

IMPACT ASSESSMENT PLAN

Bolivia

Plan VIDA-PEEP to Eradicate Extreme Poverty – Phase I: Pilot Project to Strengthen the Capacity of Communities and Families Living in Extreme Poverty in Cochabamba and Potosí

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Introduction

The present document describes the Impact Assessment (IA) plan for the Plan VIDA-PEEP to Eradicate Extreme Poverty Project (PPV) in Bolivia.

The project was approved in December 17th, 2009 and became effective in August 10th, 2011. The original duration of the project was 5 years but it was extended for 15 additional months as per request of the Bolivian Ministry of Planning and Development given to initial delays in implementation. The new closing date of the project is June 30th, 2017 (completion date was December 31st, 2016). The total cost of the project was US\$15.3 million with a contribution from IFAD of about US\$7.1 million. The rest was financed by the Bolivian Government (US\$4.3 million), and with contributions of beneficiaries (US\$2.9 million).

The project falls within the national governmental policy aimed at eradicating extreme poverty in the country, which is one of the major obligation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia within its National Development Plan. The responsible body for project implementation was the Ministry of Planning and Development through the Project Management Unit (PMU) that worked in close coordination with local administrations.

The PPV was implemented in the Northern part of Potosí department and in the Southern area of Cochabamba department¹. It covered 22 municipalities (14 in the North of Potosí and 8 in the South of Cochabamba) classified as extremely vulnerable based on the criteria of poverty and extreme poverty established by the Extreme Poverty Eradication Plan (PEEP) of the Ministry of Planning and Development within the National Development Programme of the Bolivian Government.

The target population comprises members of rural communities characterized by extreme poverty, limited access to resources, and deteriorated means of production.

The main objective of PPV is to reduce poverty and improve the livelihood conditions of rural households in targeted municipalities through providing capacity building and financial support to the implementation of rural development projects at community level. To do that the project adopted a participatory planning approach through which community members could choose their own development pathway based on the community productive potential, economic interest and cultural inclination.

The project had two main components, including a number of sub-components each. The first component consisted in providing financial support directly to communities for the implementation of rural development projects (mainly agricultural production and value-added products), and to municipalities for the realization of production infrastructure projects. The second component focused on a number of specific actions (such as community training, exchanges of experiences, etc.) aimed at strengthening and improving communities' organizational and productive capacities as well as supporting social inclusion by conferring ID documents and birth certificates to undocumented people in targeted municipalities.

The IA plan presented in this document describes the different elements needed to ensure a rigorous ex-post evaluation of the Plan VIDA project. Conducting a proper IA implies determining the net causal effect of the project on the indicators of interest, as implied by its Theory of Change and specified in the Logical Framework, as well as understanding the specific mechanisms through

¹ Bolivia has four administrative levels: departments, provinces, municipalities, and cantons.

which these effects are achieved or not achieved, and whether and to what extent spillover effects or unintended impacts are originated.

Although trying to capture a variety of effects entailed by the complexity of the intervention, this IA will primarily look at the effects of rural development projects funded by Plan VIDA on the livelihood and well-being of rural households residing in beneficiary communities (Component 1). This choice is based on a number of considerations such as the relative weight that each component and sub-component has in terms of the number of beneficiaries reached², the possibility of establishing clear causal mechanisms leading to the impacts as well as the possibility of measuring these impacts, the way and timing according to which the various activities have been rolled out.

Conducting effective impact assessments serves the dual purpose of upholding accountability and informing ongoing improvements to programme implementation, benefits that apply both to IFAD and beyond. With specific regard to IFAD, this assessment constitutes part of a portfolio-wide set of impact assessments that will be used to assess the overall impact of IFAD projects, due to be completed by the end of its current replenishment period in 2018. Moreover, providing evidence of the effectiveness of the project constitutes an invaluable opportunity for the Bolivian Government to learn which mechanisms are more effective in benefiting rural households residing in vulnerable areas, how the project succeeded in obtaining the benefits, which concrete actions could be taken to obtain even higher benefits, and how much the project contributed to the economic results of its beneficiaries as well as to improving their food security and increasing their resilience.

² Component 1 accounts for more than 80% of total project's cost and more than 95% of project's beneficiaries.

Theory of change and main impact assessment questions

In order to conduct a reliable impact assessment it is fundamental to understand the logic that has driven the intervention from its design to the implementation.

Though extreme poverty in Bolivia has fallen in recent years, poverty continues to be concentrated in the rural population. According to the most recent World Bank data (2014), 57.6% of the rural population live below the national poverty line. This has contributed to a situation in which rural areas exhibit high degrees of marginalization both in economic terms and the social conditions of their inhabitants, especially indigenous people and women who have faced many years of social exclusion and discrimination. The main causes of poverty in rural areas have been identified in the lack of access to basic services such as education, health and sanitation, infrastructures (e.g. local roads) and agricultural facilities (e.g. irrigation systems, extension services) as well as scarce availability of natural resources combined with financial constraints and inadequate levels of social and human capital.

The majority of rural households in Bolivia rely on agriculture to sustain their livelihood, however a considerable portion of the rural population, in particular women, is also employed in other activities such as small trade, basic processing of agricultural products, handicraft and wage labour.

The Plan VIDA project aims at contributing to reduce extreme poverty in rural areas and improve the livelihoods of households residing in vulnerable municipalities in the departments of Potosi and Cochabamba. The way in which the project is expected to achieve its impacts is through the mechanisms put in place by its main set of activities namely, capacity building, financing of rural development projects, supporting citizenship and social inclusion. These activities represent the main elements of the two project's components:

- Component 1: Strengthening and improving the management of the local means of production.** This component accounts for 81% of total project costs with about 88% of this share consisting of direct transfer payments to communities/organizations and municipal administrations to finance rural development projects and infrastructure. It was implemented through three sub-components. Through the first sub-component Plan VIDA encouraged the formation of *ad-hoc* constituted groups of communities (*Grupos Zonales*) and provided (i) technical assistance in the formulation of Intercommunal Projects (*Proyectos Inter Comunales – PICs*) through participatory planning, as well as (ii) the financial resources needed to acquire inputs and services for executing these projects³⁴. The second sub-component mirrors the first one but was directed to Farmers Economic Organizations (*Organizaciones Economicas Campesinas – OECA*s) involved in the transformation of value added products (e.g. craftwork, textiles, ceramic, high-value agricultural products) and therefore concerned Intercommunal Value Added Projects (*Proyectos Inter Comunales a Valor Agregado – PICVAs*). The third sub-component was designed with the objective of providing farmers and their organizations with new and improved production infrastructure in targeted municipalities. This sub-component

³ It is important to note that project's beneficiaries were required to cash contribute to the realization of their intercommunal projects for at least 20% of total project's costs. This was part of the Plan VIDA design strategy which aimed at favouring active participation rather than welfarism through sharing responsibilities with direct beneficiaries during the implementation and carrying out of the communal initiatives.

⁴ *PICs* mainly concern livestock and crop production, and recuperation of soils in river beds through the expansion of pre-existing defensive walls.

envisaged participation of project's beneficiaries but also, and most importantly, of local private and public institutions with the municipal administration being responsible for the execution of the infrastructure projects. It is worth noting that, at about one year from project's completion (April 2016), while sub-component 1 exhibited considerable progresses in terms of having achieved project's expected results, the PMU asked for a revision downwards of project's output indicators for both sub-component 2 and 3 given the difficulties faced during implementation and the consequent limited results achieved in terms of number of beneficiaries reached.

- **Component 2: Strengthening organizational capacity and building up productive capacity.**
The second component comprises two sub-components. The first sub-component is tightly linked to Component 1 as it aims at building and improving organizational and productive capacities of rural communities through (i) promoting inclusive mechanisms and dynamics for project planning and management (e.g. community needs assessment, participatory planning, policy dialogue, gender inclusion, institutional coordination, etc.), (ii) providing community training in the areas of project management, input acquisition, accounting, use of bank account and banking services, etc., and (iii) organizing exchanges of experiences between *PICs* beneficiaries. The second sub-component has cross-cutting features as it supports systematic citizenship inclusion through co-financing processing expenses for individuals that need to obtain ID cards and/or birth certificates as well as communities/organizations that want to acquire/actualize their legal status and fiscal identification code⁵. It is worth noting that this sub-component is aligned with Governmental efforts towards reducing the number of undocumented people in the country and built upon the existing Governmental programme for citizenship inclusion "*Existo yo, Existe Bolivia*". For this reason a high risk of contamination in non-project areas exists, which makes the attribution of impact to the project almost impossible for this specific sub-component.

Through the activities delivered under these two main components, the project is expected to lead to a number of direct and indirect impacts both at household and community level. Figure 1 presents the Theory of Change of the Plan VIDA project, which was developed based on its Logical Framework (see Annex 1) and adapted to respond to the IA needs. The diagram benefited of key insights gathered through active discussions with PMU staff and conversation with direct project's beneficiaries during field visits. It illustrates the causal pathways that are expected to be activated by project's inputs and activities and the related outputs. These causal mechanisms are contingent on a number of assumptions mainly related to the fact that targeted households and communities respond to the intervention by taking up the services offered and without facing additional unaddressed constraints to the intended impacts being achieved.

⁵ Project's documents indicate that about 30% of the beneficiaries of this sub-component should come from recipients of *PICs* and *PICVAs*.

