

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

UNITED STATES A.I.D. MISSION TO

PERU

LOAN COMPLETION REPORT

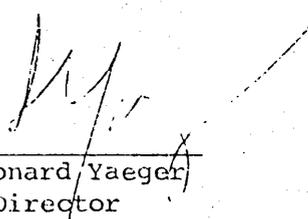
OF

LOAN No. 527-L-055

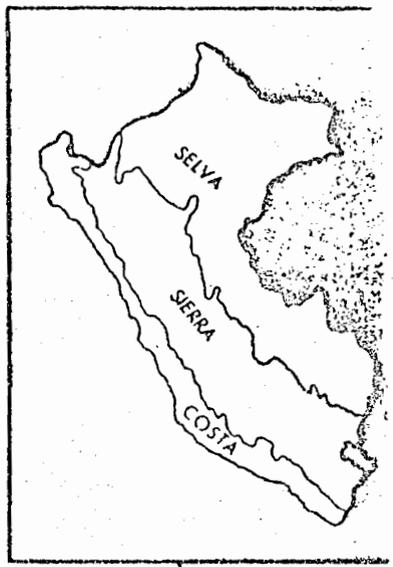
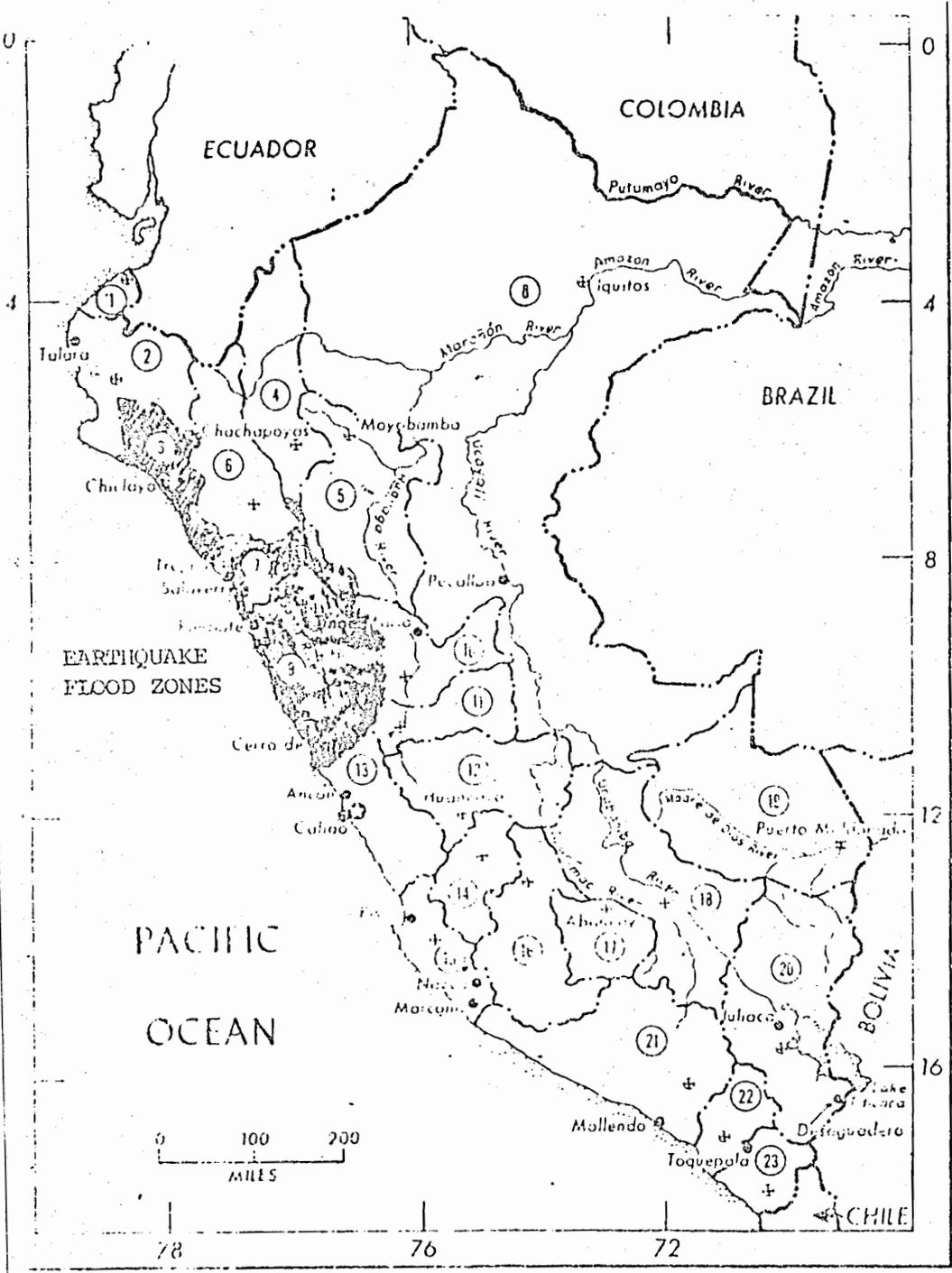
FOR

