

PD-ABI-878

USAID/PERU
SEMI-ANNUAL PORTFOLIO REVIEW
PERIOD APRIL 1 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1990

November 1990

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section 1

Mission Portfolio Overview

Section 2

527-0238	Agricultural Planning and Institutional Development
527-0244	Upper Huallaga Area Development
527-0272	Private Sector Management Improvement
527-0282	Agricultural Technology Transformation
527-0285	Child Survival Action
527-0288	Drug Education and Public Awareness
527-0298	Private Sector Policy Planning
527-0303	Administration of Justice
527-0308	Private Sector Nutrition and Child Survival
527-0313	Andean Peace Scholarship
527-0320	CARE Agroforestry Food for Work
527-0321	Central Selva Resource Management Phase II
527-0323	PRISMA Integrated Food, Nutrition and Child Survival
527-0328	ADRA/OFASA Nutrition and Food for Work
527-0329	CRS Strengthening of CARITAS
527-0330	CARE Food Assisted Integrated Development
527-0333	HIV/AIDS Education and Prevention
527-0335	Private Voluntary Family Planning
598-0640	LAC II Training Initiatives
598-0772	Private Sector Institutional Reform
931-1311	Soil Management Collaborative Research
931-1328	Small Ruminant Collaborative Research

Section 3

PL 480 Title I

Section 4

Evaluation Plan

Mission Director's Overview

Portfolio Overview

Peru is at a major juncture in its history. The Peruvian economy has been regressing on a per capita basis for more than thirty years and reached near disastrous low levels at the end of the Garcia Administration. Five years of misguided economic policies resulted in an incredible 1,000,000% inflation rate during Alan Garcia's term. Alberto Fujimori went from virtual obscurity to the Presidency in record time, in a contest that rejected both economic heterodoxy and political orthodoxy. His inauguration on July 28, 1990, marked the end to a disastrous period in Peruvian economic history. President Fujimori inherited a government without international reserves and shunned by credit markets. The economy was in deep recession and inflation was accelerating rapidly. The new government also received a seriously deteriorated infrastructure and a portfolio of extraordinarily unprofitable public sector companies.

A week after taking office, the Fujimori administration raised key fuel and energy prices as much as thirty fold in an effort to close the public sector deficit, contain inflation, and force a realignment of key relative prices. Under Garcia, fiscal revenues had fallen to as little as four percent of GDP, while the government budget traditionally accounted for almost 20% of expenditures. The government had to raise revenues and the shock to purchasing power of the Fujimori economic measures had its desired effect. After an initial jump in consumer prices of 400% in August, inflation fell to under 5% in September.

Although President Fujimori is new to politics, he and many other key members of his administration have a history of association and dialogue with the U.S.A.I.D. Mission. The new Prime Minister and Fujimori's first Minister of Agriculture are just two of the former A.I.D. participants in the new administration. A.I.D. training programs have assisted to develop the capabilities of substantial numbers of staff in the Central Bank and Ministry of Economy and Finance who are helping execute the economic adjustment program. Hernando de Soto of the A.I.D.-supported Institute for Liberty and Democracy has become a key advisor to the Fujimori Administration and was instrumental in bringing President Fujimori and the IMF into critical discussions leading to orthodox solutions to Peru's economic difficulties. The new Policy Analysis, Planning and Implementation project will broaden our forum for providing policy assistance to the GOP.

Under the previous administrations government services greatly dwindled. Salaries are at an all time low, resulting in numerous civil service strikes, especially in health and educational services. At the end of this reporting period, it appears that the number of strikes is decreasing. But, the turnover in civil service personnel, from the highest to lowest levels, created problems of continuity and experience within key ministries. As one example, the Minister of Health changed nine times in eighteen months. In this present environment of uncertainty and change, most of the USAID/Peru projects and programs are nonetheless progressing. The effects of relentless inflation upon project finances has been softened by converting to dollar based financing where it has been appropriate. The same erratic exchange rate/inflation relationship has affected the Mission's OE budgeting and made personnel hiring an intensive and difficult process.

The Peruvian Government requires substantial assistance from the international community to survive through the period of economic adjustment and to move toward longer term growth. The percentage of the population that requires emergency food assistance has risen from 10% to about 30%. PL 480 resources are a major source of food aid for Peru. The increase in the numbers of persons and areas to be served has taxed PVOs greatly and forced most PVOs to reorient their staff and resources to address the food emergency. Monetization of Title II commodities and continued support through earlier strengthening grants to PVOs are critical to maintaining their coverage of over 10% of Peru's population.

The Garcia Administration's policy on debt repayments placed Peru under 620Q sanctions. During FY 1990 no window opened. The entire Mission staff was involved in developing creative and innovative alternative obligating mechanisms. Projects were shifted to PVOs to the maximum extent allowed by the law and intent of Congress. The Mission obligated almost its entire OYB by shifting funds and making use of alternative implementing mechanisms. The Project Development and Program Office's more active role in coordinating and negotiating local currency flows into projects made disbursements more timely and equitable.

For those projects that are and must remain constrained by sanctions, expenditures have been reduced, but it is critical that a solution to this problem be found in FY 1991. Activities with the Ministry of Health under Child Survival funding and assistance to the Central Bank have potentially severe financial constraints on the horizon without a window. The Mission anticipates that Peru will obtain a Paris Club rescheduling of debt in early CY 1991, and we expect that the Government of Peru will be able to make its required debt payments and stay out of sanctions from the point Paris Club rescheduling occurs.

The new administration offers a number of opportunities to strengthen the development and impact of a number of project activities, while also questioning several that do not fit within its priorities. The Fujimori Government's commitment to family planning provided a much more receptive atmosphere within which the Private Sector Voluntary Family Planning project can operate. Our channelling of contraceptive procurement to the public sector through this project should facilitate our efforts to strengthen public and private sector cooperation in this area, a decision already endorsed by the new Minister of Health. The GOP similarly is eager to make use of the advisory assistance and external policy analyses that the Policy Analysis, Planning and Implementation project can bring to bear in refining macro and sectoral policies. Pilot efforts to focus the delivery of services under the Upper Huallaga Development project directly on small coca producers, and a willingness to experiment in different ways to motivate them with legal production channels also have been well received by the new authorities. And, President Fujimori has given high priority to addressing judicial inefficiencies and corruption, though it is not yet clear how we can make better use of the Administration of Justice project to focus on his concerns.

On the other hand, the new administration is urging a wholesale redesign of the Agricultural Technology Transformation project. While a recent evaluation indicated that some changes are needed, we face a delicate series of negotiations to ensure that our strategic objective of public-private cooperation in technology generation and dissemination is not lost. Furthermore, the Mission will need to continue to strike a balance between the GOP's desire to bring the Social Emergency Program -- and therefore much of the Title II program -- directly under the President's control, and our desire to make use of the local input, grassroots support and voluntarism inherent in a PVO-led effort.

Throughout this reporting period security concerns have affected virtually all project activities. Personnel connected with the Upper Huallaga project and Title II food distribution program have been lost to terrorist action, and our ability to travel to project sites has been severely limited. In spite of a Lima-focused fortress mentality that permeates our approach to security, nonetheless it has not substantially impeded our capacity to monitor and to implement most project activities.

Mission Issues

The Mission is concerned about the number of centrally funded very small activities in Peru. Under current security conditions, TDY visitors may run unnecessary risks visiting these projects. Reporting by the Mission requires staff time in short supply and rarely adds to the body of knowledge about the project. The Mission intends to take a critical view of new small centrally funded projects in Peru and solicits A.I.D. Washington support in restricting such requests to projects that cannot be placed elsewhere in more secure countries or that have significant benefit to Peru.

The Government of Peru is currently implementing a program of "regionalization" to transfer many government responsibilities from the central government to 13 regions. While it is not clear how this process will evolve in its final form, the Mission is concerned that country-wide projects not be forced to deal with numerous new administrative entities. In some cases, transfers of project funded equipment and personnel must (or should be) shifted to regional administrative systems and may result in duplicative and cumbersome implementing mechanisms.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF USAID/PERU PORTFOLIO
 (APRIL 1, 1990 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1990)
 (\$000)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
PROJECT NO.	PROGRAM/PROJECT TITLE	DATE OF INIT. GORY	LAST REVISED PACD	% OF LOP ELAPSED	% OF DRLG. EXPEND.	AUTH. LOP AMOUNT	CURRENT FY DRLG. TO DATE	CUMUL. AMOUNT	MORTGAGE	PIPELINE	PLANNED FY SEMESTER EXPEND.	ACCRUED SEMESTER EXPEND.	ACCRUED AS % OF PLANNED	CUMULATIVE ACCRUED EXPEND.	ENDING PIPELINE	PLANNED EXPEND.	
ACTIVE PROJECTS																	
100 PROGRAM ECONOMICS (ECOM)																	
5270201.00	B POLICY ANALYSIS, PLNS, IMPLMNT.	30-Sep-89	21-Mar-95	0.00%	0.00%	7,150	1,186	1,186	5,964	0	0	0	0.00%	0	1,186		
710 AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES																	
5270321.00	B CENTRAL SELVA RES PHG PHASE II A	30-Sep-89	01-Oct-90	100.00%	86.98%	2,230	11,000	1,230	1,000	1,663	663	503	75.81%	1,070	160		
5270321.00	L CENTRAL SELVA RES PHG PHASE II A	30-Sep-88	01-Oct-90	100.00%	99.76%	1,689	11,300	300	1,300	1,407	107	104	97.15%	377	3		
720 AGRICULTURE																	
5270231.00	B AGRIC. PLANNING INSTIT. DEVELOP. B	26-Aug-83	01-Jan-91	96.59%	85.66%	6,450	0	6,450	0	1,236	0	285	0.00%	5,697	953	300	
5270231.00	L AGRIC. PLANNING INSTIT. DEVELOP. B	26-Aug-83	01-Jan-91	96.59%	82.76%	11,000	0	11,000	0	2,470	0	574	0.00%	9,104	1,896	450	
5270232.00	B AGRIC. TECH. TRANSFORMATION C	26-Sep-87	01-Sep-93	50.70%	57.60%	25,000	4,353	23,199	1,801	8,648	3,110	3,164	61.92%	13,363	9,836	3,500	
5270232.00	L REGIONAL EXTENS. MANAGEMENT	01-Oct-88	01-Oct-90	100.00%	100.00%	105	0	69	36	0	0	0	0.00%	69	0		
730 FOOD FOR DEVELOPMENT (FFD)																	
5270232.00	B CARE-AGROPROFESSRY FOOD F. WORK A	02-Mar-88	01-Apr-91	82.78%	81.68%	230	0	230	0	73	0	31	0.00%	188	42	42	
5270232.00	B NON SUPPORT FEEDING PROG.-DMS A	01-Oct-89	01-Jan-93	47.05%	69.54%	750	0	750	0	263	180	34	18.97%	522	228	100	
5270232.00	B CFE AGRIC. EXTENS. FOOD F/W B	01-Oct-85	01-Jan-93	47.05%	58.38%	1,250	0	1,250	0	662	219	142	67.34%	730	520	150	
5270232.00	B STRENGTHENING OF CARITAS PERU C	27-Jun-89	01-Jan-91	88.23%	32.53%	497	0	497	0	402	329	74	22.52%	162	335		
5270232.00	B FOOD ASSISTED INTEGRATED DEV. A	28-Sep-88	01-Jan-93	47.05%	65.29%	728	0	728	0	376	75	124	16.78%	475	253	70	
620 TRAINING & SOCIAL DEVELOPT. (TSDB)																	
5270461.00	B SPECIAL PROJECT ACTIVITIES A	02-Jun-83	01-Jan-88	74.71%	95.06%	0	94	2,044	12,044	20	0	13	0.00%	1,962	102		
5270511.00	B ANDREW PEACE SCHOLARSHIP A	25-Sep-87	01-Oct-91	75.00%	75.85%	1,580	1,093	3,560	790	1,275	400	1,016	254.01%	4,223	1,344	450	
5270541.00	B LAC TRANS. TRNIP A	01-Oct-85	01-Oct-90	100.00%	99.52%	1,297	151	1,266	31	67	33	56	168.99%	1,260	6		
830 PRIV. SECTOR/DEVD. INITIATIVES																	
5270271.00	B PRIVATE SECTOR MANAG. IMPROV. B	21-Sep-85	16-Sep-92	71.42%	86.00%	7,000	671	5,508	1,492	671	800	771	96.35%	4,737	771	651	
5270271.00	B PRIV. SECTOR POL. PLAN-GOP A	02-Apr-85	01-Sep-92	91.66%	89.48%	7,650	195	6,375	1,275	1,290	0	435	0.00%	5,704	670	450	
5270303.00	B ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE C	26-Jun-86	01-Jan-92	77.27%	54.70%	2,850	0	2,850	0	1,515	400	224	56.02%	1,559	1,291	500	
5270316.00	B DISASTER RELIEF/REPREPARENESS A	15-Oct-87	01-Jan-91	92.30%	64.02%	276	0	229	47	125	37	43	116.72%	146	82	50	
5270772.00	B PRIVATE SECT. INSTITUTL. REFORM A	03-Mar-89	01-Mar-95	26.38%	42.58%	10,800	2,269	6,089	6,711	37	950	796	83.82%	2,559	1,530	1,150	
5270772.00	B REG. DISASTER/DISASTER PREPARNS	22-Feb-90	01-Jan-91	53.84%	68.89%	141	72	141	0	48	0	76	0.00%	97	44		
850 HEALTH , POP. & NUTRITION (HPN)																	
5270269.00	B PRIVATE SECTOR FAMILY PLANNING	02-Oct-86	29-May-92	70.55%	98.71%	13,000	0	4,906	8,094	51	0	1121	0.00%	4,843	63		
5270271.00	B CHILD SURVIVAL ACTION PROJECT B	30-Sep-87	01-Jan-93	57.14%	42.60%	15,000	0	10,483	4,517	7,596	1,500	1,090	72.67%	4,679	6,304	2,000	
5270316.00	B IIM-PRIV SEC NUTR-CHILD SURV. B	27-Jun-86	01-Jan-91	94.44%	87.11%	914	0	914	0	154	0	57	0.00%	796	118	40	
5270316.00	B OFW PRISA - "KINGS" A	01-Sep-87	01-Jun-90	100.00%	100.00%	213	0	213	0	14	0	14	0.00%	213	0		
5270331.00	B DECENTRALIZED POPDEV. POLICIES B	02-Oct-88	01-Oct-90	92.36%	75.33%	200	0	200	0	73	75	25	37.50%	151	49	0	
5270333.00	B AIDS PREVENTION PROJECT A	30-Sep-89	01-Oct-92	33.33%	33.32%	500	150	300	200	112	76	62	81.69%	190	200	76	
5270333.00	B FAMILY PLANNING SERV EXPANSION B	23-Sep-89	01-Oct-93	25.00%	21.98%	11,800	4,520	8,756	3,062	1,913	1,596	1,817	161.16%	1,921	6,816	2,071	
7255941.00	B PERU RESEARCH GRANT PROPOSALS	16-May-89	01-Jul-91	61.53%	50.54%	296	0	296	0	241	0	95	0.00%	149	146		

910 SPECIAL PROJECTS

5270244.00	6 UPPER HUALLAGA AREA DEVELOP.	C	16-Sep-91	15-Sep-91	90.001	63.162	12,900	1,500	11,700	1,200	3,377	750	567	75.391	7,390	4,310	115
5270244.00	6 UPPER HUALLAGA AREA DEVELOP.	C	16-Sep-91	15-Sep-91	90.001	95.001	15,000	0	15,000	0	774	0	25	0.001	14,250	750	
5270289.00	6 DRUG EDUC & PUBLIC AWARENESS	A	17-Sep-93	01-Oct-92	71.421	73.121	6,000	1,014	4,517	1,483	621	0	621	0.001	3,503	1,214	536

.....
 SUBTOTAL ACTIVE PROJECTS 173.465 16,534 133,026 40,439 37,096 13,293 12,409 91,799 41,222

TERMINATED PROJECTS

730 FGD	FOR DEVELOPMENT (FFD)																
5270245.00	6 CARITAS FEEDING PRGS. DPG		25-Aug-84	25-Aug-89	100.002	97.911	650	141	646	4	0	0	161	0.001	646	1	
850 PAIV.	SECTOR/DEMO. INITIATIVES																
5281991.01	6 INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASST.		07-Aug-86	15-Oct-89	100.001	100.001	562	121	528	14	3	0	1	0.001	528	0	
860 HEALTH	POP. & NUTRITION (HPR)																
5270221.00	6 RURAL WATER SYST. & ENVIR. SAN.		26-Sep-80	01-Jul-89	100.001	99.851	10,000	(2,900)	4,733	3,245	2,900	0	(101)	0.001	6,745	10	
5270230.00	6 INTEGRATED HEALTH FAMILY PLAN.		02-Sep-81	01-Oct-88	100.001	100.001	4,000	(9)	3,979	21	9	0	0	0.001	3,979	0	
5270230.00	6 CONTRACEPTIVE SOCIAL MARKETING		02-Sep-81	01-Mar-99	100.001	99.731	8,400	13	7,461	1,439	46	0	61	0.001	7,461	20	

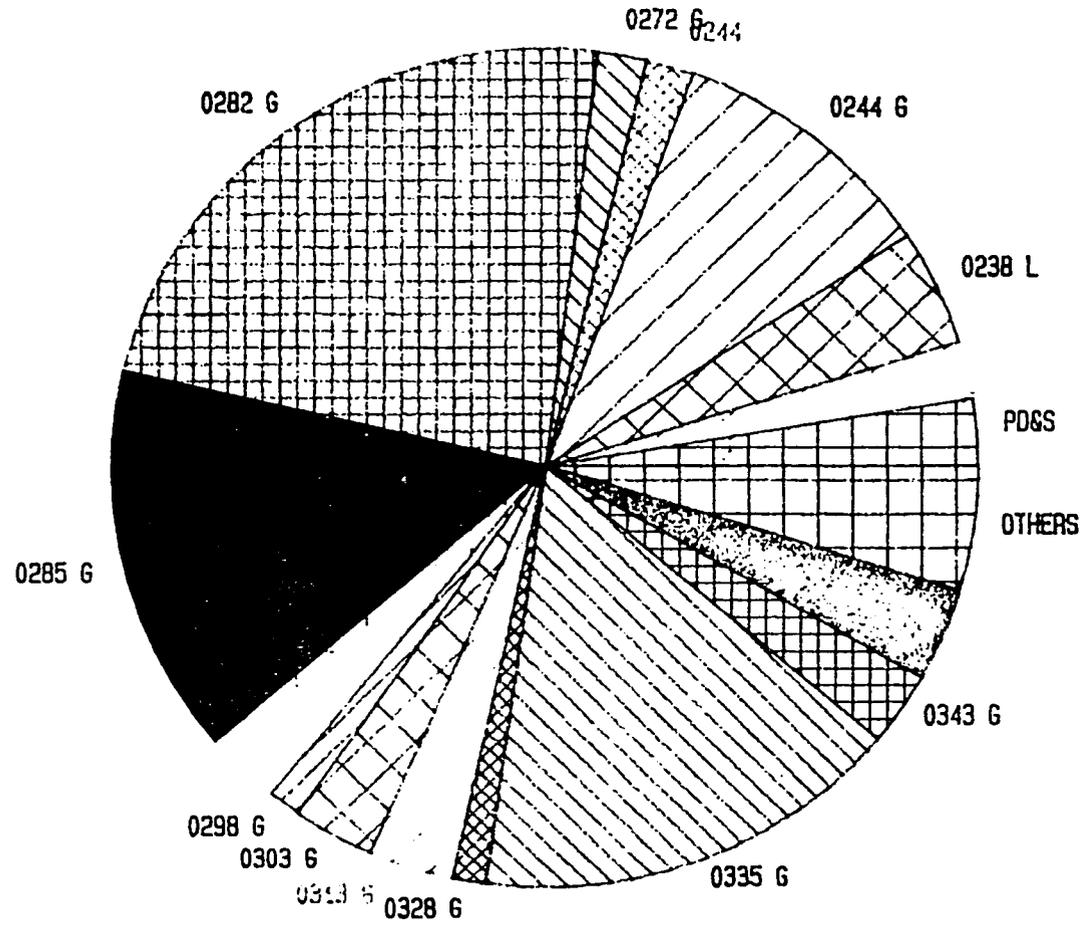
.....
 SUBTOTAL TERMINATED PROJECTS 24,092 (2,910) 19,369 4,723 2,960 0 28 19,339 31

ACTIVE PROGRAM

.....
 SUBTOTAL ACTIVE PROGRAM

T O T A L S 197,557 13,624 152,395 45,162 40,064 13,293 12,437 111,148 41,253

PERU PIPELINE REPORT BY PROJECT AS OF SEPTEMBER 30 1990

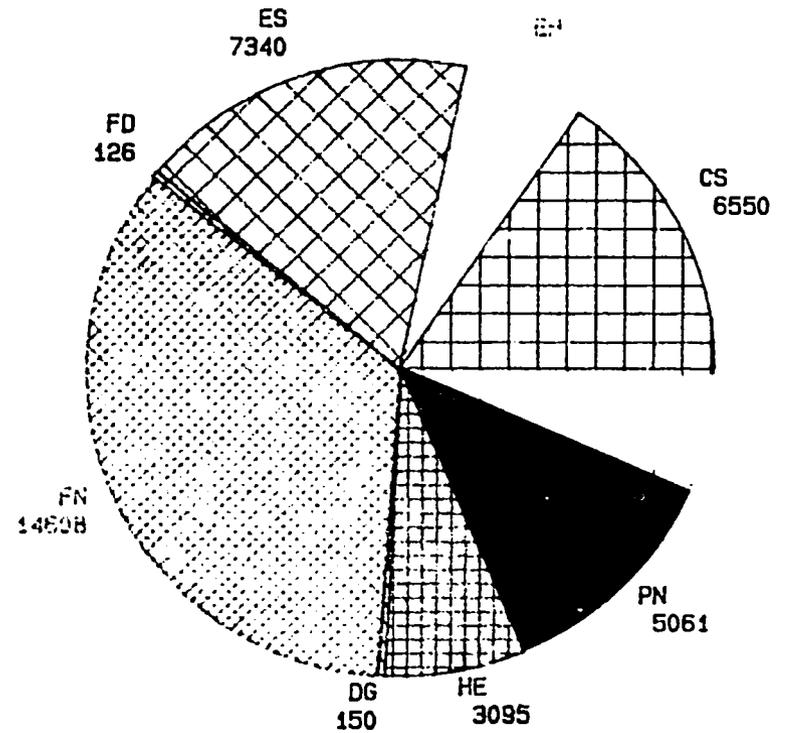
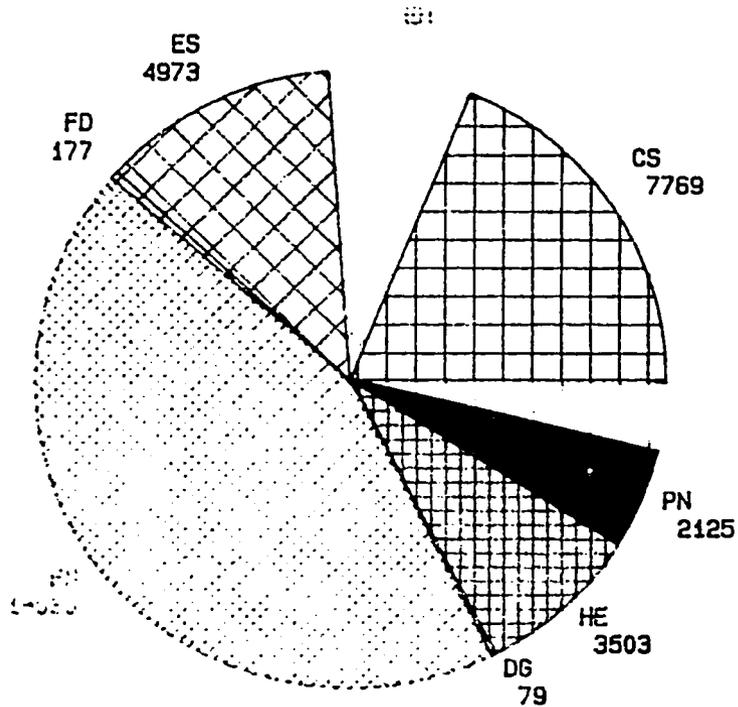


USAID / PERU

Pipeline Comparison by Appropriation (In thousands \$)

MAR/90
41195

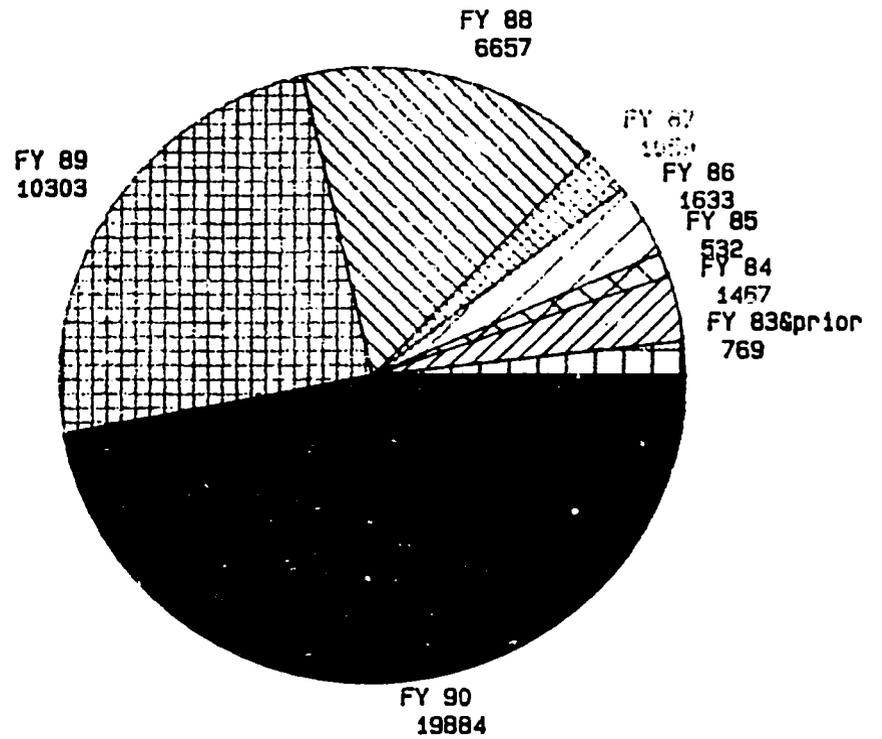
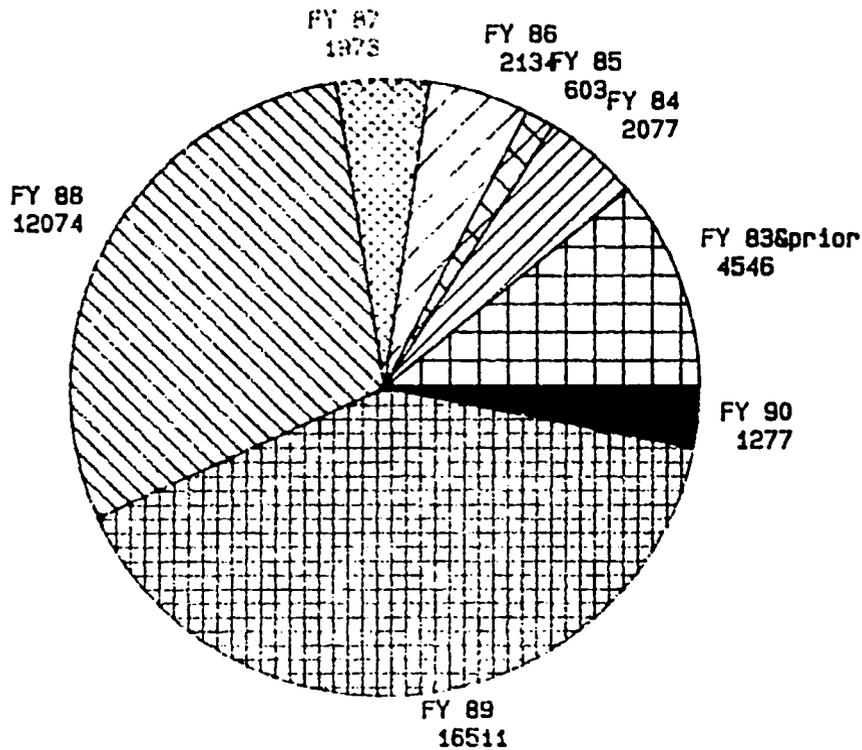
SEP/90
42304



USAID / PERU Pipeline Aging Report (In thousands \$)

MAR/90
41195

SEP/90
42304



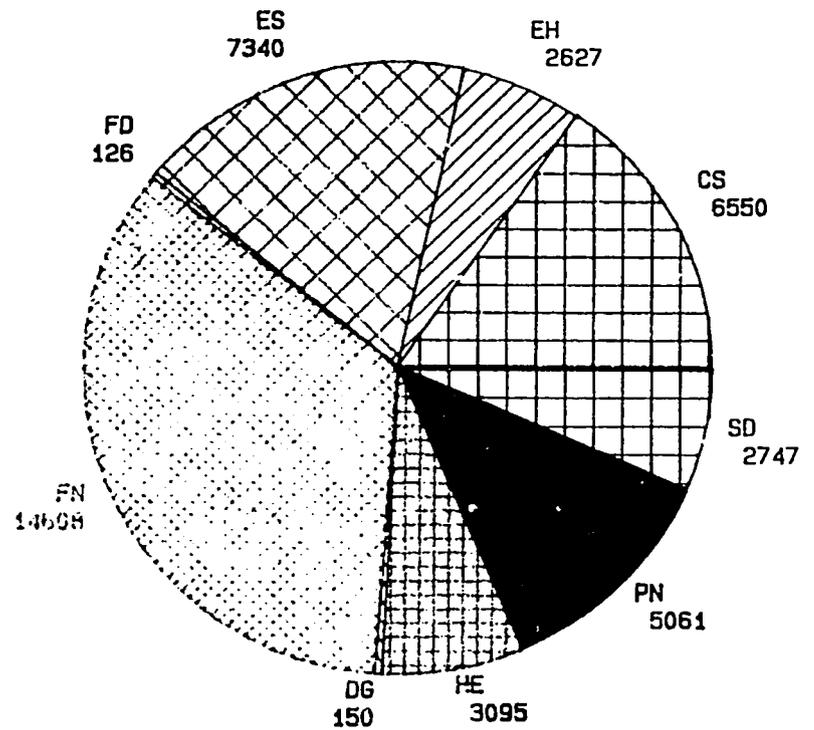
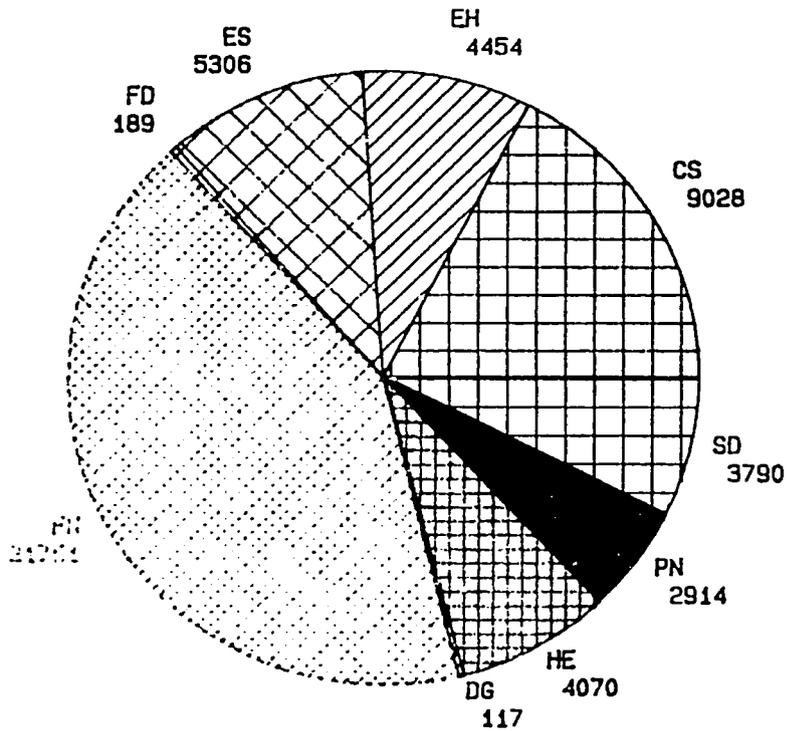
16

USAID / PERU

Pipeline Comparison by Appropriation (In thousands \$)

SEP/89
51619

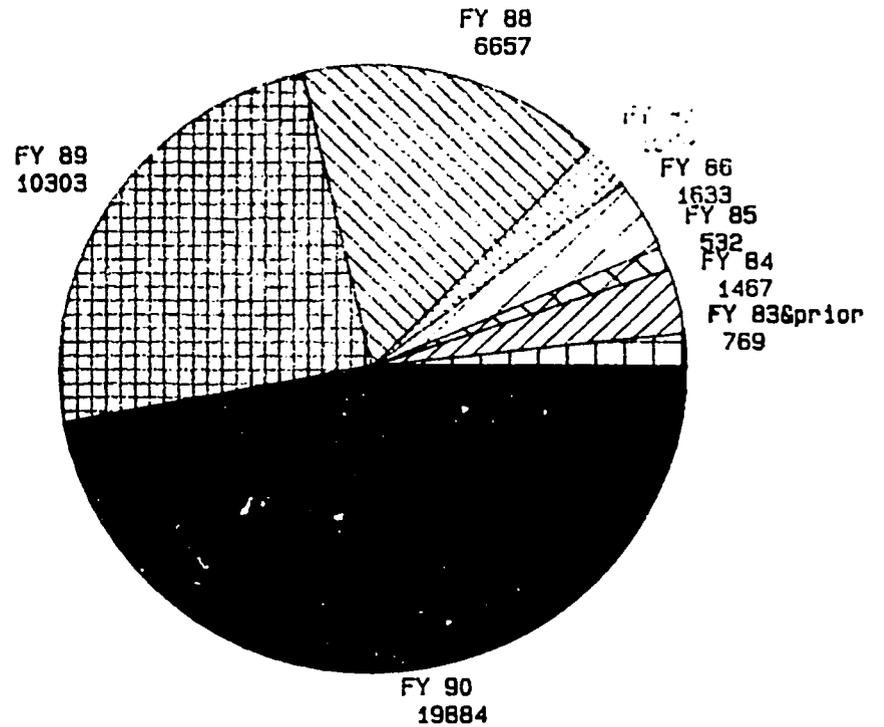
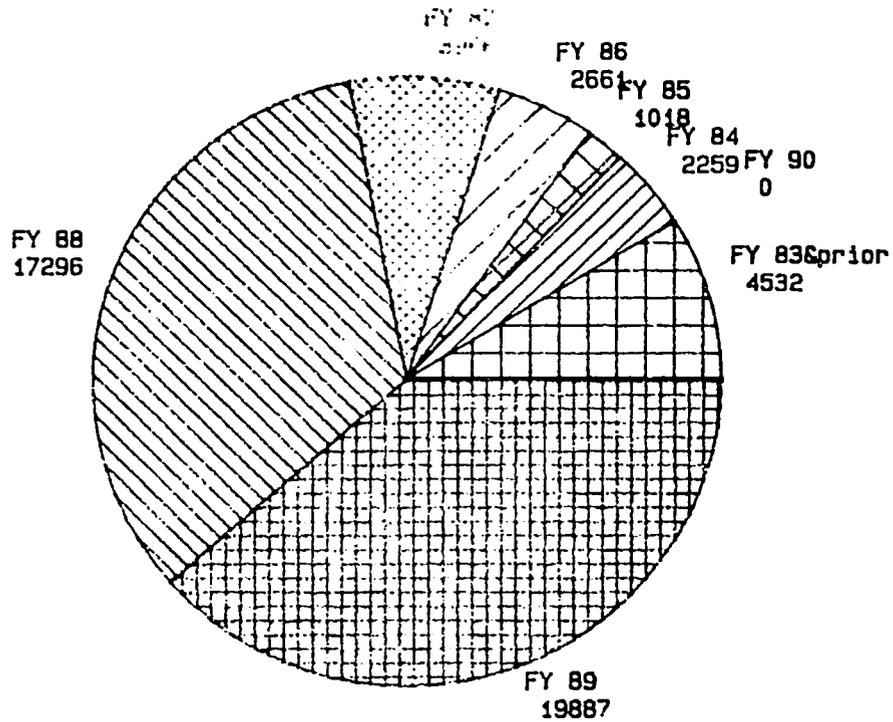
SEP/90
42304



USAID / PERU Pipeline Aging Report (in thousands \$)

SEP/89
51619

SEP/90
42304



12

Component III will improve the management of the sector through revised management guidelines and procedures, improved management capabilities of personnel through training, etc. Component IV was designed to develop human resources with advanced training and developing linkages between the Ministry of Agriculture(MOA) and the National Agrarian University (NAU).

