trash Collection.	40,000 M3	49,628	124
Potable Water Systems.	17 Km	4	23
Sewerage Systems.	20 Km	5	25
Other Projects. (Schools, Social Centers Parks, Playgrounds and Kindergardens).	9 projects	1	11

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

October 30, 1990 - March 31, 1991

A__ B X C__

	<u>Target</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
<u>Trinidad</u>			
Potable Water System	12 kilometers	5	41
Sewer System	13 kilometers	1	7
Forestation	160,000 trees	24,500	15
Street Paving	8 kilometers	0	0
Drainage Ditches	3 Kilometers	1	33
Low Cost Housing	280	0	0
Trash Collection	5,250	0	0
Other Projects	18	9	50
<u>Santa Cruz</u>			
Forestation	100,000 trees	0	0
Drainage Ditches	100 Kilometers	59	59
School Construction	4	4	100
Parks	4	4	100
Playgrounds	2	2	100
Other Projects	-	4	400
Potable water	-	1648 mt	
Latrines	2	8	400
Street improvement	40 Kilometers	6	15
Trash collection	7,000 cubic mt	3,100	44
<u>Riberalta</u>			
Drainage ditches	5 Kilometers	4	80
Street improvement	10 Kilometers	0	0
Latrines	4	8	200
School construction	4	0	0
Sport fields	4	0	0
Drinking Fountains	20	0	0
4. School Feeding			
Number of schools	90	38	42
Number of children receiving food rations	8,195	8,017	97

C. Problems and Delays

USAID intends to terminate the maternal child health program at the end of FY 91, because ADRA has not been successful in improving the health conditions of the target group and treats them in a paternalistic manner.

In accordance with the new Title II strategy, ADRA will reduce or eliminate the rural food for work program in FY 1992 and use monetization resources to create productive infrastructure.

The new USAID strategy will place more emphasis on municipal employment and infrastructure expanding to secondary and tertiary cities and towns in order to support these democratic institutions.

ADRA has complied with the recommendations of a recent financial audit and hired an auditing firm to establish an acceptable accounting and internal control system. Planning Assistance is providing technical assistance to help ADRA improve reporting and planning.

D. Major activities and Corrective Actions during the next six months

- Continue urban food for work in La Paz, El Alto, Trinidad, Santa Cruz and Riberalta and experiment with program in secondary and tertiary cities. Develop indicators to measure support to democratic processes in municipal development program.
- Conduct audit and evaluation of FY 89 and FY 90 Monetization Program.
- Review FY 1992 MYOP Update, AER, and Monetization Program with a move towards reducing rural Food for Work Activities and eliminating the Maternal Child Health Program.

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