



USAID/PERU

R4

RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCES REQUEST

FY 2001

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USAID DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE CLEARINGHOUSE
1611 N. KENT ST., SUITE 200
ARLINGTON, VA. 22209-2111
TELEPHONE: 703-351-4006, EXT. 106
FAX: 703-351-4039
EMAIL: DOCORDER@DEC.CDIE.ORG
INTERNET: [HTTP://WWW.DEC.ORG](http://WWW.DEC.ORG)

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Telephone: 703/351-4006 Ext. 106
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ACRONYMS

AA	Assistant Administrator
ABEUSA	<i>Asociación de Becarios de los Estados Unidos de America</i> (Association of Former Training Participants)
ADEX	<i>Asociación de Exportadores</i> (Exporters Association)
ADP	Alternative Development Program
ADRA OFASA DEL PERU	<i>Agencia Adventista de Desarrollo y Recursos Asistenciales</i> (Adventist Agency for Assistance and Development of Resources)
ADS	Automated Directive System
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIDSESP	Support to the Electoral and Civil Registry of Indigenous Communities.
AMPE	<i>Asociación de Municipalidades del Peru</i> (National Association of Municipalities.
AMRESAM	<i>Asociación de Municipalidades Regionales de San Martin</i> (Regional Association of Municipalities of San Martin)
APECO	<i>Asociación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza</i> (Peruvian Association for Conservation of Nature)
APENAC	<i>Asociación Peruana de Negociación, Arbitraje y Conciliación</i> (Peruvian Business, Arbitration and Conciliation Association)
APOYO	National Survey on Citizen's Participation in Democratic Processes
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
B	Baseline
BCG	Tuberculosis
BHR	Bureau for Humanitarian Response
BIOFOR	Biodiversity and Fragile Ecosystems Conservation and Management
CAF	<i>Corporación Andina de Fomento</i> (Andean Promotion Cooperation)
CARE	<i>Cooperación Americana de Remesas al Exterior</i> (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere)
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CALANDRIA	<i>Asociación de Comunicadores Sociales</i> (Association of Social Communicators)
CECAPSA	<i>Centro de Capacitación de Promotores de Salud</i> (Training Center for Primary Health Care Promoters)
CEDEP	<i>Centra de Estudios para el Desarrollo y la Participación</i> (Development and Participation Study Center)
CEDRO	<i>Centro de Información y Educación para la Prevención del Abuso de Drogas</i> (Center of Information, Education and Prevention on Drug Abuse)
CCI	Climate Change Initiative
CESIP	<i>Centro de Estudios Sociales y Comunicaciones</i> (Center of Social Studies and Communications)
CEO	Central Environmental Office

CG	Controller General
CIAS	<i>Comisión Inter-Ministerial de Asuntos Sociales</i> (Inter-Ministerial Commission on Social Affairs)
CNDDHH	<i>Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos</i> (National Human Rights Coordinator)
CNM	<i>Consejo Nacional de la Magistratura</i> (National Judiciary Council)
CONAM	<i>Consejo Nacional del Medio Ambiente</i> (National Environmental Council)
CONFIEP	<i>Confederación Nacional de Instituciones Empresariales Privadas</i> (Confederation of Private Business Institutions)
CONTRADROGAS	<i>Comisión de Lucha Contra el Consumo de Drogas</i> (National Commission Against Drug Consumption)
COP	Conference of the Parties
COPEME	<i>Consortio de Organizaciones que apoyan a la Micro y Pequeña Empresa</i> (Consortium of Organizations that Support Small and Microenterprises)
COPRI	<i>Comisión de Privatización</i> (Privatization Commission)
CP	Congressional Presentation
CPC	Criminals Procedure Code
CRA	Comparative Risk Assessment
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CS	Cooperating Sponsors
CYP	Couple-years of Protection
DA	Development Assistance
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
EBADECA	<i>Educación Básica para el Desarrollo Comunal Aymara</i> (Basic Education for Aymara Communal Development)
EDPYMES	<i>Entidades de Desarrollo para la Pequeña Microempresa</i> (Development Entities for Small and Microenterprise)
EIA	Enterprise of Americas Initiative
ESF	Economic Support Fund
ENR	Environmental and National Resources
ETIS	<i>Equipo Técnico para la Inversión Social</i> (Poverty Reduction Planning and Monitoring Unit)
EU	European Union
FADEMAD	<i>Federación Agraria Departamental de Madre de Dios</i> (Madre de Dios Departamental Agrarian Federation)
FBO	Foreign Building Overseas
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOP	Government of Peru
GRADE	<i>Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo</i> (Analysis for Development Group)
GWE	Girls' and Women's Education
HIV	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus

IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank
ICASS	International Cooperative Administrative Support Services
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
INRENA	<i>Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales</i> (National Institute for Natural Resources)
IDA	Human Rights Training of National Police and Citizenry
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDL	<i>Instituto de Defensa Legal</i> (Legal Defense Institute)
IEE	Initial Environmental Evaluation
IEP	<i>Instituto de Estudios Peruanos</i> (Institute of Peruvian Studies)
IFES	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
IG/SEC	Inspector General/Office of Security
IGV	<i>Impuesto General a las Ventas</i> (General Sales Tax)
IICA	Interamerican Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INADE	<i>Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo</i> (National Development Institute)
INC	International Narcotics Control
INDECOPI	<i>Instituto Nacional de Defensa y Protección del Consumidor y la Propiedad Intelectual</i> (Consumer Protection and Intellectual Property Rights Agency)
INEI	<i>Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática</i> (National Institute of Statistics and Data Processing)
INL	International Narcotics and Law Enforcement
IPEDEHP	<i>Instituto Peruano de Educación en Derechos Humanos y la Paz</i> (Peruvian Education Institute in Human Rights and Peace)
IPRECON	<i>Instituto Peruano de Resolución de Conflictos, Negociación y Mediación</i> (Peruvian Institute of Conflict, Negotiation and Mediation Solutions)
IR	Intermediate Result
ISO	International Standard Organization
JNE	<i>Jurado Nacional de Elecciones</i> (National Election Board)
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean Bureau
LGDP	Local Government Development Project
ME	Microenterprise
MEGA	Structural Framework for Environmental Management in Peru
MIBANCO	<i>El Banco de los Microempresarios</i> (The Microenterprise Bank)
MIS	Management Information System
MITINCI	<i>Ministerio de Industria, Turismo, Integración y Negocios Comerciales Internacionales</i> (Ministry of Industry, Tourism Integration and International Commerce)
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MPP	Mission Program Plan
MRTA	<i>Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Amaru</i> (Tupac Amaru

	Revolutionary Movement)
MSP	Microenterprise and Small Producers Support
M.T.	Metric Tons
NAS	Narcotics Affairs Section
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NOB	New Office Building
OAS	Organization of American States
OE	Operating Expenses
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
ONDCP	Office of the National Drug Control Program
ONPE	<i>Oficina Nacional de Proceso Electoral</i> (National Office of Electoral Processes)
ORES	<i>Obra Recoletana de Solidaridad</i> (Solidarity Recoletan Work)
OYB	Operating Year Budget
PACT	Private Agencies Collaborating Together
PAHO	Panamerican Health Organization
PAPI	Policy Analysis, Planning and Implementation
PAR	Support to Citizens Displaced by Violence
PARTICIPE	Citizen Participation and Access to Justice
PASARE	<i>Programa de Apoyo a la Salud Reproductiva</i> (Reproductive Health Support Program)
PCMI	<i>Programa de Capacitación Materno Infantil</i> (Mother-Child Health Training Program)
PDT	Performance Data Table
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PRA	Poverty Reduction Alleviation
PRES	Ministry of the Presidency
PRISMA	<i>Proyectos en Informática, Salud, Medicina y Agricultura</i> (Data Processing, Health, Medicine and Agriculture Projects)
PROCETSS	Program for the Control of Sexually-Transmitted Diseases and AIDS
PROMUDEH	<i>Ministerio de Promoción de la Mujer y Desarrollo Humano</i> (Ministry of Women's Promotion and Human Development)
PROMUJER	Women's Political Participation Project
PSCI	Private Sector Coordinating Institutions
PVFP	Private Voluntary Family Planning Project
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RENIEC	<i>Registro Nacional de Identificación</i> (Civil Registry Office)
SDAF	Special Development Activities Fund
SENDERO LUMINOSO	Shining Path
SENREM	Sustainable Environmental and Natural Resource Management
SER	<i>Asociación de Servicios Educativos Rurales</i> (Association of Rural Educational Services)
SHIP	Strengthening Health Institutions Project
SO	Strategic Objective
SPDA	<i>Sociedad Peruana del Ambiente</i> (Peruvian Society for Environmental Law)
SPEUs	Special Project Environmental Units

SpO	Special Objective
SUMSEL	<i>Supervisión Municipal de Servicios de Limpieza</i> (Solid Waste Disposal Municipal Supervisory Agency)
SUNAD	<i>Superintendencia Nacional de Aduanas</i> (National Customs Superintendency)
SUNAT	Superintendencia Nacional Tributaria (GOP Taxing Authority)
T	Target
UNDCP	United Nations Drug Control Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VIGIA	Addressing Threats of Emerging and Re-Emerging Infectious Diseases.
WB	World Bank

I. OVERVIEW AND FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Narrative

USAID's Strategic Plan for 1997-2001 remains valid and is fully supportive of the following U.S. national interests and strategic goals in the Mission Performance Plan: promoting democracy and human rights; reducing the production of coca and entry of illegal drugs into the United States; encouraging economic development; helping people exercise their reproductive rights, protecting human health and reducing the spread of infectious diseases; promoting appropriate environmental policies and sustainable use of natural resources; and contributing to regional stability.

Two key external factors -- the impact of the El Niño phenomenon and the global financial crisis -- have had an adverse impact on USAID's strategy and program. El Niño caused landslides, flooding and extensive damage to infrastructure (the Government of Peru (GOP) estimates of damage to infrastructure alone are about \$1.2 billion) and had a terrible impact on key Peruvian export industries -- causing the fisheries sector to collapse, significantly disrupting agricultural production and creating an unhealthy environment. In addition, the global financial crisis has severely reduced the availability of credit and flow of foreign capital into Peru's economy. As a result, Peru's economic growth rate fell dramatically to less than 1% in 1998 (compared to 7.2% in 1997), and preliminary indications suggest that the total population living in poverty and extreme poverty may have increased in 1998. It remains to be seen whether the GOP's continuation of sound economic policies (i.e., a balanced budget, a freely floating currency and prudent debt policies) and improved targeting of its social investments, coupled with an approved structural adjustment loan with the IBRD/IDB, will be adequate to meet the current challenges to economic growth.

Democracy and Human Rights

Over the past two years, an apparent desire to facilitate a third term for President Fujimori has resulted in a lack of political will to support key democratic reforms or even to maintain the democratic status quo (evidenced by, among other actions, removal of three members of the Constitutional Tribunal, resulting in its inability to rule on any constitutional issue due to lack of a quorum; removal of authorities of the National Judiciary Council; and blocking of the referendum on reelection). This, in turn, has resulted in the Mission's decision to revise the focus of its democracy strategy over the period leading up to the Year 2000 elections and provide no further direct support to strengthen certain national institutions such as the Peruvian Congress, courts, and electoral organizations. Yet, despite the current climate for democracy in Peru, USAID's democracy objective met expectations in broadening citizen participation in democratic processes. Significant program achievements during 1998 included the following: important increases in voter turnout for municipal elections (from 61% in 1995 to 69.3% in 1998, and especially in USAID-assisted highland areas characterized by high levels of absenteeism), increased number of women elected to office, i.e., 8.5% in Lima and 16% in provinces (taking advantage of a new law requiring that 25% of candidates for municipal office be women), and a strengthened effort by civil society in monitoring (7,000 persons, many of whom were youths, participated in election observation) during the October 1998 municipal elections; a strengthened office of the Human Rights Ombudsman -- greatly expanded through new regional offices, which, when coupled with other USAID-supported activities and organizations, contributed to a significant increase of Peruvians knowledgeable about their rights and responsibilities and release from prison of more than 700 innocent citizens unjustly accused of terrorism; increased citizen

participation in local governments; and strengthened capacity of Peru's Controller General to carry out performance audits. Prospects for further progress in these same areas through FY 2001 are good and even better if the Year 2000 elections are free and fair. Nonetheless, while participation has increased, public confidence in democratic processes has decreased as the independence of the institutions that are fundamental to democracy has been curtailed as part of the re-election strategy.

Illegal Drugs

While Peru remains one of the largest producers of coca leaf, the impact of which still causes considerable economic, social and environmental harm to Peru, the Government of Peru's strong political commitment to a long-term, integrated counternarcotics strategy of effective interdiction and alternative development has resulted in USAID's drug objective exceeding expectations in reducing illicit coca production in target areas in Peru. In effect, the GOP's successful strategy has resulted in a cumulative 56% reduction of coca cultivation, or 64,000 hectares, during the past three years. These remarkable results (which in turn have caused a drop in potential coca leaf production of 87,000 M.T. and reduced potential cocaine production equivalent to 220 M.T.) represent a significant potential decrease in the flow of cocaine to the U.S. and elsewhere. Other noteworthy results include increased public commitment to reduce coca cultivation voluntarily (a total of 581 communities and local farmer organizations have signed agreements to do so), increased public participation at community and local government levels, and a substantial increase in growth of the licit economy. Prospects for achieving the Special Objective (SpO), Alternative Development, through FY 2001 are excellent, especially in light of the recent successful Consultative Group Meeting on Alternative Development and Demand Reduction, during which pledges totaling \$277 million were received from the international community (including a pledge of \$135 million of new funds from the U.S. Government alone) to support the creation of a sustainable alternative licit economy within a secure environment for participating communities.

Economic Development

As indicated above, due to the dramatic slowdown of Peru's economic growth, there may have been an increase in the population living in poverty and extreme poverty, reversing impressive gains in 1997. Nevertheless, USAID's economic development objective met expectations in increasing incomes of the poor in our targeted areas. More than 54,000 microentrepreneurs received credit, and \$4 million in savings were generated by village bank participants, most of whom were women. In fact, the impact of the economic slowdown on the extremely poor could have been worse, had it not been for the activities of cooperating sponsors under the Title II program, which were targeted to this population in the rural highland and jungle areas. The Title II program provided more than 150,000 families with temporary employment and reached over 360,000 children with a number of nutrition, health and/or educational interventions -- resulting in a graduation rate of 90% among beneficiaries. Given the expectation that GDP growth may be significantly lower in 1999 and 2000 than in recent years, USAID believes that the date of the phase-out strategy for the P.L. 480 Title II program (funding levels are slated to be reduced by 40% as of October 2000) may merit reconsideration.

Health and Population

Despite a very difficult year due to both the impact of El Niño and severe criticism of the GOP family planning programs, which was exploited by opponents of family planning for political and ideological gain, USAID's objective for improved health, including family planning, of high-risk populations exceeded expectations. USAID's most significant accomplishments, focusing on

sustainability, included 70 new certified quality model health centers, increased GOP budgetary resources for temporary methods of contraception, increased financial sustainability of USAID-supported non-governmental health organizations (NGOs), and immunization coverage of 97.5% of infants. These and other achievements will contribute to a further decline in infant and under-five mortality. A recent study in Latin American countries found that 40% of Peruvians believe their quality of health has improved, while another study verified that USAID is the most important donor in this sector. Expected performance through FY 2001 depends on GOP efforts to sustain progress achieved to date, with USAID support, in implementing needed reforms of its family planning program.

Environment

In spite of the El Niño phenomenon and delays in the design and implementation of key activities (BIOFOR/Environmental Health) over the past three years, USAID's environment objective met expectations in improved environmental management of targeted sectors. Significant accomplishments include adoption of production technologies in fishmeal plants to reduce pollution by 10%, management improvements in a number of biologically important national parks, development of framework legislation for fisheries and other sectors, and institutional improvements to reinforce policy reforms. In addition, initial results from a recently-financed USAID Environmental Survey reveal a dramatic increase in public awareness about environmental issues. Expected performance through FY 2001 depends upon the approval of a new Environmental Health activity, expansion of SENREM in pollution prevention, and effective policy dialogue between the GOP and private sector.