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOFS

Progress to Date

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. MOA will develop capacity to design and assess policy alternatives. | GAPA - a group of highly qualified professionals has provided support to the MOA on short, medium and long term programs, interinstitutional coordination in issues related to the sector with the MEF, Central Reserve Bank, National Planning Institute, etc. |
| 2. Demand for information and analysis for agricultural policy making will be stimulated. | To date about 180 short and long term studies have been produced. Examples for this period: Agricultural Sector Duty Reform, recommending tax reduction. D. S. = 257- 90-EF, a macroeconomic policy study and its impact on the agricultural sector, drought impact on food production formulating recommendations for the affected areas. |
| 3. The information base for agricultural policy making | Ongoing activities are constructing databases. The Planning Office of the MOA has developed a database on investment programs and an inventory of projects to act as a register for decisions on agricultural policies. A National Survey of Rural Homes has been completed and results disseminated. Surveys on area and production and agroclimatic impact assessment continue to be implemented. |
| 4. The capacity of public agricultural sector will be strengthened to function efficiently. | 2230 personnel received short term training in administrative areas. 325 procedures were simplified and 12 client service guides published. Personnel database is the best inventory of human resources in the sector. Computer equipment procured to expand existing system. Administration offices will be connected to the network. Personnel are being trained. |

B. Major Outputs

Description	Planned			Accomplished			
	LOP	Period	Com.	Next Period	Period	Com.	% of LOP
1. Memoranda to Minister immediate pressing issues							Unquantifiable, continuous ongoing activity
2. Reports on Medium and Long Term Policy Studies					86	180	N/A
3. Studies: Interrelationship Agriculture-Macroeconomics					6	15	N/A
4. Tracking Systems on Sector Proj. Invest.	3	1	3	0	1	3	100%
5. National Rural Household Survey	1	0	1	0		1	100%
6. Area & Production Survey	10	4	6	2	4	6	60%
7. Data Production Agroclimatic Impact							Unquantifiable, continuous ongoing activity N/A
8. Personnel database Ministry of Agricul.	1	0	1	0	0	1	100%
9. Strengthen financial manag. INIPA offices	2	0	2	0	0	2	100%
10. Graduate Teaching & Research fellowship	103	8	88	15	8	88	85%

14

5. Broader human resource base

6 participants have completed Ph.D. and M.Sc. degrees in the United States in Economics, they are currently working in GAPA. 6 participants have completed Masters degrees in Mexico in scientific disciplines. 65 participants completed Masters in Peru. Short term training in administrative areas has been provided to 988 men and 472 women from Lima and regional offices of MDA.

11. Training	P L A N N E D								A C C O M P L I S H E D					
	LOP		Period		Cumulat		Next Period		Period		Cumulat.		% LOP	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Overseas														
Long-Term	10	2	0	0	10	2	0	0	6	0	10	2	100%	100%
Local														
Long Term	63	4	1	0	61	4	2	0	1	-	61	4	97%	100%
Local														
Short term	1029	521	130	70	968	454	41	49	149	89	988	472	96%	90%

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The APID Project supported the new GOP administration installed on July 28, 1990, in establishing agricultural policy outlines, oriented to reduce inflation and reactivate production. The agricultural sector was given priority as a food producer and as a link with the international market.

The Project also helped in the definition of priorities, emphasis on strengthening the market, producer organizations, support of agroindustry and agro-export activities. These concepts were included in the Reformulated Operating Plan for August- December 1990.

The GAPA component has good relationships with the new administration having had the credibility required to advise high level officials. An analyst has been appointed Vice Minister of Economy and Finance.

The local firm, OTEPSA, has implemented computerized administrative systems for the Ministry of Agriculture's offices of: Budget and Capital Accounting, Treasury, Supply, Personnel, and Documentary Management.

A land station was installed at SENAMHI (National Hydrological and Meteorological Service) to obtain information from meteorological satellites (geostationary and polar) helping to introduce this modern technology to Peru and improve agro-meteorological statistics. An agreement has been signed between MOA and SENAMHI and the first training course has been given.

D. Problems and Delays

In the second quarter of 1990, the former administration in Peru restructured the institutions and ministries of the public sector, including the Ministry of Agriculture. This situation reduced the project activities generating uncertainty in decision-making. The General Office of Agro-economics was integrated into OPA (ex-OSPA, Agrarian Planning Office). These changes have now been assimilated into the project.

From May to August 1990, few project activities were carried out due to installation of the new GOP administration. At the request of the GOP, the project adjusted its Operating Plan.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

The MOA's Computer Center will be built and the equipment acquired by the Project will be operating. This equipment consists of a computer (12 Megabytes) with 40 terminals. The construction will be implemented by EFYASA, the local representative of WANG.

The Computer Center at the National Agrarian University will be built and the equipment acquired by the Project will be operating. This equipment consists of one computer (20 Megabyte) with 40 terminals. The installation will be carried out by the local IBM representative.

The Peruvian government has requested USAID to extend the PACO of the PADI Project for one year. Particular reasons for this are: to support sectorial agricultural policies, to support institutional strengthening of the agricultural sector on regional and local government levels and private sector producers, to promote formulation and execution of investment productive projects, to promote agro-industrial production, to promote development of exports of agricultural products with comparative advantages and to train MOA personnel in the management and operation of the new computer center.

F. Mission Director's Comments

In the agriculturally based economy of Peru at this critical point it is important that the Mission stay fully engaged in the development of agricultural policy. The PADI project enables USAID to have a significant impact on sectorial policies. The Mission's recently approved PAPI project will assist to develop broad based economic policy while this activity will continue to provide much needed technical to the Ministry of Agriculture. Once the PAPI project is fully underway, the PADI project will be terminated and the PAPI activity will undertake sectorial level analyses.

16

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

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ATTACHMENT C

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Upper Huallaga Area Development
 Project Number: 527-0244
 Date of Authorization: original 09/08/81 amendment 09/30/88
 Date of Obligation: original 09/15/81 amendment 08/09/90
 PACD: original 09/30/86 amended to 09/14/91
 Implementing Agencies: PEAH
 Major Contractors:
 AID Project Managers: William Binns
 Status of CPs/Covenants:

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: DA Loan: original \$15,000,000
 Amount Obligated: DA Loan: original \$15,000,000
 Amount Committed: Period: \$ (351,862)
 Cumulative: \$14,270,219
 Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected: \$ -
 Period - Actual: \$ 24,536
 Cumulative: \$14,250,226
 Period - Next: \$ 118,562

Amount Authorized: DA/ESF Grant: original \$ 3,000,000 amended to \$12,900,000
 Amount Obligated: DA/ESF Grant: original \$ 750,000 amended to \$11,700,000
 Amount Committed: Period: \$(1,029,326)
 Cumulative: \$ 8,425,976
 Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected: \$ 750,000
 Period - Actual: \$ 566,958
 Cumulative: \$ 7,390,031
 Period - Next: \$ 1,250,000

Counterpart
 Contribution: Planned: \$13,858,000
 Period: \$ 682,526
 Cumulative: \$12,244,189
 %LOP Elapsed: 90.90%

Date of Last Evaluation: 10/27/86 Next Evaluation: / /
 Date of Last Audit: 01/30/86 Next Audit: 10/15/90

	<u>Loan</u>	<u>Grant</u>
% of Total Auth. Oblig.	100.00%	90.69%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	95.00%	63.16%
% of Total Auth. Exp.	95.00%	57.32%

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To support GOP development and narcotics control activities in the UHV by strengthening public sector agricultural support services and expanding rural and community development activities.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The purpose of the Upper Huallaga Area Development (UHAD) Project is to develop and transfer appropriate agricultural technologies and to strengthen agricultural support services in the Upper Huallaga Valley (UHV). Project activities carried out in support of this purpose have concentrated on reestablishing GOP agricultural development services in

B. Major Outputs

	<u>Planned</u>			<u>Accomplished</u>			<u>% of LOP</u>
	<u>LOP</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Cum.</u>	<u>Next Period</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Cum.</u>	
1. Demonstration Plots	3,000	20	2,625	20	132	1,068	37%
2. Technical Assistant to farmers	18,100	120	12,950	132	426	10,846	60%
3. Seeds production (rice, maize, coffee) (Kg.)	429,724	18,000	247,765	7,500	23,300	81,450	19%

4. A credit system using realistic rates for both short and medium term credit will be significantly expanded to serve project area farmers.

An agricultural credit program of \$3 million established and implemented through the Agrarian Bank (BAP). In 1989 the GOP had not budgetted credit funds. In the 1990 Budget the GOP has allocated counterpart funds in the amount of approximately US\$325,000. Part of these funds were lent to 44 farmers and in the procurement of seeds and fertilizers that will also be delivered to farmers on a in-kind lending basis.
5. Delivery of farm production services, such as input marketing and land registration will have been upgraded to make these services accessible to project area farmers.

To date, 4,508 new land titles were registered. PEAH has also prepared an operational plan with corresponding costs estimates for the installation of rice mills in Aucayacu and Tocache. These have not put in operation due to UHV security conditions and because management of the mill once installed has not been clearly defined.
6. The statistical capability to measure changes in cropping patterns, technology, and on-farm incomes will be in place and functioning.

Agricultural statistical and cadastral agencies installed in the area. For six consecutive years, annual statistics summaries have been published, which contain data on crop type, production level, soil quality, demography, basic social services, etc.
7. The capacity of the regional office of the Ministry of Transport and Communications to plan and carry out road maintenance activities will have been substantially improved. Transportation costs in the project area will have been reduced or stabilized.

1062.3 kms of marginal highway and rural roads have been repaired, maintained, and/or rehabilitated. Since 1985, PEAH has assumed almost all of the responsibility for maintaining and repairing the marginal highway in addition to its role of maintaining the feeder road system. In 1990, PEAH has obtained

lized due to improved road conditions.

financial and other material resources from a private sector african palm oil operation and from the Tingo Maria Transport Association for the rehabilitation of 6 bridges and the construction of several river crossings where small bridges were destroyed. The Tulumayo bridge, seriously damaged by terrorists, in April 1990 was totally repaired.

8. Environmental sanitation conditions in the project area will have improved so that a significantly higher percentage of communities have potable water and sanitation systems.

74 courses have been held by PEAH in support of the various sectors, training approximately 2,404 participants drawn from local members of mother's clubs and potable water committee leaders. 85 classrooms have been built and 160 repaired; 11 health units built; and 20 rural potable water systems have been constructed.

22

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Action highlights

Security conditions worsened toward the end of the reporting period. Terrorist activities had been kept at a low level until September 26, when the national police post in Nuevo Progreso was attacked. Only the timely support by the army prevented the massacre of the policemen manning the post. The Army General who is the political-military chief in the UHV was the target of a serious terrorist ambush in Tarapoto on October 9. He barely escaped with his life.

The agreement under which PEAH rented road construction equipment to CORAH was terminated. PEAH has fully resumed road maintenance activities on feeder roads and the marginal highway. At PEAH's request, private and public sector institutions are again cooperating in the rehabilitation of important sections of the marginal highway including the repair of five bridges which had been seriously damaged by the terrorists. Among these is the Tulumayo bridge which has been totally repaired. Major contributions both "in-kind" and in currency were given by a private african palm oil operation, Ministry of Transportation, CORAH and the Tingo Maria Transport Association.

USAID has encouraged PEAH to establish agreements with agricultural cooperatives and committees in order to provide more direct agriculture support services to farmers. Following USAID suggestions, PEAH executed in June an important agreement with the "Cooperativa Alto Huallaga Ltda". This cooperative groups the coca farmers of various communities located in the District of Uchiza. In its efforts to provide an alternative for coca growing, PEAH has assigned five extensionists to the cooperative who will be providing technical assistance to members and develop agricultural nurseries. In addition, PEAH has made available to the cooperative members agricultural equipment and certified corn, rice and bean seeds. Currently, PEAH is identifying other representative institutions among UHV farmers and developing a work plan to expand work with farmer associations during the next quarter.

D. Problems and Delays

Project monitoring: In spite of security concerns, A.I.D. officers make monthly travels to the region to visit the Project Headquarters in Aucayacu and Project Zonal Offices. These visits facilitated the coordination of activities between A.I.D. and the Executive Directorate of PEAH as well as with other participating public sector representatives in the region. However road travel is prohibited and we are thus restricted in monitoring all field activities under implementation.

PEAH Staffing and salaries: Low salaries for GOP project staff continue to be a problem (i.e. the Executive Director earns \$110 a month, the extensionists \$90 and laborers \$65). While the salaries paid in other projects operating in the UHV, both U.S. and U.N. funded, are much higher. Given the deteriorating buying power of GOP salaries and the high cost of maintaining a family in the inflated coca economy of the UHV, PEAH can not retain professional or technical staff. More often than not, staff are recruited away by other organizations or projects working in the UHV. Although the number of available staff is almost the same reported in previous period (today 323: senior staff 21, professionals 71, mid-level technicians 146, laborers 85, before 322) staff turnover is high and PEAH finds it difficult to maintain a steady and experienced professional staff. Authorized number of positions is 378 (currently 58 positions are vacant). PEAH is working on a new salary scale proposal, which they want A.I.D. to support, that will be submitted to the Ministry of Economy and Finance for their approval.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

In the next quarter, security conditions permitting, PEAH will intensify its efforts to support the farmers more directly through cooperative and/or production committees. PEAH has recently purchased certified rice seeds for distribution. Also in its various agricultural nurseries, PEAH has enough cacao, coffee and forestry/tropical fruit tree species to be provided to interested farmers.

GOP management of Project funds has improved noticeably. Advances and liquidations of funds are submitted on time and following the financial plan. Advance of Grant funds requested for this year totalled \$937,106. Amount of unliquidated advances adds up to only \$24,387.

PEAH's operational plan for CY 1991 will be reviewed and should be approved by the Mission in late November. The plan will focus on ways to benefit farmers through the provision of a larger and more direct support from PEAH and other GOP institutions. The plan will also address the strategies and policies to reactivate the agricultural credit component given that inflation is coming under control and interest rate policies are now market oriented.

F. Mission Director's Comments

The Upper Huallaga Area Development project is extremely sensitive politically and requires major inputs of staff time. We consider it a category C project. Under the difficult conditions in the area, the project is progressing satisfactorily and is on track as designed. There are many external forces that can and do affect project performance - security, narcotics policy, military activities, coca prices, etc.

As noted in the overview, the GOP is "regionalizing" many government functions and this may also impact on project performance.

The new President of Peru has adopted an integrated approach to the narcotics problems of the country. The details of the GOP plans are not yet fully formulated; however, this project may require changes to conform and be consistent with this integrated approach.

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

The purpose of the project is two-fold, (1) to strengthen the capacity of five private institutions to carry-out more industry responsive and higher quality management education, training, consulting and applied research, and (2) to strengthen linkages between these institutions and the industries they serve.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The components of the project are highly inter-related and together will produce a network of management institutions better able to serve private sector firms at this critical time. New levels of awareness among academics and practitioners will be raised as they relate to specific areas such as agribusiness/international business and small business/entrepreneurship, facilitating a timely institutional response to current management needs.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned ECPS

1. Existing Management Programs Strengthened.

Key functional areas of management education will be improved and adapted to the Peruvian environment. On-going curriculum revision processes will be in place, based on an improved information base of needs assessment and applied research for curriculum and materials development.

2. New Program Elements Introduced.

New degree and non-degree programs will have been implemented for those sectors of the Peruvian economy with

Progress to Date

All five institutions have performed curricular reviews of major areas of interest. Faculty members or instructors of all participating institutions have received training in teaching methodologies. Needs assessments performed for some degree granting programs and selected extension activities.

Participating institutions have enthusiastically supported the development of new areas of expertise by including them in either extension or graduate

B. Major Outputs

	<u>Planned</u>				<u>Accomplished</u>		
	<u>LQP</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Qum.</u>	<u>Next Period</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Qum.</u>	<u>% of LQP</u>
a) <u>ESAN</u>							
1. MBA scholarship program for faculty from provincial universities	12	9	21	0	7	21	175%
2. Completion and dissemination of applied research	10	3	14	3	0	9	90%
3. Training							
S/T Training total	12	0	20	2	0	15	125%
Male	10	0	17	2	0	12	120%
Female	2	0	3	0	0	3	150%
L/T Training total	8	2	5	0	0	5	62%
Male	6	2	4	0	0	4	67%
Female	2	0	1	0	0	1	50%
TOTAL	20	2	25	2	0	20	100%
b) <u>Pacifico</u>							
1. MBA scholarship program for faculty from provincial universities	6	0	9	0	3	9	150%
2. Completion and dissemination of applied research	15	14	27	10	0	13	87%
3. Training							
S/T Training total	5	0	10	2	0	5	100%
Male	4	0	10	2	0	5	125%
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0%
L/T Training total	9	0	12	1	0	11	122%
Male	6	0	8	1	0	7	117%
Female	3	0	4	0	0	4	133%
TOTAL	14	0	21	3	0	16	114%

11

the greatest potential for growth: international business, agribusiness, and small business. The programs will address management development issues specific to Peru, based on research and close collaboration with private sector groups. The participating institutions will have an improved capacity to influence management practices in these sectors.

3. Collaborative Mechanisms Among the Institutions and with the Private Sector Established.

The participating institutions will take the leadership in establishing productive linkages with the industries they serve. Two national advisory boards (in international business and agribusiness) and one regional board will be established. Conferences, fora, and top level seminars will be held, focussing on the major development issues faced by the private sector. Relevant applied research on selected sectoral concerns, management improvement studies on issues which cross sectoral lines, and training needs assessments will be conducted both in Lima and the provinces.

4. Management Improvement Services Decentralized and Diffused. On a pilot basis 3 regions will have gained the capacity to plan and

programs such as: agribusiness/IPAE, small business/Pacífico/Piura and International Business at ESAN.

Under this objective various schemes of applied research are being undertaken. Through the "Mango" project, Piura is actively involved in an area (San Lorenzo/ 60,000 hectares) that contributes significantly towards the generation of export crops.

Pacífico is using private sector experiences to develop case studies and university text books. By working in applied research projects ESAN has established working relationship with corporations/associations/ individuals engaged in productive activities. IPAE has successfully implemented regional conferences addressing local management issues. ADEX has established Exporters Committees with members from the Chambers of Commerce located in Trujillo/Piura/Iquitos/Arequipa/Quzco.

IPAE has fully implemented three regional offices in Ica, Sullana (Piura) and Arequipa. A total of 21 professors from provincial

	Planned				Accomplished		
	LQP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LQP
c) Piura							
1. MEA Training at							
ESAN	3	1	6	0	2	5	167%
2. Completion and dissemination of applied research	8	2	10	3	0	7	87%
3. Training							
S/T Training total	5	0	8	3	0	5	100%
Male	4	0	3	3	1	5	125%
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0%
L/T Training total	3	1	6	1	0	5	167%
Male	2	1	2	1	2	4	200%
Female	1	0	1	0	0	1	100%
TOTAL	8	1	14	4	0	10	125%
d) IPAE							
1. Regional Offices established							
	3	0	3	0	0	3	100%
2. Training							
S/T Training total	5	0	10	0	0	4	80%
Male	4	0	8	0	0	4	100%
Female	1	0	2	0	0	0	0%
TOTAL	5	0	10	0	0	4	80%
e) ADEX							
1. Training							
S/T Training total	2	1	6	2	0	1	50%
Male	2	1	3	2	0	1	50%
Female	0	0	3	0	0	0	0%
TOTAL	2	1	6	2	0	1	50%

implement management training programs relevant to their respective regional development needs. Other Peruvian educational institutions will have access to the improved information base for curriculum and materials development. A select number of faculty from these institutions will have been trained.

5. Institutional Development Enhanced

The participating institutions will have an increased capacity to plan strategically and develop broader bases of financial support. Specific financing mechanisms to support programs and faculty will be in place.

universities have completed their MBA training at ESAN. An additional 7 will graduate in 1991. Under same component (9) faculty members from different provincial universities are also studying towards their Master's degree at the Graduate School of Universidad del Pacífico.

Institutional analysis performed at ADEX has enable this institution to implement new organization and secure approval of by-laws. Consultants working on the administrative/educational aspects of both IPAE's and ADEX extension program have set forth very practical recommendation which have been implemented with the total support from their respective Board of Directors. ESAN/Pacifico/Piura have successfully expanded their financial base through active interaction with the private sector, by launching fund raising campaigns and further expanding their alumnae associations:

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Due to the lack of funds most project related activities had been either slowed down considerably or put on hold until new funding was available. Two institutions ESAN and Pacifico decided to continue using their own resources for the MBA Scholarship Program for professors from provincial universities. ESAN has a total of 7 and Pacifico has currently 9 enrolled.

D. Problems and Delays

During the last reporting period the institutions were encouraged by AED to plan activities at the same rate they had been undertaking them in CY 89. At the time the annual workplans were to be approved, AED "found out" that the funds they had intended to use were no longer available. This was mainly due to poor management practices on the contractor's part. This in turn caused problems with the institutions, since they had already initiated some activities. Furthermore due to the sanctions problem new funds could not be obligated to the project. Thus, the participating institutions have reduced dramatically their level of activities, to an estimate of less than 10% of prior year expenses. AED had significantly exceeded amounts included in approved budget for line items related to project management. The Mission was informed that funds set aside to cover expenses up to December 31, 1991 for participant training, were no longer available. After extensive negotiations, AED agreed to assume the participant training costs (estimated at \$100,000) up to December 31, 1991.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

During the first two months of next period NAPA will hire a local Chief of Party, one assistant administrator and one part time accountant. It will also rent and equip office space. Sub-agreements with the institutions should be signed and field operations started o/a same period.

Major activities to be undertaken in next reporting period include the completion of most pending research projects and case studies, technical consulting services in the areas of curricular development and instructional technology and procurement of books, periodicals, audio-visual equipment and computers. It is anticipated in an overall basis that project activities should get up to speed during this period.

F. Mission Director's Comments

This project suffered a major setback during the reporting period, but is now back on track with a new organization, NAPA, implementing it. The earlier

24

Based on USAID's WID initiative ESN's MBA program was also oriented to a new segment of the market - women -, the results being highly encouraging. A total of 320 women applied vs an average of 200 applicants in regular admission process. Forty women were granted admission to the 1990 MBA program and their overall academic performance has been superior.

The CA with AED terminated on 9/14/90 for all activities with the exception of participant training which will continue being managed by AED until the end of the ongoing programs o/a 12/31/91.

A Cooperative Agreement was signed with NAPA on August 30, 1990 and the life of project was extended to 9/15/92. Total estimated amount of Cooperative Agreement is \$2,163,360 of which \$671,000 were obligated.

Vehicle, telephone line and office furniture and equipment purchased with project funds were transferred from AED to NAPA.

contractor was unable to provide adequate accounting information to USAID, and after USAID decided to terminate the agreement, it proposed leaving numerous Peruvian participants stranded without support in the United States. They eventually agreed to honor their commitment without additional resources. The Mission terminated the contract and has shifted to the Partners of the Americas PVO. This also avoids problems in obligating funds while under sanctions. The Mission is grateful for the fine support of local FSNs and AID/Washington in resolving this problem.

27

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
 April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

Attachment C

A ___ B ___ C X

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Agricultural Technology Transformation (ATT)
 Project Number: 598-0282
 Date of Authorization: original 06/26/87
 Date of Obligation: original 09/25/87 amendment 08/01/89
 PACD: original 08/31/93
 Implementing Agencies: National Institute for Agricultural and Agro-Industrial Research (INIAA), National Agrarian University (UNA), National Agrarian Organization (ONA), and Fundacion de Desarrollo Agropecuario (FUNDEAGRO).
 Major Contractors: North Carolina State University.
 AID Project Managers: Audon Trujillo, Jr.
 Status of CPs/Covenants: As stated in the Project Agreement for disbursement of funds, and an evaluation, have been met
 Date of Last Evaluation: June 1990 Next June 1993
 Date of Last Audit: None Next Audit: FY 91

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: DA/ESF Grant: original \$25,000,000
 Amount Obligated: DA/ESF Grant: original \$4,000,000 amended to \$23,198,724
 Amount Committed: Period: \$6,258,557
 Cumulative: \$19,869,629
 Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected: \$5,110,000
 Period - Actual: \$3,164,288
 Cumulative: \$13,362,879
 Period - Next: \$3,500,000
 Counterpart Contribution: Planned: \$27,000,000
 Actual: \$ 1,700,000
 % LOP Elapsed: 51%
 % of Total Auth. Oblig.: 93%
 % of Total Oblig. Exp.: 58%
 % of Total Auth. Exp.: 54%

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To expand the scope and improve the quality and relevance of agricultural technology being generated for Peruvian agriculture, and the technology transfer services being provided to Peruvian farmers in order to increase rural incomes and reduce unit costs of agricultural production while increasing agricultural productivity and yields. The project also assists in strengthening the management and administration of INIAA, the administration and teaching program of UNA, and improving the linkages between private institutions, FUNDEAGRO and ONA, and public institutions.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project consists of three closely interrelated components (technology generation, technology transfer and human resource development) which correspond to the three major functions performed by the agricultural technology generation and transfer system, funded by \$25 million of grant funds and \$27 million from GOP resources.

B. Major Outputs

	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
I. Technology Generation							
A. Improved Technology							
1. New/improved seed varieties	55	5	14	5	6	18	33
2. Basic seed produced (MT)	20,550	2,000	3,800	2,000	141	1241	6
3. Improved agronomic practices developed and (disseminated)	30(30)	10(*)	110(*)	10(*)	57(*)	158(*)	527(*)
4. Improved animal husbandry practices developed and (disseminated)	12(12)	3(*)	7(*)	3(*)	0(*)	6(*)	50(*)
B. Additional university faculty and private sector scientist active in research	250	38	100	25	41	107	43

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. <u>Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress to Date</u>	<u>Planned</u>				<u>Accomplished</u>		
		<u>LOP</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Um.</u>	<u>Next Period</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Um.</u>	<u>% of LOP</u>
1. <u>Technology generation</u> to be achieved by consolidation and integration of INIAA's research programs, strengthening INIAA's administration and management, and expanding research opportunities.	Consolidation of Research Stations, 34 to 15, linkages with universities solidified, new technology inputs continue. Developed systems used to train personnel at 3 research stations. Peer group selection/monitoring/evaluation system in place, publication of results are included in budgets.							
2. <u>Technology transfer</u> to be achieved by establishing a technology transfer specialist program, stimulating private sector technology transfer enterprises, and stimulating an improved seed production and distribution system.	Increased use of mass media methodology to 12 stations and 2 private sector enterprises. ONA participation in farm management, production costs, supply demand function in place at 9 sites. Organizational seed certification system established by Supreme Decree, regulatory guidelines developed.							
3. <u>Human resource development</u> to be achieved by strengthening UNA's administration and teaching programs, improving research, teaching and extension materials competitive graduate study fellowships and participant training.	Two Memorandums of Understanding signed with UNA to strengthen graduate school support and library/information systems. Workshops prioritized research thrusts for UNA competitive grants. Project goals expanded.							

II. Technology Transfer

A. <u>Technology transfer specialist trained</u>	55(55)	0(0)	55(55)	(0)	0(0)	71(48)	129(87)
B. <u>Training of private sector professionals to extend technology</u>	40	20	20	20	20	40	100
C. <u>Private sector enterprise models formed for technology transfer</u>	10	2	5	2	1	6	60
D. <u>A National Seed Assoc. formed</u>	1	1	1	0	1	1	100
E. <u>Regional Seed Assns./Enterprises</u>	3	1	3	3	0	6	200
F. <u>Improved technology information enterprises functioning</u>	3	1	3	1	0	2	67

III. Human Resources

A. <u>Improved university graduate teaching program</u>	-	-	Unquantifiable		-		
B. <u>Establish a private sector scholarship program</u>	1	0	1	0	0	1	100
C. <u>Participant Training</u>							
1. <u>Long Term</u> started (completed)							
a. <u>In-Country M.Sc</u>	200	-	-	-	0	50(0)	25
Female	-	-	-	-	0(0)	7(0)	-
Male	-	-	-	-	0(0)	43(0)	-
b. <u>External M.Sc</u>	8/12**	12	18(0)	11(2)	1(0)	7(0)	58(0)
Female	-	-	9	8	1(0)	1(0)	-
Male	-	-	9	3	0(0)	6(0)	-
c. <u>External Ph.D.</u>	13/4**	1	9(4)	0(1)	1(3)	9(3)	225(75)
Female	-	-	-	-	0	1	-
Male	-	-	-	-	1(3)	8(3)	-
2. <u>Short Term</u>							
a. <u>Non-academic</u>	10/52**	24	68	24	19(0)	66(69)	125(133)
Female	-	-	-	-	0(0)	9(0)	-
Male	-	-	-	-	19(19)	57(60)	-

*The exact information on numbers of new agronomic and animal husbandry practices that have been disseminated is not available at present.

