

USAID/BOLIVIA

Results Review and
Resource Request (R4)

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.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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Cover Memo:



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

SOS-M-039/00

Date: March 15, 2000

From: Liliana Ayalde, Director, USAID/Bolivia

Subject: Submission of USAID/Bolivia's FY 1999-2002 R4-- Management and Resource Issues

To: Carl Leonard, A/AA LAC

USAID/Bolivia is pleased to submit the attached FY 1999-2002 Results Review and Resource Request (R4) for your review and consideration. Section I, below, emphasizes issues requiring a LAC decision or follow-up action. We also highlight several strategic planning concerns to the Bureau, which are detailed in Section II. Likewise, we have summarized the lower-level changes in the mission's results framework in Section III. The Ambassador has reviewed the attached document and provided her clearance. With the exception of the need to remove the geographic reference to our counternarcotics strategy statement (see below), there are no substantive changes to our results frameworks that require AA/LAC approval at this time.

I. Resource Request Issues

A. Operating Expenses and Staffing Levels

The mission remains concerned with staff ceilings and operating expense (OE) levels. 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 2000, 2001, and 2002. The mission recognizes the need to hold the line on workforce levels, given the continuing pressure on the Bureau's OE resources. We draw Bureau management attention to the regional planning conference held with client missions and AID/W, which recognized the need for all units 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 future changes in the size, name, and/or composition of USAID/Brazil

and USAID/Paraguay programs and missions not create demands for regional support services from USAID/Bolivia.

Action Requested: That LAC equitably allocate Bureau resources so that USAID/Bolivia receives the resources necessary to fulfill its mandate in Bolivia, while providing adequate support to the Brazil and Paraguay missions.

B. OE Trust Fund Depletion

As set forth in the last two R4 submissions, USAID/Bolivia will deplete the last of its OE trust funds in FY2001. Additional dollar OE resources are urgently required to offset the shortage of trust funds. If dollar OE funding levels are insufficient to meet this shortfall, USAID/B 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: The Bureau must make available an additional \$550,000 and \$1,500,000 in appropriated funds in FYs 2001 and 2002, respectively (total dollar OE allowance of \$4.25 million in FY2001 and \$4.8 million in FY2002), to offset the depletion of trust funds.

C. Support for International Narcotics Control (INC) Funds for Alternative Development (AD) and Balance of Payments

The US Country Team has made requests for supplemental INC to accelerate AD assistance in the Chapare to keep pace with the increased rate of eradication, as well as to initiate, and implement, AD support to other illicit coca-growing areas of the country. At the same time, the GOB requires a robust Balance of Payments (BOP) Support Program over the next three years to support its "Dignity Plan" which calls for eliminating illegal coca by 2002. AID/W control levels stipulate \$28.0 million (includes an anticipated \$12 million Supplemental) for FY00 and \$25.0 million in FY2001 for support of all INC funded activities (AD, BOP and AOJ). In a recent communication (La Paz 00447), the US Mission officially reiterated the need for \$26 million in each period (FYs 2000 and 2001) *solely* to meet current and acceleration needs of AD in the Chapare, as well as expansion in the Yungas. The \$26 million per year does not include funding for Balance of Payments -- \$4.0 million for both FY00 and FY 01, and Administration of Justice -- \$2.0 million in FY00 and \$2.3 million in FY01. Using the control numbers provided by USAID/W, the funding gap for FY2000 is \$4.0 million and \$7.3 million in FY2001. Failure to provide the additional INC support would jeopardize our ability to meet AD needs in the Chapare and Yungas, our highest US Mission strategic interests in Bolivia. It is also important to note that the US embassy has forcefully and repeatedly urged the Department of State to provide \$12 million per year in BOP for FY2000, FY2001, and FY2002 respectively.

Action Requested: That LAC, along with the State Department colleagues, need to continue to support supplemental counternarcotics funding for Bolivia through FY 2002.

Support for BOP is especially crucial, as it enables the US Mission to successfully negotiate critical counter-narcotics policies and generates local currency resources for expanded alternative development activities. It also facilitates GOB payment of debt owed to the US, thus helping to alleviate the tight budget deficit, as the GOB directs increased resources to its Dignity Plan to eliminate coca/cocaine from the country.

II. Long Term Strategic Planning Issues

A. Policy Constraints to Longer Term Strategic Planning

Late in FY1999, the AA/LAC provided mission authorization to extend four of its five SOs through FY2004, provided that "...the mission justify in its next strategic planning process any activities and SOs that extend beyond its current five year period." In recent communications, LAC/SPM has authorized the mission to amend its bilateral and unilateral instruments through FY2004, assuming straight-line budget from FY2002 controls. Even with the extension in place, numerous new factors are affecting when the mission undertakes a new strategic planning exercise. Initiatives such as rural finance, market access and poverty alleviation, BOLFOR extension, "brown" environmental results formulation, and expansion of the Alternative Development Program into the Yungas all of which affect results planned under most of the mission's SOs. The mission has not analyzed the impact of the two-year extension in terms of results planning, and resource levels for the years 2003 and 2004. Further complicating our planning horizons are: evolving funding levels, the need to develop new indicators in the midst of the current strategy, new US and GOB administrations in the coming two years, the GOB assumption of greater control of its development agenda, negotiations with the GOB in order to obtain additional funds to match the required counterpart contributions for the extension period, and changes in the ADS 200 series. USAID/W must assume a forceful leadership role and actively partner with the mission in addressing these planning concerns.

Action Requested: Within the next three months, LAC/SPM must clarify when the mission should undertake a next generation of strategic planning (develop a new, longer-term strategy with parameters or amend our existing strategy.) USAID/Bolivia would like to partner with LAC/SPM to organize the effort. In this regard, issues that need to be resolved with LAC/SPM and PPC include: the need for clear strategic planning guidance, sufficient preparation time, acceptable target dates for development, technical and design support from the LAC and G Bureaus, and linkage to the existing Strategic Plan and next R4 "intensive" review process. Further, PPC must proactively resolve the policy constraints (ADS clarifications, activity approval periods versus strategy end dates, etc.) that affect the mission's planning horizons. In this way, our partner relationships will be strengthened and a stronger working relationship with USAID/W will be established, with a clearer strategic vision resulting.

B. Extension of Counternarcotics Special Objective through FY2005

The current counternarcotics strategy for the Chapare ends in FY2002. Since the mission does not receive INC funds until late in the FY, obligations in FY2002 will necessitate the continuation of implementation in the Chapare in FY2003, as licit economic opportunities are made sustainable. Also, as part of its five-year Dignity Plan to eliminate Bolivia from the coca/cocaine circuit, the GOB is poised to begin illicit coca eradication in the Yungas in FY2001. The US Country Team has determined that alternative development activities must begin in that area in FY2000 for the GOB plan to succeed. USAID has initially determined that a minimum three-year alternative development program will be required in the Yungas. Hence, in CY2000, the mission will study the strategic planning implications and options for expanding activities into the Yungas.

Action Requested: With the political imperative to begin AD Yungas activities in CY2000, the mission seeks authorization to remove the geographic reference of the Chapare in the title of the SpO for this FY. As the Yungas concept is formulated in the next few months, it is expected that the results framework, indicators and targets (at the IR level) will be changed to accommodate the expanded geographic scope. Such planning information and the impact on the mission's existing results framework will be included as information in next year's R4. In the meantime, AA/LAC is also requested to authorize a three-year extension to the Counternarcotics Special Objective (FY2002 through FY2005.) For planning purposes, the mission would assume straight-line budget levels from FY02, to make licit economic activities sustainable in the Chapare while allowing for the expansion of alternative development activities into the Yungas.

III. Revisions to Results Framework Below the SO Level

Recent communications with PPC and LAC/SPM have highlighted a policy constraint the mission has with regard to the periodicity and development of indicators for the annual R4 process. As USAID/Bolivia designs new activities, new performance data become available at some point during the design stage or become increasingly refined during implementation. If the mission is required to identify baseline targets now when (1) a new concept is under development or (2) the indicator is to be refined during achievement, then it runs the risk of presenting data that are subject to question. The problem with the R4 guidance provision is that it does not lend itself to the timing and development of new indicators. To resolve this issue, we have presented current indicators (which we know will undergo refinement at a future date) in our counternarcotics, democracy, and economic opportunity strategies, and have informed you in the narrative of our plans to modify certain indicators as performance data become available. Therefore, we do not have baselines against which we are ready to report in FY2000 for FY2001 for new initiatives. As noted above in Section II, all SOs will need to establish new targets for the extended strategy period. Nonetheless, other refinements have been made to our current results frameworks and indicators, as summarized below and found in the annex for updated results frameworks:

While the Environment SO remains unchanged, the SO team has divided the forestry, protected area, and cleaner production activities into three separate IRs with separate

indicators for greater clarity. In previous years, the forestry and protected areas activities were combined both in the results framework and in the SO indicator. Reporting forestry and protected area information separately will facilitate the review of these two components. For IR3 (Urban and Industrial Pollution), new indicators will be developed, once the SO team finalizes its plans for the “brown” component of its strategy. Further, with the BOLFOR extension approved through FY2004, new targets will also be developed in the coming year.

As reported in last year's R4, the Democracy SO Team will use a different indicator for the next phase of IR1 (Administration of Justice). The updated results framework describes the new indicator that will be reported in next year's R4, including the baseline and future targets. Judicial reform is a three-phase process. Phase I concluded with the enactment of the new Code of Criminal Procedures (CCP) in 1999. This new indicator will be used for the two-year preparation period (the second phase of the CCP), while a third indicator will be used for Phase III, full implementation of the CCP. Additionally, the democracy team proposes a new indicator to report on IR3 (Popular Participation) of next year because data for the current indicator become available only after the R4 is completed (around April each year). The team would have to report on performance of a prior year, which would not provide an accurate picture of most recent achievements. The proposed indicator is included in the updated results framework, with baseline and future year targets.

For the Health SO, some upward adjustments in targets were made, due to higher than expected performance. Also, IR3 (Decentralized and Participatory Health Care System) will possibly be revised to obtain better results measurement in our next R4.

Under the Counternarcotics Special Objective, a new indicator was developed to replace the former IR3.1 (Farm Families Accepting Eradication Conditionality), as the GOB developed and enacted a new conditionality policy in October 1999. Targets under the IRs are undergoing review, which may lead to revision of other indicators in FY2000. This is based on planned field verification during the current year. Further, with the Yungas expansion to be designed in FY2000, indicators will be developed that will impact on the existing IR targets.

Finally, the mission has modified the Economic Opportunities SO results framework (see Annex) by consolidating two IRs into one. For this year's results reporting, indicators based on the prior framework are presented. New targets for indicators under IR1 (Micro-finance) and IR2 (Market Access/Poverty Alleviation) are still under development, with baselines to be presented in next year's R4.

Editorial note: The USAID/W initiative to design an R4 template for field use is worthy of continuing support. However, we encountered a number of software glitches that precluded proper formatting and alignment of certain sections of the document. We made a best effort to address these difficulties where possible. USAID/W should correct these problems to ensure the highest quality presentation before printing and distributing the USAID/Bolivia R4.

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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
BANCOSOL	Solidarity Bank
BOLFOR	Sustainable Forestry Management Project
BOLINVEST	Export Promotion Project
BOP	Balance of Payments
BSP	Biodiversity Support Program
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
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
CORDEP	Cochabamba Regional Development Project
COSUDE	Swiss Development Agency
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

DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DAI	Development Alternatives Incorporated
DFID	British Development Agency
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
DOS	Department of State
DVS	Democracy Values Survey
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAI	Enterprise for the Americas Initiative
ENV	Environment
EO	Economic Oportunities
EP3	Environmental Pollution Prevention Project
ESF	Economic Support Fund
ESTFOR	High Technical Forestry School
EU	European Union
EXO	Executive Office
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 Promotion
FNDH	Foreign National Direct Hire
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
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
ID	Infectious Disease
IDB	Interamerican Development Bank
IDI	International Development Intern
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IMT	Information Monitoring Tool
INC	International Narcotics Control
INE	National Statistics Institute
IPDP	Indigenous People's Development Plan
IR	Intermediate Results
IT	Information Technology
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IULA	International Union of Local Authorities
IVG	International Gateway
JC	Judicial Council
LAC	USAID's Latin America and Caribbean Bureau
LAN	Local Area Network
MAPA	Market Access and Poverty Alleviation
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDSP	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Planning
MHNNKM	Noel Kempff Mercado Natural History Museum
MOH	Ministry of Health
MPP	Mission Performance Plan
MSD	Management Science for Development
NAS	Narcotics Affairs Section
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIS	National Health Information System
NIC	National Implementation Commission
OE	Operating Expenses
OYB	Operating Year Budget
PAA	Previously Approved Activities
PAHO	Pan-American Health Organization
PCI	Project Concern International
PDAR	Regional Alternative Development Project
PDO	Project Development Officer
PL 480	Public Law 480
POA	Plan of Action
POP	Population
PP	Popular Participation
PPL	Popular Participation Law
PROCOSI	Coordinated Programs for Integrated Health
PRODEM	Microenterprise Development Program
PROMETA	Protection of Tarija's Environment

PROSALUD	Association for Health Protection
PROSIN	Integrity Health Program
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
R & R	Rest and Recuperation
R4	Results Review and Resource Request
RF	Results Framework
RFS	Rural Financial Services
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
SM	Social Marketing
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
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
USG	United States Government
USPSC	U.S. Personal Services Contractor
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WRI	World Resources Institution
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
Y2K	Year 2000

R4 Part I: Overview/Factors Affecting Program Performance

R4 Part I: Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance

Over the last year, USAID/Bolivia's program performed superbly, meeting or exceeding most planned results. USAID directly supports several of the USG interests and strategic goals as set forth in the U.S. Mission Performance Plan (MPP) and the government of Bolivia's (GOB) National Plan of Action. The GOB is now entering into a large-scale national dialogue which will culminate in a poverty reduction strategy, a key condition to debt relief under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC II) initiative. During 1999, USAID support led to significant progress in alternative development, broadened participation at the municipal level, positive movement in the reform of the justice sector, rising incomes of targeted poor, expanded coverage and quality of health services, and a greater proportion of natural resources managed sustainably. While uncertainty remains on the pace and level of central government support for certain USAID funded reforms (popular participation and environment), USAID continued to deliver strong development results in all its strategic areas (counternarcotics, democracy, economic opportunities, health and environment.)

Significant results were achieved through USAID support to the justice sector and local governments. The Code of Criminal Procedures was enacted and there is agreement on a long-term implementation plan. Our decentralization efforts led to the strengthening of municipal associations and "mancomunidades" or self-organized municipal partnerships. The Democratic Development and Citizen Participation activity was recognized nationally and its methodologies will be incorporated in the organization of the national dialogue. The dialogue will serve as a permanent mechanism to monitor and evaluate the GOB's poverty reduction plan, and will incorporate the participation of local governments and civil society in the process. Democracy is still fragile. There is a lack of strong leadership in some parts of the justice sector and the central government needs to demonstrate stronger support for decentralization. The GOB continues to resist World Bank efforts to undertake important decisions in the decentralization process; the Judicial Council (responsible for judicial system administration) has been torn by infighting which has reduced its effectiveness and credibility. The Public Ministry and prosecutorial system needs reform. These deficiencies, if not corrected, will slow the pace of progress in system support for Bolivian democracy.

Recognizing that the fight against poverty requires addressing problems principally of rural development, USAID refined the focus of its strategy to increase the incomes of Bolivia's poor and approved a new Market Access and Poverty Alleviation (MAPA) activity. In 1999, Title II program activities exceeded targets in support of agricultural production and infrastructure development at the community level. The school breakfast program continues to be well accepted and receives assistance from both the GOB and the recipient communities. Further, micro-finance targets were met by Mission-assisted entities, but performance at the national level is being threatened by external and internal factors. (See Economic Opportunities Annex.)

USAID's investments in the health sector in which it is by far the largest donor are reflected in the generally improving social indicators. USAID leads in strengthening strategic planning within the public sector and reaffirmation of user rights in family planning and this year

launched an infectious disease initiative. The GOB's Basic Health Insurance and Epidemiological Shield programs, as well as institutional strengthening and decentralization of health services to the municipal level, are key elements of the USAID program. Special efforts are aimed at strengthening the role of NGOs within the health system in social communication and improved quality of services. Among the major challenges facing this Strategic Objective are the Bolivian economy and the rate of implementation of the decentralization process. Economic improvements and greater participation of municipalities in health service delivery will allow health activities to be less of a safety net and more of a force for the development and consolidation of sustainable health practices and services.

In the environment sector, overall progress exceeded targets. Certified forestry levels under sustainable forest management continued to expand, and protected area management activities broadened their impact. US NGO participation, the additional staff provided to the SO team in 1999, and contractor performance were important elements in the successful implementation of programs. Weak financial management systems within one of the indigenous implementing groups were a problem in 1999, that affected performance in protected area management. Corrective actions have been taken and program implementation is expected to continue under strict administrative systems, beginning in 2000. Factors that continue to affect Strategic Objective performance include the need for stronger GOB commitment to the environment; the ability of the Vice-Ministry of Environment to implement the 1997 Forestry Law; the economy for forest products, and insecure and overlapping land tenure claims.

