PD-AAY-925

AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 1981

PERU

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

MAY, 1979

A

USAID/Peru

Annual Budget Submission

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TABLE I

LONG RANGE PLAN BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
($ Thousands)

Decision Unit: USAID/Peru

Development Assistance	FY 1979 Est.	FY 1980 Est.	FY 1981 REQUEST			PLANNING PERIOD			
			Minimum	Current	AAPL	1982	1983	1984	1985
Agriculture, Rural Dev. and Nutrition									
Grants	2,278	3,515	3,202	3,702	3,902	3,450	3,853	3,950	4,400
Loans	23,000	9,000	13,000	15,600	23,400	16,500	30,000	43,000	45,000
Population									
Grants	235	1,568	1,483	1,483	1,483	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health									
Grants	520	670	670	670	670	700	1,000	1,100	1,200
Loans	-	7,000	-	-	-	10,000	15,000	-	10,000
Education									
Grants	1,345	540	540	540	1,240	1,525	1,325	1,225	1,000
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	15,000	-
Selected Development Activities									
Grants	285	595	700	1,200	1,305	1,425	922	1,325	1,000
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,500	8,000	26,000
SUB-TOTAL FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNTS									
Grants	4,663	6,888	6,595	7,595	8,600	8,500	8,500	9,000	9,000
Loans	23,000	16,000	13,000	15,600	23,400	36,500	51,500	66,000	81,000

	FY 1979 Est.	FY 1980 Est.	FY 1981 REQUEST Minimum	Current	AAPL	PLANNING PERIOD 1982	1983	1984	198
Other DA Accounts (Specify)									
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DA ACCOUNTS									
Grants	4,663	6,888	6,595	3,595	8,600	8,500	8,500	9,000	9,000
Loans	23,000	16,000	13,000	15,600	23,400	36,500	51,500	66,000	81,000
Security Supporting Assistance									
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DA AND SDA	27,663	22,888 1/	19,595	23,195	32,000	45,000	60,000	75,000	90,000
PL 480 (non-add)									
Title I (of which	(20,000)	(20,000)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title III)	(-)	(-)	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	(25,000)	(15,000)	(10,000)
Title II	(17,776)	(27,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	(25,000)	(20,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)
Housing Guaranties	(15,000)	(20,000)	(25,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)

1/ The total program for FY 80 is $1,572,000 above the FY 80 CP level. The largest part of this increase ($1,350,000 in Population funds) is budgeted for the Rural Health Delivery Systems project and represents the Mission's response to the GOP's recent decisions in the area of family planning (i.e. to initiate services on a large scale). The remainder of the increase ($222,000) is accounted for by the need to increase OPG funding of Voluntary agencies engaged in managing the Mission's rapidly expanding Title II program.

TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
FY 1979 - FY 1981
(Thousands $)

DECISION UNIT
USAID/Peru

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT/PROJECT NO./TITLE	L/G	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981		
				Minimum	Current	AAPL
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION						
527-0149 Soybean and Corn Production by Small Farms	G	389	237	-	-	-
527-0162 Appropriate Rural Technologies	G	241	445	290	290	290
527-0166 Technical Support	G	210	300	300	300	300
527-0170 On-Farm Water Management	G	191	117	-	-	-
527-0174 BANCOOP Technical Assistance	G	259	241	-	-	-
527-0176 Rural Enterprises Development II	L	8,000	-	-	-	-
527-0178 Integrated Regional Development I	G L	300 15,000	400 -	350 -	350 -	350 -
527-0179 IPFE Campesino Training OPG	G	110	-	-	-	-
527-0184 CARE Community Food Production - DALPRA OPG	G	100	100	100	100	100
527-0185 Support to Family Centers in Pueblos Jóvenes - COPREME OPG	G	50	75	75	75	75
527-0186 CARE OPG - Urban Feeding Program	G	-	200	200	200	200

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TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
FY 1979 - FY 1981
(Thousands $)

DECISION UNIT
USAID/Peru

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT/PROJECT NO./TITLE	L/G	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981		
				Minimum	Current	AAPL
Agriculture, Rural Dev. and Nutrition (Cont'd)						
527-0191 Small Farmer Organizations	G	-	550	500	900	900
527-0192	L	-	9,000	-	-	-
Agriculture Research and Extension	G	-	350	500	500	500
527-0196 CARITAS OPG - Expanded and Improved Feeding Program	G	-	150	150	150	150
527-0204 ACOMUC Campesina Training OPG	G	40	-	-	-	-
527-0205 OFASA OPG Urban Food for Work Program	G	188	-	-	-	-
527-0206 SEPAS OPG - Reforestation Program in the Sierra	G	200	150	140	140	140
527-0210 Nutrition Planning	G	-	-	397	397	397
527-0211 Sierra Production	L	-	-	13,000	15,600	15,600
527-0212 OFASA OPG - Expanded Urban Food for Work Project	G	-	200	200	200	200
527-0213 CIM/OAS OPG - Appropriate Technology for Women	G	-	-	-	100	100
527-0214	G	-	-	-	-	200
Watershed Management	L	-	-	-	-	7,800
Sub-Total		25,278	12,515	16,202	19,302	27,302

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TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
FY 1979 - FY 1981
(Thousands $)

DECISION UNIT
USAID/Peru

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT/PROJECT NO./TITLE	L/G	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981		
				Minimum	Current	AAPL
POPULATION						
527-0182 Education for Responsible Parenthood	G	175	198	113	113	113
527-0198 Rural Health Delivery Systems	G	-	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350
527-0208 Technical Support	G	60	20	20	20	20
Sub-Total		235	1,568	1,483	1,483	1,483
HEALTH						
527-0167 Technical Support	G	20	20	20	20	20
527-0183 Health Sector, Planning, Management and Information Development	G	500	-	-	-	-
527-0198 Rural Health Delivery Systems	L	-	7,000	-	-	-
	G	-	650	650	650	650
Sub-Total		520	7,670	670	670	670
EDUCATION						
527-0148 Education Service Centers	G	790	-	-	-	-
527-0161 Pre-School Education as a Catalyst for Community Development	G	420	400	500	500	500

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TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
FY 1979 - FY 1981
(Thousands $)

DECISION UNIT
USAID/Peru

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT/PROJECT NO./TITLE	L/G	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981		
				Minimum	Current	AAPL
Education (Cont'd)						
527-0168 Technical Support	G	35	70	40	40	40
527-0181 OPG - Vocational Training in the Pueblos Jóvenes - Fe y Alegría	G	100	70	-	-	-
527-0215 Southern Sierra Education Sector Program	G	-	-	-	-	700
Sub-Total		1,345	540	540	540	1,240
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES						
527-0061 Special Development Activities	G	50	50	50	50	50
527-0169 Technical Support	G	10	20	20	20	20
527-0188 OPG ASPADERUC - Water Management in Small Communities/Cajamarca	G	100	100	-	-	-
527-0195 OPG ACOMUC - Expanded Rural Women Training Program	G	-	25	75	75	75
527-0197 OPG ACJ - Community Development Leadership Support	G	-	-	-	-	105
527-0202 ONERN - Land Use Inventory, Environmental Planning	G	-	300	400	400	400

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TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
FY 1979 - FY 1981
(Thousands $)

DECISION UNIT
USAID/Peru

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT/PROJECT NO./TITLE	L/G	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981		
				Minimum	Current	AAPL
Selected Development Activities (Cont'd)						
527-0207 OPG CEDRU - Integrated Development of Campesino Communities	G	75	100	30	30	30
527-0209 OPG MDM - Legal Advisory Office	G	50	-	-	100	100
527-0216 OPG Promotion and Communication Center (IED)	G	-	-	-	200	200
527-0217 Community Organization for the Urban Poor (OPG)	G	-	-	125	125	125
527-0218 Credit for Low Income Neighborhood	G	-	-	-	200	200
Sub-Total		285	595	700	1,200	1,305
TOTAL ALL DA APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS		27,663	22,888	19,595	23,195	32,000

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EXPLANATORY ANNEX TO TABLE III

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Peru

Project No.	Change (+ or -) ($000)	Explanation of Change in FY 1980 Funding Level
Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition		
527-0178	350(+)	Not shown in FY 1980 CP. See PP.
527-0191	200(+)	Increase related to preparatory work for FY 1981 Sierra Production Loan
527-0186	200(+)	Not shown in FY 1980 CP
527-	200(+)	Not shown in FY 1980 CP
Population		
527-0198	1,350	Population funding. Not shown in FY 1980 CP. Project was planned to be funded only from Health Appropriation.
Health		
527-0198	150(+)	Responsiveness of GOP to health/family planning assistance.
Education		
527-0148	290(-)	Project fully funded in 1979. No funds required in 1980.
Selected Development Activities		
527-0188	100(+)	Not shown in FY 1980 CP.
527-0197	25(-)	Obligation deferred to 1981.

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Peru

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE INITIAL	OBLIGATION DATE FINAL	DATE OF NEXT PLANNED NON-ROUTINE EVAL.	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000) CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/78	FY 1979 OBLIG.	FY 1979 EXPEND.	FY 1979 CUM. PIPELINE	FY 1980 OBLIG.	FY 1980 EXPEND.	FY 1980 CUM. PIPELINE	FY 1981 AAPL OBLIG.	FORWARD FUNDED TO (MO/YR)	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS FY 1982	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS FY 1983 & BEYOND
	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION															
527-0149	Soybean and Corn Production by Small Farms	G	TQ	1980		859	389	950	298	237	355	180	-	-	-	-
527-0162	Appropriate Rural Technologies	G	1978	1981	PCR 3/82	300	241	100	441	445	400	486	290	3/83	-	-
527-0166	Technical Support	G	1978	Contin.	N/A	232	210	400	42	300	322	20	300	9/81	400	Continuing
527-0170	On-Farm Water Management	G	1978	1980		131	191	180	142	117	165	94	-	-	-	-
527-0174	BANCOOP - Technical Assistance	G	1979	1980		-	259	80	179	241	280	140	-	-	-	-
527-0176	Rural Enterprises II	L	1979	1979		-	8,000	-	8,000	-	2,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
527-0178	Integrated Regional Development	L	1979	1979		-	15,000	-	15,000	-	5,200	9,800	-	-	-	-
527-0178	Integrated Regional Development	G	1979	1981		-	300	30	270	400	400	270	350	12/83	-	-
527-0179	OPG IPFE - Campesino Training	G	1978	1979		89	110	104	95	-	95	-	-	-	-	-
527-0184	OPG CARE - DALPRA - Community Food Production	G	1979	1981		-	100	60	40	100	100	40	100	4/82	-	-
527-0185	OPG COPREME - Support to Family Centers in Pueblos Jóvenes	G	1979	1980		-	50	5	45	75	110	10	75	12/81	-	-
527-0186	OPG CARE - Urban Feeding Program	G	1980	1982		-	-	-	-	200	180	20	200	3/83	-	-
527-0191	Small Farmer Organization Dev.	G	1980	1984	1982	-	-	-	-	550	200	350	900	6/81	700	1,000
527-0192	Agriculture Research, Extension and Education	G	1980	1984		-	-	-	-	350	300	50	500	10/81	500	850
527-0192	Agriculture Research, Extension and Education	L	1980	1984		-	-	-	-	9,000	2,000	7,000	-	-	-	-

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TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Peru

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE INITIAL	OBLIGATION DATE FINAL	DATE OF NEXT PLANNED NON-ROUTINE EVAL.	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000) CUM. PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/78	FY 1979 OBLIG.	FY 1979 EXPEND.	FY 1979 CUM. PIPELINE	FY 1980 OBLIG.	FY 1980 EXPEND.	FY 1980 CUM. PIPELINE	FY 1981 AAPL OBLIG.	FORWARD FUNDED TO (MO/YR)	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS FY 1982	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS FY 1983 & BEYOND
527-0196	CARITAS OPG - Expanded and Improved Feeding Program	G	1980	1981		-	-	-	-	150	150	-	150	9/81	-	-
527-0204	OPG ACOMUC Campesina Training	G	1978	1979		40	40	50	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
527-0205	OPG SAWS - Urban Food for Work Program	G	1978	1979		100	188	192	96	-	96	-	-	-	-	-
527-0206	OPG SEPAS Reforestation Food for Work Program	G	1979	1981		-	200	160	40	150	160	30	140	3/82	-	-
527-0210	Nutrition Planning	G	1981	1983		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	397	6/82	400	403
527-0211	Sierra Production	L	1981	1981		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,600	1985	-	-
527-0212	OFASA Expanded Urban PFW Program	G	1980	1981		-	-	-	-	200	120	80	200	5/82	-	-
527-0213	OPG CIM/OAS - Appropriate Technology for Women	G	1981	1983	1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	9/82	100	50
527-0214	Watershed Management	L	1981	1981		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,800	1985	-	-
527-0214	Watershed Management	G	1981	1984		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	9/81	300	500
	POPULATION															
527-0182	Education for Responsible Parenthood	G	1979	1981		-	175	68	107	198	255	50	113	12/81	-	-
527-0198	Rural Health Delivery Systems	G	1980	1983		-	-	-	-	1,350	1,000	350	1,350	12/81	1,350	1,350
527-0208	Technical Support - Population	G	1974	Contin.	N/A	-	60	40	20	20	40	-	20	9/81	20	Continuing
	HEALTH															
527-0167	Technical Support - Health	G	1979	Contin.	N/A	4	20	24	-	20	20	-	20	9/81	20	Continuing

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TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Peru

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE INITIAL	OBLIGATION DATE FINAL	DATE OF NEXT PLANNED NON-ROUTINE EVAL.	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000) CUM. PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/78	FY 1979 OBLIG.	FY 1979 EXPEND.	FY 1979 CUM. PIPELINE	FY 1980 OBLIG.	FY 1980 EXPEND.	FY 1980 CUM. PIPELINE	FY 1981 AAPL OBLIG.	FORWARD FUNDED TO (MO/YR)	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS FY 1982	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS FY 1983 & BEYOND
527-0183	Health Sector, Planning, Management and Information Dev.	G	1979	1979		-	500	-	500	-	400	100	-	-	-	-
527-0198	Rural Health Delivery Systems	G	1980	1983		-	-	-	-	650	500	150	650	12/81	650	650
527-0198	Rural Health Delivery Systems	L	1980	1980		-	-	-	-	7,000	500	6,500	-	-	-	-
	EDUCATION															
527-0148	Education Service Centers	G	1977	1979	6/81	754	790	240	1,304	-	1,100	204	-	-	-	-
527-0161	Pre-School Education as a Catalyst for Community Development	G	1979	1982		-	420	100	320	400	600	120	500	6/82	280	-
527-0168	Technical Support - Education	G	1974	Contin.		2	35	32	5	70	65	10	50	9/81	50	Continuing
527-0181	Vocational Training in the Pueblos Jóvenes - OPG	G	1978	1979	1/81	46	100	126	20	70	80	10	-	-	-	-
527-0215	Southern Sierra Education Sector Program	G	1981	1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	6/82	800	1,500
	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES															
527-0061	Special Development Activities	G	1963	Contin.	N/A	34	50	55	29	50	55	24	50	9/81	50	Continuing
527-0169	Technical Support	G	1974	Contin.		19	10	25	4	20	20	4	20	10/81	50	Continuing
527-0188	ASPADERUC OPG - Water Management in Small Communities	G	1979	1980		-	100	15	85	100	150	35	-	-	-	-
527-0195	Expanded Rural Women Training Program OPG	G	1980	1981	12/81	-	-	-	-	25	20	5	75	12/81	-	-
527-0197	ACJ OPG - Community Development Leadership Support	G	1981	1981	3/82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	9/82	-	-

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TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

DEGISION UNIT: USAID/Peru

PROJECT			OBLIGATION DATE		DATE OF NEXT PLANNED NON-ROUTINE EVAL.	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000)										
						CUM. PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/78	FY 1979			FY 1980			FY 1981 AAPL OBLIG.	FORWARD FUNDED TO (MO/YR)	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS	
NUMBER	TITLE	G/L	INITIAL	FINAL			OBLIG.	EXPEND.	CUM. PIPELINE	OBLIG.	EXPEND.	CUM. PIPELINE			FY 1982	FY 1983 & BEYOND
527-0202	ONERN - Land Use Inventory, Environmental Planning	G	1980	1982		-	-	-	-	300	70	230	400	3/82	700	-
527-0207	CEDRU OPG - Integrated Development of Campesino Communities	G	1979	1980	12/81	-	75	10	65	100	120	45	30	12/81	-	-
527-0209	MDM OPG - Legal and Social Services for Urban Women	G	1979	1982		-	50	5	45	-	38	7	100	9/81	50	-
527-0216	OPG - Promotion and Communications Center (IED)	G	1981	1983	12/82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	10/82	100	50
527-0217	OPG Community Organization for the Urban Poor	G	1981	1983		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	9/81	125	125
527-0218	Credit for Low Income Neighborhood	G	1981	1983		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	10/81	200	175

AID 1330.8 (8-79)

Project No. and Title: 527-0186
OPG CARE - Urban Feeding Program

Grant Funding:

FY 1980: $200,000

FY 1981: $200,000

Life of Project: $400,000

Functional Account: Food and Nutrition

Purpose: This project will strengthen the administrative capacity of CARE/Peru to carry out a major program of food for work in pueblos jóvenes of Lima, other coastal urban areas, and selected rural areas.

