

USAID/Bolivia
ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

3/13/2003

Please Note:

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A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

Background: In recent decades Bolivia has made significant progress in overcoming its long history of political and economic instability. Among the gains are 20 uninterrupted years of democracy and 17 years of far-reaching and fundamental economic reforms. USAID/Bolivia has closely supported this process through its assistance program and continuous policy dialogue. In spite of this progress, significant poverty and social exclusion remain. Currently, about 58 percent of the Bolivian population lives in poverty, and 24 percent lives in extreme poverty. Rural poverty remains over 80 percent. Economic growth and job creation are lagging, due to, among other things, poor productive infrastructure, lack of access to technology and markets, low levels of education, and severe economic crises among Bolivia's neighbors, its major foreign markets. The economic problems in neighboring Argentina and Brazil have had a negative spill-over effect on the Bolivian economy. Despite important progress in social indicators, Bolivia still has the second highest levels of infant, child and maternal mortality in the hemisphere. Land tenure and water rights are becoming contentious issues in rural areas, occasionally leading to deadly violence. Illegal coca replanting is a constant threat to the successful implementation of Bolivia's anti-narcotics strategy. These issues require continuing attention to inhibit major social and political conflict within Bolivia.

The macroeconomic environment remains in a pattern of stagnant growth and growing unemployment. Economic growth rates (GDP) have been 0.43 percent, 2.37 percent and 1.23 percent for the past three years, and the expected GDP growth rate for 2002 is 2 percent. Per capita GDP has decreased from \$1,069 in 1998 to \$934 in 2001. Unemployment rates have doubled between 1998 and 2001, from 4 percent to 8 percent, and under-employment rates increased by 50 percent, from 8.4 percent in 1998 to 12 percent in 2001. The fiscal deficit averaged 4.4 percent of GDP between 1997 and 2001. For 2002, this deficit is estimated to reach an unsustainable 7 percent of GDP. Bank deposits decreased 33 percent between 1998 and 2002, and delinquent loan repayments quadrupled, from 4.6 percent in 1998 to 18.9 percent as of September 2002, which decreased possibilities for credit for the private sector and deepened economic contraction.

U.S. Interests and Goals: The overriding interest of the U.S. is to help Bolivia consolidate its democracy and assist it in achieving broad-based, equitable and sustainable development and a reduction in narcotics production and trafficking. USAID's programs are designed to address directly the key issues of poverty and social exclusion by focusing primarily (but not exclusively) on the rural population. These issues are addressed through assistance to increased and diversified legal income opportunities (i.e., those not involving narcotics production), more responsive and transparent judicial and local government systems, more effective Congressional representation, improved health knowledge, practices and services, sustainable use of natural resources, and improved infrastructure at the local level. USAID assistance promotes gender equity by expanding personal development opportunities and removing obstacles to women's equal access to opportunities.

Donor Relations: USAID/Bolivia coordinates closely with other foreign aid donors including eight multilateral and fourteen other country donors. The United States and Japan are the largest individual country donors. Donor assistance is organized around the Bolivian Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and the Government of Bolivia's (GOB) Action Plan. The GOB developed the PRSP in close coordination with the donor community and it reflects a consensus strategy to improve the lives for Bolivia's many poor. USAID is an active player in donor coordination and will continue to take a leadership role in the Alternative Development Donor Group. Spain, the United Nations Drug Control Program, and the European Union are also active members of this group.

Challenges: Numerous challenges confront Bolivia in its efforts to maintain its two-decade momentum of democracy and economic reform. These include social unrest arising from continued economic stagnation, growing unemployment and deepening poverty brought on by the region's financial crisis, as well as perennial issues such as competition for land, coca cultivation and growing militancy of interest groups. Natural disasters over the past year -- including floods, blizzards and wildfires -- have cost many

lives and highlight the GOB inability to respond effectively. The significantly increased tariff-free import privileges recently extended to Bolivia under the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Enforcement Act (ATPDEA) will be unreachable for Bolivian enterprises unless their financial and managerial weaknesses are addressed.

Key Achievements: FY 2002 brought a presidential election and a new GOB administration. USAID was able to work closely with the incoming administration to ensure a smooth transition for its development efforts. Significant gains were made this past year in democracy and governance, increased economic opportunities, improved public health, sustainable use of natural resources, and alternatives to coca cultivation. USAID will seek to build on this progress over the coming year.

