

CHEMONICS INTERNATIONAL INC.



BOLIVIA LAND TITLING PROJECT

Contract Number PCE-I-820-99-0003-00
Under the RAISE IQC

Fourth Quarterly Report
Reporting Period: July 1- September 30, 2004

Submitted to:
USAID/Bolivia

Submitted by:
Chemonics International Inc.

October 20, 2004

Introduction:

The Quarterly Report (QR) format has been changed to facilitate progress monitoring and BLT performance, as well as the impact of titling in the tropics of Cochabamba. The report emphasizes results not inputs. The report is divided into three sections: A) Background, B) Executive Summary and C) Strategic Objectives; it also includes an annex which includes charts that graphically show the projects progress as of September 30, 2004. The first section offers a brief background of the project to provide context. The second section is an executive summary that measures overall titling progress, as well as progress under each of the four titling plans currently under implementation. This section is complemented by pie charts summarizing the status of each one of the six steps of the titling process both by percentage of hectares and land plots in each step, first globally and then by titling plan. The third section briefly describes titling progress in the reporting period and highlights major actions taken. The annex is a graphic update of our work plan execution.

We have tried to report in a concise manner to better communicate BLT accomplishments, the significance of the problems we find, and the actions we undertake to try to solve them. At all times we have tried to keep a sharp focus on the bottom line of this project: the delivery and registration of property titles.

A. Background

The Project:

This report, covering the period of July 1 - September 30, 2004, is the fourth quarterly report for the **Bolivian Land Titling Program (BLTP)**. The BLTP project (Contract No. PCE-I-820-99-0003-00, Task Order 820) was signed by USAID/Bolivia and Chemonics International Inc. on November 6, 2003, with project implementation starting in December, 2003. The current task order is expected to last 30 months, finalizing on May 5, 2006.

The overall objective of the project activities is to improve the security of property rights through land titling and to expand individual access to land markets and the full benefits of land ownership in Bolivia. To achieve the objective, the project is supporting the National Institute of Agrarian Reform (INRA) and the Property Registry System (DDDR) in their efforts to title all land in the tropics of Cochabamba. This support involves financial and technical assistance to strengthen and develop the institutional capacity of the INRA and DDDR offices in Cochabamba in the process of improving the efficiency in issuing property titles. The project has four strategic objectives. The first two and the fourth strategic objectives are focused on building the institutional capacity of INRA, DDDR. The third strategic objective is cross cutting and is directed to strengthening the outreach and communications capacity of the three institutions.

Titling Process:

The titling and registration process is divided into the following seven major steps, six of which correspond to the titling process and the seventh one corresponds to land registration:

1. Community Campaign (Information dissemination to generate interest)
2. Field Work
3. Technical and Legal Evaluations
4. Public Presentation of Results
5. Final Resolution
6. Tilting
7. Registration

Each Step is divided into sub-steps. We are reporting progress and results by monitoring the number of hectares and properties that move from step one step to step seven. Occasionally we use sub-steps for further clarification.

The titling process is carried out in a predetermined geographical area known as a “poligono”. “Poligonos” vary in size, ranging from one to several thousand hectares and can contain several hundred properties or just a few. In order to complete the titling process all properties within a “poligono”, must be successfully processed through all six steps. If adjoining land disputes can not be resolved at any point in the process, the entire “poligono” portfolio is put on hold. “Poligonos” can and are redefined to exclude the properties involved in a dispute. It is unclear, however, how often this is done and whether it is realistic in polygons comprised of hundreds of properties.

B. Executive Summary.

The following series of figures summarize the status of land titling in April, 2004 and at the end of this quarter; enabling the reader to compare the status at both stages and easily realize the progress achieved. The pie charts in the figures are divided into the seven major steps involved in the process of titling, or less than seven in cases where steps have been completed for all properties.

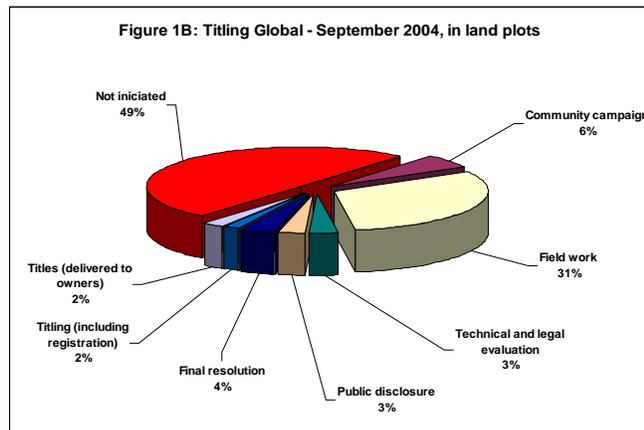
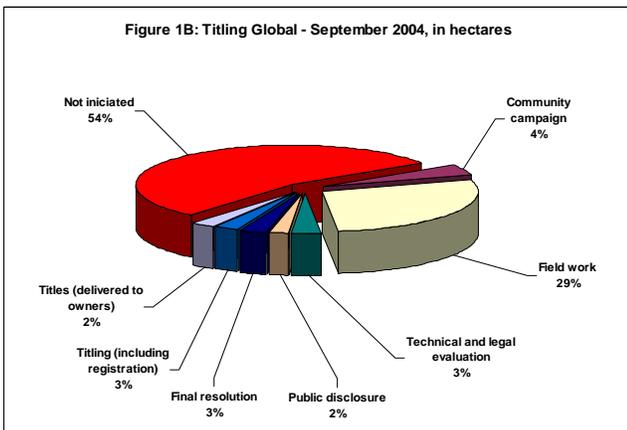
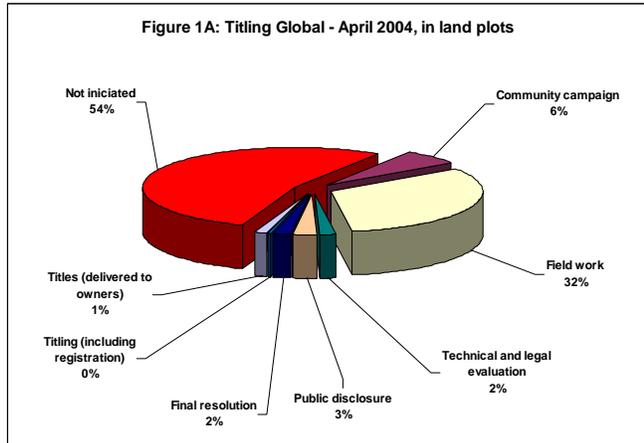
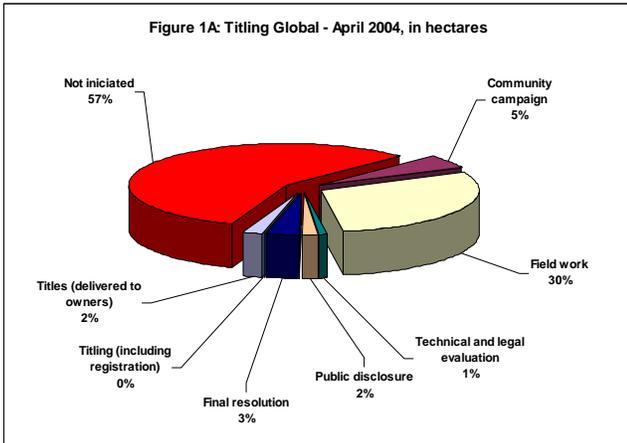
There are four sets of figures. Each set contains the status of every step in the titling process expressed in percentages by hectares and by properties. The four sets of figures correspond to:

- Titling Global progress (aggregate status of all titling plans) - Figures 1a and 1b
- Titling Plans Ia and Ib (plan initiated to title 85,000 hectares) - Figures 2a and 2b
- Titling Plan IIb (plan initiated to title 15,000 hectares) - Figures 3a and 3b
- Titling Plan III. -(titling plan corresponding to PRAEDAC/BKP)- Figures 4a and 4b

Progress is measured by moving from step one to step seven. The higher the percentages in the final steps, the closer INRA is to completing the process. We are taking April of 2004 as the base month to measure progress, since that is when detailed data on plans I, IIa and IIb and III became available to us.

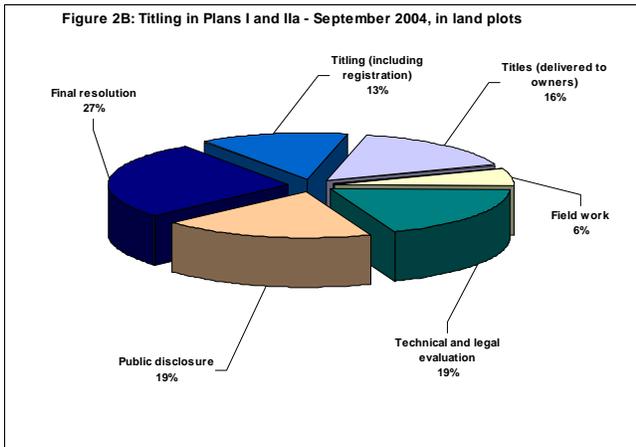
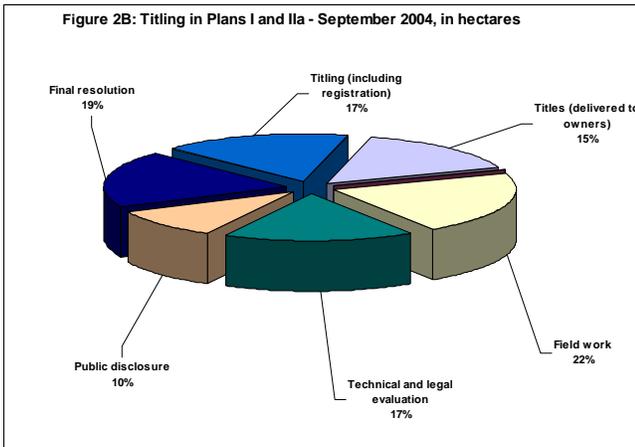
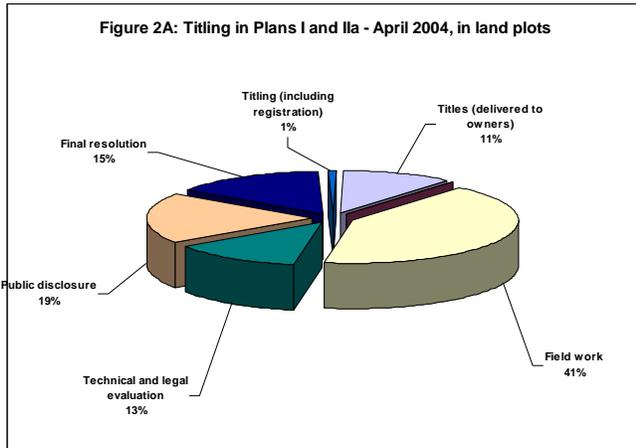
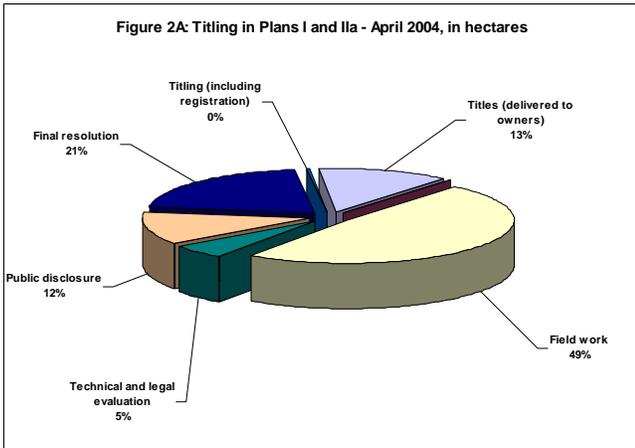
B1. Global Progress – Figures 1a and 1b.