URBAN RECONSTRUCTION - EARTHQUAKE AND FLOOD ZONES

Approved by:

  
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Leonard Yaeger  
Director

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- DEPARTMENTS
- 1 TUMBES
  - 2 PIURA
  - 3 LAMBAYEQUE
  - 4 AMAZONAS
  - 5 SAN MARTIN
  - 6 CAJAMARCA
  - 7 LA LIBERTAD
  - 8 ILORETO
  - 9 ANCASH
  - 10 HUANUCO
  - 11 PASCO
  - 12 JUNIN
  - 13 LIMA
  - 14 HUANCARELICA
  - 15 ICA
  - 16 AYACUCHO
  - 17 APURIMAC
  - 18 CUZCO
  - 19 MADRE DE DIOS
  - 20 PUNO
  - 21 AREQUIPA
  - 22 MOQUEGUA
  - 23 TACNA

NOTE: Departments are indicated by number. Capitals are some name as departments except where otherwise indicated. In other case, the symbol indicates capital city. • indicates other major cities. ○ indicates national and provincial capital.

Figure 1. Peru.

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LOAN COMPLETION REPORT

USAID/Lima  
April, 1979

A.I.D. Loan No. 527-L-055  
Urban Reconstruction -  
Earthquake and Flood Zones

I. Loan Information

A. Basic Data

1. Borrower : Housing Bank of Perú
2. Guarantor : Government of Perú
3. Executing Agency : Housing Bank of Perú  
(Banco de la Vivienda del Perú - BVP)
4. Date of Authorization : June 8, 1972
5. Date of Authorization  
Amendment : March 8, 1973
6. Date of Execution : July 25, 1972
7. Date(s) of Amendment(s) : September 12, 1973

B. Financial Information

1. Amount Authorized : \$15,000,000
2. Amount Disbursed : \$15,000,000
3. Counterpart Contribution: \$10,000,000
4. Applications of funds :  
Amount Disbursed (soles): S/.1,523'281,775.00

C. Terms and Conditions

40-year repayment period; grace period of 10 years on principal;  
2% interest during grace period, 3% thereafter.

D. Audits Performed

1. By the AID Area Auditor General, Latin America (AAG/LA). Audit Report No. 1-527-77-30 dated March 4, 1977. Its recommendation that ORDEZA hire sufficient inspectors, was resolved in early 1977.

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## 11. Background

### A. Project Description

The Program assisted the Government of Perú in its reconstruction and development plan for the zone affected by the earthquake of May 31, 1970, and the area affected by the floods of February and March, 1972, by providing housing and home improvements, utility services, community facilities, basic infrastructure and technical assistance to develop and promote such projects for lower income families in those areas.

The purpose of the Loan was to provide the GOP with \$15 million to assist in the reconstruction and development of affected areas. Under the terms of the Loan Agreement, the GOP was to contribute to the project the equivalent in soles of \$10 million.

Loan funds were disbursed to the Housing Bank of Peru (BVP), the GOP executing agency, for project costs. In accordance with an operational agreement between the BVP and the Organismo Regional para el Desarrollo de la Zona Afectada (ORDEZA)<sup>1/</sup>, the projects in the earthquake zone areas were implemented by ORDEZA with the exception of the high tension line at Trujillo which is being implemented by Electro-Peru. The flood zone projects were implemented by the Ministry of Housing (MOHC).

Although the loan agreement was signed July 25, 1972, no expenditures were made by BVP until 1974. This delay was due to problems encountered in establishing priorities and allocating projects funds. The loan originally called for financing three types of sub-projects, Pueblos Jovenes (literally, young towns), home improvements and improvements of community facilities. Subsequently, in March, 1975, the allocation of funds as revised and assistance to the Pueblos Jovenes relocation projects "portion", and community facilities", were deleted from the program since they were considered to be low priority.

The final program design was completed in mid-1975, and the projects actually financed are based on that design.

In late 1977 the final disbursement date was extended to December 31, 1978 in order to assure the final completion of all projects. At the same time, rapid changes in the relationship between the dollar and sol raised the possibility that not all loan funds would be utilized on the 67 projects then approved and under construction. Therefore, an additional 9 water and sewer projects in Pueblos Jovenes were included in the program in January 1978. The inclusion of these projects assured the utilization of all program funds.

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<sup>1/</sup> In February, 1979, ORDEZA was converted into a Regional Organization (ORDENOR-CENTRO).

### III. Loan Evaluation

#### A. AID and GOP Contributions

With the final disbursement at the end of December 1978, the direct participation by AID in the program came to an end. No construction activities taking place after December 31 were funded by the Loan. However, not all projects had been completed and brought into service by that time. The BVP is using its own funds to complete these projects, as it had agreed to do in the Implementation Agreement. The maximum AID contribution to the Program was to be either \$15 million, or 60% of the total financing required, whichever was less. The final costs of the program are not yet determined but by the end of January, 1979, the best estimates showed that the total financing required by the program would be S/.2,615'981,000. AID's \$15 million contributed S/.1,523'281,775.00 or 58.23% of the total financing required. The GOP \$10 million counterpart provided S/.1,015'521,183.00 or 38.82%. The additional S/.77'178,042 or 2.95% came from the BVP's own funds since neither the GOP nor AID were required to contribute beyond their stipulated amounts. The BVP in fact has been using its own funds to cover any shortfall in GOP counterpart contribution through an understanding with the GOP whereby the BVP is to receive a capital contribution of the required amount after the program is finally liquidated and the projects are in the recuperation stage.

