

# **USAID/BOLIVIA**

## **RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)**

MARCH 2001

***Please Note:***

The attached FY 2002 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

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## MEMORANDUM

Date: April 6, 2001

From: Liliana Ayalde, Director, USAID/Bolivia

Subject: Submission of USAID/Bolivia's FY2000-2003 R4; Management and Resource Issues

To: Mike Deal, A/AA/LAC

USAID/Bolivia is pleased to submit the attached FY2000-2003 Results Review and Resource Request for your review. Section I below emphasizes strategic planning and management agreement issues requiring LAC follow-up action. Section II summarizes minor changes to results frameworks and performance monitoring plans and confirms our management agreement. Section III makes reference to an update on the Plan Colombia Supplemental Cash Transfer. The document represents a mission-wide team effort. The Charge d' Affairs has reviewed the attached document and provided his clearance.

### **I. Strategic Planning and Management Agreement Concerns**

#### ***A. Andean Region Initiative (ARI) and Plan Colombia II***

Since the arrival of the new administration, State/WHA and LAC/SAM requested post to quickly generate a broad range of ideas which would require a large level of resource levels under a proposed ARI. Coordinating for the entire U.S. mission, USAID/Bolivia provided a strong justification, focal areas of concentration and an illustrative list of activities. Recently, USAID/Bolivia was provided a White Paper from WHA indicating \$188 million over and above the mission's current OYB might be available for the ARI. Of this \$188 million, \$165 million would be programmed for USAID/Bolivia in FY02 (DA, ESF, and INC funding). In early March 2001, INL requested post input for its congressional budget justification to support INL-funded levels of \$17 million in FY01 and \$47 million in FY02 (referring to ARI). The mission was also recently advised that the Plan Colombia II raised in earlier discussions is subsumed by ARI. Other initiatives have been presented to USAID/Bolivia as well. Recent control levels provided by LAC/SPO suggest an ESF level of \$10 million in FY02 to support the ARI. A concept for a Global Development Alliance was shared referring to the ARI and suggested budget levels.

The U.S. mission is concerned regarding the implications of absorbing further dramatic increases in our current OYB without OE and staff ceiling relief. A significant funding increase incorporating the broad range of ideas presented to date for the ARI would likely necessitate reformulation of the mission's approved strategic plan and management agreement (especially with regard to OE and staffing levels) to implement a large expansion of the program.

*Action Requested:* If ARI is integrated into USAID/Bolivia current program levels, specific guidance from LAC is sought on what OE and staffing relief are envisioned. A clear early signal from LAC is needed on the timing, likelihood and levels that the ARI implies.

***B. Need for clear long-term INC funding commitments for Alternative Development (AD) and Administration of Justice (AOJ)***

With an approved life of strategy level of \$145 million (\$60 million regular INC funding for CONCADE and \$85 million recently programmed under Plan Colombia supplemental), \$95 million of the \$145 million has been allowed to and obligated by the mission. \$5 million of the \$145 million strategy level is reserved by INL for international organizations and will be obligated by State.

Within the CONCADE existing levels, USAID/Bolivia has a direct performance-based contract with Development Alternatives International (DAI) to implement a sustainable alternative development program in the Chapare region of Bolivia. The total estimated cost of the DAI contract is presently \$36 million, of which \$26 million has been committed. At the mission’s request, DAI took on additional scope including emergency support to address the consequences of social unrest experienced in the Chapare in September/October, supplement for other donor support that has so far failed to materialize, and technology transfer services for food as well as export crops. As a result, an additional \$15-18 million in INC funds are now needed to amend the requirements of the current DAI contract. As regular funding is not yet available, Plan Colombia funding is being used to immediately address this shortfall and ensure uninterrupted implementation.

As a response to INL’s recent FY02 budget call, the US mission outlined its intended use of \$40 million for Alternative Development, \$6.5 million for AOJ activities and \$500,000 for ICITAP in FY02, totalling \$47 million. Complicating the mission’s planning horizon for INL funded programs are a number of factors. The R4 guidance requires the mission to straight-line INC funding levels from FY02. The US mission’s response to the INL budget call sets forth the following planning levels for AD and AOJ:

INL budget call

Description	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04
AD	\$17 million	\$40 million	\$15 million	\$15 million
Balance of Payments	\$ 8 million	0	\$8 million	\$ 8 million
AOJ	\$ 2 million	\$6.5 million	\$2 million	\$ 2 million
ICITAP		\$0.5 million		

Recent informal communications with INL staff at the mission now reflect a \$16 million level for FY01. The mission informally confirmed that the breakdown would be as follows: \$5 million for international organizations, \$2 million for AOJ and \$9 million for AD.

Assuming the allowance of the \$74 million between FY01 and FY02, the mission will increase the planned levels for the AD SpO from \$145 million to \$159 million to deepen and broaden results already planned under the approved SpO without the need to formally amend the SpO. Further, with the addition of \$6.5 million in AOJ funding for FY02, the Democracy SO indicators for AOJ will be adjusted to reflect an expanded range of activities. Failure to replenish the supplemental funding with regular funding for the DAI contract, complete planned mortgage levels and fully support Phase III of the justice reform program would have significant ramifications on our bilateral relations and the mission's ability to achieve the results planned under both SOs.

*Action Requested:* A firm, clear and consistent longer-term funding signal is needed from INL to achieve the mission's goals of completely eliminating illicit coca and successfully implementing the Code of Criminal Procedures.

### ***C. Confirmation on FY03 Planning Levels and Beyond***

In a previous year's R4 submission, LAC approved mission's proposal to extend all of its Strategic Objective agreements through FY04, assuming straight-line levels. With the exception of our AD agreement, all of our current bilateral agreements still have end dates of FY02. The rationale of the mission included the need to address counterpart funding with a change of GOB administration in FY02 and agency priorities with the new administration. In this year's R4, the mission was requested to submit two options for FY 2003: straight-line FY02 levels and increase FY02 levels 15 percent.

The mission is very concerned about amending its bilateral agreements to reflect uncertain planning levels for the periods FY03 and FY04. Amendments reflecting the above would send the signal about the continued focus of our program and require the GOB to plan counterpart levels based on these areas of strategic emphasis. There have been discussions with senior LAC staff about shifting new agency priorities. The mission is also having ongoing dialogue concerning GOB desire to align all donor support toward the GOB's newly developed national-level poverty reduction strategy.

*Action Requested:* LAC/SPO immediately confirm to the mission the levels of funding and strategic areas of emphases it should plan for in FY03 and FY04. With this information, the mission will amend all of its bilateral agreements and approach the GOB on counterpart requirements.

### ***D. PD&L funding needed to develop a new Strategic Plan***

Many new factors are affecting the shape and direction of developing a new strategic plan for USAID/Bolivia: the new U.S. administration and the uncertainty of its priorities; the ARI and Global Development Alliance initiative; political transition and timing of a new GOB administration in August 2002; GOB desire for all international assistance to support its new national level Poverty Reduction Strategy; the need for work force planning to support new strategic planning horizons; and the need to consider longer-term strategic planning horizons (i.e. 7-10 years). Recently, USAID/Bolivia agreed to develop and present a new strategy concept to

LAC in early CY02. Parameters on the new strategy will be provided as part of the next R4 (FY01-04) intensive review process. It is envisioned that PD&L resources will be needed to support the mission in developing its new strategic plan in FY02. Depending on the outcome of parameters setting and levels of analyses required, it is estimated that \$300k in PD&L funding from LAC/SPO will be needed.

*Action requested:* LAC should set aside \$300k in its PD&L objective for FY02 to support USAID/Bolivia in development of a new Strategic Plan.

#### ***E. Reduction in Title II Level***

The FY 2002 Title II level for Bolivia was cut from the planned \$23 million level to \$19.7 million. We would like to express our concerns with the implications of such cuts. Bolivia remains a food insecure country with per capita calorie availability near the bottom of Western Hemisphere countries, lower than many African nations and below recommended requirements. While 70 percent of Bolivia's population remains poor and there has been little improvement in overall poverty figures over the past decade, the Government of Bolivia has committed to a major poverty reduction effort with the recent development of a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. With such positive changes, it is hardly the time to cut a program (Title II) that has such a direct and immediate impact on the lives of the poor. Moreover, political tensions are currently high in Bolivia and democratic institutions are very fragile. Title II programs that build on municipal and community priorities are a buffer to such tensions. Reducing the Title II program at this juncture reduces this important buffer. Finally, over the past three years, Bolivia has "done the right thing" in eliminating illegal coca from the Chapare. With Bolivia meeting its commitment to free itself from the coca-cocaine circuit and with the nation suffering from the weak economies of neighboring Brazil and Argentina, it hardly seems the time to cut programs such as Title II.

*Action Requested:* That BHR reconsider its \$3.3 million cut in Title II levels for FY 2002, and restore USAID/Bolivia's level back to \$23 million.

#### ***F. OE Trust Fund Depletion***

As set forth in the last three R4 submissions, USAID/Bolivia was expected to deplete the last of its OE trust funds in FY 2001. The Bureau reduced Bolivia's OE level for FY2001 to \$4.665 million but provided appropriated dollars in lieu of using its remaining trust funds amounting to approximately \$900,000. This R4 anticipates that USAID/Bolivia will receive appropriated dollars to fully cover its OE budgets in FY 2002 and FY 2003. However, if USAID/Bolivia is required to fund a substantial portion of its outyear OE budget from trust funds then we anticipate that the remaining local currency will be exhausted in FY 2002. If OE dollar funding is not provided to make up this shortfall, USAID/Bolivia will have to revisit the structure of its program and workforce to meet its objectives, and will likewise be required to adjust the level of support it provides to Brazil and Paraguay.

*Action Requested:* That LAC allocates sufficient OE dollar funding to USAID/Bolivia in FY 2002 and FY 2003 so that it can fulfill its mandate in Bolivia, while providing adequate support to the Brazil and Paraguay missions.

## **II. Updated information on indicators**

### **A. *Modifications in indicator reporting***

Some indicators have been revised or replaced (see Updated Results Framework Annex). Following the ADS 200 guidance, indicators for the recently approved amendment to the Alternative Development Special Objective (incorporating the Yungas region) will be included in next year's FY 2004 R4.

### **B. *Minor Adjustments to Results Frameworks***

Intermediate Result 2 under the Democracy SO results framework is modified from "uninominal (single-member district) representatives are more responsive to constituent demands," to "national representatives are more responsive to citizen demands." This IR has been modified to show that participants in our legislative strengthening activity will include not only single-member district representatives but other national representatives as well.

The Environment SO wording has been slightly modified from "Reduced Degradation of Forest and Water Resources and Biodiversity Conserved," to "Forest, Water, and Biodiversity Resources Managed for Sustained Economic Growth." This language revision is intended to clarify the nature of our environment program; it does not imply a modification of our strategy, or changes in our activities or performance indicators. We believe that the modified language better captures important economic development and trade aspects of our Environment SO. While economically poor, Bolivia is rich in natural resources. Proper management of these natural resources is the basis for the country's economic growth, particularly in rural areas where poverty is greatest. For economic growth to be sustained, natural resource management must produce local benefits, build upon equitable governance, and respect the capacities of the resources and people involved. The various activities under this SO (i.e., improved management of forests and protected areas, and reduced industrial pollution) create these conditions, fostering economic development and incentives for resource stewardship. Both improved forestry management and cleaner production activities also help create the essential pre-conditions for expanded hemispheric free trade.

## **III. Update on Plan Colombia Cash Transfer Agreement**

As set forth in the approval memorandum of the SpO to accommodate Plan Colombia, it was noted that the mission would include details of the cash transfer in the R4, the establishment of a separate account, management procedures, tranching of funds, and related items. The negotiation of the agreement evolved from discussions with U.S. Congress, INL, USAID/W, USAID/Bolivia, the U.S. Embassy, and the GOB. The Supplemental Information Annex includes a summary description on the final cash transfer agreement.

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## Glossary

### LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACOBOL	Association of Women Council Members of Bolivia
AD	Alternative Development
ADP	Automated Data Processing
ADRA	Adventist Development & Relief Agency
AOJ	Administration of Justice
ASL	Social Local Groups
BANABOL	Banana Grower Exporter
BANCOSOL	Solidarity Bank
BHR	Bureau for Humanitarian Responses
BOLFOR	Sustainable Forestry Management Project
BOLINVEST	Export Promotion Project
BOP	Balance of Payments
BSP	Biodiversity Support Program
CA	Cooperative Agreement
CABI	High and Low Izozog Captaincy
CADEFOR	Amazon Center for Sustainable Forest Enterprise
CADEX	Export Chamber
CARE	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
CCH	Community and Child Health Project
CCP	Code of Criminal Procedures
CCT	Court of Constitutional Tribunal
CERES	Center of Social Reality Studies
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CFV	Voluntary Forestry Certification
CG	Consultative Group
CI	Conservation International
CIDOB	Indigenous Confederation of Orient, Chaco & Bolivian Amazon
CIES	Center of Education, Investigation and Services
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CIMAR	Center for Natural Resources Investigation and Management
CIPTA	Tacana Indigenous Council
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna & Flora
CMT	Commodities Management Tool
CN	Counternarcotics
CNF	Chamber of National Forestry
CONCADE	Consolidation of Alternative Development Efforts Project
CNS	Social Security Institute
CORDEP	Cochabamba Regional Development Project
COSALT	Local Private Water Company
COSUDE	Swiss Development Agency
CPs	Conditions Precedent

CPTS	Center for Promotion of Sustainable Technology
CSD	Child Survival 's Disease Fund
CS	Cooperating Sponsor (Title II)
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CY	Calendar Year
CYP	Couple Years of Protection
DA	Development Assistance
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DAI	Development Alternatives Incorporated
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DFID	British Development Agency
D/G	Democracy and Government
DGB	GOB's Biodiversity Directory
DDCP	Democratic Development and Citizen Participation
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DIDESCO	Division of Health Community
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis & Tetanus
DIRECO	Directorate of Agriculture Reconversion
DOE	Department of Energy
DOS	Department of State
DUF	The Centralized Unit of Funds
DVS	Democracy Values Survey
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAI	Enterprise for the Americas Initiative
ENV	Environment
EO	Economic Opportunities
EP3	Environmental Pollution Prevention Project
ESF	Economic Support Fund
ESTFOR	High Technical Forestry School
EU	European Union
EXO	Executive Office
FABOPAL	Palm Heart Processor
FAM	Federation of Municipal Associations
FAN	Foundation of Friends of the Nature
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FF	Fauna & Flora
FFP	Private Financial Fund
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
FIE	Economic Initiatives Fund
FNDH	Foreign National Direct Hire
FNDR	GOB's Regional Development Fund
FNPSC	Foreign National Personal Service Contract
FONAMA	National Environmental Fund
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FSN	Foreign Service National Employee

FTE	Full Time Equivalent
FTPP	Forest Trees & People Programme
FUNDAPRO	Foundation for Promotion
FUNDFORMA	Foundation for Forestry Formation and Environment
FY	Fiscal Year
GCC	Global Climate Change
G/DG	Global Bureau/Democracy & Governance
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFS	Global Field Support
GOB	Government of Bolivia
GTZ	German Aid Agency
HA	Hectares
HAPC	Health HIV/AIDS Prevention & Control
HCD	Human Capacity Development
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HPN	Health, Population and Nutrition
IBRD/WB	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/World Bank
IBTA	Bolivian Institute for Agricultural Technology
ICASS	International Cooperating Administrative Support Services
ICMA	International City County Management Association
ID	Infectious Disease
IDB	Interamerican Development Bank
IDI	International Development Intern
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IMF	Inter Monetary Fund
IMT	Information Monitoring Tool
INC	International Narcotics Control
INE	National Statistics Institute
IPDP	Indigenous People's Development Plan
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
IR	Intermediate Results
IRG	International Resources Group
IT	Information Technology
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUD	Intra Uterine Dispositive
IULA	International Union of Local Authorities
IVG	International Gateway
JC	Judicial Council
JSI	John Snow Incorporated
LAC	USAID's Latin America and Caribbean Bureau
LAN	Local Area Network
LC	Local Currency
MAPA	Market Access and Poverty Alleviation
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDSP	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Planning

MFI	Micro Finance Institutions
MNH	Maternal and New Born Health
MHNNKM	Noel Kempff Mercado Natural History Museum
MOH	Ministry of Health
MPP	Mission Performance Plan
MSD	Management Science for Development
MSH	Management Sciences for Health
NAS	Narcotics Affairs Section
NEP	New Entry Professional
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIS	National Health Information System
NIC	National Implementation Commission
OE	Operating Expenses
OU	Operating Unit
OYB	Operating Year Budget
PA	U.S. Government Service Office
PAA	Previously Approved Activities
PAHO	Pan-American Health Organization
PASA	Participating Agency Service Agreement
PCI	Project Concern International
PDAR	Regional Alternative Development Project
PDO	Project Development Officer
PHN	Population Health and Nutrition
PiP	Parks in Peril
PL 480	Public Law 480
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
POA	Plan of Action
POP	Population
PP	Popular Participation
PPL	Popular Participation Law
PROCOSI	Coordinated Programs for Integrated Health
PRODEM	Microenterprise Development Program
PROLECHE	USAID/W-funded Dairy Project
PROMETA	Protection of Tarija's Environment
PRONAGOB	GOB National Program
PROSALUD	Association for Health Protection
PROSIN	Integrated Health Program
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSC	Personal Service Contracts
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
R & R	Rest and Recuperation
R4	Results Review and Resource Request
RF	Results Framework
RFS	Rural Financial Services
RSH	Reproductive and Sexual Health
RSD	Research and Development

RSO	Regional Security Office
RSSA	Resources Support Services Agreement
SAFCO	Public Administration Law
SBDA	Bolivian Society for Environmental Rights
SBEF	Superintendency of Banks and Financial Entities
SERNAP	National Service of Protected Areas
SF	Forestry Superintendency
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SM	Social Marketing
SMG	Senior Management Group
SNIS	National Health Information System
SO	Strategic Objective
SOAG	Strategic Objective Agreement
SOT	Strategic Objective Team
SPIA	Strategic Plan for International Affairs
SpO	Special Objective
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
TA	Technical Assistance
TAACS	Technical Advisor for AIDS and Child Survive
TCN	Third Country National
TCOs	Origin Community Lands
TGN	Bolivia's General Treasury
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UF	The University of Florida
UNDCP	United Nations Drug Control Program
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAID/B	United States Agency for International Development Mission to Bolivia
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDH	United States Direct Hire
USFS	United States Foreign Service
USG	United States Government
USPSC	U.S. Personal Services Contractor
VSC	Voluntary Surgical Contraception
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WRI	World Resources Institution
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
YDI	Yungas Development Initiative

## **R4 Part I - Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance**

In spite of continued economic stagnation and social unrest throughout the reporting period, USAID is meeting expectations toward achieving its strategic objectives, and continues to exceed expected results in eliminating illegal and excess coca in Bolivia. The Mission is assisting Bolivia to deepen and broaden alternative development activities, nurture and institutionalize democratic principles, provide opportunities to increase the incomes of the poor, improve the health of its people, and protect the environment. USAID directly supports U.S. national interests and strategic goals as set forth in the U.S. Mission Performance Plan (MPP) and the Government of Bolivia's (GOB) newly formulated National Poverty Strategy. Bolivia recently completed a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) with broad civil society participation, which should allow the country to access approximately \$1.3 billion in debt relief funds

Citizen dissatisfaction and impatience with Bolivian democratic development and the government's inability to significantly reduce poverty, despite over fifteen years of macroeconomic stabilization efforts, were violently demonstrated first in April and later in September of 2000. In addition to the loss of lives, the effect of dozens of road blockades caused significant commercial hardship. The widespread destruction of road infrastructure will require much time and expense to repair. As a consequence of the general social unrest and economic crisis, living standards of the poor and those dependent on the informal sector have declined over the last two years.

In May 2001, the GOB will submit its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) to the IMF and World Bank boards. The PRSP is a pre-requisite for securing approximately \$1.3 billion in debt relief over the next fifteen years under the Enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC II) Initiative. The strategy incorporates recommendations from civil society representatives, gathered through public consultations under the "National Dialogue." As a key member of the core donor advisory group to the GOB, USAID played an active role in the PRSP and HIPC II process, fully participating in consultations and providing feedback, comments and recommendations for the development of Bolivia's PRSP. The PRSP will aim to alleviate poverty through the implementation of a broad-based growth strategy that will promote efficient and transparent use of resources from HIPC, the GOB, and all donors.

During 2000, the elimination of illegal coca in the Chapare was a huge success. Net coca reduction of 6,900 hectares was achieved in support of Bolivia's Dignity Plan to halt the illicit production of coca. An important part of the GOB's success in surpassing eradication targets was USAID's rapid and effective broadening of alternative development assistance in the Chapare. Making available alternative development assistance reduced resistance to coca eradication and helped to create popular and political support for the GOB's goal of eliminating illegal coca production. Responding to the GOB's decision to begin the reduction of illicit coca in the Yungas during 2001, an innovative rural development program has been designed by USAID in close coordination with GOB partner agencies.

USAID assistance in increasing Bolivian support for democracy contributes to more transparent and accountable government, a more fair and effective judicial system, and increased citizen

participation in the policy-making process. A strengthened Bolivian democracy leads to government policy that reflects popular will, which contributes to fairer uses of public resources – including improved health care, more effective management of natural resources and access to quality education – and to better meeting the needs and concerns of local communities. The GOB renewed its leadership in implementing the Code of Criminal Procedures (CCP) and commitment to justice reform as a whole. The recent approval of the Public Ministry law is a key step toward the goal of making justice more transparent and accessible to all Bolivians. The creation of municipal associations greatly facilitated USAID’s efforts to replicate Bolivia’s highly successful participatory municipal governance model. Progress toward a more responsive legislature was demonstrated through several successful USAID-sponsored encounters among Congressional representatives, local officials and civil society.

Despite a continuation of Bolivia’s weak overall economic performance and the negative impact of a serious and costly civil disturbance (with particularly disruptive impact on agriculture exports and an already crisis-ridden micro-finance sector), the income of USAID/Bolivia’s targeted poor increased. Increased income leads to reduced poverty, enhanced food security and higher standards of living, including better health and education. Adoption of new agricultural technologies also increased significantly, with the production and sales of primary non-livestock commodities increasing by 40 percent. The transformation of agriculture and food systems is an essential aspect of broad-based economic growth. The shift from subsistence agriculture to producing for off-farm markets and consumers contributes to a more prosperous rural environment, additional opportunities for employment, economic progress throughout the economy, and reduced food insecurity. The institutional strength of Bolivia’s microfinance institutions was not only demonstrated by their ability to adapt to market saturation, but also withstand two years of minimal national economic growth. All five major private financial funds support by USAID registered modest profits.

USAID achieved important results in health which are reflected in improved nutrition levels of targeted population segments, better maternity care, further increases in vaccination coverage, strengthened family planning, and strides in decentralization of health services. Bolivian public sector health services gained strength over the year, and new policy directions point to further decentralization of health services. As Bolivians become better nourished and more protected from infectious diseases, they contribute more fully to their own social and economic progress and to that of Bolivia as a whole. By increasing Bolivians’ control over the size of their families, resources are made available at the household and national levels for enduring improvements in quality of life.

USAID assistance in the careful management of natural resources and the environmental impacts of rural and urban development ensures that development investments yield sustainable benefits. Efforts to protect unpolluted and undegraded natural resources leads to long-term economic growth and food security. Ensuring clean air and water improves Bolivians’ health. USAID was a major contributor to Bolivia becoming the global leader in sustainable tropical forestry through the adoption of management practices that allow for independent certification of tropical forest for commercial purposes. Management of a 3.4 million hectare national park advanced with the approval of its management plan and the conclusion of three years of applied community-based

wildlife research. Cleaner production activities expanded to include for the first time audits of medical centers.

USAID strategic objectives link to U.S. national interests and strategic goals outlined in the FY 2000-2003 MPP. Increasing citizen support for the Bolivian democratic system supports USG interests and MPP strategic goals by strengthening the social base of democracy and governance through the implementation of key reforms and institutional strengthening of the judicial branch, the legislature and local government. Through USAID's alternative development program, the elimination of illegal and excess coca from Bolivia supports USG interests of law enforcement and strategic goal of combating illegal drugs. Increasing the incomes of Bolivia's poor in targeted communities supports the USG interest of democracy and strategic goal of economic development through the provision of micro-credit, productive infrastructure, technology and marketing services to the poor in under-served rural areas of Bolivia. By advancing the sustainable use of water and forestry resources, and enhancing biodiversity, USAID also promotes the MPP strategic goal related to economic development. Finally, USAID supports the improvement of child survival and reproductive health practices, coverage and quality of community health care, and decentralized health systems. These activities link directly to the U.S. national interest of global issues and the MPP strategic goal of improving the health of the Bolivian people. Overall, USAID strategic objectives are also well integrated with the Summit of the Americas Agenda Plans, the Development Assistance Committee's "21<sup>st</sup> Century Framework," the World Bank's Comprehensive Development Framework, the GOB's "New Partnership Framework," and PRSP.

Many challenges face Bolivia and USAID in the coming years. The civil disturbances that took place in April and September of 2000 are likely to be continued in 2001. Certain agreements made by the GOB with the leaders of the blockades may have a negative impact on USAID achievements, e.g., revised land tenure laws may affect progress toward sustainable forest and park management. As Bolivian presidential elections approach in 2002, the GOB's response to any further civil uprisings as well as its commitment to the PRSP will need to be monitored closely. Finally, unexpectedly heavy rains and flooding have wreaked havoc upon much of Bolivia, exacerbating the already difficult situation of Bolivia's rural poor.

Over the last year, USAID's alternative development efforts contributed to the near total elimination of coca in the Chapare region. Bolivia became the global leader in sustainable tropical forestry. Incomes increased for USAID-assisted poor Bolivians. Vaccination coverage exceeded expectations. Progress continued in implementing the CCP and improving municipal governance. In sum, significant progress has been achieved; however, more needs to be done. A robust, focused, sustainable development program supporting Bolivia's poverty reduction strategy is needed to accelerate Bolivia's development. USAID must continue its leadership role and strong partnership with the Bolivian people to alleviate poverty and sustain its counter-narcotics achievements.