From a global perspective, it is obvious that the titling process has not progressed significantly. The global status pie charts highlight the overall impact of titling in the Tropics of Cochabamba. The global pie charts include the work being done by PRAEDAC/BPK and BLTP/INRA. Its purpose is to highlight the magnitude of the overall challenge and to keep the impact of the BLTP in perspective. It is important to emphasize that under the current agreement, of the 560,000 hectares that comprise the tropics of Cochabamba, 465,000 hectares containing about 25,000 land plots have been assigned to PRAEDAC/BPK, and 100,000 containing approximately 5,000 properties have been assigned to INRA. Until BPK delivers titling documentation to INRA for processing, the project is limited to working with INRA only in the 100,000 hectares.



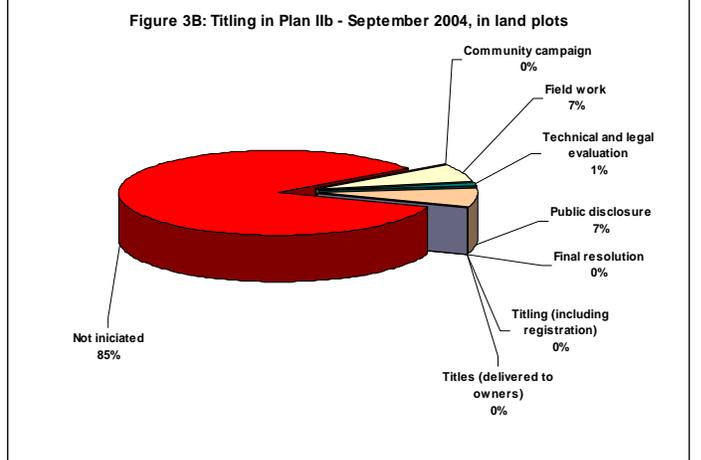
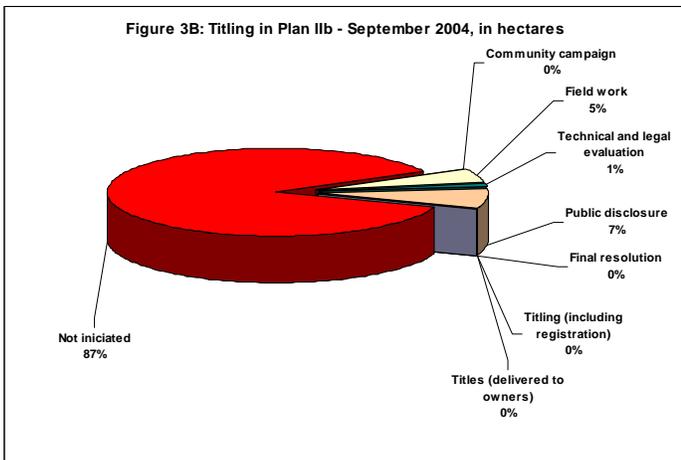
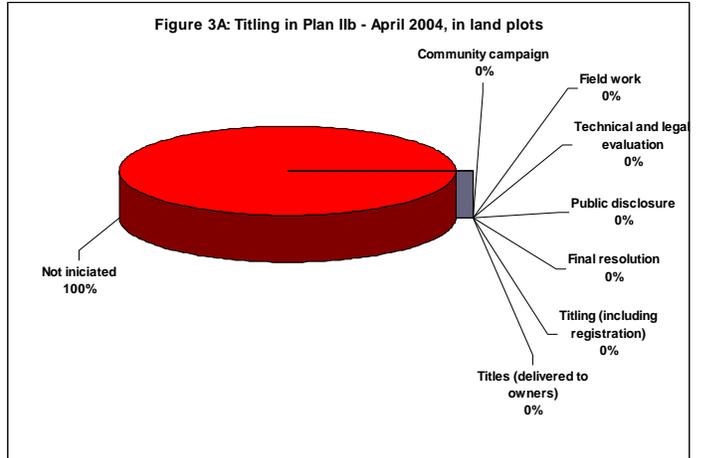
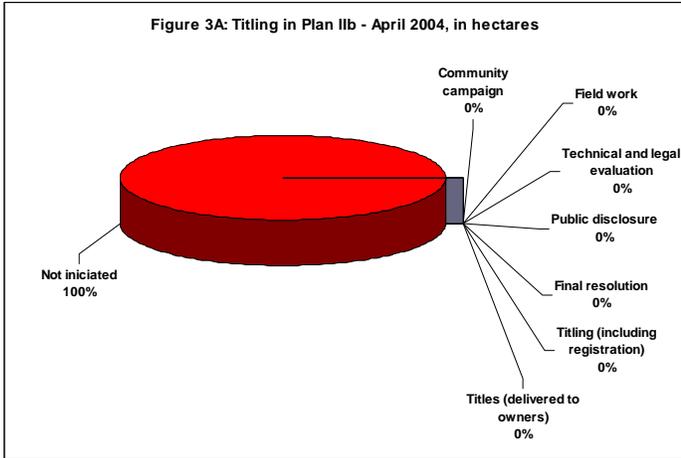
B2. Plans I and IIa. – Figures 2a and 2b.

