

NONREIMBURSABLE TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR THE
DELIMITATION OF PROVINCIAL SECTIONS

(TC-95-04-01-1-BO)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

REQUESTER: Ministry of Sustainable Development and the Environment (MDSMA)

EXECUTING AGENCY: MDSMA's *Subsecretaria de Ordenamiento Territorial* [Land Management Office] through the project executing unit (PEU)

BENEFICIARIES: The Republic of Bolivia

FINANCING:

IDB:	US\$1,100,000
Local counterpart funding:	US\$ 160,000
Total:	US\$1,260,000

PROFILE: The technical cooperation profile was approved on April 15, 1995.

FINANCIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

Fund:	Net income of the Fund for Special Operations (FSO)
Type of financing:	non-reimbursable, foreign exchange
Execution period:	24 months
Disbursement period:	30 months

ENVIRONMENTAL CLASSIFICATION: The Environment Committee, at its meeting of May 30, 1995, classified this as a Category II operation.

OBJECTIVES: The project's objective is to support the Bolivian government's Civic Participation Program by facilitating the allocation of revenue sharing funds to municipal governments and organizing tax collection by jurisdictional area to make municipal authorities' administrative management viable.

DESCRIPTION: To achieve the proposed objectives, the project would include execution of the following subprojects: (i) organization and analysis of historical and legal information; and (ii) development of the politico-administrative map of Bolivia at the provincial section and canton levels.

The subproject on organization and analysis of historical and legal information would include

execution of the following activities: compiling, processing, analyzing and systematically classifying all information available on the politico-administrative divisions of the country at the provincial section and canton levels; creating a database; and establishing and training nine departmental working groups (DWGs) specialized in territorial delimitation. The training of these DWGs would be conducted in three department capitals and would consist of seminars on implementation of the manual for resolving boundary disputes.

The subproject to develop the politico-administrative map of Bolivia at the section and canton levels would include execution of the following activities: preparing a preliminary map of the politico-administrative divisions of the country based on interpretation of the laws in force and disseminating it provisionally for comment at all levels of government, principally municipal; revising the procedural manual to solve potential disputes over jurisdictional boundaries; classifying the claims resulting from the disagreements on boundaries and zoning, recording and identifying the problem areas arising; promoting solutions to the disputes through mediation systems and the signing of agreements on definitive jurisdictional boundaries; submitting draft legislation to the Bolivian Congress, recommending the jurisdictional delimitation of all cantons and provincial sections; and preparing two sets of interim section maps and one final map for the distribution of revenue sharing funds.

BENEFITS:

Implementation of the project would support effective execution of the Civic Participation Program and modernization of the State. Defining and consolidating the territorial structure would promote exact allocation of revenue sharing funds to the municipal governments, solving the disputes that arise when transfers are made due to imprecise jurisdictions and/or inconclusive delimitations. At present, transfers of revenue sharing funds account for all investment resources for most of the municipal governments. The project would also make it possible to organize tax collection by jurisdictional area.

RISKS:

A possible risk of the project involves the possible delays by the Bolivian Congress in the delimitation of boundaries. To reduce this risk, in the course of project formulation, the idea of having draft legislation be submitted as the work of the departmental working groups is completed was considered.

**THE BANK'S
COUNTRY STRATEGY:**

The project is consistent with Bolivia's development plans and strategies and falls within the Bank's operational guidelines. The Bank's strategy in Bolivia emphasizes supporting the government's efforts to eliminate obstacles affecting the country's economic and social development through projects and programs aimed at: (i) promoting sustained development of the economy; (ii) improving social conditions; and (iii) supporting modernization of the State and the strengthening of civil society, thereby contributing to the country's administrative and financial decentralization process, and facilitating allocation of revenue sharing funds envisaged in the Civic Participation Program.