Exceptional results were achieved in 1999 in the counternarcotics Special Objective. The USG counternarcotics strategy and leadership, supported by USAID's Alternative Development (AD) program; the GOB's credibility and commitment to rid Bolivia of illicit coca/cocaine production by 2002, the acceptance by the public of the GOB's Dignity Plan; and the incorporation of other donor-funded programs into this effort have all contributed to the successful progress under this Strategic Objective. An all-time record of 16,000 hectares of net coca eradication was reached in CY 1999. As a result of accelerated eradication, it is estimated that 7,000-10,000 farm families had all their coca forcibly eradicated, creating a very large gap between AD recipients (ca. 4,000 families in 1999) and those needing assistance. This visible gap between AD and eradication will not be closed unless additional financial support is provided. Farm families that do not receive timely assistance are likely to revert to coca production. In CY 2000, USAID will expand its counternarcotics program into the Yungas, an area northwest of the Chapare where coca production has increased beyond that required to meet traditional levels of demand. Without additional donor support, it will be difficult for Bolivia to eliminate all illegal coca from the Chapare and Yungas by the end of CY 2002.

With donor assistance, the GOB ensured continuation of the stabilization process and implemented social reforms in key areas. During 1999, Bolivia qualified for the Enhanced HIPC debt relief initiative tied to a poverty reduction strategy expected to be approved in 2000. If the GOB meets HIPC conditionality with a viable and comprehensive Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), that exhibits clearly articulated priorities, measurable indicators and a tactical plan for implementation including links to donor programs, such would constitute a major accomplishment in itself. The PRSP is a major condition being observed by all donors since it provides the framework for long-term equitable growth in Bolivia.

Supporting the GOB, USAID strategic objectives link to U.S. national interests and strategic goals outlined in the FY1999-2001 MPP. Through USAID's Alternative Development program, the elimination of illicit coca from the Chapare by 2002 supports USG interests of law enforcement and strategic goals of combating illegal drugs. Increasing citizen support for the Bolivian democratic system supports USG interests and MPP strategic goals by institutionalizing integrity, accountability, and the rule of law in public and private sector businesses. Increasing the incomes of Bolivia's poor in targeted communities supports USG interests of economic prosperity 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 bio-diversity (including water and forestry) resources, USAID promotes U.S. global environmental interests and the MPP strategic goal related to the environment. 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 interests of humanitarian assistance 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 (DAC) "21st Century Framework," the World Bank's Comprehensive Development Framework and the GOB's "New Partnership Framework."

The mission's strategy continues to address Bolivia's development constraints. Greater results are buttressed by gained experience with strategic planning, the GOB's development agenda, and progress in the Consultative Group process. External factors that shape the sustainability of program performance include continued momentum for strong donor coordination; the process in determining development priorities and progress in the national dialogue on poverty reduction which could affect planned levels of counterpart contributions to our program; the continued political will of the GOB to eliminate illicit coca and continued public support of the GOB's Dignity Pillar; and stronger GOB commitment to popular participation and environment. Prospects for the future of the USAID programs appear favorable. With new initiatives in market access, poverty alleviation, and rural financial services, the incomes of Bolivia's poor will increase over the long term. In the environment, continued steady progress is expected in certified forest management, including incorporation of greater numbers of municipalities and indigenous groups, strengthened protected area management and path-breaking work in cleaner production. Our health program is actively supporting sector reform, including greater decentralization. In the democracy sector, preparations for implementation of the CCP and expanded activities in decentralization and citizen participation are important challenges for the coming years. USAID is proud of its overall program performance over the last year and looks forward to reaching new levels of achievement in 2000.

R4 Part II Results Review by SO

Democracy

Country/Organization: USAID/BOLIVIA

Objective ID: 511-001-01

Objective Name: Increased Citizen Support for the Bolivian Democratic System

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Overall progress in this SO met the most important targets this year. The Code of Criminal Procedures was enacted, with plans for implementation fully underway. Despite weak GOB support for decentralization and local governments, USAID-assisted municipalities exceeded targets and reached graduation levels. Modest results were achieved in our activities with the legislature owing to the municipal elections.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy and Human Rights

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Illegal Drugs

Summary of the SO:

The Democracy SO promotes increased citizen support for the Bolivian democratic system, and helps establish an enduring culture of democracy. USAID assistance shapes judicial reform and accelerates the decentralization process through increased participation, greater transparency, and improved institutional performance in the judiciary, the legislature, and municipalities. This leads to the ultimate goal of increased citizen support and trust for democratic institutions necessary for sustaining democracy.

Key Results:

At the SO level, this year's Democracy Values Survey (DVS), conducted in 9 DDCP municipalities (a nationwide DVS is conducted every two years), revealed no significant change in support for the democratic system. This is to be expected, as the SO indicators require increased performance and participation over time. Detailed discussion of results is included below.

Performance and Prospects:

Progress in IR 1 (justice) and IR 3 (decentralization) was excellent this year. Municipal elections held in December hindered progress in IR 2, and to a lesser extent, the other two IRs. IR 2 (responsive legislature), a small IR under the DDCP program, requires reorientation. The Mission has requested support from G/DG to develop a new IR 2 results package. Apart from this, we believe that the Democracy results framework and Performance Monitoring Plan are sound requiring only minor indicator refinements as the programs evolve.

IR1: Key elements of rule of law become more transparent, efficient, effective, and accessible - The much awaited Code of Criminal Procedures (CCP) was enacted into law in March, and published in May 1999. Even before that date, USAID, ICITAP, and the German GTZ worked closely to develop a detailed National Implementation Plan that serves as a joint workplan for the GOB, GTZ and USAID's contractor. An Executive Committee headed by the Minister of Justice was also formed, with USAID, ICITAP, and GTZ jointly financing its staff of consultants. This was one of the IR1 milestone indicators that was met. Consultants are drafting six complementary laws, five of which were submitted to Congress. The Organic Law of the Public Ministry and the Law of Penitentiaries and Sentences are now undergoing Congressional review.

Fifty-eight judicial officials, in joint groups of judges, prosecutors, lawyers, law professors, and police, were sent to two courses at the University of Puerto Rico Law School. They will, under contractor supervision, train all criminal judges, prosecutors, and a significant number of police and lawyers in oral procedures and other CCP measures. Of particular urgency is training for the "anticipated measures" that take effect in June of 2000. These include abbreviated procedures, bail, and denial of bail motions.

Problems have emerged with some key institutions. The Judicial Council, which has responsibility for judicial administration and discipline, has been torn by infighting, and some have suggested replacing its members. The Public Ministry suffers from a high number of prosecutor vacancies, political interference, and weak leadership, which hopefully will be rectified with the passage of the Public Ministry Law this year. Elements of the National Police are clearly resisting the reforms required by the CCP, and has unfortunately persuaded the

Ministry of Government to defer consideration of the Organic Law of Police until April. While we are optimistic that strong leadership in the Executive and Legislature may overcome these problems this year, the failure to do so could create serious obstacles to the full implementation of the CCP.

IR2: Single member district representatives are more responsive to constituent demands - Minimum results were achieved in this IR mainly due to the municipal elections. The program this year surveyed the "uninominales" (single-member district representatives) and their constituents, then organized encounters among representatives, municipalities, and civil society. Furthermore, several analyses carried out by SUNY and other local researchers revealed several problems with the uninominal system. For example, rather than being responsive to local needs, uninominal representatives often feel obliged to follow party interests which interfere in municipal administration. The uninominal system is a Constitutional requirement, and if successful, will enhance the decentralization process.

IR3: Local governments in DDCP municipalities effectively respond to citizen needs and demands - Progress in municipal decentralization has been steady as the municipalities take greater leadership for Popular Participation. GOB decentralization policy has been erratic, particularly with regard to reforming the highly politicized prefects and development funds. Continued donor pressure has kept decentralization policy high on the agenda of the Consultative Group and our policy dialogue with the GOB.

DDCP's work has attracted the attention of policy makers, who are now actively seeking DDCP assistance. The Senate requested and obtained technical assistance from DDCP in drafting a new Municipalities Law. This Law seeks to rectify some of the deficiencies in municipal governance, such as the excessive use of the "constructive vote of censure" (a type of recall action), and weaknesses in Vigilance Committees structure. The Vice-President has requested DDCP assistance in organizing the "national dialogue" which will contribute to the preparation of the GOB's poverty reduction strategy in connection with the HIPC II debt relief initiative. DDCP has also supported the rapid growth of municipal associations in the past year. All but two departments of Bolivia have departmental municipal associations; "mancomunidades" (partnerships) of municipalities have grown from 7 in 1998 to 30. The departmental associations and mancomunidades are now organized into a new national Federation, recognized by IULA (International Union of Local Authorities). DDCP will use some of the associations to replicate its methods developed in the 20 core municipalities, and is assisting the Federation to play an active role in policy dialogue.

DDCP was directly responsible for the creation of a new Association of Women Councilmembers of Bolivia (known by the Spanish acronym ACOBOL). This dues-paying organization is rapidly expanding because of the new "alternability" provisions requiring that political parties list women candidates for council seats alternating with male candidates. In the December municipal elections, the percentage of women councilmembers increased from 8 to about 30 percent. ACOBOL will assist women councilmembers to become effective municipal leaders. In addition, DDCP provided technical assistance to 20 core municipalities. Average budget implementation in USAID-assisted municipalities reached 81%, exceeding the 70% target. Women's participation in budget meetings increased from 9% to 11%, which is on target

but well below that of male participation levels of 19% and 23% (of total male population sample.)

In the long run, USAID foresees stronger municipalities acting as agents of economic growth, municipal associations capable of carrying out an independent policy dialogue with the central government, and a considerable increase in women participation at all levels. AOJ is a longer term endeavor, aiming at making the CCP reform owned by both the State and civil society. This will require broadening participation of the other actors including citizen groups, universities, bar associations, and the media in the establishment of rule of law. Failure to receive requested funding levels will prevent us from completing the implementation of the CCP and ensuring the sustainability of DDCP, and will stop IR2 altogether as well as expanded gender activities.

This is an exciting and critical time for Bolivian democracy. The GOB is in mid-stream, and its governing coalition has been reduced to three parties. Resistance to the CCP is possible, and strong leadership will be needed in all judicial institutions. If the GOB acts quickly to strengthen the Public Ministry and revitalize the Judicial Council, then CCP implementation will occur on time. We do not expect a significant change in GOB policy with regard to decentralization. However, donor pressure and organized municipal initiatives will deepen Popular Participation with or without central government support. The future role of the uninominal representatives remains to be defined by the Bolivian Congress and leaders of the parties.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Following a recent Civil Society Assessment, the Mission is expanding the role of civil society organizations within the portfolio without changing the results framework. A greater role for NGOs is anticipated in the Justice IR, and some are already participating in the dissemination of the CCP. The Mission plans to re-evaluate IR2, and discuss this result with Congressional leadership. In IR3, significant broadening of the scope of the DDCP Project will take place. Greater emphasis will be placed upon policy dialogue, association development, and replication, including a pilot urban activity. Finally, we anticipate greater resources aimed at the growing number of women political leaders.

Other Donor Programs:

Donor coordination in democracy is strong. The World Bank has stationed an “Institutionality Pillar” representative in Bolivia. This has improved communication in the justice sector, though we continue to seek better coordination. USAID and GTZ work based on a common implementation plan, jointly financing training and other technical assistance needs. World Bank support to decentralization is invaluable, both in terms of providing the GOB a monetary incentive to improve its policies, and in providing direct technical assistance to municipalities for infrastructure development. The EU has yet to approve their long-promised initiative in support of Popular Participation. USAID is ready to collaborate with the EU when this initiative begins.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID implements its democracy activities through two institutional contractors: Management Sciences for Development (MSD) for AOJ, and Chemonics International, Inc. for DDCP.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased citizen support for the Bolivian democratic system	
Objective ID: 511-001-01	
Approved: June 1997	Country/Organization: USAID BOLIVIA
Result Name: Increased citizen support for the Bolivian democratic system	
Indicator: Increased system support/trust in the judicial institutions	
Unit of Measure: Index score from 0 to 100	<p>us more.</p> <p>The DVS questions used in this composite indicator are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To what extent do you trust the Public Defense? 2. To what extent do you think that the courts guarantee a fair trial? 3. To what extent do you trust the Public Ministry or the Prosecutors? <p>The DVS is a scientific survey supervised of the University of Pittsburgh and is conducted by an experienced local firm.</p>
Source: Democratic Values Survey (DVS) N = National sample DDCP = Democratic Development and Citizen participation (DDCP) municipalities sample	
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 gender breakdown shown in the previous R4 has been eliminated because gender is being addressed at lower levels.	
Comments: The 1999 target was based on the 1998 national result as baseline. Numbers were averaged between genders which explains the decimal point. The breakdown introduced as of this year is by sample rather than by gender. The "N" indicates that it is a national sample, and the "DDCP" stands for the sample of DDCP municipalities. The "43" score in 1999 shows no change regarding the 1998 DDCP sample results. It was and remains higher than the 1998 national average score of 40. 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. However, SO indicators require increased performance and participation over time. The 2000 national survey should tell	

Year	Planned	Actual
1998(B)	NA	N 40 DDCP 43
1999	DDCP 41.5	DDCP 43
2000	N 42 DDCP 44	
2001	DDCP 46.5	
2002	N 46 DDCP 50	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased citizen support for the Bolivian democratic system			
Objective ID: 511-001-01			
Approved: June 1997		Country/Organization: USAID BOLIVIA	
Result Name: IR 1 Key elements of rule of law become more transparent, efficient, effective, and accessible			
Indicator: Code of Criminal Procedures (CCP) enacted and implementation plan approved by the National Implementation Commission (NIC)			
Unit of Measure: Milestone	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Ministry of Justice and Congress records, and contractor reports	1998	CCP enacted	passed House, enact. pending
Indicator/Description: The Code of Criminal Procedures is the centerpiece of the IR1 strategy. All efforts have been devoted to the approval of the Code during this first phase. Therefore, the most significant measure of performance is the actual enactment of the CCP, which marked the beginning of phase two of the strategy.	1999	CCP enacted	CCP enacted (1)
	2000	NIC is operational (2)	
	2001	(2)	
	2002	(2)	
<p>Comments: (1) The CCP was finally enacted and made public as of May 1999. The National Implementation Commission was immediately established with representatives from all CCP implementing institutions, and is presided by the Bolivian Vice President. The CCP implementation plan and NIC's internal regulations were approved during the first meeting in July 1999.</p> <p>(2) It is expected that during the year 2000 and on, the NIC will continue to meet as needed, be adequately staffed, identify key issues, and resolve them. Another indicator is changed to report progress on IR1 in the 2001-2003 R4. It will be: "Key justice institutions adapt their Annual Operative Plans to the new legal reform."</p> <p>The source of the information is the official GOB Gazette, and direct participation by USAID staff.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased citizen support for the Bolivian democratic system			
Objective ID: 511-001-01			
Approved: June 1997		Country/Organization: USAID BOLIVIA	
Result Name: IR 2 "Uninominal" (single member district) representation more responsive to constituent demands			
Indicator: Improved quality of contacts between "uninominales" and their constituencies in DDCP electoral districts			
Unit of Measure: Percentage of agreed-upon actions completed by "uninominales" in 15 districts	Year	Planned	Actual
	1998(B)	NA	0
Source: Contractor's reports	1999	66%	0(1)
	2000	50%	NA
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.	2001	(2)	NA
	2002	(2)	NA
<p>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 and only for a short-term period.</p> <p>(2) The Mission is considering revising its IR2 altogether. Working with only 15 "uninominales" did not seem to have a significant impact. We might expand to reach all 68 "uninominales" nationwide, and new targets would be developed accordingly.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased citizen support for the Bolivian democratic system			
Objective ID: 511-001-01			
Approved: June 1997		Country/Organization: USAID BOLIVIA	
Result Name: IR 3 Local governments in DDCP municipalities effectively respond to citizen needs and demands			
Indicator: A significant portion of the annual operating budget in USAID assisted municipalities is implemented			
Unit of Measure: Average percentage of total budget spent of municipalities receiving at least one year of technical assistance from DDCP	Year	Planned	Actual
	1997	NA	73%
Source: Contractor's reports, Municipalities budget information	1998	60% (1)	80%
	1999	70% (2)	81% (3)
Indicator/Description: This indicator measures the management capacity of municipal governments by keeping track of the budget execution in the DDCP municipalities, provided that they have received at least one year of technical assistance from DDCP.	2000	(4)	NA
	2001	(4)	NA
	2002	(4)	NA
<p>Comments: (1) Annual operating budgets of eleven municipalities were measured in 1998. (2) Annual operating budgets of 18 municipalities are being measured in 1999. (3) This is a preliminary figure from the contractor. Municipalities are required to submit end of year information only as of March 31 of the following year. An 81% budget implementation is significantly high, considering the 60% average budget implementation in the rest of municipalities. (4) The Mission has conducted an analysis of this indicator, in terms of accuracy and reliability, and concluded that this is not the best candidate for an R4 indicator. Actual data can only be obtained as early as April of the following year, which is after the R4 is completed. Therefore, the newly proposed IR3 indicator is: "Increased female participation in DDCP municipal meetings including Annual Operating Plan preparation." Baseline and targets for the new indicator are included in Annex C.</p>			

Economic Opportunities

Country/Organization: USAID/BOLIVIA

Objective ID: 511-002-01

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

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Despite a weak economy and the microfinance crisis, the income of Bolivia's targeted poor increased. Indicator performance for the SO and IR's during this past year was strong. SO activities were especially bolstered by exceptional results with Title II activities. Next year, we will update our indicators and targets, especially with the initiation of two new SO activities, Market Access and Poverty Alleviation (MAPA) and Rural Financial Services (RFS).

