

**AIRGRAM**

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

5270144-  
③

UNCLASSIFIED  
CLASSIFICATION

For each address check one ACTION | INFO

DATE REC'D.

TO - AID/W TOAID A- 44

X

1978 OCT 11 PM 2 21

8p.

AID  
C. M. BR

DATE SENT  
OCTOBER 5, 1978

8

DISTRIBUTION  
ACTION

MAIL  
INFO.

Room

35W

PD-AAB-402-A1

FROM - LIMA

SUBJECT - Fresh Water Fisheries Development  
No. 527-0144

REFERENCE .

Attached is the PES facosheet and continuation sheets of subject project.

SHLAUDEMAR

43

Attachment: a/s

PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

DRAFTED BY <i>HACK</i>	OFFICE PROC	PHONE NO. 170	DATE 10/5/78	APPROVED BY: PROG:LSmucker <i>43</i>
---------------------------	----------------	------------------	-----------------	---

AID AND OTHER CLEARANCES

Info: AGR

UNCLASSIFIED  
CLASSIFICATION

5270144 U

CLASSIFICATION  
PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY (PES) - PART I

Report Symbol U-447

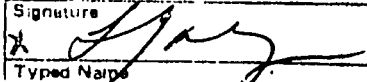
1. PROJECT TITLE  FRESH WATER FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	2. PROJECT NUMBER 527-0144	3. MISSION/AID/W OFFICE USAID/Peru
	4. EVALUATION NUMBER (Enter the number maintained by the reporting unit e.g., Country or AID/W Administrative Code, Fiscal Year, Serial No. beginning with No. 1 each FY) <u>1</u>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REGULAR EVALUATION <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL EVALUATION		

5. KEY PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DATES			6. ESTIMATED PROJECT FUNDING	7. PERIOD COVERED BY EVALUATION	
A. First PRO-AG or Equivalent FY _____	B. Final Obligation Expected FY _____	C. Final Input Delivery FY _____		A. Total \$ _____	B. U.S. \$ _____

8. ACTION DECISIONS APPROVED BY MISSION OR AID/W OFFICE DIRECTOR

A. List decisions and/or unresolved issues; cite those items needing further study. (NOTE: Mission decisions which anticipate AID/W or regional office action should specify type of document, e.g., program, SPAR, PIO, which will present detailed request.)	B. NAME OF OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTION	C. DATE ACTION TO BE COMPLETED
1. ORDENOR-CENTRO will examine the available technicians from SINAMOS and other sources to supply the project with a full-time, resident project manager in Huaraz.	Janice Weber w/GOP	10/31/78
2. CSU consultants' recommendations be carried out upon their departure.	Jorge Cossio w/GOP	Continuing
3. ORPE II arrange for chemical analysis of all ingredients of the fish pellets looking to reduce imported vitamin content of pellets.	Jorge Cossio	
4. Consumer Education Coordinator coordinates all activities with Ministries of Education and Health	Jorge Cossio	Continuing
5. An implementation and evaluation plan be immediately revised and submitted.	Janice Weber w/GOP	10/31/78
6. Training under the project will be short and medium-term, eliminating the two U.S. degrees in the U.S.		
7. Investigation of availability of tutors self-instructional materials for GOP counterpart to improve language capability.	Janice Weber	10/31/78
8. Revision of financial plan due to enlargement of pellet plant and inflationary factors.	Janice Weber	10/31/78

9. INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVISED PER ABOVE DECISIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Project Paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation Plan e.g., CPI Network <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial Plan <input type="checkbox"/> PIO/T <input type="checkbox"/> Logical Framework <input type="checkbox"/> PIO/C <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Project Agreement <input type="checkbox"/> PIO/P	10. ALTERNATIVE DECISIONS ON FUTURE OF PROJECT A. <input type="checkbox"/> Continue Project Without Change B. <input type="checkbox"/> Change Project Design and/or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Change Implementation Plan C. <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinue Project
--	---

11. PROJECT OFFICER AND HOST COUNTRY OR OTHER RANKING PARTICIPANTS AS APPROPRIATE (Names and Titles) H. R. Kramer - Evaluation Officer, USAID Janice Weber - Agr. Program Analyst, USAID Jorge Cossio - Agriculture Office, USAID Edward Howard - Loan Officer, USAID Ricardo Villalobos - Deputy Director, USAID Henri Borit - National Planning Institute	12. Mission/AID/W Office Director Approval Signature  Typed Name Leonard Yaeger Date October 5, 1978
---	---

FRESH WATER FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT  
Project No. 527-0144

13. Summary

The purpose of the project, that of establishing a viable model for increasing trout production in Peru, has not been achieved as yet, as we have only completed the first project year. However, although the project is not on schedule, the next annual evaluation is expected to be able to provide an evaluation of the model, as the infrastructure will be completed and all sub-projects functioning for a considerable period of time.

