

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Bolivia
Program Title:	Alternative Development
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	511-005
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$38,500,000 ACI
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$37,500,000 ACI
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1998
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2008

Summary: USAID's program to eliminate illegal and excess coca from Bolivia includes technical assistance and infrastructure investments to establish sustainable farm-level production capacity and market linkages; increase licit net household income; and improve municipal planning capacity, social infrastructure, and public health in targeted communities.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Sustainable production of licit crops/Chapare region (\$11,000,000 ACI): USAID will provide 4,000 additional farm families with training and grants to improve the licit crop production, forestry, and livestock; diversify income; reduce costs; and increase employment. Prime implementers are Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI), CHF International, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Center for the Promotion of Sustainable Technology, the Bolivian Institute of Agricultural Technology, and the Bolivian Government's Regional Alternative Development Program (PDAR).

Improved market access and increased competitiveness/Yungas region (\$3,600,000 ACI). USAID will increase licit crop production, sales and market access, and will support the adoption of improved harvest and post-harvest technologies for coffee and tea. Low-cost forestry and agro-forestry practices will improve soil fertility, increase crop yields and promote sustainable use of forest resources. Prime implementers are Chemonics and the FAO.

Improved social and productive infrastructure/Yungas region (\$9,900,000 ACI). USAID will support the Bolivia's voluntary coca reduction strategy through projects in communities that signed coca reduction and non-proliferation agreements. USAID will fund infrastructure projects such as bridges, road improvement, electrification, potable water, sanitation systems, or health and education facilities. Prime implementers are Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers for Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA), the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA), the CCVV, and PDAR.

Market linkages and improved roads/Chapare region (\$8,000,000 ACI). A USAID marketing campaign will enhance positioning of licit products in domestic and export markets, increasing sales of fresh produce by 20-30%. USAID-financed local road maintenance associations will maintain at least one-fifth of roads in good condition. Prime implementers are DAI, CHF International, the AMVI, and the CCVV.

Social capital and democracy activities/Chapare region (\$4,500,000 ACI). USAID will enhance the capacity of selected municipalities to respond to the needs of under-served communities. Their administrative-financial management, leadership and business planning capacity will be strengthened, and their decision-making roles in the development of the region enhanced. The National Institute of Land Reform and the Land Survey Registry Office will provide at least 6,000 additional land titles to increase security of property rights. Complementary administration of justice interventions will improve

access to justice and the rule of law. Prime implementers are DAI, Chemonics, International Labor Organization, Management Sciences for Development (MSD), and PDAR.

Social development programs/Yungas region (\$1,500,000 ACI). USAID will strengthen municipalities and providing health and higher education programs for under-served rural areas to increase access to critical services. Prime implementers are International City/County Management Association (ICMA), SERVIR (Bolivian non-governmental organization) and the Bolivian Catholic University's Carmen Pampa campus.

FY 2005 Program:

Sustainable production of licit crops/Chapare region (\$11,174,000 ACI). USAID will continue funding technology transfer and agricultural extension services and grants, coupled with extensive training, to improve the competitiveness of licit products in domestic and export markets. Prime implementers are CHF International, AMVI, CCVV, and a contractor to be selected through a competitive process.

Market linkages and improved roads/Chapare region (\$8,126,000 ACI). At least 20 producer organizations and businesses will double their sales volume or gross income. USAID-financed local road maintenance associations will maintain at least one-fourth of roads. Prime implementers are CHF International, AMVI, CCVV, and a contractor to be selected through a competitive process.

Technical assistance and infrastructure improvements/Yungas region (\$12,900,000 ACI). USAID will fund improved infrastructure in communities that engage in coca reduction and non-proliferation agreements. Prime implementers are ACDI/VOCA, NRECA, CCVV, PDAR, the FAO, and Chemonics.

Social capital and democracy activities/Chapare region (\$4,000,000 ACI). USAID will assist municipalities to ensure their annual plans respond to needs of farm communities. Approximately 10,000 land titles will be delivered to farmers, and a cadastral system will be established in some municipalities. A center will be established to provide integrated justice services. Prime implementers are Chemonics, MSD and PDAR.

Citizen participation, health and education investments/Yungas region (\$1,300,000 ACI). USAID will continue supporting municipal governments and associations to increase participation in health and education initiatives. Endemic diseases like leishmaniasis and tuberculosis will continue to be a primary focus of health activities. Continued support will be provided to university scholarship students. Prime implementers are ICMA, SERVIR and the Bolivian Catholic University's Carmen Pampa campus.

Performance and Results: Through September 2003, about 26,000 families received USAID-project assistance. Licit crops hectareage in the Chapare increased to about 135,000 by December 2003. Over 5,000 families improved coffee harvest and post-harvest techniques, increasing their income by an average of 38%. CCW completed 149 kilometers of road maintenance, 27 kilometers of road improvement, 5.4 kilometers of stone paving and the construction of six bridges. Forty small grant projects have been completed, including potable water systems, schools, and coffee post-harvesting plants. Seven out of eight municipalities of the Yungas have been strengthened. Through September 2003, 907 people received successful attention for tuberculosis (102% of target), and 1,250 people were cured of leishmaniasis (127% of target).

Upon completion of this strategic objective, illicit coca production in the Chapare and Yungas regions will be at negligible levels, and hectareage of licit crops will be over 150,000 and permanent. The two regions will enjoy improved communications and energy infrastructure, health and justice services, and more effective and responsive municipal government.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Bolivia

511-005 Alternative Development	ACI	ESF	Plan Colombia
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	35,514	40,043	48,000
Expenditures	0	26,591	30,909
Unliquidated	35,514	13,452	17,091
Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	38,287	0	0
Expenditures	17,705	4,147	14,859
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	73,801	40,043	48,000
Expenditures	17,705	30,738	45,768
Unliquidated	56,096	9,305	2,232
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	38,500	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	38,500	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	37,500	0	0
Future Obligations	142,500	0	0
Est. Total Cost	292,301	40,043	48,000