**SPECIAL
CONTRACTUAL
CONDITIONS:**

The first disbursement of the resources of the contribution would be subject to the MDSMA's fulfillment of the following conditions precedent to the Bank's satisfaction (see paragraph 3.26):

1. The project director has been selected and hired and the support team appointed by the national authorities has been formed.
2. Evidence has been provided that the persons appointed for assignment to the departmental working groups have a clear mandate from their authorities, who must grant them the decision-making capacity to resolve any dispute that may arise.
3. The names of the person(s) who will represent the MDSMA in all activities related to project execution have been submitted and the project executing unit's co-director has been selected;
4. Evidence is submitted that a specific bank account for the project has been opened;
5. The final plan and schedule of execution for the project pursuant to the terms agreed upon with the Bank have been submitted.

I. BACKGROUND

A. The government's program

- 1.1 The principal objective of the Bolivian government's program is to promote the country's economic and social development through economic growth and the parallel reduction of its levels of poverty. The government's goals include: (i) increasing the growth of GDP from 4% in 1994 to 6% in 1997; and (ii) broadening and improving the coverage and quality of the social services required to foster the development of the national human capital and reduce the impact of poverty.
- 1.2 To achieve these objectives and goals, the government is promoting a second program of reforms aimed at modernizing the role of the State and rechanneling public investment towards the social sectors. The authorities are introducing constitutional and executive branch reforms aimed at: (i) increasing the country's governability; (ii) decentralizing the supply of social services through the implementation of the Ley de Participación Popular [Civic Participation Act]; and (iii) promoting greater private sector participation in the economy through capitalization (privatization) of state-owned enterprises.
- 1.3 On the government program's agenda of reform, the authorities have given high priority to implementation of the Civic Participation Act. Bolivia's administrative and financial decentralization and the incorporation of civil society into the country's economic and political life are the objective of this instrument, with measures such as: (i) reallocation of 20% of the tax revenues to the municipal governments for investment in social areas; (ii) transfer of authority and responsibility to the neighborhoods and communities for them to identify their priorities and monitor resources in the areas of education, health and maintenance of local roads, drinking water systems, sewage and irrigation systems; and (iii) strengthening of the management capacity of municipal and local governments.
- 1.4 The importance of the revenue sharing funds in municipal finance as a whole is expressed by the fact that for 1995 they represented 73% (US\$139 million) of the total estimated income of US\$190 million. Revenue sharing funds, however, account for most of the country's municipal governments almost all anticipated income.

B. The problem

- 1.5 Although the Civic Participation Program's execution has begun, tax transfers to municipal governments having been made, the program is experiencing difficulties in implementation due to the fact that the distribution of funds must be made in accordance with the number of inhabitants in each jurisdiction, and that at this time

there is no clear and definitive delimitation of each jurisdiction and its boundaries.

- 1.6 Bolivia is divided politically and administratively into departments (9), provinces (112), provincial sections (305), and cantons (1,383). The departments are divided into provinces, these into provincial sections, and lastly, the provincial sections into cantons. Bolivia has a national government and municipal governments. Municipal government jurisdiction corresponds to the provincial sections, there being one government per provincial section. The country has approximately 7.5 million inhabitants.
- 1.7 The imprecise jurisdictional demarcations and inconclusive delimitations have created problems of overlapping areas with the resulting disagreements between the municipal governments concerned, which hampers the process of implementation of the Civic Participation Act, specifically the tax transfers and politico-administrative organization of the country.
- 1.8 Since the start of the Civic Participation Program, 82 formal cases have been submitted by municipal governments requesting that the jurisdictional boundaries be redefined. These cases cover the nine departments of the country and require an immediate solution, not only because they affect the distribution of the revenue sharing funds but also because they have had an impact on the system of application and source of funds at the municipal government level.
- 1.9 There are 274 cases of cantons that exist de facto although they were never legally established. These cases need to be resolved through compilation of historical background on custom and practice.
- 1.10 In the face of this situation, the Bolivian government has set up a Comisión Interministerial de Límites [Interministerial Boundary Commission] (COMLIT) and it has requested the Bank's assistance to execute a project it has developed. This would allow the provincial sections and cantons to be delimited definitively, making it possible to determine the municipalities' territorial jurisdiction in accordance with the Bolivian Constitution and related legal measures in force.