**Information taken from NCSU Contract

12

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. Additional commitment of \$3.4 million to FUNDEAGRO Grant executed. Funds will allow activities to proceed until May 1992.
2. A financial review of FUNDEAGRO was completed in April, recommendations, from which, have been developed.
3. IQC contractor performed an evaluation of the project.
4. A Project Coordinator has been contracted.
5. Project documentation including contracts, grants, PIIs, etc has and will include sex disaggregated reporting requirements.
6. NCSU initiated, bidding/evaluation completed and purchase orders submitted.
7. UNA graduate school baseline study completed and distributed throughout the faculty.
8. UNA initiating creation of an association of alumni.
9. Supreme decrees published that establishes major private sector participation in the National Seed Commission and an executive secretary for follow up activities, delegation of seed certification to the Departmental Seed Committees.
10. Creation of a National Seed Producers Association.

D. Problems and Delays *

1. The mid-term evaluation, conducted in June, 1990, was not completed in final due to Mission concerns with the evaluation. These concerns have been communicated to the contractor and the Office of Procurement (MS/OP/OS/LAC). OFA will utilize the draft evaluation to the extent possible.
2. The University Foundation registration as a PVO is still in progress. The registration will permit the University to request A.I.D. Grants.
3. The project's inability to access GOP counterpart funding has created reliance on DA funds and PL-480 Title I funds. As PL-480 Title I funds have not been readily available, the project has relied primarily on DA funds.
4. Anti-inflation measures of the new government created such problems for UNA that classes were suspended and employees furloughed until October 1, 1990.
5. Lack of definition of mechanism for competitive grants assigned to the seed activity has delayed the seed enterprise development.
6. The change in government thus the leadership of ATT public implementing institutions has delayed ATT implementation activities (e.g., the Project Coordination Committee did not meet from May through early September).
7. Within the Mission there is a backlog of over 60 liquidation vouchers. The Office of the Controller will be hiring a private firm to take care of the backlog during the next quarter and will also hire a voucher examiner.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months *

1. Based on the draft project evaluation, the Mission will enter into a dialogue with all concerned agencies so as to restructure project activities. This dialogue may well result in a revision of the log frame and subsequent amendment to the Project Agreement.
2. Re-evaluate functional responsibilities of the Project Coordination Committee and the Project Council and the NCSU contract, to ensure improved operation of the project in project policy development, administration, financial and monitoring requirements.
3. Recommendations from the Price Waterhouse review are to be implemented into FUNDEAGRO and then the other project institutions INIAA, QVA and UNA/FDA.
4. An audit of the project is to be conducted in the second quarter of the Fiscal Year, 1991.
5. Development, approval and implementation of the 1991 Annual Work Plans for all participating institutions and NCSU.
6. Project requests for GOP counterpart funds are to include UNA and FUNDEAGRO as per levels anticipated in PROAG.
7. Additional funds are to be added to the NCSU technical assistance contract and revision of the SOW will include amendments in reporting requirements.
8. Registration of the UNA Foundation.

F. Mission Director's Comments

The evaluation of this project conducted in June developed several major concerns for the Mission and the Government of Peru with respect to the performance of the participating institutions, the contractor, and USAID. The GOP has established a special commission to examine the project. USAID Staff is working closely with the commission to determine needed project changes. Among these concerns are serious problems and issues with the Title XII institution and its staff as the major contractors for this project. Alberto Fujimori, the former rector of the Agrarian University and present President of Perú, had a close and some times uneven relationship with this project when in his former position. As a result of these various problems, this project consumes more than its share of staff management time. It is not clear at this point what the future of the project will be - minor or major revisions or close down.

* A Peruvian Presidential Commission has initiated discussions with USAID as to the structure of the project's implementing organizations and the project institutions themselves. The commission concerns affect the core of the project which could imply major changes to the Project Paper logframe and a subsequent Project Agreement Amendment or termination of the Project.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

A B C

ATTACHMENT C

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Child Survival Action
 Project Number: 527-0285
 Date of Authorization: original 09/28/87
 Date of Obligation: original 09/29/87
 Amendment One: 03/01/88
 Amendment Two: 08/29/88
 Amendment Three: 07/24/89
 Amendment Four: 08/11/89

PACD: original 12/31/92

Implementing Agencies:
 1. Ministry of Health (MOH)
 2. Peruvian Institute of Social Security (IPSS)

Major Contractors:
 1. The PRISM Group (Projects in Agriculture, Rural Industry, Science and Medicine)
 2. Centers for Disease Control (CDC)
 3. Alpha Consult S.A.

ALD Project Manager: Mr. Charles J. Mantione

Status of CPs/Covenants: To date, 10 of 13 conditions precedent (CP) to disbursement of funds have been met by the MOH and IPSS, including one which was met during the reporting period. The status of each CP that was met during this period or remains unmet follows:

1. Operational Plans of UDES after 1988. Operational Plans and Budgets for CY 1990 were reviewed and approved by A.I.D. in April.
2. Inventory of all vehicles purchased by USAID for MOH/IPSS. Results of transportation requirements survey and request for vehicles to USAID. MOH plan for the use and maintenance of vehicles. Pending.

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	Grant: Original	\$19,000,000
Amount Obligated:	Grant: Original	\$ 2,600,000 amended to 10,982,567
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$ 1,513,907
	Cumulative:	\$ 7,193,293
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 1,500,000
	Period - Actual:	\$ 1,090,109
	Cumulative:	\$ 4,678,931
	Period - Next	\$ 2,000,000
Counterpart		
Contribution:	Planned:	\$815,000
	Actual (estimated)	\$781,530
% LOP Elapsed:		57.1%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		57.8%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		42.6%
% of Total Auth. Exp.		24.6%

- | | |
|--|---|
| 3. Subsequent acquisition of vehicles | No action is necessary at this time. |
| 4. Establishment of permanent positions, budgeted with GOP funds, for a computer systems engineer for each UDES. | Due to changes in the overall project implementation strategy for the HIS/MIS, the Mission plans to modify this CP and so notify the MOH. |
| 5. Submission of nutrition operational plan and budget. | The operational plan and budget was received during the period and the MOH was notified of the removal of the CP. |
| 6. Submission of health communications operational plan and budget. | Pending. |

Date of Last Evaluation: 09/12/90
Date of Last Audit: None

Next Evaluation: 12/15/92
Next Audit: 12/05/90

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

The project strengthens the capability of the public health sector to deliver improved child survival health services through an integrated, expanded, and sustainable health care system.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project consists of two major components: 1) expansion of child survival (CS) services; and 2) strengthening of decentralized support systems for sustainable CS service delivery. Activities under the former component include five major CS interventions: diarrheal

B. Major Outputs

	Planned			Accomplished			<u>% of LOP</u>
	<u>LOP</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Cum.</u>	<u>Next Period</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Cum.</u>	
<u>Diarrheal Disease</u>							
<u>Component</u>							
1. Teaching oral rehydration units established.	8	3	3	5	0	0	0
2. Public sector health personnel trained in DDC.	8,000	1,000	3,033	1,000	0	2,033	25

disease control, nutrition, immunizations, family planning and acute respiratory infection control. Activities under the latter component include training and supervision, health communications, financial and personnel management and logistics, development of an active epidemiologic surveillance program and development of a health information system.

This project will support the expansion of CS services in both the MOH and IPSS. Project assistance to strengthen decentralized support systems will be provided primarily to the MOH.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

Progress to Date

1. 80% of diarrheal episodes in children under age 5 will be treated with ORS or home available fluids.
 2. In 80% of diarrheal episodes in children under 5, food intake will remain constant or increase compared to pre-diarrheal levels.
 3. 80% of children under one will be completely immunized with BCG, measles, DPT and polio vaccines.
 4. Wild polio virus will be eliminated from Peru.
 5. 50% of women 15-49 who give birth will receive two doses of tetanus vaccine before or during their
- No nationwide information on treatment of diarrheal episodes will be available until the next Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) is performed in 1992.
- Immunization coverage levels for 1989 ranged from a low of 52 percent for measles to a high of 62 percent for BCG. There were 17 cases of polio due to the wild polio virus in 1989. In 1990, there were 5 probable and 1 confirmed case of polio up until August 1990. The coverage

3. ORS available in public sector health facilities. 100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100

Immunizations Component

1. A functioning cold chain established with at least one refrigerator in each health. 689 100 575 291 0 475 69
2. DPT, measles polio, BCG and TT vaccines available in public sector health facilities. 100% 90% 90% 90% 80% 80% 80

Acute Respiratory Infection Component

1. Public sector health personnel trained in ARI. 8,000 000 5,070 100 0 4,070 51
2. Antibiotics for ARI control available in public sector health facilities. 100% 100% 100% 90% 80% 80% 80

Family Planning Component

1. Public sector health personnel trained in family planning. 8,000 500 590 100 0 90 2
2. Appropriate 100% 90% 90% 100% 85% 85% 85

pregnancy.	level for two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine in pregnant women in 1989 was 9 percent.	contraceptive methods available in public sector health facilities.							
6. 100% of cases of ARI that are seen in public sector facilities will be to MOH norms.	Information on progress in this area will be presented during the next reporting period in the final report of an evaluation on child survival service delivery performed by PRISM.	<u>Health/Management Information System</u>							
		<u>Component</u>							
		1. Public sector health personnel trained in the use of the HIS/MIS.	200	76	76	144	76	76	38%
		2. UDES Linked via computerized system to the central level for information sharing.	28	28	28	6	22	22	78%
7. 30% of women in union of fertile age will use modern methods of contraception.	The percentage of women in union of fertile age using modern methods of contraception in 1986 was 23 percent. Updated information will be available in the 1992 DHS.	<u>Active Epidemiologic Surveillance</u>							
		<u>Component</u>							
8. 40% of infants will be exclusively breastfed through 4 months of age and continuously breastfed through 12 months of age.	The percentage of infants exclusively breastfed through 4 months was 31% in 1986. This figure will be updated in the next DHS Survey.	1. Physicians trained in field epidemiology and assigned to central and department levels.	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Prevalence of malnutrition in children 12-23 months (below two S.D. of the mean weight for age) will be reduced to 10%.	The prevalence of malnutrition was estimated to be at 13 percent in 1984.	2. Sentinel Sites established.	8	2	2	2	0	0	0
10. A comprehensive health and management information system (HIS/MIS) will be installed and operational nationwide.	The computerized health and management information systems are being designed and the hardware and software	3. Obligatory Disease reporting system in place in 28 UDES.	28	28	28	28	0	0	0
		4. National	180	20	20	20	0	0	0

purchased. Regional computer management advisors have been hired, trained and located throughout the country. Computer needs for the MOH central and all 28 UDES have been determined. A three-month HLS/MIS pilot testing program started in mid-september at the Lima UDES. A total of 72 professionals from the 28 UDES and MOH central level have been trained on computer centers management, basic hardware maintenance and software training.

laboratory personnel trained.
5. National laboratories upgraded.

U.S. and Third Country Training

Male	16	2	2	2	0	2	12
Female	15	2	2	2	0	0	0
Total	31	4	4	4	0	2	6

11. A nationwide Active Epidemiologic Surveillance (VEA) system will be established.

Two of the three components of the VEA system (field epidemiology training program and computerized disease reporting system) are underway. The third component (strengthening national laboratories) will begin during the next period.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. Progress on Previous Problems

The overall project implementation during the reporting period was slow but steady. Most of the problems and delays faced by the project during the preceding reporting period were overcome and the majority of the planned activities and actions for this reporting period were accomplished. The C.P. pertaining to disbursement of funds for nutrition activities was satisfied with the submission by the MOH of a plan and budget for the nutrition component of the project.

2. Major Highlights During the Reporting Period

- a. The 2-year Field Epidemiological Training Program (FETP) started with the first 10 participants beginning their residency in a building specifically allocated by the MOH, after 2 years of continuous negotiation. This residency program is a key element of the MOH's Active Epidemiological Surveillance Program (VEA) and has the technical support of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the Peruvian Cayetano Heredia University (UPCH). CDC will assure a quality curriculum and research field techniques for the FETP while UPCH involvement is essential for sustainability and local academic endorsement.
- b. In November 1989, a \$4.7 million contract was negotiated and signed with a consortium formed by the PRISM Group, DELL Computer Corp., and OIEPSA S.A. to design and implement the MOH's nationwide computerized Health and Management Information Systems (HIS/MIS). To date PRISM has been unable to reach an agreement and sign a sub-contract with OIEPSA. Thus, PRISM is taking responsibility for all activities originally under the OIEPSA sub-contract. Also, the HIS and part of the MIS software packages have been developed jointly with MOH and UDES staff. The computer needs for the MOH central level and all 28 UDES have been determined and around 80% of the

D. Problems and Delays

- Impossibility of obligating new grant funds authorized under the project because of economic sanctions against Peru.
- Delays in the provision of budgeted and authorized PL-480 funds to the MOH by the "Banco de la Nación".
- Mis-utilization of PL-480 funds at the MOH UDES level in some departments. Because of lack of public treasury funds, some UDES are "borrowing" PL-480 monies to finance some administrative expenditures.
- Frequent strikes of MOH and IPSS health workers, physicians and other professionals. This affected the implementation of different project components.
- Weak performance of the National Coordinator for the CSAP hired through Alpha Consult. Supervision, control and support for the CSAP Regional Coordinators was poor and inadequate.
- Delay in the release from customs warehouses of commodities consigned to the MOH due to poor inter-institutional coordination within the GOP.
- USAID/Peru lost to a medical evacuation its long-term advisor from CDC, Dr. Thomas Betz. That advisor has not been replaced.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

- Delivery of 291 refrigerators/freezers for the MOH to fulfill the remaining needs of the cold chain for the immunization program.
- Agreement between the MOH and A.I.D. on what specific nutrition activities described in the nutrition plan will be funded under the Project.

required hardware and software has been purchased and is currently being installed at the UDES. The ten Regional Computer Advisors have been located throughout the country to install the ADP equipment and provide training to the UDES staff on the operation and use of the generic software packages. A total of 22 UDES computer centers have been already installed and 76 people from the 28 UDES and the MOH central level were trained on how to manage a computer center.

- c. During August and September the mid-term evaluation of the CSAP was performed by a four person team under an IQC with Medical Service Corporation International. A draft evaluation report was left by the team with the Mission. The HPN Division staff sent its comments on the draft report to MSCI and is awaiting receipt of the final report.
 - d. During the reporting period, all the field work was completed for the National Management Assessment of Peripheral Service Delivery in the MOH/IPSS and a draft report was received from PRISM, the implementing agency. Following advice given by HPN staff, PRISM is preparing the final report of the assessment which analyzed the effectiveness of child survival service delivery in a sample of health centers/posts/polyclinics in 7 UDES.
 - e. PL-480 counterpart funds in the amount of I/.85,185 million (\$781,530 at USAID's monthly average exchange rate) were disbursed by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) to finance the MOH's local currency costs of the project during the reporting period. This represents 86% of the total amount requested by the MOH for the same period. The disbursements were made on a quarterly basis creating some liquidity problems. However, this rate of disbursement is an improvement from the last reporting period when only 75% of the requested amount was actually disbursed by MEF.
- Completion of refurbishing of the new FEIP office and procurement of equipment corresponding to CY 1990 Operational Plan.
 - Installation of equipment and initiation of operations of three teaching oral rehydration units in MOH hospitals.
 - All 28 UDES will be linked via a computerized system to the central level and around 30% of the users will be trained on the operation and use of the generic software packages.
 - Provision of technical assistance to the MOH for the development of the health communications component.
 - Dialogue with the MOH on the results of the mid-term evaluation and decision on any potential reorientation of the Project.
 - Presentation by PRISM of the results of the National Management Assessment of Peripheral Service Delivery in the MOH/IPSS to A.I.D. and the MOH central level; decision on follow up actions to improve service delivery.
 - Improvement of the coordination, supervision and control of implementation of project activities at national and departmental levels through the National and Regional Coordinators; special attention will be placed on utilization of project funds (grant and PL 480).
 - Analysis of the recently approved new MOH structure at national and regional levels to determine its implication for project administration and adoption of all needed project procedures/adjustments/modifications.

F. Mission Director's Comments

The GOP experienced problems in meeting the CPs for this project. As a result it actually began to function about one year later than planned. The economic conditions for Peruvian civil servants caused large personnel turnover in the Ministry of Health and there were frequent and prolonged strikes. Under the recently adopted economic stabilization program of the new administration, many of the problems appear to be on the way to resolution. These same economic conditions created many budgetary uncertainties as the Inti rate

fluctuated and resulted in low training rates. As a bilateral project, it is vital that a "window" open and allow obligations of planned funding.

The Health Information System is expected to begin functioning soon and will allow better measurements of progress toward EOPS.

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Drug Education and Public Awareness
 Project Number: 527-0288
 Date of Authorization: original 09/18/85 amendment 08/27/90
 Date of Obligation: original 09/24/85 amendment 09/29/90
 PACD: original 09/30/90 amended to 09/14/92
 Implementing Agencies: 1) Center for Information & Education on the Prevention of Drug Abuse (CEDRO); 2) Ministry of Health (MOH); 3) Ministry of Education (MDE)
 Major Contractors: Development Associates, Inc.
 AID Project Manager: Alfredo Larrabure
 Status of CPs/Covenants: Met
 Date of Last Evaluation: May 1990 Next Evaluation: April 1992
 Date of Last Audit: None Next Audit: October 1990

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: DA/ESF Grant: original \$ 4,000,000 amended to \$6,000,000
 Amount Obligated: DA/ESF Grant: original \$ 250,000 amended to \$4,516,997
 Amount Committed: Period: \$ 330,918
 Cumulative: \$ 3,671,826
 Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected: \$
 Period - Actual: \$ 420,592
 Cumulative: \$ 3,302,890
 Period - Next \$ 530,000
 Counterpart
 Contribution: Planned: \$ 430,000
 Actual \$ 240,000
 % LOP Elapsed: 72.09%
 % of Total Auth. Oblig. 75.28%
 % of Total Oblig. Exp. 73.12%
 % of Total Auth. Exp. 55.04%

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To increase public awareness of problems in Peru related to the production, trafficking, and abuse of illicit drugs and the social, political, economic and health consequences of these activities.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project has just completed five years and has been extended by eighteen months to September 1992. The Project is implemented through three Peruvian entities — one private sector non-profit organization (CEDRO, for \$2,848,469) and two ministries: MDE, for \$200,000 and MOH, for \$95,000 (the latter has reached its PACD on 9/30/90).

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EDPS:

1. Establish private drug information center.
2. Improved drug education program in MDE.

Progress to Date

Completed but not yet self-sufficient.
 Designs of pilot curriculum and teacher's training for field testing completed. Testing of the curriculum implementation is in progress.

B. Major Outputs

	Planned		Next		Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1. Private drug education and information center	1	-	1	-	-	1	100%
2. Sustainability of information center	100%	-	25%	3%	-	25%	25%
3. Schools with drug education program	25	-	-	-	17	17	68%
4. Teachers trained for the drug education program	360	-	240	50	-	240 (62% females)	67%
5. Students exposed to MDE drug education program	16,000	-	-	-	11,500	11,500 (52% males)	72%
6. System for data collection on drug abuse entering private and public health centers at 4 locations	4	1	1	-	1	System installed only at 7 hospitals in Lima/Callao	25%
7. Incidence and prevalence study completed	1	-	1	-	-	1	100%

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 3. | Institutionalized drug abuse surveillance and data collection by MOH. | Pilot program developed only in Lima/Callao. Part of objectives completed with the data collected during the one typical week survey. |
| 4. | Drug incidence and prevalence study. | Completed. |
| 5. | Comprehensive analysis of project for broad A.I.D. programming. | Evaluation performed in May 1990 concluded that the project can serve as model for replication of similar projects within Latin America and worldwide. |
| 6. | Increased public awareness relating to production and trafficking. | CEDRO maintains ongoing discussions with opinion leaders on the social and economic impact in Peru of the production and processing of coca leaves and the marketing of coca leaf by-products. CEDRO has recently started in high-risk areas the creation of self-defense groups against drugs, which are developing their own prevention efforts under CEDRO's guidance. |

8. Evaluation carried out
9. Pro-active program to drug availability and use problem developed by local organization in high risk areas.

LOP	Planned		Next		Accomplished		
	Period	Cum.	Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP	
2	1	1	-	1	1	50%	

To be implemented early next year
(At present CEDRO selecting high risk areas)

Project Status Category:

Grade A. CEDRO's public awareness efforts have been effective. Now nine in ten Peruvian say that both drug production and trafficking are harmful to their country and generally believe that the country's drug problem require their government's attention. Despite GOP fiscal restraints caused by the economic crisis and widespread labor strife within government agencies, both the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health achieved good progress towards their EOP objectives.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Three major events took place during the reporting period: 1) an outside evaluation of the Project was conducted in May, 2) the life of project was extended by 18 months through September 14, 1992 and 3) additional resources in the amount of \$571,467 were obligated to continue CEDRO's operation through mid-calendar year 1991.

The evaluation concluded that: 1) CEDRO had met all but one of its end of project (EOP) objectives; 2) CEDRO was a permanent, prestigious and independent drug education and information center although still not financially self-sufficient; and 3) the two public sector entities, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health (in less degree the latter) had also achieved their EOP objectives despite fiscal restraints caused by the economic crisis.

In spite of the fact that CEDRO has met its EOP objectives and that a greater level of concern and awareness about drugs has been developed, the Project's Evaluation recommended that the Project be extended 18 months. This will enable CEDRO not only to continue its present drug awareness effort but also to: 1) stress the adverse economic effects of narco-dollars on the Peruvian economy, 2) implement research showing the adverse consequences of drug production and trafficking and 3) facilitate the disbursement of funds to community organizations for self-designed prevention efforts. Such an extension would also allow the Ministry of Education (MOE) to complete its present project related initiatives.

During the reporting period CEDRO insured that all the candidates to the Presidency and the Peruvian Congress were aware of and sensitive to drug related matters. This effort was repeated later on with some of the members elected to the Congress. The spouses of the President and Vice-President visited CEDRO, offering their support to CEDRO's activity, as well as requesting CEDRO's continued support in the GOP's efforts against the drug problem.

CEDRO has continued its work with relevant Peruvian key institutions such as the churches, universities and parents' associations strengthening their attention to drug prevention programs. CEDRO has

D. Problems and Delays

During the reporting period hyperinflation affected the value of advances in local currency to the implementing agencies. A mechanism to provide all advances to CEDRO in foreign currency is being developed by Mission.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. A mechanism to provide all advances to CEDRO in foreign currency should be operating by the end of CY 1990.
2. A narcotics awareness and education international conference will be held on October 23-25. The event is hosted by USIA, INM, CEDRO. Participants from Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru and USA will exchange information on research and effective awareness and education programs and will discuss the creation of an information network among the five nations.
3. The MOE will submit for Mission consideration a proposal to expand the current program to the remaining schools located in each of the cities where the drug curriculum was experimentally tested.
4. The sustainability of CEDRO will be one of Mission major concerns in coming months. Possibility of providing technical assistance (a team composed of a U.S. expert and a local lawyer) to overcome the issue will be discussed with CEDRO.

F. Mission Director's Comments

A.I.D./Washington should examine this project carefully. This is a highly successful project and offers much that can be replicated in other countries. The creation of CEDRO was accomplished by seeking out the highest quality individuals possible and utilizing the best technical assistance available. This groundwork has resulted in a solid, locally based and supported PVO sensitive to local needs and customs. CEDRO is one of the few Peruvian organizations that is both non-political, popular, and highly respected by past and present

47

recently reached an agreement with the Patronato Nacional del Deporte to assist each other in the construction of sport facilities in those communities where CEDRO is carrying out prevention campaigns.

A special program was designed and implemented by CEDRO as part of the "International Day Against Illicit Traffic of Drugs" sponsored by the United Nations. The program was widely disseminated on TV and radio. Well known music and theatre artists participated voluntarily.

CEDRO continues providing written and video materials to interested groups in drug related matters. A list with the statistics on routine activities developed by CEDRO is attached.

The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) has completed its "Drug Abuse and Dependency Registration and Notification System (RENADD)", although they had to modify the methodology used for the collection of the information. Due to proximity of the PACD, the NIMH used the "Typical Week Survey" developed by the UN health organization. The findings of the survey as well as the progress on RENADD were presented to selected experts on treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts. This survey was the last activity supported by USAID under the agreement with the NIMH whose PACD was September 30, 1990.

The Ministry of Education (MDE) continued developing the experimental implementation of its Prevention Programs in 17 schools in Peru's four education regions.

An international teleconference titled "Schools against Drugs" was sponsored by USIS and developed by the MDE. The teleconference allowed the exchange of experiences between teachers, students and parents' associations on Peru and the USA with regard to drug issues. This activity has stimulated other schools in Peru (Lima and outside Lima), which have now created groups and anti-drug clubs to create more awareness on the sinister effects of the use and abuse of illicit drugs.

administrations. Sustainability without A.I.D. support is perhaps the single remaining goal to be accomplished. CEDRO has made considerable progress in developing its own funding sources and is able to generate significant donations even in this period of economic depression.

42

PROJECT SIRIUS REPORT
April 1 1990 - September 30, 1990

ATTACHMENT C

A X B C

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Policy Planning and Institutional Development
 Project Number: 527-0298-00
 Date of Authorization: Original 06/20/85 amendment 08/01/89
 Date of Obligation: Original 02/01/85 amendment 08/01/89
 PACD: Original 12/31/87 amended to 08/31/92
 Implementing Agencies: Various
 Major Contractors:
 AID Project Manager: Rodolfo Salinas
 Status of CPs/Covenants:

Date of Last Evaluation: /11/89 Next Evaluation: / - /
 Date of Last Audit: / / Next Audit: / /

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	Grant, original	amended to \$5,005,000
Amount Obligated:	Grant, original	amended to \$4,209,000
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$ 192,865
	Cumulative:	\$4,063,530
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 615,659
	Period - Actual:	\$ 436,464
	Cumulative:	\$3,545,305
	Period - Next	\$ 380,000
Outstanding Advances:		\$ 403,943
Counterpart		
Contribution:	Planned:	\$2,758,000
	Actual	
% LCP Elapsed:		88.33% CNFIEP - 68.49% BCR
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		95.64% CNFIEP - 75.00% BCR
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		93.30% CNFIEP - 76.11% BCR
% of Total Auth. Exp.		89.24% CNFIEP - 56.33% BCR

4/1

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1 1990 - September 30, 1990

A X B ___ C ___

ATTACHMENT C

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Pvt. Sector Pol. Plan - CONFIEP
 Project Number: 527-0298-02
 Date of Authorization: Original 04/01/85 amendment 06/01/86
 Date of Obligation: Original 04/01/86 amendment 06/01/86
 PACD: Original 05/31/90 amended to 04/31/91
 Implementing Agencies: C.O.N.F.-I.E.P.
 Major Contractors:
 AID Project Manager: Rodolfo Salinas
 Status of CPs/Covenants:

Date of Last Evaluation: /11/89 Next Evaluation: / - /
 Date of Last Audit: / / Next Audit: / /

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Pvt. Sector Pol. Plan - GQP
 Project Number: 527-0298-03
 Date of Authorization: Original 04/01/85 amendment 08/27/86
 Date of Obligation: Original 08/27/86 amendment 08/27/86
 PACD: Original 01/31/88 amended to 08/31/92
 Implementing Agencies: Banco Central de Reserva del Perú
 Major Contractors:
 AID Project Manager: Rodolfo Salinas
 Status of CPs/Covenants:

Date of Last Evaluation: /11/89 Next Evaluation: / - /
 Date of Last Audit: / / Next Audit: / /

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	Grant: original	amended to \$2,205,000
Amount Obligated:	Grant: original	amended to \$2,109,000
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$
	Cumulative:	\$2,109,000
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 365,659
	Period - Actual:	\$ 224,543
	Cumulative:	\$1,967,884
	Period - Next:	\$ 130,000
Outstanding Advances:		\$ 302,258
Counterpart		
Contribution:	Planned:	\$1,458,000
	Actual:	
% LCP Elapsed:		88.33%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		95.64%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		93.30%
% of Total Auth. Exp.		89.24%

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	Grant: original	amended to \$2,800,000
Amount Obligated:	Grant: original	amended to \$2,100,000
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$ 192,865
	Cumulative:	\$1,954,530
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 250,000
	Period - Actual:	\$ 211,921
	Cumulative:	\$1,577,421
	Period - Next:	\$ 250,000
Outstanding Advances:		\$ 101,685
Counterpart		
Contribution:	Planned:	\$1,300,000
	Actual:	\$
% LCP Elapsed:		68.49%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		75.00%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		76.11%
% of Total Auth. Exp.		56.33%

527

II PROJECT PURPOSE

The purpose of the Project is to promote policy dialogue and reform through the improvement of (a) the institutional capacity of the private sector to research and analyze key issues of national importance and to engage in constructive policy dialogue with the GCP; (b) the institutional organization of the private sector around key policy research issues of broad significance; (c) the institutional capability of the GCP to research and analyze key policy issues; and (d) enhanced understanding of the positive role of private enterprise and its potential economic contribution to the development of Peru.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project consists of four separate but related components: (1) Further strengthening of IID in its efforts to research and document the role of the informal sector in the economy and to advocate a policy framework more conducive to investment and integration into the formal economy, (2) Institutional development of CONFIEP and strengthened research and analysis capability in the formal private sector - including assistance to sectoral and provincial associations - , (3) Development of a strengthened economic policy analysis capability in the public sector, and (4) Guidance and support to assure coordination among participants; assure Project monitoring, evaluation and regular Project adjustments; help stimulate and focus dialogue on key Project themes; and identify and follow up opportunities for private investment and export development.

Since the activities under the IID component were completed in February 1989, this semiannual report will only cover the CONFIEP and Public Sector (BCR) portions of the Project.

B. Major Outputs.

ITEM (Unit of Measure)	PLANNED			ACCOMPLISHED			
	LOP	PER.	CUM. NEXT P.	PER.	CUM.		
1 -CONFIEP T.A. (Thous.Pers./day)		2.3	20.4	2.2	2.4	18.2	104
2 -CONFIEP Studies (Studies)		20	105	25	18	80	90
3 -CONFIEP Training a) Male		400	3250	800	550	2450	137
4 -CONFIEP Training b) Female		100	690	300	200	390	200
5 -CONFIEP Training c) Total		500	3940	1100	750	2840	150
6 -CONF. Pub. Ed.+Inf. Exch.(Meetings)		6	86	20	10	66	166
7 -CONF. Prom.Sect. Relat. (Meetings)		30	323	40	33	283	110
8 -CONF. Develop.Reg. Cham. (Meetgs.)		30	275	60	45	215	150
9 -CONF. Priv-Pub.D. Ec. Stab. (Study)		0	.1	-	0.1	1	100
10-BCR Economic and Tech. Studies	16	7	32	5	3	27	43
11-BCR Training a) Short-T. Male		3	33	2	10	26	333
12-BCR Training b) Short-T. Female		3	12	1	4	10	133
13-BCR Training c) Short-T. Total	48	6	45	3	14	36	233
14-BCR Training d) Long-T. Male		4	18	0	6	12	150
15-BCR Training e) Long-T. Female		0	3	0	0	1	0
16-BCR Training f) Long-T. Total	10	4	21	0	6	13	150
17-BCR Commodities (Microcomput.)	9	2	9	2	0	7	0
18-BCR Dialogue Facilit. (Seminars)	10	4	10	3	2	4	50

* % are referred to period figures.

478

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned ECPS.

Progress to date

1. A strengthened private sector umbrella organization, CONFIEP has had an impressive growth, from the original number of 6 founder institutions, it has grown to 31 organizations grouped in 15 sectors. These represent more than 15,000 private companies employing approximately 1,600,000 Peruvians. CONFIEP provides services to all of its associates through its research and institutional development departments. Other important tool is the group of 17 working committees which provide assistance in specialized areas.
2. Improved national understanding of the need for private savings and investment in order to stimulate economic growth. CONFIEP has been very active promoting the importance of private savings and investment through meetings, fora and conferences. It has also promoted research on important areas such as "economic stabilization". The study "Economic Stabilization and Growth in Peru" conducted by GRADE and the Brookings Institutions with partial financing from the Project, proposed important actions towards economic recovery, many of which have been adopted by the new government with successful results.
3. Greater understanding, within and beyond the private sector, of the meaning and role of private enterprise. Publicity campaigns via newspapers, magazines and television have proved to be very effective and have produced greater awareness the general public. "Presencia" the official CONFIEP periodic publication and "Empresa Privada" a biweekly supplement in the main Peruvian newspaper have greatly contributed to the attainment of this objective, as well as the publication and dissemination of results in various research areas. CONFIEP has also established a network of affiliate institutions, as well as extension programs to integrate and provide assistance to micro-small enterprises.