These plans cover an area of approximately 85,000 hectares where INRA is responsible for the entire process of titling and where the bulk of BLTP’s support is currently focused. The impact of BLTP’s support has been dramatic. INRA was able to move forward in all steps as can be seen in the pie charts. For example, the area where the first step (field work) remains to be completed was reduced from 42% in April to 22% in September. Similar progress was made in most steps. The progress shown in these figures is cumulative since April. Progress for the quarter will be shown below.



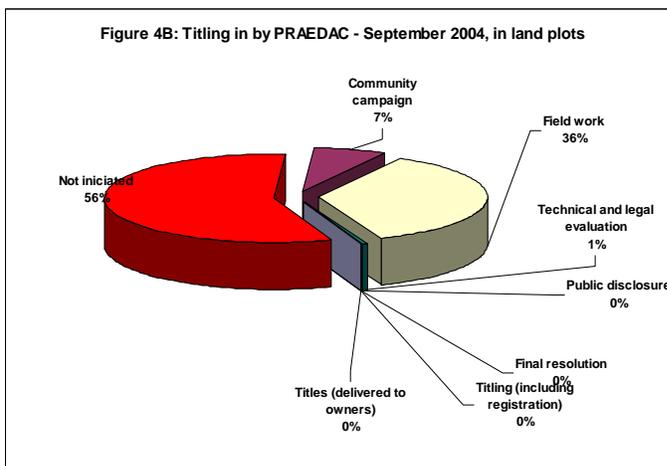
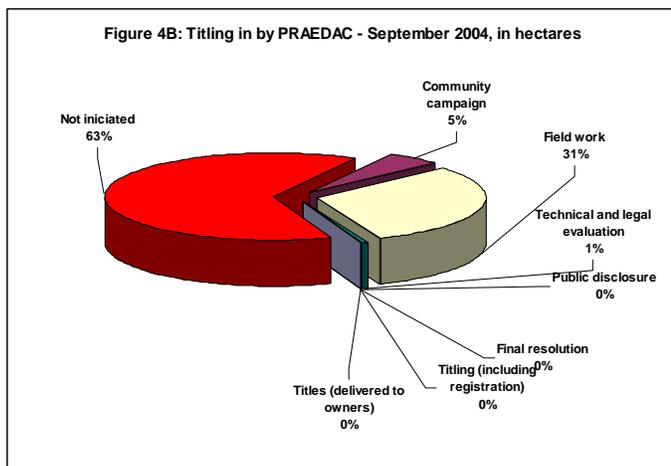
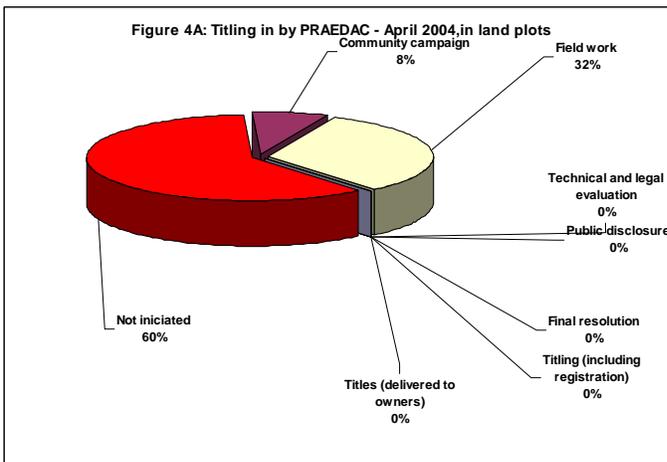
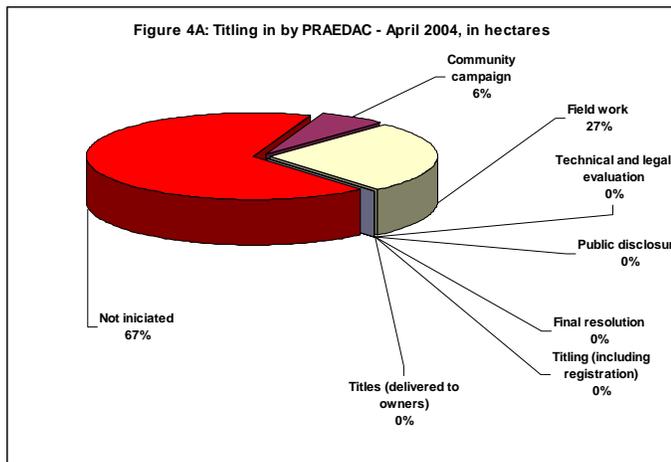
B3. Plan II – Figures 3a and 3b.

Plan II b consist of some 15,000 hectares that INRA Cochabamba was assigned in late July of this year in order to fulfill its original mandate to carry out the entire titling process in 100,000 hectares. In the short time since the work has begun, significant progress has been made in the area despite the fact that land disputes between colonizers in indigenous territories forced INRA to temporarily withdraw from some areas because of threats of violence.



B4. Plan III PRAEDAC/BPK – Figures 4a and 4b.

Plan III consists of 465,000 hectares. It is important to note that of the 456,000 hectares assigned to PRAEDAC/BPK work has begun only in 168,000 or 44% of the total. Progress between April and September is not significant. Only some 2,4763 hectares have reached step 5 and none yet step six, which is when INRA takes over and processes the title.



C. Strategic Objectives

As explained above, in this section we report on the specific achievements and activities during the quarter for each of the four strategic objectives.

C1. Strategic Objective 1: Develop and Strengthen INRA’s Institutional Capacity Plan I and IIA

INRA Cochabamba was unable to meet the quarter’s numerical targets due to a lack of clear definition of areas of responsibility with BKP, widespread conflict over disputed property boundaries in the Indigenous Territories (Territorios Comunitarios de Origen or TCO), and incomplete and/or deficient documentation. The targets for the FARA were amended early in the quarter when it became apparent INRA would be unable to meet them. The table below summarizes the original and amended targets and the achievements in the quarter.