1. Interministerial Boundary Commission

- 1.11 By means of Executive Decree 23,818 of July 8, 1994, the Bolivian government established COMLIT on an interim basis. COMLIT's basic functions are defined as follows: (i) proposing delimitation of the provincial sections to the Executive Branch for submission to the Bolivian Congress for purposes of implementing the Civic Participation Act; and (ii) resolving disputes resulting from the delimitation of sections of provinces and submitting the technical report to the Bolivian Congress for its information and final decision by means of the corresponding regulations.

- 1.12 For purposes of carrying out its duties, COMLIT was made up of the following agencies: the Ministry of Sustainable Development and the Environment (MDSMA); the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development; the Ministry of Defense; and the leadership of the Bolivian Armed Forces. Under this structure, the MDSMA was designated coordinator and executing agency for the activities assigned to COMLIT. To date, COMLIT's work has made it possible to perform a preliminary delimitation of the municipal and cantonal jurisdictions through activities conducted by the MDSMA's Subsecretaría de Ordenamiento Territorial [Land Management Office], which operates as COMLIT's executive division. Inasmuch as the Land Management Office is not experienced in this area and does not have the specialized technical resources to perform the final delimitation, it has requested technical assistance from the Bank.

C. The Bank's participation and experience

1. Bank participation

- 1.13 The proposed project is consistent with the country's development plans and strategies and falls within the Bank's operational guidelines. The Bank's strategy in Bolivia emphasizes support to the government to eliminate obstacles affecting the country's economic and social development with projects or programs aimed at: (i) promoting sustained development of the economy; (ii) improving social conditions; and (iii) supporting modernization of the State and the strengthening of civil society. The proposed operation would contribute to the modernization of the State and the strengthening of civil society by advancing Bolivia's administrative and financial decentralization process and by facilitating allocation of revenue sharing funds envisaged in the Civic Participation Program.

2. Bank experience

- 1.14 Prior to this operation, the Bank has supported the government in other technical cooperation activities related to the reform of the State and the second generation of government reforms. Specifically, with regard to the Civic Participation Act, the project for institutional strengthening of the MDSMA stands out. Among other activities, support was provided under the project for the design of educational-environmental policy proposals to promote citizen participation in sustainable development and environmental programs (929/SF-BO). Another technical cooperation operation has been approved to support land management in the Bolivian Amazon (ATN/SF-4104-BO). Moreover, for the purposes of implementing the capitalization program, the Bank would be financing the Registro Único Nacional [National Master File] (RUN) which will allow all Bolivians of legal age to be identified (BO-0094) and the National Governability Program (PRONGOB), which will support the modernization of the civil registers and electoral rolls (BO-0112). The proposed project is consistent with the operations mentioned,

and its activities reinforce the support of objectives being pursued in the Bank's country strategy.

D. Participation and experience of other institutions

- 1.15 The European Union (EU) is partially financing the work that will allow the country to have updated mapping. The scope of the project in execution includes implementation of the National Information System for Sustainable Development and updating of the national geographical map in digital format. This assistance does not constitute duplication of effort with the proposed project given that the activities envisaged are different and have different purposes. However, when jurisdictional boundaries have been delimited for provincial sections and cantons with the execution of project activities, they could also be incorporated into the digitized geographical map with the EU program for more suitable management.

II. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The project's objective is to support the government's Civic Participation Program by facilitating the allocation of revenue sharing funds to municipal governments and organizing tax collection by jurisdictional area to make the municipal authorities' administrative management viable.
- 2.2 The goals of the project are to:
- Propose draft legislation, with recommendations as to the jurisdictional delimitations of all provincial sections and cantons of the country, to the Bolivian Congress for approval; and
 - Prepare and propose to the Bolivian Congress the final map of the politico-administrative division of the country at the provincial section and canton levels.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Activities

- 3.1 To achieve the proposed objectives, the project would include the execution of the following subprojects: (i) organization and analysis of legal and historical information; and (ii) development of the politico-administrative map of the Republic of Bolivia at provincial section and canton levels. Execution of these subprojects will allow the authorities to define municipal boundaries

(provincial sections), which are the basis for allocation of revenue sharing funds, by identifying the number of inhabitants of each jurisdiction and organizing the tax regime and corresponding municipal management.