Regional Stability

The recently-concluded Peace Agreement between Peru and Ecuador envisions a border integration development program to improve the lives of millions of Peruvians and Ecuadorians. It will be based on the ten-year Binational Border Development Plan. Planning has begun to identify high-priority local government and community development activities to meet the needs of the population living along the border in Peru. Initial activities will be implemented in FY 1999 and will provide a framework for future efforts in FY 2000/2001 (see Annex 5).

Cross-Cutting Initiative

USAID's special objective in girls' basic education is on track, in terms of increasing awareness of the importance of girls' education and related start-up efforts carried out to date. Among the year's accomplishments are the establishment of a National Network on Girls Education in Peru, development and dissemination of information on the importance of girls' education, and the successful completion of three high-quality studies related to girl's education in Peru that will serve as a springboard to action. Expected performance through FY 2001 will be based on an integrated approach that addresses barriers affecting girls' basic education, assuming adequate resources to implement it.

Donors/Development Partnerships

USAID has continued to work closely with U.S. and Peruvian partners in all areas. These efforts will be further strengthened through Peru's Americas Fund, and the new Peru-Ecuador Border Development Plan. USAID will also continue to work closely with the GOP to implement the DAC 21st Century Strategy.

Development Matrix

COMMON OBJECTIVES

Development Assistance Committee (DAC), Summit of the Americas, United States Government (USG), United States Agency for International Development in Peru (USAID/PERU), and Government of Peru (GOP)

DAC GOALS	SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS	USG NATIONAL INTERESTS/ STRATEGIC GOALS	U.S. MISSION GOALS	USAID/PERU STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS	GOP TARGETS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity development for effective, democratic and accountable governance - Respect of the rule of law - Protection of human rights 	<p>II. PRESERVING AND STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY, JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening Democracy - Invigorating society and community participation - Combating corruption - Eliminating all forms of discrimination against women <p>- Promoting and protecting human rights</p>	<p>V. DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS</p> <p>12. Open political systems and societies to democratic practices, the rule of law, good governance, and respect for human rights</p>	<p>1. Foster a recognition of the need in Peru of strong, autonomous democratic institutions and strengthen respect for human rights</p>	<p>SO#1: Broader Citizen Participation in Democratic Processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peru's democracy will be recognized by international community as stronger, more accountable and more transparent - Promote the protection of human rights. - Strengthen human rights organizations. - Reduce the number of incarcerated citizens who are unjustly accused of terrorism to 0 by year 2003 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eliminate corruption, and improve transparency - Increase access of the poor to the judiciary system - Improve judiciary system - Improve protection of human rights through the Ombudsman's Office (Defensor del Pueblo)
	<p>II. PRESERVING AND STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY, JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Combating the problem of illegal drugs and related crimes 	<p>IV. LAW ENFORCEMENT</p> <p>10. Reduce the entry of illegal drugs into the U.S.</p>	<p>2. Eliminate the cultivation of illicit drug crops and the export of illicit drug products from Peru within ten years</p>	<p>SpO#5: Reduce Illicit Coca Production in Target Areas in Peru</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction of illicit coca production by half in target areas in Peru by 2003 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce gradually the area planted to illicit coca leaf by year 2000 - Incorporate 50% of the farmers involved in non traditional coca cultivation to other licit forms of activities by year 2000
	<p>II. PRESERVING AND STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY, JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building confidence and security among States 	<p>I. NATIONAL SECURITY</p> <p>1. Strengthen the security of the U.S. and prevent instabilities from threatening the vital and important interests of the U.S. and its allies</p>	<p>3. Secure a permanent, viable peace between Peru and Ecuador and deepen military-to-military contacts as a means of building regional security confidence</p>	<p>All USAID/Peru Strategic Objectives.</p> <p>Peru-Ecuador Border Development</p>	

DAC GOALS	SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS	USG NATIONAL INTERESTS/ STRATEGIC GOALS	U.S. MISSION GOALS	USAID/PERU STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS	GOP TARGETS
	III. ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND FREE TRADE	II. ECONOMIC PROSPERITY 3. Open world markets to increase trade and free the flow of goods, services, and capital 4. Expand U.S. exports to \$1.2 trillion early in the 21st. Century	4. Open Peruvian markets further to U.S. goods and services and lock in currently open markets through new bilateral and multilateral agreements 5. Increase U.S. exports to Peru, especially from small/medium-sized enterprises, new to export and/or new to market companies	SO#2. Increased Incomes of the Poor (secondary link) - Improve policies for broad-based economic growth SO#4: Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors (secondary link) - Innovative technologies tested through pilot projects	
- Reduce the percentage of extremely poor to less than 15% in 2015 (less than 10% for LAC countries)	III. ERADICATING POVERTY AND DISCRIMINATION - Encouraging micro-enterprises and small businesses - Ensure micro, small and medium size enterprises have access to credit	II. ECONOMIC PROSPERITY 6. Promote broad-based growth in developing and transitional economies to raise standards of living and lessen disparities of wealth within and among countries	6. Encourage broad-based economic growth in Peru	SO#2. Increased Incomes of the Poor - A reduction by one-half in the proportion of people living in extreme poverty, from 20% in 1996 to 10% by year 2002 - 100,000 microentrepreneurs and small farmers with access to financial services by 2001	- A reduction by one-half in the proportion of people living in extreme poverty, from 19.5 in 1994 to 9.8 by year 2000
- Universal primary education in all countries by 2015	I. EDUCATION: THE KEY OF PROGRESS - Universal access to and completion of quality primary education			SpO#6: Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Basic Education in Target Areas - Increase girls' permanence and performance rates in primary school in target areas	- Improve quality of primary education by year 2000 - Reduce to 27.3% the school repetition rates (atraso escolar) - Reduce illiteracy rates from 12.8 in 1995 to 7.6 in 2000
- Demonstrated progress toward gender equality and the empowerment of women by eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005					- Reduce female illiteracy rate from 18.3 in 1995 to 11.3 in 2000 - Reduce rural women illiteracy rate from 42.9 in 1995 to 30 in 2000

DAC GOALS	SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS	USG NATIONAL INTERESTS/ STRATEGIC GOALS	U.S. MISSION GOALS	USAID/PERU STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS	GOP TARGETS
		III. AMERICAN CITIZENS AND U.S. BORDERS 8. Manage fairly and effectively the entry of immigrants and foreign visitors into the U.S.	7. Meet the needs of a time-consuming and high profile prisoner population while at the same time providing efficient service to Americans in passport and citizenship cases and Federal Benefits 8. Promote legitimate travel to the U.S. by Peruvians, while inhibiting the travel of individuals whose intent is to enter the U.S. for purposes inconsistent with our immigration law		
		IV. LAW ENFORCEMENT 11. Reduce the number and impact of international terrorists attacks, especially on the U.S. and its citizens	9. Support the Peruvian government's efforts to counter domestic and international terrorism in Peru		
- The current implementation of national strategies for sustainable development in all countries by 2005, so as to ensure that current trends in the loss of environmental resources are effectively reversed at both global and national levels by 2015	V. GUARANTEEING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVING OUR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS - Partnership for sustainable energy use - Partnership for biodiversity - Partnership for pollution prevention	VII. GLOBAL ISSUES 14. Secure a sustainable global environment, and protect the U.S. and its citizens from the effects of international environmental degradation	10. Promote sound environmental policies and sustainable use of natural resources	SO#4: Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors - GOP will have established and be implementing the new national environmental plan developed with the full participation and support of the public and private sectors by year 2004 - Increase the percentage of solid waste properly disposed in sanitary landfills in Lima - Protect health from human urban and industrial pollution effects	CONAM's agenda includes: - Establishment of a national environmental management system, including an environmental fund and a national environmental information system - Legislation on the use of natural resources and adoption of participatory management for protected areas - Promotion of clean technologies and pollution prevention practices - Establishment of environmental arbitration procedures - Environment subjects in school and university curricula

DAC GOALS	SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS	USG NATIONAL INTERESTS/ STRATEGIC GOALS	U.S. MISSION GOALS	USAID/PERU STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS	GOP TARGETS
- Access through the primary health-care system to reproductive health services for all individuals of appropriate ages as soon as possible and no later than year 2015	III. ERADICATING POVERTY AND DISCRIMINATION - Equitable access to basic health services	VII. GLOBAL ISSUES 15. Achieve a sustainable world population	11. Help people exercise their reproductive rights and space their children in ways that promote the health of families, thus contributing to global population stabilization	SO#3: Improved Health, including Family Planning, of High-Risk Populations - Immunization (tetanus toxoid) coverage of women in high-risk areas to 60% by year 2000 - Percentage of women who did not have any prenatal visits during their last pregnancy from 32.5 in 1996 to 25 by year 2000 - Contraceptive prevalence rate for women (or their partners) in union to 67% by year 2000	- Access of the extremely poor to health systems will increase from 34% in 1994 to 45% by year 2000 - Reach a coverage of modern contraceptives to at least 50% of women in reproductive age, and at least 70% of women in union by year 2000
- A reduction of infant mortality rate to less than 22% by 2015 (15% for LAC countries) - Under-five mortality rate to less than 31% by 2015 (19% for LAC countries)	III. ERADICATING POVERTY AND DISCRIMINATION - Equitable access to basic health services	VII. GLOBAL ISSUES 16. Protect human health and reduce the spread of infectious diseases	12. Reduce the spread of infectious diseases into, within and beyond the borders of Peru; develop improved methods for U.S. citizens to cope with tropical infectious diseases; and protect and improve human health in Peru	SO#3: Improved Health, including Family Planning, of High-Risk Populations - Reduction of incidence of infectious diseases including malaria, yellow fever, tuberculosis, cholera and HIV/STD - Reduction in infant mortality from 55 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1992 to 39 by year 2001 - Reduction in under-five mortality rate from 78 per 1,000 children in 1991 to 48 by year 2001	- No less than 50% reduction in malaria incidence by 2000 - Reduce infant mortality rates to 34 by 2000 - Reduction by 50% infant and under-five mortality in the 136 provinces with the highest rates of mortality - Prevalence in chronic malnutrition reduced from 48% in 1993 to 34 in 2000
-Maternal mortality ratio below 124 by 2015 (41 for LAC countries)				- Reduction to 200 deaths per 100,000 live births by year 2000	- Reduce maternal mortality rate to less than 100 by year 2000

Note: SOs primarily linked to U.S. Mission Goals shown in bold.

II. RESULTS REVIEWS BY SO

Strategic Objective 1: Broader Citizen Participation in Democratic Processes

Summary

USAID/Peru's democracy strategic objective (SO#1) continues to support the overriding goal of strengthening democracy in Peru. This objective is being achieved through the following intermediate results (IRs): (1) more effective selected national institutions; (2) greater access to justice; (3) more responsive local governments; and (4) citizens better prepared to exercise their rights and responsibilities. Ultimate customers of SO#1 are marginalized populations -- the poor, women, Quechua-speaking groups and ethnic minorities -- who have limited opportunities to participate in democratic decision-making processes.

Activities funded under SO#1 support the following key commitments made at the Summit of the Americas: support for democracy and human rights, education for democracy, strengthening of civil society, strengthening municipal and regional administrations, anti-corruption, and rights of women and indigenous populations.

Performance Over the Past Year

Performance of USAID/Peru's SO#1 has produced demonstrable progress, particularly with regard to advancing knowledge and protection of human rights, access to justice, local government development and participation of Peruvians in civic and political processes, despite the current weak climate for democracy in Peru.

This performance was reflected in the process and results of Peru's October 1998 municipal elections, in which valid votes cast (see PDT 1.1) as a percent of registered voters was 69.3%, surpassing the target of 65%. Blank votes and null votes declined noticeably in these elections to 7% and 5.7%, respectively. It is worth noting that in the 16 highland provinces usually characterized by high levels of absenteeism where USAID worked intensively to promote voter participation, absenteeism dropped from an average of 25% in 1995 to just under 17% in 1998. These increases in participation are particularly significant considering the current legal framework for elections (e.g., a reduced length of the electoral preparation period from 180 to 60 days) and logistical errors by electoral bodies (which USAID did not support due to the recent politicization of the National Elections Board), which affected participation of candidates and voters in these elections. Nevertheless, USAID's support to the NGO *Transparencia*, which was responsible for coordinating observation of the October 1998 Municipal elections process, contributed to a successful monitoring effort with the fielding of over 7,000 observers -- many of them youth, effective coordination with the OAS on observation, and issuance of a highly credible observation report. In addition, USAID's promotion of women's political participation, mainly through its PROMUJER activity, resulted in an increase in women elected to municipal office by approximately 8.5% in Lima and 16% in the provinces. No other donors provided significant assistance for the municipal elections.

During 1998, USAID reduced its efforts toward the achievement of *more effective selected national institutions* due to the current lack of political will to allow many of these national institutions to function independently. Nevertheless, those institutions that received USAID's support made significant advances. The Office of the Peruvian Controller General improved its capacity to carry out audits, thus enabling greater transparency in public sector financial management. Through assistance provided by the NGO APOYO, Congress now works with the

benefit of an annotated legislative agenda and has gained experience consulting with the public on key pieces of legislation. The Office of the Ombudsman was strengthened through financial support for its decentralized units and technical assistance in strategic planning, and its geographical coverage expanded through the initiation of four mobile units. Polls indicate that over 40% of citizens have a high degree of confidence in the Ombudsman. In fact, it is the government institution that enjoys the single greatest degree of citizens' confidence and is only outranked by the Church in terms of citizens' confidence. Clearly the Ombudsman maintains its high stature in the eyes of Peruvian citizens. USAID's support to the Ombudsman certainly contributed to this positive result.

Progress towards *greater access to justice* exceeded expectations. The number of people "unjustly" incarcerated on charges of terrorism decreased to 546 (see PDT 1.2), significantly surpassing the target. A total of 727 persons "unjustly" accused were released from jail, 625 through the efforts of USAID-supported NGOs, and 102 by the Pardon Commission, of which the Ombudsman is a key member. In addition, USAID-financed legal clinics and conciliation centers of the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) provided free legal and conciliation services to the poor in more than 31,000 cases, 60% of them related to domestic violence and child support cases brought by women. Also, special support to the MOJ and private groups that promote conciliation services and awareness throughout the country -- APENAC (*Asociación Peruana de Negociación, Arbitraje y Conciliación*), IPRECON (*Instituto Peruano de Resolución de Conflictos, Negociación y Mediación*) and the Chamber of Commerce -- has enabled them to provide conflict resolution training to 600 future conciliators, in preparation for the entry into effect in the year 2000 of a law requiring conciliation as a first step in most civil cases.

As a result of USAID's support for *more responsive local governments*, in 1998, 78 of the 103 provincial and district municipalities assisted by USAID developed plans and budgets with the participation of grassroots community organizations and representatives of private institutions. Moreover, 31 municipalities developed medium and long-term strategic plans with the participation of all local institutions. In addition, as a result of the 1998 municipal elections, women's participation in local government decision-making processes as elected officials increased three-fold from 8% to 24% in USAID-assisted provinces, compared to the increase to 18% at the national level. USAID's Local Government Development Project (LGDP), through assistance it provided to the 103 targeted municipalities in coca growing regions in Peru, including training for 5,300 municipal officials and community leaders in participatory practices and strengthening of local government associations, contributed directly to this result. The recent USAID-financed democracy survey indicates that over a third of Peruvians report that their local government is responsive to their needs and demands. USAID has also encouraged partnerships among local governments, NGOs, business associations and community groups, largely in coca regions, but also in different sites throughout the country. Local Governments, however, have very little in the way of the resources, responsibilities or authority and more encouragement needs to be given to the debate in Peru about decentralization.

Progress toward *citizens better prepared to exercise their rights and responsibilities* surpassed planned targets. The percentage of people who know where to go to protect their rights increased from 60% in 1997 to 65% in 1998 (see PDT 1.3), slightly surpassing the target of 64%. USAID has played an important role in the promotion of human rights through support to IPEDEHP (*Instituto Peruano de Educación en Derechos Humanos y la Paz*), which, in coordination with the Ombudsman and the National Human Rights Coordinator, has trained an additional 365 community promoters in 1998, more than half of whom were women, who in turn have trained

an estimated 30,000 people in their communities, and more than a total of 100,000 to date. Moreover, the percentage of citizens from disadvantaged groups who know their basic rights and responsibilities increased to 26% in 1998, slightly surpassing the target of 25% (see PDT 1.4). At the national level, 41% of citizens who know their rights and responsibilities have received some form of civic education or human rights training. USAID-sponsored civic education in schools, human rights training, women's political participation training and other activities have promoted greater citizen awareness and involvement, especially of youth and women and grassroots organizations, and have encouraged voter participation nationwide.