## **R4 Part II - Results Review by SO Democracy**

Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia

Objective ID: 511-001

Objective Name: Increased citizen support for the Bolivian democratic system

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Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 30% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 20% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 20% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 30% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Illegal Drugs

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The Democracy SO promotes increased citizen support for the Bolivian democratic system, and helps support the long-term survival of Bolivian democracy. USAID assistance shapes judicial reform and accelerates decentralization through increased participation, greater transparency, and improved institutional performance in the judiciary, the legislature, and municipalities. This SO

is meeting expectations by implementing the Code of Criminal Procedures (CCP) and improving the quality of municipal governance in assisted areas.

#### Key Results:

At the SO level, this year's nationwide Democracy Values Survey (DVS) revealed no significant change, positive or negative, in Bolivian support for the democratic system. This is not surprising and even encouraging given the political crises of the past year. DVS data collected in 9 municipalities that participate in USAID's Democratic Development and Citizen Participation (DDCP) activity demonstrated a more positive trend than the national survey, suggesting not only the impact of the DDCP program, but also the benefit of strong municipal governance in support of democratic institutions.

Stronger GOB leadership in the implementation of the CCP (IR 1) has placed this major reform back on track, although larger investments in legal infrastructure and personnel are needed if criminal justice reform is to succeed. Municipal governments working under a new Municipalities Law demonstrate steadily improving performance and citizen satisfaction. Municipal associations have greatly facilitated the replication of the DDCP program from the original 20 pilot municipalities to over 70 of Bolivia's 314 municipalities. A discouraging indicator is the decline in female participation in municipal meetings. Under IR 2 (responsive legislature), the DDCP contractor sponsored several successful encounters among representatives, local officials, and civil society. Most single-member district representatives (uninominales), however, failed to carry out actions agreed upon during these encounters.

#### Performance and Prospects:

IR1: Key elements of rule of law become more transparent, efficient, effective, and accessible -- The GOB demonstrated strong leadership in supporting the CCP with a revitalized National Implementation Commission and a firm commitment to fully implement the CCP by May 31, 2001. Successful implementation, however, will require substantial GOB resource investment. In particular, GOB resources are required for the creation of a new Institute of Forensic Investigation. While USAID funded a feasibility study for examining low-cost options to launch the Institute, donors are not in a position to provide the core financing. In sum, CCP preparations are on track in the five key implementation areas: a) legal reform; b) institutional reform; c) training; d) case backlog resolution; and e) public awareness.

The recent congressional approval of a new Public Ministry Law represents a major step forward in legal reform. This law professionalizes the selection of prosecutors, adapts their roles to the new procedures, and creates a training institute and career path. Also, USAID and ICITAP assisted in the drafting of a new Police Law that is under Congressional review.

A computerized case-tracking system has been integrated among courts, prosecutors, and police in a major district. The DEA will integrate the anti-narcotics police into this system. In 2001, the system will expand to three more districts, followed by a nation-wide expansion. All judicial institutions have incorporated the requirements of the CCP into their operating plans and budgets, although the GOB has yet to provide the funding for the institutional reforms. Insufficient GOB resources for institutional development pose a potential obstacle to full CCP implementation.

USAID supported the training of trainers for 120 judicial operators (judges, prosecutors, defenders, and investigators) in new CCP procedures. These operators then trained 3,000 of their colleagues throughout Bolivia. In 2001, they will receive additional training in the full CCP, which they will again pass on to the rest of their colleagues.

Demonstrating increased public awareness of the CCP, one quarter (2 million) of Bolivian citizens were reached in a massive public education campaign, and 400,000 citizens were reached through a network of seven NGOs. According to the DVS, about half of all Bolivians have heard of the CCP, and a majority are favorable to the concept of citizen judges. Support for judicial institutions, however, has not yet shown an increase. Other USAID-funded surveys suggest that the public is supportive but still skeptical of the reform process, and perceives judicial corruption as a potential obstacle. Finally, the Supreme Court resolved 700 of 1800 cases, demonstrating steady progress in reducing the case backlog.

IR 2: National representatives are more responsive to constituent demands -- Activities in support of the uninominal (single-member district) representatives began with the launching of encounters among representatives, municipal officials, and civil society. Eight such encounters, three more than planned, were held with active participation and great receptivity. Because most of the initial encounters took place during the second half of the year, there was not sufficient time for the uninominales to carry out the agreed upon agendas. While this marks an important beginning for improving the quality of representation, support for the uninominal system declined according to the DVS.

IR3: Local governments in DDCP municipalities effectively respond to citizen needs and demands -- Progress toward decentralization is steady as municipalities take greater leadership in implementing the Popular Participation Law in spite of weak GOB support. USAID facilitated the creation of municipal associations in eight of nine departments. Women council members increased from 128 to over 500 due to stronger quota provisions in the Electoral Code. In contrast, the percentage of women participating in municipal budget meetings declined. While USAID played no role in the passage of the quota provisions, it funded the creation of an Association of Women Council Members (ACOBOL). The departmental associations and ACOBOL have in turn formed a Federation of Municipal Associations (FAM). FAM has emerged as the recognized representative of municipalities in national policy discussions.

In spite of lukewarm support from the central government, and that most municipalities came into creation only a few years ago, Bolivian citizens increasingly recognize the importance of the municipality in political and economic life. The most dramatic evidence this year was found in the National Dialogue, conducted as an essential process for securing debt relief under HIPC II. Although GOB and church leaders initially downplayed the importance of municipalities, the participants, who consisted mostly of civil society leaders, concluded that the entire \$1.3 billion of debt relief should be channeled through municipalities. In the DVS, 46 percent of respondents declared that the municipality should receive more resources and responsibility, while only 16 percent identified the central government. In spite of a year of political crises, this endorsement of municipalities was significantly higher than in 1998.

USAID has made a significant impact on decentralization policy. At the GOB's request, DDCP developed the methodology and framework for the National Dialogue, assisting all departmental consultations and assuring that input was received from all levels of society. The GOB and IDB shared with USAID the publishing costs of these participatory methodologies, which will also be utilized by the GTZ. Moreover, the GOB is drafting a resolution to make these methodologies public policy for implementing the Popular Participation Law. To date, DDCP has applied these methodologies in 76 of Bolivia's 314 municipalities, and plans to reach an additional 100 over the next two years. USAID also supports the training of nearly 500 women mayors and municipal council-members (more than 80%) in effective municipal management and leadership.

Apart from the municipal associations, Bolivia has witnessed an explosion of self-initiated "mancomunidades" (partnerships) of municipalities, having grown from 7 in 1998 to 44 in 2000. USAID contributes directly to support the long-term viability of sixteen mancomunidades, while creating a mechanism to provide on-going technical assistance to municipalities to address the frequent turnover in municipal leadership and administration.

Citizen participation and support for municipal government continues to grow in USAID supported municipalities, while at the national level support remains relatively steady. Citizen satisfaction with municipal services rose from 45 percent in 1998 to 49 percent in 2000 in DDCP municipalities. Citizen participation in municipal government rose from 16 percent in 1998 to 18 percent in DDCP municipalities, but dropped from 14 to 12 percent at the national level. Women participation in municipal budget meetings dropped from 10 to 8 percent in DDCP municipalities, and from 9 to 6 percent at the national level. USAID will continue to explore methodologies for increasing and measuring women's participation.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

In 2001, new task orders will broaden participation of civil society in the rule of law, increase congressional responsiveness to constituents, establish an internet platform to assist several municipal associations in internal and external communications and private sector partnerships. Municipal strengthening activities will be expanded to the Yungas as part of a new alternative development program. For 2002, USAID is exploring a new initiative to strengthen democratic political culture.

#### Other Donor Programs:

Donor coordination remains strong, although better communication with the World Bank is needed in the justice sector. The IDB has a new civil society program that will complement USAID efforts in the justice sector. USAID participated fully in the World Bank's design of a decentralization loan planned for 2001. USAID and GTZ share a common implementation plan, jointly financing training and technical assistance. The Netherlands provides decentralization assistance. A coordination group for legislative strengthening consists of USAID, the German foundations, the IDB, and Bolivian congressional institutions.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID implements its democracy activities primarily through Management Sciences for Development (justice reform), Chemonics and ICMA (decentralization). The DVS is carried out by the University of Pittsburgh and a local survey firm, Encuestas y Estudios.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased citizen support for the Bolivian democratic system

Objective ID: 511-001

Approved: June 1997

Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia

Result Name: I.R. 1.1 Key elements of the rule of law become more transparent, efficient, effective and accessible

Indicator: Increased system support/trust in judicial institutions

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Index score from 0 to 100: National Sample

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	N/A	40
1999 DDCP	41.5	43
2000 N	42	40
2001 DDCP	46	N/A
2002 N	46	N/A
2003	(1)	N/A

Source:

Democratic Values Survey (DVS)

National sample for even years; and

DDCP sample of nine municipalities participating in the DDCP program for the odd years.

Indicator/Description:

This is an index score derived from three survey questions. The national score for the sample as a whole in 1998 was 40. The interpretation would be that "on a scale from 0-100, the overall level of system support for judicial institutions was 40". Targets show two trends, one for the DDCP municipalities, to be tracked every odd year, and the second one nationwide, to be tracked every even year. The DVS questions used in this composite indicator are the following: (a) To what extent do you trust the Public Defense? (b) To what extent do you think that the courts guarantee a fair trial? (c) To what extent do you trust the Public Ministry or the Prosecutors?

Comments:

The "43" score in 1999 is not directly comparable to the 1998 or 2000 results, because they come from different samples. The DDCP data is used as a proxy only when national data is not available. The target at the end of the strategic period is to move the average score to the upper half of the continuum (50 or above), thus showing mostly favorable system support.

The 2000 data shows no change in comparison to the 1998 baseline. This denotes a pattern of stability at the national level.

(1) No target is being set for the year 2003 because there will not be a DDCP sample survey then. The DDCP new strategy does not contemplate work in the original 2 pilot municipalities; therefore, it makes no sense to conduct a survey in those sites anymore.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased citizen support for the Bolivian democratic system

Objective ID: 511-001

Approved: June 1997

Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia

Result Name: IR 1.2 National representatives are more responsive to constituent demands

Indicator: Improved quality of contacts between " uninominales " and their constituencies in DDCP electoral districts

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage of agreed-upon actions completed by " uninominales " in 15 districts

Year	Planned	Actual
1998(B)	N/A	0
1999	66	0 (1)
2000	50	16 (2)
2001	(3)	N/A
2002	(3)	N/A
2003	(3)	N/A

Source:

Contractor's reports

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures the quality of uninominales - constituents contacts by keeping track of the number of " agendas for action " jointly agreed in the 15 districts, and the percentage of completion of these agendas. The baseline for 1998 is zero, as no actions had been jointly identified yet.

Comments:

(1) It was expected that during 1999, about two thirds (66%) of the agendas would be completed. However, this target was not met for several reasons. First, the municipal elections were an obstacle, as the environment in the municipalities became highly politicized. The concern was that the encounters would be perceived as partisan events. Second, there are weaknesses in the new system, and a lack of political commitment to make it work. Finally, the Mission's efforts and resources invested for this activity were limited.

(2) During 2000 eight encounters were held in 5 districts. However, most of the initial encounters took place during the second half of the year, and there was not enough time for the agreed upon agenda items to be completed by the uninominales. For one of the districts, for which there were follow up meetings, the completion rate reached 80%.

(3) Nonetheless, despite the relative success of this single district for which there were follow up meetings, this indicator has serious limitations and will, therefore, be dropped. The main problem is that the completion of agendas often require resources that the Mission is not providing. Since we are not responsible for the delivery of actions requested, we will no longer measure agenda completion. This indicator will be, therefore, dropped. See Updated Results Framework annex for proposed new indicator.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased citizen support for the Bolivian democratic system

Objective ID: 511-001

Approved: March 2000

Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia

Result Name: I.R. 1.3.1 Civil society participation in local government and regional institutions is more effective

Indicator: Increased female participation in DDCP municipal meetings including Annual Operating Plan preparation

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage of women participating in municipal budget meetings

Year	Planned	Actual
1998(B)	N/A	10%
1999	10%	11% (1)
2000	12%	8% (2)
2001	14%	N/A
2002	16%	N/A
2003	(3)	N/A

Source:

Democratic values survey

DDCP municipalities sample

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures the level of participation of Bolivian women in local politics. This is a percentage of women in DDCP municipalities who said they have attended a municipal meeting in the last year.

Comments:

(1) Even though there was an actual increase in female participation in municipal meetings from 1998 to 1999, the gap between male and female participation became relatively wider. Male participation increased by 4 points.

(2) The results in the year 2000 are not encouraging. There was an actual drop in female participation in municipal meetings, both in the national as well as in the DDCP samples. In the DDCP sample, as shown on the table, there was a 2-point drop over a two-year period, from 10% in 1998 to 8% in 2000. At the national level, over the same time period, there was a decline from 9% in 1998 to 6% in 2000.

(3) There is no target set for the year 2003 because we will not be conducting the DDCP sample survey then. The next national survey will be conducted in 2004.

We are in the process of defining a better way of measuring women participation, as this indicator does not seem to capture indirect participation.

## Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased citizen support for the Bolivian democratic system

Objective ID: 511-001

Approved: March 1999

Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia

Result Name: I.R. 1.1.2 Key justice sector institutions adapt to the requirements of the new legal system

Indicator: Key justice sector institutions adapt their Annual Operative Plans to the new legal reform

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Milestones

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	N/A	(1)
2000	(2)	(2)
2001	(3)	N/A
2003	(5)	N/A

Source:

Annual Operating Plans of institutions involved

Indicator/Description:

Institutional strengthening is one of the key work areas for the successful implementation of the Code of Criminal Procedures. This indicator measures level of GOB commitment, and also contractors' ability to assist judicial institutions to adapt to the new requirements of the reform.

Comments:

(1) All concerned institutions (Ministry of Justice, Public Defense, Judiciary, Public Ministry, and Police) introduced new line items for CCP related activities in their 2000 budget request submission, which was done in late 1999. The amounts requested for the year 2000 were minimal since the substantial budget increase was to be requested for the year 2001, when the Code enters into effect. The budget requested for 2000 included things like additional staff for case reduction.

(2) The target for the year 2000 was the following: An assessment will be done during 2000 to determine budget needs for all institutions in charge of implementing the Code, and the results of the assessment will be incorporated into the budget request for the upcoming years. This was achieved in 2000. However, there is concern that GOB resources will not be available to respond to these demands.

(3) 3 out of 5 key justice sector institutions are operating under the reform implementation plans within the limits of the approved budget.

(4) 4 out of 5 justice sector institutions are operating under the reform implementation plans within the limits of the approved budget.

(5) All 5 justice sector institutions are operating under the reform implementation plans within the limits of the approved budget.

Targets in this indicator were slightly changed for the years 2001 and 2002, because completion of this indicator is contingent upon GOB's resources availability. The text "within the limits of the approved budget" was added, and completion of the end target in terms of number of institutions operating under the reform implementation plan was extended by one year.

## Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased citizen support for the Bolivian democratic system  
 Objective ID: 511-001  
 Approved: February 1999 Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia  
 Result Name: SO Increased citizen support for the Bolivian democratic system  
 Indicator: Increased system support in generalized areas  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Mean percentage to DVS survey questions

Year	Planned	Actual
1998(B)	N/A	44
1999	DDCP 45	DDCP 44
2000	NAT 45	NAT 43
2001	DDCP 47	N/A
2002	NAT 47	N/A
2003	(1)	N/A

**Source:**

Democratic Values Survey (DVS)

\* national level sample for even years

\*\* DDCP nine municipalities sample for odd years

**Indicator/Description:**

Composite of responses to several DVS questions, including those related to pride in the political system, courts, basic rights, support and respect for political institutions. Starting FY 1998 and every other year, this indicator will be measured from a national sample. When national data is not available, data from a sample of the nine DDCP municipalities is used as a proxy.

**Comments:**

At the national level, there is a slight decrease in system support, from 44 to 43; this difference, however, is not statistically significant. More than a change, this result denotes a pattern of stability over a two-year period, which is surprising given the serious political shocks the Bolivian system has experienced recently.

(1) No target is being set for the year 2003 because we do not plan to have a survey conducted during that year. As the DDCP strategy has changed, no work will be done in the original 20 pilot municipalities; therefore, it makes no sense to conduct a survey in those areas. The next planned survey will be the 2004 national sample.

This SO-level indicator was included in response to R4 guidance request to meet GPRA requirements.

## Economic Opportunities

Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia

Objective ID: 511-002

Objective Name: Increased income for Bolivia's poor with emphasis on targeted communities directly or indirectly assisted by USAID

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 20% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 30% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 40% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 10% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The goal of the Economic Opportunities (EO) SO is to increase the income of Bolivia's poor, with a particular emphasis on targeted communities directly and indirectly assisted by USAID. The EO strategy addresses three key constraints that perpetuate rural and urban poverty: 1) limited access to financial services by the poor in urban and rural areas; 2) the need for enhanced

income opportunities for the rural poor through the production and marketing of agricultural commodities; and 3) low levels of primary school enrollment, especially amongst girls in poverty stricken areas of the country.

Despite a continuation of weak overall economic performance and the negative impact of a serious and costly civil disturbance (with particularly disruptive impact on agriculture exports and an already crisis-ridden micro-finance sector), the income of Bolivia's poor receiving USAID assistance increased significantly. Adoption of new technologies increased significantly; production and sales of primary (non-livestock) commodities increased by 40 percent. While not meeting planned number of outstanding clients, institutional strengths of Bolivia's microfinance institutions not only demonstrated their ability to adapt to market saturation, but withstand two years of weak economic growth. All five major private financial funds registered a slight profit. School attendance by girls in primary school slightly exceeded established targets.

#### Key Results:

Rural income in regions receiving assistance under this SO continued the upward trend, rising from \$950 in 1999 to \$1,145 in FY 2000. This significant increase is due to a combination of expanded area under cultivation, excellent growing conditions and high prices for commodities, principally staple crops. The cumulative number of farms receiving technological services rose to 9,821 from last year's 6,300, partly due to the addition of a fourth NGO reporting its data this year. Outstanding loans (up to 219,184 from 214,687 in 1999, a net increase of only 1.7%) failed to reach the target of 275,000. However, the Mission feels that this is excellent overall performance given the continuation of the micro-finance crisis that continues into a second year. Loan default rates declined from 10% last year to only 8% reflecting an improvement in the quality of the overall portfolio. In support of important Agency gender goals, over 65% of the recipients of these loans were women. Despite the economic crisis affecting Bolivia, it is important to note that all Micro Finance Institutions' (MFI), while registering a decline in overall profits, nonetheless maintained their profitability.

#### Performance and Prospects:

IR1: Increased access to financial services – Serious economic factors affecting Bolivia's economic performance coincided with the near saturation of micro credit markets in urban and peri-urban markets. The micro credit Private Financial Funds (FFP), in particular, showed their resilience by taking corrective measures to consolidate their portfolios (stepping up collections, closing problem branches, reducing exposure to individuals and sectors with unsatisfactory repayment) to finish 2000 with delinquency rates below those of the banks and credit unions. During 2000, the number of MFI clients contracted slightly; only one MFI experienced an increase in number of clients. MFI mergers and consolidations are increasingly attractive; four NGOs created the FFP Ecofuturo in 1999 and others are considering mergers.

Intense competition is beginning to benefit the client as MFIs diversify their products and explore new markets. Solidarity group lending has given way to increased individual lending. More and more, MFIs are using mobile property and mortgages as guarantees. On-lending interest rates have declined in all the MFIs and new savings products have been introduced.

IR2: Sustainable Sub-Sector For Specific Agricultural Products Established in Benefit of the Poor – This past year, a total of 9,821 production units (farms, artisans, firms, etc.) received technological services, a major increase over the target of 5,711. The Title II program, working in some of Bolivia’s poorest communities, resolved productive infrastructure constraints in 357 communities versus 184 communities last year, almost doubling the annual target. These significant increases above planned targets are partially due to an increase in the number of NGOs working in target areas. Community participation in road improvement and micro-irrigation projects in 2000 resulted in 683 new hectares under irrigation (a 22% increase over target) and 580 kilometers of farm-to-market roads improved (down 38% from target primarily due to delay in receiving counterpart funding from participating municipal governments). Title II activities conducted with four NGO partners continue to account for the bulk of these services. It is apparent that NGO investment in community training and agriculture extension and marketing is accelerating access and adoption of technological and marketing services. As a result, agriculture production of selected crops and net income from agriculture rose an average of almost 40% over target.

The Market Access and Poverty Alleviation (MAPA) activity's work with the newly established Foundation for Transfer of Agriculture Technologies in the Valleys is designed to strengthen institutional capacity to identify and transfer demand-driven agriculture and marketing technologies through a private sector foundation. In December, \$3.4 million of Title III local currency was disbursed for the Competitive Fund for Innovation and will be available to the Valleys Foundation to finance research, production, and marketing activities designed to increase farm and non-farm income.

IR3: GOB Reform of Education Sector- The Title II school breakfast program remains popular at the municipal level. With generally low female enrollment rates in many rural areas, a key goal of the school breakfast program is to increase the proportion of girls enrolled and remaining in school. As mentioned in last year’s R4, the drop out rate indicators are not sufficiently sophisticated to determine the impact of out migration, re-enrollment or account for self-interested under-reporting by school administrators. However, data show the proportion of girls enrolled in target communities this year reached 181,764 versus 180,291 last year.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

While Title II activities will continue to be an active contributor to achieving EO’s Strategic Objective, it is anticipated that with the start-up of the MAPA and the Rural Financial Services activities, the percent of the non-PL 480 Title II program contribution will increase. The EO Team recognizes the positive potential synergy that exists between the beneficiaries of the Title II program, its NGO partners and the technical and financial resources available under both MAPA and the RFS. The collaboration among the three programs directly contributes to increased income in targeted communities. Also, with the start-up of these two new activities, three out of the four indicators have been changed for next year's R4 reporting purposes (see Updated Results Framework Annex).

Despite the proven institutional strength of regulated lending institutions, a third year of poor economic growth will seriously affect Bolivian's micro-finance program. A diagnostic study of over-indebtedness is planned for March 2001 to enable policy makers and lending institutions to understand the reasons for multiple lending from the demand (borrower's) perspective. A study

of microenterprise and the environment is identifying means of increasing borrower and lender awareness of and means to mitigate negative environmental impacts.

In February 2001, USAID completed the design of the Market Access and Poverty Alleviation activity to extend services into the Yungas, using Plan Colombia supplemental funding.

For 2002, USAID is considering the development of a rural-based policy reform program intended to reduce rural poverty and create additional employment and investment in rural Bolivia. The policy reform program intends to: reduce high internal transportation costs that affect agricultural productivity; increase the use of improved technologies for production, post-harvesting and packaging; increase financial services in the rural areas; and review and rationalize import duties on agricultural inputs.

#### Other Donor Programs:

The Mission works closely with a donor committee on micro-finance which includes representatives from Germany, Belgium, the IDB, Canada, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Spain, and the European Union. The group meets periodically to coordinate efforts on micro-finance activities and has issued policy papers for GOB consideration. In coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Mission also works closely with the IDB, British Development Agency (DFID), German Development Agency (GTZ), the Dutch Embassy and the Swiss Development Agency (COSUDE) in the design and implementation of MAPA and other areas of Bolivian agriculture development strategy. Donor coordination in agriculture marketing as well as financial services continues to be strong, positive and active.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

Major contractors, grantees, and implementors for microenterprise activities include the World Council of Credit Unions, Chemonics International, ACCION International, the Foundation for the Promotion and Development of Microenterprises, the Center for Economic Initiatives, Banco Solidario, Agrocapital, Pro-Mujer, and the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Entities. Four Title II Cooperating Sponsors are: the Adventist Development and Relief Agency; Project Concern International; CARE; and Food for the Hungry International also provide significant support to IR2 and exclusive support for IR3. For MAPA activities, the prime contractor is Chemonics.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased income for Bolivia's poor with emphasis on targeted communities directly or indirectly assisted by USAID

Objective ID: 511-002

Approved: January 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia

Result Name: SO Increased income for Bolivia's poor with emphasis on targeted communities directly or indirectly assisted by USAID

Indicator: Average annual income of USAID assisted rural households.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: US Dollars

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	N/A	713
1997	749	900 (1)
1998	786	665
1999	825	950 (1)
2000	870	1,145
2001	950	N/A
2002	998	N/A
2003	1,050	N/A

Source:

Title II program, survey data from cooperating sponsors. (3 cooperating sponsors; data from 3)

Indicator/Description:

The indicator includes sales of all agricultural-related goods, services, inputted value of own consumption and gifts. Off-farm remittance and government payments are not included.

Comments:

This data is calculated based upon a representative sample of Title II households involved in the agricultural productivity program. A uniform questionnaire has been developed that is used by all cooperating sponsors. Corrected data from one cooperating sponsor was included in the results calculations leading to revised, downward figures for 1997 and 1999. This indicator does not include those rural households in the Chapare assisted under USAID's alternative development program. Results reflect 32,400 beneficiary households. Finally, these results derive from data based on reports generated by counterpart/NGO reporting systems. (1) During 1997 and 1999, Bolivia experienced exceptionally good years in the agricultural sector due to beneficial weather. The dramatic increase in 2000 resulted from low commodity (potato primarily) prices in 1999. Farmers extended their area under cultivation and carried over stocks in response to low prices. Good growing conditions resulted in high yields and favorable prices increased farm income considerably. Targets for 2001-2003 have been revised upward, reflecting better than expected progress.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased income for Bolivia's poor with emphasis on targeted communities directly or indirectly assisted by USAID

Objective ID: 511-002

Approved: January 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia

Result Name: IR 2.1 Increased access to financial services in urban and rural areas

Indicator: Number of outstanding loan clients

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Persons

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	130,040
1997	150,000	163,091
1998	180,000	189,055
1999	220,000	214,687
2000	275,000	219,184
2001	300,000	N/A
2002	325,000	N/A

Source:

USAID supported microfinance institutions

Indicator/Description:

Number of clients with outstanding credit obligations at the end of every calendar year.