Figure 1: Theory of change



The first set of activities consists of capacity building interventions at community level such as community participatory planning, technical assistance in elaborating project proposals, and training in organizational and production processes. Plan VIDA's approach to the allocation of project's resources is community-based and participatory. Participatory planning of natural resources in Bolivia allow local users to identify priorities and address both individual needs and socio-economic factors from a local perspective (Ruiz-Mallen et al. 2015). The project also aimed to support greater inclusion of women in participatory planning activities. Since Bolivia's enactment of the People's Participation Law in 1994, emphasis on the importance of women's community participation has increased. Although women's participation in community groups was high before the law, this participation largely took place in mothers' clubs (Hippert 2011). Gender inclusion in participatory planning processes can help widening women's sphere of influence by facilitating their participation in other community groups and increasing their participation and leadership in community decision-making and planning. Furthermore, trainings provided by the project strengthen community knowledge of project management and logistics (e.g. how to open a bank account), allowing for better and sustainable implementation of community projects. Such community-based programming can potentially provide positive social results. For example, a recent participatory health program in Santa Cruz, Bolivia resulted in higher self-efficacy, increased participation in groups⁶, greater perceived social solidarity, and increased community trust (Yuasa et al. 2015). Trust-building in turn has positive impacts on a wider scale. When coupled with trust-rich communities, development assistance can build on the social capital of communities to be more effective (Neira et al. 2016).

Regarding agricultural production, it is clear that the first set of activities is closely linked to the second one which consists of concrete agricultural investments mainly in the form of production inputs and services that the communities manage to obtain through Plan VIDA financial support to start up their intercommunal projects. The latter include livestock and crop production (mainly introduction of new/improved breeds and crop varieties, and seed multiplication) as well as apiculture, micro irrigation, and soil recuperation. The inputs/services acquired through Plan VIDA financing and the related activities implemented by community members should lead to different outputs based on the specific type of project implemented by the community. In general, we can expect results in terms of increased number of livestock and improved breeds, increased availability of seeds of better quality, increased number of crops/varieties cultivated, creation or harvest storage and livestock facilities, increased availability of cultivable land and water. The combination of the results achieved through community capacity building and the financial support of intercommunal projects will directly benefit rural households in targeted areas as crop and livestock productivity will be increased thanks to better availability of inputs of better quality, and higher production levels will be achieved allowing farmers to sell their products in the local market. This will ultimately lead to higher and more diversified (and therefore stable) income levels, increased assets, improved food security and nutrition, and greater resilience to negative exogenous shocks.

The last set of activities delivered by the project concerns citizenship and social inclusion and consists in providing financial and administrative support to the request of ID cards, birth certificates, legal and fiscal documentation by individuals and communities. Through these documents individuals acquire citizenship and other fundamental rights. In Latin America, such documentation has led to increased access to state welfare programs (Brill and Hunter 2016) and particularly in Bolivia, has mitigated cases of political and social exclusion (Harbitz and Tamargo

⁶ In the case of Plan VIDA, since intercommunal projects could be formulated either by a single community or by a group of communities (*Grupo Zonal*), one of the main outputs of participatory planning consisted in the creation of the committees formed by community members responsible for project's implementation (*Comités Responsables de la Ejecución del Proyecto – CREPC*).

2009). Participants are able to obtain access to basic fundamental services such as health, education, housing as well as to employment opportunities. This, combined with stronger social capital and empowered community members with better organizational and managerial capacities, will improve communities' ability of mobilizing additional resources (Neira et al. 2016) and make productive investments thus favouring the growth of the local economy (Alderman and Yemtsov 2013).

It is important to note that the ultimate impacts intended by the project are aligned with IFAD strategic objectives of increasing rural people's productive capacities (SO1) and strengthening the resilience of their economic activities (SO3) therefore contributing to achieving the organization's goal of overcoming poverty and achieving food security.

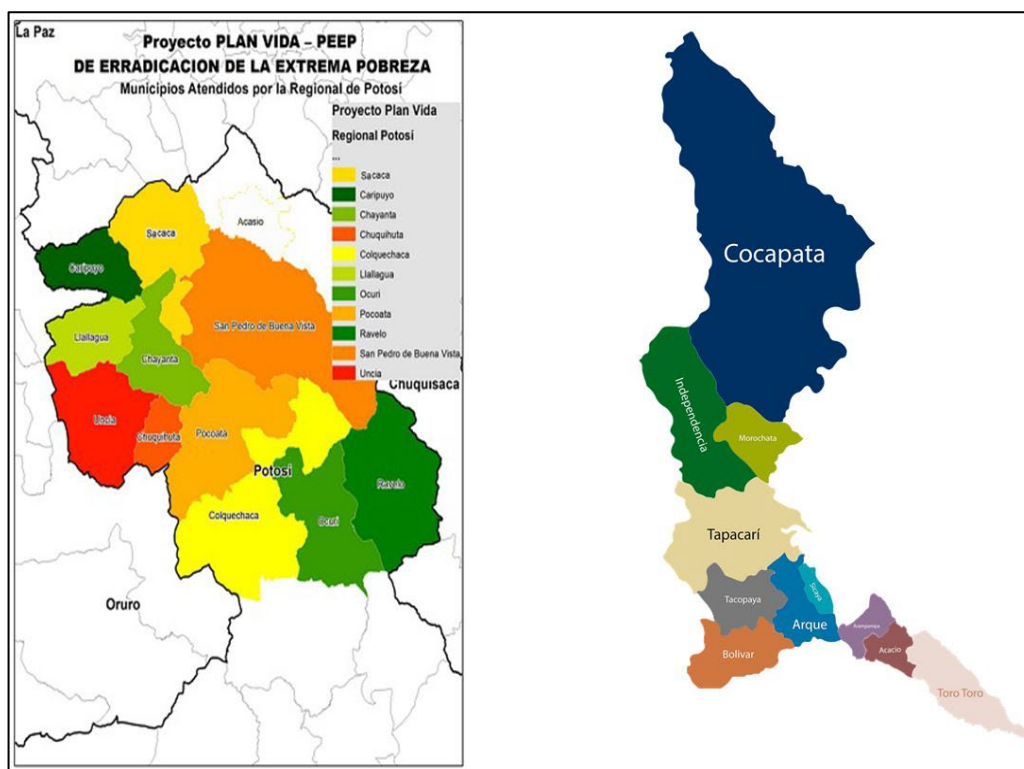
This IA will aim to answer the following research questions that will help to assess how effective the intervention was in achieving its intended impacts, as laid out in the Theory of Change:

- Does the project translate into more diversified and higher income, increased assets and improved food security and nutrition for beneficiaries through increases in productivity, production, sales and gross margins of agricultural products?
- Do project's beneficiary households exhibit greater resilience to negative exogenous shocks?
- To what extent receiving ID documents and birth certificates does improve households members access to basic services, employment and credit?
- Do project's beneficiary communities exhibit stronger social capital, greater cohesion and trust among community members?
- Have project's beneficiary communities members empowered and has the local management of these communities improved thanks to stronger social capital and increased cohesion and trust?
- Have women in project's beneficiary communities been able to increase their participation in community decision-making and planning?

Project coverage and target population

The Plan VIDA project was implemented in the Northern part of Potosí department and in the Southern area of Cochabamba department. It covered 22 municipalities: 14 in the North of Potosí (Acacio, Arampampa, Caripuyo, Colquechaca, Chayanta, Chuquihuta, Llallagua, Ocurí, Pocoata, Ravelo, Sacaca, San Pedro de Buena Vista, Toro Toro, Uncía) and 8 in the South of Cochabamba (Arque, Bolívar, Cocapata, Independencia, Morochata, Sicaya, Tacopaya, Tapacarí). Figure 2 shows the geographic distribution of the 22 PPV municipalities in the two departments of Potosí and Cochabamba. The geographic targeting strategy was based on an integrated analysis of a number of poverty indicators, namely (i) country poverty line, (ii) Food Security Analysis, (iii) Human Development Index (HDI), and (iv) Unsatisfied Basic Needs (NBI). Based on this analysis 37 municipalities were originally selected: the 22 municipalities mentioned above in Potosí and Cochabamba plus 15 municipalities in Pando department. The latter, however, were excluded at a later stage based on budget limitations and different levels of poverty and vulnerability as compared to Potosí and Cochabamba.

Figure 2: Plan VIDA targeted municipalities



Within targeted municipalities, the selection of targeted communities was conducted following two main steps. The first step implied compiling a preliminary list of eligible communities using a number of criteria including more objective measures such as poverty and vulnerability indicators and presence of accessible roads, but also general considerations such as the community potential to improve agricultural production and develop income generating activities, the level of intervention of other project's or institutions (communities with similar ongoing interventions were discarded), leadership attitude and transparency in financial resource management based on previous experiences. In the second step of the selection process, *ad hoc* established Committees⁷ (*Comites de Priorización*) were in charge of deciding which communities out of the list of eligible ones had to be prioritized in terms of receiving the project. The prioritization mainly consisted in a validation exercise of the pre-selected communities based on some key social characteristics and minimum requirements such as having a legal status and fiscal code, the interest of the population in the community in participating to the project (at least 30 households) and their willingness to cash contribute to projects' investment costs, the possibility of opening a bank account and constituting a committee made of community representatives to manage this account, the possibility of ensuring the sustainability and workability of the investment projects.

Table 1 shows the distribution of communities that implemented *PICs* and *PICVAs* throughout the Plan VIDA project lifetime (*i.e.* from 2014 to 2016) in each municipality.

⁷ The Committees were established at the municipality level and included members of the municipal council and municipal executive body, public monitoring entity, departmental executive body, traditional authority, "Bartolina Sisa" confederation as well as Plan VIDA representatives.

Table 1: Distribution of beneficiary communities by municipality

Department	Nb. of communities implementing <i>PICs</i> and <i>PICVAs</i>	Total nb. of communities in the municipality*
Cochabamba	350	870
Potosi	418	1,546
Total	768	2,416

*Source: *Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), Censo Agropecuario 2013.*

Although all households belonging to communities selected through this process constitute the target population of the project, the direct beneficiaries of the intervention can be just a proportion of the total household population in the community⁸ (those willing to participate and cash contribute to project's investment costs). This implies that self-selection into the project has to be taken into account at two different levels: participant⁹ communities vs non-participant but eligible communities and participant households vs non-participant households within participant communities.

