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QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT No. 7  
PERIOD COVERING OCTOBER 1, 2005 TO DECEMBER 31, 2005

Submitted to:

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This quarterly report for Task Order 811, reflecting the period of October – December 2005, is presented by Casals and Associates, Inc., (C&A), in compliance with Contract No. AEP-I-00-00-00010-00.

## **Highlights of the Quarter**

The quarter marked the culmination of most activities under the work plan, with the following results:

1. **Anti-Corruption Police-Prosecutor Task Forces Are Prosecuting Important Cases of Corruption.** The task forces prosecuted 35 active cases in both the La Paz and Cochabamba police-prosecutor task forces, of which 17 were resolved by mid-December, with two condemnatory sentences. Of the 18 active cases remaining, one is at trial stage, one on appeal, three charged and awaiting trial, and the remaining are under investigation. The cases represent a total of \$US 11.8 million in money lost to the state by corrupt acts.
2. **Task Forces Are Now Part of Bolivian Sanction Entities.** The quality and speed of the task force work is recognized both internationally and nationally. The Bolivian task force model, developed by USAID, is part of the Plan Andino Anti-Corruption; the four other Andean countries have agreed to create such task forces to combat corruption. The Fiscalía has institutionalized the task forces and will replicate them in other Bolivian cities in 2006, with funding in part from European donors.
3. **Three Vital State Entities Have and Are Implementing Ethics Codes.** The Public Ministry and the National Police have adopted ethics codes, drafted with technical assistance from USAID, and implemented train-the-trainers courses using curriculum developed by USAID. The Judicial Power will adopt their ethics code in January, and implement train the trainers courses in then.
4. **Small Grant Fund Creates National Change.** Eight NGOs implemented anti-corruption projects with only \$US 73,000 to involve civil society in government monitoring and legislative initiatives for the first time in Bolivian history in 2005. The projects, three in La Paz and the remainder throughout the nation, worked with national and municipal governments to produce specific legislation to mandate transparency and citizen involvement at the local level, as well as studies of corrupt practices and action for their solution. The projects involved 19 municipal governments, National Customs Office, National Judicial Council, and National Tax Service. To date, one project result is a change for transparent operations in the property registry offices nationwide.
5. **Red Anti Corruption Bolivia Formed and Operating.** The 10-organizational member group began with USAID technical assistance and continues with a variety of projects and growing national influence. The Red sponsored publication of anti-corruption training materials for both civil society and municipal public servants as well as the national survey of the costs of corruption.

In the quarter, the Program's main activities in addition to those highlighted above were:

### *Sanction of Corruption*

- Detailed manual in an interactive CD on prosecuting and investigating corruption in teams, based on the task force model; it was distributed broadly within Bolivia and to other Latin American countries.
- Project Against Impunity concluded 400 serious criminal cases that had languished without prosecution under the former Criminal Procedure Code, and would otherwise have been dismissed for want of state prosecution, and provided important inventory information on thousands more cases to the Public Ministry and the Supreme Court.

- Presented an international seminar on the sanction of corruption, attended by district attorneys and judges from each of the nine state departments as well as dozens of prosecutors, police, state comptrollers, and state financial investigators.
- The national committee appointed by the bar president and staffed by Casals completed a draft of the new ethics code and disciplinary system for the National College of Attorneys (regulatory bar association) which will be presented to President Eduardo Rodríguez in January for signing into law as a presidential decree.
- At the request of the three other important international donors in anti-corruption – Holland, Denmark, and Sweden – presented a training session on how the task forces operate, and held two follow-up meetings to provide for a transition of funding and support when the USAID/Bolivia Anti-Corruption Support Program ends in March.

### *Civil Society Involvement*

- Presented the results of eight pilot anti-corruption projects in municipalities throughout Bolivia in December at an international seminar attended by 130 national and municipal public servants and civil society.
- Presented an interactive CD “Support for Civil Society Efforts in Anti-Corruption” as a toolkit for designing and implementing anti-corruption projects in Bolivia, and distributed in within Bolivia and to other Latin American countries.
- Two sets of first-ever anti-corruption training materials for civil society published and used as the basis for training municipal staff and civil society. USAID contractor in Bolivia IGMA will use the municipal materials in a series of “training of trainers” workshops throughout the country for municipal government staff in January and February. As well, more than 100 staff and volunteers in a score of Bolivian non-profits are now trained to replicate the basic training for civil society involvement in government transparency and accountability throughout the country.
- Citizen anti-corruption network participated in an October workshop designed to develop their mission, vision, and activities for the coming year. As well, the network participated in a training workshop on using the anti-corruption training materials for civil society.
- Designed and produced communications materials for the new network, including a brochure and a website. Planned a January all-day training session for the network both on fund-raising techniques and presenting a follow-on national survey of corruption to build on the success of the 2005 survey of “the costs of corruption for Bolivian households.”
- Reported on the state of “social control” in Bolivia, analyzing the extent of compliance with laws regulating citizen involvement in government transparency and accountability.
- Costs of Corruption” national survey of corruption within state institutions nationwide, completed in conjunction with USAID/AAA Project and sponsored by the Citizen Anticorruption Network, with results broadly disseminated and a data base completed to aid in studying and applying the results.

### **Activities Planned for January and February**

The following activities will take place during the month of January:

### Component I: Sanction of Corruption

- Continue coordinating the police-prosecutor task forces, with most cases resolved and other donor funding under discussion, to continue the teams.
- Present a two-day workshop with national authorities to evaluate the work of the task forces and plan for their future.
- Present the new ethics code and disciplinary code developed with the National College of Attorneys to the nation's president for signing as a presidential decree.
- Publicly present the results of the Project Against Impunity with the Supreme Court and the Attorney General's Office, in which more than 600 cases under the old Criminal Procedure Code were resolved after more than five years' delay.
- Assure the signing into effect of the Ethics Code for the Judicial Power, and present a "train the trainers" workshop for judges and staff.
- Print and distribute to each entities' more than 25,000 employees the ethics codes adopted by the Attorney General and the National Police

### Component II: Civil Society Involvement

- Present a training session on fundraising and on continuing the national corruption survey in the years to come to the Citizen Anticorruption Network, as well as sponsor its January planning meeting.
- Print the Network's brochure, and complete work on its website.
- Complete work on the Network's statutes and by-laws.

The Program launched its weekly newsletter in October; it is sent electronically to more than 400 recipients.

In February, the Program will close out its activities and dispose of office equipment, as well as continue the task forces through the end of the month. Project staff Ana Michel and staff consultant Max Chavez, both focused on civil society involvement, and Lola Araujo, the project staff member focused on sanction of corruption, will end their contracts on January 31. The remaining administrative staff will remain to close out the project by March 10, and staff consultant Jorge Ortega will remain to supervise the work of the task forces.

### **Conclusion**

The Program completed most of its activities in this quarter, fulfilling its work plan and delivering more than required in the task order or initial work plan, in the form of additional projects and products. Bolivian civil society and government sanction entities now have a solid basis of information, materials, and models to use for continuing anti-corruption work. Significantly, a consortium of European donors have adopted the task force model to continue funding for the next five years, and the country's first citizen anti-corruption network is underway, with nine non-profit organization members.