The Problem: Peru's current severe economic crisis has been accompanied by a substantial decline of real income of urban households in the past few years. This decline of real incomes has resulted in a sharp deterioration in the diet of its urban population and no improvement in rural diets. In response to this need, Title II programs have expanded rapidly from annual levels of $5 million to an FY 1979 level of over $17 million. These expanded programs, which have been well received by beneficiary groups, are being implemented in rural and urban settings throughout the country, principally through food-for-work and maternal/child feeding. However, the recent expansion of the Title II program does not address the current malnutrition problem as broadly as it should. The needs justify even higher food assistance levels over the next few years. A vigorous effort is required to help avoid malnutrition-related damage to the human development of a generation of young Peruvians living in urban slums or among marginal rural populations.

Response: The Mission is attempting to find a way to relieve the present emergency through the supply of Title II food. We perceive a clear nutritional and income-supplementing need for donated food, and we are convinced that numerous public works projects could be generated in poor neighborhoods lacking water supply, drainage, paved streets, community centers, health facilities, parks and schools. While CARE/Peru has had limited experience in food distribution in Peru, it has demonstrated ample and broad capacity in working with local administrative units to develop and implement projects. The grant will be used to strengthen CARE's capacity to administer a large Title II Food-for-Work program by providing additional administrative and logistical support, as well as provide some materials for simple construction projects.

Host Country: The GOP agencies involved in the program will include ONAA (Ministry of Agriculture) to import and warehouse the food, and local municipal units which will be involved in community organization and assist in the implementation of projects.

Target Group: Two million persons live in the pueblos jóvenes of Lima alone. Fewer than one family in five now receive food assistance in a Title II volag program. The predicament of the pueblos jóvenes poor is growing more desperate; their access to needed protein and basic foods is becoming increasingly difficult. The number of potential beneficiaries for CARE could reach 500,000.

Project No. and Title: 527-0191
Small Farmer Organization

Grant Funding:

FY 1980: $550,000

FY 1981: $500,000 (Minimum Level)
$900,000 (Current Level)

Life of Project: $2,750,000 - $3,150,000 (Food and Nutrition)

Purpose: To assist public and/or private Peruvian institutions to carry out a program of promotion, training, and technical and financial assistance to primary and secondary level small farmer organizations, which will in turn provide efficient, timely delivery of agricultural inputs and services to large numbers of small farmers in selected regions of the sierra.

The Problem: The CDSS identified provision of on-farm agriculture inputs as one of the important elements of the Mission's sierra and high jungle economic growth strategy. Increased productivity at the farm level requires much greater investment in fertilizer, land preparation (leveling, drainage, fencing, etc.), and breeding stock (especially sheep, llama, and alpaca). With the exception of agrarian reform associative enterprises, however, farmers in the sierra and high jungle are not grouped in ways which permit adequate provision of these inputs or the marketing of farm produce. Nearly 80% of sierra farmers are not members of associative enterprises. These 800,000 farm families -- largely independent small farmers and members of campesino communities -- are the target group whose productivity the Mission will attempt to increase through this grant and through the FY 81 Sierra Agriculture Production loan. It has been extremely difficult to provide a steady, reliable flow of productivity-increasing inputs and service to these farm families because of the lack of institutional infrastructure at the local level and supporting institutional mechanisms at the secondary and/or regional levels. If significant results are to be achieved in sierra agriculture, an institutional infrastructure of small farmer organizations must be created.

Response: Under this project, funds will be provided to promote the growth and expansion of small farmer organizations as a channel for agricultural inputs and services to large numbers of independent smallholders and members of campesino communities. The Mission will select several regions in which to engage in pilot activities. Depending upon existing institutions and land-tenure patterns in these regions, we will apply one of two small farmer organization models, which currently appear to be feasible in Peru.

The first would be a largely private sector model in which AID technical assistance would be employed to create small farmer service cooperatives. Such institutions exist in parts of the sierra and high jungle, predating the agrarian reform, and we believe that there is potential for creating new, viable service cooperatives which involve independent farmers and campesino communities. Through U.S. technical assistance, these groups would be encouraged to provide a basic, simple set of services to their members -- such as a store for farm inputs, a sheep dip, a vaccination service for livestock. These activities would be economically-self sustaining. On a pilot basis, we would provide medium-term credit to some of the more promising groups, using the Banco Agrario or BANCOOP to wholesale the money.

The second is a mixed public/private sector model. Under it, AID would organize a regional federation of cooperatives (e.g. in the Central Sierra), which would join together Centrales de Cooperativas (secondary-level organizations of agrarian reform associative enterprises), service cooperatives, and to the extent possible, campesino communities. The federation itself would be a private-sector institution, but the presence of agrarian reform associative enterprises in the system would inevitably entail government participation. Under this model, the federation would command a sizable volume of production for marketing purposes and could potentially supply major service elements to the base organizations - fertilizer, pesticides, machinery, economic activities to add value to marketed produce (dressing meat, for example), and credit. The ability of AID to stimulate the creation of such a model would require the proper policy framework, i.e. a government willingness to steer associative enterprises away from government dependence, toward reliance on a private sector "umbrella" (the federation). Under this model, U.S. technical assistance would be concentrated on the effort to build up the federation. A pilot credit program to give the federation the ability to begin financing certain medium-term on-farm investments would be initiated, with the participation of Banco Agrario, BANCOOP or some combination of private sector banking institutions in the region.

At the "current" level of the FY 81 program an additional $400,000 is added to this grant to expand the number of groups assisted.

Target Group: The principal beneficiaries would the independent small farmers in selected areas of the sierra and possibly, adjacent high jungle areas. Based upon the experience with cooperatives elsewhere, we estimate that it will take approximately five years to establish viable, functioning private-sector oriented cooperative organizations for some 35,000 farmers in four to seven selected areas. The target group for this project will coincide with that of the FY 81 Sierra Production Loan.

Project No. and Title: 527-0192
Agricultural Research, Extension and Education

Grant Funding:

FY 1980: $350,000

FY 1981: $500,000

Life of Project: $2,200,000 (Food and Nutrition)

Loan Funding:

FY 1980: $9,000,000

Life of Project: $9,000,000 (Food and Nutrition)

Purpose: To improve the capability of Peruvian public and private research, extension and education (REE) institutions to serve the needs of small farmers in the highland (sierra) and high jungle regions of Peru.

The Problem: During the 1950-1960's Peru made significant investments in the areas of agricultural research, extension and education and, with US assistance, created some relatively strong and effective institutions. Yet over the past 10 years, the REE system has tended to deteriorate, as the GOP concentrated its attention on land redistribution activities. As a result, many qualified technical personnel have left the REE institutions.

The ability of the Ministry of Agriculture staff to effectively provide technical assistance to small farmers is currently weak. The quality and utility of much of the assistance offered by extension agents to the farmer is questionable. Limited levels of training for field agents, and a lack of technical packages for the small farmer are real constraints. In addition, the extension service does not have enough trained personnel to take on significant new action programs. Another serious problem is that of weak linkages between agricultural research, the extension system, and small farmers. The research programs that presently exist do not incorporate a system of testing and feedback to assure that research is responsive to practical problems faced by farmers and extension workers. Extension agents also lack relevant technological information which they can recommend with confidence to farmers.

The entire research, extension and education system is currently characterized by a weak and dispersed organizational structure, inadequate and poorly trained technical personnel, poor coordination between the individual REE components, inadequate financial resources channeled into

the system, deteriorated and inadequate physical facilities, and the lack of a clearly defined, common set of objectives for the various institutions which comprise the system. While provincial universities have recently been more successful than the government in performing agricultural research and have been providing some excellent extension services to nearby communities, the lack of financial resources, materials and facilities has severely hampered their research and outreach potential.

Response: The GOP has recognized the negative impact on production and productivity resulting from neglect of the REE system and has assigned high priority to its rehabilitation and revitalization, with particular emphasis on the small farmers of the sierra and high jungle. A semi-autonomous national agricultural research institute has been formed to coordinate applied agricultural research. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food has been reorganized to reduce administration costs and increase extension efforts. One national agricultural university and 13 provincial agricultural universities are available for training of agricultural technicians.

Under this project, loan and grant funds will be provided to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and selected educational institutions to assist in improving the system for the development and dissemination of agricultural technology. Funding will be provided for in-country training and participant training abroad, laboratory and other equipment, and physical improvements of REE facilities. Technical assistance will be provided in research and extension (financed with grant funds) to help improve existing institutions.

Principal institutions to be assisted will include:

-- The new national research institute, with emphasis on seed improvement, cropping sequences, and small animal production.

-- The extension service. Technical assistance will help to improve technical levels of extension staff, as well as to design and test delivery techniques at the field level, emphasizing the establishment of farmer feedback mechanisms in the extension system. Agricultural para-technicians will be trained to expand the extension service system.

-- Public and private universities, both national and provincial. These institutions will receive training for faculties and programs to strengthen their ties with international research centers and U.S. universities.

-- The Ministry of Agriculture, through efforts to improve the country's agricultural statistics information system. Improvement of statistics is essential to permit the establishment of priorities and a more rational allocation of resources in the sector. A better statistics system will also permit small farmer problems to be more rapidly addressed by REE institutions.

In all activities financed under the project, emphasis will be placed on reaching the maximum number of small farmers in the sierra and high jungle.

Host Country: The GOP agencies collaborating in the project are the Agricultural Sector Planning Office (OSPA), the National Agricultural Research Institute (INIA), Directorate General of Agriculture and Livestock (DGAC), Directorate General of Agrarian Reform (DGRA), all entities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. Other participating institutions will be the Graduate School of Business Administration (ESAN), the National Agrarian University and other provincial universities.

Target Group: The project will ultimately benefit the entire country through increase in agricultural production. Primary beneficiaries will be individual farm families, the majority of which will be among the rural poor of the sierra and high jungle. Improved extension services will be made available to an estimated 50,000 small farmers.

Project No. and Title: 527-0196
OPG CARITAS Expanded and Improved Feeding Program

Grant Funding:

FY 1980: $150,000

FY 1981: $150,000

Life of Project: $300,000 (FN)

Purpose: To assist CARITAS del Perú maintain its increased nation-wide Title II feeding programs for the poor through FY 1981.

Problem: Peru's current severe economic crisis has been accompanied by a sharp deterioration in the diet of its urban population and no improvement in deficient rural diets. Both the incidence and levels of malnutrition among the rural and urban poor have increased in alarming proportions in recent years. Food production has not kept pace with population growth, and the economic situation has precluded any large GOP efforts to fill the gap with imported foods. In response to this situation, Title II programs have expanded rapidly from annual levels of $5 million to an FY 1979 level of over $17 million. These expanded programs, implemented by private voluntary agencies, have been well received by beneficiary groups, and are being implemented in rural and urban settings throughout the country, principally through food-for-work and maternal/child feeding activities.

Response: USAID's strategy is to expand US assistance in the nutrition sector to help meet the dietary requirements of the Peruvian poor, building upon existing sources, such as VolAg programs, which constitute an effective and expeditious assistance channel. The USAID's PL 480 Title II program has permitted VolAgs to engage in feeding activities in MCH, Pre-School Age Children, and Food-for-Work, in an effort to alleviate malnutrition among the poor of the sierra and urban pueblos jóvenes.

In response to the deteriorating nutritional situation among the poor in Peru, CARITAS has received additional Title II commodities through Catholic Relief Services that is increasing the number of its recipients by 50%, for a total of nearly 500,000 beneficiaries annually. Recipients are in the categories of MCH, Other Child Feeding, including Day Care Centers, and Food for Work. In addition to food distribution, the project will also provide nutrition/health education for project food recipients and their families. OPG funds are used to assist CARITAS to provide additional field personnel and other logistical support, including certain in-country transportation costs and nutrition promotion and evaluation.

Target Group: Beneficiaries of the CARITAS feeding program are the sierra rural poor and inhabitants of the urban pueblos jóvenes. Heads of families are reached through Food for Work programs; mothers and pre-school children are recipients of the MCH programs and institutionalized children are assisted in the other child feeding programs.

Project No. and Title: 527-0210
Nutrition Planning

Grant Funding:

FY 1981: $397,000

Life of Project: $1.2 million (Food and Nutrition)

Purpose: To assist the GOP coordinate efforts to identify, evaluate and formulate policies and programs that will provide a more rational strategy aimed at alleviating chronic and acute malnutrition in Peru.

The Problem: The nutrition problem of Peru has two principal elements:

1. Chronic malnutrition, which has existed among the country's poorest population groups for many years. A food consumption study from 1972 indicates that one-half of all Peruvian children suffer from some degree of malnutrition. Malnutrition is associated with families having limited access to land, educational and employment opportunities, and basic health care, - all of which reflect isolation from the development process to date. Although the GOP recognizes the malnutrition problem and has taken some corrective actions during the past 10 years, the coverage and effectiveness of these actions have not been adequate to benefit the majority of the low-income population, and the present economic crisis has made it difficult for the government to increase budget outlays for nutrition programs.

2. Acute malnutrition has become increasingly severe in the late 1970's as a result of soaring food prices, decreasing real incomes, and other consequences of the current economic crisis. The severity of this problem is not known in detail, but approximate analyses indicate that food consumption of the poorest urban families has declined significantly in the past two years while not improving in rural areas. Since economic recovery will be a slow and difficult process, it is feared that acute malnutrition will continue well into the decade of the 1980's.