Expected Performance Through FY 2001 and Management Actions

As outlined in the USAID/Peru democracy strategy document recently reviewed in USAID/W, the Mission has revised the strategic focus of its democracy program during the period leading up to the presidential and congressional elections in April 2000, although emphasis remains on promoting informed citizen participation. This revised focus involves less assistance to GOP institutions (e.g., congress, courts and the electoral bodies) until the climate for democracy in Peru improves, a greater use of the media to reach the largest possible number of citizens, more directed targeting of assistance to eligible voters and to groups that can affect public policy, and emphasis on and integration into all SO programs of a limited number of "key" democratic themes¹ and activities to enhance the impact of the USAID democracy program and engage a broader range of citizens and civil society organizations in democracy dialogue. Until the April 2000 elections take place, it will be hard to assess how the environment for democracy in Peru will change and what the prospects for progress will be beyond that date. The outlook for the next 12 months therefore remains the same, i.e., we expect to successfully carry out our activities within the limitations of the current democracy environment. The new umbrella activity for the democracy program, "PARTICIPE," will be authorized in March and its expected results (see Annex 2) include an increase to 70% of valid votes cast in the year 2000 elections; at least 20% of persons elected to Congress will be women; ten regional Ombudsman offices will be operating around the country; and 30% of citizens from disadvantaged groups will know their rights and responsibilities.

SO#1-supported NGOs are coordinating closely with other SOs and partners to introduce alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and human rights training in participating communities and enhance citizen/community participation in Mission programs. Additional synergies include collaboration with our health SO to address issues of women's reproductive rights and with the girls' education SO to include democratic values and children's rights in the basic education curriculum. SO#1 has coordinated extremely closely with other donors (although more needs to be done to bring in World Bank and IDB participation) providing democracy assistance to Peru through our "Democracy Donors Working Group." Concrete results include coordinated assistance to the Human Rights Ombudsman, a jointly-sponsored event on extra-judicial conciliation and meetings to consider collaborative support to *Transparencia* for the 2000 elections, among other activities. This extremely positive partnership is expected to continue.

¹These key themes are: (1) the need for and importance of independent institutions for a transparent and accountable government (i.e., an independent judiciary, Constitutional Tribunal and National Judiciary Council; an independent and representative Congress; and independent electoral entities), (2) the need for and importance of decentralization for a more equitable political and socio-economic development, and (3) the need for greater participation by all Peruvians in public debate and decision-making processes so all voices can be heard when establishing community and national priorities.

Performance Data Tables

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE 1.1 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 1: Broader Citizen Participation in Democratic Processes APPROVED: 04/30/96 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Peru			
RESULT NAME: Broader Citizen Participation in Democratic Processes			
INDICATOR: Valid votes cast as a percent of registered voters			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent SOURCE: National Electoral Processes Office (ONPE), official election results INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: A registered voter is defined as any person registered on the official voter rolls. A valid vote is defined as any ballot other than a blank or null ballot. This indicator measures effective participation in electoral processes. It combines two aspects of voting behavior -- turn-out (exercising the right to vote) and correct voting (proper marking of the ballot). COMMENTS: M: Municipal, P: Presidential, and C: Congressional elections. No elections in 1997, 1999, 2001. Note: In 1998, both turn-out (votes cast/registered voters) and correct voting (valid votes/votes cast) improved from the '95 municipal elections by over 5%. Electoral results cannot be disaggregated by gender; however, in the recent national survey conducted by IEP 10% of women and 9% of men reported not having voted in the 1998 municipal elections, an improvement compared to 17% and 15% respectively in the 1995 elections, as reported in the 1997 survey (although some so responded because in 1995 they were not eligible to vote due to their age). Blank votes and null votes were reduced noticeably in these elections from 9.5% and 8.3% in 1995 to 7% and 5.7% in 1998, respectively. With USAID support, Transparencia's 7,000 volunteers established electoral information booths all over the country to collect and disseminate information on electoral procedures, candidates and their programs, and organized radio programs. They also served as electoral observers. Through SER (<i>Asociación de Servicios Educativos Rurales</i>) and CEDEP (<i>Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo y la Participación</i>) more than 1,300 promoters reached non-Spanish speaking populations, particularly women, located in 21 highland provinces. They provided voter education in Quechua to nearly 20,000 people, organized candidate debates and "Democracy fairs" which were used to present candidates and their proposals, and provided electoral process information. Citizen participation in electoral processes was also promoted in different ways through IPEDEPH's human rights training program which reached 30,000 people this year; the LGD project, which reached 20,000, and PROMUJER, which reached 100,000 women, and which was particularly designed to increase women's political participation as voters and candidates in the municipal elections.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
	1995(B)	----	P: 61 C: 36 M: 61
	1997	N/A	N/A
	1998	M: 65	M: 69.3
	1999	N/A	
	2000 (T)	P: 70 C: 55	
	2001	N/A	

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE 1.2

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 1: Broader Citizen Participation in Democratic Processes

APPROVED: 04/30/96

COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Peru

RESULT NAME: IR 1.2 Greater access to justice

INDICATOR: Number of incarcerated citizens who are "unjustly" accused of terrorism

UNIT OF MEASURE: Number

SOURCE: CNDDHH, *Informe Sobre la Situación de los Derechos Humanos*. (Human Rights Report)

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: USAID/Peru relies on the human rights NGOs -- primarily those that are members of the Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos (CNDDHH) -- to determine who is innocent of terrorism charges (i.e., "unjustly accused"). These NGOs consider a person to be innocent when it is clear that: (1) the person does not belong to a terrorist organization; and: (2) he/she has not voluntarily collaborated with any such organization. This is based on an exhaustive analysis of information gathered through document reviews and interviews. These NGOs provide legal representation to persons determined to be innocent. Since the NGOs have not reviewed all existing cases of terrorism, and additional cases will come into the system, the number of "confirmed" innocents may continue to grow (or at least offset gains made through release of prisoners).

COMMENTS:

NGO groups -- IDL (*Instituto de Defensa Legal*) and ORES (*Obra Recolectana de Solidaridad*) -- and the Pardon Commission created in August 1996 continue to identify which of those persons who entered prison on charges of terrorism or treason after 1995 they believe to be innocent. Using data collected by the Pardon Commission, a new baseline (NB) of innocent persons in prison was established through December 1997: 1,273 incarcerated innocent persons.

<u>Released</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Total	420	564	727
Male	N/A	467	665
Female	N/A	97	62
Minors	N/A	54	1
Accused in Military Process	6	13	7
Accused in Civil Process	104	551	720
Through Pardon Commission	110	250	102
Through NGO legal defense	310	314	625

N/A:Not available

*Targets adjusted upward due to better than expected performance in 1998 and updated data.

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1995(B)	---	1,500
1996		1,080
1997	950	516 1,273 (NB)
1998	750	546
1999	300*	
2000	200*	
2001(T)	50*	

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE 1.3

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Broader Citizen Participation in Democratic Processes

APPROVED: 04/30/96

COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Peru

RESULT NAME: Citizens Better Prepared to Exercise Rights and Responsibilities

INDICATOR: Percent of citizens who know where to go to protect their rights

UNIT OF MEASURE : Percent

SOURCE: APOYO Institute, IEP (*Instituto de Estudios Peruanos*)- National Survey on Citizen's Participation in Democratic Processes

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Appropriate knowledge in this case is defined as follows: for physical mistreatment, a person should go to the District Attorney, a private lawyer, the police station, the community patrol or the local level representative of the central government; for bad service, a person should go to the District Attorney, a private lawyer, his/her supervisor or the Office of the Ombudsman. If respondents identified any of the appropriate offices/persons, they are considered to know where to go to protect their rights.

COMMENTS: USAID/Peru developed this indicator based on the democracy survey. The analysis of the three annual surveys (1996, 1997, 1998) revealed that in localities outside Lima, all the entities mentioned above, although not under their official functions, receive and process complaints on both types of mistreatment by public officials. Therefore, the methodology to calculate this indicator will be changed to better reflect reality. Targets and previous data points will be recalculated accordingly and reported in new form in next year's R4.

This is an indicator from the SO#1 Performance Monitoring Plan. It is included this time because it is related to one of the objectives pursued by the Human Rights Coordinator, through its network of 50 NGOs; IPEDEHP, through its network of 845 human rights promoters; and the Ombudsman, in the work of these organizations throughout the country. The outreach of the Ombudsman, has been particularly strengthened this year through continued support to its six decentralized offices and creation of four mobile units, strengthened women's and indigenous rights units, and reports published on key issues.

(*) Preliminary data

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1996(B)		58
1997	61	60
998	64	65*
1999	67	
2000	70	
2001(T)	74	

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE 1.4			
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 1: Broader Citizen Participation in Democratic Processes			
APPROVED: 04/30/96		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Peru	
RESULT NAME: IR 1.4 Citizens better prepared to exercise their rights and responsibilities			
INDICATOR: Percentage of citizens from disadvantaged groups who know their basic rights and responsibilities			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: APOYO Institute, IEP- National Survey on Citizen's Participation in Democratic Processes			
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: People who demonstrate knowledge in both the areas of rights and responsibilities. "Knowledge" of rights is determined by a person's familiarity with: (1) whether each of a set of four fundamental rights is included in the Constitution; and (2) the details of two more specific rights. If an individual is familiar with at least three of these six rights, he/she is defined as having "knowledge." "Knowledge" of responsibilities is based on awareness of two basic responsibilities -- participation and reporting corruption. If an individual has awareness of both of these responsibilities, he/she is defined as having "knowledge." Disadvantaged groups are women (excluding those from high economic and educational levels), low-education men and Quechua-speaking populations.			
COMMENTS: In previous years, this indicator was calculated on the "knowledge" of five out of nine rights and two basic responsibilities. Further analysis of the 1996 and 1997 democracy surveys determined that three of the nine rights previously used did not add any information to the analysis. Thus, the 1998 study only used six rights as the basis for this indicator. Data reported for 1996 and 1997 as well as targets have been adjusted to reflect the new methodology and ensure comparability. In addition, a more precise definition for disadvantaged groups has been developed; however, this change will not be reflected until next year's R4.			
<u>Note:</u>			
		<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>
National	29	32	35
Male (national)		34	37
Female (national)		24	27
			<u>1998(*)</u>
			31
In addition to voter education activities (PDT 1.1), USAID's human and civic rights training activities have reached thousands of grassroots organizations and more than 600,000 people to date. Through the Small Development Activity Fund, an additional 1,000 citizens per year from extremely poor areas receive human rights training. Moreover, the NGO <i>FORO Nacional/Internacional</i> targeted 2,000 university students to increase their awareness of democratic values and political participation. Other SOs' activities, such as Reprosalud, also have provided training in women's rights and children's rights. PROMUJER, implemented by a consortium of four NGOs (<i>Movimiento Manuela Ramos, Asociacion de Comunicadores Sociales-CALANDRIA, CEDEP, and the Centro de Estudios Sociales y Publicaciones-CESIP</i>), also trained 950 women candidates in development of a common gender agenda, participatory processes, and municipal management, so they could be better prepared to exercise their new role, if elected. Around 15% of these women were successfully elected.			
	1996(B)		24
	1997		24
	1998	25	26*
	1999	27	
	2000	28	
	2001(T)	30	
(*) Preliminary data			

Strategic Objective 2: Increased Incomes of the Poor

Summary

USAID/Peru's Strategic Objective Two (SO#2) is geared to increasing the economic well-being of the poor. This is carried out on various fronts - achieving sustainable reductions in poverty over the medium term through income and employment generation, reducing the percentage of the population living in extreme poverty (unable to afford a minimal food basket), and alleviating some of the consequences of extreme poverty, e.g. malnutrition. SO#2 activities include a variety of interventions under P.L. 480 Title II food assistance, support to microenterprise and small producers, strengthening of NGOs that provide assistance to the poor, and a new initiative for poverty reduction and alleviation in selected economic corridors that link poor districts with growing economic markets in intermediate cities.

Some of the results crucial to the achievement of SO#2 are expanded access to financial services and to markets for our customers, along with improved productivity of microenterprises and small farmers. The ultimate customers are 1.8 million microentrepreneurs and poor people living primarily in the highland and jungle areas of Peru where poverty is the most severe. SO#2 is also a key element in USAID's contribution to the Summit of the Americas Plan of Action, specifically eradicating poverty and discrimination in our hemisphere, since it improves the productive capacity of the poor by providing access to financing, education, nutrition and employment opportunities.

Performance Over the Past Year

Overall, SO#2 is on track and meeting expectations in increasing incomes of the poor in our targeted areas, despite the impacts of the global financial crisis and El Niño, which have seriously hampered the country's economic growth. GDP growth rate has dropped from 7.2% in 1997 to less than 1% in 1998, and production of virtually all coastal crops was severely damaged by excessive rain and flooding.

While definitive data regarding 1998 living standards are not yet available, preliminary indications are that the percentages of the population that are poor and extremely poor may have increased, reversing last year's impressive gains. This finding is not surprising, given the climatological and economic shocks that the country underwent last year. Nonetheless, USAID, the GOP, and other donors had successfully targeted their efforts so that those most in need were served both on an emergency and long-term basis. In fact, the multi-sectoral activities of P.L. 480 cooperating sponsors in hundreds of the districts affected by El Niño served to mitigate the impact of the disaster among the extremely poor participating in Title II programs.

The El Niño also affected the results of *increased market access for microentrepreneurs and small farmers*, which met expectations in some areas but fell short in others. As mentioned in last year's R4, emphasis in 1998 shifted away from coastal agricultural support to expanding market linkages with producers of highland and jungle crops. As such, the products featured were Andean grains (quinoa, *kiwicha*), potatoes, prickly pear (and cochineal), as well as coffee and cacao (reported on under SpO#5), while support for manufactured products (clothing, shoes and handicrafts) continued. Despite noteworthy gains in both sales and employment generation, the directly-supported USAID program increase in sales for all of the above mentioned products in 1998 totalled \$14.1 million and generated 4,799 new full-time jobs, 2,247 of them for women. These figures, represent a 7% and 23% shortfall of expected targets respectively (see PDT 2.1

and 2.2.) The drop-off in agricultural sales is the result of both the direct effects of El Niño as well as the reduced planting in the Sierra in anticipation of a drought which traditionally accompanies El Niño. Climatological conditions also affected targeted manufacturing sales since the prolonged summer led to reduced winter garment and shoe sales. Nevertheless, increases in productivity surpassed expectations, particularly in the manufacturing area, where there was a reduction in production costs of 22%, due to MSP's assistance to improve processing and management skills.

Results towards the *provision of financial services* have been significant in the effort to make more income generating capacity available to the poor. During 1998, more than 54,000 microentrepreneurs received credit services from USAID-assisted NGOs (under both Title II and MSP), a 15% increase from 1997 (see PDT 2.3). This increase far surpassed the previously established target of 20,000. As of December 31, 1998, the USAID-assisted institutions' portfolio was more than \$11.8 million. In addition, \$4 million of savings has been generated by village bank participants, the vast majority (80%) of whom are women. These savings not only expand these organizations' capital accumulation and self-financing capabilities, but are also a direct manifestation of their potential for eventual self-sustainability. All of USAID's FY 1998 direct credit funds have been used to finance anti-poverty lending activities - loans under \$300. The average delinquency rate for USAID-sponsored credit services was 6.6%, above the targeted level of 5%. Reduced economic activity in El Niño affected areas increased delinquency rates in 1998's first semester. However, as the effects recede and the economic situation normalizes, microfinance institutions expect a return to lower delinquency rates in the future.

In addition to direct credit services, USAID is also providing assistance through COPEME, which is developing a set of common services that allow for improved economies of scale for NGOs and formal microenterprise financial institutions. COPEME also conducts training and technical assistance activities to introduce best practices among such institutions, strengthen their intermediation capacity and achieve sustainability.