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Rural/Urban Poor
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

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

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 is designed to address 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 high-value agricultural commodities; and 3) low levels of primary school enrollment, especially amongst girls in poverty stricken areas of the country. In the event that requested DA funds are not received, this would severely impair the Mission's ability to accomplish these objectives, a cornerstone to both US and Bolivian interests of alleviating poverty.

Key Results:

Rural income in USAID assisted regions rose from \$1,136 in 1997 to \$1,309 in 1999. The figure for 1998 (\$759) was lower due to the drought effects of the El Niño phenomenon. The number of outstanding loans by micro-finance institutions rose to 214,687, up from 189,055 loans last year, achieving nearly 100% of its target in spite of the micro-finance sector crisis of last year. Furthering the Agency's gender commitment, over two-thirds of the recipients of microfinance loans were women. The number of farms receiving technological services rose to 6,300 from the previous year's total of 5,541. Communities with productive infrastructure constraints resolved rose to 642 communities.

Performance and Prospects:

Overall, the EO SO met or exceeded planned targets.

IR1: Increased access to financial services - USAID micro-finance activities increased the access of Bolivia's poor to financial services in 1999. Active borrowers increased from 189,055 in 1998 to 214,687 in 1999 (97.6% of the planned 1999 target). Women borrowers accounted for 68% of this total. The number of active savers increased from 276,775 in 1998 to 300,894 in 1999, (99% of the planned 1999 target). The value of combined loan portfolios increased from \$130.3 million in 1998 to \$180.2 million in 1999. Two credit unions and a micro-finance institution obtained a license from the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Entities. Under this status, the institutions will be able to capture savings from the public and offer a wide variety of services. Finally, three rural branch offices for two micro-finance institutions (PRODEM, FIE) were opened during this fiscal year with the assistance of funds received through the Global PRIME program.

IR2: Increased access to technology and marketing services - This past year a total of 6,300 production units (farms, artisans, firms, etc.) received technological services (122% of target). A total of 4,290 production units received marketing assistance, up 75% from last year. Title II activities account for the bulk of this increase. It is apparent that after two years of slow increases, investments in community training and municipal participation are beginning to bear fruit, with rapid growth in access to technological and marketing services.

Title II activities accounted for around 90% of both the increases in access to technology and marketing services. The Export Promotion Project (BOLINVEST) was responsible for the remainder of these gains. In the future, the recently approved Market Access and Poverty

Alleviation (MAPA) Activity will be phased-in while the Export Promotion Project is phased out.

IR3: Increased access to productive infrastructure - The Title II Program, working in some of Bolivia's poorest communities, resolved productive infrastructure constraints in 184 communities. Community participation in road improvement and micro-irrigation projects in 1999 resulted in 693 new hectares under irrigation and 791 kilometers of farm-to-market roads improved.

IR4: GOB reform of education sector - The Title II School Breakfast program continues to remain popular at the municipal level. However in 1999, the dropout rate rose from 6% to 9%. A principal reason for this increase is likely increased out-migration by families during the school year. Unfortunately, indicator monitoring is not able to capture the re-enrollment of a child in another location. Also contributing to indicator reliability were spot checks of this indicator, which likely reduced opportunities for under-reporting of dropout numbers by self interested, school directors. With low female enrollment rates in many rural areas, a key goal of the Title II school breakfast program is increasing the proportion of girls enrolled. The proportion of girls enrolled in target communities this year reached 47% (the target was 48%).

Finally, there will be some macro issues that may affect indicator results and activity performance in the coming year. Given the 'micro-finance crisis' (see Economic Opportunities Annex), it is expected that projected growth in target indicators in the micro-finance sector will slow as institutions adjust policies and the economy attempts to turn itself around. This is already visible in the slightly lower number of active loans. Next, depending upon the weather, it is expected that figures for rural household income during 2000 will continue to be met, though not so grossly exceeded as this year.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The EO SOT's Strategy through FY2002 called for action on several different activities that will undergo alterations in their implementation and affect reporting for the coming fiscal year. HIPC II has given new impetus to the Government's commitment to develop a poverty alleviation strategy which may create a conducive environment for collaboration with the GOB and other donor partners on poverty alleviation. It is expected that the GOB's "Poverty Alleviation Strategy" will be fully articulated through a national dialogue process, shared with the donors at Bolivia's next Consultative Group meeting, and submitted to WB and IMF for formal approval later this year. If Bolivia secures debt relief in 2000, the mission will review its EO program to consider areas of enhancing its contribution to the GOB's poverty alleviation goals.

Meanwhile, the Mission and the GOB's Ministry of Agriculture have worked closely together to develop the DA-funded 'Market Access and Poverty Alleviation' (MAPA) Activity which will concentrate on addressing rural poverty. Two important changes to note are that MAPA led to a consolidation of two IRs under the previous results framework (a detailed discussion of this is contained in the Economic Opportunities Annex) and a longer term activity was approved by the Mission through FY05 . With the expected arrival of technical assistance in the coming months, MAPA also brings the establishment of new indicators. A contractor, expected to be in place by

the last quarter of FY2000, will be tasked with making recommendations on the need to revise presently reported R-4 targets and indicators.

Another area of adjustment to the current EO SOT strategy is the integration of the Mission's new Rural Financial Services (RFS) activity. Once designed, the RFS activity may continue beyond the currently approved SO period through FY04. There is also a likelihood that various targets and indicators currently being used for IR 1 will need to be revised once the RFS activity begins. In this regard, RFS is also bringing in a contractor who will examine the necessity to revise targets and indicators as the RFS activity is further conceptualized.

Other Donor Programs:

The Mission works closely with the donor working 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.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Major contractors, grantees, and implementors for IR1 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, 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.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased income for Bolivia's poor with emphasis on targeted communities directly or indirectly assisted by USAID			
Objective ID: 511-002-01			
Approved: January 1998		Country/Organization: USAID/BOLIVIA	
Result Name: SO Increased income for Bolivia's poor with emphasis on targeted communities			
Indicator: Average annual income of rural households in USAID assisted communities.			
Unit of Measure: US Dollars	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Title II program, survey data from cooperating sponsors. (3 cooperating sponsors; data from 2)	1996(B)	NA	713
	1997	749	1,136 (1)
	1998	786	759
Indicator/Description: The indicator includes sales of all agricultural-related goods, services, imputed value of own consumption and gifts. Off-farm remittance and government payments are not included.	1999	825	1,309 (1)
	2000	807	NA
	2001	910	NA
	2002	955	NA
<p>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. Results from one cooperating sponsor are not included because of concerns of data reliability. Results reflect 32,400 beneficiary households. Finally, these results derive from data based on reports generated by counterpart/NGO reporting systems.</p> <p>(1) During 1997 and 1999, Bolivia experienced exceptionally good years in the agricultural sector due to beneficial weather.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased income for Bolivia's poor with emphasis on targeted communities directly or indirectly assisted by USAID			
Objective ID: 511-002-01			
Approved: January 1998		Country/Organization: USAID/BOLIVIA	
Result Name: IR 1 Increased access to financial services in urban and rural areas			
Indicator: Number of outstanding loan clients			
Unit of Measure: Persons	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: USAID supported microfinance institutions	1996(B)	NA	130,040
	1997	150,000	163,091
Indicator/Description: Number of clients with outstanding credit obligations at the end of every calendar year.	1998	180,000	189,055
	1999	220,000	214,687
	2000	275,000	NA
Comments: Bolivia's micro-finance sector has been affected this past year 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. Still, if negative conditions remain, future targets might not be met. Finally, these results derive from reports generated by the MIS systems of our counterpart microfinance institutions.	2001	300,000	NA
	2002	325,000	NA

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased income for Bolivia's poor with emphasis on targeted communities directly or indirectly assisted by USAID			
Objective ID: 511-002-01			
Approved: January 1998		Country/Organization: USAID/BOLIVIA	
Result Name: IR 2 Increased access to technology and marketing services			
Indicator: Number of production units receiving technological services			
Unit of Measure: Production Units	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: BOLINVEST, 3 Title II cooperating sponsors and other USAID supported institutions	1996(B)	NA	1,430
	1997	3,570	5,388
	1998	4,620	5,541
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.	1999	5,122	6,300
	2000	5,711	NA
	2001	8,007	NA
	2002	9,200	NA
Comments: Of the four Title II cooperating sponsors, data of only two are being reported because of concerns of data reliability. BOLINVEST is reporting only results through September 30, 1999 (PACD). The Market Access and Poverty Alleviation (MAPA) activity will provide new results targets starting in 2001. Results for 2000 will continue to be reported using principally Title II activities. Finally, these results were derived from reports generated by our NGO/counterparts monitoring systems.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased income for Bolivia's poor with emphasis on targeted communities directly or indirectly assisted by USAID	
Objective ID: 511-002-01	
Approved: January 1998	Country/Organization: USAID/BOLIVIA
Result Name: IR 3 Improved productive infrastructure in rural areas	
Indicator: Cumulative number of communities with productive infrastructure constraints resolved	
Unit of Measure: Number of communities	(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.
Source: Title II (PCI, FHI, ADRA)	
Indicator/Description: Number of communities that benefit from one or more productive infrastructure works that eliminate 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 beings. 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). Finally, these results were derived from reports generated by our NGO partners and their monitoring systems.	

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

Health

Country/Organization: USAID/BOLIVIA

Objective ID: 511-003-01

Objective Name: Improved Health of the Bolivian Population

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: The SO exceeded its targets, despite a low-performing Bolivian economy and a weak public sector. Fortunately, the substantial investment of USAID and other donors, in concert with GOB political will, allowed the health sector to cushion the shock of a sluggish 1999 economy that actually saw losses in real income for poor Bolivians. Highlights featured the launch of an infectious diseases initiative, strengthening of strategic planning within the public sector and reaffirmation of user rights in family planning.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 4.2 Infant and Child Health/Nutrition
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

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

Summary of the SO:

To improve the health of the Bolivian people, the SO strives to achieve a number of results. Many more couples should practice contraception to achieve their reproductive intentions; better pregnancy outcomes should result from more women having the assistance of trained personnel at childbirth; infant and young child mortality should fall; and the health services that enable these positive changes should be more accountable to local governments and their citizens. The intermediate results needed to achieve the SO are improved health practices among the Bolivian population; improvements in both the coverage and quality of health care; and a decentralized and participatory health system. The ultimate customers are the entire Bolivian population of eight million, with special emphasis on the 1.3 million Bolivian children under age five, the two million Bolivian women of childbearing age, and the millions of men, women and children at risk of infectious diseases, particularly tropical diseases.

USAID/Bolivia uses Child Survival and Diseases and PL-480 Title II funds to strengthen immunization; prevention and management of diarrheal and respiratory diseases; breastfeeding, weaning and intake of micronutrients; maternal health services; prevention and control of malaria, tuberculosis, yellow fever and Chagas disease; and HIV/AIDS prevention. It uses DA funds to strengthen family planning and related aspects of reproductive health (pre-natal care, maternity care and sexually-transmitted diseases) and to fund population research and demographic analysis.

Key Results:

Improved practices are measured annually by couple-years of protection (CYP). Activities, financed by DA funds, met the 1999 planning estimate by producing 225,958 CYPs, 94% of the projected level. Increased coverage and quality of services are measured annually in two ways. The number of births attended by trained personnel, supported by three sources of funding -- Child Survival, DA and Title II -- shows the extent to which birthing women have the benefit of advice and assistance from competent attendants. Given the undue burden of death and illness women face because of their key role in human reproduction, progress on this front promotes gender equity. This year, 51% of expected births received such care, exceeding the target of 45% and achieving 113% of that figure. Funding for infants who received a third dose of DPT, which has been a proxy indicator for infant mortality and service coverage, comes from Child Survival and Title II. In 1999, 62% of the targeted children received DPT3; with an indicator target of 46%, the achieved result is 135% of that figure, clearly exceeding it. Complementing this achievement, USAID was the major donor in this year's national immunization campaign, which focused on eradication of measles and exceeded its goal of 95% coverage. A more decentralized and participatory health system is measured annually by the number of municipal governments that consummated an agreement with a USAID-assisted NGO to provide cash or in-kind counterpart contribution to a health activity. The target for 1999 was 70 municipal governments; 111 such agreements were achieved, representing 159% of the target and clearly exceeding it. Depending on the nature of these activities, they may be supported through Child Survival and Title II or through DA funds.

Performance and Prospects:

Of four targets, three were exceeded and one was met. Introduction of the female condom (Reality) strengthened method mix and, as a female-controlled method, gave more gender balance to the family planning program. Educational materials for maternal and infant health developed by USAID activities have been selected to be produced nationwide, with leveraged funding from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Trained assistance at births was facilitated by the Basic Health Insurance Program, launched in April 1999, which includes childbirth among the 75 services financed through tax dollars, rather than user fees. This removed the financial barrier to institutional births, though cultural and geographic barriers still remain. USAID supports the Basic Health Insurance Program through technical assistance, training, and supplies such as vaccines. The immunization campaign, while focusing on measles, also featured other infant vaccines; the extra efforts helped raise coverage of all vaccines, including DPT3. USAID activities succeeded in institutionalizing a congenital syphilis control program in the public sector, as well as strengthening its anemia prevention program. During 1999, 4,816 families attained access to potable water, and 7,351 families acquired access to sanitary latrines and sewerage, as a result of Title II program interventions, in partnership with municipal governments and community groups. The local elections held in late 1999 meant that many NGOs awaited those outcomes to finalize agreements that were in consultation. Likewise, newly-elected mayors were eager to launch programs that put into practice campaign promises. Despite the logical explanations, the strong achievements are resulting in upward adjustment for 2000 targets for the three indicators that exceeded 1999 targets.

The Basic Health Insurance Program is funded by GOB revenues; thus, the GOB is a major source of health funding. GOB counterpart funding of USAID activities covers salaries, clinic facilities and other recurrent costs. Under terms negotiated with international finance institutions, the GOB contribution to health and other social areas, including education, should be \$39.5 million during 1999-2000. Among donors, an exercise was recently completed in which health investment during 1999-2002 was quantified. A total of \$311.6 million was identified. Of that, 43% was attributable to USAID. The next highest share was 16.1%, attributable to loans from the IDB, followed by the IBRD, at 8.2%. The second largest bilateral donor is DFID, at 8.2%. Clearly, USAID can claim substantial involvement in improvements in the health sector.

Progress should continue apace. New client education materials that fulfill the Tiahrt Amendment in an exemplary way should further help people exercise reproductive rights. The percent of attended births may grow more slowly, after the initial boost from the Basic Health Insurance Program; ultimate program success awaits resolution of problems in costing and financing flows. New populations will be added to the DPT target group, as an activity with the public sector goes into full swing. The chances that PROSALUD, a major USAID investment of the past 15 years, can graduate from assistance as planned will depend on improvements in the Bolivian economy. Growth of only one percent in 1999, with the lower strata realizing a net decrease in income, meant that PROSALUD did not meet its ambitious targets to reduce operating cost deficits. The 75 health services with no user fees of the Basic Health Insurance Program challenged all NGOs that deliver health services, although the higher quality associated with NGO services held most in good stead. The major challenge facing the SO is the Bolivian economy; in general, improvements will allow SO activities to be less of a safety net and more a

force for the development and consolidation of sustainable health practices and services. Failure to receive requested funding levels would impede the accomplishment of that dual role and the evolution to sustainable health practices and services. The health system still fails to reach about 25% of Bolivians, many of whom are indigenous people. On an operational level, GOB actions that are inspired more by political considerations than technical ones can also affect program performance.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

GOB current thrusts are the Basic Health Insurance and the Epidemiological Shield programs. Firmly supporting both, USAID also strives to ensure a recognized, appropriate role for NGOs as indispensable parts of a health system that offers options and promotes quality. Support will begin to a Bolivian NGO in social communication. Health activities to complement alternative development may increase in the Yungas and Chapare regions, and a new effort may begin to strengthen incorporation of a gender perspective into health programs. For the period beyond 2002, the SO team will this year be considering other modalities based on lessons learned to increase the impact and sustainability of decentralized health programs.

Other Donor Programs:

The SO team invests substantial effort in donor coordination. Other bilateral donors, in descending order of size, are the British, Spanish, Japanese, Dutch (ending health support), Belgians, Germans and Canadians. DFID supplies contraceptives and supports reproductive health and infectious diseases; JICA finances equipment and infrastructure; Belgian aid specializes in tropical disease research. In the UN system, UNICEF, the World Food Programme, UNFPA and WHO/PAHO are active in their mandated areas. In loan funding, the IDB has a large loan for the Epidemiological Shield Program, and the IBRD has one for the Basic Health Insurance Program. A principal coordination forum is the Equity Pillar of the GOB's National Plan of Action. Other channels are coordinating committees on immunization, micronutrient fortification, reproductive health, safe motherhood, epidemiological surveillance and child health, all in which USAID plays a key role. USAID enjoys particularly strong ties with DFID, PAHO, the IBRD and the IDB.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Partners in the four key programmatic areas of child survival, infectious diseases, HIV/AIDS and population include nine GOB technical units in two ministries and over 25 NGOs, almost all of which belong to the USAID-supported NGO network. U.S. and Bolivian commercial sector companies collaborate in social marketing. Significant technical assistance is provided by several cooperating agencies, which include CARE, Management Sciences for Health, JHPIEGO, Georgetown University and University Research Corporation. In FY 2000, support is beginning for a new Bolivian NGO active in health information, education and communication. Four U.S. cooperating sponsors implement PL-480 Title II health activities: the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Project Concern International, Food for the Hungry International, and Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE).