The severity of malnutrition in Peru has stimulated a great number of national and international efforts which, due to inadequate planning and coordination, often suffer from limitations, such as:

-- neglect of the most vulnerable target groups

-- over-dependence on donated foods

-- duplication of efforts

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-- emphasis on curative and palliative actions rather than preventive measures

-- negligible community involvement

-- inadequate administration and evaluation

Response: It is proposed that a 3-year grant be initiated in FY 81 to assist the formation of a Food and Nutrition Unit with the National Planning Institute for the purpose of coordinating the GOP's efforts to: (a) identify the principal nutritional problems and priorities of the country; (b) evaluate existing policies and programs with respect to their costs and nutritional benefits; (c) modify the design and execution of existing policies and programs to increase their effectiveness; (d) formulate a comprehensive policy and program that will provide a more rational strategy for alleviating both chronic and acute malnutrition. The comprehensive policy and program will serve as the basis for a possible loan in FY 83, and it will define strategies relating to: agricultural production, processing, and marketing; food import and price policies; employment generation; phase-over of food donations; basic health care delivery; regional development; and nutrition-related research and development (including food technology). The roles of national and international organizations will be defined.

Grant funds will be used for training, technical assistance, diagnostic surveys, evaluations, and feasibility studies.

Target Group: The project will focus upon children under 3 years of age and pregnant and lactating women. The diagnostic survey and analysis will serve to define more exactly the specific target groups in terms of location and socio-economic indicators.

Project No. and Title: 527-0211
Sierra Production

Loan Funding:

FY 1981: $13,000,000 (Minimum Level)
$15,600,000 (Current Level)

Life of Project: $13,000,000 $15,600,000 (Food and Nutrition)

Purpose: To provide sierra small farmers with the goods and services they need to increase agriculture production.

The Problem: The CDSS defined AID's principal target group as the six million rural poor of the Peruvian sierra. Raising incomes of this diverse and geographically widespread group is the key to ameliorating poverty in Peru. As most of these families are either engaged in or dependent on agriculture, a top priority is to bring technology to the farms from which these families earn their living Food production in the sierra can be increased -- through the provision of irrigation water, improved seed varieties, improvement of livestock, soil conservation, and changes in cultivation practices. However, delivering packages of technology to the sierra farmer is made difficult by the lack of viable small farmer organizations, the inactivity of the private sector in the sierra region, and the aversion of many small producers to the risk implied in technology changes.

The agrarian reform introduced a variety of new agriculture organizations into the sierra, and other types of organization pre-date the reform. Basically, the reform created large agriculture production cooperatives on expropriated large holdings, while institutions such as campesino communities and service cooperatives (composed of small independent farmers) continued to exist alongside the new institutions. One is confronted in the sierra region with a great diversity of small farmer institutions, few of which are capable of supplying on-farm inputs to their membership in an efficient and timely manner or reaching the volume of production needed to enter the market successfully.

Response: Because the institutional picture is so varied, the Mission has concluded that solutions must be sought on a region-specific basis. Within a given region, it is possible to see institutional combinations emerging that could meet the credit, input supply and output marketing requirements of the small farmer. In some cases the answer may lie in the joining together of government-supported production units (such as Centrales de Cooperativas) and service cooperatives. In others, private sector cooperative institutions -- e.g. BANCOOP-- may provide the

vehicle for financing the inputs of small independent farmers, operating individually or as members of service cooperatives. Through FY 80 the Mission will be engaging in several grant projects such as Small Farmer Organization which will help clarify which institutional mechanisms can best be used to channel resources supplied under this project. Central government institutions, e.g. the Banco Agrario, will also play a part in the implementation of the project

Under the proposed project, funds will be provided primarily for medium term credit for on-farm improvements such as small scale irrigation and drainage works, liming, livestock and pasture improvement (principally for sheep, alpaca and llama), storage facilities, fencing, etc. In addition, some funding will be provided for annual production credit for farmers and farmer organizations which have not had ready access to agricultural credit in the past. A possibility exists that fish farming operations -- developed on a pilot basis with AID grant funds -- could be replicated with credits provided under the loan. A final element of the loan will provide funds to selected small farmer organizations for input supply and output marketing facilities and inventory financing. The project will be targeted on selected areas of the sierra.

Target Group: The principal beneficiaries will be small, independent farmers, though the definition of beneficiaries will have to depend on the institutional mechanisms which can feasibly be developed within a given region. We estimate that about 35,000 direct beneficiaries (6,000 families) could be reached with the program in its planned magnitudes. The number of beneficiaries would have to be reduced in the event that the Mission received the minimum assistance level for FY 81.

Project No. and Title: 527-0212
OPG SAWS/OFASA Expanded Urban Food-for-Work Program

Grant Funding:

FY 1980: $200,000

FY 1981: $200,000

Life of Project: $400,000

Functional Account: Food and Nutrition

Purpose: To strengthen SAWS/OFASA's capacity to distribute Title II commodities, administer a Food for Work program and improve the nutritional status of low income inhabitants of pueblos jóvenes in metropolitan Lima, Ica and Arequipa.

The Problem: As a result of Peru's economic crisis, real incomes of urban households have declined markedly in the past few years. The effect of the decline in income has been manifested in an abrupt deterioration of the urban diet and no real improvement in rural areas. Both the incidence and levels of malnutrition among poor urban residents has increased in alarming proportions in recent years, while the incomes of the poorest segment of the urban population shows no indication of improvement until FY 1982 at the earliest. The predicament of the pueblos jóvenes poor, numbering more than 2 million in the Lima area alone, is growing increasingly desperate as their access to needed protein and basic foods is becoming increasingly limited. Food production in Peru has not kept pace with population growth, and the economic situation has precluded any large GOP efforts to fill the gap with imported foods.

Response: USAID's strategy is to expand US assistance in the nutrition sector to help meet the dietary requirements of the Peruvian poor, building on existing sources, such as VolAg programs, which constitute an effective and expeditious assistance channel. The USAID's PL 480 Title II assisted VolAg's feeding activities in MCH, Pre-School Age Children, and Food-for-Work are targeted to alleviate malnutrition among the poor of the sierra and urban pueblos jóvenes.

The OFASA Food-for-Work program constitutes a response to the current economic crisis, as well as represents a measure of emergency relief in terms of providing greatly needed foods to Peru's poor. The OPG implemented by OFASA in FY 1979 has permitted the VolAg to increase its capacity to expand distribution of food to 98,000 additional recipients

in metropolitan Lima. OFASA has gained considerable experience and acceptance among the urban lower income areas and is progressively moving away from emergency relief FFW projects toward more lasting, development type projects. Among the FFW activities that will be performed include urban community development projects such as the construction of community centers, child care centers, parks, potable water and sewerage projects. An additional element will be the provision of a mobile medical unit, financed and maintained through OPG funds, which will operate at the FFW sites offering basic health services to residents. OFASA expects to reach a total of 100,000 beneficiaries each year under the FFW activities financed through this new OPG.

Host Country: The National Office of Food Support (ONAA) will be involved in the storage and distribution of Title II commodities. GOP contribution for the new OPG is estimated at over $100,000.

Project No.and Title: 527-0213
OPG/CIM - Appropriate Technologies for Rural Women

Grant Funding:

FY-81: $100,000
Life of Project Funding: $250,000 (Food and Nutrition)

Purpose: To test, adapt, and introduce appropriate technologies fo rural women in three fields: agriculture and animal husbandry, cottage industries, and performance of home tasks.

Problem: Efforts to introduce new technologies in the subsistence agricultural areas of developing countries have not been aimed at rural women. They have often tended to displace rural women from their traditional roles through the introduction of new agricultural technologies, directed primarily at men. Women represent an estimated 50% of the agriculture labor force, and spend considerable time in tasks related to the home, to farming and to cottage industries, yet little has been done to introduce better technologies to rural women in these fundamental roles.

The Response: The Inter-American Commission of Women, (Comisión Interamericana de Mujeres), CIM, is an autonomous, specialized Inter-American agency dedicated to promoting the concerns of women. CIM operates through the Organization of American States to promote social and economic measures in favor of women. CIM has submitted a proposal to AID/W to test, adapt and introduce appropriate technologies for rural women. This three year program, requiring AID funding of $705,400, will cover Ecuador, Bolivia and, subject to local GOP support, Peru. It will be directed by a CIM-appointed project manager, aided by a national co-Director appointed in each country by the government, and three coordinators, one for each field of activity: increasing agricultural productivity, providing additional income from cottage industries, and lightening the burden of household tasks and making them more conducive to good health. Technologies selected in consultation with institutions, groups and peasant women, will be introduced and tested in three pilot communities in each country which are representative of the subsistence type agriculture in which women are principally angaged. Local extension agents and promoters will introduce the selected technologies as part of their normal workload. Technical consultants will help select and adapt the technologies and develop the industries to produce the models and equipment required. Results will be evaluated and translated into manuals to be made available to other communities and countries.

Host Country Participation: The accomplishment of these objectives is heavily dependent on both local government support and the existence of extension services already in rural campesino communities. The Governments of Ecuador and Bolivia are negotiating support agreements

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with CIM but participation of Peru has been postponed until the second year of the project because of the present inability of the GOP to provide the necessary financial resources. The Mission understands that the local Support Committee to CIM, a Peruvian PVO, will submit an OPG request to provide counterpart resources to extend the project to Peru. The Mission will consider one year financing for this OPG, but only after receiving assurances from the GOP that their financial support will be forthcoming in future years. The project would also assist the CIM local Support Committee to improve its administrative and management practices so that it can engage in useful development activities apart from the specific project in appropriate technologies.

Target Groups: Direct beneficiaries of the project will be rural peasant women with scarce resources and lack of technology.

Project No. and Title: 527-0214
Watershed Management

Grant Funding:

FY 1981: $200,000

Life of Project: $1,000,000 (Food and Nutrition)

Loan Funding:

FY 1981: $7,800,000

Life of Project: $7,800,000 (Food and Nutrition)

Purpose: To increase agricultural production, incomes and food consumption in the Peruvian sierra through the promotion of economic and rational use and conservation of Peru's renewable resources (water and soil).

The Problem: Only 11.1% of the total soils in the Peruvian sierra is suitable for crop farming, while only 7.4% is economically suitable for forestry. Water is another extremely scarce resource in the sierra; agricultural production is dependent on rainfall, which is either too variable or low to sustain adequate production. The unpredictable rainfall pattern exposes both sierra residents and its land to alternating periods of drought and flood, further denuding the available land of nutrients and topsoil.

Increasing population pressure on a clearly inadequate land base has forced the exploitation of the steepest slopes, causing further erosion and reduction of agricultural productivity. The denudation of natural forests during centuries of over-grazing has greatly contributed to the serious soil erosion problem. In addition, cultural practices aggravate the situation; over-intensive cropping, irrational crop decisions, and indiscriminate deforestation militate against the adoption of sound soil and water conservation practices. The inability of the land to provide even subsistence levels of production and consumption has resulted in the out-migration of sierra residents to the coastal cities in alarming proportions.

Response: This project builds upon the experience gained by the GOP and USAID in two on-going AID programs--Improved Water and Land Use in the Sierra (059) and the OPG with SEPAS (0206) which provides Food for Work in conjunction with reforestation activities in eight sierra departments. Watershed Management will coordinate the models of irrigation and forestation developed in these on-going projects to provide an integrated approach to resolving water and soil problems in the sierra. The project will be implemented in priority watersheds that fall within selected areas of the sierra. In each geographical unit the following sub-project activities

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will be introduced: (1) adoption of irrigation systems for capturing, distribution and use of surface and ground water; (2) rehabilitation of eroded land and fostering of appropriate cultural practices to insure its conservation; (3) expansion or initiation of forestation programs; (4) improvement of the use, management and conservation of natural pasture; (5) provision of crop improvement programs, through pilot demonstration and the establishment of terraces.

In addition to these watershed management activities, the project will strengthen the technical, managerial and administrative capabilities of government institutions responsible for the management of renewable natural resources, and increase the awareness of natural resources conservation within the government and general population through education and research activities. Funds for technical assistance will initially be provided to the GOP to undertake experimental work in the area of land and water conservation practices. For example, soil conservation districts might be established to experiment with the feasibility of the concept. If proved successful, these activities would be expanded under the project.

Host Country: A number of GOP agencies have responsibilities in the areas of soil and water practices. Project activities will be coordinated by the General Directorate of Water Resources (DGA) in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, while responsibility for implementation of forestation activities will reside in the General Directorate of Forestry and Fauna (DGFF). Both of these agencies have regional offices with substantial personnel, and both have collaborated successfully with USAID. Other GOP agencies involved in the project will include the National Office of Evaluation of Natural Resources (ONERN) and the General Directorate of Irrigation (DGI). Participating communities will provide their labor, and will receive PL 480 Title II food.

Target Group: The beneficiaries will be small sierra farmers who will be involved in selected sub-projects. These farmers and their families depend almost exclusively on low level agricultural production for their subsistence incomes and limited employment opportunities. They also constitute the vast majority of rural sierra residents, many of whom are abandoning their small plots of increasingly unproductive land and are flooding into the coastal cities in ever greater numbers. The number of project beneficiaries cannot as yet be determined.

Project No. and Title: 527-0198
Rural Health Delivery Systems 1/

Grant Funding:

FY 1980: $1,350,000 (Population Planning)
$ 650,000 (Health)
FY 1981: $1,350,000 (Population Planning)
$ 650,000 (Health)
Life of Project: $5,400,000 (Population Planning)
$2,600,000 (Health)

Loan Funding:

FY 1980: $7,000,000 (Health)

Life of Project: $7,000,000 (Health)

Purpose: The purpose of the project is to assist in the improvement of the health and nutrition status of the rural poor. The project seeks to achieve this purpose through establishment of low cost primary health care systems, including family planning as an integrated service component, in Peru's poorest regions. The project is responsive to the current goals of the Ministry of Health with respect to health care and population programming.

The Problem: Peru's health problems are severe. Infant mortality is 147 per 1,000 nationally and 200 per thousand in the southern sierra. In the poorest parts of the sierra, 300 out of every 1,000 children die before the age of two. The nationwide annual population growth rate is 2.9%. Access to health facilities, potable water and sewage systems is neglible for the rural poor. On the institutional side, the capacity of the Ministry of Health to implement maternal/child health, population and other health programs suffers from lack of trained technical personnel, bureaucratic constraints associated with over-centralization, and a lack of budget resources. This latter constraint imposes serious salary limitations on professional and paraprofessional staff which discourages public service.

Response: The project design is predicated on a model maternal/child health and population project being carried out with AID assistance in the Sur Medio Region. This pioneering effort includes: community based distribution of basic health commodities and contraceptives; referral to secondary (medical posts and clinics) and tertiary levels of the rural health delivery system; training, supervision and continuing education of health professionals and paraprofessionals regarding health

1/ Title changed from FY 80 Congressional Presentation.

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and family planning services; health, nutrition and population information and education including mass media presentations, Title II food, and a management information system. The Mission would underscore the "integrated" nature of this project -- with health and population inputs working together to impact on mothers and children. The GOP intends to apply the Sur Medio model broadly throughout the country, and AID assistance is being sought for that purpose. This project expands somewhat on the Sur Medio model in that it will also support environmental sanitation, potable water systems in small villages, construction of rural health posts, and provision of equipment.