D. Problems and Delays

No major problems or delays have affected the progress of CONFIEP activities during the reporting period. However, 620 Q and Brooke Alexander sanctions prevented the obligation of \$96,000 programmed for CONFIEP and \$348,000 for ECR.

In the case of ECR there were difficulties related to the loss of value of the inti advances due to the rapid deterioration of the exchange rate during the disbursement process. This problem will be resolved with the adoption of a dollar disbursement system approved by USAID at the end of September.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

CONFIEP

CONFIEP will continue playing an important role in integrating the private sector in the national effort for economic recovery through a constructive dialogue with the government and the labor force. Also with its social assistance program to alleviate the impact of the economic adjustment program. CONFIEP's activities will also significantly contribute to USAID's "economic recovery" program. For instance, the strengthening of regional chambers of commerce should be instrumental for export promotion. CONFIEP's support to micro-small enterprise will enhance an employment generation program. The design team for the PAPI project has also expressed its interest on the potential role of CONFIEP.

CONFIEP's support to the Social Emergency Program also needs to be emphasized. In addition to providing management advice to the GQP Program, CONFIEP has started its own program through the creation of the "Instituto Empresarial de Desarrollo Social" (INEDES), which will be the private sector's supporting "comedores populares" by donating large stoves, pots and the corresponding equipment purchased with contributions of its members. To date INEDES has obtained \$400,000 from donations and its target is to obtain \$2,000,000 more to deliver 5,000 stove kits which will serve approximately 2,500,000 people.

4/1

4. Strengthened
Policy analysis
within the GCP

The Project has provided long term Master Degree training in the U.S. to 21 staff members of the ECR (13 have already graduated). Approximately 40 professionals have received short term training. In addition, there is one in-country Post Graduate Training Program carried out by the National Planning Institute through the National Engineering University (UNI) on National Development Planning and other on Investment Projects. By the end of 1990, 65 students will obtain a master degree and 40 a certificate on "Investment Projects": In the past, 32 students have received certificates on "Development and Regional Planning":

ECR has also completed with Project funds several research studies on economic policies. Five of these are directly related to stabilization policies.

5. Initiation of
a constructive
private - public
policy dialogue
focused on how to
stimulate invest-
ment and economic
growth:

CONFIEP has assumed a leading role in initiating a dialogue with the government and labor union representatives to stimulate cooperation toward the attainment of economic recovery goals. It is also cooperating with the government, the church and NGOs in the social compensation program to alleviate the hardship that economic adjustment measures are causing in the lower income sectors of the population:

ECR has conducted several successful seminars to disseminate the findings of several completed research studies such as "export and investment promotion" "economic stabilization", etc.

6. Strengthened
regional private
sector associations
and development of
effective linkages
between CONFIEP
and the regional
associations.

CONFIEP has done an outstanding job in providing support to its provincial members through training and technical assistance programs. This includes the networks of regional chambers of commerce. For instance, during the last six months, it has organized over 20 events in provinces.

On September 30, 1990, USAID and CONFIEP signed the Amendment No. 5 to the Letter of Agreement, extending the PACD from September 30, 1990 to April 30, 1991. The extension will permit the use of a \$140,000 balance which was not spent as planned due to the fact that some activities originally programmed to be financed by A.I.D. were implemented with funds from other sources and because some other activities had to be reprogrammed due to the two-round national election.

ECR

The five studies underway on economic stabilization will be completed and their findings and recommendations disseminated through seminars and public fora. Long term participants will continue their master degree programs in US universities. USAID and ECR will agree on the use in CY 91 of the uncommitted balance of approximately \$100,000 of grant funds. Unless sanctions are lifted to permit the obligation of the final \$700,000 increment authorized for ECR, those \$100,000 will be the last funding available for the Project.

47

C: Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

CONFIEP

CONFIEP has made an extremely valuable contribution to Peru's economic recovery program through the GRADE-Brookings study. Its contribution to the dialogue between the government and the private sector has also been remarkable. For instance, CONFIEP's President was a member of the Prime Minister's economic team, which in September 1990 negotiated the reinsertion of Peru in the world's financial community. Other important input has been the organization of the IV National Congress for Private Enterprise which took place on October 2 - 4. Approximately 700 representatives of private sector enterprises, government, private and public institutions and labor unions met to discuss the main theme of the event which was called "National Reconstruction". Important steps were made at this congress towards mutual trust and cooperation among the Government and the production sectors towards the enormous task of economic rehabilitation.

ECR

Six long term participants completed their master degree training in U.S. universities during the review period. Other four started their studies in the month of August. Eleven professionals made study visits to the Central Banks of Argentina, Mexico, Chile Bolivia and Brasil, to obtain information on the stabilization programs conducted in those countries.

A total of \$174,291 of the \$250,000 assigned under Amendment No. 3 for activities in support of economic stabilization were committed during the semester on two long term training programs, five research studies and the visits to the L.A. Central Banks.

The National planning Institute continued with the graduate courses in Planning Development as well as with those on Investment Projects. The Ministry of Economy and Finance completed the basic data for its study on improvements on the tax collection system.

4/1

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
 April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

ATTACHMENT C

A ___ B ___ C x

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Administration of Justice
 Project Number: 527-0303
 Date of Authorization: original 06/24/86 amendment 08/26/88
 Date of Obligation: original 06/25/86 amendment 07/24/89
 PACD: original 12/31/87 amendment 12/31/91
 Implementing Agencies: 1) Ministry of Justice (MJ)
 2) Public Ministry (PM)
 3) Judicial Power (JP)
 Major Contractors: None
 Personal Services Contractor/Project Adviser: Mark G. Visnic
 Project Manager: Rodolfo Salinas
 Status of CPs/Covenants: All have been discharged
 Date of Last Evaluation: 03/15/90 Next Evaluation: Unscheduled
 Date of Last Audit: None Next Audit: in 1991

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: ESF Grant: original \$1,000,000 amended to \$2,850,000
 Amount Obligated: ESF Grant: original \$1,000,000 amended to \$2,850,000
 Amount Committed: Period: \$ 47,361
 Cumulative: \$1,978,001
 Accrual Expenditures: Period - Projected: \$ 400,000
 Period - Actual: \$ 224,118
 Cumulative: \$1,559,142
 Period - Next \$ 500,000
 Counterpart Contribution: Planned: \$2,500,000
 Actual \$ 115,956
 % LOP Elapsed: 72%
 % of Total Auth. Oblig. 100%
 % of Total Oblig. Exp. 55%
 % of Total Auth. Exp. 55%

II. PROJECT PURPOSE AND GOAL

The purpose of the project is to encourage and provide the means for structural improvements in Peru's legal institutions through technical assistance and training. The goal of the project is to improve the state's administration of justice.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The strategy of the project is to identify and foster local efforts to prosecute cases justly and speedily, raise professional standards for judges and prosecutors, organize and manage judicial personnel, improve administrative planning and budgeting skills and system capacity, and more generally, to inspire trust in judicial institutions and the rule of law.

B. Major Outputs

	Planned		Next		Accomplished		% of LOP
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Period	Period	Cum.	
1. Number of courts using modern, standardized case management procedures.	50	5	15	46	5	15	30%
2. Number of legal information offices operating around the country	30	0	31	0	0	31	103%

The project is used to develop and fan interest in administrative and substantive legal reform in three institutions in the public legal sector in Peru. However, links with local academic institutions and research and advocacy groups in the private legal sector are being relied upon increasingly to lead or otherwise bolster project objectives.

The most important outputs to be accomplished or in process are judicial management information systems, legal training programs, and grassroots legal services.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS:

1. "High priority areas have been selected for continued action and the most effective strategies and methodologies have been defined."

Progress to Date

From a high-water mark of twenty-three separate subprojects, funded at the start of the project, three priority areas have emerged: (1) public legal services; (2) management and legal information systems; and (3) professional and administrative training. The task of fusing the separate institutional interests into comprehensive, common efforts is now a key priority. To accomplish a single GOP authority to lead the project with USAID must be found to replace the fractured and unstable National Commission.

2. "Each institution's administrative information system has been streamlined and basic data have been consolidated and computerized."

A management information system having judicial statistics, case-flow management, and personnel management components is operating in ten model courts in the Judicial Palace in Lima. The system will soon begin to be implemented in 51 additional courts and in the Public Ministry.

3. Courts and prosecutors provided with basic equipment	40	50	150	0	50	150	300%
4. Court management studies and pilot projects applying management information systems	2	1	1	2	1	1	50%
5. Introduction of Computer technology to modernize procedures	2	1	0	1	0	0	0%
6. Training programs for professional and administrative personnel (in terms of number of people trained)	500	200	590	120	150	540	108%

3. "A computerized database system for judicial statistics has been partially implemented and detailed plans elaborated for its completion."

A statistics system has been developed for the judicial branch under the court management activity to measure, inter alia, output, court pressure points, and time standards. ESAN and Catholic University are planning to provide technical assistance to further develop and automate a statistical system.
4. "A computerized index for all legislation has been designed and partially implemented."

A law revision and legal information project is set to begin. Catholic University, ESAN, and representatives of Arthur Anderson have agreed to submit plans to develop a plan of action consistent with the advice rendered in the project evaluation report. Baseline data and law revision needs will be provided in a planned November-December assessment.
5. "There are on-going training programs for sector personnel and each institution has developed a middle range training plan based on an assessment of training needs and its experience with courses financed by the project."

The Judicial Power and the Public Ministry have created permanent training programs. Curriculum development and programs to train prosecutors and judges are continuing to be refined.
6. "Eighteen legal services offices are in full operation, five of them in the provinces. Their activities are centrally monitored, a plan exists for further expansion of the program, and training of staff is on-going."

Thirty-one offices are operating in depressed urban zones, seven in the provinces. The Ministry of Justice is implementing a centrally monitored evaluation and training plan. The offices are slated to offer representational services in addition to consulting.

7. "Office equipment has been provided to provincial courts and public prosecutors' offices in accord with plans for upgrading material resources."

Aside from equipment being purchased this quarter by the Public Ministry for a permanent training academy and computer technology procurement slated for CY 91, all logistical equipment procurement has been accomplished.
8. "Wider support for the program has been generated within the government and society at large. One concrete indicator is relative increase in the budgets of the Judicial Branch and Public Ministry."

Catholic University Law School, ESAN, and the Andean Commission of Jurists all have submitted or are in the process of submitting plans to assist the project. Representatives of ESAN are seeking to improve the Judicial Power's administrative section's planning and budgeting system. The public treasury budget for the judicial branch continues to trend down, despite a constitutional mandate to allocate a minimum of 2% of the total budget to the courts. Project management is continuing to raise the issue of funding with newly elected GOP executive and legislative branch officials.
9. "There is a completed sector assessment providing baseline data and a full analysis of sector problems."

A task order under a centrally funded IAC/DI requirements contract is expected to authorize a team of five contractors, four from Peru, to provide baseline description and analysis of the judicial process, judicial management and organization and the state of legal information and law revision. The assessment is planned for a four week period beginning o/a November 15, 1990.

10. "A National Commission for the strengthening of the Peruvian Justice system is fully functioning as a policy-making body for the sector."

USAID project management is encouraging the new GOP executive branch to create a central authority to plan and lead project implementation. The original plan to develop leadership for long term planning and reform via a "National Commission" made up of the President of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General, and the Ministry of Justice has failed miserably. The void in stable, unified leadership substantially impedes project impact and reach. Frequent changes in command in the three posts and deep resistance to coordinated action has defeated the original concept. A plan to create a single entity, formed pursuant to executive decree, having sole authority to oversee project implementation in the sector is being developed. A local lawyer expert in government relations and the public legal sector, is being contracted to develop and provide a legal opinion regarding a plan to create the entity.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

During much of the reporting period, USAID project management focused on plans to redesign parts of the project. A confluence of factors — chief among them; the culmination of the first project evaluation and delivery of the final report on July 30, 1990, the apparent radical change in the newly elected government's desire to do something about administration of justice in Peru, and an opportunity to authorize and obligate new project funding in the first quarter of CY 91 — served to place a priority on navigating the project to structural improvements.

The project also continued to realize implementation activities, albeit at a relatively lesser scale due to frequent changes in leadership at the Ministry of Justice, as the executive branch mantle changed from the APRA to the fledgling Cambio 90 party. After two directionless changes in the ministry, the ministry delivered operating plans for CY 90 at the end of the reporting period. Both the Public Ministry and the Judicial Power did, however, carry out project implementation during the reporting period. The principal tasks included further development of professional training programs and implementation of standardized procedures, functions, and document formats for improved case management.

USAID discontinued financing the costs of the project coordinating office during the period. The coordinating office, intended to provide both logistical and technical support and planning as a kind of secretariat to the National Commission, failed to develop without interest and leadership from the three putative members of the commission. Continuing high costs and low professional output from the director and the executive director both Peruvian lawyers, motivated the change.

Regarding project redesign efforts, the conclusions and recommendations of an Internal USAID strategy paper and the evaluation report were discussed with existing project counterparts

D. Problems and Delays

The fundamental problem during the period was implementation delay stemming from the breach in GOP direction created without a stable project management entity in the GOP. Three different administrations in the Ministry of Justice this year, five in the last eighteen months and at least nine during the life of the project have failed to adequately grasp project objectives and have impeded incremental growth in project outputs. Annual changes in leadership in the Judicial Power produces reform lethargy in that institution. Delegation of equal project authority to three separate and unstable public sector institutions has yielded three mini-projects that tend to move in fits and half-steps.

The effects of ineffective GOP management during the period are typical and illustrative. The Ministry of Justice did not submit final workable plans for CY 90 until September 24, 1990. The Judicial Power vacillated in endorsing new and allegedly effective case management procedures for months. The Public Ministry is resisting an integrated case management system with the Judicial Power.

Adjustments in arranging logistical support for the implementing agencies contributed to implementation delays. When the coordinating office disintegrated on July 31, the project lost the support of the two individuals (of seven) who benefitted implementation. Delays in working out a satisfactory interim arrangement until central GOP leadership is installed have contributed a drag on implementation.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

A focused sector assessment on judicial process, administrative and court organization, and information systems will take place in November-December. The assessment will count on baseline descriptions and analysis from local consultants and will be managed under a LAC/DI requirements contract by Checchi and Co. Consulting. The assessment is designed to provide inputs to help the project allocate additional

and a broad class of executive and legislative branch representatives interested in judicial reform. The top immediate priority is developing a single authoritative liaison in the QOP to take responsibility for coordinating and planning sustainable programs under the project. The idea is to replace the ineffective National Commission and a separate Coordinating Office with one central authority composed of government and private sector legal experts similar to the multi-partisan "Comisiones Revisoras" frequently used by the Peruvian Executive and Legislative branches.

funding to support the anti-narcotics initiative and to compile reference data needed to carry out priority project tasks regarding court management and information systems.

A proposal to create a management overseer for sector reform continues to be discussed with the QOP. Details regarding the function, authority, composition and relationship to project counterparts are being researched by a local lawyer.

The results of the assessment and negotiations with the QOP over the management group will be used to produce a project paper supplement to authorize and obligate approximately \$500,000 in the first quarter of CY 91.

F. Mission Director's Comments

The Administration of Justice project is the key activity in the Mission's Democratic Initiatives portfolio. President Fujimori, in his inaugural address, placed a very high priority upon judicial reform during his administration. However, this commitment has not yet been translated into support for the AOJ project and continues a trend from the previous administration. The Mission is developing a dialogue with the new President to bring his priorities and AOJ into a better alignment and to establish a project supervisory entity. To date, the separate judicial organizations have not coordinated well within or without the project. The "C" rating for this activity is the result of this relative disarray in the QOP and does not reflect upon the professional attributes of the project staff as well as a number of innovations developed under the project to bring justice to Peruvians in a more efficient manner.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

A B x C

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: IIN-PRIV SEC NUTR-CHILD SURV.
 Project Number: 527-0308
 Date of Authorization: original 06/17/86 amendment 11/07/89
 Date of Obligation: original 06/26/86
 PACO: original 12/31/88 amendment 12/31/90
 Implementing Agency: INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACION NUTRICIONAL
 Major Contractors: N/A
 AID Project Manager: Charles Mantione, Project Manager
 Edward Scholl, Project Coordinator
 Status of CPs/Covenants: All met

Date of Last Evaluation: None Next Evaluation: 11/15/90
 Date of Last Audit: None Next Audit: 12/01/90

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	Grant: original	\$914,000
Amount Obligated:	Grant: original	\$914,000
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$ - 0 -
	Cumulative	\$914,000
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$100,000
	Period - Actual:	\$ 36,614
	Cumulative	\$796,262
	Period - Next	\$100,000
Outstanding Advances:		\$ 48,065
Counterpart		
Contribution:	Planned:	\$350,000
	Actual:	\$250,000
% LOP Elapsed:		94.54
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		100.00
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		87.11
% of Total Auth. Exp.		87.11

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

The overall purpose of this grant is to reduce child mortality and morbidity in Peru by improving the effectiveness and delivery of Child Survival interventions, particularly those related to ORT and treatment of diarrhea.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project seeks to improve the nutritional and health status in urban and rural areas by:

- 1) Promoting applied, results-oriented research on the causes and control of diarrhea in rural and peri-urban areas, including studies pertaining to traditional beliefs and feeding practices affecting the dietary management of diarrhea and ORT programs; and
- 2) Training nutritionists, trainers, and health workers to increase the nutritional impact on Title II feeding programs for the most vulnerable population groups.

B. Major Outputs:

	Planned			Accomplished			
	Per-iod	Cum	Next Period	Per-iod	Cum	% of LOP	
<u>Component One: Training</u>							
1. Training given in nutrition education, child survival interventions and better targeting of food to PVO:							
- nutritionists	50	5	50	0	17	62	124
- promoters	2000	408	2408	200	208	2184	109
2. Cloth flipcharts on child survival interventions developed and distributed.	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
3. Weighing scales distributed to PVOs.	500	0	500	0	0	500	100

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

1. Increases nutritional impact of Title II food assistance programs on most vulnerable groups.

Progress to Date

This EOPS has largely been achieved through the training given by IIN to nutritionists and health promoters in Caritas, ADRA - OFASA, and the MOH. These personnel have been trained in growth monitoring and nutrition education. This EOPS will be further realized through the printing and distribution of cloth flipcharts on a variety of nutritional themes during the next reporting period.

2. Dietary management of diarrhea and other appropriate interventions designed and incorporated into the National Diarrheal Disease Control Program.

This EOPS is progressing satisfactorily towards completion. A pilot subproject to introduce nutritious and locally available foods into MOH oral rehydration units progressed satisfactorily during the reporting period. If this pilot subproject is successful it will hopefully result in appropriate dietary management of diarrhea being institutionalized in the National Diarrhea Disease Control Program.

4. Manuals on nutrition and child survival topics printed and distributed to PVOs. 1000 0 1000 0 0 1000 100

Component Two: Dietary Management of Diarrhea (DMD)

1. An ethnographic study on traditional beliefs and daily observation of practices in the treatment of diarrhea completed. 1 0 1 0 0 1 100
2. A clinical study completed to measure the clinical and nutritional effects of alternative feeding regimens from anthropological data. 1 0 1 0 0 1 100
3. The National Advisor Council of the DMD Project set up and expanded. 1 0 1 0 0 1 100
4. MOH and PVO doctors and nurses trained in three day Nutrition and Diarrhea Workshops focusing on the scientific and programmatic implications of DMD research. 250 0 250 0 0 250 100
5. Peruvian physicians at several medical schools included in clinical studies of diarrhea and trained in research techniques and DMD study results. 10 0 10 0 0 10 100
6. Nutritionists and leaders of mothers' clubs trained in DMD study results. 250 200 300 200 0 108 43

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7. Perform a pilot sub-project to test the feasibility and acceptability of providing locally available foods for diarrheal episodes in MCH oral rehydration units. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. Complete set of instructional and promotional materials relating to DMD developed. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Component Three: Applied Diarrheal Disease Research (ADDR)

- | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Epidemiologic study and home surveillance regarding the causes and traditional treatment of diarrhea performed. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

This project is progressing according to schedule and is expected to complete all objectives by the revised PAAD.

Among the major accomplishments of the past six months were the following:

- 208 promoters from Caritas and Adra/Ofasa were trained in growth monitoring and other child survival interventions; in addition, a seminar in growth monitoring data analysis and the use of Harvard Graphics software was given by IIN to data analysts from Adra/Ofasa.

- In the dietary management of diarrhea component (DMD) IIN continued to conduct a demonstration project in the oral rehydration unit of Hospital del Niño. The mini-project will show the feasibility of establishing a DMD component in MOH oral rehydration units nationwide. During the reporting period, IIN continued training the personnel of the oral rehydration unit and began acceptability trials, evaluating various recipes by feeding them to children in the rehydration unit.

With respect to gender considerations, training activities are directed towards nutritionists of the participant PVOs, all of them women. These nutritionists, in turn, train health promoters (50% of them are women) who work with mothers developing educational activities on nutrition. In the DMD component, the principal target of educational activities is also mothers, organized in "mother's clubs" or at the family level.

D. Problems and Delays

No major problems or delays were experienced during the reporting period in terms of project activities. Progress was made on resolving the accounting irregularities described previously. Staff from the USAID Controller's Office met several times with administrative staff of IIN and guided them in following the required steps to account for administrative expenses that were insufficiently documented in the first three years of the project. IIN is in the process of an overall review of their financial reporting system and is receiving additional assistance from the firm of Arthur Anderson. It is expected that in the next few months IIN will be able to provide all the financial information required by the Mission to substantiate previous vouchers submitted.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

Component One: Training

- Field testing, printing and distribution of cloth flipcharts will be completed;

- A refresher course will be given to Caritas nutritionists;

Component Two: DMD

- The DMD demonstration project in the oral rehydration unit of Hospital del Niño will be completed.

- The development of health messages and instructional and promotional materials based on dietary management of diarrhea will be completed.

- Two courses for nutritionists and leaders of mothers' clubs will be given on the dietary management of diarrhea.

Component Three: ADDR

- The final report presenting the results of the epidemiologic study and home surveillance will be finalized and presented to USAID and the MOH.

General

- The final project evaluation and audit will be performed.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

ATTACHMENT C

A X B C

I. BACKGROUND DATA

FINANCIAL DATA

Project Title: Andean Peace Scholarship Program Project Number: 527-0313 Date of Authorization: Original 9/86 (by AID/W) Date of Obligation: \$6,358,000 (Peru Program)	Amount Authorized: Amount Obligated: Amount Committed: Accrued Expenditures: Period - Actual: Counterpart Contribution: % LOP Elapsed: % of Total Authorized Obligated % of Total Obligated Expended % of Total Authorized Expended	Grant: original \$6,358,000 amended to \$6,357,816 Grant: original \$4,815,167 amended to \$5,900,662 <u>b/</u> Period: 1,085,495 Cumulative: \$5,900,662 Period - Projected 400,000 Cumulative: \$4,223,452 <u>c/</u> Period - Next \$ 450,000 Planned \$ N/A Actual \$ N/A 75.51% 87.57% 75.85% 66.42%
September 24, 1987 Fulbright Commission Contract <u>a/</u> September 30, 1987, August 26, 1988-1989 Luz Mauritua Contract September 30, 1987, February 12, 1988, September 10, 1988, July 28, 1989 DA February 22, 1988 9/23/88, 8/89 Hyatt Boggio y Asociados S.A. Contract August 31, 1990, September 30, 1991 Partners of the Americas (NAPA)		

- PACD: 09/30/91
- Implementing Agencies:
1. Hyatt Boggio y Asociados (HYBOSA) for local support.
 2. Development Associates (DA) and Institute of International Education (IIE); Partners of the Americas (NAPA) for placement and support in the U.S.
 3. Aguirre International/Checchi; for evaluation and implementation support.
- Major Contractors:
1. Development Associates (DA) and Partners of the Americas (NAPA) U.S. Contractors
 2. Hyatt, Boggio and Asociados (HYBOSA) Local contractor
 3. Aguirre International/Checchi

A.I.D. Project Manager: Verónica de Ferrero
 Status of CPs/Covenants: None.

a/ The Mission terminated this contract in December 1987 and, in September 1988, deobligated the balance remaining in the contract, i.e., \$224,958. This amount was reobligated into the DA Contract in FY 1989 once Mission had an obligation window.

b/ It includes \$333,000 that was allotted directly to AID/W and obligated in the DA contract.

c/ Estimated projections since DA had not provided the quarterly financial report due in July. A short financial summary was received on October 5th.

97

Date of Last Evaluation: None. Next Evaluation: To be determined with Aguirre International and the AID/W LAC Bureau

Date of Last Audit: None. Next Audit: o/a 7/91

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

The objective of APSP is to contribute to the formation of more effective manpower resources, thereby ensuring the leadership and technical skills needed for the progressive balanced and pluralistic development of selected South American countries and to strengthen mutual understanding between the United States and its Latin neighbors. By addressing this dual goal, the APSP objective is to counter Soviet Bloc activity by increasing the number of trained individuals from the socially and economically disadvantaged groups. All participants must be leaders or potential leaders.

B. Major Outputs

	LOP	<u>Planned</u>		<u>Accomplished</u>		% of LOP
		Period	Qm.	Period	Qm.	
S/T training total	320	56	154	36	190	59%
MALE	192	16	69	6	69	36%
FEMALE	128	40	91	30	121	95%
L/T training total	80	17	64	16	79	99%
MALE	48	0	43	0	43	90%
FEMALE	32	17	20	16	36	113%
TOTAL	400	73	218	52	269	67%

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The major outputs and activities are;

(1) To implement training activities in the U.S. geared to provide Peruvian leader participants with an opportunity to receive specialized training and practical experience in a diversity of technical areas and to provide them with an exposure to the values and mechanisms of democratic pluralism through Experience America activities.

(2) A total of 400 participants will have been trained under the APSP Peru program by the end of September 1991. Training in the U.S. will range from academic and technical studies at Community Colleges and Universities to observation trips, meetings with officials and technicians, visits to active local community organizations, workshops and hands-on technical training.

(3) A minimum of 70% of the APSP total participants will be socially and/or economically disadvantaged; 40% of total participants will be women.

(4) At least 20% of the participants will attend long-term training programs (more than 9 months) and a minimum of 10% will attend programs at Historically Black College and Universities (HBCUs).

(5) To strengthen a national network of communication with APSP trainees through follow-on activities to be implemented in key geographical areas.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EDPS

Develop strategy to achieve Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) 10% target.

40% of trainees should be women.

70% of trainees should be economically disadvantaged.

20% of trainees should attend long-term training programs.

By the end of September 1991 USAID/Peru would have sponsored 400 APSP scholars for training in the U.S.

Progress to Date

90% of CLASP I mandate has been accomplished by sending 20 short-term participants to receive training at Roxbury Community College Boston MA, and 16 at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, MO.

64% of short-term training participants and 45% of long-term are female.

90% of trainees are economically disadvantaged as defined by USAID/Peru.

29% of participants have been placed in long-term non-degree and academic degree programs. However, this figure will decrease to 20% as there will be no new starts during FY-91.

As of September 30, 1990, 269 participants (67% of the total planned) have departed for training under the APSP program.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. Progress on Previous Problems

The overall project implementation during the reporting period was steady and planned activities for this period of the APSP program were accomplished.

On July 19, 1990 the RCO approved modification number 6 for the HYBOSA contract. A revision of budget was executed and it was established a new system for payment of the fixed-fee for HYBOSA.

On September 26, 1990 the RCO executed amendment number 7 and approved a final revision of the HYBOSA budget.

The current situation of sanctions (620Q) required tremendous efforts on the part of Mission staff to identify a valid strategy for continuing with this U.S. priority training program. After a series of legal reviews and consultations, USAID established contractual negotiations with the US PVO Partners of the Americas (NAPA) to implement the APSP/Peru short-term training programs for FY 91. The overall Mission efforts resulted in the establishment of a well planned strategy for FY 91 with NAPA.

2. Major Highlights During the Reporting Period

a. 52 participants departed to the U.S. as follows:

Short-Term Training

16 participants (10 female and 6 male) to attend 8 week program on Mid Level PVO Management Skills Training at the School for International Training, Brattleboro, Vermont and Lincoln University, Jefferson City, MO., and HBCU training institution.

20 female participants to attend 8 week program on Development Skills Training for Women at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.

D. Problems and Delays

1. DA's APSP Peru Project Coordinator in Arlington, VA resigned to her job, thus causing a disruption in our program coordination. After assigning responsibilities for APSP Peru's training programs to several DA staff members, a new coordinator was finally appointed to take over Peru's project.
2. APSP sponsored participants have returned to Peru upon completion of their training programs. However, during the reporting period, the APSP program for the first time was presented with a very minor no-returnee problem. However, this has not affected the exceptional ranking achieved in the area of returned participants.
3. A female participant declined the scholarship granted to her to pursue an M. degree in Survey Research. Main reason was the difficulty she found to leave her housewife responsibilities behind.
4. Two short-term training programs had to be postponed for FY 91. In both cases the final selection of participants was accomplished.

Long-Term Training

1 female journalist to pursue non-degree training in TV production and reporting at University of Illinois at Carbondale, Illinois for 12 months, plus 4 months ESL training.

1 female journalist to pursue non-degree training in written media communications at University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, for 12 months, plus 4 months ESL training.

1 female university professor to pursue Master's Degree program on Survey Research at the University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, for 12 months, plus 4 months ESL training.

3 female researchers/university professors engineers to pursue academic/technical training on Tropical Aquaculture at the University of Auburn, Alabama, plus 4 months ESL training.

4 female English Teachers from Binational Centers (Lima and the provinces) to attend TESOL training program at State University of New York, at Buffalo, New York for 11 months, plus 4 weeks topping off in ESL.

4 female English Teachers from private institutions and universities to attend TESOL training program at Portland State University, Portland, Oregon, for 11 months, plus 4 weeks topping off courses in ESL.

2 female administrators of academic institutions to pursue a Master Degree in Educational Administration in Spanish at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N.M.

b. 32 participants returned from training in the U.S. as follows:

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

Coordinations will start with the PVO Partners of the Americas in order to implement two short-term training programs in the field of Small Industry Management and Youth Education for Leaders.

A short-term training program in Youth Education for Leaders postponed for FY 91 will be implemented through Development Associates, the former contractor for APSP activities.

Upon receipt of AID/W-LAC results of the SIF review for CLASP II, Mission will proceed to the final review of the CLASP II Project Paper in order to proceed to its authorization.

HB 10 policies regarding subsequent degrees requires further evaluation. Peruvian participants attending Masters programs in the U.S. are being offered financial opportunities to continue their graduate training. As a result of these training opportunities Mission faces two type of constraints:

- a) Inability to concur with this offer, since there are no possibilities to defray their partially-financed status as required by HB-10 and;
- b) Awareness that participants remaining in the U.S. for a subsequent degree for a period beyond the third year of training is not in accordance with HB 10 policies. Follow-up consultations with AID/W-OIT will be carried out to further assess these policies.

F. Mission Director's Comments

The Andean Peace Scholarship project is an example of the Mission seeking creative and innovative solutions to the sanctions applied to Peru that inhibit the obligation of funds for on-going projects. Partners of the Americas, a PVO, had several A.I.D.-funded training activities in the past. Several of these efforts continued without A.I.D. funding. This allowed the Mission to continue to obligate funds for this important and successful project after the contract with Development Associates ended and could not be renewed under sanctions. The project continues with no notable problems.

Our extremely capable and competent local staff contributes greatly to the success of this training program.

Short-Term Training

16 participants (10 female and 6 male) attended 8 week program on Mid Level PWD Management Skills training at SIT, Brattleboro, Vermont and Lincoln University, Jefferson City, MO.

Long-Term Training

13 teachers of English as a second language (8 female and 5 male) attended a 10 month TESOL Certificate Program at State University of New York, Buffalo, N.Y.

1 male zootechnician (FY-88) after obtaining Master's Degree in International Agricultural Development, at the University of California at Davis, California.

1 female economist (FY-88) after completing Master's Degree program in Agricultural Economics at Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.

1 male agricultural engineer (FY-88) after obtaining Master's Degree in Agricultural Natural Resource Economics and Irrigation Management at Utah State University, Logan, Utah.

c. A total of 59 long-term participants are currently in training in the U.S.A.

d. FY-91 training program was designed and approved by the Project Committee Members, as follows:

Short-Term Training

22 participants (7 female - 15 male) to attend 8 week program on Small Industry Management Skills Training.