#### B. Dollar Value of Projects

The \$15 million contributed by AID was disbursed in soles to the BVP at the highest exchange rate possible on the day of disbursement. Since S/.1,523'281,775 were disbursed by AID the overall average exchange rate of \$1.00 = S/.101.552 will be used to determine the dollar equivalent of the sol cost of each project financed under the Program. By this manner we automatically recognize the GOP contribution of \$10 million. This is a convenience since the BVP did not necessarily receive its capital contribution on the exact date of any given disbursement by AID. In fact, BVP will have received slightly more than \$10 million by the time all projects are liquidated, in part, due to this difference in dates. In any case, sufficient counterpart was made available during the Program, either directly from the GOP, or through use of BVP transitory funds.

This average dollar/sol relationship will be applied to determine the dollar value of all projects financed by the program, including those portions of projects financed by the BVP's contribution as mentioned above.

#### C. Distribution of Program Funds

The following tables show the application of program funds of each project, for the 3 sub-programs, and according to the type of service provided. The summary table also provides an average price per unit for the housing, water and sewer, and electrification projects. A discussion of the status of each of the sub-programs follows:

## 1. Self-Help Housing

The 13 self-help housing projects provided improved shelter to 780 families. A recent field inspection showed that there has been a high acceptance of self-help techniques in most of the project sites. The experience in Moche (Trujillo) may be fairly typical in that the construction took almost 4 years, during which time there were periods of great interest on the part of the participants, followed by difficult times of near desparation as costs went up and additional financing had to be arranged. Land acquisition problems kept 8 families from participating, thereby reducing to 42 the number of houses built. There was much speculation by the neighbors of the participants that they would never finish. Now, however, with the work done and the families living in their new homes, there is a great deal of interest in the area for the formation of additional groups of self-helpers who would like to do the same thing to get a house.

This type of reaction is similar to that experienced in most parts of the world by participants and communities exposed to successful self-help housing schemes. Keeping this in mind, the 13 projects have been classified according to their present position on the scale, ranging from low, moderate to high acceptability.

The "low" projects are presently suffering from a low degree of interest by the participants and community in general. There are few improvements being made to the houses (which even in their finished state did not include finish work such as plastered walls, painted exterior, or finished floor). In some cases the participants have not yet occupied all the houses, preferring to continue living in their temporary arrangement until they are further advanced in their finishing work.

The "moderate" projects are typified by having 100% occupancy, or nearly so. They are making improvements slowly and in a few years their houses will no longer look like they did at the end of the project. A few of the participants will have made major additions to their houses, but most have only done minor item like plastering and painting.

The "high acceptability" projects are those in which the families have continued to make major improvements in their houses, and there is a high degree of interest in doing additional projects of the same type in the area. These projects passed through the "moderate" stage and probably were only "low" for short periods of time.

Overall the self-help housing projects are viewed as being successful in providing a minimal house to lower income families. The greatest draw back to self-help housing was the length of time required to complete the projects. The degree of variation below must be attributed not only to the acceptance of self-help housing, but also to the ability of the families to afford such housing, in the first instance, and their ability to increase their contribution overtime to make additional improvements.

Degree of Present Acceptability by the Participants  
of Self-Help Housing Projects

<u>High</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
Buenos Aires	150	Casma 2° Etapa	64	El Olivar	147
Moche	42	Javier Heraud	36	Erp.Urb.II-Caraz	31
		Nepeña	20	Puquio Aurora	54
		Nicrupampa	81	Santa 1° Agrup.	58
		Soledad Alta	77		
		Yungay Norte	<u>20</u>		
	192		298		290
	(25%)		(38%)		(37%)

2. Provision of Services

a. Water, Sewer and Electrification - Chimbote

The Pueblos Jovenes of Chimbote have received the greatest concentration of program funds and it is without a doubt there that one finds the greatest impact of the entire program on the lower income families living in low-income settlements. With the investment of \$16.7 million, the lives of more than 85,000 persons have been directly improved by the provision of the basic services of water, sewerage and electricity. This is a third of the population of one of Peru's major cities.

The decision to concentrate program resources in Chimbote and Trujillo, made in 1977, has allowed BVP, ORDEZA and AID to make major improvements on a large scale, and presented the opportunity to demonstrate the effectiveness of planning and implementing a capital improvement plan over a period of several years.

The existence of an overall plan for Chimbote made it possible to invest 65% of Program funds there almost entirely for the construction of water, sewer and electrical systems in Pueblos Jovenes, plus the basic infrastructure required to make these systems work.