Table 1. Plans I and Iia progress status for the quarter

Quarter targets	Field Work	Technical and Legal Evaluation (ETJ)	Public Presentation of Results	Final Resolution	Titling and Registration in DD.RR.	Titles and Certificates delivered to owners
	Hectares				Properties	
Original	22.000	23.000	15.000	7.000	1.375	722
Amended	15.500	8.400	5.200	7.000	198	198
Achieved	19.247	8.366	5.221	14.548	198	198

Of the six steps, each requiring a different set of activities, the original and amended goals were exceeded only in step 4: Final Resolution. Changes introduced in this step have speeded up and simplified the procedure. The standard procedure was for INRA Nacional to send a title back to Cochabamba because either it lacked proper documentation or the documentation failed to meet the requirements which were unclear or misinterpreted by the staff. This major bottleneck was addressed through the technical assistance provided by BLTP, which facilitated a workshop for 72 INRA technicians and BPK staff to standardize and clarify the documentation requirements. The workshop also concluded with the determination that INRA La Paz officers will travel to Cochabamba to carry out the reviews and avoid lengthy delays by shipping documents back and forth.

The second reason for delaying the issuance of titles in this quarter was the change in the design of the coat of arms of Bolivia which is printed on the legal paper used for the titling documentation and the title itself. The need to re-issue the documentation and titles has delayed the processing of titles nationally.

As a direct consequence of the problems mentioned above, only 197 of the planned 700 titles were issued during the quarter. While this was a disappointing number, it was important achievement for the GOB. The President himself delivered the titles to community leaders in a ceremony held in the “Prefectura” of Cochabamba where he highlighted the assistance of USAID and the EU in the titling of properties.

Plan IIB

After intense negotiation during the reporting period an agreement was signed between INRA Nacional, INRA Cochabamba and the BPK consortium identifying 15,000 hectares in new areas where INRA is responsible for the entire regularization process. The 15,000 hectares were for INRA to fulfill its original mandate to work in 100,000 hectares. Work began in late August and fell short of the original targets. However, considering that an entire new operation had to be put together and that field work did not start until August, the progress made is important, especially because it involved the implementation of a new community relations methodology developed with BLTP leadership and support.

The importance of good relations with the community from the start can not be emphasized enough. Intentional or unintentional mistreatment of community members by “saneamiento” technicians invariably leads to conflict and delays or stops the process. To prevent this, BLT has developed a strategy, a plan, and the instruments to improve “saneamiento” technicians’ capacity to work effectively with groups of clients and to speed up the first steps of the titling process.

Table 2 summarizes achievement for the quarter

Table 2. Plans Iib. Project Progress for the quarter

Targets and achievements	Identification of new polygons Hectares	Internal Regularization	Publication of Resolutions	Community Campaign	Field Work	Technical and Legal Evaluation
Target	5.000	5.000	5.000	4.000	4.000	open
Achievement	1.853	1.853	1.853	1.853	1.137	971

Plan III- PRAEDAC/ BPK

After stalling for months, PRAEDAC finally made available to INRA information on the status of the work BPK is doing. When the project was designed, the assumption was made that BPK, responsible for completing four of the seven steps in the titling process for 465,000 hectares, would generate a steady flow of titling documentation for INRA to process, and that by the end of the BLT project around 25,000 titles would have been issued and registered. The reality is that from the original 465,000 hectares, BKP has only initiated work in 168,000 hectares. Furthermore, only 2,473 out of the 168,000 hectares, have reached step 4 of the process. See table 3 below for the status of BKP’s work. As a result, and given the pace at which BKP is performing, it is impossible that enough titles can complete the first six steps needed to justify the BLT project beyond the first semester of next year.

Table 3. Progress Status of Plan BPK

Status	Community Campaign	Field Work in Process	Field Work Completed	For INRA’s quality control	Technical and Legal Evaluation	Public Presentation of Results	Total
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					(ETJ)		
Hectares	24.370	22.281	79.496	40.185	2.473	0	168.806
Percentage	14,4%	13,2%	47,1%	23,8%	1,5%	0,0%	100,0%

INRA, with the support of BLTP, has begun a quality control process of the documentation BKP is producing in Villa Tunari to minimize and try to eliminate delays due to sending the documents back for correction after they have been submitted to INRA.

This new activity and modality is the result of a first experience where INRA rejected the documentation of 12 out of 156 polygons presented in September. This situation highlighted the lack of coordination and understanding between the institutions involved in the regularization process, and illustrates the types of delays that are likely to occur as more documentation is handed over to INRA for further processing.

The agreement to open an INRA office in Villa Tunari, to review the documentation before it is presented, was reached in a meeting between the Vice Ministry for Alternative Development, INRA, PRAEDAC and USAID organized and facilitated by the BLTP project.

INRA Nacional

Satisfactory and strategic progress was made with INRA Nacional during the quarter. The second FARA covering September to November was signed. Under this FARA, 10 additional employees were incorporated making it a total of 17 BLT supported central office staff to process the titling documentation through the last 2 steps. The 17 are assigned to the National “Sanearamiento” Directorate, Conflict Resolution and Standardization Unit, the Titling Unit and the Judicial Certification Unit.

To alleviate two other bottlenecks, the project is supporting an employee in the Agrarian Superintendence (Superintendencia Agraria) and another one in the President’s Office. The Agrarian Superintendence role in the process is limited to setting the regularization price per hectare, an unnecessary step since the law stipulates the cost of 10 cents per hectare. However, until the law is changed, this requirement must be fulfilled. This step that used to take up to 45 days or more has been cut to 21 days by the additional staff member, an improvement but not a solution. The job of the professional in the President’s office is to release the Final Determinations (Resoluciones finales) and to prepare the title for the President’s signature.