Programming of AID Funds: It is the incrementally-funded grant portion of a larger health sector assistance package, which includes a major loan in FY 80. This $2 million per year grant project is intended to begin in FY 80 (though it appears at a much lower level in the FY 80 CP) and continue through FY 83.

Preparation for that loan will include further study of health sector financial requirements, to be undertaken with grant funds made available through a one-year project obligated in FY 1979, entitled "Health Planning, Management and Information Systems." A number of questions --especially those concerning the economics of rural health delivery-- remain to be answered. It is certain, however, that the financing requirements of rural health care in the sierra and high jungle area --AID's target areas-- are substantial.

It is difficult at this time to specify the uses of the funds requested for FY 81, as the Mission is frankly responding to targets of opportunity which have just begun to emerge in the last half year. The following is our best estimate of FY 81 requirements for both grant and loan appropriations.

1. Sur Medio Health Region - $500,000. Starting in FY 80, the Mission will assume the costs of this project, which began in FY 79 under an AID/W population project. The region has 650,000 inhabitants and its headquarters are in Ica.

2. Centro Medio Health Region - $1 million. The FY 1979 Health Planning, Management and Information project contains a services component for the purpose of starting up health/family planning activities in this large region of the Central-Southern Sierra. The region contains 1.8 million inhabitants and has its headquarters in Huancayo. The financing requirement for maternal/child health and family planning, plus other health programs such as TB control could reach $1 million per year.

3. Other Regions - amount unknown. We are not yet certain how quickly other regions will move to adopt maternal/child health and family

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planning on the Sur Medio model. The possibility also exists that some kind of nationwide program will emerge under the rubric of "primary health care," which the Ministry of Health is in the process of defining. The Mission would be receptive to a program of this kind, concentrating on the priority sierra and high jungle regions but also providing some support --especially in family planning-- to the pueblos jóvenes of the coastal cities.

The question of what would be financed by loan vs. grant appropriations must be resolved at a later stage in project design. Some elements lend themselves more obviously to loan financing (construction, potable water, imported medicines), others to grant financing (training, salary supplementation, and family planning supplies and equipment). Through FY 82 we visualize an annual expenditure requirement in health/family planning on the order of $5 million (exclusive of centrally-funded family planning commodities). This would divide into a $2 million incrementally-funded grant portion (about 2/3 population appropriations and 1/3 health appropriations), and $2-3 million of loan financing (derived from the FY 80 loan which we hope will be $10 million instead of the $7 million shown in the FY 80 CP).

Host Country and Other Entities: The Ministry of Health, the principal counterpart organization, has received assistance from the IDB for potable water in larger towns, from the Netherlands for planning, and from UNFPA in population-related activities.

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Project No. and Title: 527-0215
Southern Sierra Education Sector Program

Grant Funding:

FY 1981: $700,000

Life of Project: $3,000,000 (Education and Human Resources)

Purpose: This project will reduce regional disparities in the quality and availability of education enhancing educational opportunities in the sierra's poorest region.

The Problem: Despite progress in the seven years since its initiation, the Peruvian Education Reform is far from achieving its goal of linking the learning process more directly to socio-economic development needs. Peruvian education suffers from less-than-complete coverage, especially in rural areas; insufficient educational materials, low quality teaching skills, inadequate provision of non-formal programs, and relatively low participation of school-age girls. These deficiencies are especially acute in the rural Andean areas of the country, which have the highest rates of illiteracy, malnutrition, morbidity, mortality and out-migration and which generally have benefitted the least from national development. These same regions have the highest drop out and repeater rates and also contain significant numbers of children who are likely to never enroll in school. CDSS strategy assigns high priority to health/family planning, nutrition and education interventions to improve quality of life in the sierra.

Response: Mission involvement in the Education Sector to date has been limited largely to small-scale pilot and/or experimental programs. The CDSS signalled the Mission's intention to move into a more action-oriented services delivery program in education over the next several years. The recently-approved pre-school education project represents an effort of this kind. The project proposed here is similar in spirit, yet more comprehensive in scope. Under it we plan to analyze the education requirements of one or two southern sierra education regions (Cuzco and Puno are possibilities) with a view to strengthening programs, at all levels, that are relevant to the region and its predominately poor population.

The project will consider the following components: (1) non-formal programs - vocational training, adult literacy, and school equivalency in less accessible areas, (2) education materials (development, production and distribution) for regular and non-formal programs, (3) teacher training (in-service and pre-service) for regular and non-formal programs,

taking into account the diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds of the target population, (4) radio technology as a delivery system for a variety of formal and non-formal education programs, and (5) design and planning for the establishment of education service centers (being tested elsewhere in Peru under an ongoing grant project) in the target region.

This grant will lay the groundwork for a future loan program which would finance equipment and infrastructure for programs assisted under the grant.

Host Country: The Ministry of Education, represented by Southern Sierra Regional Directorates will be responsible for the implementation of the project. National level offices will be involved as appropriate.

Target Group: For purposes of illustration approximately 1,000,000 individuals aged 3-39 live in the rural areas of the Cuzco and Puno Education Regions and would be the potential beneficiaries of the; project were it to concentrate there. Of these, about one half are already in school and would benefit from improvements in the formal system. The remainder are potential beneficiaries of non-formal programs

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Proj. No. and Title: 527-0195
OPG/ACOMUC -- Expanded Rural Women Training Program 1/

Grant Funding:

FY-80: $ 25,000
FY-81: 75,000
Life of Project: $100,000 (Selected Development Activities)

Purpose: In Peru, as in most developing countries, peasant women (campesinas) are confined to the bottom ring of the socio-economic ladder. Despite the fact that women in general, and rural women in particular, are deprived of access to education, health and participation in decision-making at all levels, their responsibilities as mothers and home-makers are considerable, and their enormous contribution to the economy of their countries is only beginning to be recognized. In Peru, where the power of the campesina as "advisor in the home" is extremely important, little is being done by the government to reach rural women. Further, the present economic crisis has resulted in severe government budgetary cuts affecting extension services for farmers, and most of all, for women and their families.

The Response: ACOMUC was created in 1972 in recognition of the vital role of the campesina in development. ACOMUC's mandate is to promote the economic, social, cultural and political development of the campesina through training, creation of services, and employment generation. In the course of the past seven years, ACOMUC has established 16 branches and several centers throughout the country. Through formal agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, ACOMUC receives technical assistance and logistical support in developing, implementing and monitoring its activities. The bulk of its administrative and financial work is performed by volunteers, most of them wives of regional officials and employees of the Ministry of Agriculture. Since 1975 the Mission has cooperated with ACOMUC, initially through its Special Development Activities Fund, and more recently through a two-year, on-going OPG for leadership training of volunteers and campesinas, which will be complemented with this project.

The proposed project would consist of two major components: training and financial assistance. Training would be addressed to: 1) ACOMUC volunteers at the national level, to broaden and strengthen the administrative, organizational and behavioral skills provided through previous OPG assistance, and 2) rural women, especially leaders identified previously, to enhance their roles as promoters of change within their communities. Financial assistance in the form of a small revolving loan fund would be made available to the ACOMUC national organization, to provide credit to

1/ Formerly Revolving Loan Fund for Campesina Businesses

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its provincial branch chapters, basically to manage artisan fairs and assist them to become financially independent. In addition, loan funds would be made available to ACOMUC branch offices to provide quick support to economically productive activities of the campesinas, individually or as a group. The combination of intensive training and access to funds for ACOMUC would result in a stronger, financially independent PVO, and for the rural peasant woman, would contribute through productive projects to the creation of much-needed additional income.

Host Country Participation: The Ministry of Agriculture and Food support will continue to be necessary to ACOMUC. Since the present austerity budget does not allow the MOA to implement its own program for campesino women, it must rely on ACOMUC for any meaningful programming for rural women. The present relationship of mutual cooperation is expected to continue between the Ministry and ACOMUC.

Major Issues: Volunteer participation and ability to administer a revolving loan fund will be two issues of importance to the successful attainment of project goals.

Target Group: The ultimate beneficiaries of the project will be rural women in Peru who must face the responsibility to provide for the many needs of their families with meager resources and little possibility of remunerated work.

BEST AVAILABLE

Project No. and Title: 527-0197
OPG/ACJ -- Community Development Leadership Support

Grant Funding:

FY-81: $105,000
Life of Project: $105,000 (Selected Development Activities)

Purpose: To support ACJ's community development leadership efforts by making resources available to finance small enterprises in pueblos jovenes of Lima.

The Problem: Pueblo joven dwellers, who account for 40% of the metropolitan Lima population, confront a situation of striking poverty. Abandoning their rural environment for lack of opportunity, they seldom find that urban settlements meet their previous expectations. Pueblo joven dwellers have minimal access to facilities and services and suffer a high incidence of sickness, disease and malnutrition. In addition, they are severely affected by unemployment and underemployment which is estimated to affect over 50% of the economically active pueblo joven population.

The Response: Over the past ten years the Asociación Cristiana de Jóvenes -- the Peruvian YMCA -- has been expanding its program to better respond to the socio-economic needs of Peru's poor. To extend its social outreach, ACJ has established two community centers in Lima's oldest districts which consist of both over-crowded, inner-city slums and new squatter settlements. ACJ concentrates on intensive local leadership training aimed at identifying individuals who can organize and direct community, self-help efforts. ACJ has received assistance from YMCA/Canada to carry out a two-year program, presently in the first year of operation, to train local leaders, including women, to undertake participatory socio-economic research in their own communities and identify community development projects. Canadian assistance includes minimal funds to actually launch these activities. AID OPG assistance will help establish a revolving loan fund to support a larger number of these income and employment generating projects.

To initiate the program, a social promoter and field coordinator will be contracted to promote utilization of the revolving loan fund and instruct applicants on how to organize commercial activities. Feasibility studies will be undertaken and applicants in one selected pueblo joven will be trained by local ACJ sponsors to perform the technical and administrative tasks that the new enterprise will require. Once the business is launched, ACJ will gradually diminish its participation as the experience and skills of the workers improve, and will finally transfer complete responsibility for management to the community. It is estimated that OPG funds will permit the funding of approximately 15 small enterprises in pueblos jovenes of Lima operated by groups of workers trained in technical and managerial skills.

BEST AVAILABLE

Host Country Participation: No host country inputs are required for implementation of proposed activity.

Major Issues: Decapitalization of the fund in an inflationary economy such as Peru's is an issue that will have to be given careful consideration in establishing repayment rates.

Target Groups: Beneficiaries of the project will be pueblo joven dwellers of Rimac and La Victoria where un and underemployment rates reach up to 65% of the total economically active population.

Project No. and Title: 527-0202
ONERN - Environmental Planning Identification of Natural Resources

Grant Funding:

FY 1980: $300,000

FY 1981: $400,000

Life of Project: $1,200,000 (Selected Development Activities)

Purpose: (A) To provide assistance to ONERN for the identification of natural resources and determination of land use capabilities, particularly in the high jungle areas. (B) To upgrade ONERN's capability for environmental planning, including environmental assessments, environmental protection plans and general policies on natural resource conservation

The Problem: The capacity of GOP institutions to deal with present and potential problems in environmental protection and preservation of resources is weak, and environmental assessments of projects are inadequately conducted. Environmental impacts are not sufficiently identified in project design and development. In addition, the GOP lacks general policies on reforestation, watershed management and preservation of natural resources. Over half of the Peruvian territory presently lacks resources inventories and land use capability maps. For example, very little is known of a large portion of high jungle areas with considerable development potential. Future development programs in this area will have to be based upon good natural resource studies.

Response: ONERN is the GOP agency responsible for the planning and coordination of all environmental activities in Peru. The organization has been active in the identification of natural resources and determination of land use capabilities for the past ten years and has developed professional expertise in certain areas and techniques. However, the organization is still weak in many analytic areas, e.g. the assessment of underground water resources. The proposed project will provide ONERN with exposure to advanced technologies in this and other fields. It will upgrade ONERN's capability for applying remote sensing techniques in the identification of natural resources and environmental monitoring. ONERN has initiated work in this field through a 1976 AID-ERIM grant for the identification of aguaje-palm associations in the Peruvian jungle and has built up a capacity for manual interpretation. The project will strengthen this capability and will also provide ONERN with resources and training to start working locally on digital processing and interpretation. Improved analytic capacity will be important as ONERN undertakes extensive resource inventory activities in the AID-priority regions (sierra and high jungle).

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ONERN has also started work on a preliminary analysis of the environmental impacts produced by the principal economic activities of the Peruvian coast, including agriculture, cattle raising, fisheries, industry and urban development. The proposed project will enable ONERN to continue with this preliminary analysis and to proceed with the subsequent phases which involve specific environmental protection plans, the development of project design criteria, and general policies for Peru on reforestation, watershed management, wildlife preservation, and environmental education.

Host Country: ONERN, the GOP's Natural Resource Office, will be responsible for the planning and implementation of the project. ONERN has proven to be a competent and well organized institution and has performed well in the implementation of several AID financed projects.

Target Group: The proposed project falls into the frame of AID's primary mission of improving the lives of the poor, since the poor are directly dependent on their environment for the provision of their basic needs. Poverty and rapidly increasing population create stresses on the environment, causing resource degradation, loss of productivity and hazards to human health. Conservation of the environment and preservation of natural resources necessarily have vital importance in alleviating poverty. Study of the natural resources of the sierra and high jungle is needed to support investments that will help overcome the problems of Peru's poorest regions.

BEST AVAILABLE

Project Number and Title: 527-0209
OPG/MDM -- Legal and Social Services for Urban Women

Grant Funding:

FY-79: $ 50,000
FY-81: 100,000
Life of Project Funding: $200,000

Functional Account: Selected Development Activities

Purpose: To increase the awareness of Peruvian women, especially the urban poor, of their legal status and rights, and to establish a system of services to advise women on their legal, psychological and social problems.

The Problem: Peruvian women, like most of their Latin American counterparts, face discrimination and constraints in various aspects of their lives -- employment, health, social services, education and in the courts. Women are twice as likely to be illiterate than men and five times as likely to be economically inactive. Although women are increasingly becoming heads of household, responsible for the support of their families, access to employment is limited and made more difficult by lack of child-care facilities. Peruvian women are faced with a situation of: a) limited awareness and understanding of their rights; b) limited or no access to legal services; and c) limited assistance in dealing with the social and economic problems caused by legal and cultural constraints of Peruvian society.

The Response: The current situation in Peru appears to be conducive to change. The present government has made a strong commitment to promote human rights, the national development plan has recognized the need to integrate women, there is an interest in providing women with information and services in family planning, and the needs and concerns of women are being considered in the drafting of the new Peruvian constitution.

MDM was created in 1966 to promote the participation of women in national development in the areas of education, economy, law, culture, health, housing and services. It is composed of 300 members, mostly female lawyers and professionals, and it recently established branch offices in two Departments. MDM, with assistance from the Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters, has requested assistance to carry out a two-phase program. The first phase would consist of a 12 month campaign in urban slum areas to educate women and men on their legal rights and resources, and provide a simultaneous training program for MDM members to build up the organizational structure and management capability of its staff. The second, two-year phase would consist of individualized legal and social services for the urban poor to be provided by MDM volunteers. At least one service center will be established in Lima under the project, and will be staffed by an administrator, social worker, part-time lawyer, secretary and the corps of volunteers. Storefront offices will be established in low-income areas of Lima and other provinces to provide referral services.