Of the five major sub-projects, the Pellet Plant has been completed and Huashao should be completed within a month. Lake research has been started, but no major work has taken place at either lake. Improvements to the Huaraz Fisheries Station are underway. The only problem sub-project is the Acopalca site where work slowed down to a near halt due to the lack of food supplies for the community laborers who were donating work for food under a Title II program with CARITAS. This problem has been resolved and, hopefully, will not recur in the future.

The major problem affecting all the activities under the project is the lack of coordination and adequate supervision by the Peruvian counterpart. Unfortunately, many of the delays and problem situations which have occurred might have been avoided had the project had a full-time, competent, resident manager in Huaraz. As a result of the evaluation, AID has requested that such a person be named immediately and we are awaiting the response from ORDENOR-CENTRO, the project's newly-appointed supervisory entity.

14. Evaluation Methodology

This was the first annual project evaluation, in accordance with the project Evaluation Plan in Section 5.0 of the ProAg. Evaluation was accomplished through review of project reports, on-site visits, and discussions with beneficiaries and counterpart officials.

Participants were USAID Mission Officers: Robert Kramer, Janice Weber, Ricardo Villalobos, Edward Howard, and Jorge Cossio. Peruvian counterparts from the Regional Fisheries Office in Chimbote and Huaraz, as well as ORDENOR-CENTRO were in attendance. In addition, Henry Borit of the National Planning Institute participated.

15. External Factors

The major change in setting affecting the project to date has been the economic situation in Peru. Rampant inflation has caused prices of materials and services to increase considerably this will probably make it necessary to put additional money into the project. The rise in prices has also made some materials temporarily unavailable, causing delays in implementation. Due to this situation the GOP has said that they will arrange for a chemical analysis of all fish food ingredients so that a more economic fish food formula can be mixed with easily obtainable local ingredients.

The project has recently been placed under the supervision of ORDENOR-CENTRO, a regional Peruvian governmental organism, instead of the Ministry of Fisheries. It is likely that this change will result in an improvement in supervision, as the entity is headquartered in Huaraz.

The assumption concerning the consumption of the trout by community members instead of its sale, is found to be questionable. As a result of conversations with members of campesino communities in sub-project sites, we have found that it is more likely that the campesinos will sell the trout for additional income - which is compatible with the sector goal. The project paper does contemplate that the fish stations at Huaraz and Acopalca be more profitable ventures and the lakes be aimed at protein consumption as well as marketing. However, this distinction should not be such a clear one, and both of the project purposes should be furthered by all sub-projects. The consumer education program has not begun as yet, but it is hoped that this campaign will serve to show the campesinos the value of consuming some of the production in addition to its sale.

16. Input Findings

a. The T.A. has been of generally high quality; however, this input might have a greater impact on Min. Fish. counterpart personnel if all of the consultants had a better knowledge of Spanish. Nevertheless, as fish culture is quite a specialized field, it is more reasonable that the contractors be experts in their field, with a lesser emphasis on language, than vice-versa.

b. As a result of the evaluation, it was decided that a more appropriate approach to training would have a larger number of GOP

counterparts go to the U.S. for short-term, non-degree training in selected areas, rather than sending two people for M.S. degrees. A major problem we have in this area is the lack of candidates who can speak English well enough to study in the U.S., since it has already been established that short courses in fish culture in other Spanish-speaking countries are in all probability not better than those offered in-country. The Mission is seeking a solution for this problem, such as hiring a tutor for the staff in Huaraz or supplying self-instructional materials. Besides the language situation, another compelling reason for eliminating long-term training is the necessity to have the few capable technicians available working on the successful implementation of the project.

c. The timely provision of commodity inputs has proved somewhat problematical as we have had difficulty finding local manufacturers for some of the equipment; consequently, in some cases, commodities have been imported, which has caused cost overruns in a few sub-projects. In addition, some imported equipment has arrived incomplete or defective, causing further delays in the implementation schedule.

d. Local training of the campesino community members has begun. We have reviewed the consumer education materials but did not have the opportunity to judge their effectiveness as the field phase to test them has not yet begun. In addition, it was difficult finding a suitable demonstration vehicle; however, this problem has been resolved and we are awaiting vehicle delivery.

#### 17. Output Findings

a. Although the Pellet Plant was to have been functioning by April, 1978, it was not until late August that we saw the first batch of pellets. The causes of this delay were twofold: the lack of definition of the plant location, then the administrative bottlenecks delaying the transfer of the plant site from Chimbote at Pesca-Peru to ORPE II. In addition, upon the recommendation of the head of the T.A. team, the plant site was then moved from Chimbote to Huaraz, involving expropriation of land, establishment of land ownership, relocation of squatters housed on the site, land preparation, and preparation of engineering plans and contracting for plant construction.