22 participants (12 female - 10 male) to attend 8 week program on Youth Guidance Skills Training.

22 female participants to attend 8 week program on Development Skills Training for Women.

21 participants (12 female - 9 male) to attend 8 week program on Youth Education for Leaders.

22 participants (4 female - 18 male) to attend 8 week program on Agricultural Management.

22 participants (12 female - 10 male) to attend 8 week program on Media Promotion of Environmental Awareness.

Long-Term

No participants will be sent for training in FY-91 as PACD is September 30, 1991.

e. Selection procedure was completed for participants attending:

Youth Education for Leaders Program, Development Skills Training for Women and Youth Guidance Skills Training.

f. APSP staff travelled extensively to Trujillo, Chiclayo and Arequipa early in the reporting period. Objective was to recruit and select participants, carry out follow up activities and gather information for FY-91 programming.

g. Follow-up:

Several projects designed and carried out by former participants in Chiclayo and Arequipa have been monitored and supported by APSP staff. In all cases, funds have been provided by USAID to assist participants efforts and budgets, with the limited resources available in the Project. Major follow-on activities include the following:

In Chiclayo, with the enthusiastic support of all former participants in the area, an Alumni Association was created. A board was appointed elected through elections and they were sworn in by a representative of the APSP staff. The Association has already started activities and plan to cooperate with other Associations to be created in the future.

In Lima, place of residence of approximately 80 former participants, similar efforts resulted in the creation of the Lima Alumni Association. First board of directors was elected and sworn in by the U.S. Ambassador to Peru.

In Trujillo and Arequipa, where there is a considerable number of former participants, plans are well advanced to organize their respective Associations. The main objective is to merge all the Associations into a solid one in the future.

The Bi-National centers in Lima and the provinces have continued to assist the Project by providing physical space to APSP members and have also granted scholarships to former participants to learn English.

h. Mr. Alan Broehl came to Peru as programmed, to carry out professional services required for the CLASP II project paper preparation. He met with Mission staff to review and discuss project paper.

i. An ARNET on Historically Black Colleges was held on June 12 with the participation of USAID offices in Quito, Lima and Bogota, organized and conducted by USIA. Main objective of ARNET was to provide information on the quality and diversity of HBOJs in order to overcome reluctance of APSP and other grantees to accept programming to study at HBOJs. Overall results of the ARNET were quite positive.

j. In May, Mission requested LAC/DR/EST to make necessary contacts for Aguirre International (AI) to carry out a site visit to the Arizona Sonora Field School which is currently implementing a training program in Irrigated Vegetable Production for 15 APSP long-term participants. Complete report was recently received and is being evaluated.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 31, 1990

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ATTACHMENT C

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: CARE OPG Agroforestry Food-for-Work (ARCA)
 Project Number: 527-0320
 Date of Authorization: March 1, 1988
 Date of Obligations: March 1, 1988
 July 26, 1989
 September 26, 1989
 PACD: March 31, 1991

Implementing Agencies:

1. The Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE).
2. The National Office for Food Assistance (ONAA).
3. The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) through the General Directorate of Forestry and Wild life (DGFF).

Major Contractors: N/A

AID Project Manager: Mario Quiroga

Conditions Precedent

Satisfied: January 19, 1989

Date of Last Evaluation: 12/01/89 Next Evaluation: 12/01/90

Date of Last Audit: -- Next Audit: 11/01/90

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	OPG Grant :	\$230,000
Amount Obligated:	:	\$230,000
Amount Committed:	Period:	None
	Cumulative:	\$230,000
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 50,000
	Period - Actual:	\$ 31,376
	Cumulative:	\$187,879
	Period - Next:	\$ 42,000
Counterpart		
Contribution:	Planned:	\$ 26,500
	Actual:	-
% LOP Elapsed:		83.78%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		100.0%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		81.69%
% of Total Auth. Exp.		81.69%

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

1. To implement an agroforestry food-for-work program in priority rural sierra communities in up to eight Departments in Peru in conjunction with the DGFF (Dirección General de Forestal y Fauna) and ONAA (Oficina Nacional de Apoyo Alimentario), motivating the rural communities to install and maintain communal nurseries in order to preserve natural resources and to alleviate malnutrition.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The major outputs are: The installation of permanent community nurseries, the production of seedlings, tree planting and maintenance, complemented by soil conservation activities and the implementation of nutrition education activities.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. <u>Planned EOPS</u>	<u>Progress to Date</u>
1. 60% of project seedling production is done in community nurseries.	66 %

B. Major Outputs

	<u>Planned</u>			<u>Next</u>	<u>Accomplished</u>		
	<u>LOP</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Cum.</u>		<u>Period</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Cum.</u>
1. Installation of Community nurseries(No.)	172	60	193	13	15	206	120
2. Tree seedling produced (No. in 000)	9425	2490	11430	606	2,709	8,706	92
3. Soil conservation practices (Has.)	670	203	613	430	307	1,074	160
4. Forestry Committees organized (No.)	300	121	256	25	6	306	102
5. Mothers Clubs organized (No.)	1/	13	94	15	6	105	
6. Training: - To farmers (No. of clases)	2/	276	465	273	82	376	

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

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ATTACHMENT C

- 2. 50% of the species planted are 43 % native species.
- 3. Communities will form 300 100 % agroforestry committees.
- 4. A nutritional diagnosis will be completed in 350 project communities. A sample of 20% of Project communities was achieved. The information will be used to re-design this component.
- 5. Tree plantations will have been established in 350 communities. 57 %

7. Food Distribution(MT)	5607	1070	3786	900	787	2102	38
8. Participants (No.)	3/	7540	-	4770	13199	-	-
-Women	-	4525	-	2860	7919	-	-
-Men	-	3015	-	1910	5280	-	-

- 1/ Was not originally programmed as an activity.
- 2/ Information not available.
- 3/ The goal was to reach 30,000 families.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

- 1. The USAID Project Manager on a recent inspection trip, observed that CARE/Huaraz was achieving an effective coordination of ARCA Project resources with the Ag.Development Project, financed by Holland. CARE has instructed the other three Regional Offices to replicate this coordination with the Dutch supported program.
- 2. The community nursery program has continued to be successful both in quantity and quality of nurseries and seedlings produced. Community interest in soil conservation practices, is far exceeding the original projections.
- 3. Minor activity with the installation of vegetable gardens through the "Club de Madres" of the communities, including fruit tree cultivation, has proven to be successful. CARE will continue with this new activity, providing seeds and technical assistance.

D. Problems and Delays

- 1. The installation of the Regional Governments creates a potential problem related to the daily assigned use and movement of counterpart personnel, equipment and vehicles.
- 2. The food was not distributed to the communities according to plan. This was due to ONAA's insistence that monetization funds provided by CARE pass through its main office. As a result, funds arrived late to ONAA's Regional Offices.
- 3. With the new GOP Administration in place, changes in high level counterpart offices have created some delays, during the second quarter of the reporting period.
- 4. The Nutritional Project Component has not been fully implemented, mainly due to scarce counterpart funding through ONAA.
- 5. Additional Monetization funds were not available until early September 1990.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions during the Next Months:

- 1. The Addenda to the CARE/ONAA Agreement, related to the utilization of Monetization funds, were finalized on September 30, 1990. The new Addenda provide new procedures to administer these funds, directly between CARE and ONAA's Regional Offices.
- 2. The PACD of the ARCA Project is March 31, 1991. The Mission has expressed interest in supporting a projected ARCA II Project, through December 31, 1992 (PACD for the current OPG's). Funds from the Monetization of Title II commodities, would be allocated for this purpose, for FY 1991 and FY 1992. CARE will submit to USAID a proposal of the ARCA II Project for review by February 15, 1991.
- 3. The final evaluation of the ARCA Project is scheduled for December 1990. Considering that the rainy period in the sierra regions of Peru is from November through March, it is likely that CARE will request a delay.
- 4. An audit of ARCA's OPG funds is scheduled for November 1990.

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Central Selva Resource Management Phase II
 Project Number: 527-0321
 Date of Authorization: original 06/17/88 amendment 09/26/90
 Date of Obligation: original 09/29/88 amendment 09/03/90
 PACD: original 09/30/90 amended to 00/00/00
 Implementing Agencies: The National Institute for Development (Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo, INADE) and its National Planning Office, Apoyo a la Política de Desarrollo Regional (APODESA)
 Major Contractors: Ronco Consulting Corporation/Tropical Science Center
 AID Project Managers: Claudio Saito Díaz
 Date of Last Evaluation: December, 1990

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	Total original	\$3,910,000	amended to	\$1,610,000
	Loan	\$1,680,000	amended to	\$ 380,000
	Grant	\$2,230,000	amended to	\$1,230,000
Amount Obligated:	Loan	\$1,680,000	amended to	\$ 380,000
	Grant	\$2,230,000	amended to	\$1,230,000
Amount Committed:	Period:	Cum.	Next	
	Loan 12,258	377,215	N/A	
	Grant 51,621	1,202,380	N/A	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period:	Cum.	Next	
	Loan 173,997	377,215	N/A	
	Grant 502,651	1,069,895	N/A	
Counterpart				
Contributions:	Planned:	I/.2,067'000,000		
	Actual	I/.1,264'000,000		
% LOP Elapsed:		100%		
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		100%		
% of Total Oblig. Exp.	Loan	99.30%		
	Grant	86.98%		
% of Total Auth. Exp.	Loan	99.30%		
	Grant	97.70%		

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

The Project purpose is to develop and test in the Balcazu Valley technologies for environmentally sound and sustainable resource use in tropical forest areas. A second state purpose, justified by the successful achievement of the foregoing, hastened by security considerations in the Valley, and approved through Action Memo dated December 21, 1989, is to disseminate the lessons learned in the Balcazu, transfer appropriate technologies, and identify other sites for application of Balcazu resource use techniques. A complementary purpose is to strengthen the GOP's development policy and planning agency, APODESA.

B. Major Outputs

	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Next		Period	Cum.	% of LOP
			Period	Cum.			
1. Training courses No.	9	3	9	0	3	9	100%
Total Attendance	248	90	248	0	18	184	74%
Attendance women	124	79	79	0	4	38	47%
2. Dissemination							
publications)				9	9	-
audiovisuals)Unspecified				8	8	-
conferences)				28	28	-
3. Implementation							
and Operation of							
GIS at APODESA	Unspecified						

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Lessons learned in CSRM will be disseminated through a program of training courses, publications and audio-visual material, to Balcazu residents, social workers, technicians, planners and the general public. The Yanasha Forestry Cooperative (CFY) will receive legal title to its equipment and will operate a sustained-yield forest management system and processing complex. APODESA will install a GIS and apply it to regional planning in the High Jungle; by PACD, APODESA will be institutionalized to INP/ONERN. Alternate sites will be evaluated for application of CSRM resource use techniques.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EDPS

- | | <u>Progress to Date</u> |
|--|--|
| 1. Yanasha Forestry Coop (CFY) owns and operates wood-processing complex with sustainable forest management. | Equipment legally transferred to CFY, wood-processing complex operating with forest under management. |
| 2. 248 Palcazu residents and others will have attended 9 courses on CSRM techniques related to natural resource management. | 184 Palcazu residents and others have attended 9 courses on CSRM techniques incl. 21% women. |
| 3. Lessons learned in CSRM will have been disseminated through publications, audio-visuals, etc. | A technical document, a manual, a video tape, 3 monographs, and newspaper articles published. |
| 4. APODESA operates an efficient GIS and has applied it to development planning in Amazonia, has issued documents on development policy. | APODESA's GIS has completed study of the Palcazu Valley, Upper Huallaga Region and a GIS for the High Jungle region. |
| 5. An international conference has been held on sustainable Development Experiences in Amazonia. | 350 local and foreign professionals have attended the international conference. |

	<u>Planned</u>				<u>Accomplished</u>			
			<u>Next</u>					
	<u>LOP</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Um.</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Um.</u>	<u>% of LOP</u>	
4. Institutionalization of APODESA	Unspecified							
5. International Conference on Sustainable Experience in Amazonia	1	-	-	1	-	-	100%	
Attendance	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	
6. Transfer of equipment to the CFY	1	1	1	-	-	-	100%	
7. Out of Country training	$\frac{M}{7}$	$\frac{F}{5}$	$\frac{M}{2}$	$\frac{F}{3}$	$\frac{M}{7}$	$\frac{F}{4}$	$\frac{M}{0}$	$\frac{F}{0}$
	$\frac{M}{2}$	$\frac{F}{4}$	$\frac{M}{7}$	$\frac{F}{4}$	100%	80%		

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

After three years of official negotiations and bureaucratic delays, the equipment purchased for the forestry component of CSRM was formally transferred to the Yanasha Forestry Cooperative (COFYAL). This transfer enables COFYAL to continue operating an innovative system of sustained-yield forest management and makes it eligible for credit on the basis of its newly-acquired property. Members of the COFYAL have travelled to Ecuador, Argentina, Colombia and within parts of the country to train other native communities.

Nine practical courses/seminars have been held for the natives and settlers of the Ralcazu valley covering a total of 184 participants. Despite the fact that only 21% of the participants were women, it constitutes an achievement, since it represents the first time that native women were included in such events.

Numerous publications, brochures, slide series and videos were distributed on matters related to Selva Development, particularly to CSRM. This activity yielded positive results; the forest management system development in the Ralcazu is highlighted in virtually every forestry conference and seminar held in Peru, while the Peruvian Forestry Chamber (PFC) has decided to apply the forest management system through a member company in the Pucallpa area. The PFC has applied for funding of the Pucallpa Project to the International Tropical Timber Organization - ITTO, as well as to AID and other possible financial entities.

Through Project assistance, APODESA's development policy and planning capability has been materially enhanced, particularly in regard to its Geographic Information System (GIS), High Jungle Documentation Center and development policy unit. APODESA has been institutionalized within INADE. Expatriate and Peruvian consultants and out-of-country training enabled APODESA to install and operate a modern GIS based on PC-ARC/INFO software. This unit has completed a graphics-based analysis of the Ralcazu Valley and is currently conducting similar studies of two other valleys threatened by coca production. APODESA has also prepared a GIS for the High Jungle region of Peru, that will help the GOP to orient future resource management and development planning activities.

An International meeting for the sustained development of the Amazon Region was held in August 1990. A total of 350 people from different countries participated. The Conference served to broaden our perspectives and to learn about other projects currently underway. Gave a chance to share information and to increase awareness off the tropics. The CSRM project and the COFYAL experiences were presented as a feasible alternative for sustainable development in the humid tropics.

D. Problems and Delays

The reporting period covered the last three months of the former administration and the initial three months of the new one. This transmission period has caused, problems and delays mainly related to decisions to be taken.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

None

PACD Sept. 30, 1990

Final evaluation of the CSRM Project (Phase I and II) will allow for a comparative and final assessment of these phases as to the difficulties faced in meeting the original objectives, the effects and consequences of the various political and administrative measures taken during the project execution, and the value of the achievements and lessons learned.

F. Mission Director's Comments

This project helped to develop and test a new and somewhat controversial forest management technique. In spite of security problems, the project enjoyed wide support in the Central Selva. The techniques and institutions fostered under this project will continue and are contributing greatly to the prosperity of the area. The Mission is presently conducting a natural resource assessment that will examine the developed techniques, et al, and determine their place in the Mission's future portfolio of activities.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

ATTACHMENT C

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: PRISMA OPG: Integrated Food, Nutrition and Child Survival
 Project Number: 527-0323
 Date of Authorization: original 09/30/88
 Date of Obligation: original 09/30/88 amendment 07/26/89 amendment 03/29/90
 PACD: original 12/31/92
 Implementing Agencies:
 1. Ministry of Health (MOH): National Food and Nutrition Institute (INAN); 26 Departmental Health Units (UDES).
 2. Ministry of Education (MOE): School Nutritional Rehabilitation Component.
 3. ADRA/OFASA: School Nutritional Rehabilitation Component.
 4. Nutrition Research Institute (IIN): Special study on dietary intake and nutritional status of children in poor peri-urban areas of Lima.
 Major Contractors: N/A
 AID Project Managers: Alfredo Gutiérrez
 Status of CPs/Covenants: None
 Date of last Evaluation: 00/00/00 Next Evaluation: 10/90
 Date of Last Audit: 00/00/00 Next Audit: 10/90

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	OPG Grant: Original	\$ 750,000
Amounts Obligated:	OPG Grant: 09-30-88	\$ 388,200
	07-26-89	\$ 150,000
	03-29-90	\$ 211,800
Amount Committed:	Period:	NONE
	Cumulative:	\$ 750,000
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 180,000
	Period - Actual:	\$ 34,148
	Cumulative:	\$ 521,559
	Period - Next:	\$ 100,000
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	\$ 197,000
	Actual:	\$ 110,000
LOP Elapsed:		47.06 %
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		100.00 %
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		69.54 %
% of Total Auth. Exp.		69.54 %

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To support PRISMA in its efforts to integrate the supplementary feeding program of the Ministry of Health with maternal and child health care activities and to provide more effective distribution and targeting of food commodities than current or past government programs have done.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project has nine interrelated objectives:

- Increase the effectiveness of current MOH targeting, distribution, and supervision systems in its supplementary feeding and nutrition program.
- Train at least 1500 key MOH field personnel in program implementation, supervision and evaluation, over a four-year period.
- Identify approximately 74,000 families with high-risk mothers and children (0-6 years) especially in high-altitude rural,

B. Major Outputs

	Planned			Next	Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1. Identification high-risk mothers and children (Families)	296000	46379	166749	62000	32500	147000	50%
2. Identification pre-school children from high-altitude rural, isolated jungle and peri-urban slum areas. (Children)	937808	117000	279633	130000	98000	228933	24%
3. To organize and implement Nutrition workshops (Workshops)	9	1	6	1	1	6	67%
4. To design, install and conduct a Nutritional Surveillance Methodology System in each Peruvian region to	9	3	3	2	2.5	2.5	28%

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

isolated jungle and peri-urban slum areas, throughout Peru, during each of the four years of the project.

4. Integrate the delivery of supplementary foods for a minimum of six consecutive months to each of the participating families with community-level maternal and child health care activities.

5. Simplify the existing registering, reporting, and data management system of the INAN Program to facilitate rapid availability of reliable data for planning and decision-making purposes at all MOH levels.

6. Develop and implement fully at the departmental level a nutritional surveillance methodology which will also be used as a planning and evaluation tool, not only for the INAN program, but also for other MOH programs.

7. Develop and maintain an effective liaison with other private, international and public groups in Peru currently operating food distribution programs in order to maximize population coverage.

8. Improve MOH food management and supervision, particularly with regard to the transportation, storage, distribution and end use of the commodities, and.

9. Test a targeting strategy to identify high-risk families.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

1. A minimum of 1500 key health personnel will be trained in 28 UDES in the most relevant aspects of child survival project implementation and evaluation.

2. A new food assistance targeting strategy will be fully implemented in all 28 UDES at all health care levels.

3. A standardized, simplified information system will be implemented and operational for program su

Progress to Date

1. Two seminars have been held in which all 28 UDES have participated. A total of 756 health workers have been trained in priority program areas.

2. Training for the use of the risk evaluation card has been given to 191 professionals in 28 UDES. Supervisory visits to these UDES are confirming the use of these cards and provide retraining if necessary.

be used as a planning and evaluation tool, (Regions).

5. Supervise and document program operation by the MOH, on transportation, storage, distribution of the commodities.	112	26	50	15	24	48	43 %
6. Training field health workers (No.)	1500	100	1099	100	191	1184	79 %

D. Problems and Delays

1. The third nutritional seminar was delayed for three months because INAN did not authorize visits of its personnel to the provinces.

2. The security situation continues to affect partially the supervision, monitoring and implementation of program activities in the Departments of Puno, Ancash, Huancavelica, Apurimac, Junin and Ayacucho.

3. Planned field visits were continued as programmed but in some cases without the INAN counterpart, due to INAN's inability or unwillingness to proceed with these visits.

4. PRISMA has not sent yet to USAID/Peru a report on Section 416 milk and butteroil balances integrated with the Title II commodities to form a balanced ration mix as designed and recommended by PRISMA and INAN.

5. The general elections and the change of Government have created delays in many programmed activities.

6. The UDES, for the most part, are not replicating the training workshop for other health personnel due to absence of budget for these activities.

7. The government's economic adjustment program, and the raised expectations of the population for a social emergency program created some food security problems, mainly in the departments of Huancavelica, Ica, Huanuco and Junin.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. Determine the total amount of food damaged and/or lost during transportation from port warehouses to UDES and health establishments.

2. Coordinate closely with new MOH officials and plan a "management by objectives" workshop with personnel responsible for the program at the central level.

3. Request police escorts for food trucks in some areas of the country where security is a problem.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

pervision and evaluation at all MOH levels.

4. 90% of the organizations operating food distribution programs in Peru, will have improved nutritional surveillance and project evaluation capacity.

5. A nutritional surveillance system will be institutionalized as part of routine UDES operations nationwide.

3. A total of 191 health workers from 26 UDES have been trained to use the new information system instruments previously approved by the MOH. Supervisory visits are reinforcing the use of these forms. Sufficient forms have been printed and distributed for use in all health facilities of the UDES.

4. The base line nutritional and health survey has been completed in the Arequipa Region. The survey in the Lima Region has already begun and is scheduled to be completed in February, 1991. The surveys for the Huancavelica and Piura/Tumbes Regions are in the planning stage.

4. Coordinate closely with the MOH to try to finance the local replicas of the training programs, or, if this fails consider financing them through the Monetization Program.

5. Give clear directions to all MOH officials in all UDES for the action they should take in the case of threatened unauthorized use of Title II commodities.

6. Coordinate closely with the Social Emergency Program and encourage the autonomy of existing "normal" programs.

7. Enter into grant with ONAA for the some ONAA regional warehouses.

8. Implement Mid-term Evaluation of the OPG in October-November, 1990.

9. Contract audit of the Monetization Program in November, 1990

10. Contract audit of the OPG in December, 1990.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. During the reporting period, PRISMA has conducted one Seminar and one workshop. The PANFAR Information Dissemination seminar was held in North, Center and South and was attended by 191 health professionals. The workshop to assess the related effects of infection and malnutrition was held in 19 UDES and attended by 555 health professionals.

2. The data collection forms for the information system, which were approved by the MOH during the last period, have been distributed to all 26 UDES and 191 health professionals have been trained in their use.

3. PRISMA has opened a Regional Office in Arequipa during this reporting period.

4. The manual for the selection of PANFAR beneficiaries and the handling and distribution of Title II commodities has been printed and distributed to 5,000 health professional in 26 UDES.

5. The study in San Juan de Miraflores of 1,600 school children is in its final phase, and the final report is being prepared for presentation.

6. The Arequipa Region nutrition and health survey is being analyzed and a seminar is being prepared which will be held with local authorities in Arequipa for a presentation of the results.

7. Improvements have been made in the data collection and reporting system, and reports from PRISMA now arrive at the FFD Division in a more timely fashion.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

ATTACHMENT C

A ___ B X C ___

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: ADRA/OFASA OPG: Nutrition and Food-for-Work
 Project Number: 527-0328
 Date of Authorization: September 30, 1988
 Date of Obligation: September 30, 1988
 July 26, 1989
 March 30, 1990
 PACD: December 31, 1992
 Implementing Agency: ADRA/OFASA
 Cooperating Agencies:
 1. Departmental Development Corporations (CORDES).
 2. National Food Distribution Agency (ONAA).
 3. Nutrition Research Institute (IIN).
 4. PRISMA and the Ministry of Health (MOH) National Food and Nutrition Institute (INAN), and local health centers and posts.
 Major Contractors: N/A
 AID Project Manager: Alfredo Gutiérrez
 Status of CPs/Covenants: None
 Date of Last Evaluation: 00/00/00 Next Evaluation: 10/90
 Date of Last Audit: 05/13/87 Next Audit: 01/91

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	Grant: original	\$ 1,250,000
Amount Obligated:	Grant: 09-30-88	\$ 347,976
	: 07-26-89	\$ 240,000
	: 03-30-90	\$ 662,024
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$ NONE
	Cumulative:	\$ 1,250,000
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 210,000
	Period - Actual:	\$ 141,851
	Cumulative:	\$ 729,827
	Period - Next	\$ 150,000
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	\$ 137,000
	Actual	\$ 98,242
% LOP Elapsed:		47.06 %
% of Total Auth. Oblig.:		100.00 %
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		58.38 %
% of Total Auth. Exp.		58.38 %

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To provide support to ADRA/OFASA's institution-building and program development process aimed to improve and expand its maternal and child health programs, and to develop its food-for-work activities in the priority areas of agricultural production, productive community infrastructure, and micro-enterprise development.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project has a number of activities, related to the project purpose:

1. To carry out a series of health and nutrition interventions among pregnant and lactating women and children under 6 years of age in order to reduce malnutrition, improve health, and enhance child survival.
2. To provide agricultural credit, inputs, and tools to farmers with below average yields, in order to increase incomes and food availability.
3. To increase family incomes through the establishment of group-operated micro-enterprises.

B. Major Outputs

	Planned				Accomplished			% of LOP
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next Period	Period	Cum.		
					20095	20100		
1. Growth Monitoring (Child)	21000	21000	21000	21000			50%	
2. Comm./Fam. Gardens	448	56	224	56	53	249	56%	
3. Agricultural Development (Has)	1278	160	640	160	194	1210	94%	
4. Irrigation Canal	910	115	460	115	408	737	81%	
5. Well construction	112	14	56	14	173	464	414%	
6. Terrace Construc.	232	29	116	29	158	229	99%	
7. Road Construction/Rehabilita. (KM)	1140	140	560	140	475	725	64%	
8. Instal. of potable water (KM)	55	6.9	27.6	6.9	21.2	61.8	112%	
9. Land levelling (Ha).	18	2.3	9	2.3	21.0	51.0	283%	
10. Latrine Construc.	1360	170	680	170	3108	3545	260%	
11. Silo/Warehouses Construction (No.)	96	12	48	12	20	42	44%	
12. Micro-enterprise Training (Proy)	380	322	322	361	276	276	73%	

4. To fund selected infrastructure, especially that which supports agricultural and other productive activities, in order to increase incomes and enable essential services to be provided to the communities.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

Progress to Date

1. Maternal/Child Health:
 - a. Among those expectant mothers who enroll in the project by the ninth week of pregnancy, at least 50% will initiate pre-natal control during the first trimester of pregnancy; of these women, at least 70% will continue to attend a minimum of one control per trimester during the final two trimesters of pregnancy, as evidenced by their control cards.
 - b. Among all child beneficiaries, a minimum of 70% will exhibit an adequate growth curve (weight-for-age).
 - c. Among all child beneficiaries, and those expectant mothers who enroll in the project by the fifth month of pregnancy, a minimum of 70% will be up-to-date in their immunization schedules.
 2. Agricultural Development:

70% of field-crop projects will demonstrate a minimum per hectare increase in yield of 30% above the regional average.
 3. Basic Productive Infrastructure:

Give priority to works which contribute to increased productivity within the community; health and social infrastructure.
 4. Micro-enterprise Development:
 - a. 1,354 groups formed, with 118 completing stage three.
 - b. An average 20% increase in the income of all participants.
1. . 60% of MCH project participant mothers in the first trimester of pregnancy are receiving prenatal care.
 - . 67% of project participant children from 0 to 6 years of age are demonstrating a positive growth curve.
 - . 53% of project participants, both mothers and children, are up to date in their immunization schedules.
 2. Current data indicates that the increase in per hectare production, over the regional average, is 22%.
 3. Adra/Ofasa has implemented or is currently supporting the construction or rehabilitation of irrigation channels, animal dips for disease control, and water reservoirs, the development of soil conservation activities, the repair of secondary roads, and the installation of potable water and sewage system.
 4. A total of 244 groups involving 7,957 participants have been training in stages 1 and 2, i.e. in basic job skills and production accounting procedures.

D. Problems and Delays

1. The security problem continues to partially affect the supervision, monitoring and implementation of project activities in the Departments of Junin, Puno, Cajamarca and Huaraz.
2. Problems related to food security, including two attacks on an A/O warehouse, have resulted in A/O reinforcing and adopting new security measures to protect project resources.
3. Due to the serious cash flow problems during the reporting period, related to the Monetization Program and affecting OPG funding, Adra/Ofasa was not been able to accomplish the planned goals for its different programs, severely affecting their development impact.
4. Because of these funding constraints, A/O was unable to contract a full complement of supervisory staff to monitor project implementation.
5. Transportation costs increased dramatically at the end of the reporting period due to substantial increases in fuel prices and spare parts.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. National program staff will visit on a quarterly basis each regional office to provide technical assistance and program supervision.
2. Establish quarterly meetings with A/O Regional Directors and Project Coordinators to review project progress, implementation issues and resource requirements.
3. A/O will conduct an internal assessment and formulate a justification of its monetization needs for the balance of FY 1991 and for FY 1992.
4. The OPG Mid-Term Evaluation has been re-scheduled for October/November 1990.
5. The Audit of the Monetization Program has been scheduled for January 1991.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

A ___ B X C ___

ATTACHMENT C

Two business with a total of 80 participants have been established with ADRA/OFASA support in its third and final stage of micro-enterprise development.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. During the reporting period, ADRA/OFASA conducted a number of training activities:

. A seminar on "strategic planning" for ADRA/OFASA personnel, with the participation of international trainers specializing in the process.

. Eight project managers for micro-enterprise development participated in a two-week seminar covering "micro-enterprise formation and community banks". The seminar was presented in Brazil, by specialists from the international community.

. Five national coordinating staff participated in a "Trainer of Trainers" workshop presented in Washington D.C. Special emphasis was given in learning and training methods for adults. This workshop is designed to provide cascade training skills.

2. During the reporting period ADRA/OFASA redesigned its project tracking and reporting forms to conform to the PVO output reporting system developed by FFD.

3. A/O conducted a national workshop with the participation of its Regional Directors and Program Coordinators to review and revise its FY 1990 Program, and analyze projected activities and resource requirements to develop its FY 1991 Operational Plan.

4. The A/O FY 1991 MYOP update and the Annual Estimate of Title II Requirements (AER) were reviewed and approved by the Mission in May and by AID/W in August.

5. ADRA/OFASA did not request additional commodities to respond to the worsening food-access crisis in Peru, and has straightlined its 1991 program at ABS levels. A/O officials determined that additional program consolidation was needed before considering a future expansion.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 31, 1990

A ___ B X C ___

ATTACHMENT C

I. BACKGROUND AND FINANCIAL DATA

A. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: CRS OPG Strengthening of Caritas del Peru
 Project Number: 527-0329
 Date of Authorization: original 07/25/89
 Date of Obligation: original 07/26/89
 PACD: original 12/31/90
 Implementing Agencies: Catholic Relief Services
 Caritas del Peru (main office) and 33
 Diocesan Offices throughout the country
 Nutritional Research Institute

Major Contractors:
 A.I.D. Project Manager Raúl Tapia
 Status of CPs/Covenants:
 Date of Last Evaluation: 01/12/90 Next Evaluation: 10/--/90
 Next Audit: 01/--/91

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: DA Grant: Original \$497,000 amend. to \$
 Amount Obligated: DA Grant: Original \$497,000 amend. to \$
 Amount Committed: Period: None
 Cumulative: \$497,000
 Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected: \$329,000
 Period - Actual: \$ 74,113
 Period - Next \$ -
 Cumulative \$165,720

Counterpart
 Contribution: Planned: \$ 40,000
 Actual: -

% LOP Elapsed: 83.33%
 % of Total Auth. Oblig. 100.0%
 % of Total Oblig. Exp. 32.53%
 % of Total Auth. Exp. 32.53%

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To provide support to Catholic Relief Services (CRS to strengthen the administrative, managerial and technical capability of CARITAS del Peru to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate a development-oriented food-aid program, prior to effecting the transfer of full management and implementation responsibility for the entire Title II food program from CRS to CARITAS on January 1, 1991.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

CRS plans to implement a variety of activities to expand and reinforce CARITAS' role and capability to provide technical support to diocesan CARITAS' personnel, to establish an improved planning and tracking system of food-commodity distribution, to improve the capability of diocesan CARITAS offices, to plan project budgets and manage project funds, and to improve the capability of the national CARITAS Office in Lima, to plan the overall programming, disbursement, tracking and accountability of funds.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

1. Improve CARITAS del Peru's (central office) institutional capacity to serve as a technical support organization to provide

B. Major Outputs

	Planned			Next	Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Period	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
1. Seminars	5	0	5	0	2	7	140
2. Supervisors hired	5	3	3	0	5	8	160
3. Development Projects in Dioceses	5	5	5	7	13	18	260
4. Field Supervision organized (No.)	1	1	1	1	0	1	100

assistance to Diocesan CARITAS offices in the areas of program and project management.