During 1998, the donor community, including USAID, increased their efforts to support the GOP towards *improved policies for poverty reduction*. In a collaborative effort, twenty bilateral and multilateral donors have brought together key institutional players in a series of workshops that are attempting to capitalize on the best experiences to date in interventions leading to poverty reduction, with a view to influencing the strategies developed by the GOP, NGOs and other development organizations. At the same time, at the request of the Prime Minister, USAID financed a study leading to the formulation of the GOP's Social Development Strategy, an effort undertaken in coordination with CIAS (Inter-ministerial Committee for Social Affairs), which has been charged with the coordination of all GOP poverty reduction activities.

With regard to *improving the capacity of extremely poor*, USAID's Title II program, implemented by five cooperating sponsors (ADRA, CARE, Caritas, PRISMA, Technoserve) has increased its focus in the rural highland and jungle areas, where levels of poverty and extreme poverty are the highest. These programs continue to address the social and economic infrastructure needs of 2 million people in over 7,500 poor communities. During FY 1998, 153,300 families were provided with temporary employment, and more than 140,000 families improved their food production practices. One highlight in 1998 was addressing malnutrition issues for children under five. Title II reached over 360,000 children and successfully carried out interventions designed to achieve a sustainable and healthy growth trend, including

completion of vaccinations, education and training events for mothers, and monitoring of weight gains. This combination of efforts ensured that over 90% of beneficiaries graduated successfully from the program in 1998, despite the negative impact of El Niño. In addition, preliminary data from a sample of selected communities indicate that prevalence of chronic malnutrition in children under three years, has decreased overall from 1996 levels (i.e., by at least 3.3% for children under three.) National GOP estimates corroborate this decrease in chronic malnutrition (see PDT 2.4), which also reflects the result of the increased GOP effort to provide greater access to water and sanitation and health services.

SO#2 has also used the extensive outreach capability of the Title II program to forge closer collaboration with other strategic objective teams. A good example of this collaboration is the development of synergistic strategies and future joint activities with the democracy SO. Working with SO#1 has led various of our cooperating sponsors to work closely with local governments to better ensure the sustainability of their local infrastructure activities, as well as the inclusion of human rights, conflict resolution, self-esteem and domestic violence topics in the training courses provided to female customers. As mentioned earlier, Title II programs also played a significant role in the success of our microenterprise credit program. Much of this was the result of our cooperating sponsors sharing their experiences in micro-lending and targeting customers in coca growing areas. (See Annex 3 for Title II results).

Expected Performance Through FY 2001 and Management Actions

As expected, El Niño dealt severe blows to the country's economy and infrastructure in 1998. Recovery from its damaging effects is stymied by a lack of liquidity/investment stemming from various financial crises, most recently Brazil's. Given this powerful combination of El Niño and recession, it will be extremely difficult for the GOP to achieve its ambitious objective of reducing extreme poverty to 10% by the year 2000. This is because many of the resources necessary for the effort will have to be diverted to stimulating the economy and rebuilding damaged infrastructure. In addition, incomes from those in abject poverty are not expected to increase substantially in the absence of rapid economic growth. USAID will confer closely with GOP representatives and other donors on the feasibility of either reaching the target or establishing a more attainable goal over the next months when more definitive data and resource figures become available. While the economic situation may not bode well for the anticipated impact on extreme poverty, the Mission feels that the combined efforts of the GOP and other donor agencies (e.g., World Bank, IDB, EU), complemented by USAID's assistance program, should allow many of the target interventions for the poor to be met.

In addition, the Poverty Reduction and Alleviation (PRA) activity, which began in late 1997, is expected to be fully operative in five economic corridors and showing genuine impact by early 2001. It will also be expanded to integrate activities under the Microenterprise and Small Producer Project which is ending in FY 2001. PRA is a prime example of cross-SO synergy in which we have forged formal agreements with alternative development (SpO#5) to finance those PRA activities which are in coca-growing areas. We are collaborating closely and taking advantage of the experience of both SOs in specific program design and implementation.

Performance Data Tables

PERFORMANCE TABLE 2.1																																																																
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 2: Increased Incomes of the Poor																																																																
APPROVED: 4/30/96		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Peru																																																														
RESULT NAME: IR 2.2 Increased market access for microentrepreneurs and small farmers																																																																
INDICATOR: Value of sales of selected products																																																																
UNITS OF MEASURE: Thousands of U.S. dollars		YEAR	PLANNED**	ACTUAL																																																												
SOURCE: MSP Quarterly Progress Reports																																																																
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Annual value of increases in sales of USAID's customers working with selected products, representing goods produced mainly by small farmers and microenterprises. Measurement of increases in sales, as opposed to total sales, reflects the direct impact of USAID interventions.																																																																
COMMENTS: This indicator replaces the "Value of exports of selected products" reported in last year's R4, because it better reflects results that are directly associated with, and clearly attributable to, our programs and activities. It should be analyzed in conjunction with the "employment generated" indicator (PDT 2.2.).		1995(B)		1,731																																																												
<table border="0"> <tr> <td><u>Selected Products</u></td> <td><u>Sales</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yellow potatoes</td> <td>1,311</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cochineal-Tuna</td> <td>195</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Andean Grains</td> <td>182</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alpaca-Sweaters</td> <td>14</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Garments</td> <td>7,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shoes</td> <td>3,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Handicrafts</td> <td><u>2,432</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>13,382</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Note:</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coffee*</td> <td>2,994</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cacao*</td> <td>173</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		<u>Selected Products</u>	<u>Sales</u>				Yellow potatoes	1,311				Cochineal-Tuna	195				Andean Grains	182				Alpaca-Sweaters	14				Garments	7,000				Shoes	3,000				Handicrafts	<u>2,432</u>				TOTAL	13,382				<u>Note:</u>					Coffee*	2,994				Cacao*	173				1997		12,186
<u>Selected Products</u>	<u>Sales</u>																																																															
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Coffee*	2,994																																																															
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		1998	15,164	14,134																																																												
		1999	18,442																																																													
		2000	22,000																																																													
		2001(T)	25,000																																																													
<p>* Implemented in coca-growing areas with SpO#5 funds. ** Planned figures do not include coffee and cacao sales.</p> <p>Increases in sales were lower than expected due to El Niño. Technical assistance has, nevertheless contributed to improved productivity and market access. Assisted highland products continued to improve their yields (i.e. from 8.9 mt/ha in 1995 to 12.2 mt/ha in 1998 for yellow potatoes; 450 k/ha to 940 k/ha for quinoa; 9.9 k/ha to 16 k/ha in cochineal). Assisted microenterprises reduced their unit production costs by an average of 22% from 1997 levels. During 1998, 12 new markets were established for MSP clients. Prickly pear from Ayacucho, one of Peru's extremely poor areas, was introduced in Lima's high-income market, due to improved post-harvest, packaging and marketing techniques. Pottery from Chulucanas and Ayacucho has continued to gain in U.S. and European markets. Hand-made reverse-painted glass products have been very successful in well-known retail chains such as Pottery Barn, Crate & Barrel and Pier 1. Peruvian coffee gained new markets, particularly in the U.S. There was no support to coastal agriculture products in 1998. Nevertheless, previously- assisted farmers increased sales for yellow onions by \$14 million, becoming almost the only coastal product with good performance in 1998.</p>																																																																

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE 2.2						
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 2: Increased Incomes of the Poor				COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Peru		
APPROVED: 4/30/96						
RESULT NAME: IR 2.2 Increased market access for microentrepreneurs and small farmers						
INDICATOR: Employment generated						
UNITS OF MEASURE: Full time jobs created				YEAR	PLANNED**	ACTUAL
SOURCE: MSP Quarterly Progress Reports						
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Full time jobs or equivalent generated by increased sales in 1998. Includes seasonal employment generated. A full-time job is equivalent to 194 work days in agriculture sector. This indicator should be analyzed in conjunction with indicator on "increased sales" (PDT2.1).				1995 (B)		2,419
COMMENTS:						
<u>Selected Products</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>			
Yellow potatoes	157	126	31	1997		6,099
Tuna-Cochineal	119	83	36			
Andean Grains	47	31	16			
Alpaca-Sweaters	14	3	11			
Garments	800	320	480			
Shoes	420	336	84	1998	6,222	4,799
Handicrafts	<u>3,242</u>	<u>1,653</u>	<u>1,589</u>			
TOTAL	<u>4,799</u>	<u>2,552</u>	<u>2,247</u>			
Note:						
Coffee*	1,844	1,443	401	1999	7,323	
Cacao*		80	64			
* Implemented in coca-growing areas with SpO5 funds.						
** Planned figures do not include coffee and cacao sales						
This indicator on employment is closely related to the indicator on increased sales (PDT 2.1). First, a higher value of sales accompanied with higher generated employment reflects a higher volume of sales and not increases due to higher prices. Second, USAID activities are market-oriented; therefore, increases in production, due to USAID interventions, are a result of a higher demand for the product. Third, a higher volume of production, as a response to market demand, generates employment that is sustainable.				2000	9,000	
				2001(T)	11,500	

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE 2.3

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 2: Increased Incomes of the Poor

APPROVED: 4/30/96

COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Peru

RESULT NAME: IR 2.4.1 Increased access to financial services by microentrepreneurs and small farmers

INDICATOR: Number of Microentrepreneurs and Small Farmers with Access to Credit

UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of individuals

SOURCE: Annual reports from ADRA, CARE, CARITAS and PRISMA, as well as semi-annual reports from ADEX-MSP

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of microentrepreneurs and small farmers that have accessed USAID-supported credit sources. These are credit retailers that receive funding and technical assistance to improve their credit provision capacity.

COMMENTS: Data includes Title II microcredit clients.

Counterparts	1998		
	Clients	Portfolio	Delqcy. Rt.
CARE	27,993	\$8,602,686	7.1%
PRISMA	10,386	\$1,253,399	3.2%
CRS/Promuc	9,052	\$1,046,151	8.2%
FINCA	5,154	\$727,161	4.1%
ADRA	1,595	\$148,080	3.8%
Total	54,180	\$11,777,477	
Weighted Average			6.6%

* The previous R4 incorrectly calculated the number of beneficiaries because it counted as single loans, loans that were made to village banks that had between 10-25 clients each. The planned and actual figures presented here represent the total number of clients who receive micro-credit funds.

** Targets adjusted upward due to better performance during 1997-1998.

Note: We are introducing a new indicator called "Increased Household Revenues" under IR 2.3. Definitive figures will be presented in the next R4.

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1996(B)	----	6,900
1997	9,800	46,800*
1998	20,000	54,180
1999	60,000**	
2000	80,000**	
2001(T)	100,000**	

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE 2.4			
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 2: Increased Incomes of the Poor		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Peru	
APPROVED: 4/30/96			
RESULT NAME: IR 2.3 Improved capacity of the extremely poor			
INDICATOR: Chronic Malnutrition Rates			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of Children	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Demographic Health Survey (DHS) undertaken by the National Statistics Institute (INEI), PVO surveys undertaken by Cooperating Sponsors (ADRA, CARE, PRISMA, CARITAS)			
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Proportion of children less than 60 months of age with a height for age more than two standard deviations below the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) benchmarks.			
COMMENTS: ** INEI estimates. N: National R: Rural			
The Mission uses the DHS (conducted every 5 years) as the data source; however, for interim years, INEI publishes estimates for chronic malnutrition for the national level. Title II Cooperating Sponsors target their activities to children under 36 months, in rural areas, where chronic malnutrition is above national averages. As requested by USAID/W, we will be modifying the chronic malnutrition indicator to focus only on Title II areas. This change will be reflected in the next R4.	1996(B)	----	N: 26 R: 40
Although INEI estimates for 1998 show an improvement in chronic malnutrition rates, they hide regional disparities and the changes which occurred due to El Niño.	1997	N: 24 R: 38	N:24**
PRISMA data from selected rural coastal communities affected by El Niño, has shown an improvement in chronic malnutrition rates of children under 36 months from 61% in 1996 to 59% in 1997 and to 57% in 1998. Acute malnutrition rates (weight for height), however, increased dramatically from an average of 11% in 1997 to 33% during the first quarter of 1998, when the El Niño was most severe in the coast. Nevertheless, the Title II program managed to provide adequate and timely assistance, reducing the acute malnutrition levels to 8% by the end of 1998. This timely response has had an important positive impact on the chronic malnutrition rate in children, which, otherwise, would have increased in 1998.	1998	N: 22 R: 35	N:22**
	1999	N: 20 R: 33	
	2000	N: 19 R: 31	
	2001(T)	N: 17 R: 28	

Strategic Objective 3: Improved Health, including Family Planning, of High-Risk Populations

Summary

This Strategic Objective (SO#3) improves the health of high-risk populations by helping people take appropriate preventive, promotive and curative actions and by ensuring that sustainable institutions and operations are in place. The ultimate customers are infants and young children, women of reproductive age and people at risk of HIV/AIDS, other infectious diseases and malnutrition in Peru's rural and peri-urban highland and jungle areas. Indigenous populations receive special attention. Favoring a decentralized, grassroots approach that explicitly considers gender, the SO contributes to the Summit of the Americas Plan of Action by promoting human (reproductive) rights, invigorating community participation, promoting cultural values, building mutual confidence between public institutions and the citizenry, promoting equitable access to basic health services and strengthening the role of women.

Performance Over the Past Year

Despite a tumultuous year in the Peruvian family planning program, SO#3 is exceeding expectations in several areas and on track in many others. Particularly noteworthy progress was achieved in making the results of USAID investment *sustainable, both in the institutions and activities supported*.

The Ministry of Health (MOH), with assistance from USAID's Project 2000, is instituting mechanisms for sustainable quality of care improvements in 88 health establishments. As predicted in last year's R4, the momentum gained from a solid foundation has resulted in a noticeable increase in the number of facilities certified as model health centers over the past year. This year's target of 35 certified centers has been surpassed by far -- 70 centers were certified as of December 1998 (see PDT 3.1). These decentralized in-service training systems are in place in the 12 priority regions. Project 2000 has, together with PASARE (Reproductive Health Support Program), trained no fewer than 17,852 participants in key primary health care interventions in priority zones, which is 155% of the target of 11,500 people (PDT 3.2).

Achievements in financial sustainability of USAID-supported programs were noteworthy as well. In 1998, the USAID contribution to the overall MOH contraceptives budget decreased from 90% to 74% (\$1.7 million out of a total of \$2.3), surpassing the target by 6 percentage points. A formal Presidential decree, moreover, has authorized the expenditure of \$1.6 million in GOP funds for temporary methods of contraception in 1999. In addition, in USAID-supported private sector institutions (i.e., health facilities of NGOs working toward a cross-subsidization that promotes sustainability while still serving those most in need), the percentage of the total budget recovered by revenues reached 40%, exceeding the 1998 target of 25%.

Other accomplishments further illustrate gains in sustainability. USAID support of CARITAS has developed a rotating fund for basic medications, with 300 health establishments now not only self-sustaining, but also providing free or low-cost health services. CECAPSA (Center for Training in Primary Health Care), a private entity graduated from USAID assistance, was certified by the Ministries of Health and Education to train nurse assistants. And, the MOH has developed and applied a cost-based programming and budgeting methodology developed with USAID support in 20 of the 24 health jurisdictions in Peru.

Despite the increase in infectious diseases caused by El Niño, anecdotal information suggests that families responded appropriately, taking timely *curative actions* (activities that successfully treat a health problem). Fatalities due to heat stroke, however, were a major concern during the summer. Quick reaction by the MOH managed to control the outbreak.

Progress towards *people taking appropriate preventive actions* (activities that keep health problems from occurring) has also exceeded expectations. Notwithstanding the difficulties of El Niño, immunization coverage of children younger than one reached 97.5%, surpassing the target (PDT 3.3). Continued successes in this area are likewise a sign of sustainability, since the GOP currently finances at least 95% of the immunization program.

Major progress took place in the area of HIV/AIDS prevention. The number of condoms distributed or purchased (see PDT 3.4) increased to 45.6 million for 1998, exceeding by 182% the target of 24 million. MOH awareness campaigns have been key to this increase. Moreover, achievements include the development, publication and dissemination of three sets of guidelines for health workers; comprehensive care for people infected with HIV; management of sexually-transmitted diseases; and counseling in HIV/AIDS and sexually-transmitted diseases.