Delays have also been caused by the lack of sufficient and competent administration by the GOP counterpart. On several

occasions, important target dates for completion of various phases of implementation were not met, causing shifts in TA schedules, training, and most other phases of the project. As a result of the evaluation, USAID has asked that a competent, responsible project manager be named so that the project's activities can be met on schedule with a minimum number of problems.

b. The Huaraz hatchery improvements, including the construction of the canal and brood area have been initiated and will be completed by January, 1979. The plan and budget for the sand filter and laboratory are in preparation.

c. The Huashao fish farm was to have been completed by April, 1978; however, construction there recently began in June. In reality, the delay is attributable to the lack of supervision by project personnel at the site. Additional delay is due to the difficulty in acquiring building materials and a bulldozer which functioned properly. That facility will be operating by October. Site managers have recently been assigned here as well as in Acopalca, which should assure the completion of present target dates.

d. The Acopalca facility has not made any real progress; since it also began later than expected. However, this situation is primarily attributable to the lack of delivery of the food rations which the campesinos had been promised for their work. The food problem has been resolved, so the facility should be completed by October. The amount of work at Acopalca has been reduced since the egg hatchery activity originally planned for Acopalca has been transferred to the Huaraz Hatchery. Another of the factors which had caused delay in construction was the difficulty in obtaining building materials, such as wire and nails. All the necessary materials are now on site, and no further delays are expected.

e. No civil construction has begun at either lake site; however, research activities at both lakes are underway and by the next evaluation the lakes are expected to be stocked and producing.

f. As previously mentioned, there has been a problem finding appropriate MS candidates with English language capability. For this reason, it has been decided that all training will be started later than planned, while potential candidates improve their English. In addition, all training will be short

to medium-term, non-degree, in Peru or the U.S. and in areas key to the project. (See Inputs.)

Training of community technicians began this month, with two trainees from each community going to Huaraz for on-the-job training for a one-two month period.

The Consumer education program has been developed by the general coordinator for consumer education at the Ministry of Fisheries. Research was done on utilization and processing of trout in order to promote its use in rural areas where the income level is low. Recipes were developed, using ingredients available in the project areas and utensils which would be available to the campesino. The Mission is awaiting delivery of the demonstration vehicle which will be used in the rural area to demonstrate ways to prepare trout as well as educate the campesinos as to the nutritional value of the fish. As the Ministry of Health is planning to hold a course on health education in the project area, we have asked that nutrition education, particularly increases in consumption of protein, be an important part of the course. Our general coordinator will be consulting with the Ministry for this activity.

18. Purpose

Not pertinent at this time.

19. Goal

Not pertinent at this time.

20. Beneficiaries

The target group for the project is the sierra population of the northern state of Ancash, with a population of about 750,000 people. 41.7% of the farms are of less than one hectare and 89.2% are of less than 5 hectares. The actual consumption of animal protein in this area is only one-third the level considered as the daily minimum requirement by the health authorities, a problem which the project aims to alleviate. All of the communities in which the project will take place fall within the lowest quintile of marginality as calculated in the USAID's study of the Peruvian poor.

Direct beneficiaries of the project will be those people whose net earnings will increase from the sale of the trout as well as those people whose intake of animal protein increases.

It is too early to realistically estimate the numbers of beneficiaries as the sub-projects involving production have not as yet begun. Neither can the number of indirect beneficiaries be estimated. However, it is expected that seasonal jobs will be created during the time of lake harvesting and some full-time positions will be created at the rearing stations. Cleaning and processing operations should also provide another source of employment.

As previously mentioned, the campesinos who were consulted during the interview stated that they would be selling the fish, rather than consuming it. Of course, the consumer education program has not begun yet, but it is doubtful that, even after an effective education program is carried out, protein intake will dramatically increase. It will always be possible for the campesino to purchase a larger quantity of other low protein foodstuffs, such as potatoes, rice, or yuca, with the money he can get through sale of the trout. This situation will have to be evaluated more completely once fish begin being harvested.

21. Unplanned Effects

None.

22. Lessons Learned

It is recommended that in the future a more careful examination be made of technical and administrative capabilities of GOP personnel before project approval is given. If necessary, a training phase should be incorporated into the project as the first phase so that, thereafter, we can be somewhat more assured that project implementation will be carried out with a minimum of problems.

23. Comments

Although this project has experienced a series of problems, it is our hope that GOP project management, over which ORDENOR-CENTRO has now been given supervisory capacity, will shortly improve. The appointment of a full-time project supervisor for the project is under consideration; and, the Director Superior of ORDENOR during the evaluation committed himself to providing all inputs necessary for the remainder of the project to be implemented in a timely, professional manner. For the moment, we can only proceed on the assurance that he will follow through on his commitment.