In order to conduct a rigorous impact assessment it is also important to recognize that the intervention might entail potential spillover effects. Identifying these (positive or negative) externalities is crucial as they may lead to incorrect (over or under) estimation of the project's impact. In the case of the Plan VIDA project the main spillover effects can originate from the fact that, by increasing agricultural production through productive investments financed by the intervention, beneficiary communities may increase the demand for inputs that could be met by nearby non-beneficiary communities. In addition to that, non-beneficiary communities could satisfy their demand for agricultural products with the increased supply coming from beneficiary communities.

It is also possible that positive effects entailed by the project in terms of improved social capital, knowledge received through training and higher cohesion and inclusion could be generated for non-participant households within participant communities. These households can be considered as indirect project's beneficiaries and should be taken into account in sampling design to provide a full and realistic picture of the intervention.

In terms of unintended impacts, the project's supervision mission report documented that the high incidence of livestock intercommunal projects implemented has contributed to an increase in the market price of animals (mainly sheep and cattle).

⁸ Based on project's M&E data the average proportion of participant community members to total community population is about 66% (with a range between 49% and 89% across targeted municipalities).

⁹ In this document the terms beneficiary (non-beneficiary) and participant (non-participant) will be used interchangeably as they describe the same status of a given entity (community, group of communities, household, etc.) with respect to the project intervention.

Impact assessment design

This impact assessment will focus on Component 1 – sub-component 1 that is, the financing and implementation of intercommunal investment projects (*PICs*). This is justified by the following elements:

- First of all, Component 1 accounts for more than 80% of total project's cost and more than 95% of project's beneficiaries;
- Moreover, within Component 1, the vast majority of beneficiaries are in sub-component 1 that is the financing of *PICs*, compared to sub-component 2 and 3: latest M&E project data show that a total of 202 *PICs* were financed against only 19 *PICVAs* and 18 infrastructure projects (that, however, are not yet fully operating). This corresponds to 707 communities having executed *PICs* benefiting 16,649 households (about 90% of total beneficiaries of Component 1);
- Finally, it has to be considered that recipients of sub-component 1 are also the main beneficiaries of capacity building and community training (*i.e.* Component 2). In fact, these activities precede project's implementation and are actually functional to the community being able to develop a project proposal to be financed and executed. This implies that, by focusing on communities that got *PICs* financed we will be also able to capture the effects of the project in terms of social capital and community level outcome and impact indicators.

Another important aspect is project timing and duration. In the case of Plan VIDA, *PICs* duration was initially fixed to 6 months, however, project's M&E data show an average duration of *PICs* of about 9 months (with the minimum duration being 5 months and the maximum being 20 months). This duration should correspond to the average time interval between the first and last disbursements from Plan VIDA to the communities. Given the specific nature of many of the investments realized by beneficiary communities (introduction of new/improved breeds, improved seeds, new crop varieties, etc.) it is reasonable to assume that households will start experiencing production benefits after some time from the realization of the investment. For this reason, a threshold has been set and *PICs* with the last disbursement date falling 12 months prior to the expected starting of data collection (*i.e.* 30 July 2017) and with a duration lower than 9 months will be excluded from our treatment group. All *PICs* initiated and not concluded at the time in which this IA plan was written are also discarded.

The final sample of beneficiaries for this IA will therefore be drawn from the beneficiaries of 161 *PICs* implemented between 2014 and July 30th, 2016 corresponding to a total of 12,925 households located in 568 communities distributed over 20 municipalities as shown in Table 2.

It is important to keep in mind that, as already noted, the Plan VIDA implementation strategy supported the formation of *ad-hoc* constituted groups of communities (*Grupos Zonales*) for the formulation of project's plans. Each *Grupo Zonal* is constituted by a leader community and other non-leader (satellite) communities¹⁰. Understanding the elements that drove the designation of leader communities would be very important in order to account for potential differences between the two groups that could confound the attribution of project's impacts. Unfortunately this type of information is not available, but it is plausible to assume that leader communities might differ from satellite communities for a number of characteristics such as proximity to roads and better

¹⁰ On average, each *Grupo Zonal* is made by 4 communities (1 leader and 3 satellite). There are only 20 cases in which *PIC's* beneficiary is a single community.

accessibility, closeness to markets, better infrastructure, but also higher level of social capital and organizational skills, etc. suggesting potential heterogeneity of impacts between the two groups. For this reason the sampling design of this IA will ensure representativeness of both leader and satellite communities, as further discussed in the next Section of this document.

Table 2: Distribution of PICs by municipality.

Department	Municipality	Nb. of PICs	Nb. of beneficiary communities	Nb. of beneficiary households
Cochabamba	Arque	6	22	368
	Bolivar	7	29	842
	Cocapata	12	20	778
	Independencia	17	61	1,308
	Morochata	8	21	554
	Sicaya	3	11	343
	Tacopaya	12	34	797
	Tapacarí	15	54	1,332
Potosi	Caripuyo	7	20	573
	Chayanta	11	40	898
	Chuquihuta	1	3	90
	Colquechaca	11	43	895
	Llallagua	6	22	462
	Ocurí	7	19	569
	Pocoata	10	35	846
	Ravelo	1	4	90
	Sacaca (Villa de)	6	23	400
	San Pedro de Buena Vista	10	63	814
	Toro Toro	2	8	136
	Uncía	9	36	830
Total		161	568	12,925

Given the ex-post nature of this impact assessment, the project will be evaluated using a quasi-experimental approach combining propensity score matching (PSM) with a single difference method (that is, measuring the difference in outcomes between treatment and control after the intervention).

The main problem of impact evaluation lies in the impossibility of observing the same unit of analysis in the presence and, at the same time, in the absence of the project and therefore being able to compare the situation with and without the project for this same unit of analysis. The solution to this problem implies identifying a proper counterfactual to compare a representative sample of project's beneficiaries with a control group that has the same characteristics of the beneficiary (treatment) group except for the fact of not having received the project. When the intervention is not assigned randomly, the identification of a valid control group is not a trivial

task as, in order to represent a valid counterfactual, the distribution of its observable characteristics has to be similar to the one of the treatment group and not being related with treatment assignment nor its impact indicators.

In the case of the Plan VIDA project, the identification of a valid control group appears particularly challenging given the presence of self-selection both at the level of participant communities and participant households within participant communities. Several alternatives have been explored based on discussion with the PMU staff during the IA scoping mission. One of the options discussed implies using the communities that have been excluded from the treatment group (*i.e.* those that are still executing the project and those who received the last disbursement after July 30th, 2016 and with a project duration lower than 9 months) as potential controls. This option has the great advantage of ensuring that communities in treatment and control groups have very similar characteristics (since they were all prioritized by the *Comites de Priorización*) and, more important, it allows to eliminate self-selection bias at the community level. However, relying only on this strategy seems ambitious since the number of communities complying with the above-mentioned exclusion restrictions is too small compared to communities in the treatment group: 41 communities and 3,724 households (less than 1/3 of treated households). Moreover, the assumption that communities that completed the projects after July 30th, 2016 are not yet experiencing any effect does not apply for the main social capital and community level impact indicators and might not even hold for productivity indicators. However, restricting the selection of control communities to those who started *PICs* implementation very late in 2016 could reduce the risk of observing effects on productivity and other intermediate outcome indicators while ruling out the risk of self-selection bias. For this reason, this option can still constitute a good complementary method for the identification of potential control households to be combined with a more comprehensive identification strategy.

Given the above, and after careful consideration, the preferred identification strategy to construct the counterfactual for this IA will consist of selecting non-beneficiary communities with similar characteristics to beneficiary communities in project's targeted municipalities. Our control group will therefore be identified among the group of eligible communities that were not prioritized by the *Comites de Priorización*. These communities are expected to be the most similar to treatment communities in terms of many important characteristics such as geographic location, agro-ecological condition, local institutions, productive potential, poverty and vulnerability levels. The key identification assumption behind this strategy is that the probability of being prioritized is unrelated to unobservable characteristics that we cannot control for. In order to make sure that this hypothesis holds the identification strategy will entail three main steps:

1. First a sample of treatment communities will be randomly selected from the list of all beneficiary communities based on the results of the power calculation and the proposed sampling strategy (see "Sampling and data collection" Section);
2. As a second step, both qualitative and quantitative methods will be used in order to identify potential control communities to be matched to communities in the treatment sample. The qualitative work comprises group discussions with key informants (PMU staff, project's implementers, members of the *Comites de Priorización*, etc.) and will have the main objective of identifying two or more potential controls for each community in the treatment sample based on all the criteria that drove the prioritization process as well as taking into account, where possible, those elements that could have determined self-selection of communities into the project. The quantitative work implies running propensity score¹¹ to match treatment and

¹¹ PSM will be run separately for each one of the two project's departments.

control communities based on a number of key attributes possibly measured around project's baseline. PSM will be run in parallel with qualitative work and will be used to validate the matches proposed by key informants;

3. Once that treatment and control communities are identified, households will be randomly selected from the list of households residing in the communities (or through random walk in case the lists are not available in a proper consolidated format and/or sufficiently ahead of time);
4. Finally, a second level of matching will take place at the household level prior to conduct the analysis on the data. This will ensure that the final sample of analysis consists of comparable treatment and control households and thus guarantee unbiased estimates of project's impacts.

Sampling and data collection

Key indicators

Based on the project's Logical Framework (see Annex 1) and the Theory of Change presented in Table 1, this IA will measure a number of key indicators for which information will be collected through household and community survey. Table 3 presents the list of proposed indicators.

Table 3: Key indicators.