Notwithstanding the tremendous need for these systems, there is no doubt that only the direct intervention by ORDEZA in the carrying out of the plan allowed such an integrated development scheme to take place. The overlapping authorities in some areas, and a lack of authority in others made it imperative that a single entity be responsible for seeing to it that all these questions be resolved at one place. Even so, rivalries between ministries and agencies were a major factor in causing the delays experienced in the Program.

There were some times when it was necessary to move ahead before completing the design of all of the systems. Fortunately, this was the case in Chimbote when ORDEZA decided to start construction of the provision of services systems in the Pueblos Jovenes before completing the design of the high tension lines, and water and sewer basic infrastructure. An impasse had been reached where by the Chimbote Electric Company, which had to build the high tension lines, was reducing its service due to internal financial troubles, and a dispute with ElectroPeru and the Ministry of Energy over the future ownerships of the service. The company would have preferred not doing anything until that issue was resolved. Rather than wait, ORDEZA started building the systems. The result was for several of the systems to be without power for months (even years in one case) before the electric company finally reacted and provided the high tension service. It is very probable that if ORDEZA had agreed to wait, the projects would still be on the drawing boards and construction would have taken place on only a very few projects.

A similar situation occurred with the water projects. The water system in Chimbote is run by the Ministry of Housing and Construction. In this case, ORDEZA received a preliminary agreement from the Ministry to supply water to any systems that ORDEZA would build. It was understood that the basic supply of water for Chimbote would have to be increased by digging wells and building pumping stations and water reservoirs. Ideally these basic infrastructure projects are built first, in order to be assured of a sufficient quantity of water before the provision of service projects are built. The problem was that ORDEZA could only ask the Ministry to move on the infrastructure part. Rather than wait for the Ministry's final design of the basic infrastructure, ORDEZA went ahead and started. The result was again that several projects were without water for a long time. However, the pressure thereby created forced the Ministry to speed up its construction of the basic infrastructure.

As of April, 1979 all of the provision of services projects, for water, sewer and electricity were complete and ready to go into service. The basic infrastructure projects were not all yet complete, so service was not yet available for all the projects. It is estimated that all projects will be in services by June, 1979.

b. Electrification - Trujillo

In 1974, when the final design of the Program was being proposed, it was hoped the Pueblos Jovenes of Trujillo would receive water, and sewer systems. However, it soon developed that there were serious questions concerning the availability of underground water in Trujillo. These questions had to be investigated and resolved before water projects could be designed and approved. In addition, the Chimbote projects, which were further advanced in their design, were costing more than originally estimated. Therefore, it was decided not to finance water projects in Trujillo.

The major electrification projects in the Trujillo Pueblos Jovenes were well advanced and there were no major problems in approving them. Minor problems developed concerning whether the electrical conductors should be copper or aluminum (the latter was decided upon), and the nature of the wall connection leading to the meter box. Later, during construction, problems developed with some contractors which were having difficulties fulfilling their orders. It should be noted that throughout the Program the estimated construction times were always too short. Delays occurred which extended the active implementation time by 18 months.

The 22,186 electrical connections plus the high tension line and its derivations to the Pueblos Jovenes in Trujillo, required \$7,313,868 from the Program, or 28.4% of available funds.

c. Water and Sewer - Flood Zone

In 1976 the BVP entered into an agreement with the Ministry of Housing and Construction to provide up to \$1 million for construction of water and services in the area affected by the floods (mainly Piura and Chiclayo). This amounted to S/.65 million at that time and it was subsequently increased to more than S/.72 million. Due to later devaluations, the dollar equivalent is \$709,213, or 2.7% of program funds. The projects were for water and sewer in Pueblos Jovenes. The cost per connection was significantly lower than in Chimbote due to the more favorable site conditions, lower water table and better soil. In Chimbote, the trenches had to be supported by thick steel sheets to keep them from collapsing while the lines were being connected and thereby increasing the project costs.

3. Basic Infrastructure

These projects, in most cases, provided the needed basic service to the provision of services projects in the various Pueblos Jovenes and were discussed in that portion of this report. Two basic infrastructure projects in Chimbote were of a different nature: Derivaciones Bella Mar, and Defensa de la Bahia.

a. Derivaciones Bella Mar

This project is an extension of the high tension line from the Buenos Aires section of Chimbote, out to the Bella Mar urbanization. This latter was totally financed by the HG-005/008 and consists of more than 500 houses plus the required local infrastructure. After the Bella Mar housing project was well along in construction, it developed that there was a need to finance the high tension derivation. There was funding available in 527-L-055, and the BVP and ORDEZA requested that the 055 funds be used. The project is completed and in service.

b. Defensa de la Bahia

The design of the sewer collector in Chimbote, which is a part of the general water/sewer basic infrastructure project, called for the sewer to run underground along the edge of the bay in front of the city. This main sewer collector picks up the sewage from all the sewers in the Pueblos Jovenes on the northern side of town, and delivers it to the main sewer line. The problem was that there were different currents in the bay after the 1970 earthquake, and the beach was being eroded away. This would eventually affect the buried sewer line unless adequate rock breakwaters were placed over the line. Therefore, this project was included for financing as part of the integral development plan for Chimbote. The project was completed at a cost of \$455,895.