We anticipate that next bottle neck to be addressed will be the current practice that the President must sign every title by hand and in person. As the volume of titles increases, it is hard to imagine that the President can afford the time he will need to sign titles.

On September 28 and 29, BLT facilitated what turned out to be the first meeting of all GOB institutions involved with the titling process. At that time, INRA, Derechos Reales and Tribunal Agrario held a two days workshop to try to coordinate their actions and to expedite the process. Several decisions were made that, if implemented, will improve the process. They include:

Tribunal Agrario Nacional (TAN) – INRA

INRA and TAN reached an understanding on various aspects of the law and titling procedures that should simplify and facilitate and speed up the titling process. These include:

1. INRA will analyze and evaluate the jurisdictions sentences during the regularization process.
2. Better channels of information and coordination will be implemented between agrarian judges and Regional Offices of INRA to coordinate the decisions of both institutions.
3. Actions will be initiated to strengthen the coordination and exchange of information between agrarian judges and INRA. This flow could be originated by any of the institutions.
4. Transfer of accurate information between institutions will be expedited.
5. The Regional Directorates of INRA will share technical and other necessary information with TAN.
6. Transfer of information will be made by electronic media using the system installed by BLTP.
7. Cooperation between both institutions to get a better financing of resources will be sought.
8. The physical presence of the “Supertintendencia Agraria” at a departmental level will be recommended.
9. A Committee of INRA and Agrarian Court to present projects for the revision of procedures will be created.
10. Notifications of final resolutions being impugned by citizens will be made to the “Superintendencia Agraria”.

DERECHOS REALES (DDRR)- INRA

1. Correction of errors and omissions will be coordinated between “Derechos Reale”s and INRA.
2. INRA will submit packages of no more than 20 cases at one time, using geographic classification.
3. The term for the Registration of Executive Titles will be of 5 days per 100 titles without observations.
4. Digitak graphic and alphanumeric information will be submitted electronically.
5. The errors and omissions found by DDRR will be published in the DDRR web page and corrected by INRA within 15 days.
6. The digital information transferred to DDRR Sucre will be simultaneous with the transmittal of documents to the district offices. Control numbers should coincide.
7. During regularization INRA will provide DDRR with base information.
8. INRA will provide DDRR with the list of priorities for regularization.
9. DDRR will standardize quality criteria that need verification.

10. A committee will be formed of both institutions to coordinate the transfer of information. Both institutions will nominate their respective representatives.
11. INRA will notify DDRR of any particular situation within the following deadlines. INRA will submit the requirements by October 8, 2004, DDRR proposes a solution by October 15 and INRA responds by October 20.
12. INRA will propose the exemption of taxes to the Consejo de la Judicatura, to mediate in the National Congress.

A3. Strategic Objective 2: Develop and Strengthen DDRR's Institutional Capacity

A ceremony was held during the second week of July to deliver to DDRR Sacaba, the equipment it needs to modernize its operations and, very importantly, the communications link between the offices of Sacaba and Cochabamba to store and transmit titling data electronically. As a result, INRA and DDRR are expected to fully automate transmission of data through the use of the software (Temis and Geotemis) provided by BLT. The system was used immediately to register the first 197 property titles completed and granted by the President on September 14.

The second FARA covering BLTP support for DDRR from August to October was signed. The FARA maintains the agreed upon level of support.

A4. Specific Objective 3: Outreach Dissemination Program

The development of the overall communications and extension plan is behind schedule. It will be completed by October and implementation will start immediately. The plan is based on a series of surveys, focus group analysis, and assessments. We subcontracted IMPRODES to conduct the surveys and focus group analysis, consultant Ruth Villegas to carry out the assessment on the role of women, Carlos Arroyo to carry out an analysis of the media in the Chapare and Marcelo Guardia to profile the media target populations.

The results of the surveys are quite revealing and include the following:

- From the households holding land titles, the percentage claiming to hold titles given out by the Colonization Institute is 65%, by The National Agrarian Reform Council is 45%, and by the agrarian syndicates and syndicate federations is 8%. The "titles" granted by the syndicates or federations have no legal validity and most likely consist of a verbal agreement among neighbors and syndicate authorities. This is an important finding because it seems to contradict the claim that syndicates and federation use the granting of land as a political tool.
- 79% of the women and 81% of the men are familiar with the INRA law.
- 97% believe that having a legal title is important and advantageous.
- The existence of an informal land market where 57% of the families purchased their farms.
- 23% obtained their land through the occupation of fiscal or "vacant" lands.
- Only 12% claim they obtained land through the colonization process.

The significance of the findings above need to be emphasized because they show that contrary to accepted wisdom, the main mechanism for obtaining land in the Chapare today is by purchasing it. The same survey 20 years ago would probably have shown that the majority of the farmers would have obtained their land through settlement/colonization mechanisms, or simply occupation of fiscal and vacant land.

Additionally, the survey found that:

- 67% of the sample had not initiated the INRA regularization process in due to the following reasons: 27% had been instructed by their syndicates to not do it, 14% because INRA has not attended their requests for regularization, 13% because they do not know or they see no reason for it, and 11% because the regularization process generates conflict.
- Of those who have not initiated regularization, 63% of the men and 52% of women want to have regularization of their land titles.

A5. Strategic Objective 5: Develop and strengthen the municipalities' capacity

USAID/Bolivia and the VMDA have yet to define the conditions and manner in which this project will work with Municipalities in the region. The recent agreement between the GOB and the Agrarian Syndicates of the Chapare allowing each family to grow up to 1,600 square meters of coca offers an opportunity to achieve total land titling quickly. The timing could not be better for this project to help achieve total success in land titling.