USAID activities through the Reposalud project, which helps rural, indigenous women *take appropriate promotive actions* (activities that are conducive to good health) and establish more equitable gender relations, have moved ahead notably. Through December 1998, 115 community-based organizations are first-tier participants in the project, and another 290 are associates. Women in 100 organizations have identified and prioritized their reproductive health problems. Those most frequently identified are, by far, vaginal discharge, followed by "too many children" and problems in childbirth. Some 68 sub-projects are being implemented by the women to address the priority problems; 769 promoters have been trained in reproductive health; over 500 women are generating products for market; and another 764 are members of village banks. Direct beneficiaries currently number 17,261, and indirect beneficiaries 130,000. Qualitative research in three communities on mid-term impact reveals marked improvements in family planning and related reproductive knowledge and behavior, reproductive rights and gender relations.

Early in the year the GOP family planning program came under criticism for a misguided strategy based on campaigns and targets that overemphasized surgical contraception. Opponents of family planning exploited the situation for political and ideological gain. National and international scrutiny forced a re-assessment of the program, resulting in reform measures that are now being implemented. Logically, the controversy resulted in a dramatic drop in surgical contraception; tubal ligations ran at 24% and vasectomies at 18% of the 1997 pace. The controversy generated general mistrust of the overall family planning program, so that use of all methods dropped during the first 6 months of the year. On the positive side, demand for temporary methods of contraception rebounded in the second half of 1998, to the point that 4 of the 5 temporary methods outstripped their 1997 rates by 117%. The events of the year meant, however, that couple-years of protection in 1998 were lower than in 1997.

In multiple ways, SO#3 has helped implement and monitor the reforms in family planning, which center on ensuring informed consent, client-orientation and quality services delivered by competent providers. USAID has: aided the GOP in developing plans for implementing the

reforms; financed training, client education materials and other actions essential to the corrective measures; monitored the MOH program for the absence of operational targets; helped incorporate input from civil society, notably women's groups and the Peruvian medical association (*Colegio Médico*), into the reform process; helped disseminate and publicize the new policies and norms; commissioned special studies to get feedback from women clients; and provided financing to support the Ombudsman's Office in investigating complaints. While 1998 was clearly a year of rebuilding for the GOP family planning program, the progress made to date in implementing corrective measures holds promise that public trust can be rebuilt.

A study commissioned by SO#3 to analyze GOP and donor investment in health, population and nutrition has just been completed. It analyzes 220 projects during the period 1994-2000 that represent a \$2.88 billion investment. Some 36% of this amount comes from foreign assistance. Nutrition (including food programs) represents 52%, followed by health, at 40%, with population representing 8% of the investment. Bilateral aid accounts for 65% of assistance. USAID is by far the major source of either bilateral or multilateral aid, at \$339,724,284, or 42% of total aid. The next closest is the European Union (EU), at 9%, followed by the Inter-American Development Bank, at 8%. No other institution represents more than 5% of the total. Relevant conclusions that can be drawn from this comprehensive study are that USAID is indeed the most significant donor in the sector in Peru and that donor assistance continues to be a very large part of all investment, particularly in population and health.

Expected Performance through FY 2001 and Management Actions

The reforms in the GOP family planning program instituted early in 1998 are key to impact at the SO level. This year, the GOP has reasserted its commitment to reduce maternal and perinatal mortality. These are major public health issues in Peru that have proved difficult to address. USAID is prevailing on the GOP to adopt a more community-based approach; USAID support works at both the institutional and community levels. SO#3 creates synergies with other strategic objectives through work on reproductive rights as an integral part of human rights with SO#1; through the Mission's multifaceted attack on malnutrition with SO#2; and through joint and complementary actions in environmental health in infectious diseases and environmental contamination with SO#4.

This year's strong performance is expected to continue under all IRs next year. For achievements to continue, SO#3 relies on the levels of funding called for in the Resource Request for this and past years. Activities in family planning and wider reproductive health, child survival, health reform, infectious diseases and HIV/AIDS prevention are key to the impressive progress made in the health sector in Peru over the last decade or so and thus must be continued at their planned levels. Because of present achievements and potential for further important impact, the SO#3 Team is studying the benefits of amending some activities that are scheduled to reach first-phase completion in 1999 and 2000, either in duration, funding level or both. Chief among these are Project 2000, SHIP and ReproSalud. No new activities are scheduled for design in FY 1999. A new start in FY 2000 or 2001 will address pressing needs at that time in the public sector health program.

Performance Data Tables

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE 3.1 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 3: Improved health, including family planning, of high-risk populations APPROVED: 4/30/96 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Peru			
RESULT NAME: IR 3.4 Sustainable institutions and operations are in place			
INDICATOR: Number of facilities certified as model health centers in priority zones			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative number at year end	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: MOH, Project 2000 records			
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of health facilities certified as model centers in priority zones. The health facilities to be certified are regional hospitals and health centers. The criteria for certification are: a) use of health information; b) community outreach activities; c) implementation of the permanent education system; d) adequate infrastructure; and e) standardized clinical management. COMMENTS: The Project 2000 Training Program has become an integrating force for maternal, child and perinatal care service providers and hospital directors. The training program is now Peru's major mechanism for implementing quality health improvements in health facilities. The indicator is completely attributable to USAID/Ministry of Health collaboration in instituting a sustainable in-service training program. The program is predicated on consensually-determined local solutions to local health management problems, while adhering strictly to the program's rigorous standards of quality. The facilities certified to date represent 94% of all hospitals to be certified and 75% of all health centers and are located throughout 12 health jurisdictions. * Targets have been adjusted due to better performance during 1998 and MOH plans.	1996(B)		4
	1997	15	7
	1998	35	70
	1999 (T) *	89	
	2000 *		
	2001 *		

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE 3.2

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 3: Improved health, including family planning, of high-risk populations

APPROVED: 4/30/96

COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Peru

RESULT NAME: IR 3.4 Sustainable institutions and operations are in place

INDICATOR: Number of people in priority zones that are trained in key primary health care interventions (activity-based)

UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of people

SOURCE: (Project 2000 and PASARE reports)

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: The number of participants trained under two major projects: Project 2000 (the Mission's major maternal and child health project); and PASARE (Reproductive Health Support Program), which consists of technical assistance acquired through field support.

COMMENTS: The indicator comes from the SO#3 PMP. In 1998, Project 2000 trained 4,120 people and PASARE 13,732. Four other SO#3 activities trained another 68,789 participants in various aspects of primary health care, with emphasis on child survival interventions, human physiology and reproductive health. Cumulatively, this represents 86,789 participants in key health-related training.

Through Project 2000, decentralized training systems have been set up. Regional plans for education and communication, including the training of trainers of community agents, have also been implemented in a satisfactory manner. Further, construction has been completed for 10 of 12 housing modules for participants of the decentralized in-service training program (PCMI.)

The PCMI is the major mechanism for implementing quality of care improvements in 90 health establishments, all of which have measurable results to be accomplished within a specific timeframe to obtain certification as a PCMI training center. The PCMI has become a successful experience that the Ministry of Health wants to extend to parts of the country where Project 2000 is not operating. Both World Bank and IDB technical teams have expressed a similar interest during their periodic visits to Peru. The program is a major accomplishment for USAID.

Through PASARE, which is financed through Field Support, efforts are underway to involve the community further in the management of its own health; 26 health communities have been trained to recognize danger signs in pregnant women and newborns and to refer at-risk individuals to local health services. Supervision is key to reinforcing quality of care training. Thus, MOH midwives now supervise the work of 286 health-center technicians who have received training in family planning and reproductive health counseling and form part of a referral care network in remote rural areas of 13 provinces. Moreover, due to the breadth of coverage of referral hospitals, strengthening local training capacity at such institutions has been a major intervention of PASARE. Similarly, the National Institute of Maternal and Perinatal Health has begun outreach training in management of pre-and post-partum hemorrhage, in an effort to reduce the leading cause of maternal death in Peru.

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1996(B)		8,100
1997	9,500	
1998	11,500	17,852
1999	13,500	
2000	15,000	
2001(T)	TBD	

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE 3.3													
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 3: Improved health, including family planning, of high-risk populations													
APPROVED: 4/30/96		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Peru											
RESULT NAME: IR 3.1 People take appropriate preventive actions													
INDICATOR: Immunization coverage of children younger than one, by type of vaccine													
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of children under one	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL										
SOURCE: MOH records; WHO official reports													
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: The average of the immunization rates for the six major childhood diseases targeted by the worldwide Expanded Program on Immunization. These are: polio, measles, tuberculosis (BCG), diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT). <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Vaccines</u></th> <th><u>1998</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Polio</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DPT</td> <td>98</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Measles</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BCG</td> <td>98</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Vaccines</u>	<u>1998</u>	Polio	99	DPT	98	Measles	95	BCG	98	1996(B)		95
	<u>Vaccines</u>	<u>1998</u>											
	Polio	99											
	DPT	98											
	Measles	95											
	BCG	98											
	1997	95	97										
1998	95	97.5											
1999	95												
2000	95												
2001(T)	95												
COMMENTS: Even though at least 95% of the immunization program is currently financed by the GOP, important political support continues unabated from USAID, UNICEF, PAHO and Rotary Club. Given that immunization coverage is an indicator that every year must start over from zero with a brand new cohort of newborns, repeated success at the target level of 95% is a clear sign of a mature, institutionalized program. Concrete proof of the effectiveness of the program can be gained from the recent measles epidemic. In 1998, a serious outbreak of measles was confirmed in Latin America. Argentina confirmed 7,397 cases, while Peru's bordering countries, Brazil and Bolivia, confirmed 2,135 and 985 cases, respectively. In contrast, in Peru only 6 cases were confirmed.													

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE 3.4**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 3:** Improved health, including family planning, of high-risk populations**APPROVED:** 4/30/96**COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Peru**RESULT NAME:** IR 3.1 People take appropriate preventive actions**INDICATOR:** Number of condoms distributed or sold through USAID-supported channels in a year**UNIT OF MEASURE:** Millions of condoms**SOURCE:** MOH and NGO records**INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:** The number of condoms distributed or sold through the public, non-governmental and commercial sectors.**COMMENTS:** The indicator comes from the SO#3 PMP. It is used as a proxy for preventive actions in the area of HIV/AIDS.

The figure includes the commercial sector, whose growth has been supported by USAID. Over 19.5 million condoms were distributed or purchased for or by the public sector (23.5% of the total 24 million for contraceptive purposes and 16.4% for HIV/AIDS prevention) and the non-governmental sector (3% of the total). USAID-financed condoms come through Field Support funding.

USAID's AIDS HELP Activity is helping the MOH to mount a technically-sound, cost-effective program; strengthen the institutional actors in HIV/AIDS; increase visible government support for HIV/AIDS services; and improve coordination of activities. PROCETSS (Program for the Control of Sexually-Transmitted Diseases and AIDS) is being strengthened at both the central and regional levels. In the private sector, participation of NGOs in HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support is being expanded, coordinated and strengthened in terms of technical quality, management capacity and sustainability. This involves: regional monitoring and technical assistance in HIV/AIDS; production of timely information on sexually-transmitted diseases; and enhancement of the technical quality, management capability and sustainability of NGOs.

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1996(B)		12.2
1997	18.5	
1998	24	45.6
1999	29.5	
2000	35	
2001 (T)	TBD	

Strategic Objective 4: Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors

Summary

USAID/Peru's Environment and Natural Resources Strategic Objective will improve protection of the natural resource base and fragile ecosystems, conserve biodiversity and reduce urban and industrial pollution. This SO will accomplish these overall results through an integrated program including intermediate results to: strengthen the institutional capacity of the GOP and private sector; mobilize public support for environmental improvements; test and replicate innovative and sustainable technologies through pilot projects; and establish and/or enact sound policies and effective legislation. The ultimate customers of SO#4 are all Peruvians with particular emphasis on the most vulnerable groups including indigenous peoples, women and children and those living in fragile ecosystems or peri-urban environments. In support of the Summit of Americas, SO#4 contributes to Free Trade and Cooperation in Science and Technology through the cleaner production program and promotion of ISO 14000 certification, strengthening the role of women in society through operation and/or ownership of environmental microenterprises, and equitable access to basic health services. The SO also supports the Summit's initiative to "Guarantee Sustainable Development and Conservation of the Natural Environment" through the new Biodiversity and Fragile Ecosystem Conservation and Management (BIOFOR) Activity.

Performance Over the Past Year

Overall, the SO is on-track and meeting expectations in spite of the delayed design and implementation of key SO activities, BIOFOR and Environmental Health, due to serious budgetary reductions in the last two fiscal years, and the use of scarce human resources to coordinate the Mission's response to the El Niño disaster during 1998.

Progress in the area of **pollution prevention and cleaner production systems** is an example of SO impact. USAID's efforts in this area resulted in significant pollution reduction in two fishmeal plants, meeting our 1998 target (see PDT 4.1). These plants, which have been exposed to USAID-sponsored pollution prevention activities, have reduced pollution by more than 10% through adoption of more efficient pumping equipment and dissolved air flotation systems. Future progress is also promising as another seven of these plants have switched to the use of more efficient pumps, and numerous other plants are actively seeking information on cleaner technologies. Likewise, recent clean production audits in the cement, brewing, paper and leather tanning sectors through USAID's Sustainable Environmental and Natural Resources Management (SENREM) Activity with assistance from LAC and G/ENV/EP3, are identifying a range of extremely cost-effective clean production improvements.

This year, in the "green area," i.e., **biodiversity and natural resources**, the SO is making important progress and largely exceeded its planned targets. A recent update of scores in the Protected Areas Management Matrix revealed that key management improvements that have been made in five biologically important national parks, (see PDT 4.2). Most of this progress is due to the sustained effects of the recently completed USAID-supported activities in the Pacaya-Samiria Protected Area, and "Parks in Peril" sites and other donor and NGO activity in Peru. BIOFOR, USAID's flagship "green" activity, which was authorized and obligated in September 1998, has started impressively with implementation support from the International Resources Group of G/ENV's Environmental Policy and Institutional Strengthening IQC (EPIQ). SO#4 and SpO#5 are using BIOFOR as the basis for collaboration in national parks, protected areas and

associated buffer zones located in coca producing areas.

There was considerable progress this year, particularly in the policy and institutional development area, towards *establishing sound policies and enacting effective legislation*. USAID met the target of resolving three key policy issues (see PDT 4.4). The issues were: (1) lack of a mechanism for intersectoral coordination by CONAM; (2) lack of ENR coordinating agencies at the regional and local levels; and (3) lack of an appropriate and clear environmental framework for the fisheries sector. A partnership of private and public entities participated in the development of the framework legislation for the fisheries sector. Institutional improvements which reinforce the policy reforms and provide optimism for continued policy change include adoption of the ISO 14000 regulation and the installation of Regional Environmental Committees. In addition, the National Environmental Council (CONAM), our principal public sector partner, continues to grow as an institution and gain respect throughout the environmental community.

In the environmental technology area, USAID met its target during 1998 in the *testing of innovative technologies through pilot projects*. The Paracas pilot project tested and validated practices for preservation of raw material, reduction of pump water volume/raw fish ratio, pump water recirculation and general waste reduction. However, future progress on this IR and in the replication of successful pilot activities (IR.4.4), will be slow due to delayed start of pilot activities under SENREM, (eleven new activities are just underway but will not be completed for almost two years), BIOFOR and Environmental Health. Targets have been revised to reflect these implementation delays. Future delays are not anticipated because SENREM has just started a second round of pilot activity competition, and BIOFOR is poised to begin pilot activities.

According to preliminary results from the 1998 National Environmental Survey sponsored by USAID, the average level of understanding and concern in Peru about environmental and natural resources issues continues to increase dramatically. Gender analysis of previous surveys indicates that men have a higher level of understanding than women but that this difference disappears when men and women have the same level of education. The analysis also shows that women are more concerned about environmental health issues than men. As one response to these findings, we are expanding a pollution prevention/recycling program aimed at school children in order to introduce the idea of environmental awareness to both genders at a very early age.