Comments:

Bolivia's micro-finance sector has been affected for the past two years by the country's economic recession and the entrance of several new actors into the micro-finance sector who were not applying appropriate financial practices and technology. The result for the whole micro-finance sector was the 'micro-finance crisis,' which resulted in a deterioration of loan portfolio quality, lesser activity outreach, and a shrinking of loan portfolios. USAID-supported microfinance institutions, in general, suffered less from the effects of the micro-finance crisis. Finally, these results derive from reports generated by the MIS systems of our counterpart microfinance institutions. This indicator will be dropped because a new activity (the Rural Financial Services) is starting up during FY 2001.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased income for Bolivia's poor with emphasis on targeted communities directly or indirectly assisted by USAID

Objective ID: 511-002

Approved: January 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia

Result Name: IR 2.2 Sustainable sub-sector for specific agricultural products established in benefit of the poor

Indicator: Number of production units receiving technological services

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Production Units

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	N/A	1,430
1997	3,570	5,388
1998	4,620	5,541
1999	5,122	6,300
2000	5,711	9,821
2001	8,007	N/A
2002	9,200	N/A

Source:

BOLINVEST, 3 Title II cooperating sponsors and other USAID supported institutions

Indicator/Description:

"Receiving technological services" is understood as services provided to production units as requested by them or identified as needed by the organization that provides technical assistance. "Production Units" are farms, artisans, firms and other production units of work.

Comments:

These results were derived principally from reports generated by our Title II NGO counterpart' monitoring systems. With the start up of the Market Access and Poverty Alleviation (MAPA) activity, this indicator will be replaced (see Updated Results Framework annex).

## Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased income for Bolivia's poor with emphasis on targeted communities directly or indirectly assisted by USAID

Objective ID: 511-002

Approved: January 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia

Result Name: IR 2.2 Sustainable sub-sector for specific agricultural products established in benefit of the poor

Indicator: Cumulative number of communities with productive infrastructure constraints resolved

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of communities

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	130
1997	288	297
1998	571	458 (1)
1999	620	642
2000	735	999
2001	800	N/A
2002	870	N/A

Source:

Title II (PCI, FHI, ADRA)

Indicator/Description:

Number of communities that benefit from one or more productive infrastructure works that reduce a critical bottleneck in production and marketing. Infrastructure works include road construction and improvement and micro-irrigation projects. "Cumulative" means additive in the sense that each year's result is added to the previous year's total.

Comments:

The selection of productive infrastructure projects which eliminate a critical bottleneck is a three - stage process. In the first phase, the Cooperating Sponsor (CS) initiates an exploratory investigation process with the relevant municipality. The municipality is asked to define its needs in terms of the most critical infrastructure constraints. If there is a "match" between the needs of the municipal residents and the capabilities of the CS, the project is further developed. In the second phase, the CS undertakes a simple benefit-cost analysis of the project, comparing with and without project benefits. If the project meets the minimum criteria set forth by the CS, the negotiation phase begins. In the third phase, the CS negotiates the amount of counterpart contribution the municipality can provide. If there is agreement, the municipality includes the project in their annual municipal action plan and the CS includes it in their Previously Approved Activities (PAA). These results were derived from reports generated by our NGO partners and their monitoring systems. (1) Since Title III was excluded from FY1998 figures due to reprogramming and close-out of activities, the actual figure falls short of meeting the 1998 target. This indicator will be replaced in 2001 (see Updated Results Framework Annex).

## Health

Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia

Objective ID: 511-003

Objective Name: Improved health of the Bolivian population

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Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
10% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
15% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
20% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
25% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
15% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
15% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Humanitarian Assistance

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

This SO is meeting expectations, despite continued low growth in the economy and upward adjustment in some targets. In the larger context, public sector health services gained strength over the year, and new policy directions point to further decentralization of health services. Within the Mission, the year has focused on a mid-course assessment that is proving positive in both process and results.

The SO seeks to raise the quality of life among Bolivia's poor through improved health, as measured by both survival (infant, child and maternal mortality) and the quality of that survival (child nutrition status, birth intervals and disease). Principal intermediate results are strengthened health knowledge and practices; improved coverage and quality of health services; and a more participatory and decentralized health system. Ultimate customers are low-income Bolivians, who are at greatest risk of untimely death and low quality of life. The program impacts about 70 percent of Bolivia's approximately 8 million people.

The SO is meeting expectations; it has exceeded the target in one indicator and met those of the other 3, even though the targets in 3 indicators were adjusted upward since the last R4. Thus, achievements measured against unadjusted targets would have exceeded expectations.

CSD and Title II funds strengthen immunization; institutionalize integrated prevention and management of childhood illnesses in medical facilities and communities; promote breastfeeding, proper weaning and intake of micronutrients; and improve maternal health services. CSD funds help control such infectious diseases as malaria, tuberculosis, yellow fever, leishmaniasis, dengue, and Chagas; and slow HIV/AIDS transmission. DA funds strengthen family planning and wider reproductive health (prenatal care, maternity care and sexually-transmitted diseases) and to fund population research and demographic analysis.

#### Key Results:

SO indicators are most reliably measured at multi-year intervals, since public health does not change appreciably over a year and national, population-based surveys are expensive. A good proxy for annual SO data is assistance at childbirth by trained attendants, a proxy for maternal mortality, because the immediate cause of many maternal deaths is mismanagement of obstetric problems by untrained personnel. The 2001 national census, which features questions on maternal mortality, should corroborate this association. SO indicators are measured through Demographic and Health Surveys; the next one is scheduled for 2002-3.

Assistance at childbirth by trained attendants (CSD; DA; Title II) measures service coverage and quality, is a proxy for maternal mortality and is gender-specific. Institutional births increased from 52 to 55% of all births in 2000, exactly on target. USAID support is key to strengthening obstetrical services, with its District Strengthening Project (DIDESCO) active in 5 of Bolivia's 9 departments. Assisted births have increased by 72% since 1995 and may still suffer from underreporting.

Couple-years of protection (CYP) in family planning (DA funds) indicate people's improved practices and can reflect women's well-being. After 2 years of slow growth, CYP grew by 15% in 2000, to 269,052, or 107% of the target. The 3-month injectable contraceptive almost doubled its share, from 6 to 11% of all CYPs. The economic crisis is hurting NGOs, which charge for contraceptives; their portion of CYPs fell from 25 to 21%. In contrast, the public sector, which provides contraceptives free of charge, increased its share from 47 to 50%. Social marketing sales maintained their 29% share of CYPs. USAID supports family planning through contraceptive supply, logistics assistance, provider training and client education.

The extent to which target children receive the third dose of DPT vaccine (or its pentavalent equivalent) (CSD; Title II) measures service coverage and quality annually and is a proxy for infant mortality. In 2000 vaccination coverage in USAID target areas rose from 62 to 73%, or 113% of the target of 65%. The measles epidemic of 1998-99 was halted, with USAID playing a significant role in the joint effort with other donors and the GOB.

The number of municipalities that provide cost-sharing contributions (CSD; DA; Title II) shows the annual level of local ownership of health activities, reflecting participation and decentralization. In 2000, 114 municipalities -- 95% of the target -- provided such a contribution to USAID-funded NGOs, either in currency or in kind. This covers 36% of Bolivia's 314 municipalities. Several USAID projects help municipalities and health districts plan the allocation of these funds, as well as analyze health information.

#### Performance and Prospects:

Performance reflects planned estimates, attesting to the wisdom of the targets set. Birth attendance and CYPs directly address the needs of women. Increased use of injectables in part reflects women's need for confidentiality in contraception, due to spousal opposition grounded in inequitable gender relations. USAID is the major donor in family planning, wider maternal health, immunization and NGO support; thus, while attribution cannot be exclusive (nor should be, on grounds of sustainability), USAID's role is pivotal in all 4 indicators. The Title II program showed reductions in chronic malnutrition. In one program area, 36% of children under five years are currently malnourished, against 52% in 1996. The total reduction across program areas was from 53 to 50%, still a positive sign, given the negative economic situation.

With the Mission strategy period extended to 2004, the health team is undertaking a mid-course program assessment. Full partner participation has provided much customer feedback in evaluating activities and diagnosing areas warranting additional support. Among the latter are coordination mechanisms within the public sector and between the public sector and NGOs, municipalization of health services, and social mobilization for health, as well as more traditional needs in human resources, services and sustainability.

With the caveats of an inauspicious economic climate and the uncertainties that accompany an impending election year, signs are good that performance will continue at least apace and perhaps at an even stronger rate, as long as requested funding is forthcoming. As illustrated below, work in health is leveraging technical and financial resources by working in close partnership across national and technical lines and is making gains in sustainability, despite the arguable over-reliance of the GOB on foreign aid.

The infectious diseases initiative, launched last year, has strengthened regional cooperation. Since August 1999, USAID health teams in Bolivia, Brazil and Peru, together with national counterparts, have coordinated 15 regional activities that manifest the dynamic synergies and mutual rewards of south-south cooperation. Examples are an assessment of Bolivia's immunization program, development of regional strategies for malaria, dengue and yellow fever, measles eradication, cross-border actions to slow HIV transmission and technical assistance in epidemiological surveillance and vector-borne disease research.

A key GOB commitment emanating from the national dialogue was increased decentralization of the health system. This may imply elimination of the current structure of 96 health districts and the formation of mancomunidades (federations of municipalities) to optimize resources targeted for health. USAID is working with the Democracy SO team on a joint effort to support municipalization of health services in targeted municipalities. Likewise, the health SO team is working with the SO counter-narcotics team to expand health activities in the Yungas, as part of an alternative development program to reduce coca cultivation.

Three advances in sustainability stand out. First, policy dialog resulted in the GOB's financing positions in HIV/AIDS, the Social Security Institute and the demographic analysis unit. Second, to reduce future in-service training needs, significant gains have been made in reforming undergraduate curricula in reproductive health, tuberculosis, the integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI), and epidemiology. Third, the NGO ProSalud completed its expansion phase by opening its 34th center and modernized its by-laws.

In the absence of requested funding levels, efforts to reduce maternal mortality, arguably Bolivia's chief public health problem, and address infectious diseases would be pared back.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Some 29 current partners were evaluated in the mid-course assessment, and a workshop with partners identified areas meriting further investment. This is helping determine needed modifications to existing agreements and possible new activities, taking into account the plans and strategies of other donors. The results framework was adjusted below at the IR level. Programmatic adjustments include a further reduction in the number of Field Support cooperating agencies (as a means of focusing support more tightly), expansions in the work scope of some in-country partners, and a few strategic new activities.

#### Other Donor Programs:

The health team has collected data from 25 donors and developed summary agency profiles, promoting the leveraging of resources and sound program decisions. USAID is taking the lead in creating a dedicated forum to enhance coordination among bilateral agencies. In general, the British (DFID) assistance program is active in reproductive health and tuberculosis, the Spanish in management training, the Belgians in tropical disease research, the Canadians in health management and water/sanitation, the IBRD in the basic health insurance program and nutrition, the Germans (GTZ) in reproductive and adolescent health, and the IDB in the Epidemiological Shield (infectious diseases) program. The Japanese support infrastructure and equipment, much of it for the Social Security Institute. While these coordinated efforts are important, USAID leads in support to both the Ministry of Health and NGOs.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID partners include the Ministry of Health, for a multi-faceted activity with national scope and in priority health districts; national NGOs ProSalud and CIES, both with service delivery networks; PSI, for social marketing and client education; PROCOSI, through which activities in child survival, reproductive health and infectious diseases are funded in 24 NGOs; 4 PVO cooperating sponsors of Title II (FHI, PCI, ADRA and CARE); and 11 cooperating agencies of the Global Bureau, which provide technical assistance to partners.

## Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved health of the Bolivian population

Objective ID: 511-003

Approved: June 1997

Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia

Result Name: IR 3.1 Improved child survival and reproductive and sexual health practices by Bolivian women, men, boy and girl adolescents, and children

Indicator: Total number of couple-years of protection (CYPs) provided by USAID-assisted activities in a given calendar year.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1994(B)	N/A	89,587
1995	94,962	158,289
1996	100,660	209,572
1997	152,761	233,562 *
1998	168,038	223,756 *
1999	240,886 **	232,329 ***
2000	250,718	269,052 ****
2001	259,026 *****	N/A
2002	271,977 *****	N/A
2003	285,575 *****	N/A

Source:

National Health Information System, Information Monitoring Tool (IMT), Commodity Management Tool (CMT)

Indicator/Description:

The estimated protection provided to couples by contraceptive methods obtained from USAID-assisted family planning services during a one-year period. Methods include condoms, oral contraceptives, IUDs, vaginal tablets, injectables and voluntary surgical contraception (VSC). Natural methods will be included as of 2002, with baseline in 2001, after relevant training is completed this year.

Comments:

Couple-years of protection (CYPs) is an annual indicator used to measure contraceptive use in Bolivia. All CYPs are based on dispensed-to-user statistics, except socially marketed products, which are based on both donated (for samples, etc.) and sold-to-distributor statistics. Because of the gender and human rights implications of method mix, USAID/Bolivia plans to continue to complement the CYP indicator with an analysis of method mix of CYPs, that is, the distribution of CYPs among methods available. The mix of contraceptives chosen has continued to shift this year to a more balanced one that decreases over-reliance on the IUD and augments use of injectables, primarily Depo-Provera, and VSC, primarily tubal ligation. The more balanced mix indicates that people, and especially women, are exercising their reproductive rights in choice of contraceptives, as well as in the decision to contracept. Because tastes and preferences vary, a balanced method mix reflects a robust, client-oriented program and is therefore an indicator of quality. Data quality improvement efforts through MSH and PROSIN/SNIS will continue during 2001-2002 with additional technical assistance in logistics. Data quality analysis of over 22,000 products distributed to users at 81 service delivery sites showed 13% more reported than found in registers. Improved and standardized MOH registers that resulted from the study should help improve data quality during 2001 and later years.

\* Updated to include late reporting and to correct error in condom data -- the revised figure exceeded planning estimates by 33%. \*\* Planning estimates, which had been exceeded in the 1997 and 1998 planning years, were revised upward by 43% for 1999, and 5% for each following year, based on the 1998 R4 Actual. If original planning estimates had been maintained, they would have been exceeded by 31% this year. \*\*\* Revised to include actual fourth quarter data for the MOH and one NGO, and late reporting from the Social Security Institute (CNS). The revised figure increases the percentage of planned results achieved from 94% to 96%. \*\*\*\* Includes actual data for the entire year for socially-marketed products, NGOs, and the CNS. For the MOH: actual data for the first three quarters and estimated data for the fourth quarter. In next year's R4, this figure will be updated to reflect actual CYP data for the whole year. \*\*\*\*\* Estimates for 2001-2003, based on a 5% annual increase, have been revised to reflect final 1998 data. Despite the fact that the planning estimate for 2001 was exceeded during 2000, the continued shifts in method mix, with methods such as injectables increasing popularity over IUDs, indicate the appropriateness of maintaining 5 % annual increase, since a more equitable method mix in future years may actually result in decreased CYPs.

## Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved health of the Bolivian population

Objective ID: 511-003

Approved: June 1997

Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia

Result Name: IR 3.2 Improved quality and increased coverage of community health care by local governments and NGOs

Indicator: Percent of births attended by trained birth attendants in Bolivia in a given calendar year.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1995(B)	N/A	32
1996	N/A	37
1997	39	43
1998	42	47 *
1999	45	52 **
2000	55 ***	55 ****
2001*****	58 *****	N/A
2002 *****	60 *****	N/A
2003*****	63 *****	N/A

Source:

National Health Information System (NHIS): no. of births attended; National Statistical Institute (INE) projections: no. of expected births.

Indicator/Description:

Number of births attended by a health worker trained in obstetrics and/or clean birth techniques (i.e., physicians, nurses, nurse auxiliaries and midwives)/total number of expected births x 100. Births may be in health facilities or homes.

Comments:

This indicator tracks efforts to improve maternal and neonatal health, given that obstetrical complications are the major cause of maternal death in Bolivia. NHIS national-level data reflect primarily MOH, social security and NGO results, accounting for some 99% of all births attended reported to the NHIS. NHIS collects minimal data from private hospitals and clinics. Data quality in 87 MOH and NGO service delivery sites was verified during 1998-2000; these findings were instrumental in the redesign of the NHIS that began in 2000, and will serve as a baseline for ongoing data quality improvement efforts during 2001-2002. Data on births was the most accurate of the five indicator types surveyed, with 4% more births reported than registered in clinics.

In order to respond to the R4 guidance request to meet GPRA requirements, this IR-level indicator has been selected as providing a reasonable illustration of progress toward the SO.

\* 45% for 1998 by NHIS annual report. Corrections due to late reporting (per NHIS website) indicate that 47% of births were attended by trained individuals in 1998. \*\* Updated per NHIS website \*\*\*Target increased by 22% from 1999, actual would have exceeded original target by 17% had original target been maintained \*\*\*\* Includes national-level data for the first 3 quarters and estimated 4th quarter data. In next year's R4, the figure will be updated. \*\*\*\*\* Beginning in 2001, NHIS data will include births by trained community members, in addition to midwives. 94% of births reported here are attended by formal sector health care personnel. \*\*\*\*\* This year's increase was again spurred in part by the Basic Health Insurance Program, which provides deliveries at no cost to the user. While further increases can be expected in coming years, difficulties in extending institutional births to rural areas will likely limit the size of expected increases.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved health of the Bolivian population

Objective ID: 511-003

Approved: June 1997

Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia

Result Name: IR 3.3 A decentralized and participatory health care system

Indicator: Number of municipal governments with formal agreements with USAID-assisted partners that have provided a cash or in-kind counterpart contribution.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Municipal government

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	N/A	12
1997	24	65
1998	36	59
1999	70 *	111 *
2000	120 **	114 ***
2001	95 ***	N/A
2002	90 ***	N/A
2003	100 ***	N/A

Source:

USAID/Bolivia's Information Monitoring Tool. This indicator is not cumulative.

Indicator/Description:

This indicator demonstrates direct USAID support to local government units, which under the Popular Participation Law (PPL) are responsible for the administration of health care services at the local level. It shows the extent to which municipal governments and USAID-funded health care providers are responding to incentives created by the PPL to establish public and private partnerships in pursuit of improved health. It also shows the willingness of municipal governments to complement USAID resources with counterpart contributions, in efforts to provide better health services to their populations. These joint agreements point to local responsibility for health, shared participation by responsible parties and greater chances for sustainability of the activities in the aftermath of USAID funding.

Comments:

The difficult economic situation may make signing agreements with a money or in-kind contribution by counterparts more difficult in 2001, and slowed progress in 2000. CA projections verified this effect. Thus, planned targets for 2001-2003 were adjusted downward accordingly. Compliance in receiving counterpart contributions may be more difficult to achieve, even when an agreement is signed. Changes in government office holders affect the number of agreements at any particular time. As general elections throughout Bolivia in 2002 approach, there will be delays in negotiating and signing agreements, as NGOs and other partners wait to negotiate pacts with newly elected local governments, and some outgoing authorities are reluctant to negotiate agreements their successors might not accept. Field visits during 2001 will verify the quality of the data submitted, possibly resulting in revision of actual figures for earlier years, as well as in planned estimates for 2002. Particular attention will be devoted to avoiding double counting of municipalities through cross-checking of partner reports. Data quality control efforts during 1998-2000 eliminated double counting by individual partners from one semester to another. \* Due to delays in negotiation caused by the 1999 municipal elections, agreements negotiated through 2/2000 are included in the actual figure for 1999. As a result of exceeding planned results, targets were increased by 67% for 1999 (from 42 to 70). \*\* As a result of again exceeding the planned target, the target for 2000 was increased by 50%, from 80 to 120. The original target of 80 would have been exceeded by 43%. \*\*\* During the coming year, the SO team will assess whether this indicator should be refined or replaced. These were revised downward in light of effects of congressional elections in 2002.

## Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved health of the Bolivian population

Objective ID: 511-003

Approved: June 1997

Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia

Result Name: IR 3.2 Improved quality and increased coverage of community health care by local governments and NGOs

Indicator: Percent of infants under age 1 who received the third dose of DPT or pentavalent vaccine in USAID-assisted activity sites in a given calendar year.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1998(B)	N/A	45
1999	46	62 *
2000	65 **	73 ***
2001	68 **	N/A
2002	70 ****	N/A
2003	72 ****	N/A

Source:

USAID/Bolivia's Information Monitoring Tool; National Health Information System (NHIS)

Indicator/Description:

Number of infants under age 1 (0-11 months) who received the 3rd dose of DPT or pentavalent vaccine before their first birthday/  
Total no. of children under age 1 in USAID-assisted activity sites in rural areas x 100.

Comments:

This indicator tracks targeted efforts in improving child survival. It reflects both outreach activities and improved health-seeking behavior by care givers. The denominator is children living in the priority rural areas where USAID activities operate. This is an indicator of equity, since these children often fall outside conventional health programs and require the special efforts characteristic of NGOs. Also, this should be viewed as a transitional indicator beginning in 2000, since the MOH is shifting to use of a new pentavalent vaccine. The MOH has determined that the third dose of pentavalent and DPT vaccines shall be counted equally for purposes of determining coverage. It is not clear when the pentavalent will completely replace DPT. Data from urban areas of USAID assistance are not included, because the presence of multiple service providers (i.e., MOH, private sector) makes clear identification of the population served problematic. Vaccination rates vary widely depending on the data source. Data quality in 81 USAID-supported establishments was verified during 1998-2000; these findings will serve as a baseline for data quality improvement efforts during 2001-2002. However, the NHIS did not accept recommendations for improving the EPI register during 2000. The data quality verification visits showed 14% more vaccinations reported by clinics than could be verified in clinic registers, for over 17,000 reported vaccinations reviewed in site visits. The number of vaccinations reported in the NHIS data base was 36% more than the number verified in clinics, showing the data quality variation mentioned above. USAID will continue to monitor and improve data quality of contributors for this and other indicators. While the regional standard is the 95% herd immunity coverage established by PAHO, such a target is not realistic by 2002. \* Revised figure based on final fourth quarter data. Reports results from four partners. Total population covered fell, due to completion of the Child and Community Health activity in 1998. That number increased in 2000, with the beginning of PROSIN, the follow-on bilateral health activity, and the CARE Title II project. \*\* Targets were revised upward 35%, from 48 to 65%, as the results were exceeded. \*\*\* Final data will be revised in next year's R4, for three Title II NGOs, pending results of a review of their reporting methodology, and for fourth quarter data from DIDESCO, currently based on an estimate from the first 3 quarters complete data. The actual may decrease in this case per these adjustments. \*\*\*\* Target for 2002/2003 may be adjusted per baselines to incorporate planned estimates for PROSIN's district health component (DIDESCO), CARE's Title II activity, and revised estimates for other agencies reporting on this indicator.

## Environment

Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia

Objective ID: 511-004

Objective Name: Forest, water and biodiversity resources managed for sustained economic growth

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

15% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
10% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
5% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
5% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
5% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
40% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
10% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
10% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Environment

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Summary of the SO:

While economically poor, Bolivia is rich in natural resources, with more forests than Central America and Mexico combined. Proper management of these natural resources is the basis for the country's economic growth, particularly in rural areas where poverty is greatest. USAID employs a three-pronged approach, supporting public-private partnerships to: 1) improve the management of commercial forests; 2) improve the management of protected areas; and 3) reduce pollution generated by manufacturers and hospitals. All three produce local benefits, build upon equitable and participatory governance, foster economic development, and create

incentives for resource stewardship. Despite Bolivia's economic downturn, performance is meeting expectations and most targets have been met in 2000 (a few will be met in the first months of CY 2001).

#### Key Results:

Overall progress continues to be very good. In 2000, Bolivia became the global leader in sustainable tropical forestry, with 884,980 ha of natural forests independently certified as economically, ecologically and socially well-managed. The value of certified forest product exports surpassed \$12 million, up 61 percent since 1999 (and exceeding the 2000 target by 26 percent). Management of the 3.4 million ha Kaa Iya del Gran Chaco National Park advanced with the approval of its management plan, strengthening of the park's financial management, and the conclusion of three years of applied community-based wildlife research. While not meeting its target, cleaner production activities expanded to include the first environmental audits of medical centers.

#### Performance and Prospects:

Progress continues to be very strong, despite the serious downturn in the Bolivian economy. A weak economy has been an important constraint given the private sector focus of much of USAID's program. Nonetheless, the total area of well-managed forests and parks rose slightly to 2,655,296 ha.

IR 1: Sustainable Management of Natural Forests in Bolivian Lowlands. While Bolivia became the world leader in certified forestry in 2000, actual hectares certified fell slightly behind the target of 1,000,000 ha because of a slowdown in the forest-based economy and lower exports. This target will be met in the first quarter of 2001, a few months later than originally anticipated. Moreover, because of strong overall progress, CY 2000 targets were increased for certified forests and certified exports by 25% or more for the period 2001-2003.

In 2000, the Bolivia Sustainable Forestry Program (BOLFOR) increased its efforts to involve local and indigenous groups in forestry activities. BOLFOR supported six local producer groups (Agrupaciones Sociales del Lugar, or ASLs) and 3 indigenous groups (Tierras Comunitarias de Origen, or TCOs) in the development of forest management plans for over 285,000 ha. With BOLFOR assistance, 2 TCOs and 4 ASLs have entered into strategic alliances with the forestry industry, to sell their products. BOLFOR also assisted 6 municipalities in the successful consolidation of their forestry units.