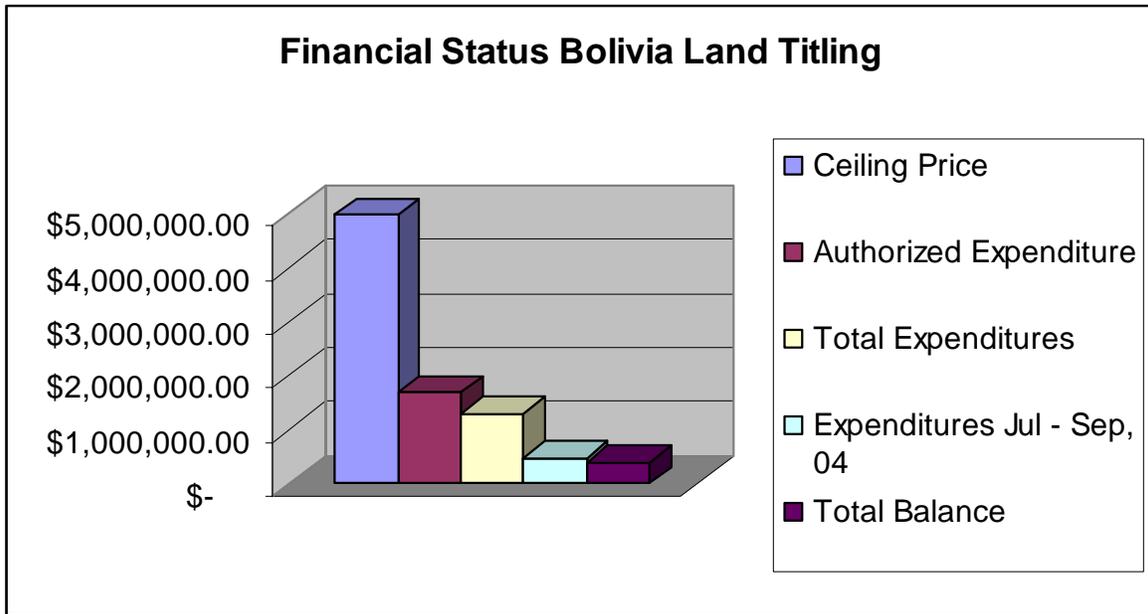
For this to happen, a number of pieces have to fall in place:

- The allocation of a “cato de coca” per family must be tied to obtaining land title for the property ASAP, and to the development of the Municipal Cadastre.
- INRA must show convincingly that it can process land titles quickly and efficiently, so that the initial surge in interest and demand for titling is not lost.

Obviously, INRA even with the support it is getting from this project and others, will not be able to instantly process thousands of titles, should the demand materialize. However, even if it were possible to attend everyone right away, the process itself takes time, more time than the allocation of the “cato de coca” will take. The ability to respond to increased demand quickly and efficiently will be critical in titling all properties in the region. If there is no quick and efficient response by INRA, the demand for titling will quickly dissipate as informal on-the-ground mechanisms are devised by the syndicates to register land and put together some kind of cadastre. If a steady stream of titles is not forthcoming, the linkages between the land title, the municipal cadastre, and the “cato de coca” will be broken, and along with it much of the incentive and interest of having a land title.

A6. Quarterly Financial Information

Task Order No.	Ceiling Price	Authorized Expenditure	Expenditures Jul – Sep, 04	Total Expenditures	Total Balance	Estimated Completion Date
820	\$4,996,614	\$1,700,000	\$482,899	\$1,301,166	\$398,835	05/05/06



ID	OBJETIVOS Y ACTIVIDADES	% Avanzado	Duration	FECHA DE INICIO	FECHA DE FINALIZACIÓN	4Q03 Quarter 1	1Q04 Quarter 2	2Q04 Quarter 3	3Q04 Quarter 4
1	PROYECTO DE TITULACIÓN DE TIERRAS	28%	632 days	Mon 17/11/03	Fri 28/04/06				
2	0. INICIAR LAS ACTIVIDADES DEL PROYECTO	100%	78 days	Mon 17/11/03	Wed 03/03/04				
1	1. Iniciar las operaciones del Proyecto	100%	78 days	Mon 17/11/03	Wed 03/03/04				
2	a) Movilizar equipo de puesta en marcha del proyecto	100%	3 days	Mon 17/11/03	Wed 19/11/03				
3	b) Alquilar espacio para oficina del Proyecto	100%	21 days	Mon 17/11/03	Mon 15/12/03				
4	c) Movilizar profesionales expatriados a largo plazo	100%	40 days	Mon 17/11/03	Fri 09/01/04				
5	d) Contratar profesionales locales	100%	32 days	Mon 15/12/03	Tue 27/01/04				
6	e) Adquirir e instalar equipos de oficina	100%	58 days	Mon 15/12/03	Wed 03/03/04				
7	f) Contratar personal local de apoyo	100%	56 days	Mon 15/12/03	Mon 01/03/04				
8	2. Elaborar el primer Plan de Acción Anual	100%	35 days	Mon 05/01/04	Fri 20/02/04				
9	a) Formar equipo y realizar reuniones de planificación y coordinación a nivel interno y con USAID	100%	7 days	Mon 05/01/04	Tue 13/01/04				
10	b) Realizar reuniones de trabajo para planificación	100%	20 days	Mon 05/01/04	Fri 30/01/04				
11	c) Coordinar con otros ejecutores y a través de componentes	100%	20 days	Wed 14/01/04	Tue 10/02/04				
12	d) Fijar agenda e invitar a partes interesadas claves	100%	28 days	Wed 14/01/04	Fri 20/02/04				
13	e) Finalizar el Primer Plan de Trabajo	100%	0 days	Wed 11/02/04	Wed 11/02/04				
3	A. DESARROLLAR Y FORTALECER LA CAPACIDAD INSTITUCIONAL DEL INRA	18%	640 days	Mon 17/11/03	Fri 28/04/06				
1	1. Establecer acuerdo interinstitucional	100%	31 days	Fri 09/01/04	Fri 20/02/04				
2	a) Reunirse con representantes del INRA Nacional y Departamental	100%	6 days	Fri 09/01/04	Fri 16/01/04				
3	b) Desarrollar mecanismos de financiamiento	100%	22 days	Mon 19/01/04	Tue 17/02/04				
4	c) Aprobación de FARA y Plan por USAID	100%	0 days	Fri 20/02/04	Fri 20/02/04				
5	2. Elaborar y ejecutar el plan de desarrollo de la capacidad institucional	59%	530 days	Mon 17/11/03	Fri 25/11/05				
6	a) Realizar evaluación del estado actual y las necesidades de recursos	100%	8 days	Mon 19/01/04	Wed 28/01/04				
7	b) Dotar recursos humanos y materiales	52%	480 days	Mon 26/01/04	Fri 25/11/05				