Expected Performance through FY 2001 and Management Actions

The Strategic Objective will achieve the anticipated results within the original timeframe in spite of budgetary limitations in the past.

The solid waste management **pilot activity**, which demonstrated highly effective and profitable new technologies using women-owned microenterprises to manage solid waste in peri-urban areas, has been replicated in a broader area of Lima with European Union support. Another pilot, a Comparative Risk Assessment of Lima, is being used in the design of a major new environmental health activity. The Paracas pilot activity is being replicated in Chimbote and other areas of the Peruvian coast. In 1999, at least another 10 activities will be approved under SENREM and BIOFOR. In the year 2000, additional pilot activities will begin under the new Environmental Health activity and BIOFOR. It is anticipated that many of these pilot activities will be replicated beginning in the year 2000.

With SENREM's support, mechanisms are in place to enable effective **policy dialogue** between the GOP and the private sector on environmental policies, legislation and regulations. Recently, USAID's private sector partner, the Peruvian Society for Environmental Law (SPDA), completed a research study with proposed legislation for oil drilling in protected areas and initiated another study on transferable quotas for fish catches. Also promising is the creation of an "umbrella" organization of environmental networks and NGOs to promote participation of the private sector in environmental policy dialogue. Through BIOFOR, we plan to clarify policies on private forest concessions, protected areas and communal reserves.

USAID has approved the concept paper for a new \$5.0 million **environmental health** activity for initial obligation in FY 1999. Relying heavily on the Comparative Risk Assessment for Lima, an ongoing study of lead residues, lessons learned from the solid waste pilot activity and assistance from the Global Environmental Health Project and USAID/Peru's SO#3, the new activity will reduce the risks of exposure to urban and industrial pollutants. USAID also plans to expand SENREM resources in the area of **cleaner production** (pollution prevention). This expanded focus will allow the creation and implementation of a clean production center, environmental audits and follow-up assistance to targeted industrial sectors on the adoption of improved technologies emphasizing reduction, recycling, reuse and added value rather than the questionable end-of-pipe approach. Both new activities, "Environmental Health" and "Clean Production", are part of the approved SO#4 Strategy and are necessary if the SO is to achieve expected results. In the area of cleaner production, the timing is particularly propitious--GOP Ministries in Peru are concerned and struggling with the development and enforcement of environmental regulations; and Peruvian businesses recognize that effective competition means production processes that meet international environmental norms. Yet, few other donors can provide the kind of assistance available in the United States.

The America's Fund Agreement between the USG and the GOP under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative will actively support SO#4 objectives through the financing of activities designed to preserve, protect, or manage the natural and biological resources of Peru in an environmentally sound and sustainable manner, while encouraging the improvement of child survival and child development.

Finally, USAID is developing a **Strategic Objective Agreement (SOAG)** to be signed with the GOP in June. This new bilateral agreement should provide the strategic basis for all USAID activities in environment and natural resources in Peru and considerable flexibility in the obligation and management of SO#4 resources.

Performance Data Tables

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE 4.1 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors APPROVED: 04/30/96, revised 10/98 COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Peru			
RESULT NAME: Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors			
INDICATOR: Number of industrial plants in targeted sectors that have adopted new pollution prevention/cleaner production practices			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative Number	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: CONAM records			
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of plants in targeted sectors that have reduced or prevented pollution by 10% or more. Plants in targeted sectors are those that have accessed pollution prevention/clean production (P2/CP) promotion activities (e.g., information, training, technical advice, P2 audits, technology transfers, etc.). P2/CP practices are those which (a) reduce the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant entering any waste stream or being released into the environment prior to recycling, treatment or disposal; and/or (b) replace toxic chemicals with less harmful chemicals. COMMENTS: Two out of 34 plants that have been exposed to USAID-sponsored P2 activities have reduced pollution by more than 10% through adoption of more efficient pumping equipment and dissolved air flotation systems. It has been planned that the cumulative number of plants accessing P2/CP promotion activities will be: 34 (1998), 100 (1999), 200 (2000) and 300 (2001). It is also planned that the following percentages of these plants will reduce pollution by 10% or more: 5% (1998), 8% (1999), 12% (2000) and 15% (2001) . Indicator was changed from percentage to number to show more clearly the impact of USAID interventions. The same percentage level may yield different numbers depending on the universe, e.g. 5% of 200 is 10 while 5% of 20 is only 1. To avoid this problem the SO#4 Team decided to redefine the indicator measure.	1996(B)		0
	1997	0	0
	1998	2	2
	1999	8	
	2000	24	
	2001(T)	45	

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE 4.2

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors

APPROVED: 04/30/96

COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Peru

RESULT NAME: Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors

INDICATOR: Number of biologically-important national parks that have achieved management improvements

UNIT OF MEASURE: Cumulative Number of Parks

SOURCE: Performance Management Matrix updated by a private firm under USAID guidance

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Improvements are management threshold level advances, which reflect increases in performance capacity and use of human, technical and financial resources directed towards the conservation of select national parks and reserves. Threshold levels are: not acceptable, deficient, acceptable with reservations, good and excellent. They are based on the status of the following areas: legal status, administration, budget, strategic planning, level of community participation, use of natural resources, and management of conflicts and threats.
Parks considered are: Tingo María, Manu, Huascarán, Cerros de Amotape, Río Abiseo, Yanachaga-Chemillén, Bahuaja-Sonene, Junín, Paracas, Titicaca, Salinas y Aguada Blanca, Pacaya-Samiria, Calipuy, Manglares de Tumbes, MacchuPichu.

COMMENTS: The five parks that made threshold advances are: Machupicchu National Sanctuary, from unacceptable level to deficient; Cerros de Amotape National Park and Bahuaja-Sonene National Park, from deficient level to acceptable with limitations; Río Abiseo National Park and Paracas National Reserve, from acceptable with limitations to good.

Most of the 1998 increases were borderline, improving from the top of one category to the lower range of another. Therefore, threshold advances in these parks will be more challenging in subsequent years.

USAID previous years interventions provided for some contributions to improvements in Bahuaja-Sonene, a Parks in Peril site, through two small PL 480 interventions with FADEMAD and Conservation International up until FY 96. Improvements in the other parks were mostly due to direct GOP intervention, particularly sorting out the legal status of each area. Cerros de Amotape also reflects Dutch support; Río Abiseo, support from small U. S. private foundations through APECO and, to a lesser extent, the World Wildlife Fund; Paracas reflects GTZ support; and Machupicchu reflects support from the Finnish Government.

USAID participatory development of the performance matrix in 1996 and its broad dissemination was instrumental in calling the attention of GOP and donors on the status and management limitations facing each of the analyzed parks.

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1996(B)		0
1997	0	0
1998	1	5
1999	2	
2000	3	
2001(T)	5	

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE 4.3			
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors			
APPROVED: 04/30/96		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Peru	
RESULT NAME: IR 4.3 Innovative Technologies Tested Through Pilot Projects			
INDICATOR: Environmental technologies tested and validated through pilot projects.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Annual number	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: USAID Sustainable Environment and Natural Resources MIS	1996(B)		0
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Innovative, feasible for wide spread adoption and economically viable environmental technologies/practices developed and validated, through the attainment of the intended results. Each new technology is analyzed to make sure that it is tested properly and validated.	1997	1	1
	1998	1	1
	1999*	0	
	2000*	5	
	2001(T)*	6	
COMMENTS: (*)Targets adjusted downward as of 1999 due to delays in implementing pilot projects under SENREM. Paracas pilot project tested and validated environmental practices/technologies in preservation of raw materials, reduction of "pump water volume/raw fish" ratio, dissolved air flotation systems and pump water recirculation.			

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE 4.4			
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors			
APPROVED: 04/30/96		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Peru	
RESULT NAME: IR 4.5 Sound Policies Established and Effective Legislation Enacted			
INDICATOR: Number of targeted ENR policy and legislation overlaps, inconsistencies, or gaps eliminated.			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Annual Number		YEAR	PLANNED
SOURCE: CONAM MIS			ACTUAL
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of ENR policies and legislation approved, which are directed to address 30 pre-selected overlaps, inconsistencies, or gaps, identified in year one by USAID and qualified by a panel of experts.		1996(B)	0
COMMENTS: The following three of the targeted gaps have been overcome in 1998:		1997	0
(i) "Lack of intersectoral coordination," through the establishment and operation of an intersectoral committee chaired by CONAM and formed by the vice ministers of all the sectors with ENR responsibilities.		1998	3
(ii) "Lack of ENR coordinating entities at the regional and local levels", through the establishment of CONAM's regional and local authorities, the first four Regional Environmental Committees and the establishment of the first three Regional Environmental Executive Secretariats.		1999	3
(iii) "Inappropriate and unclear environmental framework for the fisheries sector", through the development of a bill for environmental framework regulation for fisheries.		2000	3
		2001(T)	3

Special Objective No. 5: Reduced Illicit Coca Production in Target Areas in Peru

Summary

USAID's Special Objective (SpO) on Alternative Development seeks to *reduce illicit coca leaf cultivation in target areas of Peru* by restoring local government authority and promoting voluntary participation of farmers, in alternative, licit economic activities. The strategy is premised on the hypothesis that offering coca farmers alternative licit sources of income and employment, coupled with improved living conditions and physical security, will lead them to voluntarily abandon coca cultivation. The SpO ultimate customers are nearly 400,000 people residing in approximately 1,600 communities within five of the nine coca-growing areas, where most coca leaf is produced. The SpO progress is measured by the net reductions in coca cultivation areas and coca leaf production, as well as by achieving the following Intermediate Results (IR): (1) increased commitment to reduce hectares devoted to coca production voluntarily; (2) increased growth of licit economic activities in comparison to the illicit economy; (3) increased availability and access to basic services; (4) increased public participation in local decision-making; and (5) increased awareness of social and ecological damage caused by drug production and use.

The SpO interventions contributed to Summit of the Americas initiative, Preserving and Strengthening the Communities of Democracies in America, by supporting community-based initiatives and promoting public participation to restore local government authority and build mutual confidence. Also, by encouraging people to abandon the illicit coca economy voluntarily in favor of licit social and economic alternatives, SpO activities supported Summit sub-initiatives related to combating both corruption and the problem of illegal drugs and related crimes.

Performance Over the Past Year

In 1998, the continued successful combination of effective interdiction and alternative development permitted the SpO to greatly exceed expectations. The number of hectares of coca cultivation declined 26%, from 69,000 hectares to 51,000 hectares (see PDT 5.1). Also, coca leaf production fell from 130,600 M.T. in 1997 to 95,600 M.T. (see PDT 5.1). These data demonstrate a continued trend in coca reduction achieved partly by SpO interventions over the last three years. During 1995-1998, the cumulative coca reduction of 64,000 hectares represents a 56% decrease in coca area from the 1995 baseline level. This reduction caused a drop in potential coca leaf production of 87,000 metric tons, and reduced potential cocaine hydrochloride production by 220 M.T. These reductions are significantly decreasing the potential flow of harmful drugs to the U.S. and elsewhere.

Public *commitment to reduce hectares devoted to coca production voluntarily* exceeded greatly the 1998 expectations. A cumulative total of 581 communities and local farmer organizations signed agreements to reduce coca leaf production in their fields, exceeding the 1998 target of 456 by 27.4% (see PDT 5.2). Increasing numbers of agreements are being signed by farmers in "core" coca production areas, as they see the tangible benefits being provided by SpO interventions to participating communities. This trend is further assisted when SpO interventions are carried out by regional associations of farmers or local governments, because they multiply the effectiveness of local-level initiatives and allow sharing skilled manpower for community projects that generate jobs and reinforce local government authority. Also, *public participation in local decision-making* tripled the 1998 targets, as over 95% of the 103 SpO-assisted

municipalities developed functional procedures for community consultations and 34% of them developed strategic plans through active community participation, improving both operational capability and transparency to constituents. Furthermore, a recent evaluation determined that public participation in local decision-making processes regarding SpO interventions increased significantly. This is especially the case with regard to women, which is corroborated by the active participation of women in the recent municipal elections, i.e. women elected to municipal office increased from 8% in 1995 to 24% in 1998. It's worth noting that many of them were previously leaders of grassroots organizations, such as mothers' clubs.

Special Objective interventions providing for *increased growth of the licit economy in comparison with the illicit economy* exceeded significantly the 1998 target by over 341%, as the gross value of licit agricultural production in SpO areas outweighed the gross production value of coca leaf by 39% (see PDT 5.3). Over 2,500 new jobs were created, including 22% for women, and over 20,000 farmers were assisted in production, quality improvement, processing and marketing for licit crops on nearly 25,000 hectares, including 10,600 ha. of coffee, 6,000 ha. of cacao, and 4,700 ha. of other crops, livestock; and agroforestry. Provision of timely financial assistance to participating farmers and entrepreneurs, including village bank micro-credit and commercial credit, is an important element that supports this IR. In 1998, micro-loans averaging \$140, with a four to five month repayment period at market rates, were provided to over 1,700 very poor households for productive purposes, implanting essential skills toward future credit-worthiness. The repayment rate under this loan program is 96%. For those qualifying for conventional commercial credit, the private bank BANEX approved over 1,000 loans averaging \$4,000 each, using SpO funds under a Trust Agreement. Over 80% of these loans went to small farmers who had never had access to commercial credit before. Long-term loans represent 70% of the total portfolio, which is essential for building sustainable licit economies replacing coca. Based on this success, BANEX has decided to open five new field offices to expand the credit program to cover all SpO areas, while USAID has approved an increase of \$4.8 million to BANEX's Trust Fund. In addition, BANEX has earned the opportunity to receive a \$2 million portfolio guarantee facility from the Global Bureau's Credit and Investment Office, which will be used to leverage additional funds for credit in the SpO working areas.

Progress in *increasing availability and access to basic services to the target population* in SpO working areas exceeded the 1998 target of 70 percentage points, as only 66.3% of households within the SpO working areas remain since 1997 with unsatisfied basic needs. In 1998, working through 103 local governments, the SpO completed 559 basic social infrastructure and small-scale productive projects, including the construction of schools, potable water systems, health posts and other community projects such as irrigation canals, riverine defense structures and sport facilities. In addition, construction of rural roads, small bridges and stone pavement, along with engineering studies for energy transmission lines and small electrical systems, increased local access to markets and social services, improving rural quality of life. The labor-intensive technique for stone-paving roads has resulted in extremely low-maintenance and environmentally friendly road surfaces, with an immediate and constant stream of benefits to local populations.

To ensure public support for counter-narcotics activities and sustain alternative development achievements over the long term, the SpO encourages behavioral changes that seek an *increased awareness of the social and ecological damages caused by drug production and use*. Surveys in SpO areas indicate that the 1998 target was met, as the percentage of people recognizing that

drug production and consumption cause environmental and social damages were 44% and 74% respectively (see PDT 5.5). This year, nearly 400 municipal communicators were trained to convey drug awareness and other education messages in their communities. In the Apurimac River Valley, Aguaytia, and San Martin areas, local radio stations broadcast daily programs on drug awareness themes. Also, 20 radio spots, two TV spots, three videos, 25 fifty-minute radio programs, 30,000 posters, 8,000 calendars, 25,000 brochures, 25,000 bulletins, and 3 editions of a multi-page CONTRADROGAS newspaper "*Vida Alternativa*" (10,000 copies each) were produced and distributed in SpO working areas. Handbooks, training materials, and training classes for over 2,000 local drug education promoters, parents, school children, mothers' clubs, and community leaders were provided under a SpO-funded program carried out by the local NGO CEDRO.

Expected Performance Through 2001 and Management Actions

Prospects for achieving the SpO are excellent, as the original strategy combining interdiction and re-establishment of social order with voluntary participation in basic social services and licit economic activities remains valid. This is evidenced by several factors, including: the GOP's firm resolution and political will toward addressing the problem of illicit coca cultivation and narco-trafficking; the international support recently pledged by the donor community to the GOP 1999-2003 Comprehensive Alternative Development and Prevention and Rehabilitation Programs (GOP Program), at the November 1998 Consultative Group on Alternative Development and Demand Reduction held in Brussels, Belgium; the Mission's on-going effort to streamline management of the increased U.S. Government support; and the increasing commitment and performance of SpO implementing institutions, especially the private-sector entities under USAID agreements.