2. Improve CARITAS' commodity management system, particularly in the areas of planning and tracking of food distribution.

3. Increase the capacity of Diocesan CARITAS to plan project budgets and manage project funds.

4. Increase the capability of the central CARITAS del Peru office to program, disburse, track and account for funds.

B. Progress to Date

1. The new technical CARITAS staff, funded under the OPG, began working as a team. The use of up to 25% of the OPG diocesan projects budget line item was approved to permit the technical team to carry out, in cooperation with diocesan teams, pilot/feasibility studies to develop project proposals at the diocesan level. The technical team organized and carried out the third planned training seminar in project design, development, and implementation for diocesan technical personnel. This seminar was held in Piura in May. In addition, a national seminar was held in Iquitos in July which included a workshop on financial and project management. Two additional project members were hired in August to expand the technical team to better meet the needs of the diocesan programs. José Maguina left CARITAS to become advisor to the Vice-Minister of Agriculture, and was replaced by Luis Zúñiga, a Master in Business Administration.

2. Computerized control systems were instituted by CARITAS to register information on commodity stocks, commodity transport and transport contractors. CARITAS also hired additional administrative support and control personnel to handle the increased commodity movement resulting from the food-aid emergency expansion. Two CARITAS professional staff attended the PL 480 commodity management conference held in Santo Domingo in June. The three computers contemplated in the OPG budget were purchased and installed.

3. In addition to the training seminars mentioned in points 1 and 2, members of the CARITAS technical team visited five Diocesan Offices during this period to provide intensive training and assistance in project monitoring and evaluation (Ica, Piura, Tarma, Chulucanas and Chuquibamba). Technical assistance was also provided to nine additional Dioceses to develop project proposals which were submitted to A.I.D. for OPG funding (Huari, Huacho, Sicuani, Chimbote, Trujillo, Moyobamba, Lima, Callao and Juli). The team also provide technical support to the Dioceses involved in the reconstruction activities after earthquake in

San Martin.

4. In addition to the computerized systems mentioned in point 2, CARITAS developed plans to reorganize the procedures for contracting transport, and a statement of works for contracting a consultant to develop a financial control system. The consultancy was not contracted during this period. (A financial and management audit is scheduled to be carried out during the final three months of project implementation.)

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The implementation of the CARITAS technical team permitted CARITAS to advance on two important fronts: 1) priority Diocesan development projects have been designed and submitted for funding, and 2) the technical team provided key planning and management support during a period of rapid and substantial expansion of the food-aid program.

However, while expenditures have picked up, the delays in liquidation and reimbursement/advances have created cash flow problems for CARITAS. Spending is particularly behind in the Child Survival activities. Additionally, training and supervision activities increased during the final quarter of the reporting period, and it is still difficult to predict unspent balances at grant termination.

D. Problems and Delays

1. Failure of CARITAS to comply with the local currency advance and liquidation requirements resulted in serious cash flow problems.

2. The additional responsibilities resulting from CARITAS' leading role in the SEP and Drought Emergency Program have placed a tremendous burden on its new technical and professional staff, as well as CARITAS' management, control and reporting systems.

3. Quarterly project reports for the period are overdue, and the completion of the Field Supervision Handbook has been delayed.

4. The financial control systems consultancy was not carried out during this period as planned, delaying the implementation of needed administrative changes.

5. José Maguina's TDY to the Ministry of Agriculture created a personnel gap which was hard to fill affecting in part the supervision of Child Survival activities.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 31, 1990

A ___ B X C ___

ATTACHMENT C

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions during Next Six Months

1. The Final Project Evaluation is scheduled for January 1991.
2. The final project financial audit will be carried out in coordination with RIG-Tegucigalpa.
3. A management audit will be contracted by CRS in coordination with USAID to ascertain the current state of CARITAS' financial control and commodity management systems, and to recommend specific corrective actions.
4. A general orientation and training workshop on Handbook 9 administrative procedures and Regulation 11 will be provided for CARITAS del Perú administrative and technical staff, with the participation of CRS/Peru and CRS/Bolivia personnel. This training session will also include a review of the annual operational planning process as outlined by A.I.D.
5. A commodity inventory of the CARITAS/CRS Title II food program will be carried out.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 31, 1990

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ATTACHMENT C

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: CARE OPG Food Assisted Integrated Development Project (PRODIA)
 Project Number: 527-0330
 Date of Authorization: 09/27/88
 Date of Obligations: 09/27/88
 09/30/88
 07/26/89
 09/29/89
 03/30/90
 12/31/92

PACD:
 Implementing Agencies:
 1. The Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE).
 2. The National Food Distribution Agency (ONAA).
 3. The Ministry of Health (MOH).
 4. The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) through the General Directorate for Soil, Water and Irrigation (DGAS); and the General Directorate of Forestry and Wildlife (DGFF).
 5. The Departmental Development Corporations (CORDES) of Cajamarca, Ancash, Puno and La Libertad.
 6. The Central Cooperative Credit (CCC) Bank of Peru.

Major Contractors: N/A
 AID Project Manager: Mario Quiroga
 Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A
 Date of Last Evaluation: 00/00/00 Next Evaluation: 01/31/91
 Date of Last Audit: 00/00/00 Next Audit: 02/01/91

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To promote community development in the depressed urban and peri-urban areas of Lima, Trujillo, Cajamarca, Chimbote, Piura and Puno, through active community participation of the targeted population, in a manner which strengthens community organizations, increases family incomes of the poor residents of these areas, and protects the physical environment.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Support for community feeding centers (comedores) to assist groups of marginal-urban women in their efforts to organize comedores, which relieve economic pressure through the provision of low-cost meals,

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: \$728,000 Grant (ARDN, HE, CS)
 Amount Obligated: \$728,000
 Amount Committed: Period: NONE
 Cumulative: \$728,000
 Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected: \$ 75,000
 Period - Actual: \$123,588
 Cumulative: \$475,327
 Period - Next: \$ 70,000

Counterpart
 Contribution: Planned: \$ 98,000
 Actual: \$ 39,200

% LOP Elapsed: 47.06%
 % of Total Auth. Oblig. 100.00%
 % of Total Oblig. Exp. 65.29%
 % Total Auth. Exp. 65.29%

B. Major Outputs

	Planned			Accomplished			% LOP
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next		Cum.	
				Period	Period		
1. Food-Assist.support comedores (No.) 1/*							
- Regular Program	2208	757	1672	2,500	2,158	2,977	98
- Emerg. Program	--	--	--	--	401	401	--
- Special Groups	--	--	--	100	100	100	--
- Benefic.(No)*	241350	241350	288870	350000	349388	430163	145
- Women	181000	181000	209512	260000	252028	300493	116
- Men	60350	60350	79358	90000	97360	129670	131
- Food Dist.(MT)	--	--	--	6000	5900	--	--
2. Training to women comedor leaders(No.)	5760	1974	7464	1500	1462	3931	68
3. Reforestation (Has.)	795	153	538	200	195	690	87
- Benefic. (No)	--	--	--	12000	12054	--	--
- Women	--	--	--	7500	7307	--	--
- Men	--	--	--	4500	4747	--	--
- Food Dist. (MT)	--	--	--	180	175	--	--
4. Women's credit(No.)	4200	1159	1814	400	261	722	17
5. Loans w/CARE guar antee (No.) 2/	--	600	2304	250	183	1741	--

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 31, 1990

and improve community nutrition levels.

2. Reforestation of river bank areas to help protect land and property of the inhabitants of the pueblos jovenes and rural communities in the Rimac, Chao, Viru and Moche river basins.

3. Credit to small businesses in the informal urban economic sector.

4. Women's credit for the development of small-scale enterprises and other income-producing activities.

5. Food-for-Work support to communities which have independently planned and secured materials to undertake community improvements.

6. In addition to food-assistance to comedores, CARE has been providing, on a case-by-case basis, resources to improve the comedor installations and equipment (Kitchen utensils and construction materials).

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned (MYOP FY 1990)

	<u>Progress to Date</u>
1. Food and technical assistance to groups of marginal-urban women in 2,208 effectively organized comedores.	98%
2. Reforestation of 795 Has. of river bank areas.	87%
3. 4,200 loans to groups of women members of the comedores, for small scale enterprises.	17% CARE reports that low performance is due to the absence of adequate staff.
4. FPW support to 700 community sponsored projects.	153% The initial goal was under estimated.
5. To distribute 16,106 MT. during FY 1990.	86%

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

Perú's economic crisis has forced CARE to carefully re-examine its programming strategy in the peri-urban areas, resulting in a number of significant changes, such as: tripling the number of food-aid support to comedores, increasing the ration size to allow for daily breakfast, a series of censuses to better assess comedor growth and mode of operation, an infrastructure fund to respond to the physical needs of the comedores, and a small feeding program for "special groups" (institutions which serve meals on a regular basis: orphanages, asylums, etc.)

6. FFW community spon-

sored initiatives	18375	11660	20460	8000	7760	28127	153
-Women	16538	9557	17917	6000	5819	23572	143
-Men	1837	2103	2543	2000	1941	4557	248
-Food Dist. (MT)	1800	306	1206	90	89	885	49
7. Implement.& infrast.							
improv.to comedores(No) 2/ -	--	--	--	150	66	66	--
- \$ amount	--	--	--	30000	10020	10020	--
8. Food Dist. (MT) *	16106	5765	11619	6270	8192	13902	86

1/ An MYOP up-date has been submitted in April 1990 with new goals for FY 1990.

2/ This activity was not originally programmed.

*/ An expansion was approved for FY 1990 modifying the number of comedores (1), beneficiaries and food distribution.

D. Problems and Delays

1. Additional funds from the Monetization of Title II commodities were not available on time, requiring additional drowdown from the OPG.

2. Due to the economic situation in Peru, the new GOP Administration established a nationwide Social Emergency Program to support food-aid assistance for the most needed population. A Temporary Committee was formed with CARE an active participant through the comedor component of the PRODIA Project. Given the significant increase in food-aid from the donor community plus the local food purchased by the Social Emergency Program, the risk of duplicating food-assistance or managing it less efficiently has grown dramatically, requiring much closer coordination among the implementing agencies.

3. Because of this economic crisis the total demand for food assistance has grown. The food-assisted comedores supported by the Project quickly doubled or tripled the number of beneficiaries. New comedores sprouted and began requesting donated food. CARE and other institutions were faced with the task of reviewing and selecting (or rejecting) the many demands for increase/new assistance.

4. Related with Nos. 2 and 3 above, CARE was supposed to receive funds from the GOP's Social Emergency Program from August thru December 1990. Nonetheless, funds received to date have proven to be insufficient and have often suffered long delays.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions during the Next Six Months:

1. Reacting to the deteriorating economic and food security situation, CARE has rapidly increased food distribution to more beneficiaries, from 241,350 thru 2,208 comedores to 350,000 thru 2,550 comedores. CARE believes it is vital to maintain a higher level of food distribution to meet beneficiary needs through FY 1991, but this will necessitate a

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 31, 1990

significant increase in the total number of metric tons originally approved for FY 1991. (CARE has submitted to USAID a preliminary estimate of 6,500 additional metric tons).

2. CARE has eliminated two Project components: River Defenses, due to the high cost of material inputs, and Disaster and Emergency Assistance, due to the identified need to dedicate full attention to the emergency expansion of the comedores.

3. The OPG Mid-Term Evaluation has been re-scheduled for January 1991.

4. The Audit of OPG funds has been scheduled for February 1991.

5. The Mission has received for consideration a large-scale food-for-work community infrastructure project proposal. CARE is requesting financial and food resources to support this program which will incorporate two current PRODIA components: community-sponsored initiatives and reforestation of river bank areas.

6. The Project will substitute beans for lentils, based on the expressed preferences of the beneficiaries (taste as well as greater variety of uses).

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
~~April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990~~

A X B

ATTACHMENT C
C

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: HIV-AIDS Education and Prevention Project
 Project Number: 527-0333
 Date of Authorization: original 09/27/89
 Date of Obligation: original 09/29/89 amended 4/2/90
 PACQ: original 09/30/92
 Implementing Agency: PRISMA
 Major Contractors: N/A
 AID Project Manager: Alonzo Wind, Project Coordinator
 Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A

Date of Last Evaluation: N/A Next Evaluation: 00/06/92
 Date of Last Audit: N/A Next Audit:
 (RIG Audit 08/92)

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	Grant: original	\$500,000	
Amount Obligated:	Grant: original	\$150,000	amended to \$300,000
Amount Committed:	Period:	--	
	Cumulative	\$118,300	
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 76,000	
	Period - Actual:	\$ 61,634	
	Cumulative	\$ 99,986	
	Period - Next	\$ 76,300	
Outstanding Advances:		\$ 66,008	
Counterpart		- 0 -	
% LOP Elapsed:		33.3%	
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		66.6%	
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		33%	
% of Total Auth. Exp.		20%	

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To reduce the sexual transmission of HIV through educational interventions designed to encourage risk-reducing behavior change.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project objective is to reduce sexual transmission of HIV through testing, research, education, counseling, the distribution of condoms and other interventions that encourage risk-reducing behavior change. The project is a follow-up to a pilot project (527-0327) and is based on progress achieved and lessons learned from that pilot activity. This project, which is being implemented with technical assistance from AIDSCOM and AIDSTECH, works with three local institutions: (1) The special Program of the Ministry of Health for control of AIDS (PECOS); (2) The Institute of Tropical Medicine of San Marcos University; (3) MIDL, a Peruvian homosexual community services organization; and is being implemented by PRISMA, a Peruvian PVO registered with USAID/Peru.

B. Major Outputs:

	Planned				Accomplished		
	Per- iod	Cum	Next Per	Per- iod	Cum	% of LOP	
1. Educators trained in communication methodology and materials development.	10	2	3	2	1	1	10%
2. Basic AIDS information pamphlets developed and distributed to the public.	3000	1000	11000	10000	10000	10000	333%
3. AIDS information packages designed specifically for women printed and distributed to the public.	3000	0	0	0	0	0	0

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOFS

1. Increased HIV incidence among defined cohorts.
2. Established and increased use of confidential HIV antibody testing and counseling service.
3. Establishment and increased use of an AIDS hotline service.
4. Cadre of trained and experienced professionals and volunteers created and engaged in AIDS prevention and central activities.

B. Progress to Date

The project has had steady though slow progress. Testing began at the San Marcos center, and the professional team expanded outreach efforts among commercial sex workers in the Port of Callao. The hotline service managed by MIDL experienced a drop in the calls per month which has been initially attributed to exogenous economic factors. The frequency of training sessions and safer sex workshops has increased as blackouts and other disruptions in Lima have been reduced.

4. Research studies conducted on male/female attitudes/behavior.	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
5. Research findings published. (Copies)	3000	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Workshops conducted for AIDS prevention workers.	10	1	3	1	1	2	20%
7. AIDS prevention pamphlets distributed via peer education groups.	7500	1500	13000	1500	10000	11500	150%
8. Confidential HIV antibody testing center/laboratory established-tests administered.	15000	750	750	750	120	120	1.5%
9. AIDS hotline operational and receiving calls.	11700	1950	2950	1950	400	1000	9%
10. High-risk men trained by peer educators.	240	40	120	40	40	80	33.3%
11. High-risk men trained in safer sex workshop.	360	60	136	60	40	76	21%

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. Coordination meetings of the four groups within the project have taken place monthly since December 1989 with the USAID project manager attending. There has been considerable exchange of information among the groups, and they have developed a mutually supportive relationship.
2. The facilities available for the safer sex workshops have improved with greater privacy available for participants. The safer sex workshops appear to have been particularly successful in attracting men at high risk of HIV infection.
3. The San Marcos counselling center is consolidating efforts in Callao, and looking to possible initiatives in the notorious prisons of Lima where reports of high risk behavior among seropositives are causing concern.
4. The San Marcos Institute of Medicine has the HIV-1/HIV-2 reagents to start testing as well as the necessary machines from the Population Council and Abbot Laboratories.
5. AIDSQM and the participating groups have determined the technical assistance requirements for the new fiscal year.
6. The MUH has named a new fulltime manager to its national program of PEOCS who is committed to the AIDS prevention effort, and demonstrate considerable energy and dynamism.
7. An outside financial evaluation of PRISMA in June determined that the agency was capable of managing dollar advances and disbursements.

D. Problems and Delays

1. Financial problems being experienced by PVOs and PRISMA as a result of the hyperinflation vs. Rate of Exchange (ROE) are becoming more acute. For example, the ROE for advance of funds is established 2-3 weeks before disbursements and payments occur. In that lapse of time the ROE can double making costs of goods and services rise accordingly. An action memo was prepared recommending disbursements in dollars to PRISMA.
2. Personality difficulties and administrative problems between the new head of PEOCS and Dr. Manuel Lujan, the head of the Education Unit, lead to his departure from the project and a tightening up of PEOCS staff.
3. AIDSQM technical assistance expected in this semester was delayed until October 1990 due to delays in buy-in procedures in Washington.

E. Major Activities During Next Six Months

PEOCS

1. Finalize the research development for the women's project.
2. Develop the strategy design workshop.

SAN MARCOS (Institute of Tropical Medicine)

1. Continue counselling and testing at the confidential counselling and testing center.
2. Develop a screening strategy in other health services to detect HIV infection in those patients exposed to other sexually transmitted diseases.

MIDL

1. Improve methods to promote the SID'Ayuda hotline, through newspapers, movie theaters, and other media.
2. Train 30 people in the "Pasa la Voz" program.

3. Diversify the safer sex workshop participants by the promotional campaign.

F. Mission Director's Comments

With AIDS a serious threat worldwide, this project is both important and effective. When more information is available through the Health Information System developed under the Child Survival project, the Mission will be able to determine future directions for this and possible future AIDS projects. The Information Hotline established in Lima is particularly effective and popular. Information campaigns are making AIDS a more openly discussed subject - the first step in an effective prevention effort.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
 April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

A B X C

ATTACHMENT C

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Private Voluntary Family Planning Service Expansion (PVFP)
 Project Number: 527-0335
 Date of Authorization: original 09/22/89 amendment 08/31/90
 Date of Obligation: original 09/22/89 amendment 09/28/90
 FWD: original 09/21/90 amended to 09/30/93
 Implementing Agencies: Asociacion Benefica PRISMA
 Major Contractors: N/A
 AID Project Managers: Maria Angelica Borneck, Project Manager
 Gloria Nichtawitz, Project Coordinator
 Status of CPs/Covenants: N/A
 Date of Last Evaluation: June 1990 Next Evaluation: 10/01/91
 Date of Last Audit: 05/30/90 Next Audit: 05/30/91

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	Grant: original	\$ 2,217,302 amended to 11,800,000
Amount Obligated:	Grant: original	\$ 2,217,302 amended to 8,737,798
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$ 20,034
	Cumulative:	\$ 2,176,511
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 1,593,000
	Period - Actual:	\$ 1,616,892
	Cumulative:	\$ 1,921,355
	Period - Next	\$ 2,071,782
Counterpart		
Contribution:	Planned:	\$ - 0 -
	Actual:	\$ - 0 -
% LOP Elapsed:		26.53%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		74.00%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		21.98%
% of Total Auth. Exp.		16.28%

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To maximize the availability of family planning services to women and men who wish to use them by strengthening the capacity and improving the performance of the private voluntary sector to deliver efficient and quality services, focusing on long-lasting contraceptive methods, and maintaining support for temporary supply methods and natural family planning methods.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This four-year project provides technical and financial resources to assist six PVOs to increase their capacity to provide quality family planning services. The over all objectives of the project are: 1) to increase the capacity of selected PVOs to deliver family planning services (institution building); 2) to improve the availability of long-lasting contraceptive methods; 3) to maintain support for temporary supply methods and natural family planning; and 4) to enhance rural family planning coverage through PVO/public sector collaboration.

B. Major Outputs

	Planned				Accomplished		
	LOP	Period	Cum.	Next	Period	Cum.	% of LOP
				Period			
1. Private sector agencies provide family planning services.	6	6	0	0	6	6	100%
2. Computerized accounting systems and procedures implemented in 6 PVOs.	6	6	0	0	6	6	100%
3. Contraceptive inventory carried out and contraceptive order placed.	5	1	2	0	2	2	40%

The first year's activities were authorized in order to achieve the first objective (institution building); test the capabilities of the implementing Agency PRISMA; and validate the viability of the proposed overall implementation approach. A comprehensive evaluation of PRISMA in achieving the assigned tasks was carried out during the 8th month of PY1. They were judged to have performed adequately resulting in a Project Paper Supplement approving PRISMA's continued and expanded role implementing family planning activities in the private sector, logistics management to include the public sector and participation in the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS).

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOFS

Progress to Date

1. Improved administration systems.
 - Strategic and operational plans developed and revised budgets were prepared for PY 2.
 - Computerized accounting procedures to prepare reports in accordance and USAID procedures are in place in all PVOs.
 - A management information system (MIS) including financial, logistics and service statistics has been designed and implementation initiated.
2. Improved cost effectiveness.
 - Financial reviews of PVOs have been completed. Recommendations are being implemented.
 - Technical study No.1 - Service Delivery Costs, needed to calculate service delivery costs was completed.
3. Enhanced financial self-sufficiency.
 - Technical study No.2 - Services and Supplies Marketing/Pricing, was completed and will provide information to establish pricing policies and self sufficiency targets to increase income generation and cost recovery. Workshops to share the results of these studies with PVOs are planned.
 - A PVO committee has been established to review and uniformize prices.
 - A review of zonation of PVO

4. Management information system designed.	1	1	1	0	1	1	100%
5. MIS implemented in 6 PVOs.	6	6	0	6	4	4	50%*
6. Financial reviews of PVOs completed.	3	1	1	0	1	1	33%
7. Audit of PRISMA completed.	3	1	1	0	1	1	33%
8. Two technical studies carried out.	2	0	0	2	2	2	100%
9. Evaluation of project completed.	3	1	1	0	1	1	33%
10. Buy-in for DHS completed.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0%
11. Provide logistics management for Public Sector.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0%

These figures represent an estimate of the percentage of the implementation of the MIS achieved. See section D Problems and Delays, item No. 1.

activity was carried out. Zonification agreements between PVOs participating in the project is working adequately. Advances were made in Cuzco with the able assistance of GTZ. Zonification involving PVOs not participating in PVFP project both in Lima and in provinces requires continued study. This becomes increasingly important as a result of FPIA termination.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

1. Action highlights:

- a. The evaluation of PRISMA's performance of tasks assigned for the first 8 months as implementor of the Private Voluntary Family Planning Project was performed by a team of 3 (one U.S. contractor and 2 peruvians). A determination was made that PRISMA had achieved goals established in an adequate manner. One of the accomplishments of the evaluation was a revision of the financial reporting process established by PRISMA to provide the PVOs with a more workable reporting schedule.

The favorable evaluation resulted in the subsequent preparation of a Project Paper Supplement approving PRISMA's continued implementing of Family Planning activities with PVOs. Two additional activities were included:

1. Participation in the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) scheduled for 1991.
 2. Assumption of importation, warehousing and distribution of all A.I.D. provided commodities for public as well as private sector. Draft agreements for the logistics assistance to the public sector is currently circulating in the MOH for ministerial approval.
- b. An amendment to the Cooperative Agreement was approved "dollarizing" the budget providing greater budgetary flexibility to carry out project activities.
- c. The PVO audits were completed and implementation of recommendations was initiated.
- d. The two technical studies were completed with some small delays. Draft reports were provided by the end of PY 1. However workshops to share results with PVO were postponed until final reports of the results of the studies are available.
- e. A logistics workshop was held September 3-7, 1990 for the PVOs. Some MOH & UNFPA representatives were included to reinforce information provided in an earlier workshop held

D. Problems and Delays

1. The implementation of the MIS has suffered unexpected delays. Two PVOs resisted the "uniformized" system imposed by the project: INPPARES preferred to proceed with implementation of the IPPF TecApro system and Profamilia had purchased and implemented a system of their own. ("Uniform" vs "Compatible" systems was an issue during the PP approval process.) Both INPPARES and Profamilia agreed to provide PRISMA with all of the information it required. However, all the PVOs have implemented the Expenditures Report module.

The pilot study planned to test and refine the remaining two modules (service statistics and logistics) at APROSAMI prior to implementation in other PVOs did not proceed on schedule due to power outages and computer and human resources deficiencies. Therefore, a decision was made to proceed with implementation, as feasible, for the other PVOs. To date the modules in place in each PVO are the following:

PVO	Modules		
	Financial	Logistic	Serv. Stats.
APROSAMI	X		X
ATLF	X		
CENPROF	X	X	
PLANIFAM	X	X	
PROFAMILIA/LIMA	X		

Implementation of the missing modules for APROSAMI, CENPROF and Planifam will be completed by the end of October 1990. Profamilia has since decided to employ the remaining PRISMA system which will be installed in November/December 1990.

2. The need for equipment was not contemplated in the original budget as it was anticipated that PRISMA would receive needed furniture, equipment, and vehicle from the terminated SPF/Pathfinder project. Except for one computer and office equipment this did not occur. The project has been operating with four computers, two on loan from Panfar/PRISMA and the SPF

for the public sector. This workshop was funded by the John Snow, Inc. central contract to improve logistics project management.

- f. PRISMA was evaluated by the Controllers Office to determine their qualifications to participate in an experiment of handling dollar accounts for project activities, permitting them to change dollars on an as-needed basis, track the transactions and provide information satisfying USAID's reporting requirements. PRISMA's accounting system was judged to be capable of performing as required.
2. Progress made in including women as project participants and/or beneficiaries:
Effort continues to identify women qualified to carry out project activities. The team selected to carry out the evaluation of PRISMA consisted of one male and two local females.

donation. As the project progresses, this equipment is proving inadequate to handle the volume of work being generated in the PRISMA/PVFP headquarters. With the implementation of the MIS, PVO computer hardware capability is falling short of requirements.

PRISMA rented a vehicle for PY 1 activities. This proved a workable solution early in the project but again, became increasingly inadequate as activities increased, especially in logistics management.

3. Some problems are being experienced with shipment of contraceptive supplies from the U.S. The company responsible for the shipments sometimes docks in Palta rather than Callao. Cost of transport from Palta to Lima plus fees which could be waived in Lima has increased costs of commodities handling for the project.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. A Cooperative Agreement amendment modifying the budget must be initiated to permit the purchase of equipment needed to achieve project goals.

Starting PY 2 PRISMA will assume a new responsibility, the logistics management for the public sector. This will double the value and volume of contraceptives handled by PRISMA and the number of distribution points to 200. For this reason a second vehicle will be necessary for the project.

2. Organization of workshops to inform PVOs of results of technical studies and provide T.A. for application of the results to establish price policies, institute cost saving measures to improve cost recovery and self sufficiency.
3. S&T/POP/CPSD will be advised of the problems with the commodity shipments to ensure their delivery to Callao and/or payment of fees and transport to Lima by the supplier.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

A X B C

ATTACHMENT C

I. BACKGROUND DATA

FINANCIAL DATA

Project Title:	LAC II Training Initiatives	Amount Authorized:	Grant: original	\$1,350,000
Project Number:	598-0640	Amount Obligated:	Grant: original	\$1,297,379 ^{1/} decreased to 1,271,417
Date of Authorization:	Original 2/11/85 (by AID/W) \$15,000,000 of which Peru Program \$1,350,000 ^{1/}	Amount Committed:	Grant:	\$1,260,305
Date of Obligation:	1. INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE PLANIFICACION (INP) September 20, 1985 \$308,000 Grant	Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected	\$ 33,000
	September 1, 1986 \$50,000 Grant		Period - Actual:	\$ 55,768
	June 18, 1987 \$225,000 Grant		Cumulative:	\$1,260,305
	September 30, 1987 \$70,135 Grant		Period - Next	\$ —
	Total: \$653,135	Counterpart Contribution:	Planned	1/.258,000 million Intis
			Actual	1/.258,000 million Intis
		% LOP Elapsed:		100%
		% of Total Authorized Obligated		96%
		% of Total Obligated Expended		97.14%
		% of Total Authorized Expended		93.35%
	2. CONFEDERACION NACIONAL DE INSTITUCIONES EMPRESARIALES PRIVADAS (CONFIEP)			
	September 23, 1985 \$100,000 Grant			
	June 13, 1986 \$100,000 Grant			
	Total: \$200,000			

^{1/} Initial obligation for LAC II was \$1,297,370. New total is \$1,271,417. It reflects a deobligation made in the amount of \$25,962. Of this amount, \$50,000 obligated in FY 86 and \$25,000 obligated in FY 1987 or a total of \$75,000 has specifically been set aside for training in Israel.

3. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PARTNERS OF THE AMERICAS (NAPA)

June 16, 1986
\$265,000 Grant

Total: \$265,000

PACD: INP: September 30, 1990
CONFIEP: December 31, 1989
NAPA: December 31, 1988
(Overall LAC II Regional Project - September 30, 1992)

Implementing Agencies: INP for public sector training (Bilateral Agreement)
CONFIEP for private sector training
(Cooperative Agreement)
NAPA for "disadvantaged" training (Cooperative Agreement)

Major Contractors: None.

A.I.D. Project Managers: Laurie Perez (1985-1986)
Veronica de Ferrero (mid 1987-to present)

Status of CPs/Covenants: None.

Date of Last Evaluation: 00/00/00 Next Evaluation: 00/00/00

Date of Last Audit: 00/00/00 Next Audit: 00/00/00

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

The LAC II Training Initiatives II Project was designed to increase the number of individuals from the Caribbean and Latin American countries trained in the U.S. It is geared toward training in innovative areas, thereby ensuring the leadership and technical skills needed in both, the public and private sector for the sustained economic, social and political development of Peru.

B. Major Outputs

	<u>Planned</u>		Next <u>Period</u>	<u>Accomplished</u>		<u>% of LOP</u>
	<u>LOP</u>	<u>Period</u>		<u>Cum.</u>	<u>Period</u>	
Female	46	3	44	3	4	95
Male	94	2	91	2	6	94
TOTAL	140	5	135	5	10	133

Emphasis was also placed on reaching the socially and economically disadvantaged populations who would normally not be considered for training.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The major outputs and activities were:

(1) To provide training opportunities for public sector officials in priority development sectors coordinated by the National Institute of Planning (INP) including a special training program in Israel. The agreement with the INP expired on September 30, 1990.

(2) To promote private sector training programs in the U.S. coordinated by the National Confederation of Private Enterprise Institutions (CONFIEP) where members represent almost 90% of the formal private sector in Peru. Training programs ranged from observation tours to individual tailor-made programs coordinated through the OIT/W Entrepreneurs International Program. The Agreement with CONFIEP expired on December 31, 1989.

(3) To support training programs for socially/economically disadvantaged groups through the National Association of the Partners of the Americas (NAPA). Experimental lessons learned from the NAPA program were integrated in the design of the Andean Peace Scholarship Program. The Agreement with NAPA expired on December 31, 1988.

(4) By the end of LAC II, September 30, 1990 137 Peruvian participants attended both short-term and long-term training programs in the U.S.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EDPS	Progress to Date
1. Training opportunities for Peruvian from public,	A total of 137 Peruvians trained to date, 47 females

Actual Number of Participants Trained

a) By Program Component and Year of Training

	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	TOTAL
INP	10	7	14	8	11	50
CONFIEP	29	1	16	5	3	54
NAPA	3	14	12	-	-	29
Others	1	3	-	-	-	4
TOTAL	43	25	42	13	14	137

b) By Length of Training

	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	TOTAL
Short-Term	34	21	41	11	14	121
Long-Term	9	4	1	2	-	16
TOTAL	43	25	42	13	14	137

c) By Major Field of Study

	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	TOTAL
Agriculture	3	2	17	2	1	25
Adm. of Justice	1	-	-	-	-	1
Health and Pop.	2	4	1	1	-	8
Public Adm.	4	2	5	3	6	20
Economics	3	0	1	2	-	6
Education	-	-	2	-	3	5
Develop. Planning	-	1	-	-	1	2
Fisheries	1	1	-	-	-	2
Community Develop.	-	13	-	-	-	13
PS Inst. Develop.	29	-	12	-	-	41
Industry	-	1	4	5	3	13
Communications	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	43	25	42	13	14	137

and private sectors of Peru, including academic and/or technical training, long-term, short-term in critical areas for development of Peru. Total number of participants targeted: 140.

and 89 males. This represents approx. 95% of target. Major fields of study have been as follows: Agriculture, Community Development, Industry, Public Administration, Private Sector Institutional Development, Health and Population among others.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The INP agreement expired on September 30, 1990. During the Reporting period four public sector professionals were sponsored for training in the following fields:

Two professionals from the INP and MEF respectively, attended the Fourth Latin American Seminar (SEMLA) Program in Management of Policies, Programs and Projects at the University of Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania.