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Host Country Participation: No host country inputs are required for implementation of proposed activity.

Major Issues: The ability of the PVO to reach low-income, urban women will have to be tested during the first phase of the project. MDM has proved to be effective as a lobbying group but does not have ample experience working with the pueblos jovenes urban poor. The ability of the service to become self-supporting over a two year period will also be examined.

Target Group: The program will be addressed especially to low-income urban women who suffer from abandonment and lack of legal protection.

Project No. and Title: 527-0216
OPG/IED -- Promotion and Communications Center

Grant Funding:

FY-81: $200,000
Life of Project Funding: $350,000

Functional Account: Selected Development Activities

Purpose: To promote the development of the private voluntary sector in Peru by providing managerial, technical and information services to local PVO's.

The Problem: The private voluntary sector in Peru operates in an environment that is often unsupportive. Financial contributions are minimal, especially in view of the current weakness of the Peruvian economy. Local PVO's lack continuity of leadership, and there is little exchange of information among the various organizations. Despite these constraints, the number of local PVO's continues to grow, as does their potential for contributing meaningfully to the achievement of development objectives. These struggling new private groups need administrative and managerial assistance to help get organized, to better define their goals, to design assistance programs, and to tap financial and human resources. Often they find themselves duplicating efforts, pursuing activities incompatible with their objectives, and searching for assistance unsuccessfully.

The Response: The Mission believes that a Peruvian organization is required to serve as a focal point or "clearinghouse" for the private voluntary sector in Peru. A U.S. PVO, International Educational Development, is pursuing the creation of such an institution through its Peruvian contacts. Under this project, a local PVO, with assistance from IED, would set up a technical/advisory/information services system with OPG financing. A center would be created to gather and share information among member PVO's. The center would establish a registry of local professional talent, representing a wide range of specialized skills, which could be drawn upon to assist member PVO's. A bulletin for the Peruvian private voluntary sector would be published. Once the information network is established and accepted, it would support itself through subscriptions. Some of the costs of the "clearinghouse" could be met through overhead charges to member PVO's for advisory services provided through the registry of professional talent.

Major Issues: Careful attention will be given to measures taken to insure that the service becomes self-supporting.

Target Group: Prime beneficiaries of the service would be local PVO's, and indirectly the people they serve.

Project No. and Title: 527-0217
OPG - Community Organization for the Urban Poor

Grant Funding:

FY 1981: $125,000 (SDA)

Life of Project: $375,000 (SDA)

Purpose: To assist communities, in cooperation with the Savings and Loan Industry, to mount urban infrastructure programs (water, sewerage and electricity) in the pueblos jóvenes of Peruvian cities.

The Problem: The magnitude of shortfall in urban services completely outstrips Peru's capacity to cope with the problem of urban migration. In addition to an urban shelter deficit of more than one million dwelling units, 72% of existing units lack piped water, 78% are without sewerage infrastructure, and 65 do not have electricity.

Efforts in the 70's to deal with these problems in the pueblos jóvenes (the low-income neighborhoods that surround the urban areas of Peru) were left up to SINAMOS (National System of Social Mobilization), which was established to provide communities (urban and rural) with technical assistance, the loan of heavy machinery and limited financial support for self-help programs. Organizational work was also fostered to help communities conduct their own self-help efforts. Although SINAMOS has since been dismanteled, numerous local organizations remain in place and are active, to the extent that their own limited resources will permit, in upgrading their communities. The need in the present situation is clearly to create linkages between community groups and financing institutions which can provide resources to help realize community-level goals.

Solution: A new AID HG loan (010) of $15 million dollars is proposed for FY 79 and would permit the Housing Bank of Peru to lend to the Savings and Loan system for the development of service-type projects in the pueblos jóvenes of major cities. The Mission proposes to complement this HG loan with an OPG to a local PVO, Acción Comunitaria. Acción has considerable experience in organizing community projects and is one of the few private institutions in Peru with involvement in self-help housing and related infrastructure. Acción also has strong private sector ties and should be able to cooperate well with institutions in the savings and loan system.

Acción technical assistance will be utilized by communities in organizing themselves to receive loans. Acción will assist in designing

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the self-help components of project. This will, of course, reduce the cost of projects to the community. For example, in the case of an electrification project, Acción would organize the community workforce to dig the basic channels in which the cables would be placed.

Project Costs: Funding of this OPG will be moved up to FY 80, if AID/W can make the funds available. The grant is to run for three years and will finance additional self-help and community organization staff for Acción, as well as transportation and per diem costs of self-help teams to visit project sites throughout the country.

Target Groups: In 1976, it was estimated that Lima alone contained between 1.1 to 2 million inhabitants residing in the pueblos jóvenes. A similar number of people are estimated to be residing in these areas in the other urban centers of Peru. The FY 79 HG which this OPG will support, will benefit an estimated 23,000 of this total. This, then, is the universe of potential beneficiaries.

Project No. and Title: 527-0218
Credit for Low-Income Neighborhoods

Grant Funding:

FY 1981: $200,000 (SDA)

Life of Project: $575,000 (SDA)

Purpose: To stimulate the growth of new credit channels to upgrade the shelter stock of low-income neighborhoods.

The Problem: USAID is attempting to strengthen the institutional capacity of both public and private sector institutions to reduce the deficit of shelter and related services in lower income urban areas. One of the conclusions of the Mission's recent Shelter Sector Assessment is that organizations such as credit unions are involved in the business of upgrading lower income areas and should receive USAID support. The Mission is currently studying the feasibility of an FY 81 HG loan of $15.0 million for credit unions to assist them in expanding loan activity for home improvement and related infrastructure. The credit unions currently identify 20% of their loan portfolio for home improvements. They know and deal with low-income people. Thus, the credit unions are an untapped resource for channeling financing to the target urban poor.

Solution: Although the Housing Bank (BVP) has had considerable experience working with saving and loan institutions and more recently with public utility companies, it has been unable, due to budget and staff considerations, to involve itself with other institutions providing credit for shelter-related activities. The goal of this grant project is to increase the number of viable institutions involved in the provision of credit for home improvement and community infrastructure projects in low-income neighborhoods. This goal will be accomplished by expanding credit availability to non-traditional credit institutions through the HG program, strengthening the Housing Bank's (BVP) ability to provide banking services to groups such as credit unions, and assisting the Ministry in strengthening housing cooperatives. This grant will provide much needed technical assistance to the BVP and the credit unions.

Project Costs: The grant provides for a resident housing advisor, short-term TDY assistance, and limited budget support to Peruvian institutions to help them serve as a channel for the HG funds.

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Target Group: In 1977 there were 532 credit unions in Peru with an estimated membership of 1,269,847. Of course, not all these people would be eligible due to the median family income requirement of the HG program. The estimated number of beneficiaries of the FY 81 HG program is 11,000 low income families. The grant project would impact on this group.

Decision Unit: USAID/Peru

FY 1981 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Decision Package: MINIMUM

The Mission has constructed a minimum program at the level of $19 million in loans and grants. It is obvious that resources in these annual amounts would mean abandoning important parts of the CDSS strategy. Only one loan on the order of $10-12 million would be feasible each year. The Mission would operate in two sectors -- health/family planning/nutrition and agriculture. In the first of these, decent progress could be made in terms of fertility reduction and health status -- the top priority of the CDSS "sierra social programs" strategy. However, much less could be done for sierra small farmers, and no sustained impact could be made on the small-scale infrastructure requirements of the sierra and high jungle. OPG's could continue, but they would lose some of their current relevance as a proving ground for new approaches to development problems in Peru -- there would be insufficient AID funds to assist in later replication. In short, the minimum level signifies a modest, worthwhile effort, but one which is seriously deficient as a response to Peru's major poverty problems.

At the minimum, the Mission's direct-hire staffing requirements would begin to decline -- slowly at first due to the need to manage previous-year pipeline. By FY 81 we would already need one less capital development officer than at the "current" level.

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Decision Unit: USAID/Peru

FY 1981 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Decision Package: CURRENT

The current level would signify a reduced priority for Peru, given the recent trend of growth in the program. It would not permit the Mission to undertake a proposed initiative in Watershed Management in FY 81 -- a project which relates to both agriculture production and environmental goals described in the CDSS. For future years, the current level suggests that the Mission should reconsider the feasibility of major assistance, during the period FY 81-85, for certain segments of the sierra and high jungle economic growth strategy -- rural infrastructure, rural enterprises, appropriate technology, and small-scale hydro power. As explained in the CDSS, investments in these areas are essential in resolving the sierra poverty problem and could productively absorb considerable AID and other donors resources. Plans to take on an additional direct hire position in agriculture would be dropped.

The current level would preclude Mission plans to address the education requirements of the southern sierra. Management of on-going education activities would not justify retaining a U.S. direct hire education position.

A decision to hold to the current level would have unfortunate timing consequences--occurring, as it would, just as a new civilian government is preparing its investment program. The Mission's capacity to encourage greater emphasis on sierra and high jungle investments--either bilaterally or in a consortium context--would be decidedly diminished. We need a growing grant and loan program in order to retain maximum credibility among other donors and the GOP.

Decision Unit: USAID/Peru

FY 1981 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Decision Package: AAPL

The AAPL is considerably lower than the FY 81 level proposed in the CDSS and is therefore less than optimal in terms of advancing the CDSS strategy. It would nevertheless permit the Mission to sustain the recent growth of the Peru program and conduct activities in three major sectors that would produce a measurable impact on the problem of poverty in Peru. It represents also the minimum level which would permit AID to participate meaningfully, along with other donors, in a dialogue on important development issues with a new Peruvian civilian government.

At the AAPL level the program would include $32 million of loans and grants in the priority areas of rural health and family planning, sierra agriculture production, and educational programs for marginal populations. It would provide for $25-30 million in Title II resources aimed at both short-term emergency and long-term development requirements. Title III on the order of $30 million would be made available to help meet demand for basic foodstuffs and support the Peruvian national budget in growth-with-equity projects. Housing investment guarantees of $25 million would fulfill urban basic human needs and help build Peruvian shelter sector institutions.

The CDSS argued that to confront poverty successfully Peru must overcome the backwardness and isolation of the sierra. Despite the government's strong commitment to a set of fundamental reforms enhancing equality within Peruvian society, the economy and the society at large remain sharply dualistic. The sierra region, containing nearly half of Peru's population, manifests severe deprivation on all the indices of poverty -- relative to both the rest of the country and to many other developing nations.

Virtually all of the programs presented in the CDSS relate directly or indirectly to the sierra poverty problem. The strategy establishes three major emphases: sierra social programs, to deliver direct benefits in health, family planning, nutrition, and education; sierra and high jungle economic growth, to create a growth dynamic for the highlands and adjacent jungle areas; and urban basic human needs, to address the problems caused by explosive rural-to-urban migration. The CDSS elaborates each of the three strategy segments and outlines resource requirements over the five year planning cycle.

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FY 81 is a crucial year in the cycle, for in it the Mission plans to address the complex issue of supplying on-farm agricultural inputs to thousands of small producers in the sierra. This effort will represent a critical test of the Mission's sierra growth strategy. Can small farmer institutions which exist in the sierra be made more responsive to the needs of farmers and the requirements of the marketplace? Can private financial flows to this impoverished farming sector be expanded? Can new technologies be introduced which will increase productivity and employment in a region with a demanding climate and terrain? The proposed loan for Sierra Agricultural Production will commit substantial resources to the resolution of Peru's most crucial growth with-equity problems. The project itself will be the culmination of small-scale, experimental work carried out by the Mission through FY 80 -- introducing new technologies appropriate to sierra communities, such as trout-raising; building the institutional capacity of potential credit channels such as BANCOOP; working to develop viable agriculture cooperatives; attempting to raise agriculture production in campesino communities; and stimulating sierra agricultural research and extension. This project will also complement other Mission activities aimed at increased production, e.g. for rural infrastructure (Integrated Regional Development) and for irrigation (sierra irrigation, watershed management).

The connection between environmental degradation and poverty is vividly apparent in the Peruvian sierra, where human pressure on the land has resulted in massive deforestation and erosion. For FY 81 the Mission proposes a loan/grant program in watershed management, which will feature reforestation, soil conservation, and small-scale irrigation. The project will build on current Mission activities in reforestation, being carried out with Title II and OPG resources, and in sierra irrigation under a loan project. The project will establish watershed management programs in selected areas of the sierra and strengthen Peruvian institutions responsible for renewable natural resources.

A third new initiative for FY 81 is in the field of education and follows on the CDSS conclusion that Peru needs increased investment in human capital precisely in the regions which have the largest very-poor populations. The southern sierra, with some three million people, stands at the very bottom on all poverty indicators, and its land base is even more limited than some other parts of the sierra. Migration from this area will continue to be high, and many of those who stay will have to seek off-farm employment in the region's towns. In this context, the most valuable asset for the rural poor is clearly a set of skills that will form the basis for a new and more productive life. Those who remain in rural areas would also benefit from higher quality, more relevant formal and non-formal education. The Mission intends to become involved in the southern sierra through a FY 81 grant as the basis for possible loan financing in future years. Various options will be considered --vocational training, adult literacy programs, radio education, and

upgrading the quality of teaching materials. This new project, plus existing projects in pre-school education and Education Service Centers will give the Mission considerable experience upon which to address education problems on a sector-wide basis in the southern sierra region.

Title II and OPG funds are the principal instruments of the Mission's assistance activities in nutrition. In response to the rise in malnutrition accompanying Peru's severe economic depression, we have tripled the size of the food donation program. As CARE enters the Title II picture in FY 80, the program will grow still larger and by FY 81 will be in the range of $25-30 million annually. These high levels must be maintained until improvement in Peru's financial sector are translated into economic growth and improvement of real incomes -- likely beginning in 1982. Thus, at least through FY 81 the Peru program will need substantial Title II inputs, plus about $700,000 annually in grant funds to help private voluntary organizations manage expanded programs. As emergency conditions recede, more systematic attention will have to be given to Peru's permanent malnutrition problem -- that of pre-school children in rural areas and urban slums. In order to stimulate this new emphasis -- which is already of great concern to Peruvians within and outside the government -- we propose a grant project in nutrition planning for FY 81.

The estimated timetable for Peruvian economic recovery also justifies continuation of a major PL 480 sales program. Peru's public revenues will continue to be weak, and the government investment budget will be correspondingly austere. Local currencies generated under PL 480 will be essential to the successful execution of the approved assistance program, by serving as a source of loan and grant counterpart and by extending government development programs in the sierra and high jungle. In addition, Peru's food import requirements will continue to be high. Though the Mission believes that a Title III program, beginning in FY 81, is a better development instrument for Peru than Title I, we recognize that continued Title I support would also fulfill a number of our most important objectives and contribute strongly to the success of the CDSS strategy.

The field of health/population will require no loan funds in FY 81, but top-priority social programs in this area will continue to be implemented with prior-year loan money and current-year (FY 81) grant resources. We also plan to commit grant funds in FY 81 to complement the HIG program by providing technical assistance to beneficiary communities in the urban slums.