Project: BLTP Chemonics Quarterly Report Number 4	Actividad crítica		Programación (Línea Base)		Suma de actividades programadas	
	Progreso de la actividad crítica		Hito Línea Base		Project Summary	
	Actividad		Hito		Actividad externa	
	Progreso de la actividad		Suma de actividades realizadas			

ID	OBJETIVOS Y ACTIVIDADES	% Avanzado	Duration	FECHA DE INICIO	FECHA DE FINALIZACIÓN	4Q03	1Q04	2Q04	3Q04
						Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
40	c) Realizar la reingeniería del proceso de saneamiento y titulación	89%	129 days	Mon 03/05/04	Thu 28/10/04				
49	d) Crear capacidades de mediación, conciliación y arbitraje								
53	e) Expandir el Sistema Integrado de Saneamiento y Titulación de Tierras (SIST) a INRA Cochabamba	97%	105 days	Mon 24/05/04	Fri 15/10/04				
56	3. Realizar el saneamiento y titulación	13%	595 days	Mon 19/01/04	Fri 28/04/06				
57	a) Agilizar saneamiento y titulación con procedimientos vigentes Plan I y IIA	39%	382 days	Mon 19/01/04	Tue 05/07/05				
70	b) Realizar saneamiento y titulación Plan IIB	5%	301 days	Wed 23/06/04	Wed 17/08/05				
83	c) Ejecutar la titulación de polígonos saneados en el Plan III (BKP)	2%	454 days	Tue 03/08/04	Fri 28/04/06				
90	4. Apoyar al INRA Nacional para el saneamiento y titulación de tierras en el Trópico de Cochabamba	8%	559 days	Mon 08/03/04	Thu 27/04/06				
91	a) Establecer FARA's	100%	42 days	Mon 08/03/04	Tue 04/05/04			100%	
94	b) Dotar recursos humanos y materiales	100%	113 days	Mon 12/04/04	Wed 15/09/04				
104	c) Realizar, junto con el INRA Cochabamba, la reingeniería del proceso de saneamiento y	1%	154 days	Tue 28/09/04	Fri 29/04/05				
110	d) Apoyar a la expansión del Sistema Integrado de Saneamiento y Titulación de Tierras (SIST) a	100%	20 days	Mon 21/06/04	Fri 16/07/04				100%
112	e) Apoyar el saneamiento y titulación en el Trópico de Cochabamba	4%	498 days	Tue 01/06/04	Thu 27/04/06				
4	B. DESARROLLAR Y FORTALECER LA CAPACIDAD INSTITUCIONAL DE DRR SACABA	15%	568 days	Wed 25/02/04	Fri 28/04/06				
1	1. Establecer acuerdo interinstitucional	100%	53 days	Wed 25/02/04	Sun 09/05/04			100%	
2	a) Reunirse con representantes del Consejo de la Judicatura (SUCRE), Corte Superior de Distrito	100%	27 days	Wed 25/02/04	Thu 01/04/04			100%	
3	b) Desarrollar mecanismos de financiamiento	100%	10 days	Mon 15/03/04	Fri 26/03/04			100%	
4	c) Aprobación de FARA y Plan por USAID	100%	0 days	Sun 09/05/04	Sun 09/05/04			09/05	
5	2. Elaborar y ejecutar el plan de desarrollo de la capacidad institucional	16%	447 days	Thu 11/03/04	Fri 25/11/05				
6	a) Realizar evaluación del estado actual y las necesidades de recursos	100%	10 days	Mon 15/03/04	Fri 26/03/04			100%	
7	b) Dotar recursos humanos y materiales	100%	87 days	Thu 11/03/04	Fri 09/07/04				100%
29	c) Contar con los recursos humanos, equipos y materiales asignados	100%	0 days	Fri 09/07/04	Fri 09/07/04			09/07	
30	d) Contratar recursos humanos adicionales o en reemplazo a bajas	0%	332 days	Thu 17/06/04	Fri 23/09/05				
31	e) Adquirir materiales y equipos adicionales y contratar y recontratar servicios	0%	342 days	Thu 05/08/04	Fri 25/11/05				

Project: BLTP Chemonics Quarterly Report Number 4	Actividad crítica		Programación (Línea Base)		Suma de actividades programadas	
	Progreso de la actividad crítica		Hito Línea Base		Project Summary	
	Actividad		Hito		Actividad externa	
	Progreso de la actividad		Suma de actividades realizadas			