1. Organization and analysis of historical and legal information

3.2 The subproject would include the organization and analysis of the historical and legal information on Bolivia's politico-administrative divisions, for which purpose the following activities would be carried out:

- compiling, processing, analyzing and systematically classifying all information available at the provincial section and canton levels;
- creating a database and classifying its information;
- revising and publishing the procedural manual to solve possible disputes over jurisdictional boundaries; and
- establishing and training nine departmental working groups (DWGs) in the department capitals in the handling and use of the manual for solving boundary disputes.

2. Development of the politico-administrative map of Bolivia

3.3 The subproject would include the development of the politico-administrative map of Bolivia at the provincial section and canton levels, for which purpose the following activities would be carried out:

- preparing and disseminating a preliminary map of the country's politico-administrative divisions resulting from interpretation of the historical and legal information developed in the project's first component, for comment at all levels of government;
- classifying the claims resulting from the boundary disputes, and zoning, recording and identifying the problem areas;
- promoting solutions to the disputes by means of mediation systems and the signing of agreements on definitive jurisdictional boundaries, and creating registers of the provincial sections and cantons;
- submitting draft legislation to the Bolivian Congress recommending the jurisdictional boundaries of all provincial sections and cantons;
- preparing two sets of interim section maps and one final map for the distribution of revenue sharing funds.

B. Coordination and execution

1. Executing agency

- 3.4 Project execution would be the responsibility of the MDSMA through the Land Management Office.