4. AID Monitoring Responsibility

a. Liquidation of Loan Funds

BVP has already submitted the final liquidation of the final advance of loan funds. All loan expenditures took place before TDD of December 31, 1978. Therefore no additional monitoring of an advance will be required.

As was noted in Sections III A and B, the BVP is using its own funds to finish work on several of the basic infrastructure projects. This work is expected to be completed by June 30, 1979. Therefore, AID will conduct a joint final review in July, 1979 with the BVP during which a final accounting of all remaining program expenditures is to be made available to AID. At this time BVP will also be requested to certify that all construction has been completed and all services are in operation.

b. Covenants to be Retained

All covenants will remain in force during the life of project.

Conclusion

Although major organizational difficulties were encountered in orchestrating the implementation of this project among the participating agencies, (please refer to pp 21-22 527-L-053 Loan Completion Report), several positive institutional innovations have occurred:

Housing Bank of Peru: BVP has gained considerable institutional experience in the financing of major utility infrastructure programs in Pueblos Jovenes. Most of the staff involved in this \$ 25 million dollar program continue to work with BVP. The experience gained in this reconstruction program lead BVP and AID in 1977 to design the 527-HG-009 provision of services

program in the Pueblos Jovenes, as well as the Bank providing long-term financing from its own limited resources for similar programs. Clearly, the Bank has developed its abilities to move substantial sums of money into the upgrading programs for low-income areas.

ORDEZA: ORDEZA's abilities to design and implement projects, such as those financed under this loan, have been hampered by the temporary, emergency nature of the organization. With a declining budget, many talented and experienced technical staff people have sought employment elsewhere. Recently, however, the GOP has converted ORDEZA into a permanent regional development organization with a budget and staff. Some key staff associated with 527-L-055 remain in the new organization, ORDENOR-CENTRO, and will be able to apply their considerable project implementation experience in the management of the resources of the various ministries assigned to the region.

The Mission considers that this project has achieved its basic objective of assisting Peru in the reconstruction of the areas affected by the earthquake and flooding of 1970-72. It is further recognized that it has made a major and positive impact on the lives of those families residing in the Pueblos Jovenes of Trujillo and Chimbote who, through this loan, received the provision of electrification, sewerage, and potable water systems.

CONVENIO DE PRESTAMO 527-L-055

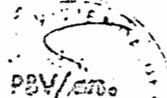
PROGRAMA AID/BVP - DIRECTO

RELACION DE DESEMBOLOSOS RECIBIDOS DEL PRESTAMO

MONTO CONTRATADO US\$ 15'000,000.00

	<u>Fecha</u>	<u>Monto S/.</u>	<u>Tipo de Cambio</u>	<u>Conversión US \$</u>	<u>Acumulado S/.</u>	<u>Acumulado US \$</u>
1	12.12.73	2'780,280.16	43.38	64,091.29	2'780,280.16	64,091.29
2	19.06.74	3'052,440.00	43.38	70,365.15	5'832,720.36	134,456.44
3	27.11.74	8'080,500.65	43.38	186,272.68	13'913,229.21	320,729.12
4	27.12.74	5'776,970.39	45.38	133,171.30	19'690,200.20	453,900.42
5	14.07.75	38'412,900.20	43.38	885,497.93	58'103,100.40	1'339,398.35
6	25.11.75	68'758,031.70	45.00	1'527,956.26	126'861,132.10	2'867,350.61
7	01.04.76	81'506,150.10	45.00	1'811,247.78	208'667,282.20	4'674,602.39
8	09.08.76	77'606,744.00	65.00	1'197,057.60	286'176,026.20	5'875,659.99
9	22.11.76	85'251,915.61	67.49	1'263,178.48	371'427,941.81	7'138,838.47
10	09.06.77	90'970,430.25	78.55	1'158,121.33	462'398,372.06	8'296,959.80
11	12.09.77	151'989,689.00	80.88	1'879,199.91	614'388,041.06	10'176,159.71
12	29.12.77	150'469,370.00	130.00	1'157,456.69	764'857,431.06	11'333,616.40
13	15.05.78	349'535,065.00	216.30	1'615,973.49	1,114'392,496.06	12'949,589.89
14	06.10.78	308'841,945.00	196.50	1'571,714.73	1,423'234,441.06	14'521,304.62
15	04.01.79	100'047,334.00	209.00	478,695.38	1,523'281,775.06	15'000,000.00

Lima, Enero 1979



$$\frac{5/1,523,281,775.06}{\$ 15,000,000} = \text{AVERAGE EXCHANGE RATE of } \$1.00 = 5/101.5521$$

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Geographical Distribution - 055

