

Semi-annual 2010 - Project Progress Report for BOLF57

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Project Responsible Office: **COBOL**

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Progress Report Details

Consolidated Project Information	
Project Number	BOLF57
Project Title	Land use management and monitoring system
Project Duration	2001 - 2014
Project Starting Date	03/07/2001
Location	Bolivia
Responsible Office	Country Office in the Plurinational State of Bolivia (COBOL)
Strategic Theme and Result Area	2. Policy and trend analysis 2.1. Threat and risk analysis
*Executing Agency	UNODC
*Government Implementing Agency	Viceministry of Social Defense Viceministry of Coca and Integral Development
Overall Budget	\$4,787,550
Total Approved Budget	\$3,185,996
In-Kind Contributions	
Donors	Bolivia, Denmark, European Union, France, Spain, United Kingdom, United States of America

I. UNODC Strategy Context

Theme

2. Policy and trend analysis

Result Area

2.1. Threat and risk analysis

Result(s)

Contributions to Results Achievement:

The project produced reliable information about coca cultivation and alternative cultivation, providing a complete series of data at national and regional level since 2002. This information allowed Bolivian

Government (GOB) and international community to analyze and evaluate the trends in coca cultivation by region, and to take decisions about the implementation of different policies related with this issue . The GOB directly engaged in the coca survey, participating and promoting the participation of coca growers, in that sense, a national capacity for coca crops monitoring is being established , accomplishing high levels of accuracy and internationally accepted standards.

II. Results Achieved (Project Objective, Outcome, major Outputs)

Project Objective:

Consolidate the national capacity for the monitoring of coca cultivation , supporting a national strategy for effectively control the cultivated surface .

Results achieved based on indicators:

Outcome(s):

Results achieved based on indicators:

Outputs:

Output 1: *The GOB has obtained reliable data about the amount and geographic location of coca cultivation and related issues, for instance the yield and prices of coca crops. Under this frame, the Project supports the process of rationalization of coca through the rapid assessment of specific areas .*

In June 22, the project successfully concluded the seventh coca survey corresponding to year 2009. The results revealed that coca cultivation in Bolivia remained stable during 2009, with a small increase of 1%. The national total is now 30,900 ha.

The document was presented at a special event at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by UNODC Bolivia new Representative, Mr. Cesar Guedes, jointly with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. David Choquehuanca, Minister of Government, Mr. Sacha Llorenti, Vice-minister of Social Defence, Mr. Felipe Cáceres. And Vice-minister of Coca and Integral Development, Mr Germán Loza. The event was broadly covered by national and international media. Once again, the methodologies applied by the project proved to be capable of generate accurate and timely information.

The data supplied by the project is considered the official source of information about coca cultivation by the Government, and it is employed for policy and decision making in all strategies related with coca cultivation. International Cooperation also relies on the information produced by the project as the most confident source of coca monitoring.

Fulfilling its institutional strength function, the project provided digital maps of coca cultivation and satellite images to the Project of Support to the Social Control of Coca Cultivation. This entity is in charge of limit the coca cultivation promoting the participation of the social actors, thus, the information generated by UNOC project F57 is instrumental for its activities. The project F57 and the social control project have designed a long term agreement of information exchange.

Project F57 already started activities of coca survey 2010, initiating the satellite imagery acquisition and field control missions. Two missions to the Yungas were undertaken and one to the Cochabamba Tropics.

Output 2: *The Project quantifies the cultivated surface for the main alternative crops located in the Yungas and Chapare, producing in this way a complete land use map.*

Continuing with the extension of its capabilities, the project performed the quantification and mapping of alternative crops in the Yungas and Cochabamba Tropics. The project reported these data for the years 2003-2008, and now is concluding the alternative crops quantification for year 2009. The supplies and methodologies employed to undertake this job were similar to the ones used for coca quantification .

The digital maps of alternative crops are shared with beneficiaries of integral development projects, for instance USAID ARCo project, which employs the information for assessment and planning purposes.

The results of the alternative crop quantification were also distributed to social organizations like the Federation of Coffee Growers in Caranavi. The maps are also basic information for the development of land use maps and the execution of environmental studies.