The 1999-2003 GOP Program provides guidelines for priority attention to areas where a high percentage of illicit coca continues to be cultivated and/or is still heavily influenced by narco-terrorists. The GOP Program received a \$277 million pledge from the international community, including \$135 million of new funds from the U.S. Government. An update of the SpO program design is underway to conform with the annual goals and targets of the GOP Program, increasing the USG support to \$194.5 million throughout December 31, 2003. In addition, new "umbrella" mechanisms to carry out SpO interventions are being designed to reduce the implementation burden on USAID/Peru and to further strengthen CONTRADROGAS.

Through much of 1998, the average price for coca leaf remained well below the estimated \$17.50 per arroba (25 pounds) break-even point for costs of production to farmers. However, in some areas this price increased during the last quarter from \$7 to \$25 per arroba. This trend may reflect multiple factors, including new transportation methods, market forces, and possibly increased cocaine hydrochloride production in Peru. Therefore, the current SpO challenge is two fold: (1) to sustain previous years' successes and further reduce coca cultivation; and (2) to make these successes permanent over time by creating a sustainable licit economy within an improved and secure environment for the participating communities and farmers.

Performance Data Tables ¹

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE 5.1			
SPECIAL OBJECTIVE : Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru			
APPROVED: 4/30/96		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Peru	
RESULT NAME: Reduced illicit coca production in target areas in Peru			
INDICATOR: Hectares devoted to coca production in Peru (analyzed by valleys)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of hectares	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: USG: CNC & NAS reports; GOP:CORAH			
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Hectares cultivated (not abandoned). Includes licit and illicit coca production.	1995		115,000
COMMENTS:	1997	92,700	69,000
Priority Valleys: <u>1995</u> <u>1997</u> <u>1998</u>	1998	90,200	51,000
Central Huallaga 6,500 2,500 1,100	1999	79,700	
Upper Huallaga* 33,700 25,100 21,000		40,800(r)*	
Aguaytia 19,600 8,500 4,800	2000	68,300	
Pichis-Palcazu 7,100 2,200 1,300		32,640(r)*	
Apurimac 21,000 12,600 9,000	2001(T)	60,000	
Other Areas** <u>27,100</u> <u>18,100</u> <u>13,800</u>		26,112(r)*	
TOTAL 115,000 69,000 51,000			
Note: Latest CNC/NAS estimates show annual reduction of 20% for calculation of revised targets, which include eradication.			
INDICATOR: Coca leaf production in Peru (analyzed by valleys)	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of metric tons (M.T.)	1995(B)		183,600
SOURCE: USG: CNC & NAS reports; GOP:CORAH			
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Productivity per hectare (Ha) times number of hectares cultivated times number of harvests. Includes licit and illicit coca production.	1997	171,495	130,600
COMMENTS:	1998	166,870	95,600
Production Levels (M.T.)	1999	147,445	
Priority Valleys: <u>1995</u> <u>1997</u> <u>1998</u>		76,704(r)	
Central Huallaga 10,400 4,000 1,800	2000	126,355	
Upper Huallaga(*) 60,700 52,700 44,100		61,363(r)	
Aguaytia 30,300 14,500 8,200	2001(T)	111,000	
Pichis-Palcazu 14,900 4,600 2,700		49,091(r)	
Apurimac 37,200 35,300 24,300			
Other Areas(**) <u>30,100</u> <u>19,500</u> <u>14,500</u>			
TOTAL 183,600 130,600 5,600			
Since original 2001 targets were already met in 1998, revised targets for the period 1999-2001 have been included. These are marked with (r). Assumptions for achieving targets are as follows: (a) Productivity: Country average of 1.88 metric tons per hectare (1997-2001); and (b) Investment: \$59.5 million (1995-1998), plus \$33 million in 1999, and \$25 million per year (2000-2001). According to CNC report (*) Upper Huallaga includes the following areas: a) Tocache-Uchiza, b) Leoncio Prado, and c) Monzon; and (**) Other areas include: a) Lower Huallaga, b) Cusco and c) others.			

¹ We are showing six indicators instead of four because the IR and its two indicators related to coca reflect the responsibility of other USG Agencies under the U.S. Mission's Counternarcotics strategy, while the remaining IR and its four indicators are the responsibility of USAID's Alternative Development Activity.

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE 5.2**SPECIAL OBJECTIVE :** Reduced Illicit Coca production in Target Areas in Peru**APPROVED:** 4/30/96**COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Peru**RESULT NAME:** I.R 5.1 Increased commitment to reduce hectares devoted to coca production voluntarily**INDICATOR:** Number of communities and farmer groups represented in signed coca reduction agreements in Alternative Development Program (ADP) target areas**UNIT OF MEASURE:** Cumulative Number of communities**SOURCE:** CONTRADROGAS ADP implementors; USAID/Peru: OLGAD MIS/ Coca reduction agreement records.**COMMENTS:**

<u>Priority Valleys:</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Central Huallaga	122	153
Upper Huallaga	33	50
Aguaytia	1	5
Pichis-Pachitea	17	17
Apurimac River Valley	66	66
<u>Other areas</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>290</u>
Total	239	581

The ADP is an integrated program of service delivery interventions designed to induce behavioral changes in people; implementing growth of the licit economy in comparison to the illicit coca-based economy; and improving the quality of life for former coca farmer families and communities, by meeting their basic needs and increasing their participation in local decision making. The Alternative Development Program is being implemented in five target areas and also in some other areas inside the ADP zones defined by CONTRADROGAS, in 1997.

ADP zones include: (1) Apurimac River Valley-Ene; (2) Central Huallaga-Upper and Lower Mayo; (3) Upper Huallaga; (4) Aguaytia; (5) Pichis-Pachitea-Perene-Tambo; (6) Lower Huallaga-Yurimaguas; (7) La Convención-Lares (Cusco); (8) Tambopata-Inambari; and (9) Marañon (as defined by CONTRADROGAS, the GOP counterpart of the ADP).

ADP target areas include: (a) Apurimac River Valley in zone 1, (b) Ponaza-Biavo-Sisa-Saposo (or Central Huallaga) in zone 2, (c) Tocache-Uchiza in zone 3, (d) Pichis-Palcazu-Pachitea in zone 5 and (e) Aguaytia in zone 4.

YEAR **PLANNED** **ACTUAL**

1996(B) 226

1997 226 239

1998 456 581

1999 706

2000 850

2001(T) 1006

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE 5.3

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE: Reduced Illicit Coca Production in Target Areas in Peru

APPROVED: 4/30/96

COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Peru

RESULT NAME: I.R. 5.1.1 Increased growth of the licit economy in comparison to the illicit economy

INDICATOR: Ratio of licit agriculture production to total coca production

UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage

SOURCE: ADP special survey

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Total value of licit agricultural production in AD Program target areas divided by the calculation of total value of production of coca leaf.

COMMENTS:

Priority Valleys:	1997	1998
Central Huallaga	504.6	2,524.60
Tocache-Uchiza	49.0	50.70
Aguaytia	62.5	70.60
Pichis-Palcazu	416.6	407.00
Apurimac	53.6	37.60
All Areas	94.7	138.60

Since the original 2001 target has been already met, new revised annual targets for the period 1999-2001 have been included. These are marked with (r).

1998 Gross Licit Agricultural production in ADP target areas: \$80,266,127. 1998 Gross Production Value of Coca Leaf in ADP target areas: \$57,902,261.

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1996(B)		37.30
1997	28.30	94.70
1998	40.60	138.60
1999	47.3 164.3 (r)	
2000	56.8 194.1 (r)	
2001	66.0 226.5 (r)	

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE 5.4			
SPECIAL OBJECTIVE: Reduced Illicit Coca Production in Target Areas in Peru			
APPROVED: 4/30/96		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Peru	
RESULT NAME: I.R. 5.1.2 Increased availability and access to basic services to the target population in AD program areas			
INDICATOR: Percentage of households with access to basic services in AD Program target areas (analyzed by valleys)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: ADP special survey	1995(B)		84
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: A household is defined as having access to basic services if it demonstrates at least three of the following: - sewage, drainage or toilet system - potable water system - schools facilities - health facilities - energy facilities	1997	76	66.3
	1998	70	66.3
	1999	66 45 (r)	
	2000	60 50 (r)	
	2001(T)	54 55(r)	
	COMMENTS: Priority areas (ADP target areas) <u>1998</u> Central Huallaga 47.1 Tocache-Uchiza 29.5 Aguaytia 40.4 Pichis-Palcazu 24.8 Apurimac 48.4 The original performance indicator was "Percentage of households with unsatisfied basic needs in APD target areas," and used data from the National Living Standards Survey. For the 1998-2001 period, this indicator will change to "Percentage of households with access to basic services in ADP target areas" (sewage, potable water, schools, health and energy). This new indicator reflects better what the ADP does in terms of basic services, with the community and its local authorities. Data will be gathered through the annual ADP special survey.		

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE 5.5			
SPECIAL OBJECTIVE: Reduced Illicit Coca Production in Target Areas in Peru			
APPROVED: 4/30/96		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Peru	
RESULT NAME: I.R.5.1.4: Increased Awareness of Social and Ecological Damage Caused by Drug Production and Use			
INDICATOR: Percentage of public that recognizes that drug production and consumption cause environmental and social damages in ADP target areas			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage (disaggregated by geographical areas)	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: ADP special survey	1996(B)		12
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: People surveyed who recognize environmental damages caused by coca production, and social damages caused by drug production, trafficking and consumption.	1997	21	N/A
COMMENTS: Starting 1998 a new improved methodology was applied. Therefore, the data reported in 1997 is not comparable to 1998.	1998	31	29 44 (Env) 74 (Soc)
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>1998</u></p> <p>Environmental damages of coca production (ADP target areas)</p> <p>Central Huallaga 45.1</p> <p>Tocache-uchiza 48.4</p> <p>Aguaytia 43.2</p> <p>Pichis-Palcazu 35.2</p> <p>Apurimac 43.2</p> <p>Social damages of drugs (ADP target areas)</p> <p>74.1</p> <p>Central Huallaga 78.4</p> <p>Tocache-Uchiza 73.4</p> <p>Aguaytia 70.5</p> <p>Pichis-Palcazu 83.2</p> <p>Apurimac 63.4</p>	1999	42 Env. 50 (r) Soc. 75 (r)	
	2000	55 Env. 60 (r) Soc. 80 (r)	
	2001 (T)	59 Env. 70 (r) Soc. 85 (r)	
To better reflect achievement of this IR, starting in 1998 the public recognition of environmental and social damages will be also reported separately. Annual targets for the period 1999-2001 have been included. These are marked with (r).			

Special Objective 6: Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Basic Education in Target Areas

Summary

Through Special Objective Six (SpO#6), USAID/Peru addresses major impediments to completion of quality primary schooling and initiation of secondary schooling by rural girls. The principal changes envisioned in selected districts at the SO level are a greater proportion of age-appropriate enrollment of girls in school; improvements in girls' promotion and primary school completion rates; and a greater number of girls who go on to secondary school. This SO contributes to the Summit of the Americas Plan of Action in democracy by invigorating community participation, promoting intercultural values and building mutual confidence. It helps eradicate poverty and discrimination by promoting universal access to education and strengthening the role of women in society.

Intermediate Results are: (1) increased consciousness of the importance of girls' education, particularly among rural girls, and the constraints affecting it; (2) pilot programs that address barriers to girls' education tested in target areas; and (3) improved and sustainable local capacity to implement appropriate policies and programs for girls' education.

Currently, USAID/Peru's major SpO#6 activity is Girls' and Women's Education (GWE), a worldwide project anchored in the Global Bureau's Women in Development Office. Peru is an emphasis country for both the program and research components, with the Mission contributing through Field Support. The program component (known as *Nuevos Horizontes*, or New Horizons), is implemented through CARE, while research is done through World Education, in concert with the Peruvian NGO *Red Nacional de Promoción de la Mujer* (National Network for the Advancement of Women). The activity works at both the national level and in the pilot area of Ayacucho, with plans for expansion to Huancavelica and Apurímac. The ultimate customers are the girls and young women of Peru, in particular the 275,000 school-aged girls in the target areas, which were the hardest hit by terrorism. The target areas were chosen for their extreme poverty and great need to strengthen girls' education, since half the women in the three departments are illiterate, with the average number of school years completed by rural women no more than one-half year.

Performance Over the Past Year

At this early stage of implementation, SpO#6 is on-track, with solid diagnostic research done this year, opening the way towards the development of interventions that are well focused and appropriate.

As a first step towards *increased consciousness of the importance of girls' education, particularly among rural girls, and the constraints affecting it*, a National Network for Girls' Education in Peru was established (see PDT 6.2) with the participation of GOP sectoral ministries; NGOs; universities; businesses; and donors. Through the network, pamphlets and posters targeting different constituencies (e.g., NGOs and the business community) with the message, "Girls' education is everyone's job" have been developed and are used to raise awareness and garner support.

With USAID funding, CONFIEP, the Peruvian Association of Private Enterprises and member of the National Network, presented the experience of Guatemalan private sector support of girls'

education at a symposium on modern business and social responsibility. The presentation raised awareness among participating business leaders on their key role in girls' education.

Two assessments were conducted this year: the status of girls' education nationally, and a local evaluation of Ayacucho girls' school participation and barriers affecting girls' school attendance, performance and completion. In addition, a study was conducted on puberty and school drop-out. Findings from these three studies (see PDT 6.3) will be used to increase public consciousness at the national, regional and local levels; to design and develop pilot programs; and to enhance local knowledge of girls' education needs and barriers to meeting them.

In fact, the findings of the girls' education assessment carried out in 11 rural communities in Ayacucho point the way toward mounting pilot programs that draw on strengths and can overcome barriers, as called for by *pilot programs that address barriers to girls' education to be tested in target areas*. In addition, experience gained through several discrete activities implemented under other SOs, prior to the approval of SpO#6, will help inform the design of pilot projects. Results of these activities merit reporting under this intermediate result.

A pilot program supported since 1996 is EBADECA (*Educación Básica para el Desarrollo Comunal Aymara*), a pre-primary program for children aged 0-5 living in the Puno area (Aymara). Early childhood development and education curricula were integrated into existing *Wawa-utas* (children's centers) and taught by *animadores* -- young adults with at least an eighth grade education. *Animadores* and their supervisors were trained in the Ministry of Education's (*MOE*) *New Educational Focus*, which deals explicitly with gender considerations. EBADECA also trains Aymara women in early stimulation techniques for children aged 0-3, at which point the children enter the *Wawa-uta*. In 1998, a total of 4,925 children were enrolled in the 202 participating *Wawa-utas*. A MOE assessment revealed that children under this program had developmental advances beyond what has been usually seen in Aymara children. The well-organized Aymara community is seeking funds to continue and expand these activities, which USAID can support through 1999.

Other discrete USAID investment has yielded noteworthy results in both coverage and quality. Between 1995 and 1998, USAID leveraged its limited basic education resources through the large Transition to Primary Education project implemented by UNICEF for the MOE, with additional support from Canada and Japan. The emphasis through the year 2000 is on reducing school exclusion and improving the quality of education in geographic areas where quality is the poorest. During 1997-98, some 70,000 excluded children age-appropriate for grades 1-3 were brought into the school system through the Universal Timely Registration program. These children, about half of whom are girls, are estimated to account for 20% of children nationwide excluded from grades 1-3. As part of the program, various municipal governments issued free birth certificates to low-income families, thus overcoming one fierce barrier to registration. The focus then widened to ensure the actual attendance of the newly registered students, with help from parents, parishes and teachers who formed teacher support groups under the project. Further, high school students mentor grade school children at risk. A total of 880 teachers and 3,780 mentors were trained in 77 educational centers. Content emphasizes the right to education, other citizen rights and a gender focus, in addition to skill development in traditional subject matter. The 12,000 students participating in the program increased their educational contact hours by an estimated 20%.

As part of this project, teachers have been trained in promoting the right to education, particularly for girls; disavowing the culture of punishment and insults in school; and eliminating gender stereotypes. Some 45 teachers from Peru's poorest areas received a special course on problem solving and citizenship. Assistance was provided in bilingual and multi-cultural education. And several educational materials were developed for classroom use. One-third of first-grade classrooms in 26 participating provinces now work with children in new, interactive ways to develop their writing skills. In addition, data collected from primary students themselves reveal a decline in corporal punishment in some 80% of classrooms.