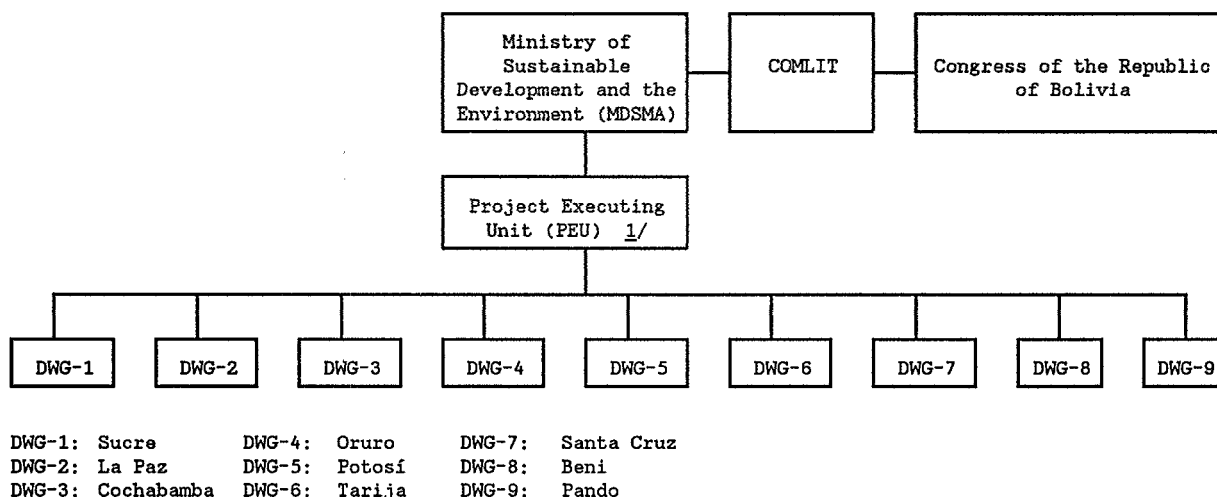
2. Execution mechanism

- 3.5 To make the project operational, the project executing unit (PEU) would be set up within the structure of the Land Management Office of the MDSMA and would be comprised of a multidisciplinary team which would be responsible for the execution, coordination and administration of the operation. This team would be formed by: a project director; a project co-director; two operational coordinators; a financial administrator; and a technical support group (experts in legal issues, territorial consolidation, historical analysis, and technical design). All individual consultants, with the exception of the project director, who would be financed by the local counterpart and appointed by the Land Management Office to direct project activities, would be financed by the Bank. The multidisciplinary team would have its headquarters in facilities designated by the MDSMA. The terms of reference for each team member are available in the project's technical files.
- 3.6 In addition to the foregoing, and given that for the project to achieve its objectives the execution of an active fieldwork program would be required, nine department working groups (DWGs) would be formed. Each DWG, in accordance with the planning and coordination with the PEU in its respective jurisdiction, must carry out work aimed at territorial delimitation of the provincial sections and cantons.
- 3.7 The work required to determine boundaries at the level of small administrative political units (provincial sections and cantons) requires travel to the location to carry out the following essential preliminary activities: (i) agreeing with the local authorities involved on the proposed boundaries of their jurisdictions, making available relevant information, consulting, conducting inspections and in-situ checks and proposing alternatives, boundary agreements or treaties by means of mediation mechanisms and dialogue; (ii) determining on location the boundary agreements reached where these exist, identifying the required points that determine those boundaries in accordance with the terrain and difficulty. For this purpose, the geographical coordinates of each point and/or natural boundaries (mountains, rivers, ravines, etc.) are located and recorded on the map. The location of the required points are thus georeferenced on the basis of the existing national system and with the use of the global positioning system (GPS), which reads the geographical coordinates emitted by means of satellite messages, and, depending on the accessibility of the terrain, the agreed limits are gone over; and

(iii) preparing the documents and records of the existing agreements or disputes on the basis of the activities carried out in the field, which will serve as background information for formulating the specific draft legislation.

- 3.8 The nine DWGs would be comprised of: a department coordinator (DC) financed by the project and staff assigned from the prefecture (representing the national government in the department) as well as a departmental delegate for each of the following institutions: the Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas [National Institute of Statistics] (INE), the Instituto Geográfico Militar [Military Geographic Institute] (IGM), Secretaría de Participación Popular [Ministry of Civic Participation] and the Corte Nacional Electoral [National Electoral Commission]. The DCs will be responsible for the planning, development and execution of the operational activities in their area. Two of the nine DCs would form part of the PEU.
- 3.9 In the field, the INE representative would provide information on the population of each jurisdiction and adjust the information on population to the resulting delimitation of boundaries. The IGM representative will provide the existing cartographic information and technical support to the DWG providing geographers, topographers and geodesists as needed, and will record the agreed boundaries for their subsequent demarcation. The representative of the National Electoral Commission will support the determination of the electoral seats resulting from the new delimitation. The representative of the Ministry of Civic Participation will follow the work for purposes of ensuring good relations between the municipal and national governments.
- 3.10 The presence of five government agencies in the DWGs could create operational complications. For this reason, in the design of the project, agreement has been reached with the authorities to form a professional multidisciplinary team from their respective institutions, with a clear mandate, and with the authority to resolve internal conflicts within the DWGs. This will be a condition precedent to the use of the Bank's contribution (see paragraph 3.26 (b)).
- 3.11 Prior to the start of the respective DWGs' fieldwork, these groups would be trained in the use and application of the procedural manual for delimitation and solution of boundary disputes, the review of which would be carried out as a project activity. For this purpose, three seminar-workshops would be conducted in three department capitals, each lasting seven days, in each of which the members of three DWGs would participate. After the training is given, the DWGs will assist in the determination of the boundaries of each provincial section and canton, which would take a period of 12 months.