Output 3 *The Project will distribute its information using a geographic data warehouse across the web, allowing access for different levels of users, from technicians to decision-level authorities. The data warehouse will have different levels of security, and it will provide access to all levels of the information generated by the Project.*

Activities of this component are planned to start over the second semester of 2010. At this time, the project has already finished the terms of reference and the basic structure of the data warehouse, which will start its implementation over the next months.

Output 4 *The Project performs selected works using the generated geographic information extending its capabilities according to the needs of the beneficiaries and partners. The information will be used for complete environmental studies, land management and socioeconomic analysis. The scope of this output is detailed in specific grants or agreements with partners, depending on the partner requests*

The project successfully concluded four environmental studies in the Yungas of La Paz: Study of water quality study of water fauna, soil fertility and changes in land use. The results of these studies were included in the coca survey report, advising national authorities, international cooperation and farmers about the severe damage caused to the ecosystems where coca cultivation is mono-cropped.

The environmental studies were undertaken with a scientific approach, obtaining soil and water samples for lab research. The methodology for environmental assessment included an onsite recollection of vegetation samples and fish in the main rivers of Yungas and Chapare.

The project now created its own collection of vegetation samples, according to different ecological levels and a collection of fish samples. Both collections are settled in the project facilities, and will be presented to Government, donors and other instances in an official act to be held in July. In this presentation, the project will officially launch and distribute the complete documents detailing the environmental studies methodology and results.

During the reported period, the project continued with the land resources and land management study for the Yungas Municipalities. The studies include a complete land, natural resources and socio-economical assessment of each of the nine municipalities. The results will be officially delivered to each municipality in July and they will significantly help the Municipal governments to plan and execute development projects. The Ministry of Coca and Integral Development are using the information as baseline as well.

The capacity of perform these kind of scientific studies demonstrate that the project successfully accomplished the goal of become a primary provider of information, not only about coca cultivation surface but also about other complex related issues.

Additionally, the project continues to be a permanent provider of a variety of geographical information, and works closely with Government and other users in order to hand in relevant data.

Output 5 *The Project will provide training for specialized personnel of the GOB, including on site workshops and joint missions to the field .*

The training of counterparts' personnel has been a key activity of the project during the reported period . The agreement signed with the project of Support to the Social Control of Coca Production includes training for personnel of this project and for other Government instances . In that sense, during the reported period, the project conducted a training course for Government officials in Villa Tunari . 25

technicians from different Government institutions related with coca issues attended the course . The training was focused mainly in practical issues of the technologies implemented by the project like remote sensing, geographical information systems and global position system (GPS) usage. The evaluation of participants was highly favourable, and they requested more training in specific topics. Under the frame of the agreement with social control project, the project has scheduled two additional training courses this year on technologies implemented by the project.

Results achieved based on indicators:

III. Risk Analysis (Assumptions)

Analysis of Risks and Critical Assumptions:

The main risk is that GOB changes drastically its policy related with coca cultivation and alternative development. It is necessary to closely supervise the policy definition about coca leaf and illicit drug trafficking under the frame of the international conventions. In case of a dramatic change, it will be necessary to adjust the project strategies , assuring that all components fulfill the mandate of UNODC .

IV. Project Management

Performance of Project Management and Cooperation among Implementing Partners:

During the reported period, the project is concluding the studies of land resources management and environment. In that sense, the project is now delivering relevant information to counterparts and other institutions. The project acquired new partners in these issues , and now is looking for new donors for execute complementary the activities.

V. Monitoring

Monitoring Mechanisms (Data Collection and Analysis)

The UNODC field office, based in the original operative plan and the PRODOC, has systematically monitored the project.

VI. Evaluation

1) Type of evaluation and major recommendations

No evaluations were undertaken in the reported period. A Financial auditing is foreseeing for the next semester.

2) Major recommendations of the Tripartite Review and/or Steering Committee

During the reported period, a Inter-institutional Committee (ITC) Meeting was held. In this meeting the project presented its Operative Annual Plan, which was approved by the ITC. The ITC also recommended more participation of the counterparts in the project activities .

VII. Overall assessment of the final implementation status of the project

A. Project objectives fully achieved, project fully successful according to original plan and planned results