Despite continued progress in improving forest management, the major constraint to Bolivian forestry is the efficient and competitive export of wood products. While exports of certified forest products have grown, overall exports of wood products have declined considerably. Causes include limited entrepreneurial skills of Bolivian companies and high production costs resulting from inefficiencies. To address these concerns, USAID supported the creation of the Amazon Center for Sustainable Forest Enterprise (CADEFOR) to strengthen the link between Bolivian producers and markets. CADEFOR's progress has been weak for several reasons: a) poor oversight by the Forest Management Trust (the Florida-based NGO that provided financial support) and CADEFOR's Board of Directors; b) lack of proper management systems; and c) a weak economy, which limited CADEFOR's ability to charge for services. USAID is addressing

these constraints by: a) performing a series of financial reviews of CADEFOR and the Trust; b) restructuring support to CADEFOR and the Board of Directors to increase oversight (to be provided by the Bolivia office of the World Wildlife Fund); and c) ensuring that US Forest Service technical assistance is more strategically focussed.

In 2001, USAID will directly provide 33 communities with technical assistance, ranging from internal organization to marketing. In a major step for community forestry, at least two ASLs and 1 TCO will undertake certification evaluations. USAID will continue to facilitate strategic alliances between communities and industry, promoting greater trust and better agreements. As a result, in 2001 the area of forest internationally certified as "well managed" is expected to climb to 1.4million ha and certified sales will surpass \$15 million. By 2003, 2.5 million ha of forest will be certified and exports of certified products should surpass \$21 million (both targets were raised by over 25 percent in 2000).

IR2: Adequate Management of Protected Areas. In 2000, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and USAID joined the Tacana Indigenous Council's (CIPTA) efforts to legally obtain and sustainably manage over 500,000 ha of their ancestral lands. Properly managing these forests -- which are greatly threatened by colonization -- is critical to economic livelihood of the Tacana people and to the conservation of neighboring Madidi National Park. Timely technical, legal, and logistical assistance provided by WCS has allowed CIPTA to consolidate its legal rights and fully participate in the titling process. This assistance has been particularly important given the conflictive social climate during 2000 in which other actors have attempted to claim these lands. In 2001, the land titling process is expected to come to fruition and WCS will turn its attention to working with the Tacana people to sustainably manage the wildlife on their lands.

In the Chaco, progress continued in the conservation of the Kaa Iya del Gran Chaco National Park. In 2000, the Government of Bolivia formally approved the management plan for the Kaa Iya National Park. Weak financial management systems within CABI (Capitania del Alto y Bajo Izozog, the Izoceño tribe's organization co-managing the park) had been the main constraint in previous years. In 2000, CABI carried out a complete reconstruction of its financial systems, completed a reorganization, and implemented a new consolidated administrative system to correct problems in its internal financial controls. An independent audit confirmed significant advances in their financial control system.

Progress on this front was the basis for the development of a new three-year agreement to support WCS and CABI in consolidating the management of the park. In 2001, WCS and CABI will implement the management plan, focusing on fire monitoring and control, improving local exploitation of forest resources, and controlling illegal hunting. In addition, the Charagua educational district will implement a national pilot program in environmental education.

WCS will also assist CABI in the development of a management plan for the 1.9 million ha Izoceño indigenous territory, integrating its management with the adjacent national park. This will ultimately result in the conservation of an area larger than the country of Costa Rica. WCS's efforts will not stop at the border; it will provide technical support to Paraguay's Fundación DesDelChaco to complete a proposal for a biosphere reserve bordering Bolivia. This will lead to the creation, and ultimately, management of a conservation area of millions of hectares.

In Tarija, COSALT (the local private water company) and five municipalities have committed to work with The Nature Conservancy and its local partner, Proteccion del Medio Ambiente de Tarija (PROMETA) to conserve Tarija's water source, Sama National Park. If successful, this public-private partnership could serve as a model for watershed conservation in Bolivia, where conflicts over water rights have been severe. In 2001, these institutions will develop a joint strategy for the maintenance of Tarija's water sources.

IR3: Improved Environmental Management of Urban and Industrial Pollution. In 2000, the Centro de la Promocion de Tecnologias Sostenibles (CPTS): 1) carried out the first-ever environmental audits of medical centers in Bolivia; 2) established technical requirements for managing and/or closing the La Paz municipal land fill; 3) trained technical staff at various factories and supported training for post-graduate students; 4) completed policy analyses with private sector companies regarding pricing policies for energy and water; 5) continued to provide input for legislation affecting competitiveness of the private sector; and 6) supported GOB efforts to establish guidelines for the disposal of hospital waste. In 2001, CPTS will: 1) continue to work with industries to implement cleaner production practices, including ground-breaking work with Vinto, Bolivia's largest smelter; 2) work with the Municipalities of Sucre and Tarija, in association with ACIDI/VOCA and local universities, to systematically address pollution problems; 3) train additional technical staff and future consultants; and 4) continue to work on medical waste issues.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Three adjustments are in progress: 1) an extension of the BOLFOR forestry program from FY01-03 to consolidate gains in the sector and expand participation of indigenous groups and local producer associations; 2) development of park conservation activities under the FY02-06 Parks in Peril 2000 program; and 3) development of an associates award with Conservation International. Both (2) and (3) will directly support USAID's ongoing efforts to conserve the world's most diverse forests, found along the eastern slopes of the Andes.

#### Other Donor Programs:

While USAID remains the largest donor in the forestry sector, the ITTO, Holland, Switzerland and WWF fund complimentary activities. Holland, Germany and the Global Environment Facility/World Bank are funding complementary conservation activities in protected areas. Donors supporting cleaner production include the World Bank, DANIDA, and SIDA.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

Activities are implemented by Chemonics, WCS, WWF, CI, TNC, the University of Florida, CIFOR, US Forest Service, IRG, and PA Consulting.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Forest, water and biodiversity resources managed for sustained economic growth

Objective ID: 511-004

Approved: June 1997

Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia

Result Name: IR 4.2 Adequate management of protected areas

Indicator: Area of protected areas with adequate management

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Hectares

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	N/A	1,523,446
1997	1,523,446	1,523,446
1998	1,523,446	1,523,446
1999	1,770,316	1,770,316
2000	1,770,316	1,770,316
2001	5,170,316	N/A
2002	5,886,061	N/A
2003	5,886,061	N/A

Source:

WCS/CABI, WWF, CI, Parks in Peril Program.

Indicator/Description:

"Protected areas" include national parks, faunal reserves, etc. (created by the Government of Bolivia) and conservation areas created by municipalities and communities. Only protected areas which have achieved "adequate management," as defined by the LAC Bureau, will be counted. The criteria are: (a) immediate conservation threats deterred; (b) long-term management plan developed; (c) Bolivian organizations strengthened to implement and/or assist in the management of selected parks and reserves; (d) long-term financial plan in progress and funding ensured for recurrent operation costs; and (e) local constituency actively participating in protected area conservation. The reporting period for this indicator is the calendar year.

Comments:

Five protected areas contribute to this indicator: Noel Kempf, Tariquia, Eduardo Avaroa, Kaa Iya del Gran Chaco, and Madidi. The first two have achieved "adequate management" in 1994 and 1999, respectively. Activities in the first three have been co-funded by the LAC Bureau, which also tracks them as part of the Parks in Peril Program. The large planned increase in 2001 is due to the anticipated designation of "adequately managed" of the Kaa Iya del Gran Chaco protected area, which is over 3 million hectares. Bolivia has over fifteen million hectares of protected areas, which are under varying degrees of protection.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Forest, water and biodiversity resources managed for sustained economic growth

Objective ID: 511-004

Approved: June 1997

Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia

Result Name: IR 4.1 Sustainable management of natural forests in the Bolivian lowlands

Indicator: Area of forest independently certified to be well managed

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of hectares (cumulative)

Year	Planned	Actual
1995(B)	N/A	52,000
1996	52,000	52,000
1997	170,000	226,098
1998	340,000	447,912
1999	700,000	834,303
2000	1,000,000	884,980
2001	1,400,000	N/A
2002	1,900,000	N/A
2003	2,500,000	N/A

Source:

Forest Stewardship Council

Indicator/Description:

This indicator only counts forests that have been independently certified to meet the Forest Stewardship Council's strict ecological, social, and economic criteria of forest management. The reporting period for this indicator is the calendar year.

Comments:

2001-2003 targets increased by 25% in 2000. The Bolivia Sustainable Forestry Program (BOLFOP) is in the process of being extended from FY2000 until the end of FY2003. The planned indicator for 2000 is expected to be met early in 2001. USAID remains to be the largest donor working with sustainable forest management in Bolivia.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Forest, water and biodiversity resources managed for sustained economic growth

Objective ID: 511-004

Approved: June 1997

Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia

Result Name: IR 4.1 Sustainable management of natural forests in the Bolivian lowlands

Indicator: Value of certified forest products exported

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: US\$ (annual total)

Year	Planned	Actual
1995(B)	N/A	0
1996	10,000	17,433
1997	40,000	178,689
1998	450,000	826,888
1999	5,500,000	7,885,305
2000	10,000,000	12,594,921
2001	12,000,000	N/A
2002	14,400,000	N/A
2003	17,280,000	N/A

Source:

BOLFOR with verification from the GOB/Customs Service, Forest Superintendency

Indicator/Description:

Includes only forest products produced using sustainable techniques. Sustainable management is defined according to certification norms, forestry legislation and CITES specifications. Forest products include wood and non - wood products (e.g. plants, animals and/or forest derivatives). For clarity, all information is now reported as annual totals (in prior years this indicator was reported cumulatively). The reporting period for this indicator is the calendar year.

Comments:

We expect exports of certified forest products to increase at a rate of 20% per year, reaching a total of \$20.7 million in 2004. The Bolivia Sustainable Forestry Program (BOLFOR) is currently in the process of being extended from CY2000 until the end of CY2003.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Forest, water and biodiversity resources managed for sustained economic growth

Objective ID: 511-004

Approved: June 1997

Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia

Result Name: IR 4.3 Improved environmental management of urban and industrial pollution

Indicator: Number of industrial plants and other sources that have adopted cleaner production practices

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of companies

Year	Planned	Actual
1999(B)	N/A	17
2000	23	20
2001	29	N/A
2002	44	N/A
2003	59	N/A
2004	74	N/A

Source:

Camara Nacional de Industrias, Centro de Promocion de Tecnologias Sostenibles

Indicator/Description:

The types of companies assisted include: food processing, breweries, meat packing, tannery, textile industries, and medical centers, among others. Among the prevention practices adopted are: reducing the discharge of chemical solutions in the effluents, improving water use efficiency, improving energy efficiency, and improving production processes with no- and low-cost investments. The reporting period for this indicator is the calendar year.

Comments:

A list of companies and the pollution prevention practices that they have adopted is available upon request. Adoption of these practices assumes that at least 70% of environmental audit recommendations are implemented for key participating companies. Funding for the Environmental Pollution Prevention Program (EP3) ended in September 1998 and bridge funding was provided through 2000. USAID/Bolivia has finalized plans for a second phase of the program from 2000-2004. Targets beyond CY2000 have therefore been modified, reflecting the final program design. This year's target fell short, because two companies have closed, although additional three medical centers are expected to implement recommendations in early 2001.

## Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Forest, water and biodiversity resources managed for sustained economic growth

Objective ID: 511-004

Approved: June 1997

Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia

Result Name: SO Reduced degradation of forest and water resources and biodiversity conserved

Indicator: Hectares of well managed forests and protected areas

Disaggregated By: Total area of independently certified forests and protected areas with adequate management

Unit of Measure: Hectares

Year	Planned	Actual
1995	N/A	52,000
1996	52,000	1,575,446
1997	1,693,446	1,749,544
1998	1,863,446	1,971,358
1999	2,470,316	2,604,619
2000	2,770,316	2,655,296
2001	6,570,316	N/A
2002	7,786,061	N/A
2003	8,386,061	N/A

Source:

Forest Stewardship Council, WCS/CABI, WWF, CI, Parks in Peril

Indicator/Description:

This indicator counts forests which have been independently certified to meet the Forest Stewardship Council's strict ecological, social, and economic criteria of forest management, and "Protected areas", which include national parks, faunal reserves, etc. (created by the Government of Bolivia) and conservation areas created by municipalities and communities. Only protected areas which have achieved "adequate management," as defined by the LAC Bureau, will be counted. The reporting period for this indicator is the calendar year.

Comments:

This SO-level indicator was included in response to R4 guidance request to meet GPRA requirements.

## Counternarcotics

Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia

Objective ID: 511-005

Objective Name: Illegal and excess coca eliminated from Bolivia

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 30% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 40% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 15% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 5% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 10% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Law Enforcement

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Illegal Drugs

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Democracy and Human Rights

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

This Special Objective (SpO) fully supports the USG's preeminent interest in Bolivia: halting the illicit production of coca and the export of coca-cocaine products. The SpO closely mirrors the GOB's Dignity Plan to remove Bolivia from the coca/cocaine circuit by the end of CY2002. The Country Team implements a multi-faceted counter-narcotics strategy including interdiction,

eradication, public affairs and alternative development (AD) activities in the Chapare and is ready to launch a comprehensive development initiative in 2001 with Plan Colombia funds to encourage the reduction of illegal and excess coca in the Yungas region. The current USAID/GOB Alternative Development program is directed to developing sustainable farm-level production and market linkages in the Chapare and increasing licit net household income in the Yungas. This SpO surpassed expectations as targets were exceeded for three of the four result indicators. The fourth target achieved significant results, but was not fully met due to the adoption of a new methodology for performance measurement that provided a more accurate measurement of wholesale prices, a decrease in the volume of licit crops leaving the Chapare as a result of several road blockades, and a drop in prices for licit products leaving the Chapare because of the depressed economic situation in Bolivia and neighboring countries during 2000.

#### Key Results:

USAID directly contributed to the annual net coca reduction of 6,900 hectares by "conditioning" assistance to only those farm families complying with the GOB's coca-free policy. Additional extension agents were contracted to keep up with the increased eradication and direct technical assistance was provided to 7,482 Chapare farm families through USAID's Counter-Narcotics Consolidation of Alternative Development Efforts (CONCADE) project. The wholesale value of licit produce leaving the Chapare exceeded \$49.3 million, and the number of agribusinesses purchasing Chapare agricultural products and/or supplying agro-inputs on a regular basis increased from 64 in 1999 to 67 in 2000.

#### Performance and Prospects:

During CY2000, the SpO's overall performance exceeded expectations, as seven of the nine existing CONCADE indicators met or exceeded targets. Remarkable progress towards a coca-free economy in the Chapare was made in spite of the national and regional economic crisis and six weeks of road blockades inside and outside the Chapare (in April, September and October), which hindered marketing of Chapare licit produce and activity implementation.

With virtually all coca eliminated from the Chapare by November 2000, a larger number of Chapare farm communities became eligible for AD assistance. USAID rapidly responded by increasing extension, providing technology transfer services, delivering planting material, and increasing the number of result-driven grants provided to Chapare farmer associations and private businesses. From June to December 2000, CONCADE approved grants totaling \$2.2 million and assessed the needs of more than 79 producer associations and private business requiring additional support for production, processing and export operations. No significant contributions from other international donors became available in CY 2000, affecting planned results as non-USG donors were expected to heavily contribute to the GOB's Dignity Plan. CONCADE remains the single, largest donor activity in the Chapare. In the absence of planned funding for AD in FY 2003 and beyond, the larger SpO goal of fostering long-term sustainable development of the licit economy in the Chapare and the Yungas will be jeopardized.

With an annual net reduction of 6,900 hectares, Bolivia exceeded expectations and reduced net coca cultivation in the Chapare to less than 600 hectares. Over 39,279 sq. meters of seedbeds were destroyed, and 6,119 hectares of new coca plantings eliminated. In contrast, the area under licit production increased 5.1 percent from 108,504 hectares in 1999 to 113,984 hectares in 2000.

IR5.3.1: Farmers accept eradication conditionality -- This result far exceeded the expected target. USAID provided direct assistance to 7,482 Chapare farm families residing in certified coca-free areas, more than double the annual target of 3,000 families. The UNDCP/FAO/CONCADE agro-forestry project provided assistance to an additional 150 families. The USAID/W-funded dairy project (PROLECHE) assisted 606 families, but information is unavailable to determine the overlap in the number of farm families that CONCADE and PROLECHE simultaneously assisted during the reporting period.

With resources provided under the Plan Colombia legislation, USAID expects to provide AD direct assistance to approximately 8,000 families per year including food crop assistance, co-financing of planting material, productive infrastructure and fertilizer demonstrations. In addition, supplemental resources will be used to broaden and deepen road maintenance and improvement, agro-forestry, electrification, export promotion and related marketing activities. Without additional funding or other donor contributions, however, it is unclear whether the majority of Chapare farmers will remain coca-free.

IR5.4.2: Sustainable market linkages established -- This result exceeded the expected target of 65 businesses that are purchasing Chapare agricultural products and/or supplying agro-inputs on a regular basis. More than 67 agribusinesses operated in CY 2000 in the Chapare. The CONCADE emergency plan was essential to preventing businesses from becoming bankrupt and/or leaving the Chapare following the month-long road blockades. By the end of CY 2000, total estimated private sector investment amounted to \$33.4 million. This included: 24 producer and agro-processing businesses (\$13.1 million); 12 service providers (\$0.75 million); 16 producer associations (\$14.3 million); and 12 hotel and tourism operations (\$5.2 million).

IR 5.4.3: Sustainable market demand established -- The wholesale value of licit produce leaving the Chapare (\$49 million) fell short of the expected target (\$64 million). This was primarily due to civil strife and road blockades inside and outside the Chapare that devastated the economy during September and October. Chapare fruits, roots, vegetables, and other crops rotted in the field as production processing and export operations were seriously affected. Processor/exporter delivery agreements and contracts were interrupted by conflicts led by pro-coca politicians and their supporters. Buyers in the national and international markets terminated contracts with Chapare suppliers. Banks and other credit institutions cancelled previously approved loans and decided not to provide financial services in the Chapare. Estimated losses in volume of AD products exceeded 30,000 MT with a farmgate value of approximately \$1 million. To mitigate the impact of road blockades, USAID launched an emergency plan to reactivate agricultural production, restore and enhance producer market linkages and provide emergency financial assistance to agri-businesses. Considerable progress was made towards the end of CY 2000 as more than \$1 million in CONCADE emergency grants were approved for farmers and businesses severely affected by the road blockades.

Discussions with CONCADE's contractor, based on field verification and new information on prices for licit products, strongly suggest that a new methodology is needed for calculating this indicator. The Performance Data Table includes revisions to the definition for this indicator and

downward adjustments of targets to more adequately and accurately reflect wholesale price levels.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

USAID and the GOB have jointly developed a development initiative for the Yungas region (YDI) using resources provided under Plan Colombia legislation. The YDI will implement integrated development activities to help obtain a significant reduction of excess and illegal coca in the Yungas. The YDI consists of four main components, three of which are extensions of current Mission programs in health, democracy and economic opportunities. The fourth component is the establishment of a Community Development Fund that will provide grants and cofinancing for productive infrastructure development, road maintenance and other investments identified by participating communities that will enhance the quality of life in the Yungas. In CY 2001, USAID finalized its selection of initial grants for the Yungas and the Yungas Community Development Fund implementing entity.

A revised SpO was approved by USAID/W in December 2000 to incorporate new results for the Yungas Development Initiative into the existing CN Results Framework (RF). In addition, a comprehensive review of CONCADE contract results, indicators and targets was completed. Following the completion of Plan Colombia design activities for the Yungas and a deepening of activities in the Chapare, USAID and the GOB will define indicators for the YDI and will make upward adjustments to CONCADE targets. Given the expansion of counter-narcotics efforts into the Yungas, the Mission will decide the results to be reported in the next R4 document.

#### Other Donor Programs:

Alternative development resources are provided by the UNDCP, European Union (EU), Spain and Italy. The EU's (PRAEDAC) project is scheduled to finance cadastre, credit, infrastructure and environmental activities. Spain plans to expand two of its former AD activities: a palm heart industrial facility in the Chapare and an irrigation project in the highland valleys to mitigate migration into the Chapare. Spain also plans to initiate rural roads and tourism activities in the Yungas. The Italian government has agreed to provide a \$6 million loan to build a road that will link the Yungas with the Chapare through the city of Trinidad.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

Development Alternatives Inc. oversees the implementation of CONCADE activities by the GOB implementing entities, including the Bolivian Institute of Agricultural Technology, the Rural Roads Authority and the Regional Alternative Development Program. During the reporting period, USAID funded a significant portion of the agro-forestry, training and environmental monitoring activities implemented by UNDCP/FAO/C-23 under an existing grant agreement.

## Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Illegal coca eliminated from the Chapare  
 Objective ID: 511-005  
 Approved: June 1997 Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia  
 Result Name: SO Illegal coca eliminated from the Chapare  
 Indicator: Annual Net Coca Eradication  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Hectares

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	N/A	500
1997	3,500	2,300
1998	9,000	10,101
1999	17,301	26,100
2000	20,000	33,000
2001	25,500	N/A
2002	31,000	N/A

Source:  
Annual USG satellite monitoring

Indicator/Description:  
Cumulative net hectares eradicated annually

Comments:  
According to the Center for Narcotics Control (CNC), the December 2000 estimate for the area under coca cultivation in the Chapare was 600 hectares. Compared to the December 1999 figure of 7,500, there has been a 92 percent reduction. Net eradication for 2000 has been a remarkable 6,900 hectares in the Chapare. Planned targets are adjusted each year in discussions between the GOB and USG as part of the counternarcotics certification process. Total cultivation nationwide has been reduced to 14,700 hectares (of which 12,000 hectares are considered "legal" traditional production) compared to the 1999 estimated figure of 21,800 hectares.

Note: This indicator will be replaced with one that reflects the expansion of coca reduction to the Yungas region (see Update Results Framework Annex). Planned targets for CY2001 and CY2002 have been revised since actual results for CY2000 exceed planned targets for CY2002. Discussion between the GOB and USG as part of the counternarcotics certification process that will take place during the second quarter of 2001 will define the eradication strategy for the Chapare where there remains approximately 600 hectares of coca to be eradicated according to CNC estimates. It is too early to determine whether or not significant areas in the Chapare have been "replanted" to coca. These discussions will also define the need to include coca reduction targets for the Yungas under this result. Currently under Bolivian law, 12,000 hectares of coca are permitted in the Yungas for traditional consumption. However, it is estimated that there are approximately 1,700 hectares in excess of this amount in the Yungas.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Illegal coca eliminated from the Chapare

Objective ID: 511-005

Approved: June 1997

Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia

Result Name: IR 5.1 Farmers accept eradication conditionality

Indicator: Number of farm families in coca-free areas receiving alternative development assistance

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of farm families per year (non-cumulative)

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	3,000	4,070
2000	3,000	7,482
2001	8,000	N/A
2002	8,000	N/A

Source:

CONCADE and GOB database

Indicator/Description:

This indicator tracks the number of farm families in certified coca-free areas that receive direct USAID-funded alternative development (CONCADE) assistance during one year. (It requires at least three years for a Chapare farm family to establish a licit export cash crop before considering graduation from activity assistance.)

Comments:

As mentioned in last year's R4, USAID was forced to redefine this indicator following the GOB's promulgation of the coca-free conditionality policy in mid-October, 1999. Previously, this indicator tracked the cumulative number of farm families that accepted eradication conditionality by signing (community-based) agreements with the GOB to voluntarily eliminate all of their coca and prevent new coca plantings on their land in the future. In return, the families received AD assistance. The planned target included all farm families entering into such agreements. The GOB and USAID expected significant levels of "other donor" assistance to become available. Although few, if any, have been forthcoming in 2000, new projects are expected to come on line during CY 2001. Under the new policy, all farm families living in certified coca-free areas are eligible for assistance if they maintain their land free of coca. Through CONCADE, USAID provided direct assistance in year 2000 to 7,482 families, more than double the annual target of 3,000 families. The UNDCP/FAO/CONCADE agroforestry project provided assistance to 150 families. It is estimated that the USAID/W-funded dairy project (PROLECHE) assisted 606 families, but information is unavailable to determine the overlap of the number of farm families that CONCADE and PROLECHE simultaneously assisted during the reporting period. With Plan Colombia resources, USAID expects to provide AD assistance to approximately 6,000 families per year including food crop assistance, co-financing of planting material, productive infrastructure and fertilizer demonstrations. Without additional INC regular or supplemental funds and/or other donor contributions, however, it is unclear whether the majority of Chapare farmers will remain coca-free.

Note: The ahead of schedule net coca eradication in the Chapare has created a gap in providing AD assistance to Chapare families. The original target of 3,000 families is far below actual needs. However, other donor financial contributions have not materialized yet and it is unclear whether the majority of Chapare farmers will remain coca-free, especially if they do not receive AD assistance. Plan Colombia supplemental funds will allow CONCADE to deepen and broaden AD assistance in the next two years increasing assistance to former coca grower families. Consequently, this indicator's targets for CY 2001 and CY 2002 has been adjusted upward as more families receive assistance.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Illegal coca eliminated from the Chapare

Objective ID: 511-005

Approved: June 1997

Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia

Result Name: IR 5.2 Sustainable market linkages established

Indicator: Number of agribusinesses purchasing Chapare agricultural products and/or supplying agro-inputs on a regular basis.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of businesses

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	N/A	15
1997	25	33
1998	40	45
1999	55	64
2000	65	67
2001	75	N/A
2002	85	N/A

Source:

CONCADE and GOB data bases

Indicator/Description:

A sustainable business has a minimum of \$25,000 gross annual sales with its own capital at risk, and operating consistently for at least one year.

Comments:

According to CONCADE data, a total of 67 sustainable businesses were operating or serving the Chapare in 2000, three more businesses than in 1999. These included 24 producer associations, 10 food processors, 8 service providers, 7 growers and producers and 18 agribusinesses based in urban centers outside the Chapare. The indicator name has been modified to reflect CONCADE contract language, but remains conceptually/operationally unchanged.