	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Provision of Services</u>	<u>Basic Infrastructure</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percentage of Program</u>
Chimbote	\$ 392,311	\$11,338,506	\$ 5,015,421	\$16,746,238	65.0%
Trujillo	95,813	4,269,763	3,044,105	7,409,681	28.8%
Callejón de Huaylas (Sierra)	334,312	--	--	334,312	1.3%
Other (Coast)	428,096	132,474	--	560,570	2.2%
Flood Zone (Coast)	--	709,213	--	709,213	2.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>\$1,250,532</u>	<u>\$16,449,956</u>	<u>\$ 8,059,526</u>	<u>\$25, 60,014</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

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1. <u>Housing Projects</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>No. Units</u>	<u>Total Value</u>		<u>Program Financed</u>	
			S/. 000	\$	S/. 000	\$
Buenos Aires	Chimbote	150	29,166	287,203	26,100	257,011
Casma 2da. Etapas	Casma	64	7,361	72,485	6,459	63,603
El Olivar	Barranca	147	35,159	346,217	31,090	306,149
Expansion Urbana Zona 2	Caraz	31	4,190	41,250	3,743	36,858
Javier Heraud	Chimbote	36	5,958	58,669	5,310	52,288
Moche	Trujillo	42	10,234	100,776	9,730	95,813
Nepeña	Nepeña	20	6,238	61,427	5,925	58,344
Nicrupampa	Huaraz	81	11,889	117,073	10,746	105,818
Puquio Aurora	Carhuaz	54	6,893	67,877	6,114	60,206
Santa Ier Agrupamiento	Santa	58	9,478	93,331	8,430	83,012
Soledad Alta	Huaraz	77	12,191	120,047	11,074	109,097
Yungay Norte	Yungay	20	2,555	25,160	2,268	22,333
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>780</b>	<b>S/.1,411,317</b>	<b>\$1,391,573</b>	<b>S/.126,994</b>	<b>\$1,250,532</b>

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2. <u>Water and Sewer Project - Chimbote</u> <u>&amp; Flood Zone</u>	<u>No. Units</u>	<u>Total Value</u>		<u>Program Financed</u>	
		S/.000	\$	S/.000	\$
Dos de Junio	710	12,700	125,059	11,814	116,334
Miraflores 3ra. Zona	510	30,548	300,811	29,020	285,765
Miraflores Bajo	786	47,679	469,503	45,294	446,018
Miramar Bajo	679	37,820	372,420	35,928	353,789
Dos de Mayo	1,217	84,818	835,217	80,576	793,445
Miraflores Alto	1,306	78,349	771,516	74,430	732,925
Miraflores 2da.Zona	168	10,223	100,668	9,712	95,636
San Juan	499	30,366	299,019	28,847	284,061
Sectores Urbanos 51/61	2,170	153,602	1,512,545	145,921	1,436,909
San Pedro - La Esperanza	1,709	305,500	3,008,311	290,225	2,857,895
12 Oct. San Isidro	880	61,200	602,647	57,208	563,337
San Francisco de Asis	503	39,200	386,009	37,264	366,394
Miramar Alto P. Libre	831	60,200	592,800	58,204	573,145
Leticia (Supe)	206	14,100	138,845	13,453	132,474
Zona de las Inundaciones	1,898	74,000	728,690	72,022	709,213
Florida Alta-Baja	1,866	90,300	889,200	85,857	845,449
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,538</b>	<b>S/.1,130,605</b>	<b>\$11,133,261</b>	<b>S/1,075,775</b>	<b>\$10,593,341</b>

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3: <u>Electrification Projects - Chimbote</u>	<u>No. Units</u>	<u>Total Value</u>		<u>Program Financed</u>	
		S/. 000	\$	S/. 000	\$
Florida Alta	468	4,104	40,413	3,873	38,138
Pensacola	297	2,870	28,261	2,673	26,321
Miraflores Z. Reubicación	698	10,578	104,163	10,000	98,472
Dos de Mayo	1,278	24,556	241,807	23,328	229,715
La Victoria	685	21,900	215,653	20,804	204,861
Ramón Castilla	185	6,242	61,466	5,930	58,394
La Unión	491	10,713	105,493	10,178	100,225
Villa Maria	1,192	28,463	280,280	27,039	266,258
Primero de Mayo	495	10,343	101,849	9,826	96,758
Tres de Octubre	526	11,355	111,815	10,788	106,232
San Juan	496	15,856	156,137	15,065	148,348
Dos de Junio	710	22,816	224,673	21,644	213,132
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,516</b>	<b>S/.169,802</b>	<b>\$1,672,069</b>	<b>S/.161,143</b>	<b>\$1,586,852</b>

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4. <u>Electrification Projects - Trujillo</u>	<u>No. Units</u>	<u>Total Value</u>		<u>Program Financed</u>	
		S/.000	\$	S/.000	\$
El Bosque	258	5,308	52,269	5,042	49,649
El Porvenir	5,773	118,773	1,169,578	112,828	1,111,037
Florencia de Mora	327	6,727	66,242	6,390	62,923
La Esperanza	8,825	181,565	1,787,902	172,476	1,698,401
Miguel Grau	1,274	26,211	258,104	24,899	245,185
Tupac Amaru	320	6,583	64,824	6,254	61,584
Juan Velasco	3,837	78,942	777,355	74,990	738,439
Vista Alegre	<u>1,572</u>	<u>32,342</u>	<u>318,477</u>	<u>30,724</u>	<u>302,545</u>
TOTAL	22,186	S/.456,454	\$4,494,781	S/.433,603	\$4,269,763