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved health of the Bolivian population	
Objective ID: 511-003-01	
Approved: June 1997	Country/Organization: USAID/BOLIVIA
Result Name: IR1: 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.	
Unit of Measure: Number	<p>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. In the case of Bolivia in 1999, decreased over-reliance on the IUD actually caused a decrease in CYPs, but this is a worthwhile tradeoff that argues well for women's control over the timing of their pregnancies. Satisfied users of a quality program are the best predictor that the program will grow. Data quality improvement efforts through MSH and PROSIN/SNIS will continue during 2000-2002 with additional technical assistance in logistics.</p> <p>* Updated to include late reporting by the MoH.</p> <p>** Revised to include actual fourth quarter data -- the revised figure exceeds planned estimates by 35%.</p> <p>*** Includes actual data for the entire year for socially-marketed products and NGOs, and, for the public sector, 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.</p>
Source: National Health Information System	
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. 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 shifted this year to a more balanced one that decreases over-reliance on the IUD and augments use of Depo-provera and vaginal tablets, the latter a woman-controlled barrier method. The more balanced mix indicates that people, and	

**** Estimates for 2000-2002, based on a 5% annual increase, have been revised to reflect final 1998 data.

Year	Planned	Actual
1994	NA	89,587
1995	94,962	158,289

1996	100,660	209,572
1997	152,761	*233,562
1998	168,038	**227,409
1999	240,886	***225,958
2000	****250,718	
2001	****263,254	
2002	****276,417	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved health of the Bolivian population				
Objective ID: 511-003-01				
Approved: June 1997		Country/Organization: USAID BOLIVIA		
Result Name: IR 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.				
Unit of Measure: Percent		year's R4, the figure will be updated.		
Source: National Health Information System (NHIS): no. of births attended; National Statistical Institute (INE) projections: no. of expected births.		*** This year's increase was spurred in part by the Basic Health Insurance Program, which provides deliveries at no cost to the user. Since further increases can be expected, planned estimates for 2000-2002 have been revised upward, though difficulties in extending institutional births to rural areas will likely limit the size of expected increases. Figures in parentheses are the unrevised former figures.		
Indicator/Description: Number of births attended by a health worker trained in obstetrics (i.e., physicians, nurses, and nurse auxiliaries)/total number of expected births x 100. Births may be in health facilities or homes.				
<p>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 data reflect MOH, social security and NGO results, accounting for some 89% of all births. NHIS does not collect data from private hospitals and clinics. Data quality in 70 MOH establishments was verified during 1998-99; these findings will serve as a baseline for ongoing data quality improvement efforts during 2000-2002.</p> <p>* Corrections due to late reporting indicate that 47% of births were attended by trained individuals in 1998.</p> <p>** Includes national-level data for the first 3 quarters and estimated 4th quarter data. In next</p>		Year	Planned	Actual
		1995		32
		1996		37
		1997	39	43
		1998	42	* 47
		1999	45	** 51
		2000	*** 55 (47)	
		2001	*** 58 (48)	
		2002	*** 60 (49)	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved health of the Bolivian population																											
Objective ID: 511-003-01																											
Approved: June 1997		Country/Organization: USAID/BOLIVIA																									
Result Name: IR2: 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 in USAID-assisted activity sites in a given calendar year.																											
Unit of Measure: Percent		<p>during 2000-2002. Because planned estimates for 1999 were exceeded, targets for 2000-02 have been revised upward. While the regional standard is the 95% herd immunity coverage established by PAHO, such a target is not realistic by 2002.</p> <p>* Revised figure based on final fourth quarter data.</p> <p>** Reports results from four partners. total population covered fell, due to completion of the Child and Community Health activity in 1998. That number is expected to increase in 2000, with the beginning of PROSIN, the follow-on bilateral health activity.</p> <p>*** Planned estimates were revised upward for 2000-2002, based on current USAID-assisted activities. Figures for out years may be adjusted 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. Numbers in parentheses are unrevised former figures.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Planned</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1998</td> <td></td> <td>* 45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1999</td> <td>46</td> <td>** 62</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>*** 65 (48)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>***68 (50)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>*** 70 (53)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Year	Planned	Actual	1998		* 45	1999	46	** 62	2000	*** 65 (48)		2001	***68 (50)		2002	*** 70 (53)							
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2001	***68 (50)																										
2002	*** 70 (53)																										
Source: USAID/Bolivia's Information Monitoring Tool.																											
Indicator/Description: Number of infants under age 1 (0-11 months) who received the 3rd dose of DPT vaccine before their first birthday/ Total no. of children under age 1 in USAID-assisted activity sites in rural areas x 100.																											
<p>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. 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.</p> <p>Vaccination rates vary widely depending on the data source. USAID will continue to monitor and improve data quality of contributors for this and other indicators. Data quality in 70 USAID-supported establishments was verified during 1998-99; these findings will serve as a baseline for data quality improvement efforts</p>																											

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved health of the Bolivian population	
Objective ID: 511-003-01	
Approved: June 1997	Country/Organization: USAID/BOLIVIA
Result Name: IR 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.	
Unit of Measure: Municipal government	<p>planned estimates for 2001.</p> <p>* Due to delays in negotiation, agreements negotiated through 2/2000 are included in the actual figure for 1999.</p> <p>** For the past three years, actual data for this indicator have exceeded estimates. Thus, for the second consecutive year, planned estimates as of 2000 have been revised upward. During the coming year, the SO team will assess whether this indicator should be refined or replaced.</p> <p>Numbers in parentheses are the unrevised former figures.</p>
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 NGO 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: Changes in government office holders affect the number of agreements at any particular time. Municipal elections throughout Bolivia in 1999 resulted in delays in negotiating and signing agreements, as NGOs waited to negotiate pacts with newly elected local governments, and some outgoing authorities were reluctant to negotiate agreements their successors might not accept. Field visits during 2000 will verify the quality of the data submitted, possibly resulting in revision of actual figures for earlier years, as well as in	

Year	Planned	Actual
1996		12
1997	24	65
1998	36	59
1999	* 70	* 111

2000	** 120 (80)	
2001	** 125 (85)	
2002	** 130 (90)	

Environment

Country/Organization: USAID/BOLIVIA

Objective ID: 511-004-01

Objective Name: Reduced degradation of forest and water resources and biodiversity conserved

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: Overall performance was excellent because of dramatic growth in certified forestry which exceeded targets, significant expansion of the area under sustainable forest management, and ongoing progress in park management.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

(please select only one)

5.2 Biological Diversity

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

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

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

Summary of the SO:

Characterized by Conservation International (CI) as the planet's most important "hot spot", Bolivia's 53,000,000 ha of forest covering the tropical Andes, is the "epicenter" of global

biodiversity. These natural resources are at risk, however, from rapid deforestation, inadequate protected area management, and industrial pollution. The SO conserves Bolivia's environment through a three-pronged approach: (1) increasing private and public sector capacity to manage natural forests, thereby fostering development while creating economic incentives for forest conservation (particularly through voluntary certification); (2) improving the management of protected areas (including Madidi National Park, which conserves 11% of the world's bird species, and the Gran Chaco National Park, the largest in the hemisphere managed by an indigenous group); and (3) promoting cleaner industrial production and the proper disposal of medical waste. Achieving the SO depends directly on strengthening the private sector's role in conserving natural resources and reducing urban pollution, which improves human health and child survival.

Key Results:

Overall progress continues to be excellent. The forestry program supports Bolivia's efforts to meet the strict ecological, social, and economic standards of internationally certified forestry. In 1999, the area of forests certified as "well managed" grew by 86% to 834,303 ha, while certified forest exports rose by 850% to reach \$7,885,305. Both indicators exceeded targets, and Bolivia continues to lead Latin America in both categories. After years of collaborative efforts by PROMETA and The Nature Conservancy, in 1999 Taraquia Flora and Fauna Reserve achieved "adequate management." This raises the overall total for this indicator by 16% to 1,770,316 ha.

Performance and Prospects:

Progress continues to be very strong, as reflected in the growth in all indicators. The "total area conserved in USAID priority ecoregions" grew by 28% to 1,512,945 ha. For clarity and to avoid double reporting, we propose reporting forestry and protected area data separately beginning this year (previously they were lumped together in the "total area conserved" indicator). To that end, we propose a new protected areas indicator based on the Parks-in-Peril program (see below). With this change, the forestry and parks programs will have clear, results-oriented, and independently verifiable indicators.

IR 1: Sustainable Management of Natural Forests in Bolivian Lowlands - Consolidation of the new model of sustainable forestry in Bolivia remains the major challenge. In particular, the Bolivia Sustainable Forestry Program (BOLFOR) increased its efforts to involve municipal and indigenous groups in forestry activities. In 1999, BOLFOR supported ten municipal producer groups (Agrupaciones Sociales del Lugar, or ASLs) in the preparation of their forest management plans for over 340,000 ha. An additional nine ASLs are being established and should operate in 2000.

Following changes in the Forestry and Land Reform Laws, indigenous groups may eventually control up to 11 million hectares, or 20% of the tropical forest in Bolivia. In 1999, BOLFOR supported forest management activities in five different indigenous territories (Tierras Comunitarias de Origen, or TCOs) covering 286,000 hectares. Two were able to complete their management plans in 1999 (Guarayos and Yuquis).

BOLFOR initiated two important activities in 1999. The first is a joint effort with the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) to promote sustainable forest management in Bolivia's northern state of Pando. Pando is 93% forested and has tremendous potential both for

biodiversity conservation and forest production, with potential annual revenues of \$600M from timber products and \$70M from non-timber forest products (primarily Brazil nuts). However, Pando's forests are at risk from agricultural conversion. The second initiative is the Amazon Center for Sustainable Forest Enterprise (CADEFOR), which will strengthen the link between Bolivian forestry producers and certified markets. Currently many producers lack the capacity to meet the strict quality requirements of international markets. CADEFOR will provide fee-based services to industry and subsidized services to indigenous and municipal producers.

We expect significant progress in 2000, including the creation of 500,000 ha of new concessions, in addition to up to 2,000,000 ha in Pando, and the consolidation of nearly 30 ASLs managing 2,000,000 ha of forest. Placing more forest under management is crucial, as otherwise they are at risk from uncontrolled fires, deforestation for land speculation, and the expansion of agriculture onto soils where it is not sustainable. BOLFOR will provide technical assistance to 12 ASLs and 6 TCOs in internal organization, business administration, environmental education, the distribution of benefits, value added processing, and marketing. Since these social groups are unlikely to access certified markets on their own, CADEFOR will foster partnerships with responsible private companies. The University of Florida (UF) and the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) will also become partners in BOLFOR's research efforts, providing world class expertise, creating additional opportunities for Bolivian students and professionals, and fostering the sustainability of forestry research beyond USAID support.

As a result, in 2000 the area of forest internationally certified as "well managed" should climb to 1,000,000 ha and certified forest exports should reach \$10,000,000. By 2004, 2,500,000 ha of forest will be certified and exports of certified products should surpass \$20,000,000.

IR2: Adequate Management of Protected Areas - Performance is "on track." USAID is the principal donor supporting (in partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society, WCS) the Izoceno indigenous group's efforts to manage the 3,400,000 ha Kaa Iya del Gran Chaco National Park. In 1999 the community-based applied research program was consolidated. Over 600 hunters from 23 communities participated in research and 38 workshops to determine how the findings should be applied to natural resource management. The park's management plan, the first draft of which was completed in 1998, went through an extensive consultation process in 1999. Formal approval by the Park Service (SERNAP) is expected in 2000. The environmental education program has been incorporated into the curriculum of Izozog schools and now functions without any USAID support.

Weak financial management systems within CABI (Capitania del Alto y Bajo Izozog, the Izoceno organization) were the main problem in 1999. Corrective actions have been taken, including several independent audits, the reorganization of CABI's technical arm (the Ivi-Iyambae Foundation), the implementation of a new financial management system, and the establishment of clear USAID performance benchmarks. In 2000, we expect to begin implementing the management plan and to continue strengthening CABI's administration.

In the Pantanal, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) trained 27 "environmental stewards" from communities in environmental legislation, local participation in conservation, and participatory rural assessment methods. These stewards catalyzed strong local interest in assuming

responsibility for protected area management, and over 90% of the population was informed about the San Matias protected area (the most important in the region) and threats to local biodiversity. In 2000, we expect that the Development Committee for San Matias will be formed, providing the official venue by which local communities, municipalities, and economic sectors can participate in park management. WWF will also develop and implement an environmental education curriculum for local schools within the San Matias Protected Area

USAID's activities in protected areas grew significantly in 1999 with the addition of three new initiatives. Start up activities began in Eduardo Avaroa National Park (via the Parks in Peril Program's support to Tropico), Madidi National Park (via a Global Bureau agreement with CI), and along the corridor of parks along the eastern slope of the Andes (via a Global agreement with WWF). Expected progress in 2000 includes: the construction of park guard quarters and activities to regulate tourism and mining in Eduardo Avaroa, the completion of several biological assessments to guide the management plan for Madidi National Park, the development of an ecoregional conservation plan for the eastern slope of the Andes, and the initiation of conservation activities at priority Bolivian sites within this ecoregion. Given the increase in USAID support to protected areas, we propose a separate park management indicator.

IR3: Improved environmental management of urban and industrial pollution - In 2000, the recently designed cleaner production program through the Center for the Promotion of Sustainable Technologies will: (1) promote industry adoption of cleaner production; (2) train a cadre of private consultants to carry out environmental audits; (3) improve university's capabilities to train technical specialists; (4) increase public awareness; and (5) in cooperation with a commercial bank, create a mechanism to finance the adoption of cleaner production technologies.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Three adjustments are in progress (1) an extension of the BOLFOR forestry program from 2000 through FY2004 to consolidate gains in the sector and expand participation of indigenous groups and municipal producer associations; (2) an extension of the WCS Gran Chaco Program from 2000-2003, focussing on the institutional strengthening of CABI; and (3) development of a follow-on program to address both the technical and financial constraints to more widespread adoption of cleaner production technologies.

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. The new cleaner production program will be co-funded by USAID, the World Bank, Denmark, Sweden. The IDB is seriously considering complimentary funding for the Center for Promotion of Sustainable Technology and CADEFOR.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Activities are implemented by Chemonics International, WCS, WWF, CI, TNC, Tropical Research and Development, UF, CIFOR, US Forest Service, IRG, and RCG/Hagler-Bailly.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Reduced degradation of forest and water resources and biodiversity conserved			
Objective ID: 511-004-01			
Approved: June 1997		Country/Organization: USAID/BOLIVIA	
Result Name: Adequate management of protected areas			
Indicator: Area of protected areas with adequate management			
Unit of Measure: hectares	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: WCS/CABI, WWF, CI, Parks in Peril Program.	1996	1,523,446	1,523,446
	1997	1,523,446	1,523,446
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	1998	1,523,446	1,523,446
	1999	1,770,316	1,770,316
	2000	1,770,316	NA
	2001	5,170,316	NA
	2002	5,886,061	NA
Comments: In past years, protected area information was lumped with the "area under sustainable forestry" to calculate the "total area conserved" indicator. For clarity and to avoid double reporting, this year we are reporting these two types of information separately (see updated results framework). 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.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Reduced degradation of forest and water resources and biodiversity conserved			
Objective ID: 511-004-01			
Approved: June 1997		Country/Organization: USAID/BOLIVIA	
Result Name: Sustainable management of natural forests in the Bolivian lowlands			
Indicator: Area of forest independently certified to be well managed			
Unit of Measure: Number of hectares (cumulative)	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	NA	52,000
Source: BOLFOR, Certifiers, GOB	1996	52,000	52,000
Indicator/Description: This indicator only counts forests which 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.	1997	170,000	226,098
	1998	340,000	447,912
	1999	700,000	834,303
	2000	1,000,000	NA
	2001	1,300,000	NA
	2002	1,600,000	NA
Comments: The Bolivia Sustainable Forestry Program (BOLFOR) is in the process of being extended from FY2000 until the end of FY2004. Targets beyond FY2000 may be modified depending on the final program design.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Reduced degradation of forest and water resources and biodiversity conserved			
Objective ID: 511-004-01			
Approved: June 1997		Country/Organization: USAID BOLIVIA	
Result Name: Sustainable management of natural forests in the Bolivian lowlands			
Indicator: Value of certified forest products exported			
Unit of Measure: US\$ (annual total)	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: BOLFOR with verification from the GOB/Customs Service, Forest Superintendency	1995	NA	NA
	1996	10,000	17,433
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 cummulatively). The reporting period for this indicator is the calendar year.	1997	40,000	178,689
	1998	450,000	826,888
	1999	5,500,000	7,885,305
	2000	10,000,000	NA
	2001	12,000,000	NA
	2002	14,400,000	NA
Comments: Targets have been increased during the last two years given excellent private sector expansion into certified markets. 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 FY2000 until the end of FY2004. Targets beyond FY2000 are may be modified depending on the final program design.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Reduced degradation of forest and water resources and biodiversity conserved			
Objective ID: 511-004-01			
Approved: June 1997		Country/Organization: USAID/BOLIVIA	
Result Name: Improved environmental management of urban and industrial pollution			
Indicator: Number of industrial plants and other sources that have adopted cleaner production practices			
Unit of Measure: Number of companies	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Camara Nacional de Industrias, Centro de Promocion de Tecnologias Sostenibles	1995	0	0
	1996	9	9
Indicator/Description: The types of companies assisted include: food processing, breweries, meat packing, tannery, and textile industries, among others. Among the prevention practices adopted are: reducing the discharge of chemical solutions in the effluents, fixing water leaks, improving energy efficiency, improving production processes with small investments. The reporting period for this indicator is the calendar year.	1997	18	16
	1998	20	19
	1999	23	NA
	2000	31	NA
	2001	46	NA
	2002	61	NA
Comments: A list of companies and the pollution prevention practices that they have adopted is available upon request. Adoption of these practices has led to a 70% reduction in the Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) of factory effluent for key participating companies. Funding for the Environmental Pollution Prevention Program finished in September 1998. USAID/Bolivia is currently finalizing plans for a second phase of the program that will run from 2000-2004. Targets beyond FY2000 may therefore be modified depending on the final program design.			