1. In the democracy sector, USAID works in three key areas: reform of the criminal justice system; local government strengthening and citizen participation; and congressional strengthening. Beneficiaries include ordinary citizens, staff of municipal government and the criminal justice sector, and elected government representatives. Under the relatively new, USAID-supported Bolivian Criminal Code of Procedures (CCP), dramatic improvements have occurred in case-processing time and inroads have been made against impunity and corruption. The process time for a criminal case has been reduced from over three years to less than one year. USAID provided leadership and technical support for the development and signing of an inter-institutional agreement on money laundering. The agreement establishes information sharing protocols between the government investigative agency and other relevant institutions, including the police. USAID continues to support the investigative agency and its critical role in combating corruption, organized-crime, narco-trafficking, and terrorism.

2. In the area of economic opportunities, USAID expands access of poor farmers to selected agricultural markets, provides financial services to rural areas, and increases the capacity of Bolivian enterprises to take advantage of the opportunities provided under ATPDEA (and thereby help compensate for the continued weakness of domestic demand). This increased capacity will also help enterprises take fuller advantage of the Free Trade Area of the Americas, planned for 2005. Beneficiaries are principally small farmers and small enterprises. USAID/Bolivia has had success with onions in the Andean valleys to generate high-impact, low-cost development benefits. Higher farm incomes, reduced post-harvest losses, better market acceptance and a wider market window are among the gains achieved in the first full year of implementation under USAID's market access activity. This activity has just completed its first agricultural cycle, assisting over 1,000 onion farmers to improve post-harvest management of their crop. These farmers have adopted improved systems for curing, drying, selecting, classifying, storing, and packaging their onions. As a result, they have reduced the post-harvest losses from 40 to 8 percent and improved shelf life from three to four months. Household annual income increased by 38% from \$1,034 to \$1,428. Not only do farmers have more onions to sell, but the longer shelf life gives them many more marketing options.

3. In the health sector, USAID improves people's health practices, extends the coverage and quality of health services, and promotes a more decentralized and participatory health system. Women of reproductive age are the major beneficiaries of voluntary family planning/reproductive health activities, very young children of child survival activities, young adults of HIV/AIDS prevention activities, and populations in various geographic areas of infectious diseases activities. Two noteworthy achievements stand out for the year. Preliminary results from a meticulous follow-up study to the September 2001 census revealed a decline in maternal mortality from 390 to 235 deaths per 100,000 live births. This is a 40 percent reduction over the past decade. USAID's tripartite strategy of family planning, obstetric care and post-abortion care, financed by the largest donor investment in health, shows its impact in this result. Second, at 916 cases, Bolivia still has the lowest number of HIV/AIDS cases in the region. Until recently, USAID has almost unilaterally supported the HIV/AIDS programs in Bolivia (and is still the largest donor) based on the United Nation's World Health Organization recommendations of control of sexually-transmitted diseases, condom social marketing and public education. Similarly impressive is that no cases of HIV were found among USAID-monitored pregnant women in its sentinel surveillance site this year in a prenatal clinic in Santa Cruz, the focus of HIV infection in Bolivia.

4. In the environment sector, USAID works in three major areas: increasing the national and local capacity to manage natural forests; improving the management of protected areas; and reducing pollution generated by industry. All three areas produce local benefits, build upon equitable and participatory governance, foster economic development, and create incentives for resource stewardship. Better organized communities, working with established wood products companies, increased the prices they receive for their wood. In one community, prices increased from \$4.5 to \$35 per cubic meter in 2002. USAID's cleaner production-related activities are a powerful demonstration of the potential of public/private alliances. Participating companies made a one-time investment of \$2,425,403 to implement recommended improvements in their production systems, resulting in annual savings of \$1,245,290. At the same time, water consumption by these industries was reduced by the equivalent of two months of water consumption of the capital city of La Paz.