Indicator	Formula/Definition	Means of verification
Household level		
Outcome		
Increased crop and livestock productivity	Crop yield per hectare; calving ratio	Household survey
Increased crop and livestock diversification	# of animals; # of crops; crop and livestock diversification indices	Household survey
Increased production of milk and livestock by-products	Kg of milk; type and amount of dairy and other livestock products	Household survey
Increased sales of crop and livestock products	Value of crops and livestock sales; % sold	Household survey
Increased gross margins	Price of sales; value of production and sales; net farm revenues	Household survey
Improved access to basic services, employment and credit	# household members with access to health services, education, employment, formal credit	Household survey
Impact		
Increased income diversification	# income sources; income diversification indices	Household survey
Increased income	Gross/Net annual income per capita	Household survey
Increased assets	# durable, agricultural and livestock	Household survey

	assets; housing characteristics; household asset indices	
Improved food security and nutrition	# meals per day; Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES); Dietary Diversity Index	Household survey
Increased resilience	Exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity indicators	Household survey
Community level		
Outcome		
Strengthened social capital	Indicators of social capital	Community survey
Greater cohesion and trust	# associations/networks; # and type of members; frequency and participation to meetings; indicators of trust and adherence to norms	Community survey
Increased women participation in community decision-making and planning	Participation and decision making power of women in community activities	Community survey
Impact		
Empowered communities and community members	# communities with legal status; # members with ID cards and birth certificates	Community survey
Improved local management	Indicators of collective action; access to financial resources	Community survey

Qualitative sample, instruments and method

During the IA scoping mission conducted in December 2016, RIA and the IFAD Country Office (ICO) staff agreed with the PMU to carry out a qualitative exercise with project funding before the quantitative survey. The original scope of the qualitative work was to gain additional information related to a number of key project's aspects that will improve the design of the ex-post evaluation especially its sampling framework and the design of the household and community questionnaires. However, after having received confirmation from IFAD management that the deadline for submission of the Project Completion Report could be postponed in order to include the results of the ex-post evaluation, the scope of the qualitative work was enlarged to encompass the collection of project's outputs indicators that cannot be measured by this IA. This resulted in a joint effort between RIA and ICO staff and the PMU to prepare comprehensive Terms of Reference (ToR) as part of a public tender that was locally launched at the beginning of April 2017 for the selection of a contractor to conduct the qualitative work. As per agreement, RIA and ICO staff will be responsible for providing technical supervision and back-stopping to the part of the work related to the qualitative survey aimed at informing the ex-post evaluation design.

The specific objectives of the qualitative work include gathering qualitative information aimed at acquiring a better understanding of: (i) project targeting and the prioritization process of beneficiary communities; (ii) the characteristics of participant and non-participant communities as well as of direct and indirect beneficiaries to shed some light on possible self-selection mechanisms; (iii) potential spillover and unintended effects.

The ToR jointly compiled include the qualitative sampling strategy and method as well as a draft qualitative interview module for key informants and participants to focus group discussions. The specific section of the ToR related to the qualitative survey can be found in Annex 2.

The qualitative survey will be targeted to the following group of actors involved at various level in the implementation of PPV:

- a. Member of the *Comites de Priorización*, which include members of the municipal council and municipal executive body, public monitoring entity, departmental executive body, traditional authority, "Bartolina Sisa" confederation as well as Plan VIDA representatives;
- b. Beneficiary and non-beneficiary households, where the latter include (i) non-beneficiary households in beneficiary communities, and (ii) households in non-beneficiaries communities (control group);
- c. Technical staff of PPV involved in the communities selection process and project implementation;
- d. Leaders and representatives of beneficiary and non-beneficiary communities.

In order to ensure an adequate sample size for the analysis of qualitative data and be consistent with the quantitative sampling strategy, it is recommended to select about 5% of the total number of executed *PICs* of the agriculture and livestock typology, corresponding to about 7 *PICs* and, therefore, 7 *Grupos Zonales* to be selected randomly.

The data collection tools for the qualitative survey will include:

- Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) to:
 - Members of 7 *Comités de Priorización* (4 in Potosí and 3 in Cochabamba);
 - Leaders and representatives of 7 beneficiary communities (4 in Potosí and 3 in Cochabamba) and 7 non-beneficiary communities (4 in Potosí y and in Cochabamba);
 - Leaders and representatives of municipal bodies and local organizations and/or associations of the 7 beneficiary and 7 non-beneficiary communities indicated above;
 - Technical staff of PPV that worked in the 7 beneficiary communities.
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):
 - 14 FGDs in one of each of the 7 beneficiary and 7 non-beneficiary communities with approximately 6-10 participants per group. The exact composition of these groups will be defined in consultation with the PMU and RIA but should ensure good representativeness in terms of gender, age groups, and the presence of beneficiary and non-beneficiary households as well as community leaders, members of local organizations/associations and groups.

The final sampling strategy for the qualitative survey will be defined by the selected contractor in collaboration with the PMU and RIA. However, the selection of communities to be included in the sample will be done based on the following steps:

1. Use the information available from the PPV M&E system to identify beneficiary and eligible non-beneficiary communities;
2. Identify treatment and potential control communities for the qualitative study out of these two groups;
3. Combine this information with the data of the National Population and Household Census 2012 and the National Agricultural Census 2013;
4. Identify all potential control communities within targeted municipalities;
5. Select valid control communities using Propensity Score Matching;
6. Validate the selected treatment and control sample with key informants.

A revision to the interview module for key informants will be carried out with the objective of providing greater emphasis to the "matching" exercise envisaged by the identification strategy described in the "IA design" section. A detailed protocol of action and methodological guidelines for

KIIs moderators will be developed based on a similar work recently conducted by RIA team for an ex-post impact assessment in Mexico.

Quantitative sample

Sample size calculation

The unit of analysis for this IA is households (HHs) in treatment and control communities. Statistical power calculations is performed to establish the number of households to be surveyed in treatment and control group. These calculations are based on the expected increase in a number of key outcome indicators in accordance with the project's Logical Framework. In order to calculate the optimal sample size the following equation is used (Winters et al., 2010) :

$$N = \left\lceil \frac{4\sigma^2(z_{\alpha} + z_{\beta})^2}{D^2} \right\rceil$$

Where D is the impact on the outcome variable measured as the difference in means, σ is the standard deviation, z_{α} is the critical value of the confidence interval (two tail test=1.96) and z_{β} is the critical value of the statistical power (two tail test=1.28).

In order to reduce sample dispersion, the sample is in general obtained in two stages,. The first stage entails selecting the principal sampling units (PSUs), which in our case correspond to communities. Within each community, households are randomly chosen in the second stage. Using this two stage process implies the need for correction for intra-cluster correlation because the households within the same community tend to be similar. To correct for intra-cluster correlation we relied on the following formula:

$$N_{\text{Corrected}} = N[1 + \rho(m - 1)]$$

Where ρ is the intra-cluster correlation and m is the number of households to be interviewed in each community (cluster). The intra-cluster correlation adjustment is needed when we observe correlation of relevant observables variables within clusters of observations in the data. In our case, since the main mechanism in place consists in higher crop and livestock productivity leading to in increased income and improved food security, it is reasonable to suspect that households within the same community and thus using the same type of land and infrastructure, would experience similar outcomes changes both with and without the project.

The main parameters to be used in the power calculation formula were estimated using the 2013 round of the *Encuesta de Hogares (EH)*, a nationally representative household survey conducted by the Bolivian National Statistical Institute (*INE*) that collects household level data on income and expenditure. The sample was restricted to rural households in Cochabamba and Potosí. Based on data availability, a number of different variables were constructed to provide alternatives for income and food security measures and ensure consistency of results. Table 4 presents the recommended sample size and number of clusters based on a set of different proxies for income and food security. A 10% is added to the desired sample size obtained through power calculation to account for potential trimming of off-support observations after conducting PSM at the household level.

Table 4: Recommended sample size based on different outcome variables.

Outcome variable	Effect size	D	σ	ρ	Nb. of clusters	Sample size	Sample size +10%
Income per capita (Bs/mes)	+15%	86.45	490.6	0.1	162	2,430	2,673
Share of food expenditure over total expenditure	-15%	86.63	0.25	0.1	44	650	715
Food consumption per capita (Bs/mes)	+15%	-0.087	195.34	0.1	91	1,804	1,984
Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)	+15%	43.91	1.65	0.1	6	88	97

Note 1: The effect size is expected to be higher compared to the one presented in the project's Logical Framework (*i.e.* 10%) as the focus of this IA is intercommunal projects for which a higher impact on average is expected for the direct beneficiaries as opposed to a more global estimate of project's impact considering all of its components.

Note 2: The intra-cluster correlation can be estimated using the 2013 *EH* only at the level of its Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). This is due to the fact that the public available version of the *EH* dataset does not contain the community identification variable nor other geo-locational variables. Based on the fact that one *EH* PSU should cover 2 or even more communities, we decided to apply a lower ICC which corresponds to about a half of the average of the originally estimated ones.

In order to ensure accurate statistical inference, it is common practice to choose the most conservative number as sample size. Therefore the total number of households to be surveyed is set to be around 2,700 from a total of 180 communities (about 15 households to be surveyed in each community) to be equally distributed in treatment and control group (*i.e.* about 1,350 households from 90 communities per group).

Sampling strategy

Starting from the optimal sample size obtained of about 2,700 households distributed in 180 communities, a two-stage stratification approach is applied. As we want to make sure that our sample is representative of the geographical spread of the project, the first level of stratification is at municipality level. In this first stage, the total number of treatment communities to be surveyed (*i.e.* 90) is distributed across project's municipalities proportionally to the number of beneficiary communities in each municipality with respect to the overall 568 *PICs* beneficiary communities. The second strata is represented by the community status in terms of being leader or non-leader (satellite)¹². This second level of stratification ensures representativeness of both groups of beneficiaries therefore allowing to take into account potential heterogeneity of intervention effects. In order to do that, once the number of communities to be surveyed in each municipality has been determined in stage one, we split this number into leader and satellite communities proportionally to their relative weight within the same municipality. Treatment communities to be sampled will be randomly selected from the list of leader and satellite beneficiary communities.