Note: The original target set for CY2002 of 80 businesses has been upward adjusted to 85 businesses. This responds to a better counting system used by the CONCADE's contractor in identifying businesses that could meet the indicator's criteria of selection. This has created the necessity for increasing CY2002 target to maintain consistency with previous years' target milestones.

## Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Illegal coca eliminated from the Chapare  
 Objective ID: 511-005  
 Approved: June 1997 Country/Organization: USAID Bolivia  
 Result Name: IR 5.3 Sustainable market demand established  
 Indicator: Wholesale value of licit produce leaving the Chapare  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Millions of U.S. Dollars

Year	Planned	Actual
1997(B)	N/A	36
1998	43	41
1999	52	56
2000	64	49.3
2001	67	N/A
2002	76	N/A

Source:  
 CONCADE and GOB data bases, transport survey

Indicator/Description:  
 Wholesale value of licit produce is calculated by multiplying the average wholesale price (obtained in at least four markets by the National Institute of Statistics) by the quantity of licit products contained in trucks and other transports leaving the Chapare. The number of markets where prices are sampled vary by product.

Comments:  
 The wholesale value of licit produce leaving the Chapare is based on the CONCADE checkpoint transport survey. The 2000 results shows a 12 percent decrease in relation to 1999. This was primarily due to civil strife and road blockades in the Chapare. Chapare fruits, roots, vegetables, and other crops rotted in the field, and producers, processors and exporters were seriously affected. Estimated losses in volume of AD products exceeded 30,000 MT with a wholesale value of approximately \$3 million. To mitigate the impact of road blockades, USAID launched an emergency plan to reactivate the most affected areas of Chapare's economy. Considerable progress was made in December 2000 as more than \$1 million in CONCADE emergency grants were approved for farmers and businesses severely affected by road blockades. At the same time major productive infrastructure was built in the Chapare. During 2000, 33.3 Km of roads were improved, 18.3 Km were stone-paved, 378 Km were maintained, 8 bridges and 8 packing centers were built. CONCADE also assisted in the drilling of 6 wells to assure year-round access to potable water at six packing center sites.

Note: The targets for CY2001 have been adjusted downward from \$74 million to \$67 million and CY2002 from \$91 million to \$76 million. These changes reflect a more accurate wholesale price calculation methodology and reduction in prices of high value crops by 26 percent approximately in the last quarter of CY2000. The methodology behind this indicator has changed slightly for next year's reporting period to include milk and meat for determining wholesale value of licit agricultural products leaving the Chapare.

### **R4 Part III: Resource Request**

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USAID/Bolivia's budget request for the period 2001-2003 totals \$359.7 million as shown below:

FY01: DA \$26.07 million; CS \$6.2 million; INC \$86.0 million; ESF \$1.993 million; Title II \$23.0 million. Total \$143.3 million

FY02: DA \$25.08 million; CS \$6.4 million; INC \$47.0 million; ESF \$10.0 million; Title II \$19.7 million. Total \$108.2 million

FY03: DA \$25.08 million; CS \$6.4 million; INC \$47.0 million; ESF \$10.0 million; Title II \$19.7 million. Total \$108.2 million.

The mission remains concerned with staff ceilings and OE levels. Total OE funding requirements are - FY2001: \$4.665 million; FY2002: \$4.800 million; FY2003: \$5.040 million. The increases in OE funding in FY2002 and FY2003 are directly related to the dramatic increases in INC-funded counternarcotics activities and funding anticipated over the planning horizon. Based on the FY2002 R4, this year's FY2001 INC funding level is already \$44 million in excess of the anticipated \$25 million and could eventually exceed the expected level by as much as \$55 million. The FY2002 INC funding level may well exceed the FY2002 R4 level of \$25 million by as much as \$22 million. The FY2003 INC level is estimated to be \$47 million. Due to the nature of counternarcotics activities, proper managerial oversight is extremely labor intensive. These increases in INC funding and their associated administrative workload will place extraordinary demands on the USAID/Bolivia staff.

USAID/Bolivia's ability to achieve its strategic objectives, while providing adequate support to client missions in Paraguay and Brazil, hinges on maintaining the minimum OE funded workforce targets presented for FYs 2001, 2002, and 2003. Bureau management has recognized the need for client small missions to seek more efficient means to manage portfolios and workloads so as not to create additional demands upon already stretched regional support resources. It is important that any changes in the size, scope, and/or composition of USAID/Brazil and USAID/Paraguay programs and missions not create demands that can not be met for regional support services from USAID/Bolivia.

**SO1 Democracy:** To ensure the achievement of justice reform, decentralization and legislative strengthening, SO funding requirements total \$6.814 million in FY01 - DA \$2.821 million; INC \$2.0 million, separate from Plan Colombia, and ESF \$1.993 million. In FY02 requirements total \$14.5 million – DA \$2.5 million; INC \$7.0 million and ESF \$ 5.0 million. IR1 (justice reform) has been traditionally funded with INC funds. The pipeline is consistent with USAID guidelines. IR2 (legislative strengthening) implementation has accelerated after the municipal elections and activities are being carried out as planned. New obligations in FY01, together with the remaining pipeline, will be sufficient to cover costs through FY 02 in accordance with established guidelines. IR3 (decentralization) shows steady and solid implementation. For FY 02, ESF \$5 million will be used to strengthen the legislature and municipalities, as well as strengthen the democratic political culture.

**SO2 Economic Opportunities:** A total amount of \$45.6 million is required for FY 2001-2003 as follows: FY01 – DA \$3.6 million, and \$9.2 million in Title II funds. FY02– DA \$3.5 million, ESF \$5.0 million and \$7.88 million in Title II funds. FY03 – DA \$3.5 million, ESF \$5.0

million and \$7.88 million in Title II. For IR1 (increased access to financial services), USAID/Bolivia recently finished the design of a new and innovative activity, Rural Financial Services, and expects to have a contract in place by March 2001. IR2 (sustainable sub-sector for specific agricultural products established in benefit of the poor) encompasses the new Market Access and Poverty Alleviation (MAPA) activity and supports the establishment of operations of the Foundation for Agriculture Technology Development. For FY 02, ESF \$5 million will be used to develop a rural-based policy reform program intended to reduce rural poverty and create additional employment and investment in rural Bolivia.

**SO3 Health:** For the period FY 01-03, the Health SO requires \$41.3 million in Population funds; \$19.04 in Child Survival Funds and \$37.44 in Title II funds. The above levels constitute the right mix of resources to allow the SO to continue helping the Bolivian public sector continue with decentralization of health services. It is very important that the proposed funding amounts be maintained to continue work in strengthening immunizations, institutionalizing of the integrated prevention and management of diseases among children, promoting breastfeeding, preventing infectious diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis leishmaniasis, yellow fever, slowing transmission of HIV/AIDS and strengthening family planning and reproductive health programs. Due to an increase in activity implementation, the SOT requires at least a 25% increase over and above the proposed level in Child Survival funds in FYs 2002 and 2003. The additional requested increases will allow to continue covering the growth in activity implementation.

**SO4 Environment:** The total funding requirements under this SO for FYs 01-03 total \$16.5 million in DA funds, including \$0.6 million in Child Survival funds, to be split between bilateral and Global Bureau funded activities. Most recent SO budget planning revealed that in FY 2001 the SO could use an additional \$2.0 million in addition to the estimated amount of \$6.350 million. While economically poor, Bolivia is rich in natural resources, with more forests than Central American and Mexico combined. Proper management of Bolivia's rich natural resources is the basis for the country's economic growth, particularly in rural areas where poverty is greatest. The Environment Team has developed several funding proposals for public-private initiatives to broaden sustained economic growth through the proper management of these resources. After careful and in-depth budget analysis, it was determined that the Environment SO needs for FY 2002 are \$1.4 million over and above the reduced level of \$5.080. Within this context, USAID/Bolivia requests the allocation of the additional \$1.4 million in FY 2002 in order to carry out all planned activities to achieve proposed targets in support of the SO. Basically, for FY 2003, the needs for the Environment SOT are very similar to the needs in FY 2002, consequently, we believe that an additional amount of \$1.4 million will serve to cover our most pressing needs.

**SpO5 Counternarcotics:** The SpO fully depends on INC funding to carry out activities needed to achieve planned targets. The amount required for FYs 01-03 totals \$180.0 million, of which \$85.0 million is part of Plan Colombia. It includes funding for the deepening of alternative development activities in the Chapare and new alternative development activities in the Yungas. In addition to the \$85 million provided by Plan Colombia, USAID/Bolivia requires INC funding for the ongoing \$60 million alternative development activity in the Chapare. The funding will serve to comply with funding commitments established with the GOB under the existing SOAG. It is critical that funds to cover the total commitment of Plan Colombia and the mortgage for the

CONCADE alternative development activity be provided if the USG is to maintain its support for the GOB's Dignity plan, while leveraging assistance from other donors.

**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request**

<b>COUNTRY:</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3: Forest, water an	6,350	50	4,000		600	1,700
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>6,350</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1,700</b>

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request**

<b>COUNTRY:</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3: Forest, water and	5,080	50	4,000		500	530
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	5,080	50	4,000	0	500	530

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request**

<b>COUNTRY:</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3: Forest, water and	6,500	50	4,000		600	1,850
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	6,500	50	4,000	0	600	1,850

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request**

<b>COUNTRY:</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3: Forest, water and	5,842	50	4,000	0	500	1,292
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>5,842</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,292</b>

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY: Bolivia									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Improved Health of the Bolivian Population									
CSD	6,248	3,456				650	400	180	1,562
Other	0								
	6,248	3,456	0				400	180	1,562
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	6,248	3,456	0				400	180	1,562
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>6,248</b>	<b>3,456</b>	<b>0</b>				<b>400</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1,562</b>

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY: Bolivia									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Improved Health of the Bolivian Population									
CSD	6,400	3,890				800	400	400	910
Other	0								
	6,400	3,890	0				400	400	910
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	6,400	3,890	0				400	400	910
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>3,890</b>	<b>0</b>				<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>910</b>

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY: Bolivia									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Improved Health of the Bolivian Population									
CSD	7,360	4,474				920	460	460	1,046
Other	0								
	7,360	4,474	0				460	460	1,046
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	7,360	4,474	0				460	460	1,046
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>7,360</b>	<b>4,474</b>	<b>0</b>				<b>460</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>1,046</b>

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Improved Health of the Bolivian Population									
CSD	7,360	4,474				920	460	460	1,046
Other	0								
	7,360	4,474	0				460	460	1,046
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	7,360	4,474	0				460	460	1,046
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>7,360</b>	<b>4,474</b>	<b>0</b>				<b>460</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>1,046</b>

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

## FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country: Bolivia  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
<b>SO 1: Increased Citizen Support for the Bolivian Democratic System</b>															
Bilateral	5,704	2,771						0					2,771	3,206	5,269
Field Spt	50	50											50	50	50
	5,754	2,821	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,821	3,256	5,319
<b>SO 2: Increased Income for the Poor Emphasizing Targeted Groups</b>															
Bilateral	7,559	3,600	1,575	2,025										4,633	6,526
Field Spt		0													0
	7,559	3,600	1,575	2,025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,633	6,526
<b>SO 3: Improved Health of the Bolivian Population</b>															
Bilateral	14,610	14,173					9,100	2,456	2,017	600				18,134	10,649
Field Spt	6,614	5,375					4,200	1,000	125	50				6,646	5,343
	21,224	19,548	0	0	0	0	13,300	3,456	2,142	650		0	0	24,780	15,992
<b>SO 4: Forest, water and biodiversity resources managed for sustained economic growth</b>															
Bilateral	5,846	3,700										3,700		4,600	4,946
Field Spt	0	2,650										2,650		2,650	0
	5,846	6,350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,350	0	7,250	4,946
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>33,719</b>	<b>24,244</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>600</b>		<b>3,700</b>	<b>2,771</b>	<b>30,573</b>	<b>27,390</b>
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>6,664</b>	<b>8,075</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>50</b>		<b>2,650</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>9,346</b>	<b>5,393</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>40,383</b>	<b>32,319</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>3,456</b>	<b>2,142</b>	<b>650</b>		<b>6,350</b>	<b>2,821</b>	<b>39,919</b>	<b>32,783</b>

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	3,600
Democracy	2,821
HCD	0
PHN	19,548
Environment	6,350
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	26,071
CSD Program Total	6,248
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,319</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Bolivia  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
<b>SO 1: Increased Citizen Support for the Bolivian Democratic System</b>															
Bilateral	5,269	2,750						0				300	2,450	3,250	4,769
Field Spt	50	50											50	50	50
	5,319	2,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		300	2,500	3,300	4,819
<b>SO 2: Increased Income for the Poor Emphasizing Targeted Groups</b>															
Bilateral	6,526	3,500	1,000	2,500										6,984	3,042
Field Spt		0												0	0
	6,526	3,500	1,000	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	6,984	3,042
<b>SO 3: Improved Health of the Bolivian Population</b>															
Bilateral	10,649	14,650					9,500	2,890	1,510	750				15,916	9,383
Field Spt	5,343	5,750					4,500	1,000	200	50				6,084	5,009
	15,992	20,400	0	0	0	0	14,000	3,890	1,710	800		0	0	22,000	14,392
<b>SO 4: Forest, water and biodiversity resources managed for sustained economic growth</b>															
Bilateral	4,946	3,580										3,580		4,600	3,926
Field Spt	0	1,200											1,200	1,200	0
	4,946	4,780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		4,780	0	5,800	3,926
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>27,390</b>	<b>24,480</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>2,890</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>750</b>		<b>3,880</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>30,750</b>	<b>21,120</b>
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>5,393</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>50</b>		<b>1,200</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>7,334</b>	<b>5,059</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>32,783</b>	<b>31,480</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>3,890</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>800</b>		<b>5,080</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>38,084</b>	<b>26,179</b>

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	3,500
Democracy	2,500
HCD	0
PHN	20,400
Environment	5,080
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	25,080
CSD Program Total	6,400
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31,480</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

### FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: Bolivia  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
<b>SO 1: Increased Citizen Support for the Bolivian Democratic System</b>															
Bilateral	5,319	2,750						0				300	2,450	3,300	4,769
Field Spt		50											50		50
	5,319	2,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		300	2,500	3,300	4,819
<b>SO 2: Increased Income for the Poor Emphasizing Targeted Groups</b>															
Bilateral	6,526	3,500	1,000	2,500										6,984	3,042
Field Spt		0												0	0
	6,526	3,500	1,000	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	6,984	3,042
<b>SO 3: Improved Health of the Bolivian Population</b>															
Bilateral	10,649	16,847					10,925	3,323	1,737	862				15,916	11,580
Field Spt	5,343	6,613					5,175	1,150	230	58				6,084	5,872
	15,992	23,460	0	0	0	0	16,100	4,473	1,967	920		0	0	22,000	17,452
<b>SO 4: Forest, water and biodiversity resources managed for sustained economic growth</b>															
Bilateral	4,946	4,700										4,700		4,600	5,046
Field Spt	0	1,800										1,800		1,800	0
	4,946	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		6,500	0	6,400	5,046
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>27,440</b>	<b>27,797</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,925</b>	<b>3,323</b>	<b>1,737</b>	<b>862</b>		<b>5,000</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>30,800</b>	<b>24,437</b>
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>5,343</b>	<b>8,463</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,175</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>58</b>		<b>1,800</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>7,884</b>	<b>5,922</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>32,783</b>	<b>36,260</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,100</b>	<b>4,473</b>	<b>1,967</b>	<b>920</b>		<b>6,800</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>38,684</b>	<b>30,359</b>

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	3,500
Democracy	2,500
HCD	0
PHN	23,460
Environment	6,800
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	28,900
CSD Program Total	7,360
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,260</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003      Program/Country: Bolivia  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario: B

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
<b>SO 1: Increased Citizen Support for the Bolivian Democratic System</b>															
Bilateral	4,769	3,170						0				345	2,825	3,250	4,689
Field Spt	50	50											50	50	50
	4,819	3,220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	345	2,875	3,300	4,739
<b>SO 2: Increased Income for the Poor Emphasizing Targeted Groups</b>															
Bilateral	3,042	4,025	1,150	2,875										6,000	1,067
Field Spt		0		0										0	0
	3,042	4,025	1,150	2,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	1,067
<b>SO 3: Improved Health of the Bolivian Population</b>															
Bilateral	9,383	16,848					10,925	3,323	1,737	863				15,050	11,181
Field Spt	5,009	6,612					5,175	1,150	230	57				7,450	4,171
	14,392	23,460	0	0	0	0	16,100	4,473	1,967	920		0	0	22,500	15,352
<b>SO 4: Forest, water and biodiversity resources managed for sustained economic growth</b>															
Bilateral	3,926	4,117										4,117		4,200	3,843
Field Spt	0	1,380											1,380	1,380	0
	3,926	5,497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,497	0	5,580	3,843
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>21,120</b>	<b>28,160</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>2,875</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,925</b>	<b>3,323</b>	<b>1,737</b>	<b>863</b>		<b>4,462</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>28,500</b>	<b>20,780</b>
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>5,059</b>	<b>8,042</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,175</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>57</b>		<b>1,380</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>8,880</b>	<b>4,221</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>26,179</b>	<b>36,202</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>2,875</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,100</b>	<b>4,473</b>	<b>1,967</b>	<b>920</b>		<b>5,842</b>	<b>2,875</b>	<b>37,380</b>	<b>25,001</b>

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	4,025
Democracy	2,875
HCD	0
PHN	23,460
Environment	5,842
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	28,842
CSD Program Total	7,360
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,202</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003      Program/Country: Bolivia  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario: A

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
<b>SO 1: Increased Citizen Support for the Bolivian Democratic System</b>															
Bilateral	4,769	2,750						0				300	2,450	3,250	4,269
Field Spt	50	50											50	50	50
	4,819	2,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		300	2,500	3,300	4,319
<b>SO 2: Increased Income for the Poor Emphasizing Targeted Groups</b>															
Bilateral	3,042	3,500	1,000	2,500										6,000	542
Field Spt		0												0	0
	3,042	3,500	1,000	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	542
<b>SO 3: Improved Health of the Bolivian Population</b>															
Bilateral	9,383	14,650					9,500	2,890	1,510	750				15,050	8,983
Field Spt	5,009	5,750					4,500	1,000	200	50				7,450	3,309
	14,392	20,400	0	0	0	0	14,000	3,890	1,710	800		0	0	22,500	12,292
<b>SO 4: Forest, water and biodiversity resources managed for sustained economic growth</b>															
Bilateral	3,926	3,400										3,400		4,200	3,126
Field Spt	0	1,380											1,380	1,380	0
	3,926	4,780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		4,780	0	5,580	3,126
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>21,120</b>	<b>24,300</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>2,890</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>750</b>		<b>3,700</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>28,500</b>	<b>16,920</b>
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>5,059</b>	<b>7,180</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>50</b>		<b>1,380</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>8,880</b>	<b>3,359</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>26,179</b>	<b>31,480</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>3,890</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>800</b>		<b>5,080</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>37,380</b>	<b>20,279</b>

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	3,500
Democracy	2,500
HCD	0
PHN	20,400
Environment	5,080
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	25,080
CSD Program Total	6,400
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31,480</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country: Bolivia  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
<b>SO 1: Increased Citizen Support for the Bolivian Democratic System</b>															
Bilateral	0	1,993						0					1,993	0	1,993
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	1,993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,993	0	1,993
<b>SO 2: Increased Income for the Poor Emphasizing Targeted Groups</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	0	1,993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,993	0	1,993
<b>Total Field Support</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	1,993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,993	0	1,993

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	1,993
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	1,993
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,993</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

### FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country: Bolivia  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
<b>SO 1: Increased Citizen Support for the Bolivian Democratic System</b>															
Bilateral	1,993	5,000						0					5,000	3,700	3,293
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,993	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	3,700	3,293
<b>SO 2: Increased Income for the Poor Emphasizing Targeted Groups</b>															
Bilateral		5,000		5,000										0	5,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	1,993	10,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	3,700	8,293
<b>Total Field Support</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	1,993	10,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	3,700	8,293

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	5,000
Democracy	5,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	10,000
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,000</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

### FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: Bolivia  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
<b>SO 1: Increased Citizen Support for the Bolivian Democratic System</b>															
Bilateral	1,993	5,000						0					5,000	3,700	3,293
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,993	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	3,700	3,293
<b>SO 2: Increased Income for the Poor Emphasizing Targeted Groups</b>															
Bilateral		5,000		5,000										0	5,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	1,993	10,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	3,700	8,293
<b>Total Field Support</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	1,993	10,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	3,700	8,293

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	5,000
Democracy	5,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	10,000
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,000</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

### FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003      Program/Country: Bolivia  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
<b>SO 1: Increased Citizen Support for the Bolivian Democratic System</b>															
Bilateral	3,293	5,000						0					5,000	4,500	3,793
Field Spt		0												0	0
	3,293	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	4,500	3,793
<b>SO 2: Increased Income for the Poor Emphasizing Targeted Groups</b>															
Bilateral	5,000	5,000		5,000									0	6,000	4,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	5,000	5,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	4,000
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	8,293	10,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	10,500	7,793
<b>Total Field Support</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	8,293	10,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	10,500	7,793

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	5,000
Democracy	5,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	10,000
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,000</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country:  
 Approp: FSA  
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
<b>SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections</b>															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Field Support</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

### FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country:  
 Approp: FSA  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
<b>SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections</b>															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>Total Field Support</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

### FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:  
 Approp: FSA  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
<b>SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections</b>															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Field Support</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

### FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003      Program/Country:  
 Approp: FSA  
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
<b>SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections</b>															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>Total Field Support</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

### FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country:  
 Approp: AEEB  
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
<b>SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections</b>															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>Total Field Support</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

### FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country:  
 Approp: AEEB  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
<b>SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections</b>															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>Total Field Support</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

### FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:  
 Approp: AEEB  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
<b>SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections</b>															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Field Support</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

### FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003      Program/Country:  
 Approp: AEEB  
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
<b>SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections</b>															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>Total Field Support</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

**Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables**

BOLIVIA																
End of year On-Board																
FY 2001 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire	1.5	1.5	2.5	1			2.5	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	8	17
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	1			1				2		3	2			1	6	8
Other FSN/TCN	2.5	2	3	1.5			1.5	10.5	1	12	43	2	1	4.5	63.5	74
Subtotal	5	3.5	5.5	3.5	0	4	0	21.5	3	17	46	3	2	6.5	77.5	99
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens	1			2			2	5							0	5
FSNs/TCNs	7	7	11.5	2			11	38.5		0.5		1			1.5	40
Subtotal	8	7	11.5	4	0	13	0	43.5	0	0.5	0	1	0	0	1.5	45
Total Direct Workforce	13	10.5	17	7.5	0	17	0	65	3	17.5	46	4	2	6.5	79	144
TAACS																
Fellows			1					1							0	1
NEPs								0				1			1	1
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>146</b>

NOTE: Table does not include 8 "Other FSN/TCN" that will be 100%-ICASS funded.

### Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

BOLIVIA																
End of year On-Board																
FY 2002 Target																
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire	1.5	1.5	2.5	1			2.5	9	2	2	1	2	1	1	9	18
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	1			1				2		3	2			1	6	8
Other FSN/TCN	2.5	2	3	1.5		1.5		10.5	1	12	43	2	1	4.5	63.5	74
Subtotal	5	3.5	5.5	3.5	0	4	0	21.5	3	17	46	4	2	6.5	78.5	100
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens	1			2			2	5							0	5
FSNs/TCNs	7	7	11.5	2			11	38.5		0.5		1			1.5	40
Subtotal	8	7	11.5	4	0	13	0	43.5	0	0.5	0	1	0	0	1.5	45
Total Direct Workforce	13	10.5	17	7.5	0	17	0	65	3	17.5	46	5	2	6.5	80	145
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows			1					1							0	1
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>146</b>

NOTE: Table does not include 8 "Other FSN/TCN" that will be 100%-ICASS funded.

**Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables**

BOLIVIA End of year On-Board  <b>FY 2003 Target</b>								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff	
	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2										
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																	
U.S. Direct Hire	1.5	1.5	2.5	1		2.5		9	2	2	1	2	1	1	9	18	
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0	
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	1			1				2		3	2			1	6	8	
Other FSN/TCN	2.5	2	3	1.5		1.5		10.5	1	12	43	2	1	4.5	63.5	74	
Subtotal	5	3.5	5.5	3.5	0	4	0	21.5	3	17	46	4	2	6.5	78.5	100	
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																	
U.S. Citizens	1			2		2		5							0	5	
FSNs/TCNs	7	7	11.5	2		11		38.5		0.5		1			1.5	40	
Subtotal	8	7	11.5	4	0	13	0	43.5	0	0.5	0	1	0	0	1.5	45	
Total Direct Workforce	13	10.5	17	7.5	0	17	0	65	3	17.5	46	5	2	6.5	80	145	
TAACS								0								0	0
Fellows								1								0	1
IDIs								0								0	0
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	13	10.5	18	7.5	0	17	0	66	3	17.5	46	5	2	6.5	80	146	

NOTE: Table does not include 8 "Other FSN/TCN" that will be 100%-ICASS funded.

**Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables**

BOLIVIA End of year On-Board  <b>FY 2003 Request</b>	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire	1.5	1.5	2.5	1			2.5	9	2	2	1	2	1	1	9	18
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	1			1				2		3	2			1	6	8
Other FSN/TCN	2.5	2	3	1.5			1.5	10.5	1	12	43	2	1	4.5	63.5	74
Subtotal	5	3.5	5.5	3.5	0	4	0	21.5	3	17	46	4	2	6.5	78.5	100
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens	1			2			2	5							0	5
FSNs/TCNs	7	7	11.5	2			11	38.5		0.5		1			1.5	40
Subtotal	8	7	11.5	4	0	13	0	43.5	0	0.5	0	1	0	0	1.5	45
Total Direct Workforce	13	10.5	17	7.5	0	17	0	65	3	17.5	46	5	2	6.5	80	145
TAACS Fellows IDIs								0 1 0							0 0 0	0 1 0
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	13	10.5	18	7.5	0	17	0	66	3	17.5	46	5	2	6.5	80	146

NOTE: Table does not include 7 "Other FSN/TCN" that will be 100%-ICASS funded.

# USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2001 - FY 2004

**Mission:** BOLIVIA

please fill in mission name

Occupational Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004

Senior Management				
<b>SMG - 01</b>	2	2	2	2

Program Management				
<b>Program Mgt - 02</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Project Dvpm Officer - 94</b>	2	1	1	1

Support Management				
<b>EXO - 03</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Controller - 04</b>	2	2	2	2
<b>Legal - 85</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Commodity Mgt. - 92</b>				
<b>Contract Mgt. - 93</b>	2	2	2	2

Sector Management				
<b>Agriculture - 10 &amp; 14</b>	2	3	3	3
<b>Economics - 11</b>				
<b>Democracy - 12</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Food for Peace - 15</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Private Enterprise - 21</b>				
<b>Engineering - 25</b>				
<b>Environment - 40 &amp; 75</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Health/Pop. - 50</b>	2	2	2	2
<b>Education - 60</b>				

<b>Total</b>	18	18	18	18
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**GDOs:** If you have a position that is currently designated a BS-12 GDO, list that position under the occupational backstop that most closely reflects the skills needed for the position.  
**RUDOs:** do not forget to include those who were in UE-funded RUDO positions.  
 remaining **IDIs:** list under the occupational Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw and to M. Cary Kauffman@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

OPERATING EXPENSES

<b>Org. Title: USAID/Bolivia</b>		<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Request</b>		
<b>Org. No:</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>									
<b>OC</b>													
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	329.6		329.6	349.7		349.7	367.2		367.2	367.2		367.2
	Subtotal OC 11.1	329.6	0.0	329.6	349.7	0.0	349.7	367.2	0.0	367.2	367.2	0.0	367.2
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
11.5	FNDH	73.4		73.4	88.5		88.5	92.9		92.9	92.9		92.9
	Subtotal OC 11.5	73.4	0.0	73.4	88.5	0.0	88.5	92.9	0.0	92.9	92.9	0.0	92.9
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	30.0		30.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	1,572.6		1,572.6	1,696.2		1,696.2	1,740.1		1,740.1	1,740.1		1,740.1
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	1,602.6	0.0	1,602.6	1,696.2	0.0	1,696.2	1,740.1	0.0	1,740.1	1,740.1	0.0	1,740.1
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	115.4		115.4	132.0		132.0	178.9		178.9	178.9		178.9
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances	3.0		3.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	17.1		17.1	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	43.6		43.6	35.2		35.2	37.0		37.0	37.0		37.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	9.9		9.9	9.9		9.9	10.4		10.4	10.4		10.4
12.1	US PSC Benefits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	95.4		95.4	129.2		129.2	135.6		135.6	135.6		135.6
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	97.1		97.1	97.0		97.0	101.9		101.9	101.9		101.9
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	381.5	0.0	381.5	423.3	0.0	423.3	483.8	0.0	483.8	483.8	0.0	483.8
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

<b>Org. Title: USAID/Bolivia</b>		<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Request</b>		
<b>Org. No:</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>									
<b>OC</b>													
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	32.5		32.5	20.0		20.0		21.0		21.0		21.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	11.0		11.0	16.0		16.0		16.6		16.6		16.6
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		4.8		4.8		4.8
21.0	Home Leave Travel	20.0		20.0	44.0		44.0		24.0		24.0		24.0
21.0	R & R Travel	29.8		29.8	15.8		15.8		31.0		31.0		31.0
21.0	Education Travel	16.0		16.0	23.0		23.0		23.9		23.9		23.9
21.0	Evacuation Travel	50.0		50.0	20.0		20.0		20.5		20.5		20.5
21.0	Retirement Travel	0.0		0.0	5.0		5.0		5.3		5.3		5.3
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0		5.3		5.3		5.3
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	55.0		55.0	30.0		30.0		31.0		31.0		31.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	173.0		173.0	160.0		160.0		162.0		162.0		162.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	58.0		58.0	48.0		48.0		50.3		50.3		50.3
21.0	Assessment Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0		15.5		15.5		15.5
	Subtotal OC 21.0	465.3	0.0	465.3	401.8	0.0	401.8	411.2	0.0	411.2	411.2	0.0	411.2
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	65.0		65.0	70.0		70.0		88.4		88.4		88.4
22.0	Home Leave Freight	20.0		20.0	53.0		53.0		40.0		40.0		40.0
22.0	Retirement Freight	0.0		0.0	25.0		25.0		26.2		26.2		26.2
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	4.0		4.0	5.0		5.0		5.3		5.3		5.3
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	6.0		6.0	5.0		5.0		5.3		5.3		5.3
	Subtotal OC 22.0	95.0	0.0	95.0	158.0	0.0	158.0	165.2	0.0	165.2	165.2	0.0	165.2
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	401.9		401.9	432.9		432.9		460.1		460.1		460.1

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Bolivia												
Org. No:												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total									
Subtotal OC 23.2	401.9	0.0	401.9	432.9	0.0	432.9	460.1	0.0	460.1	460.1	0.0	460.1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Residential Utilities	59.8		59.8	64.7		64.7	67.9		67.9	67.9		67.9
23.3 Telephone Costs	65.0		65.0	69.0		69.0	72.4		72.4	72.4		72.4
23.3 IT Software Leases	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.0		0.0	1.5		1.5	1.6		1.6	1.6		1.6
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs	1.5		1.5	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Courier Services	9.0		9.0	10.0		10.0	10.5		10.5	10.5		10.5
Subtotal OC 23.3	135.3	0.0	135.3	145.2	0.0	145.2	152.4	0.0	152.4	152.4	0.0	152.4
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	10.0		10.0	17.0		17.0	17.9		17.9	17.9		17.9
Subtotal OC 24.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	17.0	0.0	17.0	17.9	0.0	17.9	17.9	0.0	17.9
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services	26.6		26.6	59.7		59.7	73.4		73.4	73.4		73.4
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	26.6	0.0	26.6	59.7	0.0	59.7	73.4	0.0	73.4	73.4	0.0	73.4
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	35.0		35.0	35.0		35.0	36.7		36.7	36.7		36.7
25.2 Official Residential Expenses	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.6		1.6	1.6		1.6
25.2 Non-Federal Audits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	5.4		5.4	5.3		5.3	5.5		5.5	5.5		5.5
25.2 Vehicle Rental	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	80.0		80.0	80.4		80.4	85.0		85.0	85.0		85.0
25.2 Staff training contracts	45.0		45.0	55.0		55.0	56.3		56.3	56.3		56.3
25.2 IT related contracts	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.2		5.2	5.2		5.2
Subtotal OC 25.2	171.9	0.0	171.9	182.2	0.0	182.2	190.3	0.0	190.3	190.3	0.0	190.3

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Bolivia													
Org. No:													
OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total									
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	459.1		459.1	499.2		499.2	521.0		521.0	521.0		521.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	459.1	0.0	459.1	499.2	0.0	499.2	521.0	0.0	521.0	521.0	0.0	521.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	14.9		14.9	9.8		9.8	10.2		10.2	10.2		10.2
	Subtotal OC 25.4	14.9	0.0	14.9	9.8	0.0	9.8	10.2	0.0	10.2	10.2	0.0	10.2
25.6	Medical Care	10.0			10.0			10.5			10.5		
	Subtotal OC 25.6	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.5	0.0	10.5	10.5	0.0	10.5
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs	25.9		25.9	25.8		25.8	27.1		27.1	27.1		27.1
25.7	Storage Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	21.0		21.0	21.0		21.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.3		5.3	5.3		5.3
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.3		5.3	5.3		5.3
	Subtotal OC 25.7	55.9	0.0	55.9	55.8	0.0	55.8	58.7	0.0	58.7	58.7	0.0	58.7
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	80.0		80.0	87.4		87.4	90.8		90.8	90.8		90.8
	Subtotal OC 26.0	80.0	0.0	80.0	87.4	0.0	87.4	90.8	0.0	90.8	90.8	0.0	90.8
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	80.0		80.0	18.3		18.3	21.0		21.0	21.0		21.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	100.0		100.0	22.5		22.5	23.8		23.8	23.8		23.8
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	76.0		76.0	35.0		35.0	36.6		36.6	36.6		36.6
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases	70.0		70.0	80.0		80.0	84.0		84.0	84.0		84.0
31.0	IT Software purchases	18.0		18.0	20.0		20.0	21.0		21.0	21.0		21.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	344.0	0.0	344.0	175.8	0.0	175.8	186.4	0.0	186.4	186.4	0.0	186.4
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		



Organization: USAID/BOLIVIA

<b>Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account</b>									
Action	FY 2001			FY 2002			FY 2003		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	139,100.0	58,620.0	197,720.0	164,400.0	60,379.0	224,779.0	172,600.0	61,551.0	234,151.0
Withdrawals	126,000.0	32,000.0	158,000.0	70,000.0	30,000.0	100,000.0	55,000.0	35,000.0	90,000.0

<b>Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular</b>				
	FY 2001 Estimate *	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year	1,192,337.0	1,192,337.0	1,192,337.0	1,192,337.0
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	1,192,337.0	1,192,337.0	1,192,337.0	1,192,337.0

**Exchange Rate**                      6.4                      6.6                      6.8

<b>Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property</b>				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year	6,873.8	6,873.8	6,873.8	6,873.8
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	6,873.8	6,873.8	6,873.8	6,873.8

**Exchange Rate**                      6.4                      6.6                      6.8

\* Estimate does not include bank interests earned on time deposits.

TABLE Bolivia03R2B\_TFFSN

**Cost of Controller Operations**

**Org. Title:** USAID/BOLIVIA  
**Org. No:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**OC**

	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total									
11.1 Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1 Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	115.0		115.0	115.0		115.0	120.8		120.8	120.8		120.8
Subtotal OC 11.1	115.0	0.0	115.0	115.0	0.0	115.0	120.8	0.0	120.8	120.8	0.0	120.8
11.3 Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3 Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5 USDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
11.5 FNDH	24.0		24.0	24.0		24.0	25.2		25.2	25.2		25.2
Subtotal OC 11.5	24.0	0.0	24.0	24.0	0.0	24.0	25.2	0.0	25.2	25.2	0.0	25.2
11.8 Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8 USPSC Salaries	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
11.8 FN PSC Salaries	385.8		385.8	428.8		428.8	450.2		450.2	450.2		450.2
11.8 IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 11.8	385.8	0.0	385.8	428.8	0.0	428.8	450.2	0.0	450.2	450.2	0.0	450.2
12.1 Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 Educational Allowances	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0	6.3		6.3	6.3		6.3
12.1 Cost of Living Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1 Home Service Transfer Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1 Quarters Allowances	11.8		11.8	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1 Other Misc. USDH Benefits	0.0		0.0	8.0		8.0	8.4		8.4	8.4		8.4
12.1 FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 * Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	8.6		8.6	8.6		8.6	9.0		9.0	9.0		9.0
12.1 Other FNDH Benefits	10.5		10.5	10.5		10.5	11.0		11.0	11.0		11.0
12.1 US PSC Benefits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1 FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1 * Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	27.6		27.6	31.2		31.2	33.0		33.0	33.0		33.0
12.1 Other FN PSC Benefits	23.8		23.8	27.7		27.7	29.0		29.0	29.0		29.0
12.1 IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 12.1	88.3	0.0	88.3	92.0	0.0	92.0	96.7	0.0	96.7	96.7	0.0	96.7
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0 FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0 Severance Payments for FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
13.0 Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0

**Cost of Controller Operations**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/BOLIVIA</b>		<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Request</b>		
<b>Org. No: _____</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>									
<b>OC</b>													
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.3		6.3		6.3		6.3
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	2.5		2.5	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	0.0		0.0	10.0		10.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	R & R Travel	4.2		4.2	0.0		0.0		7.0		7.0		7.0
21.0	Education Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0
21.0	Retirement Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	15.0		15.0	15.0		16.0		16.0		16.0		16.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.3		5.3		5.3		5.3
21.0	Assessment Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5
	Subtotal OC 21.0	38.7	0.0	38.7	42.0	0.0	42.0	41.6	0.0	41.6	41.6	0.0	41.6
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	5.0		5.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	0.0		0.0	10.0		10.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	43.2		43.2	43.2		45.4		45.4		45.4		45.4

**Cost of Controller Operations**

Org. Title: USAID/BOLIVIA												
Org. No: _____												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total									
Subtotal OC 23.2	43.2	0.0	43.2	43.2	0.0	43.2	45.4	0.0	45.4	45.4	0.0	45.4
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	31.5		31.5	31.5		31.5
23.3 Residential Utilities	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0	7.4		7.4	7.4		7.4
23.3 Telephone Costs	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.5		10.5	10.5		10.5
23.3 IT Software Leases	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.6		0.6	0.6		0.6
23.3 Courier Services	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2
Subtotal OC 23.3	48.5	0.0	48.5	48.5	0.0	48.5	51.2	0.0	51.2	51.2	0.0	51.2
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5
Subtotal OC 24.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	21.0		21.0	21.0		21.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	21.0	0.0	21.0	21.0	0.0	21.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	21.0		21.0	21.0		21.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.5		5.5	5.5		5.5
25.2 Official Residential Expenses	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Vehicle Rental	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	17.0		17.0	17.0		17.0	18.0		18.0	18.0		18.0
25.2 Staff training contracts	9.0		9.0	9.0		9.0	9.5		9.5	9.5		9.5
25.2 IT related contracts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	51.0	0.0	51.0	51.0	0.0	51.0	54.0	0.0	54.0	54.0	0.0	54.0

**Cost of Controller Operations**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/BOLIVIA</b>		<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Request</b>		
<b>Org. No: _____</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>									
<b>OC</b>													
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	40.0		40.0	40.0		40.0	42.0		42.0	42.0		42.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	40.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	42.0	0.0	42.0	42.0	0.0	42.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.2		3.2	3.2		3.2
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.2		3.2	3.2		3.2
	Subtotal OC 25.4	6.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	6.4	0.0	6.4	6.4	0.0	6.4
25.6	Medical Care	2.0											
	Subtotal OC 25.6	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.3		5.3	5.3		5.3
25.7	Storage Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.3		3.3	3.3		3.3
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1
	Subtotal OC 25.7	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.8	0.0	10.8	10.8	0.0	10.8
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	21.0		21.0	21.0		21.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	21.0	0.0	21.0	21.0	0.0	21.0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.5		4.5	4.5		4.5
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.5		4.5	4.5		4.5
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.5		5.5	5.5		5.5
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	11.5		11.5	11.5		11.5
31.0	IT Software purchases	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.2		4.2	4.2		4.2
	Subtotal OC 31.0	27.0	0.0	27.0	27.0	0.0	27.0	30.2	0.0	30.2	30.2	0.0	30.2
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

**Cost of Controller Operations**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/BOLIVIA</b>		<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Request</b>		
<b>Org. No: _____</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>OC</b>													
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.5		4.5	4.5		4.5
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1
	Subtotal OC 32.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.6	0.0	5.6	5.6	0.0	5.6
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>		<b>931.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>931.5</b>	<b>986.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>986.5</b>	<b>1,024.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,024.6</b>	<b>1,024.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,024.6</b>

**Additional Mandatory Information**

<b>Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases</b>	<u>68.0</u>		<u>70.0</u>		<u>74.0</u>
<b>Exchange Rate Used in Computations</b>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>6.8</u>

\* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.  
 On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

36.2	39.8	42.0
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## Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

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Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2002		FY 2003	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
Increased Support for the Bolivian Democratic System	936- 1421 Peace Corps	High	1994-2004		50		50
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>					<b>50</b>		<b>50</b>
Biodiversity, Forest, and water resources conserved							
	TNC Parks in Peril 2000	High	2001-2006		400		460
	US Forest Service IAA - CADEFOR (AAG-P-00-97-00003)	High	2001-2004		200		270
	GCP/WCS LAG-I-00-99-00047	High	2000-2004		150		200
	GCP/WWF LAG-I-00-99-00048	High	2000-2004		200		200
	CGIAR - CIFOR (Core) 936-4111.88 World Bank	High	2000-2004		50		50
	GreenCom						
	Ecoturismo						
	Conservation International Associates Award	High	2001-2004		200		200
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>					<b>1,200</b>		<b>1,380</b>

## Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2002		FY 2003	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau				
Improved Health of the Bolivian Population							
CSD							
	936-3089.01 DELIVER	High	2,005		50		50
	936-3092.01 Maternal and Neonatal Health	High	2,003		200		200
	936-3096.01 BASICS II	High	2,002		350		350
	936-3084.02 CARE MoRR	High	2,002		50		50
	936-3093.02 Michigan Fellows	High	2,004		100		100
	936-5992.02 Quality Assurance	High	2,001		0		0
	936-3082.01 LINKAGES	High	2,005		300		300
POP							
	936-3068.01 Engender Health (formerly AVSC)	High	2,003		750		750
	936-3069.01 JHPIEGO III	High	2,004		300		300
	936-3070.01 PLP PHI II	High	2,004		300		300
	936-3084.02 CARE MoRR	High	2,003		850		850
	936-3086 FRONTIERS	High	2,002		300		300
	936-3088 Georgetwon NFP & Rep. Health	High	2,005		200		200
	936-3089.01 DELIVER	High	2,003		450		450
	936-3092.01 Maternal & Neonatal Health	High	2,004		200		200
	936-3093.02 Michigan Fellows	High	2,004		100		100
	936-3099 Management and Leadership	High	2,005		100		100
	936-3101.02 CATALYST (FP/RH Services)	High	2,005		500		500
	936-3057 Central Contraceptive Procurement	High	2,003		650		650
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>					5,750		5,750

\* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

**USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/Bolivia</b>		<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Request</b>		
<b>Org. No: _____</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>									
<b>OC</b>													
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
11.5	FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	180.8		180.8	191.4		191.4		200.1	200.1	200.1		200.1
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	180.8	0.0	180.8	191.4	0.0	191.4	200.1	0.0	200.1	200.1	0.0	200.1
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	0.6		0.6	1.0		1.0	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	11.8		11.8	12.0		12.0	12.6		12.6	12.6		12.6
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	17.9		17.9	21.0		21.0	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	30.3	0.0	30.3	34.0	0.0	34.0	35.7	0.0	35.7	35.7	0.0	35.7
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0

**USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/Bolivia</b>		<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Request</b>		
<b>Org. No: _____</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>									
<b>OC</b>													
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	2.5		2.5	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.2		0.2		0.2
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.2		0.2		0.2
21.0	Home Leave Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	R & R Travel	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Education Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	5.0		5.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0		2.2		2.2		2.2
21.0	Assessment Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	9.7	0.0	9.7	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		1.6		1.6		1.6
22.0	Home Leave Freight	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.6
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	1.1		1.1	1.2		1.2		1.5		1.5		1.5

**USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider**

Org. Title: USAID/Bolivia												
Org. No: _____												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total									
Subtotal OC 23.2	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.5
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities	160.0		160.0	170.0		170.0	178.5		178.5	178.5		178.5
23.3 Residential Utilities	0.2		0.2	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3
23.3 Telephone Costs	25.0		25.0	26.0		26.0	27.3		27.3	27.3		27.3
23.3 IT Software Leases	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Courier Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 23.3	185.2	0.0	185.2	196.3	0.0	196.3	206.1	0.0	206.1	206.1	0.0	206.1
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards	93.5		93.5	95.0		95.0	95.0		95.0	95.0		95.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Official Residential Expenses	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0.6		0.6	0.7		0.7	0.8		0.8	0.8		0.8
25.2 Vehicle Rental	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	4.0		4.0	4.1		4.1	4.3		4.3	4.3		4.3
25.2 Staff training contracts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 IT related contracts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	98.1	0.0	98.1	99.8	0.0	99.8	100.1	0.0	100.1	100.1	0.0	100.1

**USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/Bolivia</b>		<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Target</b>			<b>FY 2003 Request</b>		
<b>Org. No: _____</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>									
<b>OC</b>													
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	7.0		7.0	7.2		7.2	7.6		7.6	7.6		7.6
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	7.0	0.0	7.0	7.2	0.0	7.2	7.6	0.0	7.6	7.6	0.0	7.6
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	15.2		15.2	15.5		15.5	16.0		16.0	16.0		16.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	0.1		0.1	0.2		0.2	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3
	Subtotal OC 25.4	15.3	0.0	15.3	15.7	0.0	15.7	16.3	0.0	16.3	16.3	0.0	16.3
25.6	Medical Care	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs	4.1		4.1	4.2		4.2	4.4		4.4	4.4		4.4
25.7	Storage Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	4.1	0.0	4.1	4.2	0.0	4.2	4.4	0.0	4.4	4.4	0.0	4.4
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	12.2		12.2	12.6		12.6	13.2		13.2	13.2		13.2
	Subtotal OC 26.0	12.2	0.0	12.2	12.6	0.0	12.6	13.2	0.0	13.2	13.2	0.0	13.2
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	0.0		0.0	1.7		1.7	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	IT Software purchases	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	4.2	0.0	4.2	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

**USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/Bolivia</b>														
<b>Org. No: _____</b>														
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request				
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	7.0		7.0		2.5	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5		
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		
	Subtotal OC 32.0	7.0	0.0	7.0		2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL MISSION FUNDED BUDGET</b>		<b>553.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>553.3</b>	<b>571.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>571.3</b>	<b>594.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>594.2</b>	<b>594.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>594.2</b>	

Centrally funded costs

USDH Salaries/Benefits
Other Centrally Fund Costs (specify)
<b>Total Centrally Funded Costs</b>
<b>Total ICASS Service Provider Budget</b>

**Washington Offices/Bureaus  
Operating Expenses**

Office/Bureau: <input type="text"/>		FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2003
OC	Object Class Code Title	Estimate	Target	Target	Request
11.8	<b>Special personal services payments</b> U.S. PSCs IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries <b>Subtotal OC 11.8</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	<b>Personnel Benefits</b> U.S. PSCs - Benefits IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Benefits <b>Subtotal OC 12.1</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	<b>Travel and transportation of persons</b> <b>Training Travel</b> <b>Operational Travel</b> Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel Site Visits - Mission Personnel Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats Assessment Travel Impact Evaluation Travel Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters) Recruitment Travel Other Operational Travel <b>Subtotal OC 21.0</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	<b>Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges</b> Commercial Time Sharing Other Communications, Util, and Misc. Charges <b>Subtotal OC 23.3</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0	<b>Printing &amp; Reproduction</b> Subscriptions & Publications Other Printing and Reproduction <b>Subtotal OC 24.0</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	<b>Advisory and assistance services</b> Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations Management & Professional Support Services Engineering & Technical Services <b>Subtotal OC 25.1</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	<b>Other services</b> Non-Federal Audits Grievances/Investigations Manpower Contracts Staff training contracts Other Miscellaneous Services <b>Subtotal OC 25.2</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.3	<b>Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts</b> DCAA Audits HHS Audits All Other Federal Audits Reimbursements to Other USAID Accounts All Other Services from other Gov't. Agencies <b>Subtotal OC 25.3</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	<b>Operation &amp; Maintenance of Equipment &amp; Storage</b>				
25.8	<b>Subsistence and support of persons (contract or Gov't.)</b>				
26.0	<b>Supplies and Materials</b>				
31.0	<b>Equipment</b> IT Software Purchases IT Hardware Purchases Other Equipment Purchases <b>Subtotal OC 31.0</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Additional Object Class Codes (If Required)					
Total Other Object Class Codes		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Budget</b>		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

## **Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact**

### **I. Plan:**

#### **Democracy**

No environmental impact expected for the Democracy SO and no plans are necessary for the remaining or next FYs.

#### **Economic Opportunity**

IR2.1, Increased Access to Financial Services in Urban and Rural Areas: During the first quarter of CY2001, a team of experts will finalize a ground breaking study on “Strengthening Linkages Between Micro-enterprises and the Environment -- Bolivian Case Study.” The team will review possible environmental impacts of the microfinance and microenterprise portfolio, and investigate ways to strengthen the sector’s environmental performance. The study, which will have implications for USAID supported microfinance and microenterprise programs around the world, is being undertaken as a condition of the 1999 IEE for SO2’s program in this area.

IR2.2, Sustainable Sub-sector for Specific Agricultural Products Established in Benefit of the Poor: The SO Team completed the design of new activities under IR2.2 (Market Access and Poverty Alleviation – MAPA). An environmental assessment will be carried out before the activities are initiated by the IQC contract with Chemonics during mid-2001. This EA will also cover IR2.2 activities contemplated under the Yungas Development Initiative (see SO5 below). An Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) completed in December 1999 recommended a programmatic environmental assessment for the MAPA activity.

Four Cooperating Sponsors are carrying out title II productive and infrastructure activities under IR2.3. Following Title II guidelines, IEEs for the activities have been prepared and approved by BHR. Follow up on environmental impacts of school lunch programs (from schools requiring students to bring firewood to cook lunches) is ongoing. A field review of environmental compliance in road maintenance, water and sanitation, and micro irrigation will be conducted in February 2001.

#### **Health**

The Health SO Team is currently in the process of implementing a new \$38 million bilateral agreement with the Government of Bolivia (GOB). The SO Team will coordinate with PAHO to determine a plan of action to implement the medical waste norms in the new and currently running USAID assisted health activities. These norms have already been developed and approved by the GOB. With the extension of the Strategic Plan period from FY 02 to FY 04, the Health SO Team is conceptualizing the development of a Concept Paper for this extension, and this may entail the amendment of the current IEE.

**Environment** The new FY 2000-2004 IR4.3 on cleaner production (follow up of EP3) completed its IEE in Summer 2000 and no further action is expected.

IR4.1, Sustainable Forestry Development: The BOLFOR activity three-year extension (2001-2004), will require a supplemental IEE in early 2001.