5. Basic Infrastructure Projects

	<u>Total Value</u>		<u>Program Financed</u>	
	S/.000	\$	S/.000	\$
7ma. Linea Alta Tension	10,513	103,523	9,860	97,093
8va. Linea Alta Tension	27,561	271,398	25,520	251,300
Derivaciones Bella Mar	3,600	35,450	3,170	31,216
L.A.T. PP.JJ. Trujillo	325,260	3,202,891	309,135	3,044,105
Agua Desague Chimbote	350,000	3,446,510	326,253	3,212,669
Derivaciones 7ma. y 8va. L.A.T.	107,100	1,054,632	98,226	967,248
Defensa de la Bahia	55,136	542,934	46,297	455,895
TOTAL	S/.879,170	\$8,657,338	S/.818,461	\$8,059,526

SUMMARY TABLE

<u>Sub Program</u>	<u>No.Units</u>	<u>Average Price</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Program Financed</u>		<u>Percentage of Program</u>
		<u>Per Unit</u>				<u>S/.000</u>	<u>\$</u>	
I Self-Help Housing Projects	760	181,100	1,784	141,317	1,391,573	126,934	1,250,532	4.8
II Provision of Services								
a. Water & Sewer Chimbote	14,640	72,172	711	1,056,605	10,404,571	1,033,753	9,884,128	38.4
b. Electrification-Chimbote	7,516	22,592	222	169,802	1,672,069	161,148	1,586,850	6.2
c. Electrification-Trujillo	22,180	20,574	202	450,454	4,494,781	433,603	4,269,763	16.6
d. Water & Sewer - Flood zone	1,898	38,988	384	74,000	728,690	72,022	709,213	2.7
III Basic Infrastructure	-	-	-	679,170	8,657,338	618,461	8,059,520	31..
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>47,020</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>S/.2,777,348</b>	<b>\$27,349,022</b>	<b>2,615,981</b>	<b>\$25,760,014</b>	<b>100</b>

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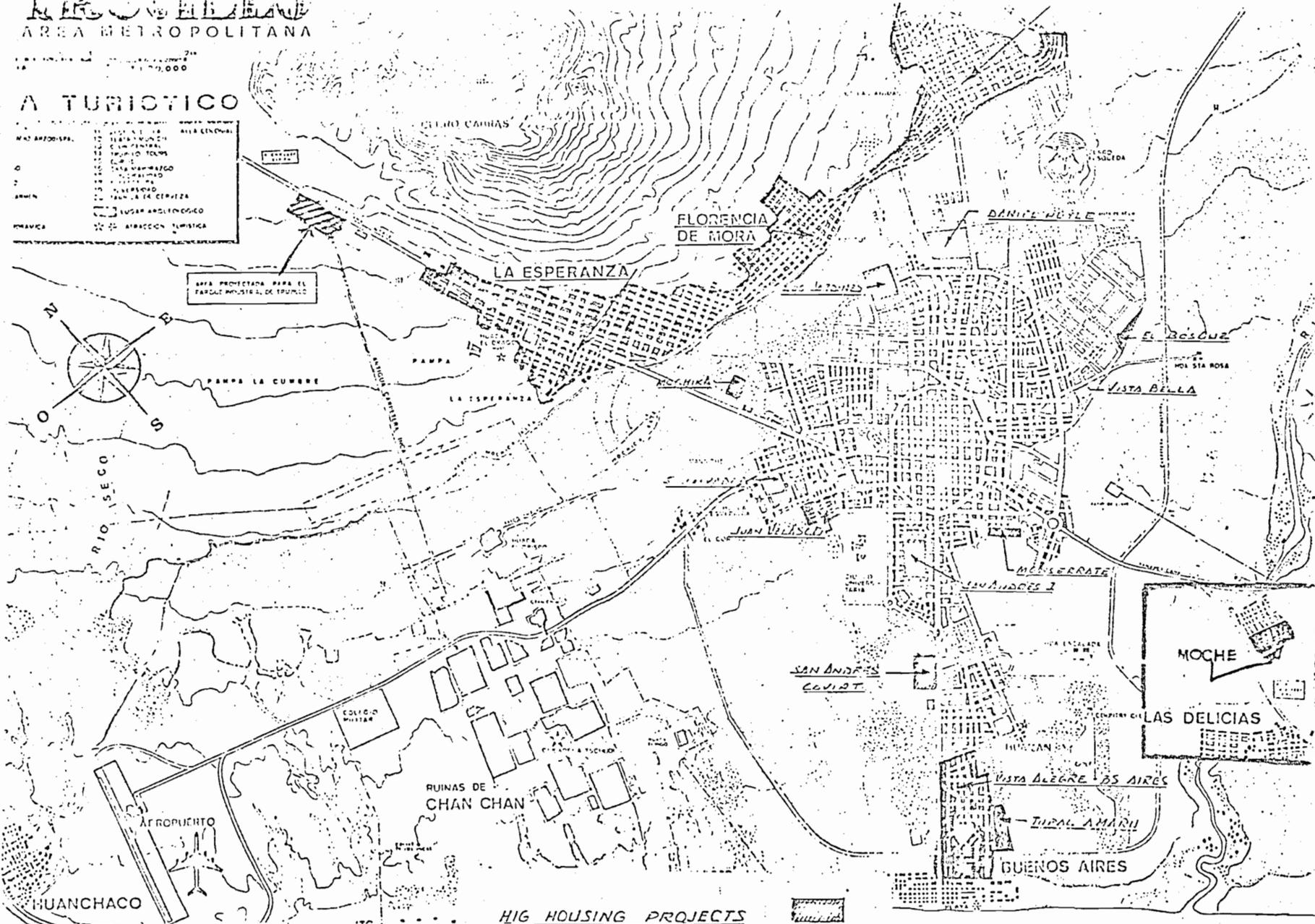
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AREA PROYECTADA PARA EL PARQUE INDUSTRIAL DE ESPERANZA