One INP professional of the Statistics Department attended a training program in Labor Statistics at the U.S. Bureau for Labor in Washington, D.C.

One council woman of the Rimac Municipality attended an International Course on Regional and Municipal Administration held in Israel.

With these four participants trained during the reporting period, a total of 50 participants were trained under the INP Agreement during LOP. Consistent with the USAID/Peru's overall training program objective, the LAC II Project contributed to the provision of the leadership and technical skills needed to improve the human resource base of the public and private sectors of Peru, including

D. Problems and Delays

- The Office of International Exchange Programs in Puerto Rico reported in early August that there was a remaining amount of \$8,794.00 However, final documentation, requested to be able to re-obligate those funds, was not received as of the end of this period. If confirmation requested had been received in sufficient time, Mission would have been able to target one additional participant under the INP project.

- The INP requested an increase of \$1,398 of counterpart funds to defray the costs of two return tickets. Coordinations were done with the corresponding offices.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

As previously pointed out, all LAC II activities terminated by September 30, 1990.

F. Mission Director's Comments

LAC II has been a successful project that has contributed greatly to upgrading needed skills in Peru. As the project phases out, the Mission believes that this centrally funded activity has no funds for audits or evaluations in Peru. The Mission expects that the regional evaluation will include Peru and looks forward to reading the results.

less advantaged socio-economic group. Lessons learned from these programs contributed to the design of the USAID/Peru's Andean Peace Scholarship Program.

Throughout the five year implementation of LAC II, USAID/Peru accomplished not only a sustained dialogue with the Peruvian public and private sector through the provision of training opportunities for well qualified professionals, but also implemented innovative training modalities in the U.S. and Israel. LAC II also contributed to the overall effort to set up the conditions for self-sustained development of Peru. The 137 Peruvians trained under LAC II include the current Prime Minister of Peru, a female former Director of the INP Office of International Cooperation, 24 provincial leaders of the Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations, as well as a community leader from a shantytown that is now providing consultant services for training programs for disadvantaged groups in the U.S. Lessons learned through LAC II will serve as a catalyst for future Mission training programs.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

ATTACHMENT C

A X B ___ C ___

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title:	Private Sector Institutional Reform		
Project Number:	598-0772		
Date of Authorization:	Original	03/01/89	Amendment: 06/22/90
Date of Obligation:	Original	03/02/89	Amendment 04/10/90, 09/29/90
PACDs:	Original	02/28/94	Amended: 02/28/95
Implementing Agencies:	Institute for Liberty and Democracy		
Major Contractors:	None		
AID Project Manager:	Eduilberto Alarón		
Status of CPs/Covenants:	CPs to First Disbursement:	All met	
	CPs to Disbursement in CY 2:	All met	
	Covenants:	All met	

Date of Last Evaluation:	03/09/90	Next Evaluation:	02/91
(Annual Review)			
Date of Last Audit:	00/00/00	Next Audit:	Not yet scheduled

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To support IID on the continuation of its research program on public policy institutional reform in Peru and on expanding this program through training and the establishment of an international network, to other countries in the LAC region and in other regions if interest is demonstrated and resources made available.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project will attain its objectives of economic and institutional reform and IID institutional strengthening through:

- implementation and dissemination of a major research program on reform for increased economic competition and the promotion of free markets, including the study of the informal sector,
- development of an outreach program that will assist IID to expand its international linkages,
- a regional training program, and
- a U.S. coordinator.

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized:	DA Grants original	\$10,000,000
	amended	\$10,800,000
Amount Obligated:	DA Grants original	\$ 1,800,000 amended to
		\$ 4,038,543 *
Amount Committed:	Period:	\$ 1,762,200
	Cumulative:	\$ 3,562,200
Accrued Expenditures:	Period - Projected:	\$ 950,000
	Period - Actual:	\$ 796,336
	Cumulative:	\$ 2,558,943
	Period - Next	\$ 1,150,000
Counterpart Contribution:	Planned:	\$ 795,000
	Actual	\$ 922,000
% LCP Elapsed:		26.02%
% of Total Auth. Oblig.		37.39%
% of Total Oblig. Exp.		63.36%
% of Total Auth. Exp.		23.69%

B. Major Outputs

- Research Program for Institutional Reform 35%
 Program scopes have been increased to reflect new duties on emerging issues. Linkages among all work circles have resulted in more coordinated research efforts.
- Government and Informal Rule-making 40%
 Proposed 216 article draft law designed to establish democratic rule-making in Peru has been defoldded into 10 new laws to facilitate their passing through Congress. Regional Government's have asked IID to support regional democratic rule-making initiatives.

(*) PPC/WID \$50,000 not included

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EQPS

Progress to Date

1. Policy changes and reforms proposed/introduced in Peru especially in those sectors where the informal sector plays a large role.
 2. Research findings and proposed policy changes will be widely known in Peru to engender broad public support for the structural reforms.
 3. Institutional reform proposals will also be disseminated throughout Latin American and the Caribbean and worldwide if interest is demonstrated and resources permit.
 4. IID will be institutionally strengthened and will attain sustainability.
- Research has been continued in 9 areas. Three of them have been going through a process of reform legislation and reform implementation.
- The IID's Administrative Simplification Law was rated as the "best law enacted by the last Peruvian Parliament" by a recent independent survey. The highest rate of approval for the law was among the poorest sector of the population.
- IID's proposals have been disseminated through newsletters, international trainings and through direct contact with heads of state, senior officials of different countries. International media attention to closely follow up on IID's research has also helped to disseminate its proposals worldwide.
- IID is making good progress in obtaining funding from other sources. Targets set for the first two years of the C.A. have been reached.

- Development of Legislation in Other Countries 70%
Research was carried out in the United States and in Switzerland. Research outcomes are being incorporated in other programs as appropriate.
- Contracting and Financing Public Investment 50%
Complete comparative analysis of legal and institutional framework that regulates the process of financing and implementing public investment projects has been finished.
- Administrative Simplification 90%
Over 180 bureaucratic procedures have been reduced or eliminated to date. Public Participation has increased in regulatory process. One-Stop Business Registry decree was signed into law in order to reduce the 289 days needed to register a new business into one day.
- Property Rights 85%
Registro Predial's first pilot program titled 30,000 families in a 5-month period (March-July 1990). Government has recently decreed the creation of the Rural Property Registry. Registro Predial will be spread to other areas in Lima. On May 31, 1990, the first Cooperative Agreement with a Regional Government was signed with the President of the Regional Government of Arequipa. This initiative will serve to decentralize the property registry to the newly created Regional Governments.
- Capital Markets 40%
Design and implementation of a pilot mortgage credit program (April-June) was completed. Negotiations of an agreement for a long-term scale credit program with a Private Peruvian Bank for this program is currently underway.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

ILD has continued assuming a visible leading role in addressing issues of policy change. For instance, it facilitated communication between the newly-elected President of Peru and the International Financial Community. These efforts have been reflected in a new government program directed towards economic stabilization and market-oriented policies and to closer working relations with the International Financial Institutions and Creditor Governments. Other important milestones have been the new decree laws passed by the executive, on Rural Property Registry, New Business Registration and release of minor offenders who have been imprisoned for a long time without being taken to trial.

In May 1990, the Atlas Economic Research Foundation awarded to ILD the first prize "Sir Anthony Fisher, International Memorial Award, 1990" for making the most important contribution to the understanding of the market economy during the last two years.

Hernando de Soto has been named by President Fujimori to lead the country's efforts on a new initiative for addressing the drugs issue under an integral plan of coherent economic, military and social policies.

Amendment N° 3 to Cooperative Agreement was signed on September 9 to provide \$438,543 for additional work related to Democratic Initiatives. It comprises three activities (Anti-Corruption, Democratization of Decisions of Regional Government and Parallel Systems of Justice) and will be implemented from October 1, 1990 to September 30, 1991.

USAID Advisor/Coordinator for the ILD Project has been hired and started duties on September 4.

ILD senior staff traveled to El Salvador on September 17 to develop the scope for a 3-year Technical Assistance Agreement for carrying out ILD reforms on this country (this activity followed a six-day ILD training seminar held on July 1990 and attended by high GCG officials).

ILD has been a recipient of a \$50,000 PPC/WID grant to incorporate gender disaggregation analysis into the process of institutional reform.

- National Promotion and Dissemination

40%

Major promotion campaigns were undertaken for Property Registry in support of pilot Property Registry programs in Huaycán and cooperative agreements were signed with several districts in Lima. Promotion efforts have also focused on the three Presidential decrees signed into law by President Fujimori: 1) Rural Registry to allow the registration of individual farming plot among Peru's former state-run cooperatives; 2) One-stop Business Registry which will allow immediate registration and authorization of new business, since most information can be provided by sworn statements and will reduce the lengthy procedures required by registering a small business from taking 289 days to one hour; and 3) the release of accused prisoners who have not been tried within the legally established time limits, in an effort to correct the unfair situation of the majority of the prison population.

- International Promotion and Dissemination

30%

Two quarterly newsletters were published in English and Spanish and distributed to over 1000 institutions and individuals worldwide. Four training programs have taken place in Lima (Researchers from Guatemala, OIG officials from Kenya, Government officials from El Salvador and Research and Management Specialists from the Philippines, along with three of the A.I.D. Centralized funded IRIS project staff).

D. Problems and Delays

After a long delay ILD submitted a draft of Personnel Policy Handbook for USAID review. We determined that it still requires further changes and additions.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

1. Research programs will be continued. New Program on Democratic Initiatives will represent a major research effort during this coming period. This program will be divided into three areas: Anti-Corruption, Democratization of Government Decisions in Regional Governments and Parallel Systems of Justice.

Women have been a direct beneficiary of the ILD's institutional reform initiatives, as members of the general population and through direct input into the reform process. Women's organizations such as the "comedores populares" ("public kitchens") within the pueblos jóvenes have provided important feedback into the reform activities undertaken by the Institute.

2. An International Conference to review ILD's research and advocacy effort has been scheduled for late January 1991 in Washington D.C. ILD researchers will present findings to International Development Community.

3. Threshold Evaluation, as required by the Cooperative Agreement will take place in February 1991. It is recommended that Evaluation Team participates in the ILD International Conference scheduled for late January.

4. Personal Handbook policies will be fully implemented.

5. Newsletter on ILD's project progress will be published every three months.

6. Technical assistance agreement will be negotiated with El Salvador.

7. ILD is working with PPC/WLD officer in Washington D.C. This officer will come down in December to evaluate gender disaggregation activities in the Cooperative Agreement.

8. As of October 1, 1990, ILD will implement a new funds-type accounting system. This newly designed system will cover areas of treasury, budget, accounting, personnel and logistics and will facilitate financial reporting according to cost centers and the elaboration of quarterly unaudited financial statements as required by the Cooperative Agreement.

9. ILD will be working with the USAID/WLD office to develop work plan and schedule for further developing ILD's Women in Development Activities. Ms. Clark of USAID/W will be visiting ILD in January 1991 to specifically explore how their office can assist the ILD with greater integration of gender considerations into the ILD Institutional Reform Program.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In 1971, North Carolina State University (NCSU) and several Peruvian Agencies, with financial support from AID/W, began the Tropical Soils Research Program in Yurimaguas to determine whether continuous cultivation of food crops would be possible in the acid, infertile soils of the Amazon Basin. It was based on four priority research activities - soil characterization, land clearing, fertility dynamics, and multiple/rotational cropping. In 1981, largely, because of its success, the Yurimaguas program was incorporated into the worldwide Tropsoils Program, for which NCSU has the responsibility for overall coordination.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Planned EOPS

1. Research of management options for sustainable productivity in agronomic and ecological terms.

Progress to Date

This activity is in its 8th year of implementation in Peru. Cumulative results include:

- a. Stability of high input systems producing five crops per two year period. Average mean of 3.5 tn/ha for corn and 2.5 tn/ha for soybean.
- b. Low input technology for transition stages utilizing a crop rotation of seven crops per three year period.
- c. A stable legume/grass association, using high biomass pasture species tolerant to acid soils and high aluminum content continue to persist and produced large gains in animal weight.
- d. Development of improved managed fallows to improve soil chemical properties.
- e. Peach palm trees which produce 15 tons/ha of fruit/year five years after planting (compared to the usual five to eight tons per hectare after eight years). The on-farm validation continues with 9 farmers.

f. A Paddy rice system on alluvial soils capable of producing three crop per two years with yields of over six tons/ha per year.

g. As designed, Tropsoils is not involved directly in transferring research information to farmers, but only in developing the technology. However, Tropsoils served as the catalyst to, and participates in, the INIAA Selva program which has a technology transfer component. In addition, INIAA shares facilities with Tropical Soils/CRSP and promotes the transfer and adoption of these technologies.

h. The CRSP established a Tropical Soils Extrapolation Network in Peru and throughout Latin America where Yurimagua research results are further tested and adapted to local conditions.

i. North Carolina State University (NCU) is providing technical assistance to the ATF Project which will give a strong link among the TROPSoils-CRSP, ATF and other projects.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

During the eight years in which TropSoils has been functional, our knowledge on soil constraints to plant growth has expanded and technologies for ameliorating these problems have been identified. Due to the relatively short life of the program, the information has been obtained under limited set of crop and weather conditions. The absence of well-defined predictable relationships in the soil-plant-atmosphere continuum imposes further limitations on the extent that the technology can be transferred to site-specific situations. While there are no quick fixes to these problems, TropSoils CRSP continue to make further progress in narrowing the technology gap.

The transition from virgin forests to cropping systems normally reduces biological activity of the soil, both in diversity and quantity. Research results from Yurimaguas show that well managed legume-based pastures using correct stocking rates, adapted grass and legume species, and application of phosphorus fertilizer (20KgP/ha/yr) can reduce soil bulk density through increased earthworm activity. What these results tend to demonstrate is that proper soil management can reclaim a degraded soil's chemical and physical properties, and return them to their natural ecological/state, thus the implementation of an ecogriculture or sustainable agricultural system.

- Highlights

Five members of the Yurimaguas Research Station participated in RISTROP meeting at Costa Rica. Formal presentations were presented for each of the technological alternatives developed at Yurimaguas.

Two staff members participated in a meeting on sustainability in the Humid Tropics in Costa Rica.

Two staff members assisted and participated in the International Conference on Sustainable Development in the Amazonia.

D. Problems and Delays

Financial constraints continue to be a problem, especially with the PL-480 counterpart budget. Current funds are not sufficient to pay operating costs, only personnel.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

- Continue research support to counterpart institution in all five areas.
- Support research participation in the American Society of Agronomy and Soil Science Annual Meeting in the U.S.A. The papers to be presented by scientists will be based on Yurimaguas studies.

174

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

A ___ B ___ C ___

ATTACHMENT C

I. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Title: Small Ruminant Collaborative Research
Support Program (SR-CRSP)
Project Number: 931-1328
Date of Authorization: 02/10/80
Date of Obligation: N/A
PACD: 30/09/90
Implementing Agencies: The National Agricultural and
Agro-Industrial Research Institute (INIAA),
(formerly the National Institute for
Agricultural Research and Promotion, INIPA)
Major Contractors: University of California, Davis
AID Project Managers: Claudio Saito
Date of Last Evaluation: 03/15/89 Next Evaluation: N/A
Date of Last Audit: 03/04/87 Next Audit: N/A

FINANCIAL DATA

Amount Authorized: DA/ESF Grant: original \$4,395,578
Amount Obligated: DA/ESF Grant: original \$4,395,578
Amount Committed: Period: N/A
Cumulative: N/A
Accrued Expenditures: Period - Projected: \$99,500
Period - Actual: \$127,928.33
Cumulative: \$2,316,325
Period - Next: N/A
Counterpart
Contribution: Planned: I/_____
Actual: I/.1,355,356,914

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

The primary goal of the Small Ruminant CRSP is to improve meat, and fiber production from sheep, alpacas, and goats in order to increase the food supply and to raise the income of the smallholder. A major objective of the program is to strengthen the research capacities of overseas and U.S. agricultural institutions. This goal is pursued at the same time as we gain a better understanding of how subsistence-level small ruminant production systems work and learn how to increase the efficiency and sustainability of such systems.

To accomplish these broad objectives, the SR-CRSP is providing leadership for interdisciplinary research programs and furnishing opportunities for the advanced training of scientists interested in small ruminants.

B. Major Outputs

Key output and "Env of Project Status" indicators

Genetics

- Implementation of a selection and progressive testing.
- Evaluation of genetic differences among local and certain imported breeds for production of meat and wool.
- Estimates of population parameters needed to develop effective breeding and selection producers for alpaca breeding.

Animal Health

- Causes and prevalence of major infections and non-infectious diseases in small holder production units.
- Control/prevention strategies for chronic respiratory diseases.
- Role of infections agents in losses due to infertility.

C. Other Accomplishments and Overall Status

The Small Ruminants program was found to be both highly relevant and to have potential for making a significant impact on sheep, goats, and vicuña camelids population. This program has had exceptionally good leadership from the outset, has mobilized outstanding talent in both domestic and host country scientific communities, and has made excellent progress in understanding animal response to a wide range of ecological and management conditions.

On Peruvian highland ranges, the CRSP documented and competitive and interactive grazing behavior of sheep, llamas and alpacas. Llamas and sheep can be grazed together. Alpacas have most opportunistic feeding strategy, compete directly with other grazing animals when range conditions vary, and are managed alone.

The CRSP verified that rural women in many countries play significant and often primary roles in the care, feeding, and management of small ruminants as well as in making major consumption and distribution decisions.

PA70 was September 30, 1990. A final report titled "Logros de Investigación del SR-CRSP en el Perú 1980 - 1990" was published.

A workshop was held in Cuzco to discuss the "Resultados de la Investigación del programa de Ruminantes Menores en el Perú (1980-1990)".

The groundwork was laid for developing a network with headquarters in Peru. The objectives of the network are mainly to: inventory, develop and maintain a database of scientists with common interest in small ruminant research and extension in The Andean region, support collaborative research, conduct workshops and publish a periodical newsletter.

D. Problems and Delays

Financial constraints continue to be a problem, especially with the PL-480 counterparts funds. The reporting period covered the last three months of the former administration and the initial three months of the new one. This transitional period caused problems and delays.

E. Major Activities or Corrective Actions During the Next Six Months

- The Small Ruminants network (REMUMEN) will start Oct. 1, 1990.
- Publication of the first report of REMUMEN.
- Workshop in Dec, 1990 to disseminate the purpose of REMUMEN.

SEMI-ANNUAL REVIEW

Period: 04/01/90-09/30/90

I. BACKGROUND DATA

- * Project Title: PL-480, Title I;
Section 416 Sugar Quota Offset
- * AID Project Manager: César Espino S.
- * Dates of Obligation and Amounts:
 - 1. PL-480, Title I
 - 8/11/86 - \$20,000,000 Loan
 - 7/10/87 - \$20,000,000 Loan
 - 6/28/88 - \$10,000,000 Loan
 - 8/12/88 - \$10,000,000 Loan Amendment
 - 5/03/89 - \$10,000,000 Loan
 - 8/31/90 - \$20,000,000 Loan
 - 2. Section 416 Sugar Quota Offset
 - 8/11/86 40,756 MT of wheat
Donation (F.O.B.) (\$5.5 million)
 - 11/18/87 70,588 MT of wheat
Donation (C.I.F.) (\$10.8 million)
- * Food Program Local Currency Generations:
 - 1. PL-480, Title I
 - 8/11/86 - I/. 504,482,753
 - 7/10/87 - I/. 850,321,147
 - 6/28/88 - I/.8,606,595,962
 - 5/03/89 - I/.20,250,116,477
 - 8/31/90 - I/.9,000,000,000,000(Est.)
 - 2. Section 416 Sugar Quota Offset
 - 8/11/86 - I/.111,633,605
 - 11/18/87 - I/.260,345,883
- * Implementing Agency: GOP (MEF, MOA, ENCI, ECASA, INP)

Semi-Annual Review, 04/01/90-09/30/90

B. Project Purposes

Provide basic food commodities to Peru to help provide adequate food supplies and nutrition, and to ease balance of payments pressures.

Generate sales proceeds to finance AID and other GOP priority development projects.

Forward the agricultural policy dialogue through self-help measures taken by the GOP.

C. Status of Major Outputs

1. Commodities

Loan Funds

- a. PL-480, Title I, 8/11/86
Wheat - \$12,463,279; Rice - \$6,999,927
All commodities received by end of 1986. No losses.
- b. PL-480, Title I, 7/10/87
Wheat - \$12,648,823; Corn - \$6,868,688
All commodities received by end of 1987. Minor loss (15 tons covered by insurance).
- c. PL-480, Title I, 6/28/88
Wheat - \$9,929,840; Corn - \$4,974,942; Rice - \$4,999,574.
Wheat and corn shipped in September/arrival in October 1988, rice shipped in October/arrival in November 1988. No losses reported.
- d. PL-480, Title I, 5/03/89
Wheat - \$9,933,963.14 (59,977 MT) shipped in July/arrival in August 1989. No losses reported.
- e. PL-480, Title I, 8/31/90
Wheat - \$20,000,000 (172,796 MT) shipped in late September and early October 1990/arrival in October.

Grant Funds

- f. Section 416, 8/11/86
Amount received was about 2% over agreement amount.
- g. Section 416, 11/18/87
Bills of Lading were for about 1,552.25 MT less than agreement amount. ENCI Arrival Report showed net arrivals of 1,600 MT (2.29%) less than the agreement amount. No claims submitted.

2. Sales Proceeds

Loan Funds

a. PL-480, Title I, 8/11/86

Rice: Good compliance with agreement, ECASA deposited I/.177,047,118 in special account, or 80% above the minimum FOB value. Final liquidation submitted to the GOP Treasury.

Wheat: Poor compliance with MOU. ENCI initially deposited in the special account I/.176,708,076, approximately 2% above the minimum FOB value. I/.150,727,559 not deposited in the special account until August 8, 1988 (over a year later) for a total of I/.327,435,635. Final liquidation submitted to the GOP Treasury.

b. PL-480, Title I, 7/10/87

Wheat and Corn: Poor compliance in terms of timely deposits. ENCI initially deposited only I/.219,542,599 in the special account. Eleven months later ENCI deposited an additional I/.630,778,547 in the special account for a total of I/.850,321,146. Final liquidations submitted to the GOP Treasury.

c. PL-480, Title I, 6/28/88

Wheat and Corn: Poor compliance by ENCI in terms of levels and timeliness of deposits. I/.632,607,914 was deposited by ENCI from the sale of wheat and corn (Purchase Authorizations of around \$15,000,000). Final liquidation submitted to the GOP Treasury.

Rice: Good compliance by ECASA with respect to the level of deposits. A total of I/.7,973,988,048 was deposited from the sale of rice (Purchase Authorizations of approximately \$5,000,000). Final liquidation submitted to the GOP Treasury.

d. PL-480, Title I, 5/3/89

Wheat: Poor compliance by ENCI in terms of the level of deposits. I/.20,250,116,477 was deposited from the sale of the wheat. A shortfall of approximately I/.10,188,605,440 (US\$ 3,300,808) will have to be contributed by the GOP Treasury.

e. PL 480, Title I, 8/31/90

Wheat: ENCI expects a certain delay in the sale of the totality of the wheat due to both: the accumulation of stocks on the demand side and a liquidity constraint. The sale is expected to be effected on the following terms: approximately 20% on cash and 80% on credit. The planned price for the cash portion is US\$ 166.70 per MT and the credit portion will bear an interest charge of 1.5% per month.

Semi-Annual Review, 04/01/90-09/30/90

Grant Funds

- f. Section 416, 8/11/86
Sales proceeds of I/.69,739,679 initially deposited by ENCI in the special account, in accordance with the the terms of the agreement. Later in April 1989, ENCI's legal office established that ENCI should adhere to a "total sales less total costs" formula, thereby authorizing two new deposits amounting to I/.41,893,926; for a total of I/.111,633,605 .
- g. Section 416, 11/18/87
Sales proceeds of I/.137,677,418 initially deposited by ENCI in the special account, in accordance with the the terms of the agreement. Later in April 1989, ENCI's legal office determined that ENCI should adhere to a "total sales less total costs" formula, thereby authorizing a new deposit amounting to I/.122,668,464; for a total of I/.260,345,882.
3. Uses of Sales Proceeds for Development Projects
- a. PL-480, Title I and Section 416 Agreements of 8/11/86
(1987 GOP Budget)
- A total of I/.363,368,000 was disbursed for projects under the counterpart budget. This final figure was approved in writing by USAID.
- b. PL-480, Title I, 7/10/87, and Section 416, 11/18/87
(1988 GOP Budget)
- The total counterpart budget approved by USAID amounted to I/.2,110,203,000. The final disbursement report submitted by the General Directorate of the Public Treasury of MEF shows utilization of I/.1,216,605,293. The latter report has been approved by the USAID.
- c. PL-480, Title I, 6/28/88
(1989 GOP Budget)
- Initial allocations for the 1989 budget were I/.6,125,643,000. The supplementary credits approved amounted to I/.19,006,484,000, for a total of I/.25,132,127,000. The General Directorate of the Public Treasury has submitted a reconciliation of the end-of-year budget but the USAID has not approved it yet because some inconsistencies were found in various Resolutions approving transfers of funds to the projects. The Treasury is reviewing the report and will submit the new report in the very near future.

Semi-Annual Review, 04/01/90-09/30/90

- d. PL-480, Title I, 5/03/89
(1990 GOP Budget)

The initial counterpart budget approved, in terms of December 1989 prices, amounted to I/.141,647,000,000. Under the first supplementary credit USAID proposed an additional of I/.161,459,824,000, projected for the entire year, in terms of March 1990 prices. Due to policy considerations of the ending Administration the first and the second Supplementary Credits that were submitted to the Congress of the Republic did not include most of the PL 480 Title I requests but given the power granted to the General Directorate of Public Budget, the Projects received Commitment Calendars on account of the proposed figures submitted by the USAID. In order to regularized the counterpart budget and also to assess the cash needs of the projects to the end of the GOP fiscal year, a series of meetings were programmed for early October 1990, under the context of the third Supplementary Credit.

D. Follow-up Actions from the Previous Reporting Period

1. The General Directorate of the Public Treasury submitted to the USAID the reports for the financial closing of the 1988 and 1989 counterpart budgets. USAID has approved the end-of-year counterpart budget for 1988 but the approval of the 1989 budget was postponed until the Treasury clarifies some inconsistencies detected in the report.

2. For the signing of the August 31, 1990 Agreement the USAID and the GOP agreed to the payment of the arrearages according to the following schedule: US\$ 5 million by the end of September 1990, US\$ 3 million by the end of October 1990, and the remaining balance by the end of January 1991. The GOP complied with the first payment.

3. Due to policy considerations of the ending Administration the first and the second Supplementary Credits for 1990 that were submitted to the Congress of the Republic did not include most of the PL 480 Title I requests but through authority granted to the General Directorate of Public Budget, the Projects received Commitment Calendars with proposed figures submitted by the USAID. In order to regularized the counterpart budget and also to assess the cash needs of the projects to the end of the GOP fiscal year, a series of meetings will be programmed for early October 1990, under the context of the third Supplementary Credit.

4. The Treasury changed the traditional system of providing funds to the Projects. Instead of advancing its own funds first and reimbursing itself later from the Special and Maintenance-of-Value accounts, it is transferring from the latter accounts to the Projects, via a bridge account of the Treasury, which is not the Treasury's Central account, but a parallel account instead.

Semi-Annual Review, 04/01/90-09/30/90

5. ENCI and ECASA have submitted final liquidations for 1986, 1987, 1988 and 1989 to the GOP Treasury for final approval. The Treasury is still reviewing the liquidations.

6. The General Directorate of the Public Budget and the General Directorate of the Public Treasury are intensively using the computers and the other equipment acquired with PL 480 Title I funds.

7. One representative of the USAID Controller Office and one from the Accounting Office of the General Directorate of Public Credit, traveled to the US to reconcile the discrepancies in the accounting of debt between the Credit Commodity Corporation and the GOP.

E. Implementation Status and Accomplishments

1. Major Highlights During the Reporting Period

a. A FY-1990 PL-480 Title I Agreement for \$20 million was signed with the GOP, amounting to 172,796 metric tons of wheat.

b. The initial 1990 counterpart budget approved, in terms of December 1989 prices, amounted to I/.141,647,000,000 and under the first supplementary credit the USAID proposed an additional of I/.161,459,824,000, projected for the entire year, in terms of March 1990 prices. In all likelihood, new resources will be demanded by the projects in view of the galloping inflation until August 1990 the month in which the new Administration initiated the economic stabilization program. The month of August resulted in price increases of 400%.

c. Arrearages. The GOP made the first payment of US \$5.0 million. Approximately US \$23,272,991 was in arrears by the end of the reporting period. The latter figure does not include additional charges for late payment.

Semi-Annual Review, 04/01/90-09/30/90

d. Self-Help Measures. The MOA's Agricultural Policy Analysis Group (GAPA) reported the termination of 3 studies: (i) Cross elasticities of Demand and Supply, (ii) Peru's comparative and competitive advantage for the production of foodstuffs and (iii) Selective subsidy policy. The Economic Affairs Office of MEF reports the termination of the study: Sales prices at the wholesale and retail levels for food commodities. Except for the MEF study all others were financed with funds other than PL 480 Title I resources. The General Directorate of Public Credit submitted a report on the Self-Help Measures on June 11, 1990, as required by the May 3, 1989 Agreement. The report was transferred to the Office of Food and Agriculture for evaluation.

e. The Budget and Treasury Directorates of MEF continued with the efforts to institutionalize the PL 480 Title I Program. The task force appointed in the previous reporting period continues working on the closing of the 1988 and 1989 Counterpart Budgets. USAID is continuously meeting with the task force members to review the progress toward the achievement of the desired goal.

f. USAID is receiving the Commitment Calendars extended to the Projects by the General Directorate of the Public Budget, the Disbursement Authorizations issued by the General Directorate of the Public Treasury and the bank statements for the Special and Maintenance-of-Value accounts. Dynamic cooperation is being maintained with all the officers involved in the PL 480 Title I Program.

g. The new Administration has appointed a new General Director of Public Budget, Mr. José Arista, an economist by profession from the Central Reserve Bank. Mr. Arista is a supporter of the USAID Programs and is a former beneficiary of the training component of the Private Sector Policy Planning and Institutional Development Project (527-0298).

h. The GOP eliminated the highly subsidized MUC rate for the importation of food and medicines and established one single exchange rate for the economy.

2. Problems and Delays

a. Delay in payment of arrearages.

b. The signing of the FY-1990 PL 480 Title I Agreement was considerably delayed.

Semi-Annual Review, 04/01/90-09/30/90

c. Due to the hyperinflation of 1990, the projects' demands for funds have exacerbated the cash availability, especially in demands for the last quarter of 1990. USAID has communicated to MEF that any demand in excess of the cash availability should be contributed by the Treasury in compliance with the counterpart requirements established in the bilateral agreements.

d. Self-help measures: while consumer food price subsidies have been eliminated, the new single MUC rate continued to be below parity as of 9/30/90. The government lacks funds to pay rice producers or pay support or guarantee prices to other producers. Policies continue to be unfavorable for increased agricultural production.

F. Planned Activities During the Next Reporting Period

a. Secure payments of arrears on prior Title I agreements, so that the FY-1991 US\$ 15 million PL-480 Title I agreement can be signed.

b. Follow-up the deposit of sales proceeds from the FY-1990 Agreement and seek Treasury funds to meet the minimum requirements in the special account, if necessary. Oversee opening of maintenance of value accounts. Monitor all accounts and correct problems. Review status of disbursements to AID projects to determine if reprogramming adjustments or additional allocations are required.

c. Secure counterpart disbursements for AID projects. Program and secure approval of supplementary credits for selected high priority AID projects.

d. Seek implementation of the self-help measures. Receive OFA's evaluation of the report submitted by the General Directorate of Public Credit on the self-help measures, stipulated in the May 3, 1989 Agreement.

e. Encourage the GOP Treasury to accelerate the review of the liquidations submitted by ENCI and ECASA under the PL 480 Title I Agreements of 1986, 1987, 1988, and 1989.

f. Reconcile with the Treasury all the transfers made to the Treasury's central account for advances granted to projects under the 1988, 1989 and 1990 counterpart budgets.

g. Encourage the General Directorates of the Treasury and Budget to continue with the timely submission of the reports.

h. Continue with the efforts to institutionalize, in the GOP entities involved in the management of the PL 480 Title I and Section 416 Programs, the responsibilities called for by the agreements.