The main problem entailed by this approach consists of not being able to replicate the same sampling for control communities, where the *Grupo Zonal* level cannot be detected and neither the distinction between leader and satellite communities. However, setting the number of control communities to be surveyed in

¹² For the 20 cases in which *PIC's* beneficiary is a single community, this community is considered as leader.

each municipality to be equal to the number of treatment communities and randomly selecting from the list of matched controls should ensure the same probability of picking up a leader or non-leader community as in the treatment group. In other words, this will allow to have in the final sample the same proportion of leader and satellite communities in both treatment and control group.

Table 5 presents the final sample size distribution in each municipality by treatment and control groups based on the two-stratification approach described above¹³.

The number of households to survey in each community is set to 15, which will be randomly drawn from the list of project's beneficiaries residing in treatment communities and from the list of all households residing in control communities (or through random walk in case the lists are not available in a proper consolidated format and/or sufficiently ahead of time)¹⁴. Given an average take-up rate of 66%, and in order to provide a full representation of the Plan VIDA intervention, we plan to collect information from both direct and indirect beneficiaries within treatment communities. The number of direct and indirect beneficiaries to be interviewed will be determined using the available information on the actual take-up rate in each treatment community in our sample. As a result, the estimates of the impact of PPV will be intention-to-treat (ITT) impact estimates. In order to estimate these impacts we will rely on Propensity Score Matching (PSM) methods.

¹³ The complete table containing the number of overall, leader and satellite communities as well as the related proportions is available in Annex 3. All numbers have been rounded.

¹⁴ Another 10 households per community will be randomly selected in case the households in the first list cannot be found or are not available for interviews.

Table 5: Sample size distribution in each municipality by treatment (T) and control (C) groups.

Department	Municipality	Nb. of T leader comm. to sample	Nb. of T non-leader comm. to sample	Nb. of C comm. to sample	Total nb. of comm. to sample	Nb. of HHs to sample in T leader comm. (+10%)	Nb. of HHs to sample in T non-leader comm. (+10%)	Nb. of HHs to sample in C comm. (+10%)	Total nb. of HHs to sample
Cochabamba	Arque	1	2	3	6	15	30	45	90
	Bolivar	1	4	5	10	15	60	75	150
	Cocapata	2	1	3	6	30	15	45	90
	Independencia	3	7	10	20	45	105	150	300
	Morochata	1	2	3	6	15	30	45	90
	Sicaya	1	1	2	4	15	15	30	60
	Tacopaya	2	3	5	10	30	45	75	150
	Tapacarí	3	7	9	19	45	105	135	285
Potosi	Caripuyo	1	2	3	6	15	30	45	90
	Chayanta	2	4	6	12	30	60	90	180
	Chuquihuta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Colquechaca	2	5	7	14	30	75	105	210
	Llallagua	1	2	3	6	15	30	45	90
	Ocuri	1	2	3	6	15	30	45	90
	Pocoata	2	4	6	12	30	60	90	180
	Ravelo	0	1	1	2	0	15	15	30
	Sacaca (Villa de)	1	3	4	8	15	45	60	120
	San Pedro de Buena Vista	2	8	10	20	30	120	150	300
	Toro Toro	0	1	1	2	0	15	15	30
	Uncía	2	5	6	13	30	75	90	195
Total		26	64	90	180	390	960	1,350	2,700

Quantitative instruments and method

The main data collection instruments for this IA are household and community questionnaires. The first questionnaire collects information at the household level on socio-economic characteristics, land and asset ownership, agricultural and livestock production and marketing, shocks and risk strategies, access to markets, food security situation, access to financial services, social capital, participations to organizations and networks. The community questionnaire will be administered to key community informants and aims at collecting information on access to infrastructure and basic services, economic activities, social capital and collective action, organizations and networks, access to financial services.

Table 6: Household questionnaire structure.

Section 1	Socio-demographic characteristics (HH composition, health, education, housing)
Section 2	Time use and labour
Section 3	Food consumption and food security
Section 4	Land use and ownership
Section 5	Agricultural production (including main products and by products)
Section 6	Livestock production (including main products and by products)
Section 7	Sales and access to market
Section 8	Household assets
Section 9	Household enterprise and business
Section 10	Other income
Section 11	Access to credit
Section 12	Networks, groups and organizations
Section 13	Shocks and coping strategies

Table 7: Community questionnaire structure.

Section 1	Roster of informants
Section 2	Access to basic services and infrastructure
Section 3	Economic activities
Section 4	Access to markets
Section 5	Agricultural production (including main products and by products)
Section 6	Livestock production (including main products and by products)
Section 7	Access to market
Section 8	Access to credit and other financial sources
Section 9	Community needs, actions and achievements
Section 10	Communal resource management
Section 11	Communal organization
Section 12	Social cohesion and trust

Budget, deliverables and workplan

Budget and deliverables

After following the formal procurement process of IFAD, CIES Internacional, a Bolivia-based research company, was selected to conduct the quantitative data collection. Table 8 provides a breakdown of the budget agreed with them, as well as the budget required for additional work conducted by IFAD.

Table 8: Budget for quantitative survey.

BOLIVIA - Financial Proposal for a PLAN VIDA-PEEP TO ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY - PHASE I project HH Survey on 180 communities for a total of 2700 HH						
	Activity	Qty	No of Days/Units	Unit	Cost per Unit (USD)	Total Cost (USD)
A	Inception Meeting, desk study, training of enumerators					
	Training centre rental	1	5	Days	200	1,000
	Enumerators per diems + meals and refreshments	86	5	person days	15	6,450
	Team leaders per diems + meals and refreshments	3	8	person days	80	1,920
	Team leaders air tickets	3	1	person days	55	165
	Sub - total					9,535
B	Sampling and Pretesting (All Tools)					
	Enumerators and Supervisors per diems + meals & refreshments	72	3	person days	20	4,320
	Supervisors payment	12	8	person days	25	2,400
	Enumerators payment	60	8	person days	20	9,600
	Vehicles hire for the pre testing	12	3	person days	120	4,320
	Sub - total					20,640
C	Fieldwork - Data Collection					
	Supervisors payment	12	26.5	person days	30	9,540
	Enumerators payment	60	26.5	person days	25	39,750
	Enumerators and supervisors' per diem includes Accomodation	72	26.5	person days	24	45,792
	Drivers' per diem includes Accomodation	12	26.5	person days	24	7,632
	Insurance for enumerators, supervisors and drivers	84	1		50	4,200
	Gifts for implementing the survey	2,938	1	person days	2.5	7,345
	Field Manager	1	20	person days	70	1,400
	Data Programmer/Data entry expert	1	7	person days	100	700
	Sub - total					116,359
D	Transport					
	Vehicle renting of 12 vehicles for Quantitative study at flat daily rate + insurance	12	26.5	person days	120	38,160
	Fuel (litres - diesel)	12	26.5	litres	30	9,540
	Sub - total					47,700
E	Professional fees					
	Consultants	3	35	person days	100	10,500
	Sub - total					10,500
F	Miscellaneous, Equipment, Stationery Supplies					
	Printing paper for Field Manuals and Data Collection Tools	72	1	Reams	20	1,440
	Photocopying	72	22.5	Pages	0.2	324
	Communication (Domestic calls)	72	22.5	Units	1.0	1,620
	Laptops/Tablets rental fees	72	22.5	Units	1.5	2,430
	Others					1,292
	Sub - total					7,106
G	TOTAL COSTS					211,840
H	Administration costs & Earnings (rentals, consumables and utilities)					20,000
I	VAT 13%					35,880
J	SALES TAX 3%					8,280
K	GRAND TOTAL					276,000
Notes:						
	12 teams and 12 vehicles					
	60 enumerators, 12 supervisors, 1 regional field leader plus 1 general field leader					
	2 surveys per day by each enumerator					

Upon completion of this impact assessment, the following main deliverables will be produced:

1. Finalised and cleaned household and community datasets plus qualitative datasets and reports.
2. Impact evaluation report.

Workplan

Activity	IA Timeline: June-December 2017						
	Jun	Jul	Ago	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Finalize IA plan (IA design and sampling strategy)							
Finalize ToRs and launch mini-tender for procuring quantitative data collection services							
Finalize qualitative survey tools: KIs and FGDs							
Qualitative data collection: KIs and FGDs							
Hiring the selected contractor for quantitative data collection services							
Finalize quantitative survey tools: HH and Community questionnaires							
Enumerators training and questionnaire piloting							
Quantitative data collection: HH and Community questionnaires							
Data cleaning							
Data analysis							
IA report							