By FY 81 the Mission's OPG program would reach $1.6 million--perhaps the most important single source of external financing for the Peruvian private voluntary sector. At this level the Mission sees a clear need for the involvement of a competent PVO to stimulate exchange of information

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among local PVO's, act as a "clearinghouse" for proposals, and assist the Mission in various ways with project oversight.

The direct-hire staffing implications of the AAPL are not dramatic. By the beginning of FY 81 we will have added one position to the present Mission ceiling of 22--an assistant food for peace officer. The resulting level of 23 will hold until FY 81. The Mission's policy is to manage expanded programs primarily through grants associated with major loans (utilizing contracts with Peruvian professionals to the extent possible) and through OPG's (as in the case of Title II programs). At the AAPL level, one new US direct hire position will be required - a Capital Resources Development Officer. In addition, the USDH Human Resources Development Officer position, which would be eliminated at the minimum or current levels, would be retained to design and implement the Southern Sierra Education project. Two IDI's - in capital development and agriculture - would be brought on to assist in the implementation of the expanded Mission program.

Bureau Code: Decision Code:

TABLE V - FY 1981 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Peru

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	TERM/ NEW/ CONT.	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) INCR	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) CUM	WORKFORCE (Number of Positions) USDH INCR	WORKFORCE (Number of Positions) USDH CUM	WORKFORCE (Number of Positions) FNDH INCR	WORKFORCE (Number of Positions) FNDH CUM
	DECISION PACKAGE MINIMUM									
	*Terminated Projects with Pipeline									
	527-0144 Research and Development in Fresh Water Fisheries	T	G	FN	(73)	(73)				
	527-0145 Research Training and Health Services for High & Med. Risk Mothers	T	G	PN	(48)	(121)				
	527-0148 Education Service Centers	T	G	EH	(204)	(325)				
	527-0149 Soybean and Corn Production	T	G	FN	(180)	(505)				
	527-0155 Agriculture Coop. Federations	T	L	FN	(3,850	(4,355)				
	527-0156 Sierra Water and Land Use	T	L	FN	(3,448)	(7,803)				
	527-0159 Rural Dev. Agribusiness Fund	T	L	FN	(3,000)	(10,803)				
	527-0163 Development of Sub-Tropical Lands	T	L	FN	(17,720)	(28,523)				
	527-0170 On-Farm Water Management	T	G	FN	(94)	(28,617)				
	527-0174 BANCOOP Technical Assistance	T	G	FN	(140)	(28,757)				
	527-0176 Rural Enterprises II	T	L	FN	(6,000)	(34,757)				
	527-0178 Integrated Regional Development	T	L	FN	(9,800)	(44,557)				
	527-0181 Vocational Training Urban Squatter	T	G	EH	(10)	(44,567)				
	527-0183 Health Sector Plan. Mang. & Info.	T	G	HE	(100)	(44,667)				
	527-0188 ASPADERUC Water Mang. Small Comm.	T	G	SD	(35)	(44,702)				
	527-0192 Agriculture Research & Extension	T	L	FN	(7,000)	(51,702)				
	527-0198 Rural Health Delivery Systems	T	L	HE	(6,500)	(58,202)				
	527-HG-009 Low Income Families	T	HIG		(3,000)	(61,202)				
	527-HG-010 Savings and Loan BVP	T	HIG		(10,000)	(71,202)				
	527-HG-011 Ministry of Housing BVP	T	HIG		(20,000)	(91,202)				
	Sub-Total (Non-Add)				(91,202)					
	New and Continuing Projects									
1	527-0192 Agriculture Research & Extension	O	G	FN	500	500				
2	**527-0178 Integrated Regional Development	O	G	FN	350	850				
3	527-0198 Rural Health Delivery Systems	O	G	PN	1,350	2,200				
				HE	650	2,850				

*Unliquidated Balance as of 9/30/80
**Approved Projects

AID 1330-9 (3-79)

TABLE V - FY 1981 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Peru

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION		TERM/ NEW/ CONT.	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) INCR	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) CUM	WORKFORCE (Number of Positions) USDH INCR	WORKFORCE (Number of Positions) USDH CUM	WORKFORCE (Number of Positions) FNDH INCR	WORKFORCE (Number of Positions) FNDH CUM
4	PL 480 Title III					(30,000)	2,850				
5	527-0191	Small Farmer Organization	O	G	FN	500	3,350				
6	527-0166	Technical Support	O	G	FN	300	3,650				
7	527-0211	Sierra Production	N	L	FN	13,000	16,650				
8	PL 480 Title II					(30,000)	16,650				
9	527-0186	OPG/CARE - Urban Feeding Program	O	G	FN	200	16,850				
10	**527-0206	OPG/SEPAS - Reforestation Program in the Sierra	O	G	FN	140	16,990				
11	527-0196	OPG/CARITAS - Expanded and Improved Feeding Program	O	G	FN	150	17,140				
12	527-0212	OPG/OFASA Second Food for Work Project	O	G	FN	200	17,340				
13	**527-0162	Appropriate Rural Technologies	O	G	FN	290	17,630				
14	527-0202	ONERN - Land Use Inventory, Environmental Planning	O	G	SD	400	18,030				
15	HIG	Credit Unions BVP				(25,000)	18,030				
16	**527-0161	Pre-School Education as a Catalyst for Community Development	O	G	EH	500	18,530				
17	527-0210	Nutrition Planning	N	G	FN	397	18,927				
18	**527-0184	OPG/DALPRA - CARE Community Food Production	O	G	FN	100	19,027				

**Approved Projects

AID 1330-9 (3-79)*

BEST AVAILABLE

Bureau Code: Decision Code:

TABLE V - FY 1981 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT
USAID/Peru

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION		TERM/ NEW/ CONT.	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) INCR	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) CUM	WORKFORCE (Number of Positions) USDH INCR	WORKFORCE (Number of Positions) USDH CUM	WORKFORCE (Number of Positions) FNDH INCR	WORKFORCE (Number of Positions) FNDH CUM
19	**527-0175	Education for Responsible Parenth.	O	G	PN	113	19,140				
20	527-0207	OPG/CEDRU Integrated Dev. Campesino Communities	O	G	SD	30	19,170				
21	527-0185	OPG/COPREME Support to Family Centers in Pueblos Jóvenes	O	G	FN	75	19,245				
22	527-0195	OPG ACOMUC Expanded Rural Women Training Program	O	G	SD	75	19,320				
23	527-0168	Technical Support	O	G	EH	40	19,360				
24	527-0167	Technical Support	O	G	HE	20	19,380				
25	527-0169	Technical Support	O	G	SD	20	19,400				
26	**527-0061	Special Projects	O	G	SD	50	19,450				
27	527-0208	Technical Support	O	G	PN	20	19,470				
28	527-0217	OPG Community Organization for the Urban Poor	N	G	SD	125	19,595				
29		Basic Workforce						21	21	58	58
		Total Minimum Package and Related Workforce				19,595		21		58	

** Approved Projects

AID 1330-9 (3-79)

TABLE V - FY 1981 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Peru

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION		TERM/ NEW/ CONT.	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) INCR	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) CUM	WORKFORCE (Number of Positions) USDH INCR	USDH CUM	FNDH INCR	FNDH CUM
	DECISION PACKAGE CURRENT										
30	527-0191	Small Farmer Organization	O	G	FN	400	19,995	-	21	-	58
31	527-0211	Sierra Production	N	L	FN	2,600	22,595	1	22	-	58
32	527-0218	Credit for Low Income Neighborhoods	N	G	SD	200	22,795	-	22	-	58
33	527-0213	OPG/CIM/OAS Appropriate Technology for Women	N	G	FN	100	22,895	-	22	-	58
34	527-0216	OPG Promotion and Communication Center (IED)	N	G	SD	200	23,095	-	22	-	58
35	527-0209	OPG/MDM Legal Advisory Office	N	G	SD	100	23,195	-	22	-	58
36		Capital Office Workforce Increment						1	23	-	58
		Total Current Package and Related Workforce				3,600		2		-	
	DECISION PACKAGE AAPL										
37	527-0214	Watershed Management	N	L	FN	7,800	30,995	-	23	-	58
38	527-0214	Watershed Management	N	G	FN	200	31,195				
39	527-0215	Southern Sierra Education Sector	N	G	EH	700	31,895	1	24	-	58
40	527-0197	OPG/ACJ Community Dev.Leadership	N	G	SD	105	32,000	-	24	-	58
		Total AAPL Package and Related Workforce				8,805		1		-	

AID 1330-9 (3-79)

PROJECT SUMMARY

NUMBER OF PROJECTS

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81		
					MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
Implementation at Beginning of Year	14	17	22	34	33	37	40
Moving from Design to Implementation During Year	4	9	12	8	3	6	9
Design for Future Year Implementation	20	23	16	10	6*	6*	6*
SUBTOTAL	38	49	50	52	42	49	55
Number of Non-Project Activities	6	7	7	8	8	8	8
TOTAL	44	56	57	60	50	57	63

NUMBER OF PROJECTS MOVING FROM DESIGN TO IMPLEMENTATION BY PROJECT SIZE

AID'S CONTRIBUTION TO LIFE OF PROJECT COST	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81		
					MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
Less than $1 Million	3	6	10	4	1	4	5
$1 To $5 Million	1	1	-	2	1	1	2
$5 To $15 Million	-	1	2	1	1	-	1
$15 To $25 Million	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
More Than $25 Million	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Identified Projects as of ABS filing date.

OPERATING EXPENSE FUNDED PERSONNEL IN POSITIONS

FUNCTIONS	FY 77				FY 78				FY 79				FY 80			
	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT
Executive Direction	2	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-
Program Planning	4	5	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	4	3	-	-
Project Design	3	3	-	-	4	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-
Project Implementation	6	17	-	1	7	16	-	1	11	19	-	-	11	19	-	-
Financial Management	2	14	-	-	2	11	-	1	2	11	-	1	2	11	-	1
Mission Support	2	20	-	5	1	21	-	4	1	21	-	2	1	21	-	2
Non-Mission Specific	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	19	60	-	6	21	55	-	6	24	58	-	3	25	58	-	3
PLUS: PASA's (O.E. & Program)	-				-				1				1			
LESS: JAO Details	-	Approved MODE			-	Approved MODE			-	Approved MODE			-			
MODE Requested	19				21	26			25	26			26			

FUNCTIONS	FY 81 AAPL				FY 81 MINIMUM				FY 81 CURRENT			
	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT
Executive Direction	3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-
Program Planning	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-
Project Design	4	3	-	-	2	3	-	-	3	3	-	-
Project Implementation	12	19	-	-	9	19	-	-	10	19	-	-
Financial Management	2	11	-	1	2	11	-	1	2	11	-	1
Mission Support	1	21	-	2	1	21	-	2	1	21	-	2
Non-Mission Specific	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	26	58	-	3	21	58	-	3	23	58	-	3
PLUS: PASA's (O.E. & Program)	1				1				1			
LESS: JAO Details	-				-				-			
MODE Requested	27				22				24			

AID 1510-4 (3-79)

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OPERATING EXPENSE SUMMARY

COST SUMMARIES	FY 77 ($000's)	FY 77 RELATED WORKYRS.	FY 77 UNIT COST	FY 78 ($000's)	FY 78 RELATED WORKYRS.	FY 78 UNIT COST	FY 79 ($000's)	FY 79 RELATED WORKYRS.	FY 79 UNIT COST	FY 80 ($000's)	FY 80 RELATED WORKYRS.	FY 80 UNIT COST
US Direct Hire	871	18.3 [1]	47.6	947	18.2 [1]	52.0	980	19.6 [1]	50.0	1,209	23 [1]	52.6
FN Direct Hire	468	60.6	7.7	313	58.0	5.4	380	57.4	6.6	421	58	7.3
Contract Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	.2	-	85	1	85.0
FN Contract Personnel	23	6.3	3.7	16	5.5	2.9	14	4.6	3.0	10	3	3.3
Housing	142	19.0 [2]	7.5	268	20.7 [2]	12.9	195	21.9 [2]	8.9	223 [4]	25 [2]	8.9
Office Operations	333	XXXX	XXX	415	XXXX	XXX	337	XXXX	XXX	409 [3]	XXXX	XXX
TOTAL REQUEST ▶	1,837	85.9	21.4	1,959	81.2	33.3	1,937	84.1	23.0	2,348	87	27.7
Amount of Trust Fund Included in Total Requested	-			-			-			-		

COST SUMMARIES	FY 81 AAPL ($000's)	FY 81 AAPL RELATED WORKYRS.	FY 81 AAPL UNIT COST	FY 81 MINIMUM ($000's)	FY 81 MINIMUM RELATED WORKYRS.	FY 81 MINIMUM UNIT COST	FY 81 CURRENT ($000's)	FY 81 CURRENT RELATED WORKYRS.	FY 81 CURRENT UNIT COST
US Direct Hire	1,345	24 [1]	56.0	1,203	21	57.3	1,301	23 [1]	56.6
FN Direct Hire	469	58	8.1	469	58	8.1	469	58	8.1
US Contract Personnel	90	1	90.0	90	1	90.0	90	1	90.0
FN Contract Personnel	10	3	3.3	10	3	3.3	10	3	3.3
Housing	237	26 [2]	9.1	205	21	9.8	236	24 [2]	9.8
Office Operations	437	XXXX	XXX	437	XXXX	XXX	437	XXXX	XXX
TOTAL REQUEST ▶	2,588	88	29.4	2,414	83	29.1	2,543	86	29.6
Amount of Trust Fund Included in Total Requested	-			-			-		

Footnotes:

1/ Workyears and corresponding salary costs do not include IDIs.

2/ Workyears include IDIs.

3/ No provision has been made for International Operational Travel relating to Andean Pact regional projects.