Semi-Annual Review, 04/01/90-09/30/90

III. MISSION DIRECTOR'S ASSESSMENT

Grade (A). Considerable progress has been achieved by the Mission in the management and institutionalization of the PL 480 Title I and Section 416 monetization programs, however, problems continue in securing payment of arrearages. Slow but very important improvements have been achieved in securing timely disbursements to projects. A permanent dialogue is being attained amount the Central Government, the Executing Agencies and the USAID, on the various aspects of the Monetization Program.

TITLE II PROGRAM
PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 31, 1990

A x B C

ATTACHMENT C

I. BACKGROUND AND FINANCIAL DATA

A. Background Data

Project Title: CARE Food-Assisted Integrated Development Project (PRODIA)

Project Manager: Mario Quiroga

Implementing Agencies:

1. The Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)
2. The National Food Distribution Agency (ONAA)
3. The Ministry of Health (MOH)
4. The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) through the General Directorate of Soil, Water and Irrigation (DGAS) and the General Directorate of Forestry and Wild Life (DGFF)
5. The Departmental Development Corporations (CORDES) of Cajamarca, Ancash, Puno and La Libertad
6. The Central Cooperative Credit (CCC)

Program Amounts: Commodities approved (Line 17 of FY 1990 AER)

Commodities	MT	FOB Value	Ocean	
			Freight Cost	Total Cost
Rice	6,992	2,775,824	1,165,846	3,941,670
Vegoil	854	587,552	246,772	834,324
Cornmeal	2,070	370,530	155,623	526,153
Lentils	3,759	1,879,500	789,390	2,668,890
Peas	739	203,225	85,354	288,579
TOTAL	14,414	5,816,631	2,442,985	8,259,616

B. Financial Data

Tonnage Authorized for FY 1990: 14,414 MT

Amounts and Dates of Call Forwards:

	MT	Date C/F
- First C/F	4,559	08/11/89
- Second C/F	5,601	10/27/89
- Third C/F	160	12/29/89
- Fourth C/F	4,094	03/19/90
- TOTAL	14,414	

Tonnage used to date: MT 12,210
Balance in stock: MT 2,204

Title II Monetization:

	US\$
FY 89 (4th Quarter)	39,717
FY 90	1'526,000
FY 91	1'624,000

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To promote community development in the depressed urban and peri-urban areas of Lima, Trujillo, Cajamarca, Chimbote, Piura and Puno, through active community participation of the targeted population, in a manner which strengthens community organizations, increases family incomes of the poor residents of these areas, and protects the physical environment.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Food and technical assistance to groups of marginal-urban women in their efforts to organize 2,208 community feeding centers

TITLE II PROGRAM
PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 31, 1990

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ATTACHMENT C

(comedores) to benefit 241,350 people through the provision of low cost meals, thus improving community nutrition levels.

2. Reforestation of 800 Has. of river bank areas in the Rimac, Chao, Viru and Moche river basins.

3. Provide 4,200 loans to groups of women, members of the comedores, for small scale enterprises.

4. FFW support to communities which have independently planned and secured materials to undertake 700 small projects.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Project Progress and Achievements:

Peru's economic crisis has forced CARE to carefully re-examine its programming strategy in the peri-urban areas, resulting in a number of significant changes such as: tripling the number of food aid support to comedores, increasing the ration size to allow for daily breakfast, a series of censuses to better assess the comedor growth and mode of operation, an infrastructure fund to respond to the physical needs of the comedores, and a small feeding program for "special groups" (institutions which serve meals on a regular basis: orphanages, asylums, etc.).

B. Issues Problems and Delays:

1. Reacting to the deteriorating economic and food security situation, CARE has rapidly increased food distribution to more beneficiaries (from 241,350 to 350,000) through a greater number of comedores (from 2,208 to 2,550). CARE believes it is vital to maintain a higher level of food distribution to meet beneficiary needs through FY 1991, but this necessitates a significant increase in the total number of metric tons originally approved for FY 1991. (CARE has submitted to USAID a preliminary estimate of 6,500 additional metric tons).

2. CARE has eliminated two Project components: River Defenses, due to the high cost of material inputs, and Disaster and Emergency Assistance, due to the identified need to dedicate full attention to the emergency expansion of the comedores.

C. Major Activities and Corrective Actions for the next six months:

1. Mission determination will be made regarding the feasibility of requesting additional Title II food to support the PRODIA Program.

2. The Audit of the PRODIA Monetization Program has been scheduled for January 1991.

3. The Internal Review of the PL 480 Title II Program has been scheduled for April 1991. CARE will need to finalize arrangements during the next reporting period in preparation for the review.

TITLE II PROGRAM
PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 31, 1990

A x B C

ATTACHMENT C

4. The Mission has received and will review a large-scale food-for-work community infrastructure project proposal. CARE is requesting financial and food resources to support this program which will incorporate two current PRODIA components: community-sponsored initiatives and reforestation of river bank areas.

5. The Project will substitute beans for lentils, based on the expressed preferences of the beneficiaries (taste as well as greater variety of uses).

6. The Mission will review CARE's revised formulation of the FY 1991 Title II Program Budget, specify adjustments to be made before approval, and determine the level of funding under the Monetization Program.

TITLE II PROGRAM
PROJECT STATUS REPORT

ATTACHMENT C

April 1, 1990 September 30, 1990 X B C

I. BACKGROUND AND FINANCIAL DATA

A. Background Data:

Project Title: ADRA/OFASA, Title II Food Program
Project Manager: Alfredo Gutiérrez
Implementing Agency: ADRA/OFASA
Cooperating Agencies:
1. Departamental Development Corporations (CORDES)
2. National Food Distribution Agency (ONAA)
3. Nutrition Research Institute (IIN)
4. PRISMA and the Ministry of Health (MOH) National Food and Nutrition Institute (INAN), and local health center and post.

Program Amounts: Commodities approved (line 17 of FY 1990 AER)
Ocean

Commodities	MT	FOB Value	Freight Cost	Total Cost
Wheat Flour	6,341	1,522	793	2,315
ICSMF	5,554	1,527	694	2,221
Lentils	1,635	678	204	882
Vegoil	589	458	74	532
TOTAL	14,119	4,185	1,765	5,950

B. Financial Data:

Tonnage Authorized for FY 1990: 14,119 MT
Amounts and dates of Call Forwards:

	MT	Date C/F
First C/F	2,494	06/13/89
Second C/F	4,075	10/27/90
Third C/F	4,437	12/29/90
Fourth C/F	3,113	03/12/90
TOTAL	14,119	

Tonnage used to date: 13.377 MT
Balance in shipment or in stock: 5,824 MT

Title II Monetization

	US\$
FY 89	20,000
FY 90	674,000
FY 91	1,294,570

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To consolidate its development program aimed to improve and expand its maternal and child health programs, and to develop its food-for-work-activities in the priority areas of agricultural production, productive community infrastructure, and micro-enterprise development.

The project will provide food-assistance to 190,850 beneficiaries under the implementation of a variety of food assisted development activities during FY 90.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. The project expects to provide direct food assistance to 175,000 persons annually. Assistance to 70,000 participants each year in addition to another 105,000 beneficiary family members who will share in a food-for-work ration.

2. Some 28,700 people will participate in the maternal/child health program which comprises 12% of pregnant women, 26% of nursing mothers, and 62% children up to age 6 suffering from, or at risk of suffering from malnutrition.

3. 13,800 children, not participating in the maternal/child health program, will also receive direct food aid. These children are over age 6 and have been identified as at risk.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Project Progress and Achievements compared to Objectives and Benchmarks:

1. During the reporting period, 8,449 MT of PL 480 Title II food commodities were distributed.

2. The FFW projects continued to be the largest program area for food distribution followed by the Maternal Child Program.

B. Issues, Problems and Delays:

1. Hyperinflation and exchange rate changes well below inflation continued to cause problems with budget management; especially in food transportation, and distribution to beneficiaries.

2. Coordination among the food-aid PVO's and the WFP has become more critical with the expanded food assistance and increased demand from beneficiary groups.

3. Delays in generating additional monetization funds necessitated greater drawdowns from the A/O OPG; adjustments will have to be made during the next reporting period.

C. Major Activities and Corrective Actions for the Next Six Months:

1. Complete the installation of the computers in order to implement the Commodity Tracking System and the Food Commodity Damage, Losses, and Claims System in the four regional offices. USAID/FFD will provide assistance to ADRA/OFASA staff mainly in the claims process.

2. Continue the development of the ADRA/OFASA nutrition and growth monitoring system.

3. A meeting with ADRA/OFASA Regional Directors and Project Coordinators will be scheduled to review project progress, issues, resources requirements and to implement the project progress tracking and reporting system.

TITLE II PROGRAM
PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

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ATTACHMENT C

I. BACKGROUND AND FINANCIAL DATA

A. Background Data

Project Title: PRISMA Title II: Feeding and Nutrition Program for High Risk Families (PANFAR).
Project Manager: Alfredo Gutiérrez
Implementing Agencies:
1. Ministry of Health (MOH): National Food and Nutrition Institute (INAN); 26 Departmental Health Units (UDES)
2. Ministry of Education (MOE): School Nutritional Rehabilitation Component
3. ADRA/OFASA: School Nutritional Rehabilitation Component
4. Nutrition Research Institute (IIN): Special study on dietary intake and nutritional status of children in poor peri-urban areas of Lima.

Program Amounts: Commodities approved (Line 17 of FY 1990 AER)

Commodity	MT	FOB	Ocean	Total
		Value (\$000)	Freight (\$000)	Cost (\$000)
Bulgur	7,320	1,420	730	2,150
C.S.B.	4,112	1,061	410	1,471
Green Peas	1,506	452	150	602
Vegoil	<u>1,518</u>	<u>1,181</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>1,332</u>
TOTAL	14,456	4,114	1,441	5,555

B. Financial Data

Tonnage Authorized for FY 1990: 14,456 MT

Amounts and Dates of Call Forwards:

	MT	Date C/F
First C/F (2nd Qtr)	3,834	10/18/89
Second C/F (3rd Qtr)	3,832	02/28/90
Third C/F (4th Qtr)	<u>6,790</u>	04/10/90
T o t a l:	14,456	

Tonnage used to date: 8,400 MT

Balance in shipment or in stock: 4,217 MT

Title II Monetization:

	US\$
FY 90	1,244,000
FY 91	2,598,623

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To support PRISMA in its efforts to integrate the supplementary feeding program of the Ministry of Health with maternal and child health care activities and to provide more effective distribution and targeting of food commodities than current or past government programs have done.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project has nine interrelated objectives:

- Increase the effectiveness of current MOH targeting, distribution, and supervision systems in its supplementary feeding and nutrition program.
- Train at least 1500 key MOH field personnel in program implementation, supervision and evaluation, over a four-year period.

3. Identify approximately 74,000 families with high-risk mothers and children (0-6 years) especially in high-altitude rural, isolated jungle and peri-urban slum areas, throughout Peru, during each of the four years of the project.

4. Integrate the delivery of supplementary foods for a minimum of six consecutive months to each of the participating families with community-level maternal and child health care activities.

5. Simplify the existing registering, reporting, and data management system of the INAN Program to facilitate rapid availability of reliable data for planning and decision-making purposes at all MOH levels.

6. Develop and implement fully at the departmental level a nutritional surveillance methodology which will also be used as a planning and evaluation tool, not only for the INAN program, but also for other MOH programs.

7. Develop and maintain an effective liaison with other private, international and public groups in Peru currently operating food distribution programs in order to maximize population coverage.

8. Improve MOH food management and supervision, particularly with regard to the transportation, storage, distribution and end use of the commodities.

9. Test a targeting strategy to identify high-risk families.

IV PROJECT STATUS

A. Project Progress and Achievements compared to Objectives and Benchmarks:

1. During the reporting period, 8,400 MT of PL 480 Title II food commodities were distributed.

2. The regional office in Arequipa was established for the food logistics and nutritional surveillance team. The logistics person there is in charge of coordinating actions in the southern region.

3. The Instruction Manual for handling and monitoring of Title II food commodities has been printed and was distributed during the Information Dissemination Seminar.

4. Supervisory visits of the logistical personnel were made to the 13 UDES, 26 UDES, 81 health centers and health posts and 52 beneficiaries.

5. An agreement has been reached with ECASA, an agency of the Ministry of Agriculture, to store PANFAR food in Lima.

6. Due to improved supervision of the transportation of food from the ports to the UDES and the fact that PRISMA is contracting the transportation, not only are losses calculated accurately but claims are made before the transport companies receive payment.

7. The Ministry of Health has returned 311 TM of wheat flour to replace in part the unauthorized diversion of 928.8 MT of PANFAR commodities to the school feeding program. Final replacement is to be completed during the next reporting period.

B. Issues, Problems and Delays:

1. The economic measures given on August 8th triggered a wave of problems in different UDES, due principally to pressures to distribute PANFAR food earmarked for high-risk families, to the general population.

2. MOH/INAN has either sent insufficient or no funds at all to the UDES for food transportation to health establishments, resulting in delayed distribution to project beneficiaries.

3. During the reporting period, there have been reports of improper use of PANFAR commodities in the MOH central warehouse and UDES, as well as reports of theft in some UDES. These reports are being investigated.

C. Major Activities and Corrective Action for the Next Six Months:

1. Finish primary and initiate secondary distribution of food which has arrived since July 1990.

2. Receive the first call forward of 1991 in November/December.

3. With GOP Treasury public funds available, INAN/UDES should improve secondary food distribution.

4. Coordinate the signing of PANFAR Convenios with 20 UDES directors.

5. Continue with the programmed logistical and technical visits to the UDES. The objective of the visits will be to check the adequate distribution and use of food, the use of official forms, and the collection of selection data.

6. PRISMA will work closely with INAN to prevent further cases of illegal use of PANFAR commodities.

TITLE II PROGRAM
PROJECT STATUS REPORT

ATTACHMENT C

April 1, 1990 September 30, 1990 A x B C

I. BACKGROUND AND FINANCIAL DATA
A. Background Data

Project Title: CARE Agroforestry Food-for-Work (ARCA)
Project Manager: Mario Quiroga
Implementing Agencies:
1. The Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)
2. The National Office for Food Assistance (ONAA)
3. The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) through the General Directorate of Forestry and Wild Life (DGFF)

Program Amounts: Commodities approved (Line 17 of FY 1990 AER)

<u>Commodities</u>	<u>MT</u>	<u>FOB Value</u>	<u>Ocean</u>		<u>Total Cost</u>
			<u>Freight Cost</u>	<u> </u>	
Rice	795	315,615	132,558		448,173
VegOil	87	59,856	25,140		84,996
Cornmeal	284	50,836	21,351		72,187
Lentils	284	142,000	59,640		201,640
Peas	284	78,100	32,802		110,902
TOTAL	1,734	646,407	271,491		917,898

B. Financial Data

Tonnage Authorized for FY 1990: 1,734 MT

Amounts and Dates of Call Forwards:

	<u>MT</u>	<u>Date C/F</u>
- First C/F	860	08/07/89
- Second C/F	-	-
- Third C/F	320	12/18/89
- Fourth C/F	238	05/07/90
- Balance	<u>316</u>	
- TOTAL	1,734	

Tonnage used to date: 960 MT

Balance in Stock: 458 MT

Title II Monetization:

	<u>US\$</u>
FY 89 (4th Quarter)	8,000
FY 90	342,000
FY 91	516,440

* Not requested

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To implement an agroforestry food-for-work program in priority rural sierra communities in up to eight Departments in Peru in conjunction with the DGFF (Dirección General de Forestal y Fauna) and ONAA (Oficina Nacional de Apoyo Alimentario), motivating the rural communities to install and maintain communal nurseries in order to preserve natural resources and to alleviate malnutrition.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. The installation of 172 communal nurseries transferring to the communities the technology developed and practiced at the Regional Nurseries.
2. Organize 300 Forestry Committees.
3. Production, planting and maintenance of 9,500,000 tree seedlings.

4. Offer complementary feeding and assist in raising the food awareness level in 300 rural communities.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Project Progress and Achievements:

1. Achievements for the agroforestry/soil conservation activities were satisfactory in spite of the security problems at certain departmental sites which hindered the food distribution activity.
2. While the training of farmers on technical agro-forestry matters exceeded plans, the nutritional training activities were behind schedule, due reportedly to unavailable resources.

B. Issues Problems and Delays:

1. The food was not distributed to the communities according to plan. This was due to ONAA's insistence that monetization funds provided by CARE pass through its main office. As a result, funds arrived late to ONAA's Regional Offices.
2. Additional Monetization funds were not available until early September 1990.

C. Major Activities and Corrective Actions for the Next Six Months:

1. The Addenda to the CARE/ONAA Agreement, related to the utilization of Monetization funds, were finalized on September 30, 1990. The new Addenda provide new procedures to administer these funds, directly between CARE and ONAA's Regional Offices. This will improve ONAA's ability to distribute the food to the communities.
2. An audit of ARCA's Title II Program is scheduled for November 1990.
3. The Internal Review of the PL 480 Title II Food Program is scheduled for December 1990.

TITLE II PROGRAM
PROJECT STATUS REPORT
April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

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ATTACHMENT C

I. BACKGROUND AND FINANCIAL DATA
A. Background Data

Project Title: CRS/CARITAS del Peru, 42 Dioceses nationwide
Catholic Relief Services
Project Manager: Raul Tapia
Implementing Agencies:
1. CARITAS del Peru, 42 Dioceses nationwide
2. Catholic Relief Services
3. Programa Social de Emergencia

Program Amounts: Commodities approved (Line 17 of FY 1990 AER)

<u>Commodities</u>	<u>MT</u>	<u>FOB Value</u>	<u>Ocean Freight Cost</u>	<u>Total</u>
Wheat Flour	20,088	6,006,372	2,522,676	8,529,048
C.S.B.	9,035	2,728,600	1,146,012	3,874,612
Bulgur	9,035	2,087,085	876,576	2,963,661
Vegetable Oil	<u>2,762</u>	<u>2,088,148</u>	<u>877,022</u>	<u>2,965,169</u>
TOTAL	40,920	12,910,205	5,422,286	18,332,490

B. Financial Data

Tonnage Authorized: 40,920 MT

Amounts and Dates of Call Forwards:

	<u>MT</u>	<u>Date C/F</u>
Catholic Relief Services		
- First C/F	4,518	06/13/89
- Second C/F	4,518	09/08/89
- Third C/F	4,531	12/14/89
- Fourth C/F	4,534	03/13/90
CARITAS del Peru		
- First C/F	5,704	12/14/89
- Second C/F	5,704	01/16/90
- Third C/F	11,412	03/13/90

Tonnage used to date: 37,584 MT

Balance in shipment or in stock: 3,336 MT

Title II Monetization:

	<u>US\$</u>
FY 89 (4th Quarter)	13,120
FY 90	2,027,000
FY 91	2,937,000

II. PROJECT PURPOSE

To provide supplementary feeding to 408,000 people under the CRS/CARITAS regular program and to 466,000 people under the emergency expansion program through a variety of food-assisted health, nutrition and development activities.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Utilizing the CARITAS network, the Project provides foodaid through Maternal Child Feeding and Food-for-Work programs. Activities focus on the improvement of the nutritional status of children under six years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers, improved food production and productivity, and the promotion of a variety of income generating initiatives.

IV. PROJECT STATUS

A. Project Progress and Achievements:

1. During the reporting period the food was distributed as follows:

<u>Program</u>	<u>MT Total</u>	<u>MT</u>
		<u>This Period</u>
Maternal Child	5,513	3,086
Pre School Feeding	1,755	965
Other Child Feeding	17,369	9,558
Other Child	2,340	1,287
Food for Work	13,083	7,144
TOTAL	40,060	22,044

Analysis of beneficiaries

<u>Program</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>FY 1990</u>	<u>This Period</u>
Maternal Child	119,820	100,000
Pre School Feeding	30,000	50,000
Other Child Feeding	222,685	250,000
Other Child	30,000	50,000
Food for Work	454,300	600,000
TOTAL	856,805	1,050,000

B. Issues Problems and Delays:

1. A review of CARITAS Internal Control systems identified a number of deficiencies which need to be corrected.

2. The security situation has placed restrictions on field site visits, in the Departments of Puno, Ayacucho, Cuzco, Huancavelica, Junin, Ancash and Cajamarca. These restrictions have affected supervision by CRS and CARITAS as well FFD Staff.

3. While CRS/CARITAS have developed programming manuals and guidance for improved supervision, a monitoring system responsive to program requirements is not fully operational.

C. Major Activities and Corrective Actions for the next six months:

1. Sign the new PL 480 Title II Monetization Agreement.
2. Extend food-distribution to the jungle area.

3. Deficiencies identified in a study of CARITAS Internal Control systems and procedures are being reviewed and, corrective solutions will be proposed.

D. Mission Director's Comments:

At this late date, the financial capabilities that were to be development under the project are not in place. Problems remain and it is not clear that CARITAS will remain qualified for PVO registration. CARITAS has insisted upon an independently selected management auditor who may not be able to produce an audit that meets AID standards. The Mission is working to correct these deficiencies in CARITAS and hopes to be successful by the end of the project in December 1990.

HUMAN RESOURCES OFFICE/HEALTH, POPULATION AND NUTRITION DIVISION
 (In US\$ 1000s)

Small Projects

Project No.	Project Title	Start Date P/CD	Funding Source	Total Authorization	Total		Expenditures This Period	Pipeline as of 9/30/90	Implementing Agency
					Obligations as of 9/30/90	Obligations This Period			
1.	936-5920 National Management Assessment of Peripheral Serv. Deliv.	10/23/89 05/31/90	AID/W/S&T Health PRICOR Project	162	162	—	a/	a/	PRISM
2.	Female VSC Cusco	07/01/88 06/30/91	AID/W/AVSC	32	32	—	a/	a/	PROFAMILIA
3.	Pilot Female VSC Program	01/01/89 09/30/91	AID/W/AVSC	51	51	—	a/	a/	Instituto Marcelino
4.	VSC Program in Three Cities	02/01/89 02/28/91	AID/W/AVSC	106	106	—	a/	a/	INPPARES
5.	Expansion of FP Services	10/15/88 10/14/91	CEIPA	51	51	—	a/	a/	PLANIFAM
6.	TCU 390A vs. TCU 200	12/01/85 04/30/90	FHI	9	9	—	a/	a/	Maternidad de Lima
7.	Plan Familiar Truj. Mayor	07/01/86 10/31/90	FPIA	107	107	—	a/	a/	CENPROF
8.	PROFAMILIA	06/01/86 10/31/90	FPIA	203	203	—	a/	a/	PROFAMILIA
9.	Prog. for Human Devel.-Chiclayo	02/01/85 10/31/90	FPIA	88	88	—	a/	a/	Asociacion Marcelino
10.	Salud y Plan. Fam. Cuzqueña	09/01/87 10/31/90	FPIA	53	53	—	a/	a/	Proy. Materno Infant. Cuzco
11.	WHR Matching Grant	10/01/87 12/31/90	IPPF/WHR	755	755	—	a/	a/	INPPARES
12.	Mass Media Demonstration	08/15/89 12/14/90	Georgetown Univ.	55	55	—	a/	a/	Comunicacion Andina

a/ These projects are administered by AID/W, and the information is not available in Lima.

REPORTING PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 09/30/90

(In US\$1000s)

Project No.	Project Title	Start Date P/R/D	Funding Source	Total Authorization	Total		Expenditures This Period	Pipeline as of 9/30/90	Implementing Agency
					Obligations as of 9/30/90	Obligations This Period			
13.	Community FP Serv.	06/01/89 05/31/91	Pathfinder	258	258	—	a/	a/	SMMSA
14.	FP Services & Educ. in Ilo	04/01/87 05/30/90	Pathfinder	61	61	—	a/	a/	Asociacion Civil Labor
15.	FP Svcs through 20 Municipalities	07/01/89 12/31/90	Pathfinder	211	211	—	a/	a/	INPPARES
16.	Hosp. Based RE ED & Svcs Yng. Ad.	01/01/90 03/31/91	Pathfinder	39	39	—	a/	a/	Hosp. Maria Auxiliadora
17.	Ica Integrated FP	09/01/85 05/31/91	Pathfinder	129	129	—	a/	a/	APDFPI
18.	Sup. Min. Bl. Print. Pub. Pop. Dev.	04/15/90 07/15/90	Pathfinder	11	11	—	a/	a/	Ministry of Education
19.	Support of Clinic & Rural CBD	01/15/90 01/14/91	Pathfinder	14	14	—	a/	a/	APROSAMI
20.	Increase Oral Contraceptives	06/01/90 05/31/91	Pop. Council	31	31	—	a/	a/	APROPO
21.	Lactation Peru	03/26/88 10/15/90	Pop. Council	58	58	—	a/	a/	Univ. Peruana Caye Heredia
22.	Postpartum and Postabortion FP	11/15/87 04/30/90	Pop. Council	78	78	—	a/	a/	IPSS
23.	Pre-Intro Study NORPLANT Peru	07/01/88 12/31/90	Pop. Council	51	51	—	a/	a/	Univ. Peruana Caye Heredia
Total:				US\$2,613	2,613				

a/ These projects are administered by AID/W, and the information is not available in Lima.

Project No.	Project Title	Start Date PACD	Funding Source	Total Authorization	Total		Expenditures This Period	Pipeline as of 9/30/90	Implementing Agency
					Obligations as of 9/30/90	Cumulative Expenditures			
1. 936-5542 7.075	Proteolytic Enzymes: Evaluation as Purified Antigens in Diagnosis of Fascioliasis in Peru	05/21/87 06/30/90	AID/W/SCI PSTC a/	150,000	150,000	150,000	8,767	—	UPCH
2. 936-5542 7.234	Studies in the Trans- mission of Cryptospor- idium, A Pathogen Associated with Both Malnutrition and Infant Mortality	05/21/87 05/30/90	AID/W/SCI PSTC	150,000	150,000	150,000	8,785	—	UPCH
3. 936-5542 7.208	Cysticercosis: New Opportunities for Targeting, Detection and Treatment Using ELISA Technology	05/21/87 07/30/90	AID/W/SCI PSTC	149,989	149,989	149,989	23,670	—	UPCH
4. 936-5542 8.068	Characterization of the Active Principles, Mechanism of Action and Possible Mitagenic Activity of Wound Healing Plants	05/12/89 05/30/91	USAID/Peru PSTC	145,976	145,976	54,828	33,320	91,148	UPCH
5. 936-5542 8.312	Cellular Immunity in Patients with Leish- maniasis in Peru	05/12/89 05/30/91	USAID/Peru PSTC	149,646	149,646	94,607	61,567	55,039	UPCH
		Total:	(AID/W/SCI)	745,611	745,611	599,424	136,109	146,187	
		GRAND TOTAL (in US\$1000s)		3,359	3,359	600	136	146	

a/ Program in Science and Technology Cooperation.

CENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECT REPORTS
APRIL 1, 1990 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1990

I. SEED DISPERSAL IN A TROPICAL FOREST MANAGED FOR SUSTAINED YIELD

A. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Number: 936-5542 (7.228)
Total Obligated Amount: \$148,691
Date of Obligation: 9/24/87
PACD: December 30, 1991
Implementing Agency: Princenton University.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project aims to provide the first thorough study of the dynamics of seed dispersal in a tropical forest managed for sustained yield. The study will provide information on the mode of dispersal and dispersal distances of the seeds of various tree species, and reveal patterns in the seed shadows of different species.

II. CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY IN THE MANU BIOSPHERE RESERVE.

A. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Number: LAC-0605-G-SS-8032-00
Total Obligated Amount: \$100,000
Date of Obligation: 9/16/88
PACD: July 30, 1991
Implementing Agency: World Wildlife Fund/Peruvian Foundation for
Conservation of Nature (FPCN)

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The primary objectives of this project are to preserve the biological diversity of the Peruvian Amazon through the development and application of technologies for the sustainable use of aquatic and terrestrial biotic resources in buffer zone areas, such as the Manu Reserved Zone. This project will produce currently threaten the exceptionally rich biota of the Amazon region, and thus will directly address the congressional mandate to conserve biological diversity and tropical forests in developing countries.

III. YANACHAGA-CHEMILLEN NATIONAL PARK PROJECT

A. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Number: LAC-0605-G-SS-7024-00
Total Obligated Amount: \$200,000
Date of Obligation: 5/4/87
PACD: 6/29/90
Implementing Agency: The Nature Conservancy and FPCN.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project will establish and initially manage the Yanachaga-Chemillen National Park and San Matias-San Carlos Protection Forest. This involve environmental management of the park, construction of facilities for environmental research and inventory and management of biological diversity in the area.

IV. PACAYA-SAMIRIA NATIONAL RESERVE PROJECT

A. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Number: OTR-0158-A-00-8160-00
Total Obligated Amount: \$175,000
Date of obligation: 9/30/88
PACD: 10/1/93
Implementing Agency: World Wildlife Fund/COREPASA

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve in the northern Amazon of Peru, with an area of 2.2 million hectares, is the second largest conservation unit in Latin America. Encompassing vast expanses of lowland forest, serpentine rivers and oxbow lakes, the area is one of the few Amazonian reserves whose objectives include the rational use of its renewable resources. The area was established originally as a fisheries reserve in 1940 but was never actually managed until the creation of COREPASA; an interagency task force which was formed to develop and implement an operational plan. Nearly 40,000 people live around the reserve and regularly utilize the region for the harvesting of fish, wildlife, trees, plants and other wildland resources.

V. NOROESTE BIOSPHERE RESERVE PROJECT

A. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Number: OTR-0158-A-00-8160-00
Total Obligated Amount: \$ 80,000
Date of obligation: 9/30/88
PACD: 10/1/93
Implementing Agency: FPCN/Peruvian Park Service

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The Noroeste Biosphere Reserve is one of three major Peruvian protected areas identified by WWF as highest conservation priorities in Peru. The reserve contains the Cerros de Amotape National Park, the Tumbes National Forest and the El Angolo Hunting Reserve. This project will guarantee the preservation of the largest, intact, and mostly undisturbed, dry and moist tropical forest left in all of western South America, harboring an array of Amazonian, Andean and Central American Wildlife species. Noroeste is threatened at its southern and western edges by heavy illegal logging for a parqueting industry and by firewood collectors, poaching overgrazing by cattle and goats and fire from agricultural activities.

VI. LAKE TITICACA NATIONAL RESERVE PROJECT

A. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Number: OTR-0158-A-00-8160-00
Total Obligated Amount: \$ 34,000
Date of obligation: 9/30/88
PACD: 10/1/93
Implementing Agency: APECO/PELT/Dirección General Forestal y Fauna

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Lake Titicaca, the world's highest navigable lake at 3,814 meters, is a resource of tremendous ecological and economic importance. Covering a surface area of 8,000 Km² and straddling the border between Peru and Bolivia, Titicaca has gained international fame for its outstanding natural and

cultural features. Nearly 750,000 people live around the lake and almost all directly or indirectly use its resources, including fish, ducks, reeds and water, for domestic and agricultural purposes. This project will consolidate management of the Lake Titicaca National Reserve which seeks to protect reserve natural resources while providing a steady flow of wildland derived goods and services for the Uros Indians living within the reserve boundaries and the thousands of individuals living adjacent to the unit. It is hoped that the project will serve as a catalyst for initiating sound resource management programs throughout the lake and surrounding terrestrial ecosystem which are occupied by nearly a half million Peruvians and Bolivians.

VII. THE AMPAY FOREST SANCTUARY

A. BACKGROUND DATA

Project Number: OTR-0158-A-00-8160-00

Total Obligated Amount: \$ 12,500

Date of obligation: 9/30/88

PACD: 10/1/93

Implementing Agency: Instituto de Desarrollo y Medioambiente (IDMA)

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The Ampay Forest Sanctuary was established in August 1987 and protects one of Peru's last remnant forested patches of the endangered Podocarpus tree, the only conifer native to the tropical Andes. It also harbors spectacled bear, mile deer and Andean condors; listed among Peru's most endangered species. To date, 260 native forest species have been documented in this area, including a high percentage of endemic plant species.

The Southern flank of the sanctuary lies directly above the town of Abancay (30,000 people). Ampay is the department's first protected area, hence adding to the importance of this project for regional conservation and rural development. Apurimac is considered one of Peru's three most impoverished departments and this project directly addresses the preservation of the biological diversity and the needs of its people.

EVALUATION SCHEDULE

Project	---'90 '91				-----'91'92												-----'92										
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
308 IIN	+++																										+++
285 CS	+++++++																										+++
320 CARE Reforest.		+++++++																									
238 APID		++++																									
330 CARE			++++																								
772 P.S. Reform				++++																							
298 P.S. Policy Planning							++++																				
244 UHV									+++++																		
318 Disaster Assist.										++++																	
335 P.S. Family Plan.										++++																	
272 P.S. Mange. Improv.														++++													
328 ADRA/OFASA																	++++										
333 AIDS																		++++									
288 CEDRO																			++++								
323 PRISMA																				++++							
343 PAPI																									++++		