Counternarcotics

Country/Organization: USAID/BOLIVIA

Objective ID: 511-005-01

Objective Name: Illegal coca eliminated from the Chapare

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: Over the last year, excellent progress was made toward the elimination of illegal coca in the Chapare. Annual net coca eradication reached an historic record of 16,000 hectares. The IR3.1 indicator has been modified to more accurately reflect a change in GOB policy regarding conditionality. Sustainable businesses operating in the Chapare increased and the wholesale value of produce leaving the Chapare exceeded the target of \$52 million. Additional result indicators tracked by the mission show that USG-funded counternarcotics initiatives are increasingly effective in encouraging Chapare farmers to seek licit income.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

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

Summary of the SO:

The Counternarcotics (CN) Special Objective (SpO) fully supports the most important U.S. policy interest in Bolivia: halting the illicit production of coca and the export of coca-cocaine products in the Chapare. The SpO closely mirrors the GOB's Dignity Plan to remove Bolivia from the coca/cocaine circuit by 2002. The aggressive bi-lateral implementation of interdiction, eradication and alternative development (AD) activities has proven to be an effective formula in the Chapare. The USAID/GOB AD program provides Chapare farm families with lawful economic alternatives to coca production and seeks to develop sustainable market linkages for AD promoted products.

Key Results:

USAID directly contributed to the record-setting net coca reduction by "conditioning" AD assistance to only those farm families signing zero-coca community agreements or to those requesting assistance who live in certified coca eradicated areas. Direct USG alternative development assistance in 1999 reached 4,070 farm families through USAID's new Counternarcotics Consolidation of Alternative Development Efforts (CONCADE) project. The wholesale value of licit produce exported from the Chapare totaled \$56 million, and the number of sustainable businesses operating in and serving the Chapare increased by 40 percent.

Performance and Prospects:

Achievements in 1999 demonstrate the GOB's commitment and effectiveness in eliminating coca in the Chapare. The SpO's overall performance exceeded expectations, as seven of the nine indicators met or exceeded targets. In June, the Country Team suspended USAID alternative development assistance to over 60 percent of the 73 communities which had signed zero-coca agreements when some community members were found in violation of their community's agreement. Assistance continued unabated in the 26 compliant communities and was reinitiated in most of the 47 suspended communities when they were declared compliant in mid-October. A year-end analysis of AD progress revealed that temporary suspension of non-compliant communities had not lessened the achievement of planned targets. The new GOB policy requires that all donor-funded AD assistance in the Chapare be conditioned upon the farmer's observance of the illegality of coca/cocaine production, a policy reform long sought by the USG. Failure to provide adequate INC funding for AD would severely jeopardize attainment of the USG's national interest of eliminating the illicit coca/cocaine trade.

SO Level Indicator: Annual net coca eradication - Net reduction of 16,000 hectares exceeded the expected target of 8,301 net hectares of coca eradicated in 1999. The accelerated pace of eradication generated a cumulative net coca reduction in the Chapare of 68 percent (down from 23,500 ha to an estimated 7,500 ha.) Over 62,800 sq. meters of seedbeds destroyed, 9,725 hectares of new coca plantings eliminated and 1,150 hectares of coca fields abandoned. In contrast, the area now under licit production exceeds 108,504 hectares (an area the size of Barbados), over twice that of 1987.

IR3.1: Number of farm families in coca-free areas receiving alternative development assistance - A new indicator has been developed for this IR (see performance table IR 3.1), since the old indicator is no longer valid or useful. With the elimination of community-based zero-coca agreements followed by the initiation of the GOB's new individual-based conditionality policy, the 1997-98 indicator is no longer measurable. Under the new indicator an estimated 4,070 farm families residing in certified coca-free areas received direct USAID funded AD assistance under the Consolidation of Alternative Development Efforts Project (CONCADE) in 1999. Following modification of the conditionality policy, family farms in 62 new communities were certified coca-free and AD and food crop assistance was initiated among 763 families. The UNDCP/FAO/CONCADE agroforestry project provided assistance to an additional 1,500 families, and the AID/W-funded dairy improvement project (PROLECHE) assisted 375 families. Thus, a total of 5,945 coca-free farm families received (directly and indirectly) USG assistance in 1999, far exceeding the CONCADE design target of 3,000 directly assisted families per year.

As a result of accelerated eradication, it is estimated that 7,000 - 10,000 farm families had all of their coca forcibly eradicated, creating a very large gap between AD recipients and those needing assistance. CONCADE resources are currently sufficient to provide AD direct assistance to approximately 3,000 families per year and no funds are programmed to provide food crop assistance. Further, USAID financing also benefitted farmers with road maintenance/improvement, agroforestry, electrification, export promotion, performance monitoring, marketing and commercialization. Without additional funding assistance to the unserved coca-free farmers, public support for the GOB's counternarcotics efforts in the Chapare will be seriously undermined, and families are likely to revert to coca production.

IR4.2: Number of sustainable businesses operating in and serving the Chapare, utilizing licit products or supplying licit agri-businesses - Results exceeded the expected target of 55 businesses for 1999. USAID's long-term investments in establishing a basic road and electrical network and in improving productive and market infrastructure played a major role in attracting new businesses to the Chapare. Businesses have flourished because of these USAID interventions. The businesses have investments totalling over \$24 million. These include: 21 agro-businesses in the Chapare (\$8.7 million); 8 outside firms buying Chapare produce for processing; 15 producer associations (\$12.6 million); and 20 hotel and tourism businesses (\$3.4 million). It is expected this indicator's description will be modified to more accurately reflect CONCADE's expected agri-business results.

IR 4.3: Wholesale Value of Licit Produce Leaving the Chapare - Results exceeded the expected target of \$52 million, with a 35 percent increase in wholesale value. USAID long term investments have significantly improved the access-to-market infrastructure, leading to better conditions for licit economic activities. Chapare fruit production increased 35 percent in 1999 (up to 151,225 MT) and farmers are being paid premium prices. The area of licit production has increased by 3 percent, up to 108,504 hectares. Bananas are the largest generator of licit income and employment with 6,000-7,000 boxes/week being exported to Argentina and Northern Chile.

Improved product quality, as a result of CONCADE technical assistance, has resulted in increased farm-gate prices.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Although no adjustments are being made at this time to the Results Framework (RF), some adjustments to result indicators at (and below) the sub-IR level will be completed by June, based on the CONCADE contractor's performance based contract. Some indicators and baselines -- including those reported in the R4-- may need minor adjustments based upon field verification and evidence to be provided by the CONCADE monitoring system. During CY 2000, the GOB plans to expand its counter-narcotics program into Los Yungas. In recent years, licit Yungas coca production has expanded beyond that required to meet traditional licit demand. If supplemental INC funds are provided in FY 2000, the mission intends to initiate a program in the Yungas this CY. The mission is unable to determine at this point the expected results for this Yungas expansion due to uncertainty on GOB policies (in terms of conditionality and eradication levels) and the availability of resources to support the program. Once formulated in the next few months, the Mission may consult AID/W regarding the implications of such a program on its current strategic framework

Other Donor Programs:

Alternative development resources are provided by the UNDCP, European Union (EU), Spain and Belgium. EU's (PRAEDAC) project is funding cadastre, infrastructure and road improvement activities. Spain has announced that Bolivia will be its highest recipient of development assistance in 2000, including AD. Belgium recently signed a bilateral agreement to initiate AD activities in the Chapare. The UNDCP/FAO and USAID have entered into a cost-sharing agreement to finance agro-forestry, training and environmental monitoring. The Italians have agreed to provide \$6.0 million which the GOB hopes to use to get started with AD activities in the Yungas, in addition to \$1.5 million that they already had committed.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The U.S. contractor Development Alternatives Inc. oversees the implementation of CONCADE activities by the GOB implementing entities, including the Bolivian Institute of Agricultural Technology, the Department of Rural Highways and Roads and the Regional Alternative Development Program.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Illegal coca eliminated from the Chapare			
Objective ID: 511-005-01			
Approved: June 1997		Country/Organization: USAID/BOLIVIA	
Result Name: Illegal coca eliminated from the Chapare			
Indicator: Annual Net Coca Eradication			
Unit of Measure: Hectares	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Annual USG satellite monitoring	1996	NA	500
Indicator/Description: Cumulative net hectares eradicated annually	1997	3,500	2,300
	1998	9,000	10,101
	1999	17,301	26,100
	2000	20,000	NA
Comments: According to the Center for Narcotics Control, the December 1999 estimate for the area under coca cultivation in the Chapare is 7,500 hectares. Compared to the December 1998 figure of 23,500, there has been a 68 percent reduction. Net eradication for 1999 has been a remarkable 16,000 hectares in the Chapare. Planned targets are adjusted each year in discussions between the GOB and USG as part of the counternarcotics certification process. The annual target for 1999 net eradication was set for 7,000 hectares based on negotiations held by the GOB-USG Binational Counternarcotics Commission in December 1998. Total cultivation nationwide has been reduced to 21,800 hectares compared to the 1998 figure of 38,000. For the first time ever in Bolivia there has been 1,650 hectares of coca fields abandoned.	2001	25,500	NA
	2002	31,000	NA

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Illegal coca eliminated from the Chapare	
Objective ID: 511-005-01	
Approved: June 1997	Country/Organization: USAID/BOLIVIA
Result Name: IR 3.1 Farmers accept eradication conditionality	
Indicator: Number of farm families in certified coca free areas receiving AD assistance	
Unit of Measure: Number of farm families per year (non-cumulative)	year from AD assistance. Thus, the planned level of AD assistance to coca-free farm families, according to the project design, has been calculated as shown in the table. According to CONCADE reports, 4070 farm families in coca free areas received direct USAID-funded alternative development assistance in 1999. During the reporting period, the number of AD-assisted farm families surpassed USAID projections due to expeditious actions taken by an emergency task force of CONCADE extensionists. From October to December 1999, this task force provided subsistence crop assistance to hundreds of farm families whose lands were certified coca-free following forced-eradication.
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 AD assistance during one year. (It requires at least three years for a Chapare farm family to establish a licit crop before considering graduation from AD assistance.)	
Comments: The Mission 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 1999, new projects are expected to come on line during CY 2000. 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. The CONCADE activity was designed to provide AD assistance to only 3000 coca-free farm families the first year, and thereafter to fewer new families, as assistance from previous years was carried into subsequent years. Factored into this was an unpredictable number of families that would graduate each	

Year	Planned	Actual
1999(B)	3,000	4,070
2000	3,000	NA
2001	3,000	NA
2002	3,000	NA

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Illegal coca eliminated from the Chapare			
Objective ID: 511-005-01			
Approved: June 1997		Country/Organization: USAID/BOLIVIA	
Result Name: IR 4.2 Sustainable market linkages established			
Indicator: Number of sustainable businesses operating in and serving the Chapare, utilizing licit products or supplying licit agro-industries.			
Unit of Measure: Number of businesses	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: CONCADE and GOB data bases	1996	NA	15
Indicator/Description: A sustainable business has a minimum of \$25k/yr gross income, has its own capital at risk and is operating consistently for at least 1 year..	1997	25	33
	1998	40	45
	1999	55	64
	2000	65	NA
	2001	75	NA
Comments: According to CONCADE data, a total of 64 sustainable businesses were operating or serving the Chapare in 1999. These included 21 agroindustrial firms, located in the Chapare, with an estimated \$8.7 million invested; 8 businesses located outside of the Chapare, but buying and processing Chapare produce; 15 producer associations, each with over \$250,000 in crop sales, with \$12.6 million invested; and 20 hotel & tourism businesses with an estimated \$3.4 million in investments. All 64 businesses have a combined estimated total investment of over \$24.0 million in the Chapare. The indicator/description text has been very slightly modified to reflect CONCADE contract language, but remains conceptually/operationally unchanged. Five firms that previously graduated to the sustainable category failed or were closed during 1999.	2002	80	NA

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Illegal coca eliminated from the Chapare			
Objective ID: 511-005-01			
Approved: June 1997		Country/Organization: USAID BOLIVIA	
Result Name: IR 4.3 Sustainable market demand established			
Indicator: Wholesale value of licit produce leaving the Chapare			
Unit of Measure: Millions of U.S. Dollars	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: CONCADE and GOB data bases, transport survey	1997(B)	NA	36
	1998	43	41
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 may vary by product..	1999	52	56
	2000	64	NA
	2001	74	NA
	2002	91	NA
<p>Comments: The wholesale value of licit produce leaving the Chapare is based on the CONCADE transport study. Through 1999 the study excluded the value of logs and the value of licit produce consumed or wasted in the Chapare. In future years, the value of logs will be included, based upon USAID/CONCADE's near-total financing of the UNDCP/FAO C-23 Agroforestry project. This may require an upward adjustment in planned targets in next year's R4. The 1999 results are consistent with an increase in the area of licit production by 3% from 105,000 to 108,504 Has (an area the size of Barbados). Improved roads were a key element to increasing Chapare exports. During 1999, 34 Km of roads were improved, 17 Km were stone-paved, 24Km of banana cable ways were installed, 4 bridges and 6 packing centers were constructed with USAID support.</p>			

R4 Part III: Resource Request

Mission funding priorities for the FY 00 – 02 R4 period are in step with USAID and U.S. Mission Performance Plan (MPP) strategic goals. For the three-year period, USAID/Bolivia requires a total of \$256.7 million to support and achieve results, as shown below:

DA – FY00: \$33.1 million; FY01: \$40.3million; FY02: \$34.4 million

ESF – FY01: \$3.0 million; FY02 \$3.0 million

INC – FY00: \$28.0 million (\$16.0 million plus \$12.0 million supplemental); FY01: \$25.0 million; FY02: \$25.0 million

Title II – FY00 \$20.8 million; FY01: \$22.0 million; FY02: \$22.0 million

USAID/Bolivia's ability to achieve its SOs while providing adequate support to client missions in Paraguay and Brazil, hinges on maintaining OE-funded workforce targets for FY00-FY02. While LAC has reduced our OE and placed staff ceiling limits on USAID/Bolivia, corresponding limits have not been placed on our clients whose growth in staff and program size increases their needs for our support services. LAC must reassess the allocation of staff and OE resources if we are to continue to be service providers. Total OE funding requirements are as follows: – FY00: \$3.142 million; FY01: \$3.810 million; FY02: \$4.8 million. An additional \$550,000 OE in FY01 and \$1,500,000 OE in FY02 are needed to offset the shortage of trust funds which will be depleted in 2001. Without these funds, the mission will be unable to support all in-country activities to achieve our SOs, nor support Brazil and Paraguay Missions.

As of September 30, 1999, pipelines for all SOs fell within the Agency's forward funding guidelines. SpO5, however, fell well outside of the guidelines at over 36 months due to the late August obligation of INC funds and slow start up of the new CONCADE activity. The transition from CORDEP to CONCADE took longer than expected, but starting in FY00 activities picked up and CONCADE is fully on track. Average expenditures for the period FY00-02, will be approximately of \$18.5 million, and the pipeline at the end of the year will be consistent with the guidelines. Early obligations in the FY are requested so we can comply with our commitments.

SO1 Democracy: To ensure achievement of IR1, IR2, and IR3, SO1 needs: FY00 -- DA \$3.5 million, INC \$2 million; FY01 – DA \$4.0 million, ESF \$3.0 million and INC \$2.3 million; and FY02 – DA \$3.3 million, ESF \$3.0 million and INC \$2.5 million. Since the Bureau was unable to provide the promised \$3.0 million in ESF for FY00, we continue to stress the urgency of receiving ESF funds in FY01 and in FY02 in order to carry out AOJ Phase III activities related to civil society and to provide greater flexibility in program focus. IR1 and IR3 activities are on track, and although IR2 was stagnant in FY99, it is expected to expand.