**Counternarcotics** IRs 5.1 and 5.2 are managed by the Department of State (INL/NAS). For IRs 5.3 and 5.4, the Counternarcotics Special Objective Team is completing an environmental assessment of supplemental activities (CONCADE activity, No. 511-0643) in the Chapare region. The final EA is expected in February 2001. This EA will also include the required review of compliance with the recommended mitigation measures of the 1998 EA for this activity. The FAO/UNDCP/C-23 Agroforestry Project was provided grant funding under CONCADE to provide environmental monitoring of compliance with the 1998 EA. A follow up supplemental pesticide IEE may be necessary for banana and other alternative development crops promoted by CONCADE. A supplemental EA may be required for an experimental silvopastoral activity to be supported under CONCADE supplemental funding.

A separate EA will be prepared in early 2001 for alternative development activities in the Yungas (Yungas Development Initiative), including road maintenance activities. An IEE was approved in September 2000 for the Yungas Initiative.

**II. Issues:** Pesticide sections of Reg. 216 may require a follow up analysis as they apply to CONCADE activities, as mentioned above. Also, the appropriateness of CN promoting cattle production activities in the Chapare may become an issue. Aside from the above mentioned activities, all other SO Team activities are in compliance with their corresponding IEEs and EAs. However, guidance from USAID/W is required on the applicability of Reg. 216 requirements to Title III programs.

**Information Annex Topic: E&E R4 Detailed Budget Information**

## **Information Annex Topic: Global Climate Change**

### **USAID/Bolivia Global Climate Change Indicators**

Overview. USAID/Bolivia programs improve the management of commercial forests and protected areas, both of which contribute to USAID's Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative. Forests in eastern Bolivia are rapidly being converted to large-scale agriculture (primarily for soybeans). USAID's efforts to improve forest management and create incentives for forest conservation (through voluntary certification) are keeping land in forest that would be at risk of conversion. By 2003, we expect 2,500,000 ha of forests will be internationally certified as ecologically, socially, and economically well-managed. As a result, they will continue to conserve biodiversity, improving local livelihoods, and reducing Bolivia's contribution to GCC.

Bolivian protected areas are also at risk because they lack appropriate management to ensure their conservation. Several major forested parks are facing serious threats because of illegal settlement and land clearing for agriculture. USAID/Bolivia programs help park management authorities (which in this country can be government agencies or non-governmental organizations) develop the necessary local capacity to adequately manage these protected areas. By 2003, the Mission expects over 5,886,061 ha of Bolivian parks to be well managed as a result of USAID assistance.

Already USAID-supported programs have achieved remarkable success. For example, USAID has provided support to the Fundacion Amigos de la Naturaleza (FAN) to strengthen the management of 1,523,446 ha in Noel Kempff National Park. FAN, a Bolivian conservation NGO, has been chosen by the Government of Bolivia (GOB) to be the official management authority of this huge lowland national park. However, adjacent forestry concessions threaten the park's integrity.

Fortunately, the American Electric Power Service Corporation, PacifiCorp, and BP America recently partnered with The Nature Conservancy (TNC), FAN, and the GOB in a jointly implemented project. With a total budget of \$9.5 million, the project will offset 14.5 million metric tons of carbon over 30 years by conserving Noel Kempff National Park. The project will finance activities that will ensure park protection, foster sustainable micro-enterprise development, and establish a long-term endowment for the park.

#### **Progress in 2000**

Binding Emissions Targets. In 2000 USAID (in collaboration with the Department of State and the Department of Energy, DOE) and the Government of Bolivia reached an agreement to work collaboratively to study green house gas emissions. Under this agreement the USG will provide technical assistance that will allow Bolivia to model its greenhouse gas emissions, seek means to reduce them, and determine whether it will adopt a binding emissions target. Based on their long-term commitment to working with the GOB on climate change issues in Bolivia, TNC has facilitated this technical assistance. In 2000, this included sending key representatives of Bolivia's Climate Change Program to meet with key counterparts in Washington (State and DOE) and New York (the Brookhaven Institute).

Forestry. In 2000 Bolivia became the global leader in sustainable tropical forestry, with 884,980 ha of natural tropical forests independently certified as well managed. Moreover, over 1.8M ha of forests are being well managed, applying 12 key practices.

In 2000, the Bolivia Sustainable Forestry Program (BOLFOP) increased its efforts to involve local and indigenous groups in forestry activities. BOLFOP supported six municipal producer groups (Agrupaciones Sociales del Lugar, or ASLs) and 3 indigenous groups (Tierras Comunitarias de Origen, or TCOs) in the development of forest management plans for over 285,000 ha. With BOLFOP assistance, 2 TCOs and 4 ASLs have entered into strategic alliances with the forestry industry, the most promising means for them to sell their products. BOLFOP also assisted 6 municipalities in the successful consolidation of the forestry units.

USAID expects significant progress in 2001. BOLFOP will directly assist 33 communities (19 ASLs and 14 TCOs) in a broad array of technical assistance, ranging from internal organization to marketing. In a major step for community forestry, at least two ASLs and 1 TCO will undertake certification evaluations. BOLFOP will continue to monitor the strategic alliances between communities and industry to facilitate the development of greater trust and better agreements. As a result, in 2001 the area of forest internationally certified as "well managed" will climb to 1.4M ha and certified sales will surpass \$15M. By 2003, 2.5M ha of forest will be certified and exports of certified products should surpass \$21M.

Protected Area Management. In 2000, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and USAID joined the Tacana Indigenous Council's (CIPTA) efforts to legally obtain and sustainably manage over 500,000 ha of their ancestral lands north of Madidi National Park. Properly managing these forests -- which are greatly threatened by colonization -- is critical to the conservation of Madidi and the economic livelihood of the Tacana people. Timely technical, legal, and logistical assistance provided by WCS has allowed CIPTA to obtain their legal rights and to fully participate in the titling process. This assistance has been particularly important given the current conflictive social climate in which a variety of other actors have attempted to claim these lands as their own. In 2001, USAID expects the titling process to come to fruition and WCS will turn its attention to working with the Tacana people to sustainably manage the wildlife on their lands.

In the Chaco, USAID is the principle donor supporting (via the Wildlife Conservation Society) the Izoceno indigenous group's efforts to manage the 3,400,000 ha Kaa Iya del Gran Chaco National Park. In 2000 the Government of Bolivia formally approved the management plan for the Kaa Iya National Park. Weak financial management systems within CABI (Capitanía del Alto y Bajo Izozog, the Izoceno organization co-managing the park) had been the main constraints in previous years. In 2000, CABI carried out a complete reconstruction of its financial systems, completed a reorganization, and implemented a new consolidated administrative system to correct problems in its internal financial controls. An independent audit confirmed significant advances in CABI's financial control system.

The progress was the basis for the development of a new 3-year agreement to support WCS and CABI in consolidating the conservation of the park. In 2001, WCS and CABI will implement

the management plan, focussing on activities to monitor and control fire, improve local exploitation of forest resources, and control illegal hunting activities. In addition, the Charagua educational district will also become a national pilot for environmental education. The Ministry of Education will adopt WCS-supported materials as part of the official curriculum, reaching 6,777 students in 58 schools.

WCS will also assist CABI in the development of a management plan for the 1.9M ha Izoceno indigenous territory, integrating its management with the adjacent national park. Remarkably, this will ultimately result in the conservation of an area larger than the country of Costa Rica. WCS's efforts will not stop at the border; WCS will provide technical support to Paraguay's Fundación DesDelChaco to complete the proposal for a biosphere reserve on the border with Bolivia. This will lead to the creation and, ultimately, management of a conservation area of millions of hectares.

In Tarija, COSALT (the local private water company) and five municipalities have committed to work with The Nature Conservancy and its partner, Protección del Medio Ambiente de Tarija (PROMETA) to conserve Tarija's water source, Sama National Park. If successful, this public-private partnership will be a model for watershed conservation in Bolivia, where conflicts over water rights have been severe. In 2001, all of these institutions will develop a strategy for the maintenance of Tarija's water sources.

RESULT 1: INCREASED PARTICIPATION IN THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change

Country: <u>Bolivia</u>  Policy Measure	Check Steps that Have Been Achieved			List Activity(ies) Contributing to Each Policy Category
	Step 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	Step 2: Policy Adoption	Step 3: Implementation and Enforcement	
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies				
Emissions inventory	1			Completed with U.S. Country Studies assistance
Mitigation analysis	1			Completed with U.S. Country Studies assistance.
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis				
National Climate Change Action Plan				Underway
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving joint implementation (JI) proposals				Two JI projects approved. System still needs refinement
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions	1			USAID, DOE, and DOS providing technical and financial assistance in 2000 and 2001.
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth				USAID, DOE, and DOS providing technical and financial assistance in 2000 and 2001.
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables.				Currently under discussion.
Sub-total: Number of policy steps achieved				
<b>Total policy steps achieved</b>			<b>3</b>	

RESULT 2: REDUCED NET GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION FROM THE LAND USE/FOREST MANAGEMENT SECTOR  
 Calendar Year 1998 Results

USAID Activity Name	Location			The Site and USAID's Involvement						Additional info you have  (chose from the info codes below)	
	Country	Region, Province or State	Site	Principle activity(ies)  (list 1 per line using the activity codes below)	Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares)  (Indicator 1)	Area where USAID has conserved carbon (hectares)  (Indicator 2)					
						Predominate vegetation type  (1 per line; use vegetation codes below)	Natural ecosystems (2a)	Predominate managed land type  (1 per line; use managed land types below)	Managed lands (2b)		
Bolivia Sustainable Forestry (BOLFOR)	Bolivia	Santa Cruz	Forestry concessions , municipal reserves, and indigenous Reserves	2	1,968,076	B				1,968,076	1,2,3 (trees)

USAID Activity Name	Location			The Site and USAID's Involvement						Additional info you have  (chose from the info codes below)
	Country	Region, Province or State	Site	Principle activity(ies)  (list 1 per line using the activity codes below)	Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares)  (Indicator 1)	Area where USAID has conserved carbon (hectares)  (Indicator 2)				
						Predominate vegetation type  (1 per line; use vegetation codes below)	Natural ecosystems (2a)	Predominate managed land type  (1 per line; use managed land types below)	Managed lands (2b)	
<b>Gran Chaco Park</b>	<b>Bolivia</b>	<b>Santa Cruz</b>	<b>Kaa-Iya Protected Area</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,400,000</b>	<b>B</b>				1,2

## Notes On Indicators 1 and 2

For baseline starting in 1995/96 and projected results through the year 2002, see R4 environmental indicators.

*Sustainable forest management.* Currently 884,980 ha of natural tropical forests have been independently certified as well managed, and a total of 1,968,076 ha are applying 12 key sustainable forestry practices. The 12 key management practices are: 1. Approved management plan that defines long-term objectives and actions for the overall area under management; 2. Forest mapping at appropriate scales; 3. Forest inventories that provide baseline information for planning; 4. Planning of logging or silvicultural activities at the stand level and preparation and implementation of operational plans based on commercial censuses; 5. Selection and marking of trees to be cut, respecting diameter limits; 6. Minimize repeated entries into the same stand; 7. Access to markets for the most abundant commercial species; 8. Extraction rates correspond to the growth rates of tree species and are established based on best local information available; 9. Implementation of best industrial practices which contribute to improved product quality; 10. Concrete action to ensure the efficient and integrated use of the forest and forest products, both during harvest and during processing; 11. If conflicts on forest resource use exist, actions are taken towards solving them; 12. Hunting prohibited in forests under management, except where legally permitted to indigenous and local municipal groups.

*Parks/Protected Areas.* Currently we report activities solely for the KAA-IYA del Gran Chaco National Park, which has a core area of 2.6 million ha and a total area of 3.4 million ha.

Additional park management activities which contribute to the USAID GCC initiative are underway, although they will be reported by LAC/RSD. This includes:

Protected Area	Approximate Area
Tariquia National Park (PiP)	246,870 ha
Noel Kempff National Park (PiP)	1,523,446 ha
Amboro National Park (PiP)	637,700 ha

The following field activities are just beginning in two additional protected areas:

Eduardo Avaroa National Park (PiP) 714,745 ha	field activities began in 1999,
Madidi National Park (CI) 1,895,750 ha	field activities began in 2000,

Please note that the areas listed are only approximations. The Gran Chaco Park has been listed as tropical dry forest (coded here as b, tropical seasonal forest). The areas under sustainable forest management have also been listed as tropical dry forest (also code b).

**Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions.**

Country: <u>Bolivia</u> Activity or Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	Check Steps that Have Been Achieved			List Activity(ies) Contributing to Each Policy Category
		Step 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	Step 2: Policy Adoption	Step 3: Implementation and Enforcement	
Facilitates improved land use planning	N	1	1	1	Agrarian Reform Law (1996)
Facilitates sustainable forest management	N N	1 1	1 1	1	Development of the Forestry Law (1996) Creation of municipal forest reserves
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S N	1 1	1	1	Creation of Gran Chaco National Park Biodiversity Law
Improves integrated coastal management					
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure	S	1			Establishment of indigenous territories (TCOs)
Other					
Number of points achieved per policy step		6	4	3	
Total policy steps			13		

Indicator 4: Dollars leveraged through agreements with USAID donor partners (forestry and land use sectors)

Activity Description	Source of Leveraged Funds	Direct Leverage (4a)	Indirect Leverage (4b)
Noel Kempff Climate Action Project, Bolivia	The Nature Conservancy and Fundacion Amigos de la Naturaleza		2,500,000
	American Electric Power Service Corp., PacifiCorp, B P America		7,000,000
Gran Chaco Trust Fund and Indigenous Peoples Development Plan	Transredes (an affiliate of ENRON)		3,700,000

Note that these numbers are cumulative over the past few years.

Indicator 5: Institutional Capacity Strengthened

5a: Increased capacity to address global climate change issues

Unit: Number of institutions

Country: <u>Bolivia</u>		Name of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened
Number of USAID-assisted associations, NGOs or other public and private institutions strengthened to address GCC issues		
Number of NGOs	5	Consejo Boliviano para la Certificacion Forestal Voluntaria (CFV), Confederacion Indigena del Oriente Chaco y Amazonia de Bolivia (CIDOB), Fundacion para el Desarrollo de la Formacion Forestal y Medio Ambiente (FUNDFORMA), Fundacion Amigos de la Naturaleza (FAN), and Sociedad Boliviana de Derecho Ambiental (SBDA).
Number of Private Institutions	2	Camara de Exportadores (CADEX) and Camara Nacional Forestal (CNF)
Number of Research/Educational Institutions	4	Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Social/Forest Trees and People Programme (CERES/FTPP), Centro de Investigacion y Manejo de Recursos Naturales Renovables (CIMAR), Escuela Tecnica Superior Forestal (ETSFOR), and Museo de Historia Natural Noel Kempff Mercado (MHNNKM).
Number of Public Institutions	2	Ministerio de Desarrollo Sostenible y Planificacion (MDSP) and the Superintendencia Forestal (SF)
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	13	

5b. Strengthening technical capacity through workshops, research, and/or training activities

Country: <u>Bolivia</u>  Category	Types of Support Provided		List the Activity(ies) that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category
	Training	Technical Assistance	
Advancing improved land use planning	1	1	Training and T.A. in proper agroecological zoning for protected area management and forestry.
Advancing sustainable forest management	1	1	Training in forestry planning, reduced impact harvesting, developing basic capacity for protected area management, etc
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas	1	1	
Advancing integrated coastal management			
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management			
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources		1	Studies to ensure that Bolivian Brazil nut extraction meets tough new EU standards.
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure		1	Agrarian Reform Law development.
Other			
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	3	5	

## FY00 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

*Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.*

### Table 1.0 - Background Information

	<b>Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting: (Type in the exact spelling of the appropriate entry from table below)</b>	Bolivia
	<b>Telephone number:</b>	(591-2) 785548
<b>Name of person(s) &amp; IR Teams completing tables:</b>	Name #1:	Douglas Mason
	SO Team Name and number1:	Forestry and Biodiversity Specialist, Environment Team
	Name #2:	Barbara Belding
	SO Team Name and number2:	Chair, Environment Team
	Name #3:	Robert Kenny
	SO Team Name and number3:	Deputy Chair, Environment Team
<b>Contact</b>	Address (1):	Calle 9 No.104 Obrajes
	Address (2):	
	Street:	
	City, Address Codes:	La Paz
	Telephone number:	591-785548
	Fax number:	591-2-786654
	Email address:	dmason@usaid.gov
	<b>Other relevant information:</b>	

### Country / Region / Office / Program Reference Table

AFR/SD – CARPE	G/ENV/UP	Mozambique
AFR/SD – FEWS	G/ENV/ENR	Nepal
Albania	G/ENV/GCC	Nicaragua
Armenia	G/ENV/UP	NIS Regional
Bangladesh	Georgia	Panama
Bolivia	Guatemala	Paraguay
Brazil	Guinea	Peru
Bulgaria	Honduras	Philippines
CEE Regional	India	Poland
Central America (G-CAP)	Indonesia	RCSA
Central Asia Republics	LAC/RSD	Romania
East Asia Environmental Initiative	Lithuania	Russia
Ecuador	Macedonia	South Africa
EGAD	Madagascar	South Asia Regional Initiative
Egypt	Malawi	Uganda
G/ENV/EET	Mali	Ukraine
G/ENV/ENR	Mexico	US-AEP
G/ENV/GCC	Moldova	

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.1

Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC

Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1	1		Gov't-established interagency group has completed all necessary analysis and preparation to develop NEAP. The government has also signed Annex b of the FCCC.	3.2	CN-23-222
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies						
Emissions inventory	1			Completed with U.S. Country Studies assistance		
Mitigation analysis	1			Completed with U.S. Country Studies assistance		
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis						
National Climate Change Action Plan				Underway		
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) proposals				Two JI projects approved, one land-use and another energy related. System still needs refinement.		
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions				USAID,DOE, and DOS providing technical and financial assistance in 2000 and 2001.		
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth				USAID, DOE, and DOS providing technical and financial assistance in 2000 and 2001.		
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables				Currently under discussion.		
Other (describe)						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):	3	0	0			
	TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):					
			3			

<b>Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved</b>	
<b>Policy Measure</b>	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
<b>Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)</b>	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
<b>Policy Adoption (Step 2)</b>	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
<b>Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)</b>	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.
<b>Definitions: Types of Activities</b>	
<b>Adaptation</b>	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned).
<b>Emissions inventory</b>	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
<b>Growth Baselines</b>	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
<b>Joint Implementation (JI)</b>	The process by which industrialized countries can meet a portion of their emissions reduction obligations by receiving credits for investing in GHG reductions in developing countries.
<b>Mitigation</b>	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
<b>National Climate Change Action Plan</b>	Plans that delineate specific mitigation and adaptation measures that countries will implement and integrate into their ongoing programs. These plans form the basis for the national communications that countries submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.2					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Categories	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities	1	3	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficient projects for consideration in JI activities.	2.4	CN-23-222
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions					
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth					
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables					
Support for joint implementation activities					
Support for Vulnerability and Adaptaion Activities					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			





Note: If you need to list more than 45 individual entries in this table, please create a second copy of this spreadsheet, following the instructions at bottom.

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land Type:		Codes for Additional Information:	
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	<b>Agricultural systems:</b> Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps
2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	<b>Agroforestry systems:</b> Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coordinates
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	<b>Plantation Forests:</b> At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	<b>Protected areas</b>	4	Rainfall data
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh			5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove				
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands				

<b>Definitions: Natural Ecosystems</b>	
<b>Natural Ecosystems</b>	Any areas that have not experienced serious degradation or exploitation of biomass, and without significant harvest of biomass. This includes protected areas, areas used for the extraction of non-timber forest products, and community-managed forests with minimal timber extraction. Areas where non-timber forest products are harvested can be counted in this category but not those that are managed for timber. The latter are included in 2b below. The distinction is important as different approaches are employed in estimating carbon for "natural areas" (2a) and "managed areas" (2b). Natural areas include: (1) protected areas; (2) areas where non-timber forest products are extracted if significant biomass is not removed (often managed as community-based forest management areas); and (3) any other areas which exclude larger-scale biomass harvest from a management regime including many areas managed by communities and/or indigenous groups.
<b>Definitions: Managed Lands Categories</b>	
<b>Sustainable Forest Management for Timber, using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)</b>	<p>A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- tree inventorying, marking and mapping;</li> <li>- careful planning and marking of skidder trails;</li> <li>- vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate;</li> <li>- directional felling of trees;</li> <li>- appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal traction) to proper road and log deck construction;</li> <li>- a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices;</li> <li>- fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks);</li> <li>- existence of a long-term management plan.</li> </ul> <p>Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been "certified" as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).</p>
<b>Agroforestry</b>	Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak). -- Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.
<b>Reforestation/ Afforestation</b>	The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. -- Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).
<b>Sustainable Agriculture</b>	<p>Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no-tillage or reduced tillage</li> <li>- erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides</li> <li>- perennial crops in the system</li> <li>- higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management</li> <li>- long-term rotations with legumes</li> <li>- the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil</li> <li>- better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use</li> </ul>
<b>Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet</b>	
<b>Step 1</b>	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit "Return" or "Enter".
<b>Step 2</b>	Click on "Edit" in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on "Move or Copy Sheet". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse to click on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)
<b>Step 3</b>	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on "T2.1 Land Use".
<b>Step 4</b>	Next, click on the box at bottom to <b>Create a copy</b> .
<b>Step 5</b>	Hit "OK". A new copy of T2.1 Land Use will appear in the row of tabs near the bottom of the screen. PLEASE NOTE: Some cells may not retain all the original text when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.3

Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector

Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW							
Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	Enter the number of separate steps for each measure			List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
		STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement			
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning	N	1	1	1	Agrarian Reform Law (1996)		
Facilitates sustainable forest management	N N	1 1	1 1	1	Development of the Forestry Law (1996) Creation of Municipal forestests		
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S N	1 1	1	1	Creation of Gran Chaco Natl. Park, Biodiversity Law		
Improves integrated coastal management							
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management							
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources							
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure	s	1			Establishment of indigenous territories (TCOs)		
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total(number of policy steps achieved)		6	4	3			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):					13		

<b>Definitions: Scope</b>	
<b>National Policies (N)</b>	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
<b>Sub-national Policies (S)</b>	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
<b>Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved</b>	
<b>Policy Measure</b>	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or
<b>Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)</b>	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
<b>Policy Adoption (Step 2)</b>	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
<b>Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)</b>	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.



Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

<b>TABLE 2.5a</b>				
<b>Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector</b>				
<b>Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues</b>				
<b>Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues</b>	<b>Number of Institutions Strengthened</b>	<b>Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened</b>	<b>SO Number for Activity</b>	<b>CN/TN Number for Activity</b>
<b>Ex: NGOs</b>	3	Friends of Nature Foundation, SITA, Sustainable Forests Unlimited	3.2	CN-23-222
<b>NGOs</b>	5	Consejo Boliviano para la Certificacion Forestal Voluntaria, (CFV), Confederacion Indigena del		
<b>Private Institutions</b>	2	Camara de Exportadores (CADEX) and Camara Nacional Forestal (CNF)		
<b>Research / Educational Institutions</b>	4	Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Social/Forest Trees and People Programme (CERES/F TPP),		
<b>Public Institutions</b>	2	Ministerio de Desarrollo Sostenible y Planificacion (MDSP) and the Superintendencia Forestal (SF).		
<b>Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:</b>	<b>13</b>			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 2.5b					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	3	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning	1	1	Training and TA in proper agroecological zoning for protected area management and forestry.		
Advancing sustainable forest management	1	1	training in forestry planning, reduced impact harvesting, developing basic capacity for protected area management, etc.		
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas	1	1			
Advancing integrated coastal management					
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources		1	Studies to ensure that Bolivian Brazil nut extraction meets though new EU standards.		
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure		1	Agrarian Reform Law development.		
Other (describe)					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	3	5			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.1												
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas												
Indicator 1: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents Avoided, due to USAID Assistance (Measuring Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide)												
PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW	3.1 A - CO2 Emissions avoided through renewable energy activities			3.1 B - CO2 emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements			3.1 C - CO2 emissions avoided through energy efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)			SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity	
	Activity	3.1A: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1A: BTU's produced in thermal combustion	3.1A: Fuel type replaced (use codes)	3.1B: MW-h saved	3.1B: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1B: Fuel type saved (use codes)	3.1C: MW-h saved	3.1C: BTU's saved in thermal combustion			3.1C: Fuel type saved (use codes)
Renewable Energy Production Prog.	512,258		J								2.1	CN-120-97
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Proj.					1,832,144	J					2.1	CN-120-97
Power Sector Retrofits							912,733			T	2.1	CN-120-97
Totals:	0	0		0	0		0	0				

Activity	3.1 D - CO2 emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels (including new production capacity)				3.1 E - Methane emissions captured from solid waste, coal mining, or sewage treatment	3.1 F - Tonnes of nitrous oxide emissions avoided through improved agriculture	SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	3.1D: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1D BTUs produced in thermal combustion	3.1D Old fuel type (use codes)	3.1D New fuel type (use codes)	3.1E: Tonnes of methane	3.1F: Tonnes of nitrous oxide		
Clean Fuels Program	4,551		H	FF			2	CN-120-97
Municipal Landfill Proj.					450		2	CN-120-97
Sust. Ag. & Devt. Proj.						575	2	CN-120-97
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		

Codes for Fuel Type			
Fuel Types		Code	Fuel Name
Liquid Fossil	Primary Fuels	A	Crude oil
		B	Orimulsion
		C	Natural gas liquid
	Secondary Fuels	D	Gasoline
		E	Jet kerosene
		F	Other kerosene
		G	Shale oil
		H	Gas/diesel oil
		J	Residual fuel oil
		K	LPG
		L	Ethane
		M	Naphtha
		N	Bitumen
		O	Lubricants
		P	Petroleum coke
		Q	Refinery feedstocks
		R	Refinery gas
S	Other oil		
Solid Fossil	Primary Fuels	T	Anthracite (coal)
		U	Coking coal
		V	Other bituminous coal
		W	Sub-bituminous coal
		X	Lignite
		Y	Oil shale
		Z	Peat
	Secondary fuels/ products	AA	BKB & patent fuels
		BB	Coke oven/gas coke
		CC	Coke oven gas
		DD	Blast furnace gas
Gaseous Fossil		EE	Natural gas (dry)
Biomass		FF	Solid biomass
		GG	Liquid biomass
		HH	Gas biomass

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.3

**Result 3: Decreased Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas**

**Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions**

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N	2	1		Mission supported introduction of two decrees for energy tariff reforms (pursuant to National Energy Reform Law) in the national parliament; one decree was adopted.	2.4	CN-577-92
Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning							
Facilitates competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers							
Facilitates the installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes							
Facilitates the use of renewable energy technologies							
Facilitates the use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)							
Facilitates the introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems							
Promotes the use of cogeneration							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):						0	

<b>Definitions: Scope</b>	
<b>National Policies (N)</b>	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
<b>Sub-national Policies (S)</b>	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
<b>Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved</b>	
<b>Policy Measure</b>	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
<b>Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)</b>	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
<b>Policy Adoption (Step 2)</b>	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
<b>Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)</b>	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.



Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.5						
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas						
Indicator 5: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Renewable Energy Program	Dept. of Energy, World Bank-GEF	DOE direct buy-in to USAID. In FY99, GEF funded replication of NREP activity begun in FY98.	\$120,000	\$2,500,000	2	CN-577-92
<b>Total:</b>			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
<b>Direct Leveraged Funding</b>	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated); - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
<b>Indirect Leveraged Funding</b>	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

**TABLE 3.6a**

**Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas**

**Indicator 6a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues**

Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strength-ened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Center for Cleaner Production, Association of Industrial Engineers, National Solar Energy Foundation, Clean Air Alliance, Institute for Industrial Efficiency	2.4	CN-577-92
NGOs				
Private Institutions				
Research/Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
<b>Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:</b>	<b>0</b>			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.6b					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 6b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CNTN Number for Activity
Example: Use of renewable energy technologies	1	3	Developed sustainable markets for renewable energy technologies. Over 200 renewable energy systems installed. Training for utilities, government officials, NGOs. Study on renewable energy applications	2.4	CN-577-92
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning					
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers					
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes					
Use of renewable energy technologies					
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)					
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					
Use of cogeneration					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 4								
Result 4: Reduced Vulnerability to the Threats Posed by Climate Change								
Indicator: USAID Programs that Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change								
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW								
Key Area	Country	Budget	Duration	Type of Program (see codes below)	Description	SO Name	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example:	ii South Africa	\$1,200,000	FY96-FY99	3	Technical assistance to Rand Water Board to address water resources planning for water shortages	Increased Access to Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Services for the HDP	SO6	

Definitions: Key Areas	
<b>Coastal Zones</b>	Number of programs that are reducing the vulnerability of coastal populations, infrastructure, habitats and living resources to accelerated sea level rise or other environmental changes associated with climate change (e.g., water availability, resource availability, temperature).
<b>Emergency Preparedness</b>	Number of programs that are increasing ability to cope with and minimize the damage from natural disasters (e.g., drought, famine, disease outbreaks) through surveillance, early warning, emergency preparedness, capacity building, etc.
<b>Agriculture and Food Security</b>	Number of programs that are increasing adaptability and resilience of agriculture and food systems to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., crop diversification, water conservation and delivery, flexible market and trade systems).
<b>Biodiversity/Natural Resources</b>	Number of programs that are increasing the adaptability of natural ecosystems and levels of biodiversity to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., establishment of biological corridors, habitat conservation, preservation of ex situ germplasm).
<b>Human Health and Nutrition</b>	Number of programs that are reducing vulnerability to climate change through improved access to and quality of health services, vector control, nutrition and environmental health interventions.

	Key Area Codes	Codes for Type of Programs
Coastal Zones	i	1. Urban/Infrastructure 2. Natural Resource
Emergency Preparedness	ii	1. Early Warning System 2. Humanitarian Response 3. Capacity Building
Agriculture & Food Security	iii	1. Research and Development 2. Policy Reform 3. Extension/ Demonstration
Biodiversity/Natural Resources	iv	1. Preservation of Biodiversity 2. Forest Conservation
Human Health and Nutrition	v	1. Improved Quality of Health Services 2. Vector Control 3. Improved Nutrition

**Information Annex Topic: Greater Horn of Africa Initiative**

**Information Annex Topic: Non-presence Countries (npcs)**

## **Information Annex Topic: Success Stories**

### **Economic Opportunities**

BancoSol customer, *Dona* Judith Vargas de Rosado, began in 1991 with an initial loan of about US\$50 to retail groceries in a corner of her small home to neighbors in her small town. For the next several years, as a member of a group of woman borrowers, *Dona* Judith borrowed working capital to maintain her small operations. As her credit worthiness improved, she was able to borrow more, increase the selection of items she held for sale and increase her profitability. With more success and greater access to Bancosol's capital, she moved to further expand her retail operation. Sensing the need to diversify if she was to continue to grow, she borrowed money to buy a billiard table. Her new operation was so successful that she borrowed again the following year and bought a second billiard table, both of which are now housed adjacent to her home. In 1999, she began a small bakery business and later enlarged her downstairs to sell roasted chicken. She and her husband have finished their home and furnished it comfortably with the earnings she has made from her various enterprises. In 2000, *Dona* Judith now has an individual credit line of \$7000. Her plans include qualifying for a \$15,000 credit line to establish a real estate business on the second floor of their home. "BancoSol's credits were the best that could ever happen to us because I could improve my life condition; I have all I want so far, I give my children the best, I have the house that I always dreamed of, and I can say that we [BancoSol] grew up together."

### **Counternarcotics**

#### BANABOL: A Banana Grower/Exporter Building Close Ties with Small Chapare Farmers

The company BANABOL, which grows and exports Cavendish-variety bananas to its customers in Argentina and northern Chile, is one of the most rapidly expanding enterprises in the Chapare. The company was founded in 1997, has invested approximately US\$ 1.4 million to date in its plantation and infrastructure, and is jointly owned by Chilean and Ecuadorian interests. The company's rapid expansion is due mainly to solid technical know-how in producing superior quality bananas and to strategic alliances with banana producer associations.

With regard to technical know-how, Banabol's 130-hectare plantation is state-of-the-art and serves as a model of proper banana management for small Chapare farmers and their associations. The plantation has an extensive drainage system, potable water, over five kilometers of cableways, and a well-designed packing center. The company is one of the largest employers in the Chapare, with over sixty-five full-time employees.

Banabol was the first company to develop strategic alliances with small banana producers. Today, over 30 percent of the company's exports are bananas purchased from small producers. As part of this alliance with small farmers, Banabol provides technical supervision of small farmer crop management, as well as training in post-harvest and packing procedures. In return, small farmers and their associations commit themselves to producing export-grade bananas and fulfilling weekly volume quotas. These alliances work well, both for the farmers and Banabol.

Farmers have an assured market for their production, while Banabol can increase its revenue stream with minimum additional fixed investment.

### Fabopal: A Palm Heart Processor/Exporter Combining Efficient Plant Operations with Marketing Savvy

Fabopal began palm heart processing operations in the Chapare in 1998, constructing its plant in a record eight months. Although there are now two other palm heart processors (Indatrop and Bolhispania) based in the Chapare, Fabopal leads the field as the largest exporter. Its canned palm hearts are currently exported to chains of supermarkets and gourmet stores in Argentina, Chile and Uruguay.

The company is built on a base of solid technical know-how in canning and food processing operations. All the equipment in the plant is “Made in Bolivia” and the process flows are well designed to be both efficient and economical. The company has successfully streamlined production, while more than doubling its daily output of finished product. Currently, the plant is processing 12,000 palm heart stalks per day, operating at an estimated 80% of its installed capacity. The company has its own in-plant laboratory conducting hourly quality control checks on each batch of canned palm hearts produced.

Plant operations are important, but at the core of Fabopal’s success is the development of 1:1 relations with its key customers. During periods of peak demand, especially in the “summer” months of November through January, Fabopal works extended shifts to meet customers’ needs. It has developed over ten different brands for its product, thus providing brand exclusivity to each of its customers. The firm’s administrator, who has access to the ordering, delivery and financial records of each customer, handles all customer inquiries and comments. This permits a rapid resolution of difficulties and disputes. Source: CONCADE Database

The exporting of Chapare-grown palm hearts has become a US\$ 1.9 million business, largely the result of Fabopal’s examples of producing a top-quality product in an efficient plant and in maintaining close, reliable relationships with its customers.

## **Information Annex Topic: Supplemental Information**

### **Counternarcotics**

(For: LAC/SPO; LAC/SAM; PPC/PC; GC/LAC)

#### Plan Colombia Balance Of Payments/Cash Transfer Update

The CN Special Objective (SpO) was revised to expand Alternative Development (AD) to include the Yungas region and to channel \$30.0 million of the supplemental funds through a cash transfer mechanism with the GOB. The revised SpO now reads: Illegal and excess coca eliminated from Bolivia. It was approved by the (A)AA/LAC on December 8, 2000.

Subsequent to the approval of the SpO, the BOP program described therein was revised to directly link the local currency (LC) generated by the dollar cash transfer to AD activities, as a result of U.S. Congressional objection of its use for general budget support. GC also raised concerns regarding the relationship of the planned BOP option and USAID's counter-narcotics activities.

As a result, the Mission revised the Cash Transfer (CT) purpose as follows: "The Grant will be used to fund alternative development, an essential program to eliminate illicit coca in Bolivia, through the conversion of the Grant funds into local currency." The agreement with the GOB was signed on December 19, 2000. The converted CT funds will enable the GOB to finance AD activities as follows: \$20 million to broaden and deepen Chapare AD activities and \$10 million to support the Yungas initiative. Also, because the Grant is being disbursed to the GOB in a lump sum, the Cash Transfer will have an immediate impact on the GOB's balance of payments.

Key Conditions Precedent (CPs) under the Cash Transfer agreement include: a) the establishment of a USAID/Bolivia-controlled, interest bearing Trust Fund account for the deposit of the converted CT funds to ensure immediate availability of these resources, timely disbursement and financial oversight; and b) an agreement to also transfer undisbursed LC funds generated under FY99 and FY00 BOP programs into a USAID-controlled trust fund. Based on the successful negotiation of the Cash Transfer agreement, the Mission disbursed the \$30.0 million on December 29, 2001.

In early January 2001, the GOB requested an amendment to the Cash Transfer agreement to remove the GOB LC Separate Account to directly deposit the converted CT into the USAID-managed Trust Fund account in one full deposit. After considering the pros and cons of various options to amend the Cash Transfer agreement, the Mission opted to accept the GOB proposal and amended both the Cash Transfer and Trust Fund agreements to reflect the GOB request. Under the amended Cash Transfer agreement, the GOB agreed to deposit the full converted CT of \$30.0 million into the Trust Fund account by February 28, 2001.

## **Economic Opportunities**

(For: LAC/SPO, BHR, G/EGAD/MD, LAC/RSD)

Bolivia is now entering its second consecutive year of slow growth. Microfinance institutions, however, are weathering the storm due to GOB, USAID and other donor technical support. At the present time, the Bolivian micro-finance sector, though certainly more constrained in comparison to historical sector growth figures, is stabilizing even as the microfinance crisis continues.

Last year's R4 presented several factors that were contributing to Bolivia's slow economic rate of growth and the particularly severe performance of the microfinance sector. These factors included: 1) the closing of the Argentine border, which shrunk the market for micro and small entrepreneur/merchants; 2) a new customs law, which caused an increase in the cost of imported goods (mostly contraband, which was traded by microenterprises); 3) the entry into the market by consumer credit institutions (trying to capture a share of the microenterprise market), leading to over-indebtedness; 4) the bank secrecy act, which does not permit supervised financial institutions to share information with non-supervised institutions or NGOs; and 5) the economic recession, which reduced demand for loans.

As of January 2001, while delinquency rates continue to be high, especially relative to historical Bolivian microfinance figures, the institutions themselves are financially sound. Although modest compared to previous years, profits were better than Bolivian commercial banks and credit unions.

Last year, the most critical effect of the crisis was a sharp rise in delinquency rates for microfinance institutions. In response, the GOB, Superintendent of Banks and micro-finance institutions, with the support of USAID and other donors, worked to minimize the effects of the crisis and stabilize the position of micro-finance institutions. Most importantly, a study was undertaken to: 1) measure the value of portfolio at risk; 2) determine the causes for the deterioration of loan portfolios; and 3) suggest corrective action in the regulatory framework, supervisory mechanisms and the technologies of micro-finance institutions. Based on this study, USAID directly provided technical support to further develop the regulatory framework to allow for the creation of private credit bureaus, and strengthen the supervisory capacity of the Superintendent of Banks, enabling it to take specific corrective measures in the most affected microfinance institutions.

### Institutional Strengths, Evolution and Innovation

The Bolivian micro-finance sector has demonstrated remarkable resilience during 2000. Importantly, the Bolivian micro-finance institutions themselves have taken important steps to strengthen their institutions through reviewing internal financial and monitoring processes, tightening up their lending methodologies, performing more in-depth risk analysis, diversifying their portfolios, adjusting products to clientele needs, and offering new financial services. Several lending institutions have merged in response to the crisis and increased competition. On-lending interest rates have declined in all microfinance institutions. This intense competition

is beginning to benefit the client through diversified products and expansion into new market areas. All MFI's are seeking to improve their efficiency and reduce operational costs. Many have looked to new technology to help them become more efficient, including the use of handheld computers, credit scoring methodologies and smart cards.

### Crisis Not Yet Over

Nevertheless, a word of caution is necessary for the Year 2001. Numerous external factors once again are threatening the Bolivian economy, and specifically the micro-entrepreneurs and micro-borrowers affiliated with Bolivia's micro-finance institutions. Especially important to note are: 1) the slow recovery of the Bolivian economy from last year's economic recession; 2) the possibility of further recession in South America, which would have grave impact on Bolivia, especially if Argentina's economy were to be affected (Argentina is Bolivia's primary source of remittances); and 3) the reorganization of "debtors societies" that seek to have their members' debt forgiven (this is an especially worrisome issue as national elections approach).

It is possible that achievement of IR2.1 ("Increased access to financial services in underserved areas") indicator targets will be below those originally projected at the outset of the Mission's Strategy period in 1998. Furthermore, it is quite possible that due to outside factors, indicators may fall. It is likely that microfinance institutions will continue to experience difficult times.

Many observers have commented that they see the micro-finance crisis as more of an urban phenomenon. The Mission's new Rural Financial Services activity, which begins implementation in 2001, may have an important impact in assisting micro-finance institutions further diversify their portfolios by moving into the rural areas, improve their technologies and methodologies, and thereby improve their resilience to further economic crisis and their overall sustainability.

## **Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework Annex**

**Part A. Results Framework.** Provide a listing of the Operating Unit's Current Results Frameworks

### **SO 511-001: Increased Citizen Support for the Bolivian Democratic System**

IR 1.1: Key elements of rule of law become more transparent, efficient, effective and accessible

IR 1.1.1: The Code of Criminal Procedures (CCP) and complementary legislation enacted

IR 1.1.2: Key justice institutions adapt to the requirements of the new legal system

IR 1.1.3: Access and understanding of the new legal system increased

IR 1.2: National representatives are more responsive to constituent demands

IR 1.2.1: Citizen demands are effectively channeled to national representatives through local authorities and civil society representatives

IR 1.2.2: National representatives are more responsive to citizen demands and their ability to respond to demands is strengthened

IR 1.3: Local governments in DDCP municipalities effectively respond to citizen needs and demands

IR 1.3.1: Civil society participation in local government and regional institutions is more effective

IR 1.3.2: Municipal governments are more capable of professional, effective and transparent management and sustainable financing

IR 1.3.3: Municipalities effectively participate in and influence policy decisions concerning decentralization and citizen participation

### **SO 511-002: Increased Income for Bolivia's Poor with Emphasis on Targeted Communities Directly or Indirectly Assisted by USAID**

IR 2.1: Increased access to financial services in urban and rural areas

IR 2.1.1: Improved legal and regulatory environment promoting access to financial services by the poor

IR 2.1.2: Improved financial performance of finance institutions serving the poor

IR 2.1.3: Increased capital mobilized through the expansion of secure savings mechanisms and private capital markets

IR 2.2: Sustainable sub-sector for specific agricultural products established in benefit of the poor

IR 2.2.1: Improved access to basic infrastructure and other factors of production

IR 2.2.2: Improved access to technology by agro-entrepreneurs

IR 2.2.3: Improved access to markets by agro-entrepreneurs

IR 2.2.4: Improved policy and regulatory environment

IR 2.3: GOB reform of education sector

IR 2.3.1: Increased school attendance especially among girls

### **SO 511-003: Improved Health of the Bolivian Population**

IR 3.1: Improved child survival and reproductive health practices by Bolivian women, men, and boy and girl adolescents and children

IR 3.1.1: Increased design, dissemination, and use of culturally accessible CS and RSH messages and social marketing products for defined populations

IR 3.1.2: Increased knowledge and broadened participation by women, men, and adolescents in CS and RSH activities

IR 3.1.3: Improved technical and sociocultural skills of health care providers and administrative staff at all levels

IR 3.2: Improved quality and increased coverage of community health care established by local governments and NGOs

IR 3.2.1: Improved technical and sociocultural skills of health care providers and administrative staff at all levels

IR 3.2.2: Improved capacity of communities, municipalities, and departments to finance, administer, and sustain culturally acceptable health care services

IR 3.3: Decentralized and participatory health care system

IR 3.3.1: Municipal health planning and evaluation systems strengthened and made more participatory

IR 3.3.2: Increased health service delivery options at the municipal level

IR 3.3.3: Improved health resource allocation to municipalities by departmental governments

IR.3.3.4: Strengthened normative and coordinating capacity of the National Secretariats of Health and Popular Participation

### **SO 511-004: Forest, Water, and Biodiversity Resources Managed for Sustained Economic Growth**

IR 4.1: Sustainable management of natural forests in the Bolivian lowlands

IR 4.1.1: Policies, laws, and regulatory framework in place to promote sustainable management of forest resources

IR 4.1.2: Institutional and technical capacity developed to sustainably manage forests

IR 4.1.3: Access to certified markets provides economic incentives for sustainable forestry

IR 4.1.4: Necessary, ecological, social, and economic information developed to guide forest management

IR 4.2: Adequate management of protected areas

IR 4.2.1: Ecoregional planning integrates forest and protected area management

IR 4.2.2: Immediate conservation threats deterred

IR 4.2.3: Long-term management plans developed

IR 4.2.4: Institutional capacity developed to manage protected areas

IR 4.2.5: Long-term funding ensured

IR 4.2.6: Local constituency actively participating in protected area conservation

- IR 4.3: Improved environmental management of urban and industrial pollution
  - IR 4.3.1: Institutional capacity created to sustain cleaner production
  - IR 4.3.2: Financial capacity created for investments in cleaner production

**SO 511-005: Illegal and Excess Coca Eliminated from Bolivia**

- IR 5.1: New coca planting prevented
  - IR 5.1.1: Effective counternarcotic (CN) law enforcement
  - IR 5.1.2: Police properly enforce CN laws
  - IR 5.1.3: GOB agencies effectively investigate and process CN cases
- IR 5.2: Increased risks and reduced incentives for coca production and marketing of legal and illegal coca
  - IR 5.2.1: Bolivian public rejects the cocaine economy and Yungas public embrace vision of future based on non-coca income earning possibilities
- IR 5.3: Existing coca eradicated in Chapare and supply of and demand for licit coca equalized in Yungas
  - IR 5.3.1: Farmers accept eradication and/or marketing conditionality
- IR 5.4: Chapare sustainable alternative development established
  - IR 5.4.1: Chapare sustainable farm level production capacity established
  - IR 5.4.2: Chapare sustainable market linkages established
  - IR 5.4.3: Chapare sustainable market demand established and costs reduced
- IR 5.5: Yungas licit net household income increased in targeted communities
  - IR 5.5.1: Yungas increased public access to municipal resources in targeted communities
  - IR 5.5.2: Yungas increased volume and value of sustainable produced licit products and services marketed from targeted communities
  - IR 5.5.3: Yungas increased non-farm employment opportunities in targeted communities
  - IR 5.5.4: Yungas improved health in targeted communities

**Part B. New Indicator Reporting.** Provide a report of indicators from the Operating Unit's Performance Monitoring Plan that the Operating unit proposes to report on in next year's R4 submission which are different from the indicators currently being reported.

\*\*This applies to on-going strategies only. Indicators that will be used next year as part of a newly approved strategy need not be listed here.

## Democracy

Indicator Level: Intermediate Result

Current Indicator Name: Improved quality of contacts between “uninominales” and their constituencies in DDCP electoral districts.

Proposed Indicator Name: Gradual adoption of DDCP replicability practices in 75 municipalities.

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year	0	0
Target 2001	TBD	Development and approval of practices in 75 municipalities
Target 2002	TBD	Implementation of at least 50% of replicability practices in 75 municipalities
Target 2003	TBD	TBD
Target 2004	TBD	TBD

Note: This is a qualitative indicator that measures gradual adoption of DDCP replicability practices. The "best practices" package includes: (1) municipal summits; (2) follow-up encounters; (3) a model for vigilance committees; (4) a model for municipal council; (5) a model for the municipal executive; and (6) encounters with national representatives. Targets were set through the year 2002, the current activity completion date, but new targets will be defined subject to approval of a new activity phase.

## Economic Opportunities

Indicator Level: IR

Current Indicator Name: Number of Outstanding Loan Clients

Proposed Indicator Name: Increased Number of Savings Accounts in Under-Served Areas

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year (2001)	48,946	
Target 2002	TBD	55,000
Target 2003	TBD	60,000
Target 2004	TBD	65,000
Target 2005	TBD	70,000

Note: The data reported will only include new accounts directly established by institutions receiving support through the Rural Financial Services activities. The RFS is expected to begin delivering services on/before June 30, 2001. The data will be reported on cumulative active accounts as of December 31 of each year. This IR will examine both savings deposits and loans made in geographic areas currently considered as “under-served”. The definition of “under-served areas” includes non-credit financial services products for urban and rural areas.

## Economic Opportunities

Indicator Level: Intermediate Result

Current Indicator Name: Number of Communities with Productive Infrastructure Constraints Resolved.

Proposed Indicator Name: Number of New Financial Products Available in Under-Served Areas

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year	0	0
Target 2002	TBD	2
Target 2003	TBD	5
Target 2004	TBD	6
Target 2005	TBD	8

Note: New Financial Products are defined as any new products developed and available to clients in under-served areas. Examples of new products may include: warehouse receipts; funds transfer services; savings instruments.

## Economic Opportunities

Indicator Level: Intermediate Result

Current Indicator Name: Number of production units receiving technological services

Proposed Indicator Name: Value of Agriculture Produce Marketed through Farmer Associations

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year	972,000	
Target 2002	TBD	1,069,000
Target 2003	TBD	1,176,000
Target 2004	TBD	1,295,000

Note: "Farmer Associations" is broadly defined as cooperatives, associations or other farmer-based organizations that provide marketing-related services to Title II communities. Value is in dollars using the average exchange from Central Bank of Bolivia data as of January 31 of each year.

## Counternarcotics

Indicator Level: SO level

Current Indicator Name: Annual net coca eradication in the Chapare

Proposed Indicator: Annual net coca reduction in Bolivia

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year (year 2000)	33,000	
Target 2001	TBD	35,000
Target 2002	TBD	TBD

Note: This new SO level indicator will include Yungas' coca reduction in addition to Chapare results. It is estimated that there are between 1,700 to 2,000 hectares of illegal coca in the Yungas that will be eliminated by the end of CY2001. Additionally, the estimated remaining 600 hectares of coca in the Chapare will be eradicated during CY2001. Since elimination of all of the illegal coca under current GOB legislation (Ley 1008) is planned during CY2001, it remains to be seen how legal coca in excess of traditional consumption will be handled.

## Information Annex Topic: Institutional and organizational development

**What the information annex will be used for:** prepare the cross-cutting theme chapter of the FY 2000 Performance Overview. The 2000 revision of the Agency Strategic Plan includes five cross-cutting themes in addition to the six Agency goals and the management goal. It also includes a commitment to report on one of the themes in depth in the Performance Overview each year. Institutional and organizational development has been chosen as the theme to be reported on in the 2000 Performance Overview.

requested:

- \* support for institutional and organizational development is systematically programmed in results frameworks for the majority of Agency OUs;
- \* support for institutional and organizational development systematically cross-cuts Agency goal areas in OU programs;
- \* institutional and organizational development support is provided to public sector, private for-profit and private non-profit organizations consistent with program objectives;
- \* a variety of types of capacity-building (e.g., financial accountability and sustainability, management and leadership, service delivery, political advocacy, technical expertise) is being supported.

**Guidelines for Identifying Institutional Capacity Development.** An institutional development IR should contain two elements: (1) the name of the overarching institution concerned and (2) the change taking place. IRs Institutions are defined as the "rules of the game" and the measures for enforcing those rules. In other words, for our purposes, institutions refer to the broad political and economic context within which development processes take place. These include policies, laws, regulations, and judicial practices. They also refer to less tangible practices like corruption, presence or lack of transparency and accountability. The rules and norms we are concerned with are political and economic, not social. Not every IR about policy is to be called institutional development. If the IR is about adopting/implementing a specific policy, it is not institutional development-- it falls under the goal area for the sector it addresses. Include only IRs about changing the

**Guideline for Identifying Organizational Capacity Development IRs.** The IR should have these elements: (1) It must name or allude to a specific organization or type of organization (an organization is a group of individuals bound by some common purpose to achieve objectives) and (2) it has to how or what action is being done to develop the organization.