- 3.12 The manual for solving disputes to be revised will include a conceptual chapter defining the jurisdiction and powers of the parties contributing to the delimitation work in accordance with the laws in force, as well as the procedures to be followed to locate the boundaries of each provincial section and canton and the model agreement document to be signed by the parties concerned.
- 3.13 The three updated versions of the georeferenced maps of the country's municipal sections, based on the DWGs' work, would be prepared, edited and disseminated in successive publications until a duly consolidated version is achieved. These editions and publications would be the responsibility of the PEU. Sets of 112 provisional maps would be prepared at a scale of 1:250,000 or greater, in accordance with the need for the politico-administrative delimitation, ensuring an adequate level of resolution.
- 3.14 Once the results of the DWGs' work has been received, contained in a report that includes the respective conclusions and recommendations for their department, the PEU team, with the assistance of the coordinators of each DWG, will prepare the preliminary legislation required for the MDSMA to submit to COMLIT and subsequently to the Bolivian Congress for consideration. The Legislative Branch would pass the law(s) regulating the jurisdictional boundaries of the provincial sections and cantons, for which purpose background information, corresponding explanations, and technical proposals would be attached to the draft legislation, as well as the precise specifications of the geographical coordinates. The draft laws and technical background information would be submitted as the DWGs' work was being completed so that by the end of July 1997, the politico-administrative division of Bolivia at the province and canton levels is approved.
- 3.15 The organization chart of the project's coordination and execution is provided below.



3.16 The Environment Committee, at its meeting of May 5, 1995, classified this as a Category II operation. This classification means that project execution, by its nature, would have neither a direct nor an indirect impact on the environment, and therefore a specific environmental summary is not required.

3. Execution period and schedule of activities

3.17 The program's execution period will be two years (24 months) from the entry into force of the technical cooperation agreement. The schedule of activities appears in Annex I.

4. Contracting of services and procurement of goods

3.18 All selection and contracting of services and procurement of equipment and materials provided for under the project must be carried out in accordance with the Bank's procedures. International public bidding will be used in all cases in which the value of the goods to be procured exceeds the equivalent of US\$350,000 or the value of the service contracts exceeds US\$200,000. These procedures will form part of the technical cooperation agreement.

3.19 During the analysis of this operation, the project team informed the authorities of the Bank's relevant procurement procedures and guidelines.

1/ The PEU will be organized within the MDSMA's Land Management Office.

C. Cost and financing

- 3.20 The total estimated cost of the project would be the equivalent of US\$1.26 million, of which the Bank would contribute the equivalent of US\$1.1 million and the Bolivian government the equivalent of US\$160,000 by means of transfers from the Bolivian Treasury, in accordance with the following breakdown:

BUDGET (equivalent in US\$)				
	BBBVian	government	Total	%
2. <u>Individual consultants</u>	712,900	95,100	808,000	64.0
2.2 Remuneration	364,800	95,100	459,900	-
2.5 Business travel	348,100	-	348,100	-
6. <u>General support</u>	224,500	57,000	281,500	22.5
6.1 Local leasing	--	21,000	21,000	
6.3 Equipment	197,500	36,000	233,500	
6.3.1 Vehicles: Purchase or rental	171,000	-	171,000	
Maintenance	-	36,000	36,000	
6.3.2 Computer equipment, other	27,500	-	27,500	
6.4 Supplies	26,000	-	26,000	
7. <u>Publications</u>	17,000	--	17,000	1.5
7.3 Printing	17,000	-	17,000	
98 <u>Contingencies</u>	145,600	7,900	153,500	12.0
TOTAL	1,100,000	160,000	1,260,000	100

- 3.21 The Bank's contribution to the project would be charged to net income of the Fund for Special Operations (FSO), disbursed in foreign exchange on a nonreimbursable basis. This contribution would be used to finance: (i) consultants' remuneration; (ii) procurement of small equipment and cartographic and teaching material, and other general support services; (iii) leasing and/or purchase of vehicles for the delimitation work and in-situ inspection visits; and (iv) contingencies. The project's detailed budget is available in the project's technical files.
- 3.22 The project director's remuneration, the logistical support required for execution of the operation (office expenses, secretarial support, etc.) as well as the maintenance and operation of vehicles will be financed with the local counterpart contribution. In addition, the Bolivian government will contribute technical and support personnel for the department working groups, estimated at the equivalent of US\$216,000 for 12 months, but not counting as part of the operating budget.