SO2 Economic Opportunities: To achieve all IRs the following funding needs must be met: FY00 -- \$2.25 million (ME) funds and \$1.0 million unrestricted funds, FY01 -- \$2.25 million ME funds and \$2.2 million unrestricted funds, and FY0 -- \$2.0 million ME funds and \$2.2 million unrestricted funds. Through this R4 IR2 has been amended to extend through FY05 and the extension of IR1 is under consideration. IR1 will use the funds to increase the number of borrowers to 380,000 and the number of active savers to approximately 400,000 by the end of

2004. IR2 which includes the Market Access and Poverty Alleviation Activity (MAPA) will support the GOB's poverty alleviation strategy. USAID must commit to providing the requested unrestricted funds to allow the necessary flexibility to carry out the right mix of activities to support both IRs. In addition to DA resources, Title II will also be required as follows: FY00 \$8.312 million; FY01 \$8.821 million; and FY 02 \$8.821.

SO3 Health: The SO needs: FY00 - \$19.973 million POP/CSD; FY01 - \$25.873 million POP/CSD; and, FY02 - \$21.4million POP/CSD. This includes \$2.5 million in FY00, \$1.7 million in FY01 and \$2.0 million in FY02 to support the Agency's new Infectious Diseases Initiative, and \$21.6 in GFS for FY00-02. IR1 supports ongoing and planned activities to improve health knowledge and practices. IR2 supports the improvement of the quality and coverage of health care. IR3 continues to work with the GOB to decentralize the health care system. FY00 POP funds, needed to support IR1 and IR2, were cut substantially, by \$2.5 million from FY99 levels. Moreover, the POP levels were further reduced by \$1.0 million in FY00, in exchange for CSD funds. Because of these cuts, SO3 underwent a reprogramming to minimally fund IR1 and IR2 activities. POP funds are essential to the achievement of these activities. CSD funds have been substituted as far as feasible to adjust for the POP shortfall, but the SO cannot absorb any further POP reductions. In addition to DA, Title II will also be required as follows: FY00 \$12.469 million; FY01 \$13.231 million, and FY 02 \$13.231.

SO4 Environment: The SO team needs are: FY00 -- \$6.4 million DA; FY01 -- \$6.0 million DA; and, FY02 -- \$5.5 million DA to carry out IRs 1, 2 and 3, including \$5.5 million in GFS over FYs 00-02. With an extension of the strategy period approved, the SO team is extending the contract with Chemonics to implement BOLFOR through FY04. Consideration is also being given to extend the Cooperative Agreement for the Chaco activity. These activities directly support IRs1 and 2 and will lead to improved management or protection of some 2.5 million hectares by the end of FY02, and continued protection of endangered species and threatened tropical forests while strengthening the administrative capabilities of management groups. Encouraged by the highly successful Pollution Prevention Program in Bolivia, the SO team designed a follow-up activity, Cleaner Production 2000 with an estimated total cost of \$1.8 million.

SpO5 Alternative Development: In FY00 the mission expects to receive a regular allowance of \$16.0 million in INC – Alternative Development (AD) (\$10.0 million), BOP (\$4.0 million); and AOJ (\$2.0 million) in addition to a supplemental (approximately \$12.0 million) to achieve (AD) results and support the GOB's Dignity Plan AD activities. FY01 requirements are: \$25.0 million in INC funds – AD (\$18.7 million); BOP (\$4.0 million); and AOJ \$2.3 million, and in FY02 requirements are: \$25.0 million in INC funds – AD (\$14.5 million); BOP (\$8.0 million); and AOJ (\$2.5 million). Funding level requirements for FY02 are difficult to predict without knowing whether (or how much) supplemental funds will be received in FY00. Continued BOP support is critical to help the GOB implement key counternarcotics policies and generate additional local currency for AD-related activities. Without supplemental funds of at least \$5.0 million each year in FY01 and FY02 the Mission will not be able to support the proposed Yungas activity.

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 2001		FY 2002	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau				
Increased Support for the Bolivian Democratic System SO 1	936-1421 Peace Corps	high	FY 1994-FY200		50		50
Reduced Degradation of Forest and Water Resources SO 4							
	598-0782 Parks in Peril	high	FY 1998-FY 2003		200		200
	936-5556 FRM II	high	FY 1998-FY 2003		300		300
	936-5741 Energy IQC	high	FY 1997-FY 2004		500		300
	936-0004 Biodiversity RFAs/WWF	high	FY 2000-FY 2004		400		500
	936-4111 CIFOR	high	FY 2000-FY 2004		200		250

Improved Health of the Bolivian Population SO3							
	936-3038.02 JSI/Family Planning Logistics Management	medium-high	2002		200		150
	936- 3093 Michigan Univ/Internat.Population Fellows Program	medium-high	2002		100		100
	936-3057 Central Contraceptive Procurement	high	2002		400		500
	936-3062 Pathfinder/Family Planning Services	high	2002		900		900
	936-3068 AVSC	medium	2003		100		
	936-3069 JHU/JHPIEGO	medium-high	2001		260		300
	936-3070 Western Consortium/Population Leadership Fellows Pro	high	2002		300		300
	Other CSs TBD	medium	2001		2,560		1,120
	936-3083.1 Macro/Measure	high	2002		250		200
	936-3084.01 CAREMorr	high	2002		1,350		1,410
	936-3086 Population Council/Frontiers	medium-high	2003		350		275
	936-3092.01 Maternal and Newborn Health (MNH)	medium-high	2003		1,200		1,100
	936-3096.01 Child Survival (BASICS II)	high	2003		200		200
	936-5848 EDC/Girls & Women Education	medium	2001				
	936-5995.02 Quality Assurance II	high	2002		500		400
GRAND TOTAL.....					10,320		8,555

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

Program, Workforce and OE

(in a separate folder named Country02R2b_data; enter data and print separately)

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: BOLIVIA
 Approp: PL480TitleI
 Scenario:

S.O. #, Title		FY 2002 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 2002
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
SO 2: Increased Income for Bolivia's Poor with Emphasis on Targeted Communities Directly or Indirectly Assisted by USAID															
	Bilateral	8,820		8,820				0						8,820	0
	Field Spt	0													0
		8,820	0	8,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,820	0
SO 3: Improved Health of the Bolivian Population															
	Bilateral	13,131									13,131			13,231	0
	Field Spt	0													0
		13,131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,131	0	0	13,231	0
SO 3:															
	Bilateral	0													0
	Field Spt	0													0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
	Bilateral	0													0
	Field Spt	0													0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
	Bilateral	0													0
	Field Spt	0													0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													0
	Field Spt	0													0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													0
	Field Spt	0													0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													0
	Field Spt	0													0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		21,951	0	8,820		0	0	0	0	0	13,131	0		22,051	0
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		21,951	0	8,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,131	0	0	22,051	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	8,820
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	13,131
Environment	0
Program ICASS	3
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	8,820
Dev. Assist ICASS	3
Dev. Assist Total:	8,823
CSD Program	13,131
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	13,131

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)
 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. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFR Account

Workforce Tables

Org_ BOLIVIA End of year On-Board FY 2000 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
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1.5	0.5	2.5	1			2	7.5	2	2	1	2	1	1.5	9.5	17
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire		1		1				2		3	2			1	6	8
Other FSN/TCN	1.5	2	3				1.5	8	1	12	49	2	1	4	69	77
Subtotal	3	3.5	5.5	2	0	3.5	0	17.5	3	17	52	4	2	6.5	84.5	102
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1	1		2			1	5							0	5
FSNs/TCNs	6.5	7.5	11.5	2		9.5		37				1.5		1.5	3	40
Subtotal	7.5	8.5	11.5	4	0	10.5	0	42	0	0	0	1.5	0	1.5	3	45
Total Direct Workforce	10.5	12	17	6	0	14	0	59.5	3	17	52	5.5	2	8	87.5	147
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
TOTAL WORKFORCE	10.5	12	18	6	0	14	0	60.5	3	17	52	5.5	2	8	87.5	148

Workforce Tables

Org_ BOLIVIA End of year On-Board FY 2001 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
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1.5	1.5	2.5	1		2		8.5	2	2	1	1	1	1.5	8.5	17
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire		1		1				2		3	2			1	6	8
Other FSN/TCN	1.5	2	3			1.5		8	1	12	49	2	1	4	69	77
Subtotal	3	4.5	5.5	2	0	3.5	0	18.5	3	17	52	3	2	6.5	83.5	102
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1	1		2		1		5							0	5
FSNs/TCNs	6.5	7.5	11.5	2		9.5		37				1.5		1.5	3	40
Subtotal	7.5	8.5	11.5	4	0	10.5	0	42	0	0	0	1.5	0	1.5	3	45
Total Direct Workforce	10.5	13	17	6	0	14	0	60.5	3	17	52	4.5	2	8	86.5	147
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
TOTAL WORKFORCE	10.5	13	18	6	0	14	0	61.5	3	17	52	4.5	2	8	86.5	148

Workforce Tables

Org__BOLIVIA End of year On-Board FY 2002 Target	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
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1.5	1	2	1			2	7.5	2	2	1	2	1	1.5	9.5	17
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire		1		1				2		3	2			1	6	8
Other FSN/TCN	1.5	2	3				1.5	8	1	12	49	2	1	4	69	77
Subtotal	3	4	5	2	0	3.5	0	17.5	3	17	52	4	2	6.5	84.5	102
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1	1		2			1	5							0	5
FSNs/TCNs	6.5	7.5	11.5	2			9.5	37				1.5		1.5	3	40
Subtotal	7.5	8.5	11.5	4	0	10.5	0	42	0	0	0	1.5	0	1.5	3	45
Total Direct Workforce	10.5	12.5	16.5	6	0	14	0	59.5	3	17	52	5.5	2	8	87.5	147
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
TOTAL WORKFORCE	10.5	12.5	17.5	6	0	14	0	60.5	3	17	52	5.5	2	8	87.5	148

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

Mission: Bolivia

Functional Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Senior Management				
SMG - 01	2	2	2	2
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02	1	1	1	1
Project Dvpm Officer - 94	3	2	2	2
Support Management				
EXO - 03	1	1	1	1
Controller - 04	2	2	2	2
Legal - 85	1	1	1	1
Commodity Mgt. - 92	0	0	0	0
Contract Mgt. - 93	2	2	2	2
Secretary - 05 & 07	0	0	0	0
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14	2	2	2	2
Economics - 11	0	0	0	0
Democracy - 12	0	1	1	1
Food for Peace - 15	0	1	1	1
Private Enterprise - 21	1	0	0	0
Engineering - 25	0	0	0	0
Environment - 40 & 75	1	1	1	1
Health/Pop. - 50	1	2	2	2
Education - 60	0	0	0	0
General Dvpm. - 12*	1	0	0	0
RUDO, UE-funded - 40	0	0	0	0
Total	18	18	18	18

***GDO - 12**: for the rare case where an officer manages activities in several technical areas, none of which predominate, e.g., the officer manages Democracy, Health, and Environment activities that are about equal. An officer who manages primarily Health activities with some Democracy and Environment activities would be a Health Officer, BS 50.

remaining **IDIs**: list under the Functional Backstop for the work they do.

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

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: BOLIVIA Org. No: 511 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	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		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	320.5		320.5	344.6		344.6	344.7		344.7
	Subtotal OC 11.1	320.5	0	320.5	344.6	0	344.6	344.7	0	344.7
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		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	5		5	5		5	5		5
	Subtotal OC 11.3	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5
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		
11.5	USDH			0	0		0			0
11.5	FNDH	2.5		2.5	2.1		2.1	2.1		2.1
	Subtotal OC 11.5	2.5	0	2.5	2.1	0	2.1	2.1	0	2.1
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		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	0		0	0		0	0		0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	153.1	1500	1653.1	694.5	989.9	1684.4	1670		1670
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0		0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	153.1	1500	1653.1	694.5	989.9	1684.4	1670	0	1670
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		
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		
12.1	Educational Allowances	152		152	214		214	186		186
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0		0	0		0	0		0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	10.8		10.8	9.8		9.8	10.5		10.5
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0		0	0		0	0		0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	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		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	27.1		27.1	36.7		36.7	35.2		35.2
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	98.9		98.9	95.9		95.9	96.3		96.3
12.1	US PSC Benefits	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		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	154		154	146.5		146.5	141.2		141.2
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	118		118	118		118	118		118
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0	0		0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	560.8	0	560.8	620.9	0	620.9	587.2	0	587.2

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: BOLIVIA Org. No: 511 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
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		
13.0	FNDH	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	
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0		0	0		0		0	
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		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0		0	0		0		0	
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0		0	0		0		0	
	Subtotal OC 13.0	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		
21.0	Training Travel	20		20	20		20		20	
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		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	12.5		12.5	16		16		16	
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0		0	10		10		0	
21.0	Home Leave Travel	30.5		30.5	48		48		28.5	
21.0	R & R Travel	23.3		23.3	14.2		14.2		23.9	
21.0	Education Travel	18		18	15		15		18	
21.0	Evacuation Travel	10		10	10		10		10	
21.0	Retirement Travel	50		50	0		0		5	
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0		0	0		0		0	
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	5		5	5		5		5	
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		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	20		20	20		20		20	
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	143		143	143		143		140	
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	50		50	50		50		50	
21.0	Assessment Travel	0		0	0		0		0	
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0		0	0		0		0	
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0		0	0		0		0	
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0		0	0		0		0	
21.0	Other Operational Travel	10		10	10		10		10	
	Subtotal OC 21.0	392.3	0	392.3	361.2	0	361.2	346.4	0	346.4
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		
22.0	Post assignment freight	70		70	100		100		100	
22.0	Home Leave Freight	70		70	91		91		74	
22.0	Retirement Freight	17		17	0		0		25	
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	4		4	4		4		5	

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: BOLIVIA Org. No: 511 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	6		6	6		6	5		5
	Subtotal OC 22.0	167	0	167	201	0	201	209	0	209
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		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	422		422	426.6		426.6	439.6		439.6
	Subtotal OC 23.2	422	0	422	426.6	0	426.6	439.6	0	439.6
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		
23.3	Office Utilities	155		155	160		160	170		170
23.3	Residential Utilities	55		55	60		60	65		65
23.3	Telephone Costs	80		80	90		90	95		95
23.3	ADP Software Leases	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3	Courier Services	7		7	9		9	10		10
	Subtotal OC 23.3	298.5	0	298.5	320.5	0	320.5	341.5	0	341.5
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	17		17	17		17	17		17
	Subtotal OC 24.0	17	0	17	17	0	17	17	0	17
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		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	40		40	40		40	40		40
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	40	0	40	40	0	40	40	0	40
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		
25.2	Office Security Guards	70		70	70		70	70		70
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	35		35	35		35	35		35
25.2	Official Residential Expenses	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Representation Allowances	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5
25.2	Non-Federal Audits	0		0	0		0	0		0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: BOLIVIA Org. No: 511 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations	0		0	0		0		0	
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	5		5	6		6		6	
25.2	Vehicle Rental	0		0	0		0		0	
25.2	Manpower Contracts	0		0	0		0		0	
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0		0	0		0		0	
25.2	Recruiting activities	0		0	0		0		0	
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments	0		0	0		0		0	
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	84		84	84		84		85	
25.2	Staff training contracts	25		25	25		25		25	
25.2	ADP related contracts	5		5	5		5		5	
	Subtotal OC 25.2	225.5	0	225.5	226.5	0	226.5	227.5	0	227.5
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		
25.3	ICASS	190		190	200		200	215		215
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	190	0	190	200	0	200	215	0	215
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		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	29.9		29.9	15.2		15.2	15		15
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	15		15	15		15	10		10
	Subtotal OC 25.4	44.9	0	44.9	30.2	0	30.2	25	0	25
25.6	Medical Care	10			10			10		
	Subtotal OC 25.6	10	0	10	10	0	10	10	0	10
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		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	37		37	30		30	30		30
25.7	Storage Services	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	25		25	20		20	20		20
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	5		5	5		5	5		5
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	4		4	5		5	5		5
	Subtotal OC 25.7	71	0	71	60	0	60	60	0	60
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Organization: USAID/BOLIVIA

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2000			FY 2001			FY 2002		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	191,100.0	43,500.0	234,600.0	183,200.0	46,600.0	229,800.0	176,400.0	49,900.0	226,300.0
Withdrawals	140,000.0	45,000.0	185,000.0	85,000.0	30,000.0	115,000.0	55,000.0	20,000.0	75,000.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year	2,320,525.8	989,925.8	0.0
Obligations	1,500,000.0	989,925.8	0.0
Deposits	169,400.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	989,925.8	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate 6.3 6.8 7.3

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year	6,873.8	6,873.8	6,873.8
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	6,873.8	6,873.8	6,873.8

Exchange Rate 6.3 6.8 7.3

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: BOLIVIA Org. No: 511 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	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		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	105.5		105.5	105.9		105.9	104.2		104.2
	Subtotal OC 11.1	105.5	0	105.5	105.9	0	105.9	104.2	0	104.2
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		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	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		
11.5	USDH	0		0	0		0	0		0
11.5	FNDH	0.6		0.6	0.6		0.6	0.6		0.6
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.6	0	0.6	0.6	0	0.6	0.6	0	0.6
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		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	0		0	0		0	0		0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	370.7		370.7	370.3		370.3	366.9		366.9
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	370.7	0	370.7	370.3	0	370.3	366.9	0	366.9
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		
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		
12.1	Educational Allowances	7		7	14		14	12		12
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0		0	0		0	0		0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0		0	0		0	0		0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	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		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	27.1		27.1	21.7		21.7	20.2		20.2
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	98.9		98.9	85.9		85.9	81.8		81.8
12.1	US PSC Benefits	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		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	25.4		25.4	23.5		23.5	22.2		22.2
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	22.1		22.1	22.1		22.1	22.1		22.1
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	181.2	0	181.2	167.9	0	167.9	159	0	159