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Annex 1

Marco Lógico			
OBJETIVO	INDICADORES	MEDIOS DE VERIFICACIÓN	SUPUESTOS / RIESGOS
Objetivo Superior			Existe un marco de políticas económicas y sociales nacionales favorables. El país mantiene estabilidad política.
Contribuir a mejorar las condiciones de vida de la población rural en extrema pobreza			
Objetivo Específico			
Fortalecer las capacidades económico-productivas de las familias, comunidades y organizaciones comunitarias productivas, en el marco de la gestión integral y comunitaria en los municipios del Sur de Cochabamba y Norte de Potosí	Al menos 70 % del total de familias beneficiarias del Proyecto han	Línea de base. Informe final.	Existe eficiencia administrativa de las instituciones nacionales vinculadas en la gestión de los recursos financieros.
	Al menos 70 % de las familias beneficiarias han incrementado el índice de activos del hogar en un 10 %, respecto a la línea base.	Línea de base. Reporte de indicadores RIMS.	
	Comunidades participantes en procesos de gestión comunitaria (diálogo de políticas, control social comunitario y/o coordinación con actores locales para la gestión de proyectos).	Listas de participantes en eventos. Informes semestrales. Informes anuales. Informe final.	
	Al menos 70% de las familias mejoran su situación de seguridad alimentaria, respecto de la línea de base.	Línea de base. Reporte de indicadores RIMS.	Los procesos de implementación de los componentes de desarrollan eficientemente
	Reducción del % del índice de desnutrición infantil (RIMS 3er. NIVEL)	Línea de base. Reporte de indicadores RIMS.	Los actores cumplen con los acuerdos y roles.
	40% de las organizaciones financiadas en sus Proyectos en Iniciativas Comunitarias con Valor Agregado (PICVAS) han establecido al menos 1 alianza sostenible que apoye su gestión empresarial.	Informes de seguimiento. Sistematización de experiencias.	
	70 % de las organizaciones fortalecidas con PICVAS incrementan sus ingresos en al menos un 20%, respecto a la base.	Documentos de PICVAS. Sistematización de experiencias. Informe final del proyecto.	
RESULTADOS			
Componente 1:	Fortalecimiento y gestión de medios de producción		
Sub-Componente: 1.1	Fortalecimiento de medios de producción		
R.1 Comunidades y familias fortalecidas en el desarrollo de iniciativas agropecuarias, según potenciales productivos	14.500 familias de 450 comunidades con conocimientos y habilidades para la ejecución de Proyectos Comunes	Listas de participantes en las capacitaciones. Informes anuales del proyecto.	Las familias y las organizaciones comunales participan activamente en los procesos de intercambio de conocimientos.
	Al menos el 70% de las 14.500 familias participantes en Proyectos Comunes mejoran sus rendimientos productivos en un 10% al finalizar el proyecto . (Indicador Obj Esp.)	Línea base. Informes anuales. Evaluaciones específicas (estudios de caso, sistematizaciones, autoevaluaciones, encuestas)	La institución responsable de la ejecución apoya al proyecto en la gestión estratégica y operativa
Sub-Componente: 1.2	Iniciativas Comunitarias		
R.2 Organizaciones económicas campesinas fortalecidas con la ejecución de proyectos e iniciativas de valor agregado	50 organizaciones (1.350 familias) ejecutan Proyectos en Iniciativas Comunitarias con Valor Agregado.	Informes semestrales. Informes anuales. Informe final.	Las organizaciones económicas cuentan con recursos para cofinanciar los proyectos.
	50 organizaciones incrementan su patrimonio productivo, respecto a la línea base. (Ind Obj Esp)	Documentos de PICVAS. Estudios de caso.	Existe eficiencia administrativa de las instituciones nacionales vinculadas en la
Sub-Componente: 1.3	Infraestructura Productiva		
R.3 Las organizaciones sociales y económicas y los gobiernos municipales desarrollan obras de infraestructura para fortalecer potenciales productivos	Al menos 20 obras de infraestructura ejecutadas y cofinanciadas por Gobiernos Municipales	Reporte de la cartera de Convenios de Financiamiento suscritos.	Los gobiernos municipales, organizaciones sociales y productivas priorizan proyectos de infraestructura productiva.
		Informes y Actas de entrega definitiva de obras	

Componente 2:	Fortalecimiento organizacional y generación de capacidades productivas		
Sub-Componente: 2.1	Generación de capacidades para el desarrollo y fortalecimiento de organizaciones sociales y empresas		
R.4 Comunidades y organizaciones económicas fortalecidas en sus capacidades productivas, organizativas y de gestión	10% de las OECAS financiadas para la ejecución de sus PICVAs con	Estudios de caso.	Organizaciones activas participando de manera sistemática en su fortalecimiento.
	60% de las comunidades y OECAS aplican innovaciones tecnológicas en sus procesos productivos.	Informes de ejecución de los PICVAs y PICs.	Las OECAS validan y aplican las innovaciones tecnológicas.
	Incremento de un 20% de mujeres que mejoran su participación en procesos de planificación, control social y espacios de toma de decisión, a nivel comunal y de sus organizaciones, con respecto a la línea de base. (RIMS-1er. Nivel)	Informes de talleres y eventos. Estudios de caso.	Existe condiciones adecuadas para la participación de las mujeres en las comunidades.
Sub-Componente: 2.2	Ejercicio de Ciudadanía para ejercer derechos		
R.5 Las personas y organizaciones económicas beneficiarias han obtenido documentos de reconocimiento legal	9000 personas (hombres y mujeres), con apoyo del Proyecto- PV-PEEP han obtenido documentos de identidad (30% corresponden a usuarios del proyecto), al finalizar el proyecto (RIMS- 1er. Nivel)	Actas de entrega de documentos de reconocimiento legal personal.	Existe demanda para la obtención de documentos legales por parte de personas y OECAS.
	9000 personas con Certificado de Nacimiento	Registros de beneficiarios	Voluntad institucional del SEGIP y de las Cortes Departamentales Electorales para desarrollar trabajos conjuntos con el Proyecto PV PEEP para el reconocimiento legal personal.
	9000 personas con Cédula de Identidad	Registros de beneficiarios	
	30% corresponden a Usuarios del Proyecto	Registros de beneficiarios	Las OECAS priorizan la obtención de sus Personerías Jurídicas, aportando el tiempo y dedicación suficiente para realizar los trámites.
	Al menos 50 organizaciones económicas cuentan con personería jurídica, beneficiando a 1000 productores (RIMS- 1er. Nivel).	Actas de entrega de documentos de reconocimiento legal institucional.	
Componente 3:	Seguimiento y evaluación del Proyecto		
El Componente III está orientado a: i) la gestión del Proyecto; ii) seguimiento y evaluación del Proyecto; iii) realización de estudios; y iv) preparación de Planes Operativos Anuales.	Se cuenta con una gestión orientada a resultados en el Proyecto	Sistema de Información Gerencial, administrativo y contable, y reportes de indicadores de efecto e impacto actualizados.	
	El Proyecto diseña e implementa un sistema de Seguimiento y Evaluación orientado a resultados e impacto.	Sistema de SyE implementado, Sistema de Información Gerencial (SIG) implementado.	
	Se prepara los Planes Operativos considerando los productos y resultados del Proyecto	POAs elaborados. Reportes Sistema de Programación y Presupuesto (SPP)	

Annex 2

TÉRMINOS DE REFERENCIA

CONSULTORÍA POR PRODUCTO PARA LA ELABORACIÓN

“ESTUDIO CUALITATIVO DE APOYO AL DISEÑO DE EVALUACIÓN DE IMPACTO Y REPORTE DE INDICADORES DEL MARCO LÓGICO DEL PROYECTO PLAN VIDA-PEEP DE ERRADICACIÓN DE LA EXTREMA POBREZA EN BOLIVIA”

ANTECEDENTES

El Proyecto Plan VIDA-PEEP de Erradicación de la Extrema Pobreza Fase I: Proyecto Piloto de Fortalecimiento de Comunidades y Familias en Extrema Pobreza en Cochabamba y Potosí (PPV) responde a la implementación de la Política Gubernamental de erradicación de extrema pobreza, partiendo de los mandatos de la Constitución Política del Estado (CPE) para coadyuvar al logro de una de las principales obligaciones del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, la eliminación de la pobreza y la exclusión social y económica.

En este contexto, el 31 de marzo de 2011 el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia – representado por el Ministerio de Planificación del Desarrollo (MPD) – suscribe con el Fondo Internacional de Desarrollo Agrícola (FIDA) el Convenio de Financiamiento, Préstamo 800-BO para el financiamiento del proyecto.

El Proyecto PPV tiene por objetivo específico fortalecer las capacidades económicas productivas de las familias, comunidades y organizaciones comunitarias productivas, para favorecer a la erradicación de la extrema pobreza, en el marco de la gestión integral y comunitaria, proponiéndose como objetivos clave lograr: i) el fortalecimiento y desarrollo de potencialidades económico-productivas, bajo el enfoque de complejos productivos y economía plural (proyectos de desarrollo del potencial productivo en lo agrícola, pecuario y de complementación como: artesanía, productos con valor agregado, infraestructura productiva), ii) el fortalecimiento y generación de capacidades de organizaciones de comunidades productivas y diálogo de políticas para favorecer, promover e incentivar el uso productivo y la buena inversión de los activos acumulados, como estrategia de salida de la pobreza y iii) la inclusión de derechos de ciudadanía.

Bajo el Marco de Efectividad en el Desarrollo (DEF) para el Décimo Aumento General de Recursos del FIDA (FIDA10), por el cual se aprobó la Agenda de Evaluación de Impacto del FIDA10¹⁵, la división de Investigación y Evaluación de Impacto (RIA) del Departamento de Estrategia y Conocimiento (SKD) del FIDA tiene la iniciativa de realizar una Evaluación de Impacto (EdI) ex post rigurosa de carácter casi-experimental con contrafactual del PPV para poder identificar lecciones aprendidas del proceso y los impactos del proyecto sobre las comunidades y familias beneficiarias.

La primera etapa de este proceso cuenta con la necesidad de realizar un estudio cualitativo de investigación. Este estudio se constituye en un insumo fundamental para el diseño de EdI y de su estudio cuantitativo en cuanto sus resultados permitirían conocer de maneras detallada y contextualizada los mecanismos de implementación del Proyecto (selección de beneficiarios, impactos intencionados y posibles impactos no intencionados y efectos "derrame" sobre familias y/o comunidades no beneficiarias) y, por esto, apoyar en la identificación de un grupo contrafactual válido así como en la definición de un set completo de indicadores de impacto.

Por otra parte, el proceso de cierre del Proyecto necesita el reporte de indicadores del Marco Lógico para el proceso de monitoreo y evaluación de resultados. En este sentido, se necesita analizar la información disponible del Sistema Gerencial de Información del proyecto y complementar dicha información con un proceso de recolección cuantitativa en indicadores clave que no serán considerados dentro del estudio de evaluación de impacto ex post.