- 3.23 The disbursements of the Bank's contribution would be made at the request of the MDSMA through the PEU and in its name up to the equivalent of US\$1.1 million as requested by MDSMA and justified to the Bank's satisfaction.
- 3.24 The deadline for submission of the last disbursement request will be 27 months from entry into force of the agreement. The final disbursement will be made up to 30 months from the date of entry into force of the agreement.
- 3.25 The agreement to be signed by the Bolivian government and the Bank will establish that the funds corresponding to item 98, contingencies, for the equivalent of US\$153,500, may only be utilized with the Bank's express authorization.

D. Conditions prior to the first disbursement

- 3.26 At the request of the MDSMA through the PEU, the Bank could set up a revolving fund in the amount of US\$110,000 equivalent. The first disbursement of the resources from the contribution will be subject to MDSMA's fulfillment, to the Bank's satisfaction, of the following conditions precedent:
 - a. The project director has been selected and hired and the support team appointed by the national authorities has been formed.
 - b. Evidence has been provided that the persons appointed for assignment to the DWGs have a clear mandate from their authorities, who must grant them decision-making capacity to resolve any disputes that may arise.
 - c. The names of the person(s) who will represent MDSMA in all activities related to project execution have been submitted and the PEU's co-director has been selected;
 - d. Evidence is submitted that a specific bank account for the project has been opened;
 - e. The final plan and schedule of execution for the project pursuant to the terms agreed upon with the Bank have been submitted.

E. Monitoring and evaluation

1. Reports

- 3.27 For monitoring execution of the activities provided for under the program, the MDSMA will be responsible for submitting the following reports to the Bank:

- a. Initiation report: within three months of the signature of the agreement, the MDSMA will submit specifics on the activities and actions to be carried out, including the procedures to be used, the detailed budget and the schedule to be met. The project director will have the support of the co-director in preparing this report.
- b. Progress reports: these will be semiannual reports for the project execution period and will indicate the progress made in the proposed activities, the findings and recommendations for adoption of corrective action and adjustments to be made, if necessary, at department and national levels, aimed at ensuring the efficiency of the findings in achieving the goals set and the anticipated results. These reports would be submitted no later than 30 days from the close of each calendar period. For the preparation of these reports, the co-director and the operational coordinators will work with the project director.
- c. Final report: within three months of project completion, a final report will be submitted that includes an evaluation of the project's results vis-à-vis the objectives established.
- d. Audited annual reports: during project execution, within three months of the end of each calendar year, the MDSMA would submit to the Bank an annual financial statement on the project audited by auditors acceptable under the Bank's requirements, indicating the use of the Bank's contribution and the local resources.

IV. BENEFITS AND RISKS

A. Benefits

- 4.1 Implementation of the project would support effective execution of the Civic Participation Act and modernization of the State. Defining and consolidating the territorial structure would promote exact allocation of revenue sharing funds to the municipal governments, solving the disputes that arise when transfers are made due to the existence of imprecise jurisdictional demarcation and inconclusive delimitation. The project would also make it possible to organize tax collection by jurisdictional area.

B. Risks

- 4.2 A possible risk of the project involves the possible delays by the Bolivian Congress in the delimitation of boundaries. To reduce this risk, in the course of project formulation, the idea of having draft legislation be submitted as the work of the departmental working groups is completed was considered.

V. EVALUATION

1. Periodic project review

- 5.1 Annex IV outlines the activities to be completed during execution of the program, specifying dates, so that the operation's progress can be monitored. The Country Office in Bolivia will be responsible, on the basis of the information provided by the executing unit, for reporting on the degree of completion of each activity by the corresponding deadline.