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: BOLIVIA Org. No: 511 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
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		
13.0	FNDH	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	
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0		0	0		0		0	
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		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0		0	0		0		0	
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0		0	0		0		0	
	Subtotal OC 13.0	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		
21.0	Training Travel	3		3	3		4		4	
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		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	4		4	4		0		0	
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0		0	0		0		0	
21.0	Home Leave Travel	0		0	5.5		5.5		4	
21.0	R & R Travel	3.1		3.1	2.6		2.6		2.6	
21.0	Education Travel	3		3	3		0		0	
21.0	Evacuation Travel	2		2	2		2		2	
21.0	Retirement Travel	24.6		24.6	0		0		0	
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0		0	0		0		0	
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	3		3	3		3		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		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	0		0	0		0		0	
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	9		9	10		10		10	
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	5		5	5		5		5	
21.0	Assessment Travel	0		0	0		0		0	
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0		0	0		0		0	
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0		0	0		0		0	
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0		0	0		0		0	
21.0	Other Operational Travel	5		5	5		5		5	
	Subtotal OC 21.0	61.7	0	61.7	43.1	0	43.1	35.6	0	35.6
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		
22.0	Post assignment freight	25		25	25		0		0	
22.0	Home Leave Freight	0		0	20		3		3	
22.0	Retirement Freight	18		18	0		0		0	
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	0		0	0		0		0	

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: BOLIVIA Org. No: 511 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	0		0	0		0		0	
	Subtotal OC 22.0	43	0	43	45	0	45	3	0	3
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		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	0		0	0		0		0	
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	0		0	0		0		0	
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	47.8		47.8	47.8		47.8	47.8		47.8
	Subtotal OC 23.2	47.8	0	47.8	47.8	0	47.8	47.8	0	47.8
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		
23.3	Office Utilities	30		30	32		32	34		34
23.3	Residential Utilities	8		8	10		10	12		12
23.3	Telephone Costs	15		15	16		16	16		16
23.3	ADP Software Leases	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.5		0.5	0.7		0.7	0.8		0.8
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	0.2		0.2	0.3		0.3	0.5		0.5
23.3	Courier Services	4		4	5		5	5		5
	Subtotal OC 23.3	57.7	0	57.7	64	0	64	68.3	0	68.3
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	2		2	2		2	2		2
	Subtotal OC 24.0	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2
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		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	10		10	10		10	10		10
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	10	0	10	10	0	10	10	0	10
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		
25.2	Office Security Guards	13		13	14		14	15		15
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	5		5	6		6	7		7
25.2	Official Residential Expenses	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Representation Allowances	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits	0		0	0		0	0		0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: BOLIVIA Org. No: 511 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Vehicle Rental	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Manpower Contracts	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Recruiting activities	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	4		4	5	5	5	5	5	5
25.2	Staff training contracts	2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2
25.2	ADP related contracts	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	24	0	24	27	0	27	29	0	29
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		
25.3	ICASS	40		40	50	50	60	60	60	60
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	40	0	40	50	0	50	60	0	60
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		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	5		5	6	6	7	7	7	7
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	2		2	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Subtotal OC 25.4	7	0	7	9	0	9	10	0	10
25.6	Medical Care	2		2						
	Subtotal OC 25.6	2	0	2	2	0	2	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		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	4		4	5	5	6	6	6	6
25.7	Storage Services	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	5		5	6	6	6	6	6	6
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	1		1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0.5		0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
	Subtotal OC 25.7	10.5	0	10.5	13.2	0	13.2	14.3	0	14.3
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Org. No: OC	Overseas Mission Budgets								
	FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	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		
11.1 Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 11.1	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		
11.3 Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 11.3	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		
11.5 USDH			0			0			0
11.5 FNDH			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 11.5	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		
11.8 USPSC Salaries			0			0			0
11.8 FN PSC Salaries			0			0			0
11.8 IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 11.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		
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		
12.1 Educational Allowances			0			0			0
12.1 Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0
12.1 Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0
12.1 Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1 Other Misc. USDH Benefits			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		
12.1 ** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0
12.1 Other FNDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1 US PSC Benefits			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		
12.1 ** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0
12.1 Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1 IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 12.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: _____ Org. No: _____ OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
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		
13.0	FNDH	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	
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0		0	
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		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0		0	
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 13.0	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		
21.0	Training Travel			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		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0			0		0	
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0		0	
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0			0		0	
21.0	R & R Travel			0			0		0	
21.0	Education Travel			0			0		0	
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0		0	
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0		0	
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0		0	
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			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		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0		0	
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0			0		0	
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0			0		0	
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0		0	
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0		0	
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0		0	
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0		0	
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0			0		0	
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0			0		0	
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0		0	
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0		0	

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	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		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		
23.3	Office Utilities			0			0			0
23.3	Residential Utilities			0			0			0
23.3	Telephone Costs			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	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		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	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		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0			0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0			0			0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: _____ Org. No: _____ OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0			0			0
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		
25.3	ICASS			0			0			0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0			0			0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.6	Medical Care			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.6	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		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Org. No: OC	Overseas Mission Budgets									
	FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target			
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	
26.0	Supplies and materials									
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases _____

Exchange Rate Used in Computations _____

** 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: 0 0 0

OC	Resource Category Title	FY 2000 Estimate	FY 2001 Target	FY 2002 Target
11.8	Special personal services payments IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Personnel Benefits IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons Training Travel Operational Travel 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	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges Commercial Time Sharing	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0	Printing & Reproduction Subscriptions & Publications	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations Management & Professional Support Services Engineering & Technical Services	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services Non-Federal Audits Grievances/Investigations Manpower Contracts Other Miscellaneous Services Staff training contracts	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts DCAA Audits HHS Audits All Other Federal Audits Reimbursements to Other USAID Accounts All Other Services from other Gov't. Agencies	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation & Maintenance of Equipment & Storage	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons (contract or Gov't.)	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and Materials	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Equipment ADP Software Purchases ADP Hardware Purchases	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL BUDGET	0.0	0.0	0.0

ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS

Org. Title: BOLIVIA Org. No: 511 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Washington Funded USDH Salaries & Benefits	12.5		12.5	12.5		12.5		12.5			0			0	
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			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0		0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 11.1	12.5	0	12.5	12.5	0	12.5	12.5	0	12.5	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			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0		0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 11.3	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			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0		0			0			0	
11.5	FNDH			0			0		0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 11.5	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			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0			0		0			0			0	
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	12.7		12.7	13.5		13.5	13.5		13.5	14		14	14		14
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0		0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 11.8	12.7	0	12.7	13.5	0	13.5	13.5	0	13.5	14	0	14	14	0	14
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			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			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	1		1	1		1	1		1	1		1	1		1
12.1	0 Cost of Living Allowances			0			0		0			0			0	
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0		0			0			0	
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0		0			0			0	
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			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			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0.9		0.9	1		1	1		1	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	0.9		0.9	1		1	1		1	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1
12.1	US PSC Benefits			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			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0		0			0			0	
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0		0			0			0	
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0		0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 12.1	2.8	0	2.8	3	0	3	3	0	3	3.2	0	3.2	3.2	0	3.2
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			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			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0		0			0			0	
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0		0			0			0	
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			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0		0			0			0	
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0		0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 13.0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	3		3			0		0			0			0	

ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS

Org. Title: BOLIVIA Org. No: 511 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
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			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2	
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0		0			0	
21.0	Home Leave Travel	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3	
21.0	R & R Travel	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2	
21.0	Education Travel			0			0			0		0			0	
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0		0			0	
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0		0			0	
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0		0			0	
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			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			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0			0		0			0	
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0			0			0		0			0	
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0			0			0		0			0	
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0		0			0	
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0		0			0	
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0		0			0	
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0		0			0	
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0			0			0		0			0	
	Subtotal OC 21.0	3.5	0	3.5	1.7	0	1.7	1.7	0	1.7	1.7	0	1.7	1.7	0	1.7
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			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0			0			0		0			0	
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0			0			0		0			0	
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0		0			0	
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0		0			0	
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0		0			0	
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0	0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0			0			0		0			0	
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0			0		0			0	
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5	2.5	2.5		2.5	2.5	
	Subtotal OC 23.2	2.5	0	2.5	2.5	0	2.5	2.5	0	2.5	2.5	0	2.5	2.5	0	2.5
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			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	26.1		26.1	30.2		30.2	30.2		30.2	32		32	32		32
23.3	Residential Utilities	1		1			0			0		0			0	
23.3	Telephone Costs	29		29	30.1		30.1	30.1		30.1	32		32	32		32
23.3	ADP Software Leases	0		0			0			0		0			0	
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease	0		0			0			0		0			0	
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing	0		0			0			0		0			0	
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0		0			0			0		0			0	
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	0		0			0			0		0			0	
23.3	Courier Services	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2
	Subtotal OC 23.3	56.3	0	56.3	60.5	0	60.5	60.5	0	60.5	64.2	0	64.2	64.2	0	64.2
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0		0			0	
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS

Org. Title: BOLIVIA Org. No: 511 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total												
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			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0		0			0		0		0		0	
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0		0			0		0		0		0	
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0		0			0		0		0		0	
	Subtotal OC 25.1	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			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	10		10	11		11	11		11	12		12	12		12
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	0		0			0		0		0		0		0	
25.2	Official Residential Expenses	0		0			0		0		0		0		0	
25.2	Representation Allowances	0		0			0		0		0		0		0	
25.2	Non-Federal Audits	0		0			0		0		0		0		0	
25.2	Grievances/Investigations	0		0			0		0		0		0		0	
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0		0			0		0		0		0		0	
25.2	Vehicle Rental	0		0			0		0		0		0		0	
25.2	Manpower Contracts	0		0			0		0		0		0		0	
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0		0			0		0		0		0		0	
25.2	Recruiting activities	0		0			0		0		0		0		0	
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments	0		0			0		0		0		0		0	
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	1		1	1		1	1		1	1		1	1		1
25.2	Staff training contracts	0		0			0		0		0		0		0	
25.2	ADP related contracts	0		0			0		0		0		0		0	
	Subtotal OC 25.2	11	0	11	12	0	12	12	0	12	13	0	13	13	0	13
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			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS			0			0		0		0		0		0	
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0		0		0		0		0	
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	8		8	9		9	9		9	10		10	10		10
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0			0		0		0		0		0	
	Subtotal OC 25.4	8	0	8	9	0	9	9	0	9	10	0	10	10	0	10
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			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8	2		2	2		2
25.7	Storage Services			0			0		0		0		0		0	
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0		0		0		0		0	
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0			0		0		0		0		0	
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0		0		0		0		0	
	Subtotal OC 25.7	1.8	0	1.8	1.8	0	1.8	1.8	0	1.8	2	0	2	2	0	2
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0		0		0		0		0	
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26.0	Supplies and materials	1		1	1		1	1		1	1		1	1		1
	Subtotal OC 26.0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
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			Do not enter data on this line		

ICASS REIMBURSEMENTS

Org. Title: BOLIVIA Org. No: 511 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets																	
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request			FY 2002 Target			FY 2002 Request					
		Dollars	TF	Total															
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases			0			0			0			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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			Do not enter data on this line					
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			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
TOTAL BUDGET		112.1	0	112.1	117.5	0	117.5	117.5	0	117.5	111.6	0	111.6	111.6	0	111.6			

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>91.7</u>		<u>98.8</u>		<u>98.8</u>		<u>92.9</u>		<u>92.9</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>6.3</u>	<u>6.3</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>7.3</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:

Supplemental Information Annexes

Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact

I. Plan

- a. Economic Opportunities (EO). The EO Team has committed to bring experts to study possible environmental impacts of three major activities in summer 2000 as follows:

An Environmental Study will be conducted for various lending programs under IR1 (microenterprise). If negative impacts are found to be significant, the threshold decision will be reviewed and revised. An approved IEE already exists for this activity.

The EO Team finished the design of new activities under IR2. Specific environmental review and assessments are needed and will be carried out before the activities are initiated by the IQC contract. An Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) completed in December 1999 recommended a programmatic environmental assessment.

Title II productive and infrastructure activities under IR3 are being carried out by four Cooperating Sponsors. 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.

- b. Counternarcotics. IRs 1 and 2 are managed by the Department of State (INL/NAS). For IRs 3 and 4, the Counternarcotics Special Objective Team has drafted a document that compared the recommendations of the Environmental Assessment (EA) with the final design document of the Consolidation of Alternative Development Efforts (CONCADE) activity, No. 511-0643. This is required to sign off on the EA. Supplemental EAs will be prepared for additional road improvement activities (improving the alternative route from Cochabamba to Villa Tunari) in the Chapare area if funded by CONCADE. The UN Food and Agricultural Organizations (FAO) has been given responsibility for the environmental monitoring of the CONCADE program.
- c. Democracy. An amended IEE will be done when the new RP is developed to extend the DDCP project in April 2000.
- d. Health. The Health Team is currently in the process of implementing a new \$38 million bilateral agreement with the GOB. The Health 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 Team is conceptualizing the development of a Concept Paper for this extension, and this may entail the amendment of the current IEE.

e. Environment. The new FY 2000-2004 IR3 on cleaner production (follow up of EP3) will require an IEE to be completed in Spring 2000. Other activities will be determined depending on evolution of design plans for the period 2002 -2004.

II. Issues

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: Updated Results Framework

Country/Organization Name: Bolivia

a. Objective Name: Democracy: Increased Citizen Support for the Bolivian Democratic System
Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No Yes

IR1.0.0: Key elements of rule of law become more transparent, efficient, effective & accessible

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No Yes

IR2.00.: More responsive "uninominal" (single-member district) representatives to constituent demands

No Yes

IR3.00.: Local Governments in DDCP municipalities effectively respond to citizen needs and demands

No Yes

IR :

No Yes

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
511-001-01	Increased citizen support for the Bolivian democratic system	IR1 and IR3	"Key elements of rule of law become more transparent, efficient, effective, and accessible," & "Local Governments effectively respond to citizen needs and demands."
Current Indicator Name:		IR1: Code of Criminal Procedures (CCP) enacted and implementation plan approved by the National Implementation Commission.	
Newly Reported Indicator :		Key justice sector institutions adapt their Annual Operative Plans to the new legal reform.	
Target Data			
2000 (Baseline)	All justice sector institutions undertake needs assessments in light of new legal reform, and incorporate the results in their FY budget request submission.		
2001	3 out of 5 key justice sector institutions implement the changes recommended by the needs assessment.		
2002	All 5 justice sector institutions implement the changes recommended by the needs assessment.		
Current Indicator Name:		IR3: A significant portion of the annual operating budget in DDCP municipalities is implemented.	
Newly Reported Indicator :		Increased female participation in DDCP municipal meetings including Annual Operating Plan preparation.	
Target Data			
(Baseline)	12%		
2001	14%		
2002	16%		
Current Indicator Name:			
Newly Reported Indicator :			
Target Data			
(Baseline)			
2001			
2002			
Current Indicator Name:			
Newly Reported Indicator :			
Target Data			
(Baseline)			
2001			
2002			

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

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No Yes

IR1.00.: Increased access to financial services in urban and rural areas.

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No Yes

IR2.00.: Sustainable sub-sector for specific agricultural products established in benefit of the poor.

No Yes

IR0.00.:

No Yes

IR :

No Yes

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
Current Indicator Name:	NOTE: Indicators for coming reporting year will remain the same, pending recommendations by MAPA contractors. See Additional Annex: Economic Opportunities, for more information on MAPA and the indicators.		
Newly Reported Indicator :			
	Target Data		
(Baseline)			
2001			
2002			
Current Indicator Name:			
Newly Reported Indicator :			
	Target Data		
(Baseline)			
2001			
2002			
Current Indicator Name:			
Newly Reported Indicator :			
	Target Data		
(Baseline)			
2001			
2002			
Current Indicator Name:			
Newly Reported Indicator :			
	Target Data		
(Baseline)			
2001			
2002			

c. Objective Name: Health: Improved Health of the Bolivian Population
Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No Yes

IR :
Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No Yes

IR1.00.: Improved child survival & reproductive & sexual health practices by Bolivian women, men, & boy & girl adolescents & children
No Yes

IR2.00.: Improved quality and increased coverage of community health care by local governments and NGOs.
No Yes

IR3.00.: Decentralized and Participatory Health Care System
No Yes

IR :
No Yes

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
Current Indicator Name:			
Newly Reported Indicator :			
		Target Data	
(Baseline)			
2001			
2002			
Current Indicator Name:			
Newly Reported Indicator :			
		Target Data	
(Baseline)			
2001			
2002			
Current Indicator Name:			
Newly Reported Indicator :			
		Target Data	
(Baseline)			
2001			
2002			
Current Indicator Name:			
Newly Reported Indicator :			
		Target Data	
(Baseline)			
2001			
2002			

d. Objective Name: Environment: Reduced degradation of forest and water resources and biodiversity conserved.