4/ Budget item includes provision for purchase of eight household of furniture produced locally to Mission specifications, as being done for first time for FY-79 requirements. If latter experience should make it necessary to revert to U. S. procurement, adjustments in this category may be requested

AID 1510-5 (3-79)

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TABLE IX - SUPPORTING DATA ON PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING
POSITION REQUIREMENTS - FY 1979 - 1981
(By Function, Organizational Unit, Position Title and Professional Speciality)

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Peru

DECISION PACKAGE:

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS									
	FY 1979		FY 1980		FY 1981					
					Minimum		Current		AAPL	
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
EXECUTIVE DIRECTION										
Director	1		1		1					
Deputy Director	1		1		1					
All Other (Non-Professional)	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Sub-Total (Executive Direction)	3	1	3	1	3	1				
PROGRAM PLANNING										
Program Office										
Program Officer	1		1		1					
Ass't Program Officer	1		1		1					
Program Economist	1		1		1					
Professional Ass't - Program		2		2		2				
Assistant Program - IDI		1								
All Other (Non-Professional)		1		1		1				
Sub-Total (Program Planning)	3	3	4	3	3	3				
PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION										
Office of Development Resources										
Capital Resources Development Officer	1		1		1					
Capital Projects Development Officer	1		1				1			
All Other (Non-Professional)		1		1		1				
Capital Development Division										
Capital Projects Development Officer	1		1		1					
Capital Projects Development Officer - IDI									1	
Financial and Economic Analyst		1		1		1				
All Other (Non-Professional)		1		1		1				

TABLE IX - SUPPORTING DATA ON PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING
POSITION REQUIREMENTS - FY 1979 - 1981
(By Function, Organizational Unit, Position Title and Professional Speciality)

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Peru
DECISION PACKAGE:

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS									
	FY 1979		FY 1980		FY 1981					
					Minimum		Current		AAPL	
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
Urban Development Division										
Urban Development Officer	1		1		1					
Ass't Urban Development Officer		1		1		1				
All Other (Non-Professional)		1		1		1				
Office of Sectorial and Technical Services										
General Development Officer	1		1		1					
All Other (Non-Professional)		1		1		1				
Rural Development Division										
Project Manager (Agr.)	1		1		1		1			
Project Manager (Agr./Regional Dev. Planning)	1		1		1					
Agricultural Advisor	1		1		1					
Project Ass't - Agr. (IDI)	1		1						1	
Project Ass't - Agr. Prog.		2		2		2				
All Other (Non-Professional)		1		1		1				
Engineering and Implementation Division										
Chief, Engineering and Implementation		1		1		1				
Engineers		3		3		3				
All Other (Non-Professional)		1		1		1				
Program Office										
Food for Peace Division										
Food for Peace Officer	1		1		1					
Ass't Food for Peace Officer		1	1	1	1	1				
Project Ass't		1		1		1				
All Other (Non-Professional)		1		1		1				
Office of Health, Population, Nutrition and Human Resources										
General Development Officer	1		1		1					

TABLE IX - SUPPORTING DATA ON PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING
POSITION REQUIREMENTS - FY 1979 - 1981
(By Function, Organizational Unit, Position Title and Professional Specialty)

DECISION UNIT
USAID/Peru
DECISION PACKAGE

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS									
	FY 1979		FY 1980		FY 1981					
					Minimum		Current		AAPL	
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
Office of Health, Population and Nutrition										
Health Advisor (PASA)	1		1		1					
Health and Population Officer	1		1		1					
Ass't Health/Population Officer		1		1		1				
All Other (Non-Professional)		1		1		1				
Human Resources Division										
Human Resources Development Officer	1		1						1	
Project Ass't - HRD (IDI)	1									
Project Ass't - HRD		1		1		1				
Training Officer		1		1		1				
All Other (Non-Professional)		1		1		1				
Sub-Total (Project Design and Implementation)	15	22	15	22	12	22	2	-	3	-
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT										
Controller's Office										
Controller	1		1		1					
Accountant Financial Analyst	1		1		1					
Financial Analyst		2		2		2				
Accountant		5		5		5				
Accounting Ass't		3		3		3				
All Other (Non-Professional)		1		1		1				
Sub-Total (Financial Management)	2	11	2	11	2	11	-	-	-	-
MISSION SUPPORT										
Executive Office										
Executive Officer	1		1		1					
Contracting Ass't		1		1		1				
Senior Specialist - Personnel		1		1		1				

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TABLE IX - SUPPORTING DATA ON PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING
POSITION REQUIREMENTS - FY 1979 - 1981
(By Function, Organizational Unit, Position Title and Professional Speciality)

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Peru

DECISION PACKAGE:

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS									
	FY 1979		FY 1980		FY 1981					
					Minimum		Current		AAPL	
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
Executive Office (Cont'd)										
Specialist - Travel		1		1		1				
Translator		1		1		1				
Specialist - C&R		1		1		1				
Specialist - Procurement		1		1		1				
Ass't - Procurement		1		1		1				
General Services Officer		1		1		1				
All Other (Non-Professional)		13		13		13				
Sub-Total (Mission Support)	1	21	1	21	1	21	-	-	-	-
NON-MISSION SUPPORT										
Regional Legal Advisor	1		1		1					
TOTAL INCREMENT	25	58	26	58	22	58	2	-	3	-
CUMULATIVE TOTAL	25	58	26	58	22	58	24	58	27	58
	25		26		22		24		27	
	- 2 IDI's		- 2 IDI's		- 1 PASA		- 1 PASA		- 2 IDI's	
	- 1 PASA		- 1 PASA						- 1 PASA	
CEILING (USDH)	22		23		21		23		24	

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Supporting Narrative Position Requirements

The Mission's FY 1979 USDH ceiling is 22, and its FNDH ceiling is 58. We are currently staffed at the ceiling. As a result of an significantly expanded Title II program however, the Mission plans to request that the ceiling be raised in FY 80 to 23 to permit an additional U.S. Direct Hire for the Food for Peace Office. By FY 80 the Mission will also have one PASA (Health Advisor) and two IDI's (Agriculture and Program).

At the FY 81 minimum level, the Mission's Direct Hire staffing requirements would decrease by two from FY 80, i.e. to a ceiling of 21. Since this program level implies only one modest loan per year, one Capital Development position could be eliminated. As no new initiatives would be undertaken in the education sector at the minimum, the USDH position in education would be eliminated and on-going grants managed by local staff. At the minimum, we could not justify creating a regular position for the Agriculture IDI whose training period will be ending.

Although the minimum has serious implications for the future scope of AID activities in Peru, its personnel implications would not be dramatic at the outset (i.e. FY 81). Considerable staff would be required to monitor a large number of on-going projects, terminated projects with substantial pipelines, and a large portfolio of new and on-going OPGs. Implementation requirements in Agriculture and Health would not have changed significantly by FY 81.

At the current level the Capital Development position (eliminated at the minimum) would be restored to help meet Mission project design needs --the current level implies the continuation of a medium-size loan program which would justify the position. At the current level the Mission would be providing sufficient assistance to the agriculture sector to justify a new USDH position (Agriculture Projects Manager) for the Agriculture IDI whose training end in FY 81.

The AAPL level permits an active assistance program in three sectors (agriculture, health/family planning, and education). The Mission would undertake a Southern Sierra Education Sector grant, with the possibility of follow-on lending in future years, and we could accordingly retain a USDH position in Education. At the AAPL level, we have also programmed additional IDI positions in Capital Development, to assist in the design of the Watershed

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Management project and in Agriculture, to help handle increased implementation responsibilities in this sector. While the AAPL level expands the Mission's assistance program, the US Direct Hire ceiling is kept to a minimal 24. The Mission intends to handle increased implementation responsibilities largely under grant projects financed as companions to major loans. In these cases (e.g Sierra Production, Watershed Management) contract technicians (Peruvian, to the extent possible) will help reduce the Mission's management burden. The use of OPGs also shifts the management burden in the case of Title II.

Financial Management and Mission Support personnel, which was cut back in FY 1978, will be maintained at the same levels throughout the budget period. FNDH staff remains at 58.

PL 480 NARRATIVE

This narrative follows the questions set forth in AIDTO Circular A-82 - Supplemental Guidance on PL 480 Programs.

A. The CDSS attempted to show the linkages which exist between food assistance and the objectives of the CDSS strategy. Since, by FY 81, food assistance in all categories is proposed to total $55-60 million of an overall $117 million assistance program for Peru, it is clearly one of the most crucial instruments we have for achieving growth-with-equity goals. In addition to the information provided in the CDSS, the Mission's recent cable on Title II (Lima 4068) provides much useful information on Mission plans for future food donation activities. The following remarks supplement the discussion of food aid in the CDSS (pp. 54-55) and are organized around the principal elements of the Mission's overall assistance strategy (CDSS pp. 34-51). These remarks stress the long-term development impact of food assistance, though as the Mission pointed out in the CDSS, the role of food aid--both Title I and Title II-- has also been extremely important as a response to emergency conditions resulting from the severe recession of the Peruvian economy.

Sierra Social Programs

The CDSS assigns top priority to efforts to improve the health, nutrition and educational situation of the sierra poor. The government's own programs in these areas are ambitious and well designed, but woefully underfunded due to Peru's currently weak public revenue position, the historic isolation of the sierra, and the substantial financial requirements of the programs themselves. About $7 million of the local currency generated under a Title III program in FY 81 would be applied to the extension of these social service programs throughout the sierra. The Title II program is equally relevant to the sierra social programs strategy. Recipients of Title II are among the sierra's poorest people, and they receive a direct nutritional benefit. Title II food is also integrated into health and education activities, e.g. the Mission plans to add a donated-food component to maternal/child health activities which we and the GOP will be financing, and under a recently-approved education project, Title II food will be supplied to children attending community-organized pre-school education centers in the sierra.

Sierra and High Jungle Economic Growth

This second part of the CDSS strategy contains seven discrete elements: rural infrastructure, agriculture research and extension, on-farm agriculture inputs, rural enterprises, natural resources preservation and renewal, appropriate technology, and electric power. The first three of these -- which receive the greatest emphasis in the early years of the

CDSS cycle -- could absorb substantial amounts of Title III local currency. The area of small-scale rural infrastructure alone could productively absorb at least $10 million (equivalent) of local currencies annually. Title III funds would also be used to build up provincial agriculture universities, provide budget support for agriculture extension to increase its outreach, and provide credit to independent farmers and cooperatives. About $20 million of a $30 million Title III program in FY 81 would be subsumed under these kinds of programs.

Title II food for work is directly complementary to the sierra and high jungle growth strategy. An on-going project for sierra reforestation, which relies both on Title II food and OPG resources, will serve as a model for certain aspects of the Mission's watershed management loan in FY 81. Programs of CARITAS in the sierra and high jungle assist communities in creating infrastructure, e.g. rural roads, which is essential in bringing the sierra into a broader market economy. Community-based rural public works activities, pioneered under Title II, will be amplified, with some modificiations, under the Mission's recently-approved loan for Integrated Regional development. In expanding the Title II program over the past year, the Mission has become acutely aware of the highly positive impact of food-for-work in building a basis for economic growth in the poor regions of Peru.

Urban Basic Human Needs

To deal with malnutrition in the pueblos jóvenes and to stimulate the creation of basic urban infrastructure, the Mission is developing a unique program of urban slum public works, which illustrate the development potential of both Title II food and local currencies generated under PL 480 food sales programs. About $2 million in Title I local currency has been set aside in FY 79 to finance the purchase of materials for water, sewerage, community centers and other public works projects. Food to supplement the diet of pueblo joven residents who work on these community construction projects will be provided under Title II. CARE will likely assume responsibility for overall program administration. The program, which will get off the ground early in FY 80, could easily be expanded in Lima and to other coastal cities using Title III resources which would become available in FY 81.

B. The CDSS (pp. 24-26) speculated that Peru could achieve a 3% annual growth rate in agriculture with sufficient investment and adequate policies. This required investment is substantial and will not be forthcoming for some years due to the currently depressed condition of the Peruvian economy. Agricultural policies have improved, especially with regard to prices of farm commodities, but further improvements are needed in this and other important policy areas.

Even as the Peruvian agriculture sector picks up growth momentum over the next decade, a serious food deficit will continue to exist, especially in basic grains. Demand for wheat imports will be very strong, given the

fact that Peru's coastal urban population is growing by 6.9% annually. Moreover, Peru's domestic wheat production potential appears to be minimal -- given population growth and migration trends, Peru could be importing 900 thousand MT of wheat by 1981.

Rice is more difficult to predict. Low production due to drought over the past year has led to an FY 79 import requirement now estimated at 160 thousand MT (73,000 MT under PL 480 Title I). Production could increase with the return of good weather, but this does not appear to be imminent. Moreover, a return to production levels of the mid 1970's may be even less likely if recent trends toward price-directed agricultural policies continue. The fact is that, due to certain government regulations, rice has been grown on land that could more profitably grow cotton. In short, Peru's recent dependence on rice imports may be more than a short-term phenomenon.

Peru's edible oil deficit depends largely on conditions at any given time in the domestic fishoil industry. The ecology of the anchovy has improved over the past year to the extent that the GOP has permitted the resumption of fishing on a periodic basis. Domestic fishoil production is rising, and import requirements are down. (See FAS "Peru: Oilseeds and Products" of 4-23-79) It is therefore unlikely that this product could be included in a Title I program for FY 1980. However, in future years the uncertainty of the anchovy catch could again put Peru in the position of having to make substantial imports of edible oil.

The Mission's attempts to define malnutrition in Peru are contained in the April 1978 DAP (pp. 45-48 and 140-144), the CDSS (pp. 4-6) and in a series of recent communications based on new data for the Lima metropolitan area (Lima 2695 and 0382; TOAID A-19). Available data indicate a serious problem, which has grown more serious over the past two years. PL 480 assistance helps to meet Peru's nutritional gap through the provision of food to the needy (both under Title I and Title II) and by supporting programs to create the institutional mechanism by which Peru can eventually overcome its malnutrition problem. In the case of Title II, food is provided directly to some 1.2 million beneficiaries who are among those with the lowest nutritional levels. Title I (and Title III, if initiated) provide basic grains that are the staple of the poor urban family's diet. As real incomes decline in coastal Peru, rice especially has become one of the few food products that the urban poor can afford The Mission is engaged in evaluations to determine the nutritional impact of certain Title II food programs --an evaluation of school feeding is now underway in Lima and Puno. The Mission plans to initiate a nutrition planning project in FY 81 to help the GOP assess the malnutrition problem broadly and search for longer-term solutions.

C. The question of GOP commitment to overcoming malnutrition, increasing food production and achieving other growth-with-equity objectives is treated in the CDSS (pp.13-31) We concluded that Peru has accorded these objectives high priority, though results have been mixed. Progress can be made over the CDSS planning cycle in terms of food and nutritional deficits; however, food assistance is expected to be fully justifiable at the CDSS - indicated levels.

D. Food distribution and storage questions were discussed in Lima 0832 and 4068 -- the Mission regards the present system and facilities as adequate. As most of the Title I commodities are consumed on the coast, marketing difficulties do not arise. Storage is adequate for Title II food as well; however, distribution of these commodities in many of the less-accessible parts of rural Peru is difficult. As explained in the section of the ABS justifying the AAPL level, the Mission has used OPG funds to help expand the distribution of Title II food and the outreach of Title II programs. The initiation of a comprehensive CARE food program in FY 80 would require additional OPG money, AID/W grant funds for "outreach," or a combination of both. The Mission expects CARE program priorities and resource requirements to be defined over the next three months.

E. The ABS does not alter the food assistance request set forth in the CDSS. An increase of $10 million is reflected between FY 80 ($20 million of Title I) and FY 81 ($30 million of Title III). The Mission would propose initiating Title III at a fairly high level in view of the GOP's strong need for budget supplementation in the early years of the CDSS cycle, with levels tapering off in subsequent years as the ability of the Peruvian economy to generate public revenues improves. The Mission has noted AID/W comment in its cable on the Peru CDSS Review (STATE 104682, para. 4B) to the effect that Title III local currency would not be available to serve as counterpart to AID projects. To the extent that this would present any problems in FY 81, the Mission would propose retaining a portion of the sales program in the Title I category to finance counterpart needs. For the present, however, we continue to show the entire program under Title III.