5. USAID's alternative development program provides viable, legal employment and income-earning alternatives to the cultivation of illegal and excess coca and the production and trafficking of illegal drugs. Beneficiaries are farm families in coca-growing regions (Chapare and the Yungas). The program assists in developing sustainable infrastructure, national and export markets, and organizations to ensure sustained economic growth and social well-being in the coca-growing regions. The development of a viable road network of 1,200 km in the Cochabamba Tropics is an important part of the USAID-funded alternative development strategy. In August 2001, the first Road Maintenance Association of the Cochabamba Tropics (AMVI West) was created. The AMVI West is a grass-root, non-profit organization that maintains rural farm-to-market roads at less than half the usual cost by using local labor and partial community funding. In the Yungas region, technical assistance in specialty coffee harvest and post-harvest techniques was provided in 20 communities, benefiting approximately 9,000 families who are now receiving on average 70 percent over and above the regular price of coffee.

USAID also manages a large and diverse Title II Food for Peace program. The Title II program, implemented by four U.S. nongovernmental organizations, is fully integrated into USAID/Bolivia's strategic plan. Title II activities use a variety of rural community-based approaches, focusing on areas where the lack of food and extreme poverty are most acute. Agricultural development includes construction and improvement of rural roads, technology transfer and the provision of tools and improved seed. Health activities include improved nutrition and water sanitation, and effective and early detection and treatment of childhood illness. Environmental activities train communities in sustainable use of land and water. Food for Peace interventions saved lives and property following several life-threatening natural disasters over the past year, including severe flash flooding in La Paz, snowstorms in the Potosi region and wildfires in the Tarija area. In each case, timely and appropriate levels of emergency assistance protected vulnerable populations in some of Bolivia's remotest areas.

Environmental Compliance: All USAID Strategic Objectives (SOs) are in compliance with Regulation 216. SO 5 (Alternative Development), however, is behind schedule in certain actions. The Alternative Development Team has prepared a plan of action for achieving compliance, complete with dates and assignments of responsibility among staff. The mitigation plan has been reviewed by the Mission Environment Office. All corrective actions are expected to be completed by March 2003.

SO 1: Increased Bolivian Support for the Democratic System

New Activities:

Political party reform -- IEE required

Democratic Development and Citizen Participation Phase III -- IEE required

Rule of Law/Administration Of Justice -- IEE required

(Categorical exclusions are expected for these activities)

SO 2: Increased Opportunities for Bolivia's Poor

New Activities:

MAPA /Yungas Program -- The Environmental Assessment for the Market Access and Poverty Alleviation (MAPA) activity has been submitted and is pending final review and approval by MEO and BEO.

IR 3.1 Improved health practices by individuals and in the community that help build a healthy environment

IR 3.2 Improved quality and increased coverage of health networks and social networks established at the local level and operated by multiple service providers under national norms

IR 3.3 A decentralized, participatory and equitable Bolivian health system strengthened in its various roles with civil society exercising social control over the system

Discussion:

511-004 Forest, water and biodiversity resources managed for sustained economic growth

SO Level Indicator: Area (ha) with adequate management

SO Level Indicator: Number of industries applying cleaner production practices

SO Level Indicator: Value (US\$) of certified forest exports

IR 4.1 Sustainable management of natural forests in the Bolivian lowlands

IR 4.2 Adequate management of protected areas

IR 4.3 Improved environmental management of urban and industrial pollution

Discussion:

511-005 Illegal and Excess Coca Eliminated from Bolivia

SO Level Indicator: Area under coca cultivation (in hectares)

IR 5.1 Farmers accept eradication conditionality

IR 5.2 Sustainable market linkages established

IR 5.3 Sustainable market demand established

IR 5.4 Chapare sustainable alternative development established

IR 5.5 Yungas basic needs improved in targeted communities

Discussion:

Selected Performance Measures - Bolivia

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| Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02) | OU Response | Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective | Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years." |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Pillar I: Global Development Alliance | | | |
| Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs? | | | |
| 511-001 Increased Citizen Participation and Support for the Bolivian Democratic System | No | | |
| 511-002 Increased Income for Bolivia's Poor | No | | |
| 511-003 Improved Health of the Bolivian Population | No | | |
| 511-004 Forest, Water and Biodiversity Resources Managed for Sustained Economic Growth | Yes | USAID's partnership with Bolivian private industry to implement cleaner production technologies resulted in the owners of 36 plants investing \$2,425,403 of their own money - in the midst of a severe economic crisis in Bolivia - to implement USAID-recommended improvements in their production systems. Not only did the companies save over \$1,245,290 as a result, but water consumption by these same companies was cut by 4,194,650 cubic meters a year, equivalent to two months' water consumption by the La Paz, the nation's largest city (with a population over 1 million). | |
| 511-005 Illegal and Excess Coca Eliminated from Bolivia | No | | |
| a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners) | 1 | | Partners include the Center for the Promotion of Sustained Technologies. |
| b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003? | 5 | | |
| What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution? | 2425403 | | |
| Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade | | | |
| USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened | | | |
| Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | | | |

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|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|--|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 511-002 Increased Income for Bolivia's Poor | Yes | | | Technical assistance to small farmers in Bolivia's principal agricultural valleys directly resulted in reduction of post-harvest losses. Losses to onion crops were reduced from 40% to 8%, with corresponding increases in household income. Hot pepper harvests increased from four to ten or more per year, while pesticide use was reduced. The result was a doubling in income of many assisted farmers. | |
| 511-003 Improved Health of the Bolivian Population | No | | | | |
| 511-005 Illegal and Excess Coca Eliminated from Bolivia | Yes | | | The export value of Chapare exports was US\$1.56 million in the third quarter of 2002, an increase of twenty percent compared to the same quarter in 2001. Higher volumes of exported fresh bananas and a significant investment made in post-harvest infrastructure were the principal cause for higher exports in this reporting period. In the Yungas, the strong focus on reducing marketing costs for existing products, particularly but not limited to, niche coffee markets, resulted in higher prices for the Yungas coffee. The best coffee association sold three containers at over \$148 per hundredweight (cwt) compared to the previous year's \$10/cwt. ¹ | The data collected for this indicator is validated annually by the GOB's Regional Alternative Development Program (PDAR) responsible for monitoring, validating and result diffusion in the Chapare and Yungas. |

USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)

| Male | Female | Total | |
|------|--------|-------|--|
| | | | |

b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)

| Male | Female | Total | |
|------|--------|-------|--|
| | | | |

USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

511-003 Improved Health of the Bolivian Population

| | | |
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| No | | |
|----|--|--|

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 511-004 Forest, Water and Biodiversity Resources Managed for Sustained Economic Growth | Yes | | | USAID's sustainable forestry activities have resulted in linking communities and private companies, with 499,309 hectares (ha) of forests managed by municipal associations and 308,765 ha by indigenous groups. Thirteen municipal forest reserves have been established totalling 681,765 ha. USAID-assisted communities, working with established wood-products companies, increased the prices they received from wood from their reserves by over 600%. |
| a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual) | 12922646 | | | Includes 12,843,418 from the Environment SO and 79,228 from the Alternative Development SO. |
| b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target) | 13045316 | | | Includes 12,920,316 from the Environment SO and 125,000 from the Alternative Development SO. |

Pillar III: Global Health

USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

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| 511-003 Improved Health of the Bolivian Population | No | | | |
| Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS) | % | | | Since CPR is only available every 4-5 years via DHS, USAID-Bolivia reports CYPs generated by USAID-supported projects as an annual proxy indicator for CPR. Data for that indicator will be found in the optional indicator section. |

USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 511-003 Improved Health of the Bolivian Population | No | | | |
| Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS) | 51 Male | 51 Female | Total | The data collection system in Bolivia does not distinguish between male and female children receiving vaccinations. Overall coverage for children of both sexes in the age group is 51%. The DPT vaccine has largely been replaced by the superior Pentavalent vaccine which includes the DPT coverage. A data quality verification and improvement methodology is being implemented nationwide with the MOH. Data reviewed includes vaccines. The first-ever national level data quality evaluation will occur during FY 2003, with USAID technical support, and will include vaccines. |
| Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS) | Male | Female | Total | This indicator will be reported in the next DHS. |

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-------|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS) | 54 Male | 54 Female | Total | | The MOH information system does not collect information by gender. The data presented at right is the combined percentage for males and females. The percentage for FY 2001 was 56%, falling to 54% this year. Targets for FY 2003 and 2004 have been set at 56 and 58%, respectively. The MSH team has been checking data quality in 6 regions of the country as part of data quality improvement workshops with the MOH District Management Teams. Data quality is poor, but a number of recommendations for improving data have been made to the MOH. The data quality improvement system will be implemented nationwide during FY 2003, and six of the nine departments in the country have been trained. Retraining in the methodology to cover personnel changed when the new government came in will also occur. |
| Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country? | No | | | | PAHO is supporting the MOH in monitoring suspected cases and per their review of individual case reports no new cases have appeared this year. |

USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--|--|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS) | 55% | | | | A data quality verification and improvement methodology is being implemented nationwide with the MOH. Data reviewed includes assisted births. The first-ever national level data quality evaluation will occur during FY 2003, with USAID technical support, and will include assisted births. The USAID indicator reported in Bolivia includes midwives and community members trained in clean birthing and referral, as well as health care personnel who could be considered "medically trained." |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--|--|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

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|-------------------------------------|---------|--|--|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a. Total condom sales (2002 actual) | 5788980 | | | | This indicator reports NGO and Social Marketing sales and commodities dispensed free to public sector users. Warehouse distribution is reported only for a portion of Social Marketing commodities, most of which are sales to distributors. Data quality for public sector commodities was verified by MSH from 1998 to 2000. |
| b. Total condom sales (2003 target) | 6078429 | | | | This target represents a 5% increase in condom sales in keeping with historical trends since 1998. |

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|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------|-------|--|
| National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System) | % | | | |
| Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey) | | | | |
| Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey) | Male | Female | Total | |
| Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey) | % | | | |
| Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics | | | | |
| Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance | 11 | | | |
| Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support | | | | |
| Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance | | | | |
| Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children | | | | |
| Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services | | | | |
| Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months | | | | |
| Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year. | | | | |
| Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4) | | | | |
| Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months | | | | |

Other smaller clinics receive USAID assistance. However, no systematic data collection has been developed during this period to verify the exact number. Complete data will be provided in next year's Annual Report.

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------|-------|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs | | | | | |
| Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers | | | | | No data is being collected during this period. However, activities are currently being implemented in 11 surveillance centers where commercial sex workers and walk-in patients are tested and counseled. This indicator will be reported beginning next year. The dates reported will include some repeat counselling sessions. |
| Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance | 11 | | | | One new center is planned for FY 2003. |
| Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment | | | | | |
| Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program | | | | | |
| a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual) | Male | Female | Total | | |
| b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target) | Male | Female | Total | | |
| a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program? | No | | | | An MTCT program will be started in FY 2003. |
| b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003? | Yes | | | | |
| a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual) | Male | Female | Total | | |
| b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target) | Male | Female | Total | | |
| a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual) | Male | Female | Total | | |
| b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target) | Male | Female | Total | | |
| a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual) | Male | Female | Total | | |
| b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target) | Male | Female | Total | | |
| USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance | | | | | |
| Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | | | | | |
| a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual) | | | | | |
| b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target) | | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual) | 81% | | | USAID has verified the baseline for the number of districts implementing the DOTS methodology in 2002 and the number is reported here. During FY 2003, health districts will be eliminated, and a restructured MOH will report via networks (LHNs), based in municipalities. Once the new structure is implemented, USAID will verify the percentage of LHNs implementing DOTS and set new targets for FY 2003 and 2004 based on that baseline. |
| b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target) | 85% | | | During FY 2003, health districts will be eliminated, and a restructured MOH will report via Local Health Networks (LHNs), based in municipalities. Once the new structure is implemented, USAID will verify the percentage of LHN's implementing DOTS and set new targets for FY 2003 and 2004 based on that baseline. |

Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 511-001 Increased Citizen Participation and Support for the Bolivian Democratic System | Yes | | | The USAID-supported new Code of Criminal Procedures (CCP) has resulted in a reduction in case-processing from an average of three years to less than one. Under the CCP's alternative resolution provisions, fraud cases that used to take an average of over seven years to resolve, now take an average of less than eight months. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------|-------|--|
| Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID | Male | Female | Total | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------|-------|--|

USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|--|--|--|
| Number of beneficiaries | | | | |
| Crude mortality rates | % | | | |
| Child malnutrition rates | % | | | |
| Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort? | No | | | |

Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)

Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)

| | | | |
|------|--------|-------|--|
| Male | Female | Total | |
| Male | Female | Total | |