2. Project completion report

- 5.2 Within three months after the last disbursement, the Country Office in Bolivia would prepare the project completion report in accordance with the provisions in effect.

NONREIMBURSABLE TECHNICAL COOPERATION TO DELIMIT PROVINCIAL SECTIONS																										
SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES																										
		1995						1996						1997												
		A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	JL	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	JL	A
Formation of project executing unit (PEU)	xx																									
Preparation of procedural manual for resolution of boundary disputes	xx																									
Organization of departmental working groups (DWGs)	xx																									
Compiling, processing and evaluation of geographic, technical and legal information. Creation of database	xx	xx	xx																							
Dissemination of provisional map of boundaries of provincial sections					xx	xx																				
Receipt of boundary disputes	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx																			
Holding training seminars on use of manual for resolving boundary disputes		xx																								
Carrying out of DWG field work; mediation; defining boundary agreements; preparation of documents							xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Preparation of draft laws for the definitive delimitation of jurisdictional limits; submission to Bolivian Congress and support for process of ratification							xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Preparation of two sets of maps of provincial sections for distribution of revenue sharing funds																	xx	xx						xx	xx	
Preparation and submission of final report																					xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX FOR THE PROJECT

Narrative Summary (NS)	Measurable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumptions
GOAL: - National tax revenues are distributed to the Municipal Governments of Bolivia in a manner that is easy to understand and verify.	Any dispute that arises after the passage of the law is settled within 30 days on the basis of the established rules.	Register of claims and their disposition at the Office of the Interministerial Boundary Commission.	
PURPOSE - The National Congress of the Republic of Bolivia passes legislation defining the geographic limits at the provincial section and canton levels for the whole country.	Law of Boundaries for Political Jurisdictions is approved by Congress by the end of 1998.	Gaceta Oficial de Bolivia.	The law is not modified by Congress or Congress establishes and funds a group to decide future disputes.
OUTPUTS - Draft law of Boundaries for Political Jurisdictions presented to the Interministerial Boundary Commission accompanied by maps, a manual for procedures for settling jurisdictional disputes, and a report on disputes that have not been satisfactorily resolved with the appropriate recommendation.	Final draft Law of Boundaries for Political Jurisdictions, map, manual, and report presented to the Interministerial Commission by August, 1997.	Copy of report delivered to the Country Office.	Congress approves the draft law without substantial modification. Congress comes to a decision in a timely manner.
ACTIVITIES: - Draft manual on resolution of boundary disputes presented by September 1, 1995. - Nine departmental working groups trained in conflict resolution by October 1, 1995. - Database with geographic, technical and legal information in operation by November 1, 1995. - Draft map of boundaries circulated to all Departmental, Provincial, and Municipal Governments by January 1, 1996. - All claims on disputed boundaries presented by February 1, 1996. - All 82 formal cases and the 274 canton jurisdiction disputes (plus any new ones that may arise) have negotiated resolutions that are summarized in formal Minutes or have written recommended solutions prepared by January 1, 1997. - Draft law and final draft of maps presented by August 1, 1997.	Budget broken down by task.	Accounting records of the executing unit.	Financial Counterpart is available in a timely fashion. Qualified consultants are found in a timely manner. Most disputes can be negotiated based on existing documents.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION

BOLIVIA. NONREIMBURSABLE TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR
THE DELIMITATION OF PROVINCIAL SECTIONS

The Board of Executive Directors

RESOLVES:

1. That the President of the Bank, or such representative as he shall designate, is authorized, in the name and on behalf of the Bank, to enter into such agreements as may be necessary and to adopt such other measures as may be pertinent for the execution of the plan of operations referred to in Document AT- with the respect to a technical cooperation with the Republic of Bolivia, to support the Project for the Delimitation of Provincial Sections.

2. That the sum of US\$1,100,000, or its equivalent, is authorized for the purposes of this resolution, chargeable to the net income of the Fund for Special Operations.

3. That the above-mentioned sum shall be provided on a nonreimbursable basis.