TABLE XI

Country: PERU

P.L. 480 TITLE I/III REQUIREMENTS
(Dollars in Millions, Tonnage in Thousands)

Commodities	FY 1979 Agreement $	FY 1979 Agreement MT	FY 1979 Shipments $	FY 1979 Shipments MT	FY 1979 Carrying to FY 1980 $	FY 1979 Carrying to FY 1980 MT	Estimated FY 1980 Agreement $	Estimated FY 1980 Agreement MT	Estimated FY 1980 Shipments $	Estimated FY 1980 Shipments MT	Estimated FY 1980 Carrying to FY 1981 $	Estimated FY 1980 Carrying to FY 1981 MT	Projected FY 1981 Agreement $	Projected FY 1981 Agreement MT	Projected FY 1981 Shipments $	Projected FY 1981 Shipments MT	Projected FY 1981 Carrying to FY 1982 $	Projected FY 1981 Carrying to FY 1982 MT
Title I																		
Wheat																		
Rice	20.0	73	same		none		20.0	73	same		none							
Total	20.0	73	same		none		20.0	73	same		none							
Of which Title III																		
Wheat													6.7	50	same		none	
Rice													23.3	81	same		none	
Total													30.0	131	same		none	

COMMENT: The supply and distribution data would support a much larger Title I program in FY 80, but we have used the $20 m. figure which appeared in the FY 80 CP, per the guidance. Clearly, rice production is not expected to improve in the short-term, and the total value of the Title I program for FY 80 could reach close to $30 m. simply by financing the full 105,000 MT import requirement under PL 480. For FY 81, wheat has been included at the level (50,000MT) which the current UMR would permit. Current GOP policy is to restrict wheat imports to protect the balance of payments; however, as it becomes possible to relax these restrictions, we are convinced that domestic demand will create a consumption pattern in the range of 1,000,000 MT per year. Thus, the potential for U.S. wheat exports to Peru is strong -- both on a commercial and concessional basis.

TABLE XII

PL 480 TITLE I/III

Supply and Distribution
(000 Metric Tons)

Stock Situation	FY 1979	Estimated FY 1980
Commodity - Wheat		
Beginning Stocks	60	100
Production	110	110
Imports	805	790
Concessional	-	-
Non-Concessional	805	790
Consumption	875	900
Ending Stocks	100	100
Commodity - Rice		
Beginning Stocks	8	100
Production	300	300
Imports	160	105
Concessional	73	73
Non-Concessional	87	32
Consumption	368	400
Ending Stocks	100	105

COMMENT: Data represents an update of FAS "Peru Agriculture Situation Report" (1-19-78).

PL 480 TITLE II PROGRAM

COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS/RECIPIENTS TABLE FY-1980

I. Country: PERU
Sponsor's Name: CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

A. Maternal and Child Health — Total Recipients: 105.0

No. Recipients by Commodity	Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
105.0	CSM Instant	1,158	566
105.0	S.F. Flour	679	224
105.0	S.F. Bulgur	1,331	405
-	S.F. Cornmeal	-	-
-	N.F.D.M.	-	-
105.0	Soybean Oil	640	642
105.0	S.F.Rolled Oats	646	-
	TOTAL:	4,454	1,837

COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS/RECIPIENTS TABLE FY-1980

B. Other Child Feeding — Total Recipients: 88.0

No. Recipients by Commodity	Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
88.0	C.S.M Instant	871	426
88.0	S.F. Flour	1,784	589
88.0	S.F. Bulgur	875	266
-	S.F. Cornmeal	-	-
-	N.F.D.M.	-	-
88.0	Soybean Oil	481	482
88.0	S.F.Rolled Oats	848	329
	TOTAL:	4,859	2,092

COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS/RECIPIENTS TABLE FY-1980

C. Food For Work — Total Recipients: 280.0

No. Recipients by Commodity	Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
-	C.S.M.Instant	-	-
280.0	S.F.Flour	2,714	896
280.0	S.F.Bulgur	2,663	810
280.0	S.F.Cornmeal	2,572	779
-	N.F.D.M.	-	-
280.0	Soybean Oil	1,279	1,283
280.0	S.F.Rolled Oats	2,582	1,002
	TOTAL:	11,810	4,770

PL 480 TITLE II PROGRAM

COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS/RECIPIENTS TABLE FY-1981

I. Country: PERU
Sponsor's Name: CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

A. Maternal and Child Health — Total Recipients: 115.5

No. Recipients by Commodity	Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
115.5	CSM Instant	1,274	648
115.5	S.F. Flour	747	254
115.5	S.F. Bulgur	1,464	467
-	S.F. Cornmeal	-	-
-	N.F.D.M.	-	-
115.5	Soybean Oil	704	662
-	W.S.B.	-	-
115.5	S.F. Rolled Oats	710	278
	TOTAL:	4,899	2,309

COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS/RECIPIENTS TABLE FY-1981

B. Other Child Feeding — Total Recipients: 96.8

No. Recipients by Commodity	Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
96.8	CSM Instant	958	488
96.8	S.F. Flour	1,962	667
96.8	S.F. Bulgur	962	307
-	S.F. Cornmeal	-	-
-	N.F.D.M.	-	-
96.8	Soybean Oil	529	498
-	W.S.B.	-	- -
96.8	S.F. Rolled Oats	933	366
	TOTAL:	5,344	2,326

COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS/RECIPIENTS TABLE FY-1981

C. Food For Work — Total Recipients: 308.0

No. Recipients by Commodity	Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
-	CSM Instant	-	-
308.0	S.F.Flour	2,985	1,015
308.0	S.F. Bulgur	2,929	934
308.0	S.F. Cornmeal	2,829	894
-	N.F.D.M.	-	-
308.0	Soybean Oil	1,407	1,324
-	W.S.B.	-	-
308.0	S.F.Rolled Oats	2,840	1,113
	TOTAL:	12,990	5,280

PL 480 TITLE II PROGRAM

COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS/RECIPIENTS TABLE FY-1980

I. Country: PERU
Sponsor's Name: SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST WORLD SERVICE

A. Maternal and Child Health — Total Recipients: 8.0

No. Recipients by Commodity	Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
8.0	CSM Instant	15	7
8.0	S.F. Flour	25	8
8.0	S.F. Bulgur	25	8
8.0	S.F. Cornmeal	25	8
8.0	N.F.D.M.	106	50
8.0	W.S.B.	23	9
8.0	Soybean Oil	46	46
8.0	S.F.Rolled Oats	25	10
	TOTAL	290	146

COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS/RECIPIENTS TABLE FY-1980

B. Other Child Feeding — Total Recipients: 5.0

No. Recipients by Commodity	Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
5.0	CSM Instant	38	19
5.0	S.F. Flour	25	8
5.0	S.F. Bulgur	-	-
5.0	S.F. Cornmeal	-	-
5.0	N.F.D.M.	60	28
5.0	Soybean Oil	12	12
5.0	W.S.B.	56	23
5.0	S.F.Rolled Oats	25	10
	TOTAL:	216	100

COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS/RECIPIENTS TABLE FY-1980

C. Food For Work — Total Recipients: 120.0

No. Recipients by Commodity	Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
-	CSM Instant	-	-
120.0	S.F. Flour	2,386	787
120.0	S.F. Bulgur	2,394	728
120.0	S.F. Cornmeal	2,373	719
120.0	N.F.D.M.	1,584	743
120.0	Soybean Oil	694	696
120.0	W.S.B.	2,153	868
120.0	S.F.Rolled Oats	2,490	966
	TOTAL:	14,074	5,507

PL 480 TITLE II PROGRAM

COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS/RECIPIENTS TABLE FY-1981

I. Country: PERU
Sponsor's Name: SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST WORLD SERVICE

A. Maternal and Child Health — Total Recipients: 8.8

No. Recipients by Commodity	Commodity	KGS (Thousands)	Dollars (Thousands)
8.8	CSM Instant	16	8
8.8	S.F. Flour	27	9
8.8	S.F. Bulgur	27	9
8.8	S.F.Cornmeal	27	9
8.8	N.F.D.M.	117	55
8.8	Soybean Oil	51	48
8.8	W.S.B.	25	11
8.8	S.F. Rolled Oats	27	11
	TOTAL:	317	160

COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS/RECIPIENTS TABLE FY-1981

B. Other Child Feeding — Total Recipients: 5.5

No. Recipients by Commodity	Commodity	KGS (Thousands)	Dollars (Thousands)
5.5	CSM Instant	42	21
5.5	S.F. Flour	27	9
-	S.F. Bulgur	-	-
-	S.F. Cornmeal	-	-
5.5	N.F.D.M.	66	31
5.5	Soybean Oil	13	12
5.5.	W.S.B.	62	26
5.5	S.F.Rolled Oats	27	11
	TOTAL:	237	110

COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS/RECIPIENTS TABLE FY-1981

C. Food For Work — Total Recipients: 132.0

No. Recipients by Commodity	Commodity	KGS (Thousands)	Dollars (Thousands)
-	CSM Instant	-	-
132.0	S.F.Flour	2,625	1,336
132.0	S.F.Bulgur	2,633	840
132.0	S.F.Cornmeal	2,610	825
132.0	N.F.D.M.	1,742	824
132.0	Soybean Oil	763	718
132.0	W.S.B.	2,368	999
132.0	S.F.Rolled Oats	2,739	1,074
	TOTAL:	15,480	6,616

PL 480 TITLE II PROGRAM

COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS/RECIPIENTS TABLE FY-1980

I. Country: PERU
Sponsor's Name: CHURCH WORLD SERVICE

A. Maternal and Child Health — Total Recipients: 1.8

No. Recipients by Commodity	Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
1.8	CSM Instant	20	10
1.8	S.F. Flour	12	4
1.8	S.F. Bulgur	12	4
1.8	S.F. Rice	12	5
1.8	N.F.D.M.	24	11
1.8	Soybean Oil	9	9
1.8	W.S.B.	12	5
1.8	S.F.Rolled Oats	12	7
	TOTAL:	113	55

COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS/RECIPIENTS TABLE FY-1980

B. Other Child Feeding — Total Recipients: .6

No. Recipients by Commodity	Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
.6	CSM Instant	8	4
.6	S.F. Flour	8	3
.6	S.F. Bulgur	8	2
.6	S.F. Rice	8	3
.6	N.F.D.M.	-	-
.6	Soybean Oil	4	4
.6	W.S.B.	8	3
.6	S.F.Rolled Oats	8	3
	TOTAL:	52	22

COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS/RECIPIENTS TABLE FY-1980

C. Food For Work — Total Recipients: 18.0

No. Recipients by Commodity	Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
18.0	CSM Instant	-	-
18.0	S.F. Flour	523	173
18.0	S.F. Bulgur	523	159
18.0	S.F. Rice	523	213
18.0	N.F.D.M.	-	-
18.0	Soybean Oil	189	190
18.0	W.S.B.	-	-
18.0	S.F.Rolled Oats	523	203
	TOTAL:	2,281	938

PL 480 TITLE II PROGRAM

COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS/RECIPIENTS TABLE FY-1981

I. Country: PERU
Sponsor's Name: CHURCH WORLD SERVICE

A. Maternal and Child Health — Total Recipients: 2.0

No. Recipients by Commodity	Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
2.0	CSM Instant	23	12
2.0	S.F. Flour	13	4
2.0	S.F. Bulgur	13	4
2.0	S.F. Cornmeal	13	4
2.0	N.F.D.M.	26	12
2.0	Soybean Oil	10	9
2.0	W.S.B.	13	5
2.0	S.F.Rolled Oats	13	5
	TOTAL:	124	55

COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS/RECIPIENTS TABLE FY-1981

B. Other Child Feeding — Total Recipients: .7

No. Recipients by Commodity	Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
.7	CSM Instant	9	5
.7	S.F. Flour	9	3
.7	S.F. Bulgur	9	3
.7	S.F.Cornmeal	9	3
-	N.F.D.M	-	-
.7	Soybean Oil	4	4
.7	W.S.B.	9	4
.7	S.F.Rolled Oats	9	4
	TOTAL:	58	26

COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS/RECIPIENTS TABLE FY-1981

C. Food For Work — Total Recipients: 19.8

No. Recipients by Commodity	Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
-	CSM Instant	-	-
19.8	S.F. Flour	575	195
19.8	S.F. Bulgur	575	183
19.8	S.F. Cornmeal	575	182
-	N.F.D.M.	-	-
19.8	Soybean Oil	208	196
-	W.S.B.	-	-
19.8	S.F. Rolled Oats	575	225
	TOTAL:	2,508	981

PL 480 TITLE II PROGRAM

COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS/RECIPIENTS TABLE FY-1980

I. Country: PERU
Sponsor's Name: COOPERATIVE FOR AMERICAN RELIEF EVERYWHERE

A. Maternal and Child Health — Total Recipients: 70.0

No. Recipients by Commodity	Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
70.0	CSM Instant	772	378
70.0	S.F. Flour	453	149
70.0	S.F. Bulgur	887	270
-	S.F. Cornmeal	-	-
-	N.F.D.M.	-	-
70.0	Soybean Oil	427	428
70.0	S.F.Rolled Oats	431	167
	TOTAL:	2,970	1,392

COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS/RECIPIENTS TABLE FY-1980

B. Food For Work — Total Recipients: 400.0

No. Recipients by Commodity	Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
	CSM Instant	-	-
400.0	S.F. Flour	3,877	1,279
400.0	S.F. Bulgur	3,804	1,156
400.0	S.F. Cornmeal	3,674	1,113
-	N.F.D.M.	-	-
400.0	Soybean Oil	1,043	1,046
400.0	S.F. Rolled Oats	3,689	1,431
	TOTAL:	16,087	6,025

PL 480 TITLE II PROGRAM

COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS/RECIPIENTS TABLE FY-1981

I. Country: PERU
Sponsor's Name: COOPERATIVE FOR AMERICAN RELIEF EVERYWHERE

A. Maternal and Child Health — Total Recipients: 70.7

No. Recipients by Commodity	Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
70.7	CSM Instant	849	432
70.7	S.F. Flour	498	169
70.7	S.F. Bulgur	976	311
-	S.F. Cornmeal	-	-
-	N.F.D.M.	-	-
70.7	Soybean Oil	470	442
-	W.S.B.	-	-
70.7	S.F.Rolled Oats	474	186
	TOTAL:	3,267	1,540

COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS/RECIPIENTS TABLE FY-1981

B. Food For Work — Total Recipients: 440.0

No. Recipients by Commodity	Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
-	CSM Instant	-	-
440.0	S.F. Flour	4,259	1,448
440.0	S.F. Bulgur	4,184	1,335
440.0	S.F.Cornmeal	4,041	1,277
-	N.F.D.M.	-	-
440.0	Soybean Oil	1,147	1,079
-	W.S.B.	-	-
440.0	S.F.Rolled Oats	4,058	1,591
	TOTAL:	17,689	6,730

PL 480 TITLE II PROGRAM

COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS/RECIPIENTS TABLE FY-1980

I. Country: PERU
Sponsor's Name: GOVERNMENT OF PERU

A. School Feeding Program — Total Recipients: 500.0

No. Recipients by Commodity	Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
500.0	CSM Instant	1,427	698
500.0	Rice	2,400	977
500.0	S.F.Bulgur	1,518	461
500.0	S.F.Rolled Oats	2,000	776
500.0	N.F.D.M.	1,053	494
500.0	Soybean Oil	200	201
	TOTAL:	8,598	3,607

COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS/RECIPIENTS TABLE FY-1981

No. Recipients by Commodity	Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
500.0	CSM Instant	1,570	799
500.0	S.F. Flour	2,640	898
500.0	S.F. Bulgur	1,670	533
500.0	S.F. Rolled Oats	2,200	862
500.0	N.F.D.M.	1,158	548
500.0	Soybean Oil	220	207
	TOTAL:	9,458	3,847