OBJETIVOS DE LA CONSULTORÍA

OBJETIVO GENERAL

El objetivo general de la consultoría es la generación y análisis de datos cualitativos y cuantitativos que complemente la información disponible del sistema gerencial de información del proyecto y fuentes secundarias para: (i) definir el diseño de evaluación de impacto ex post del proyecto PPV y (ii) reportar indicadores específicos del marco lógico que no serán analizados dentro del estudio de evaluación de impacto.

OBJETIVOS ESPECÍFICOS

Dentro de los objetivos específicos de la consultoría se encuentran:

1. La generación de información cualitativa para explorar las percepciones, actitudes, experiencias y/o decisiones personales de actores participantes de los comités de priorización y personal del proyecto PPV que permita comprender de manera integral el método de selección de comunidades

¹⁵ Dentro de la Agenda de Evaluación de Impacto del FIDA10 se destacan dos puntos de acción:

- i. El FIDA debería tener como objetivo llevar a cabo evaluaciones de impacto por un 15-10 por cien de los proyectos de su cartera, focalizándose en evaluaciones diseñadas ex ante; y
- ii. Por el FIDA10, serán llevadas a cabo 9-12 evaluaciones de impacto diseñadas ex post dado que las evaluaciones ex ante necesitan tiempo para ser finalizadas.

Como primera etapa de este proceso, las Divisiones Regionales, en consultación con la división de Investigación y Evaluación de Impacto (RIA) y la división de Programación Operativa y Efectividad (OPE), fueron invitadas a presentar una lista potencial de cuatro proyectos por región – dos por una evaluación ex post y dos por una evaluación ex ante.

El Proyecto Plan VIDA-PEEP de Erradicación de la Extrema Pobreza (PPV) es uno de los proyectos seleccionados para una evaluación de impacto ex post.

- participantes. Esta información deberá guiar y mejorar la selección del grupo contrafactual en el estudio de evaluación de impacto.
2. La generación de información cualitativa de familias no participantes del proyecto para explorar de manera detallada las principales razones de no participar en el proyecto PPV. Esta información permitirá mejorar el conocimiento sobre la auto-selección de los participantes y aportar a un diseño de evaluación de impacto más eficiente.
 3. La generación de información cualitativa de familias participantes, no participantes y personal del proyecto PPV que permita identificar: (a) impactos no intencionados sobre familias participantes y (b) efectos de “derrame” (spillovers) sobre familias no beneficiarias del proyecto PPV. Esta información deberá considerar especialmente las percepciones sobre los efectos generados sobre el capital social de los participantes del proyecto.
 4. La sistematización y análisis de información existente; y la generación de nueva información cuantitativa para aportar a la construcción de indicadores del marco lógico del proyecto que no serán analizados dentro del estudio de evaluación de impacto (Ver Anexo). Esta información permitirá contribuir al informe de cierre y al sistema de monitoreo del proyecto PPV.

ALCANCE DEL PROYECTO PPV

ALCANCE TEMÁTICO

El Proyecto tiene como objetivo general fortalecer las capacidades económicas productivas de las familias, comunidades y organizaciones comunitarias productivas, para contribuir a la erradicación de la extrema pobreza, en el marco de la gestión integral y comunitaria.

Los objetivos específicos del Proyecto son:

- Fortalecer y desarrollar las potencialidades económico-productivas, bajo el enfoque de complejos productivos y economía plural (proyectos de desarrollo del potencial productivo en lo agrícola, pecuario y de complementación como: artesanía, productos con valor agregado, infraestructura productiva);
- Fortalecer y generar capacidades de organizaciones de comunidades productivas y diálogo de políticas para favorecer, promover e incentivar el uso productivo y la buena inversión de los activos acumulados, como estrategia de salida de la pobreza;
- Inclusión de derechos de ciudadanía.

El Proyecto está diseñado a partir de la priorización de potenciales productivos y transferencias de recursos económicos destinados a fortalecer estos potenciales y capacidades organizativas con componentes distribuidos en tres niveles:

- Componente I - Fortalecimiento y Gestión de medios de producción:
 - Subcomponente I - Fortalecimiento de medios de producción
 - Subcomponente II - Iniciativas comunitarias
 - Subcomponente III - Infraestructura Productiva
- Componente II - Fortalecimiento organizacional y generación de capacidades productivas
- Componente III - Gestión, seguimiento y evaluación del proyecto.

ALCANCE ESPACIAL

El Proyecto establece como beneficiarios a un total de 15.850 familias en extrema pobreza de los departamentos de Potosí y Cochabamba. Estas familias representan a un total de 60.230 personas de 600 comunidades en 22 municipios: 14 municipios en Potosí (Colquechaca, Ravelo, Pocoata, Ocurí, San Pedro de Buenavista, Toro Toro, Arampampa, Acasio, Chayanta, Sacaca, Caripuyo, Llallagua, Uncía y Chuquihuta) y 8 municipios en Cochabamba (Tacopaya, Arque, Bolívar, Tapacarí, Morochata, Independencia, Sicaya y Cocapata).

METODOLOGÍA

Los objetivos planteados dentro del estudio muestran la necesidad de definir dos tipos de metodología para su cumplimiento. El primer enfoque utilizado por el estudio es estrictamente cualitativo y debe responder a los objetivos específicos relacionados con el diseño de evaluación de impacto del proyecto. El segundo enfoque debe combinar el análisis de información existente del proyecto con una metodología cuantitativa que permita la construcción de indicadores del marco lógico que no serán considerados dentro del estudio de evaluación de impacto.

Dentro de esta sección se exponen algunas líneas metodológicas que deberán ser cumplidas por la empresa/institución consultora. Estas consideraciones metodológicas no excluyen observaciones o propuestas metodológicas propias de la empresa/institución consultora que benefician al cumplimiento del estudio, las cuáles serán consideradas y evaluadas dentro de la propuesta técnica.

ESTUDIO CUALITATIVO

Unidad de análisis

La población de interés se reduce a los actores que participaron del proyecto PPV en diferentes niveles. Por el objetivo del estudio y las necesidades del diseño de evaluación de impacto, la unidad de análisis se restringe a los actores que formaron parte de los Proyectos Inter-Comunales (PICs) de la tipología pecuaria, agrícola y agropecuaria, realizados dentro de la Componente I - Subcomponente I¹⁶. Cabe destacar que los PICs fueron realizados por Grupos Zonales donde estos incluyen una o más comunidades y que, dentro de estas comunidades, hay familias que participaron y familias que no participaron del Proyecto. De esta manera, los grupos de interés que formarán parte del proyecto son los siguientes:

- a. Actores participantes de los Comités de Priorización¹⁷, dentro los cuáles se encuentran autoridades, líderes de la comunidad y otros actores clave. La selección de los participantes del estudio que serán encuestados considerará la disponibilidad de estos actores.
- b. Familias participantes y no participantes del proyecto. Estas últimas incluyen: (i) familias no participantes que pero forman parte de comunidades donde hubo familias participantes, (ii) familias de comunidades no participantes (grupo contrafactual).
- c. Personal técnico del proyecto PPV que trabajó directamente con otros actores clave en la selección de las comunidades y la implementación del proyecto.
- d. Líderes y representantes de comunidades participantes y no participantes del proyecto.

Mecanismos de recolección de información cualitativa

Los mecanismos de recolección de información a utilizar serán:

- Entrevistas semi-estructuradas a miembros de los Comités de Priorización, líderes y representantes de comunidades participantes y no participantes.
- Entrevistas grupales con representantes de familias participantes y no participantes del proyecto (aproximadamente 6-10 representantes de familias por cada grupo). Será necesario dividir los eventos en grupos de hombres y en grupos de mujeres para conocer en detalle las percepciones, actitudes, experiencias y/o decisiones personales de cada grupo.

El proceso de recolección de información deberá ser documentado a partir del uso de una grabadora de audio y/o video, tratando de minimizar el ruido y las distracciones para asegurar la concentración del grupo. Los documentos de audio/video deberán ser entregados al equipo supervisor del proyecto PPV y al equipo de coordinación de FIDA junto al reporte de la narrativa.

Diseño de contenido.

El diseño de los instrumentos de recolección de información deberá cumplir con cada uno de los objetivos específicos que aportan al diseño de evaluación de impacto del programa. Los principales temas que deberán ser considerados al diseñar los instrumentos de recolección de información, para el cumplimiento de cada uno de los objetivos específicos del estudio son los siguientes:

OE1: La generación de información cualitativa para explorar las percepciones, actitudes, experiencias y/o decisiones personales de actores participantes de los comités de priorización y personal del proyecto PPV que permita comprender de manera integral el método de selección de comunidades participantes. Esta información deberá guiar y mejorar la selección del grupo contrafactual en el estudio de evaluación de impacto.

Temática principal:

- Criterios de selección y priorización de proyectos dentro de la comunidad
- Criterios de selección y priorización de comunidades para su participación dentro del proyecto PPV
- Percepción y opinión sobre los criterios utilizados en la priorización de comunidades
- Lecciones aprendidas dentro del proceso de selección y priorización de comunidades para el proyecto PPV
- Conocimiento y opinión sobre otros criterios utilizados dentro de las comunidades para la priorización de proyectos

¹⁶ Esto se justifica por el hecho de que el análisis de los datos de seguimiento y monitoreo ha evidenciado que el PPV tuvo una mucho más grande implementación de PICs comparado con otras tipologías de intervención. Esto implica que la mayoría de los beneficiarios del PPV quedan en esta categoría de proyectos como en total se realizaron 187 PICs, distribuidos en 667 comunidades y beneficiando a un total de 14.960 familias (sobre un total de 16,037 familias beneficiadas por el PPV).