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No Yes

IR1.00.: Sustainable management of natural forests in the Bolivian Low Lands

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No Yes

IR2.00.: Adequate management of protected areas

No Yes

IR3.00.: Improved environmental management of urban and industrial pollution

No Yes

IR :

No Yes

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
		2	
Current Indicator Name:	Total area conserved in USAID-priority ecoregions		
Newly Reported Indicator :	Area of protected areas with adequate management.		
	Target Data		
(Baseline)	1,770,316		
2001	5,170,316		
2002	5,886,061		
Current Indicator Name:			
Newly Reported Indicator :			
	Target Data		
(Baseline)			
2001			
2002			
Current Indicator Name:			
Newly Reported Indicator :			
	Target Data		
(Baseline)			
2001			
2002			
Current Indicator Name:			
Newly Reported Indicator :			
	Target Data		
(Baseline)			
2001			
2002			

e. Objective Name: Counternarcotics: Illegal Coca Eliminated from the Chapare.

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No Yes

IR3.00.: Existing coca eradicated

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No Yes

IR4.00.: Sustainable alternative development established

No Yes

IR :

No Yes

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
511-005-01	Illegal Coca Eliminated from the Chapare	3.1	Farmers accept eradication conditionality
Current Indicator Name:		Number of farm families participating in coca-free zones	
Newly Reported Indicator :		Number of farm families in certified coca free areas receiving alternative development assistance	
		Target Data	
(Baseline)		2,554	
2001		20,000	
2002		25,000	
Current Indicator Name:			
Newly Reported Indicator :			
		Target Data	
(Baseline)			
2001			
2002			
Current Indicator Name:			
Newly Reported Indicator :			
		Target Data	
(Baseline)			
2001			
2002			
Current Indicator Name:			
Newly Reported Indicator :			
		Target Data	
(Baseline)			
2001			
2002			

Success Stories: Democracy

The purpose of this annex is to provide a success story for wider dissemination. The text follows.

The Bolivian Code of Criminal Procedures: USAID leads one of the most important judicial reform initiatives in the hemisphere

(For: LPA, Bolivian Desk Officer, G/DG, and LAC/RSD/DHR)

While Bolivia has made major strides in macro-economic stabilization and democratic reform, its antiquated judicial system remains a considerable obstacle to economic and democratic progress. With an inquisitorial, written system inherited from the colonial era, criminal trials last years, with little protection for either the accused, the victim, or society. A non-narcotics criminal trial often lasts seven years. As many as 30 percent of the prison population in La Paz has already served its maximum sentence, even without completing a trial! The vast majority of those awaiting trial are poor or of modest circumstances. A national democratic values survey conducted in 1998 revealed that citizen's support for judicial institutions, particularly the Police, are among the lowest compared to other institutions in the country. Following our development hypothesis, support for the democratic system will increase as the capacity of the judicial institutions to respond to citizen's demands improves and as citizens participate actively in criminal trials.

Beginning 1997, USAID began to focus its Administration of Justice programs to the drafting, passage, and implementation of a new Code of Criminal Procedures. The new Code is more than a procedural reform: it is a revolution in the Bolivian justice system. Previous and current GOB leadership envisioned creating a new criminal justice system that is *oral, accusatorial, and public*, consistent with modern international standards of justice. The new Code introduces "citizen judges," three persons who will serve together with two "technical judges" and decide upon the guilt or innocence of a suspect. It recognizes indigenous justice systems and negotiated solutions for "private" crimes such as issuing checks without funds. It also introduces new provisions for narcotics cases, such as the use of undercover agents, plea bargaining, and use of controlled deliveries, within the framework of constitutional guarantees of due process.

Conceiving a reform is one matter, but USAID's success story is in making the reform a reality by working very closely with other donors and with the GOB. In what is an exceptional example of donor coordination, USAID's contractor and the German GTZ developed a joint workplan. USAID and GTZ consultants drafted the Code, and organized workshops for all three branches of government. USAID consultants provided advice to the Congressional leaders, even going as far as setting up a chat line between the gallery and the floor of Congress so that the committee chairmen could better respond to questions from the floor. USAID officers, working with State and DEA, lobbied with Congress for passage and the inclusion of anti-narcotics measures.

After one year of national debate, the Code of Criminal Procedures was enacted in March of 1999. To provide sufficient time for all judicial institutions to prepare for such a massive reform, the Code allows for a two-year implementation period, and creates a National

Implementation Commission, chaired by the Vice-President, to oversee the reform process. USAID serves as the secretary of the Commission, and with GTZ, helped set up regional implementation commissions in most departments of Bolivia. This extensive implementation structure is perhaps the most participatory reform process in the hemisphere.

To train the judicial system in the reform, USAID sent 68 judicial officials (judges, prosecutors, lawyers, police, and law professors) to Puerto Rico in October and November for one month of training and practical exposure to US-style oral trial procedures. Most of these officials will serve as trainers to the rest of the system following a training of trainers course in February 2000. While the overseas training is expensive, we think it will get the results that merit the investment.

Other USAID activities in preparation for the Code are directed toward expanding case tracking systems, resolving a backlog of old cases, and local training. In 1999, USAID, GTZ, and the GOB together have sponsored 48 workshops and training sessions on the CCP. For these purposes, USAID's contractor assists the GOB's in using its local currency counterpart funds.

As a result of this intensive and participatory approach, Bolivia will be well prepared to implement the Code of Criminal Procedures, and will avoid the resistance that similar reforms have faced when hastily passed or implemented. The long-term results will take the form of trials completed within one year (with the appeal stage limited to two years), a significantly reduced prison population, a savings to the GOB of up to 70 percent per criminal case, and an enhanced ability to combat narcotics trafficking.

Additional Annex: Economic Opportunities

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

The purpose of this Annex is to further elaborate on some macro and procedural issues noted in the body of the R-4 document, related to the work of the Economic Opportunities SO. These issues were: macro factors affecting IR-1; the process the Mission is going through in the development of the new Rural Financial Services activity; decisions made by the Mission with regard to IR-2 and MAPA.

IR-1: 'Micro-finance Crisis': Although USAID reported increases in indicators measuring the access of Bolivia's poor to financial services, in the background there was still the specter of the 'micro-finance' crisis. A principal indicator of the crisis is a sharp rise in delinquency rates as reported by the micro-finance institutions. For 1999, this indicator rose to a sector average of 6-8%. This is up from previous years where the average was around 1-3%. Although the delinquency figures are high, by Bolivian industry standards, the situation is still under control. Another indication was a slowing in growth in the number of active borrowers.

The GOB Superintendency of Banks and micro-finance institutions, with the support of USAID and other donors, are taking corrective actions. The first and most important of these actions is an in-depth analysis of the sector to be carried out by the Bolivian Government with support from USAID. This study will endeavor to: 1) measure the value of portfolio at risk; 2) determine the causes for the deterioration of loan portfolios; and, 3) suggest corrective actions in the regulatory framework, supervisory mechanisms, and the technologies of micro-finance institutions. In addition, USAID is providing technical support to further develop the regulatory framework to allow the creation of private credit bureaus, strengthen the supervisory capacity of the Superintendency of Banks and take specific corrective measures in the most affected micro-finance institutions.

Numerous joint international donor, GOB and micro-finance institution meetings have produced the following perspective of possible factors contributing to the present situation in the micro-finance sector: 1) the closure of the Argentinean borders which has shrunk the market for micro and small merchants; 2) the economic contraction that has decreased the demand for loans; 3) the use of inappropriate technologies by consumer credit entities in an attempt to capture the microenterprise market, causing over indebtedness; 5) the bank secrecy act, which does not allow for supervised financial institutions to share information on their clients with NGOs or other non-supervised financial institutions; 6) the new customs law, which caused an increase of prices of imported goods, much of which consists of contraband sold by micro-entrepreneurs, coupled with a decreased purchasing power of the markets.

IR-1: Rural Financial Services: The Rural Financial Services (RFS) Activity will begin implementation during the last quarter of FY2000. The original concept paper for the RFS activity is being revised and the new RFS activity will be more integrated into other Mission activities, especially the Market Access and Poverty Alleviation (MAPA) Activity (a recommendation of the MAPA Design Team).

It is important to note, that of the more than 200,000 microenterprise credits provided in the past fiscal year, close to 60% of the borrowers were located in urban and peri-urban communities. This statistic reflects the vast majority of rural dwellers who for various reasons, are left without the benefit of credit and other financial services. Furthermore, most of the credits were for commerce, services and non-agricultural production activities. This is important considering that the issue of poverty in Bolivia affects a predominance of the Bolivian population located in rural areas dependent upon agricultural activities.

The challenge to poverty alleviation in Bolivia, as pointed out by the MAPA Design Team, is to now carry the success of Bolivia's micro-finance activities to rural areas. To this end, in the Spring of 2000, technical assistance will be sought by the Mission to flesh out the final details of the RFS Activity, especially looking at issues such as intermediaries and partners, target audiences, and the impact of the RFS Activity on IR1 Micro-finance indicators. This technical assistance will also assist the Mission in the drafting of the scope of work for the RFS contractor.

It is anticipated that the Mission will use an existing IQC to implement the RFS Activity. The timing for the start-up of the IQC should be around the end of FY2000.

With regard to a monitoring plan for the RFS activity, a consultant will be brought in sometime around June/July to examine the issue of a monitoring plan and possible changes to activity indicators and targets.

IR-2: Market Access and Poverty Alleviation (MAPA): In November 1999, USAID/BOLIVIA approved the revised Results Package for the EOSOT IR-2 to incorporate the MAPA Activity. This action resulted in a modification to the EO Results Framework. In accordance with this year's R-4 guidance, "operating units have the authority to approve changes to a results framework below the SO level," USAID/BOLIVIA hereby informs USAID/Washington of the following changes:

- 1 The strategy period for EO was finally approved through FY 04 while the MAPA activity was approved through FY2005. This activity period is based upon recommendations by the Design Team's technical analysis that 'viable agricultural sub-sectors can not be developed in less time.'
- 2 The number of IR's has been reduced from four (4) to three (3), whereby the previous IR2 and IR3 have been combined into one IR, now called IR2.
- 3 The new title for IR2 is, 'Sustainable sub-sectors for specific agricultural products established in benefit of the poor.'
- 4 The title for the new IR3 (the previous IR4) is, 'GOB reform of education sector.'
- 5 The new IR2 has four sub-IRs as follows:
 - I. Sub-IR1, 'Improved access to basic infrastructure and other factors of production.'
 - II. Sub-IR2, 'Improved access to technology by agro-entrepreneurs.'
 - III. Sub-IR3, 'Improved access to markets by agro-entrepreneurs.'
 - IV. Sub-IR4, 'Improved policy and regulatory environment.'

The rationale for the merging of former IR-2 and IR-3 is based upon a Mission decision to integrate the existing Title II program into MAPA. The new consolidated IR-2 focuses on alleviating constraints that limit access by the rural poor to productive infrastructure, basic resources, technology and marketing know-how, as well as an effective policy/regulatory environment. In terms of the EO's Results Package framework, then, it was recommended that former IR-2, focusing on "rural infrastructure," and former IR-3, focusing on "access to technology and marketing," were now seen to have the same objective. The new IR-2 is, "sustainable sub-sector for specific agricultural products established in benefit of the poor."

In all, the MAPA activity represents a renewed effort by both USAID/BOLIVIA and the GOB to address issues of poverty in Bolivia in a new way, especially as regards rural areas and their long term development needs. To that end, MAPA was jointly designed in cooperation with the GOB Ministry of Agriculture and is in full support of the GOB's poverty alleviation program.

The implementation schedule for the new MAPA activity is to have an IQC contractor in place by the last quarter of FY2000. Concerning indicators for measuring and reporting on MAPA: 1) as accepted by the Mission, the IQC contractor will be responsible for reviewing and revising indicators, targets and results for the new IR2 and MAPA activity, and 2) the Mission is presenting the continued use of the current R4 indicators this reporting period.

Information Annex: 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 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 2004, 3,500,000 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 on-the-ground 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 capacities to adequately manage these protected areas. By 2002, we expect over 3,600,000 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, forestry concessions within the park as well as the advancing agricultural frontier both threatened the park's integrity.

Fortunately, the American Electric Power Service Corporation, PacifiCorp, and BP America recently partnered with the Nature Conservancy, FAN, and the GOB in a joint implementation 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, forest sustainable micro-enterprise development, and establish a long-term endowment for the park.

Progress in 1999

Binding Emissions Targets. In 1999 and early 2000, Bolivia became a key player in the USG's initiatives to ensure developing country participation in the Kyoto Protocol. Two high level USG delegations visited Bolivia. The most recent visit was by Ambassador Mark Hambley, Chief Climate Change Negotiator for the US, led an interagency team to Bolivia for a two-day workshop on climate change sponsored in January 2000. The Bolivians have expressed their intention to take on a binding emissions commitment. USAID is supporting DOE and the State Department's efforts to establish a timeline for developing a binding emissions target, including providing any USG support the Bolivians may need. The objective is to enable the

Bolivians to complete their analyses in time to announce an actual target number at COP-7 (the 7th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties, which will most likely be held in 2001).

Forestry. In 1998, the area over which sustainable forestry practices are being implemented reached 1,267,945 ha, and the capacities of local institutions responsible for forest and park management have been strengthened with USAID assistance. Bolivia also continues to be at the forefront of voluntary certification in the tropics. It has the largest area of certified tropical forests in Latin America and the second largest in the world (after Zambia). In 1999 the area of forest certified under the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) principles as well managed grew by 86% to reach 834,303 ha. An additional 350,000 ha that have been evaluated and are awaiting the final determination.

In 2000, the forestry program will achieve the following results:

- \$ The area under certified forest management will reach 1,000,000 ha, and certified forest exports will reach \$10,000,000 in certified exports
- \$ With USAID support, the GOB will evaluate and approve the creation of 2,500,000 ha of new concessions (of which up to 2,000,000 ha will be in Pando in northern Bolivia) and the consolidation of nearly 30 municipal forest producer groups (Agrupaciones Sociales de Lugar, or ASLs) managing 2,000,000 ha of forest. Placing more forest under management is crucial, as otherwise these lands are at risk from uncontrolled fires, deforestation for land speculation, and the agricultural expansion onto soils where it is not sustainable.
- \$ The Bolivia Sustainable Forestry Program (BOLFOR) will provide technical assistance to 12 ASLs and 6 indigenous forest reserves (Territorios Comunitarios de Origen, or TCOs) in internal organization, business administration, environmental education, financial management, value added processing, and marketing. Since these social groups will not be able to access certified markets on their own, the newly created Amazonian Center for Sustainable Forest Enterprise (CADEFOR) will foster partnerships between them and responsible private companies.
- \$ By 2004, 2,500,000 hectares of forest will be certified and exports of certified products will surpass \$20,000,000.

Kaa-Iya Protected Area. USAID is 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 1999 the community-based applied research program was consolidated, with over 600 hunters from 23 communities participating in research and 38 workshops to determine how the findings should be applied to natural resource management. The park's management plan, the first draft of which was completed in 1998, went through an extensive consultation process in 1999. Formal approval by the National Park Service (SERNAP) is expected in 2000. The environmental education program has been incorporated into the curriculum of Izozog schools and now functions without any USAID support. In 2000, we expect to begin implementing the approved management plan and continuing to strengthen CABI's administration.

In the Pantanal and its watershed, the Chiquitano dry forest, the World Wildlife Fund trained 27 'environmental steward' community members in environmental legislation, local participation in conservation, and participatory rural assessment methods. These stewards catalyzed strong local interest in assuming responsibility for protected area management, and over 90 % of population was informed about the San Matias protected area (the most important in the region) and threats to local biodiversity. In 2000, we expect that the Development Committee for San Matias will be formed, providing the official venue by which local communities, municipalities, and economic sectors can participate in park management. WWF will also develop and implement an environmental education curricula for local schools within San Matias Protected Area.

USAID's activities in protected areas grew significantly in 1999 with the addition of three new initiatives. Start up activities began in Eduardo Avaroa National Park (via the Parks in Peril Program's support to the Bolivian NGO Tropico), Madidi National Park (via a Global Bureau agreement with Conservation International), and along the corridor of parks along the eastern slope of the Andes (via the Global Biodiversity Program's agreement with WWF). Expected progress in 2000 includes: the construction of quarters for park guards and activities to regulate tourism and mining in Eduardo Avaroa, the completion of several biological assessments that will guide management plans for Madidi National Park, the development of an ecoregional conservation plan for the eastern slope of the Andes, and the initiation of conservation activities at priority Bolivian sites within this ecoregion.

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				
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth				
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables.				Currently under discussion.

Sub-total: Number of policy steps achieved				
Total policy steps achieved			2	

**RESULT 2: REDUCED NET GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS 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	2	1,600,000	B			1,117,023	1,2,3 (trees)
			Municipal Reserves	2	t.b.d.	B				
			Indigenous Reserves	2	t.b.d.	B				
Gran Chaco	Bolivia	Santa Cruz		1	3,400,000	B				1,2

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)	
Park			Kaa-Iya Protected Area							

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. BOLFOR is working in well over 1,600,000 ha to improve forest management; we report this total conservatively. Within this area, 1,267,945 ha are being managed under 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 beginning in 1999,
Madidi National Park (CI) 1,895,750 ha	field activities beginning 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: Bolivia 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 Preparation	Step 2: Policy Adoption	Step 3: Implementation and Enforcement	
Facilitates improved land use planning	N	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	2	
Total policy steps			12	

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	