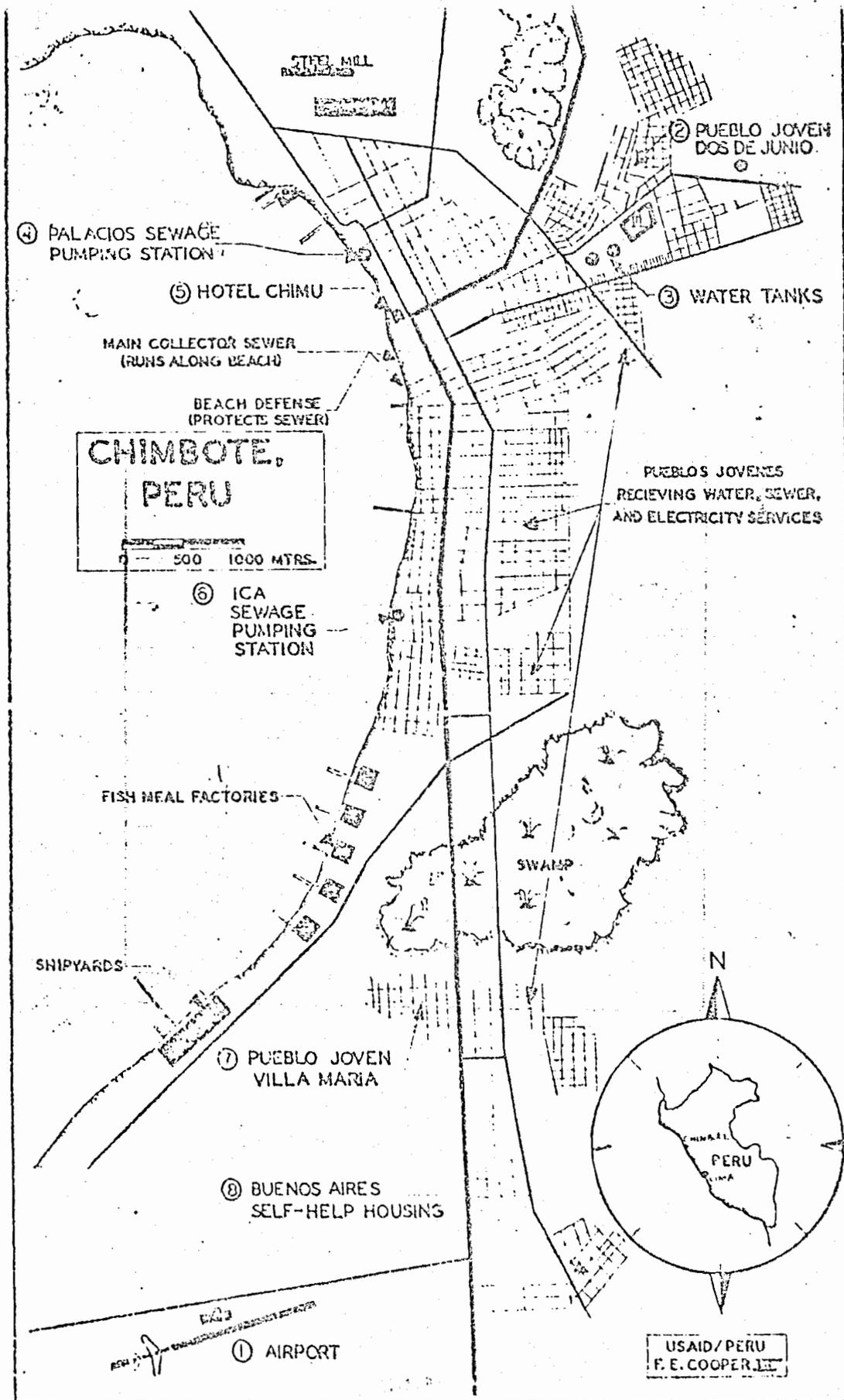
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HIG HOUSING PROJECTS

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