¹⁷ La selección de comunidades beneficiarias y priorización de los proyectos fue realizada por los Comités de Priorización (CP) en todos los municipios. Estos comités se encontraban compuestos por autoridades del municipio, líderes de la comunidad y otros actores clave. Este mecanismo permitía que las propias comunidades puedan definir y exponer sus necesidades, mientras que el proyecto evaluaba la factibilidad y valor agregado que tenían los proyectos seleccionados. Los criterios utilizados por los CP para la focalización del proyecto fueron: (i) Comunidades pobres (en base a información secundaria: línea de pobreza oficial, NBI, etc.), (ii) Comunidades con vías de acceso, (iii) Comunidades con vocación productiva de algún rubro y cierto potencial productivo, (iv) Población interesada de trabajar con el proyecto y que vive en la comunidad (al menos 30 familias), (v) Población en condiciones de colocar aportes de contraparte en efectivo (al menos 20%), para la ejecución de sus proyectos, (vi) Comunidades dispuestas a abrir una cuenta bancaria y administrar su proyecto. El análisis realizado de los criterios muestra que los mismos dan un claro lineamiento sobre la selección de las comunidades. Sin embargo, la decisión final sobre la priorización responde directamente a los miembros del CP.

- Opinión y/o sugerencias sobre criterios que deberían ser asumidos al momento de priorizar proyectos dentro de las comunidades

OE2: La generación de información cualitativa de familias no participantes del proyecto para explorar de manera detallada las principales razones de no participar en el proyecto PPV. Esta información permitirá mejorar el conocimiento sobre la auto-selección de los participantes y aportar a un diseño de evaluación de impacto más eficiente.

Temática principal:

- Razones de la participación o no participación dentro del proyecto PPV
- Opinión y/o percepción sobre el nivel de confianza en otros miembros de la comunidad (administración de recursos, participación conjunta en proyectos comunales, etc.)
- Opinión y/o percepción sobre los requerimientos y condiciones de participación dentro del proyecto PPV
- Caracterización cualitativa de las condiciones socio-económicas de los participantes y no participantes del proyecto PPV
- Percepción sobre las oportunidades y/o desafíos de participar en proyectos a nivel comunal
- Motivación familiar en la participación de proyectos comunales
- Participación familiar en las decisiones comunales y en el liderazgo de la comunidad

OE3: La generación de información cualitativa de familias participantes, no participantes y personal del proyecto PPV que permita identificar: (a) impactos no intencionados sobre familias participantes y (b) efectos de "derrame" (spillovers) sobre familias no beneficiarias del proyecto PPV. Esta información deberá considerar especialmente las percepciones sobre los efectos generados sobre el capital social de los participantes del proyecto.

Temática principal:

- Percepción sobre los efectos del proyecto PPV dentro de su familia y su comunidad
- Expectativas que tenían los participantes antes de ser implementado el proyecto dentro de su comunidad
- Opinión y/o percepción de los participantes sobre las diferencias entre su familia y las familias que no participaron del proyecto
- Opinión y/o percepción de los participantes sobre las diferencias entre su comunidad y comunidades que no participaron del proyecto
- Percepción de diferencias en los efectos generados por el proyecto PPV entre las comunidades que participaron del proyecto PPV
- Opinión y/o percepción de los participantes sobre los efectos generados en la confianza dentro de la comunidad, la relación con otras comunidades, la formación de alianzas/sociedades, la formación de nuevas relaciones con otros actores participantes del sistema productivo

El diseño de los instrumentos de recolección de información fue desarrollado en una primera versión por RIA-FIDA para consideración de la empresa consultora (Ver Anexo). A partir de esta primera versión, la propuesta técnica presentada deberá contener una nueva versión desarrollada por las empresas consultoras/instituciones interesadas.

El instrumento de recolección de información en su versión final será desarrollado por la empresa consultora adjudicada bajo revisión, coordinación y aprobación técnica del proyecto PPV y el equipo de trabajo de RIA-FIDA. Bajo ninguna circunstancia la empresa consultora podrá utilizar los instrumentos de recolección de información sin dicha aprobación.

Las empresas consultoras proponentes deberán considerar un tiempo aproximado de 30 a 45 minutos para las entrevistas semi-estructuradas y entre 1 hora a 1 hora y media para las entrevistas grupales. Esta información será utilizada para la estimación de costos y la elaboración de los presupuestos.

Diseño de muestra.

La muestra seleccionada para el estudio cualitativo no busca ser estadísticamente representativa de todo el proyecto, sin embargo deberá considerar unidades con diferentes características para enriquecer el análisis y el diseño de evaluación de impacto final. Para asegurar un número suficiente para el análisis de la información, se recomienda seleccionar aproximadamente el 5% del total de PICs de las tipologías pecuarias, agrícolas y agropecuarias. Según los datos de monitoreo y seguimiento del Proyecto, esto corresponde a alrededor de 7 PICs y, por lo tanto, a 7 Grupos Zonales que se seleccionarán de manera aleatoria.

Una vez seleccionados los Grupos Zonales, se seleccionará una comunidad dentro de cada Grupo Zonal. No se seleccionarán más de un Grupo Zonal por municipio que participó del proyecto PPV. Las comunidades de control pertenecerán a los municipios de las comunidades de tratamiento seleccionadas. En términos de

distribución geográfica, basado en la proporción de PICs pecuarios, agrícolas y agropecuarios en cada departamento, se recomienda la selección de 4 Grupos Zonales en Potosí (que corresponden a 4 comunidades tratadas) y 3 Grupos Zonales en Cochabamba (que corresponden a 3 comunidades tratadas). Las comunidades de control deberán tener la misma distribución por departamento. Esto implica que:

- Las entrevistas semi-estructuradas deberán incluir, pero no estar limitadas a, los siguientes informantes clave:
 - Miembros de 7 Comités de Priorización (4 en Potosí y 3 en Cochabamba).
 - Líderes y representantes de las 7 comunidades tratadas (4 en Potosí y 3 en Cochabamba) y de las 5 comunidades de control del Proyecto (4 en Potosí y 3 en Cochabamba).
 - Líderes y representantes de gobiernos municipales y organizaciones sociales y/o asociaciones de las 7 comunidades tratadas (4 en Potosí y 3 en Cochabamba) y de las 7 comunidades de control del Proyecto (4 en Potosí y 3 en Cochabamba).
 - Personal técnico del proyecto PPV que trabajó directamente con cada una de las 7 comunidades tratadas.
- Las entrevistas grupales deberán incluir, pero no estar limitadas a, los siguientes participantes:
 - 14 entrevistas grupales: una entrevista grupal en cada una de las 7 comunidades tratadas y de las 7 comunidades de control con aproximadamente 6-10 personas en cada grupo. La exacta composición de estos grupos será definida en colaboración y consulta con el proyecto PPV y RIA-FIDA. La muestra deberá asegurar una adecuada representatividad en términos de género y edad y la presencia de representantes de familias participantes y no participantes, líderes de las comunidades así como miembros de las organizaciones sociales, asociaciones, y grupos comunitarios.

La selección de la muestra final del estudio cualitativo será realizada por la empresa/institución consultora seleccionada, en colaboración y consulta con el proyecto PPV y el equipo de trabajo de RIA-FIDA. La metodología utilizada para la selección de las comunidades tendrá los siguientes pasos:

- Utilizar y combinar la información del Sistema Gerencial de Información y el Diagnóstico de Comunidades realizado por el proyecto PPV para el análisis de comunidades que participaron del proyecto y potenciales comunidades que no fueron seleccionadas.
- Identificar las comunidades efectivamente tratadas por el proyecto PPV y las comunidades con potencial pero que no recibieron ningún tipo de tratamiento – a pesar de participar del proceso de diagnóstico.
- Combinar la información de las fuentes de información del proyecto PPV y datos oficiales del Censo Nacional de Población y Vivienda 2012 y el Censo Nacional Agropecuario 2013.
- Identificar a todas las posibles comunidades de control dentro de los municipios que participaron del proyecto PPV.
- Seleccionar a las comunidades de control del estudio cualitativo a partir del uso del método *Propensity Score Matching*.

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Annex 3

Department	Municipality	Nb. of beneficiary comm.	Proportion of beneficiary comm. in municipality to overall beneficiary comm.	Nb. of T comm. to sample	Nb. of beneficiary leader comm.	Nb. of beneficiary non-leader comm.	Proportion of leader beneficiary comm. to overall beneficiary comm. in municipality	Proportion of non-leader beneficiary comm. to overall beneficiary comm. in municipality	Nb. of T leader comm. to sample	Nb. of T non-leader comm. to sample	Nb. of C comm. to sample in municipality
Cochabamba	Arque	22	4%	3	6	16	27%	73%	1	2	3
	Bolivar	29	5%	4	7	22	24%	76%	1	3	4
	Cocapata	20	4%	3	12	8	60%	40%	2	1	3
	Independencia	61	11%	8	17	44	28%	72%	2	6	8
	Morochata	21	4%	3	8	13	38%	62%	1	2	3
	Sicaya	11	2%	1	3	8	27%	73%	0	1	1
	Tacopaya	34	6%	4	12	22	35%	65%	1	3	4
	Tapacarí	54	10%	7	15	39	28%	72%	2	5	7
Potosi	Caripuyo	20	4%	3	7	13	35%	65%	1	2	3
	Chayanta	40	7%	5	11	29	28%	73%	1	4	5
	Chuquihuta	3	1%	0	1	2	33%	67%	0	0	0
	Colquechaca	43	8%	6	11	32	26%	74%	2	4	6
	Llallagua	22	4%	3	6	16	27%	73%	1	2	3
	Ocurí	19	3%	3	7	12	37%	63%	1	2	3
	Pocoata	35	6%	5	10	25	29%	71%	1	4	5
	Ravelo	4	1%	1	1	3	25%	75%	0	1	1
	Sacaca (Villa de)	23	4%	3	6	17	26%	74%	1	2	3
	San Pedro de Buena Vista	63	11%	8	10	53	16%	84%	1	7	8
	Toro Toro	8	1%	1	2	6	25%	75%	0	1	1
	Uncía	36	6%	5	9	27	25%	75%	1	4	5
Total		568	100%	75	161	407	28%	72%	21	54	75




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