In 1998, through two Peruvian NGOs, a program in democracy education began in 70 primary and secondary schools in peri-urban Lima and Ayacucho. The program explicitly addresses gender equity and develops participation, representation and negotiation as key skills that can help forge an environment of equal respect for girls and boys. The tested models in materials and methodologies that emerge will enable the MOE to replicate the program on a wide scale.

Improved and sustainable local capacity to implement appropriate policies and programs for girls' education will take hold this year, as interventions increase. Nevertheless, a local working group for Girls' Education has been established in Ayacucho (see PDT 6.4), and a radio campaign has been launched to sensitize the public about girls' educational needs. Further, local research capacity has been strengthened, by virtue of the studies undertaken. And, outreach workshops have been conducted in Ayacucho to dialogue with parents and community-based organization about girls' educational experiences.

Expected Performance through FY 2001 and Management Actions

In 1999, the National Network for Girls' Education will support the MOE campaign of universalization of pre-primary school at age five. If implemented effectively, the campaign will help to reduce the very serious problem of over-age enrollment in Peru, which affects girls disproportionately. In addition, the results of the diagnostic studies undertaken over the past year will be used to further sensitize important actors to the issues involved in expanding opportunities for girls' basic education. In this regard, the work under other SOs with pre-primary children, and illiterate and low-literate women will fuel synergies that improve girls' and women's self-esteem, knowledge of their rights, negotiating skills and participation in political processes and development activities. In addition, SpO#6 truly promotes synergies within the Mission, as the SpO#6 Team is made up of staff from other Mission objectives.

Under the revised results framework for SpO#6 submitted in Annex 6, and with the diagnostic studies in hand, the good performance of this first year should be improved upon over the next year, with additional results obtained in raising consciousness, as well as in moving from assessment to action in testing pilot programs and strengthening local capacity to implement appropriate policies and programs in girls' education. Since New Horizons is funded at a level that primarily enables it to serve as a catalyst for mobilizing other resources to underwrite specific actions, additional funding for SpO#6 of approximately \$1 million from the Presidential Initiative is critical to support broad-based efforts to improve education quality and promote girls' primary school completion in Peru's areas of greatest need.

Performance Data Tables

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE 6.1			
SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 6: Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Basic Education in Target Areas			
APPROVED: 5/21/98		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: USAID/Peru	
RESULT NAME: Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Basic Education in Target Areas			
INDICATOR: Girls' age-appropriate enrollment for grade in primary school in targeted areas			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Percent of cohort in a given year	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: Ministry of Education (MOE) records	1996(B)	----	20
INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Number of girls enrolled in first grade at age six as a proportion of total girls enrolled in first grade in Ayacucho department in a given year.	1999	26.5	
	2000	29	
	2001	31.5	
	2002(T)	35	
	COMMENTS: Data specific to USAID target areas in Ayacucho reveal that late enrollment for girls means that many of them are in the third or fourth grade when they reach age 13-14, an age at which expectations for them change. The recent GOP law to enroll children in pre-school at age five should help improve the situation.		

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE 6.2**SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 6:** Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Basic Education in Target Areas**APPROVED:** 5/21/98**COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Peru

RESULT NAME: IR 6.1 Increased consciousness of the importance of girls' education, particularly among rural girls, and the constraints affecting it
 IR 6.1.1 A National Network for Girls' Education established and operating

INDICATOR: One National Network for Girls' Education**UNIT OF MEASURE:** Actual count**SOURCE:** New Horizons (i.e., USAID/Peru GWE country program) records

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: The establishment of a multisectoral National Network is an important benchmark for promoting girls' education. It provides a forum to disseminate information on the importance of girls' education, identify constraints, propose solutions, lobby and leverage resources to finance initiatives that increase educational opportunities for girls. Members of the National Network include key decision makers from governmental and non-governmental organizations.

COMMENTS: The National Network on Girls' Education in Peru was established as an outgrowth of the May 1998 international conference entitled "Girls' Education: A Development Imperative," organized by USAID and other donors and held in Washington, DC. A Peruvian delegation of 25 members -- including Peru's First Lady -- participated in the conference. In addition to the First Lady, the delegation featured two vice-ministers (Education and Advancement of Women and Human Development) and three congresswomen. The Mission and CARE organized the delegation, which was the largest of any country present, and the Mission was responsible for securing the participation of Peru's First Lady.

The National Network on Girls' Education in Peru currently has 30 members. Meeting monthly, members represent 6 entities of the GOP (the Office of the First Lady, the Congress, and the Ministries of the Presidency, Education, Advancement of Women and Human Development, and Health); the media; non-governmental organizations; schools and universities, including Church-affiliated schools; business; and donors (USAID and UNICEF). Three committees (policy and program, membership and information-dissemination, and financing/fund-raising) have been established and are at work.

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1997(B)	----	0
1998(T)	1	1

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE 6.3
SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 6: Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Basic Education in Target Areas
APPROVED: 5/21/98 **COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Peru

RESULT NAME: IR 6.1.2 Improved knowledge of constraints affecting girls' education

INDICATOR: Number of studies produced and disseminated to inform public and policy makers on barriers affecting girls' education

UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of studies completed
SOURCE: New Horizons records

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION: Studies, generated by USAID activity and formally presented in workshops, seminars, conferences and other fora, that address defined barriers to girls' education.

COMMENTS: Three studies were completed and presented to the National Network:

1) The Status of Girls' Education in Peru. A subsequent analysis from a gender perspective points to the need to work at the national level with two populations of girls: a smaller population that suffers from "resistant exclusion," and the rest of the female school population, which suffers from "persistent inequity". Suggested targets of intervention to address persistent inequity are: girls themselves, the communities in which they live, the school and the interactions that take place within it, the faculty, the educational system, and the policy environment. The recommendation is to work on the level of both roles and images.

2) The Status of Education for Rural Girls in Ayacucho. Data specific to target districts report that while 61% of boys finish primary school, only 42% of girls do so. Girls' completion rate was as low as 22% in one district. Economic and cultural determinants intermingle; quantification of in-kind family labor reveals that girls' contribution actually exceeds that of boys and grows with their age. The rising opportunity cost of girls' schooling and the cultural belief that a girl who has reached puberty is both at risk of being accosted sexually and pre-ordained for a life that privileges her reproductive role favor school drop-out and early assumption of traditional reproductive roles. In one district studied, 40% of births attended in the local health center were to young women aged 15-18. In some cases high repetition rates in sixth grade, rather than reflecting low performance, actually are conscious attempts by girls to keep on studying when no higher level opportunity is available. On the quality side, the chief relevant problems detected are precarious infrastructure, contact hours that in reality approach no more than one-third of the 180 days stipulated by norms, achievement levels not commensurate with grade levels, lack of teaching skills in bilingual and intercultural education (despite teachers' knowledge of Quechua), reproduction of sexist attitudes and stereotypical images in the classroom, reports by at least half of students interviewed of corporal punishment in the classroom, and mutual lack of confidence between teachers and parents, including parents' view of male teachers as sexual threats to girls. Regarding strengths, the commercial sector and the health sector are very open to supporting girls' education, and girls' own initiative is a key determinant in their success.

3) World Education undertook research in Ayacucho to determine if the notable school drop-out rate of girls around age 12-13 is at all related to puberty. Preliminary findings confirmed that menarche (onset of menstruation) and menstruation (monthly menstrual periods) bring about changes in girls' perceptions of themselves and their milieu and/or produce changes in the way the community, family, teachers, schoolmates, boys and other relevant actors perceive girls. (*This draft study has not yet been disseminated to the entire Network; it has been distributed only to the

technical group of the Network.)

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1997(B)	----	0
1998	3	3*
1999	2	
2000	3	
2001	2	
2002(T)	2	

PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE 6.4**SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 6:** Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Basic Education in Target Areas**APPROVED:** 5/21/98**COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION:** USAID/Peru**RESULT NAME:** IR 6.3 Improved and sustainable local capacity to implement appropriate policies and programs for girls' education

IR 6.3.1 Local networks established to promote girls' education

INDICATOR: Number of local networks established and operating**UNIT OF MEASURE:** Actual count**SOURCE:** New Horizons records**INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:** Number of networks created to bring together teachers, parents, local governments, NGOs and business associations to promote girls' education and address specific barriers affecting it within a target geographic area (e.g., community/district/province/department).**COMMENTS:**

Local networks are important to ensure locally-appropriate strategies to address barriers to girls' education. USAID plans to establish at least one regional network in each of the three target departments: Ayacucho, Huancavelica and Apurimac.

In 1998, a working group on girls' education was set up in Ayacucho, and plans to establish a local network are in place. Members of the working group include the faculty of education of the National University of Huamanga, the regional office of the Ministry of Education, local NGOs such as CARE and CEDAP, and church representatives.

Targets will be substantially revised once pilot programs are designed. Plans for 1999-2000 include the establishment of one local network in each of the six communities where pilot programs will take place in Ayacucho.

YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
1997(B)	----	0
1998	1	1
1999	3	
2000	7	
2001	8	
2002(T)	9	

III. RESOURCE REQUEST

1. Program Resource Level

Summary

In general, Mission funding for FY 1999-2001 R4 period is fully consistent with USAID priorities for sustainable development countries and reflects careful targeting of resources within each Strategic Objective.

USAID/Peru's level for DA in FY 1999 conforms to the OYB provided by LAC/DPB in January; the FY 2000 request is based on the FY 2000 Congressional Presentation; however, the FY 2001 budget exceeds the appropriation controls provided by the LAC/Bureau. The Mission is requesting \$335.4 million over three years in development assistance (DA), international narcotics control (INC) and P.L. 480, Title II resources to achieve the broader objective of promoting sustainable development. This amount includes \$135.3 million of P.L. 480 Title II, \$105.1 million of DA and \$95.0 million in INC resources. The amount of \$316.1 million will be managed by the Mission and \$19.3 million will be provided to the Global Bureau for Field Support to the following Mission strategic and special objectives: Improved Health, including Family Planning, of High Risk Populations (SO#3); Improved Environmental Management in Targeted Sectors (SO#4); and Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Basic Education in Target Areas (SpO#6).

A reduction below the aforementioned level will seriously impede the Mission's ability to help Peru build a participatory democracy, reduce poverty and illicit coca production, expand health and family planning services, protect the environment and better manage the country's natural resources, and provide new opportunities for girls' education.

Additional Resources

We are requesting additional resources under the following Strategic and Special Objectives: Broader Citizen Participation in Democratic Processes, Improved Environmental Management in Targeted Sectors and Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Basic Education in Target Areas.

Broader Citizen Participation (SO#1). As indicated in the Cover Memo, USAID assistance is crucial to the attainment of the revised focus of the Mission's democracy strategy. For this purpose the Mission is requesting an increase of \$5.0 million in ESF above the level of SO#1 resources in FYs 2000/2001 to support the following activities:

-- Local Government Strengthening. USAID/Peru's strategy for its post-2000 elections democracy program involves a significant start-up investment in local government strengthening outside the coca growing areas. With an additional \$3.0 million of ESF resources in FYs 2000/2001, the Mission will be able to effectively build on and share with municipalities around the country lessons-learned from its current Local Government Strengthening effort under the Alternative Development program. The Mission will also be able to provide direct support to selected municipalities in non-coca growing areas with a focus on the "Economic Corridors" to be targeted under the Mission's Poverty Reduction and Alleviation program. Both of these efforts will concentrate on the training of municipal officials and community leaders to enhance citizen participation in the local government decision-making process.

-- Justice Sector Reform. Additionally, the Mission requests \$2.0 million of ESF resources in FYs 2000/2001 to initiate support of justice sector reform. With the expectation that the post-April 2000 political environment will present targets of opportunity to introduce justice reforms, the Mission will initiate activities in this sector by financing an assessment of the justice sector, to be carried out by both local and international justice reform specialists, in order to develop a "roadmap" for improvements needed to advance judicial independence and effectiveness in Peru. The next step will be to assist the GOP to determine how to implement the proposed reforms and to initiate the process, with the assistance and input of specialized civil society organizations.

In summary, the availability of additional ESF resources in both the areas of local government strengthening and justice sector reform are critical to enhancing democratic processes in Peru.

Improved Environmental Management in Targeted Sectors (SO #4). The Mission's 1997-2001 Strategy calls for an average annual OYB of \$3.5 million over a six year period. However, for three consecutive years this SO has experienced considerable reductions of resources, resulting in significant delays in the design and implementation of new activities in biodiversity, environmental health and pollution prevention. In addition, the SO has had to reduce its targets and has lost opportunities in leveraging the resources of other donors, and seriously jeopardizing attainment of our strategic objective in this area. Furthermore, these reductions have come at a time when Peru's environmental problems are becoming increasingly more severe due to rapid urbanization and resulting pressures on Peru's natural resource base requiring urgent resolution.

In view of the above reasons and in order to design and implement the final proposed environmental activity in FY 2001, it is critical that the Mission receive the requested level of resources in FY 2000 (\$4.5 million) and in FY 2001 (\$4.9 million).

Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Basic Education in Target Areas

As agreed upon with LAC/RSD, USAID/Peru is submitting a proposal requesting Presidential Initiative for Basic Education funds (approximately \$1.3 million) in FY 1999 to support a comprehensive basic education program, targeting girls and women, that will include the following: early childhood stimulation and school readiness; improved quality of primary education with teacher training and on-site supervision; and education in democratic values and gender equity issues integrated into basic education for children and adults.

To achieve the level of impact necessary to meet the special objective, the Mission envisions a long-term commitment to support the GOP in improving opportunities for girls and to promote the Summit of the Americas target of 100% primary school completion by 2010. The GWE project, and planned new Mission bilateral activity which will use the aforementioned Presidential Initiative funds, target 3 of 8 departments (of Peru's 24 departments) identified with the greatest needs regarding girls' education -- Ayacucho, Apurimac and Huancavelica. As these interventions are implemented and then integrated into MOE operations, the Mission plans to work with the MOE to replicate efforts in the five remaining departments. To do so, the Mission needs an additional \$3 million from FY2001 to FY2005 to accomplish this task.

Forward Funding Guidelines

Finally, depending on available funding, the Mission will try to comply with Agency forward funding guidelines of 12-24 months. Nevertheless, due to the limited resources available in

support of SO#1, Broader Citizen Participation in Democratic Process, its pipelines for the period 1999-2001 represent less than six months of funding. In spite of this situation, the Mission will still be able to continue implementation of the most critical interventions in this priority area.

2. OE and Workforce

Overview

The Mission has managed its workforce and operational expense levels in such a manner as to be able to provide the support necessary to implement and adequately monitor its program. This judicious use of funds will continue into the future as USAID/ Peru negotiates an important transitional phase. One demonstration of this is the Mission's decision to continue its gradual reduction in staffing from 158 at the end of FY-98 to 148 by the end of FY-01. While additional efforts from the staff will be necessary to maintain the high level of support of our strategic objectives and achieve Agency regionalization efforts, this can be accomplished only through further management efficiencies, the streamlining of procedures and achievement of reductions in the number of management units administered directly by the USAID Missions in Peru, Colombia and Ecuador.

The Regional Sustainable Development Mission was established in FY 1997 when legal and regional contracts services coverage was offered for Ecuador and Colombia. These two service units are functioning exceptionally well. We are currently preparing for the next phase -- the transfer of the financial management and EXO responsibilities for the same two country programs. Despite program increases in all three Missions (Peru, Colombia and Ecuador), plans are still to transfer to Peru Colombia's financial management operations in October, 1999 and Ecuador's in July, 2000. EXO functions are currently planned for transfer from Ecuador to Peru in August, 2000.

In an effort to achieve the transfer of Colombia financial operations in an orderly fashion, a General Service Agreement between USAID/Peru and USAID/Colombia has been developed. The agreement establishes the responsibilities and performance standards for each Mission in their accomplishment of Agency regionalization efforts. For this activity to succeed, each Mission must be allowed sufficient OE resources to cover the costs of high caliber personnel, staff training and international travel requirements to ensure effective accountability over Agency resources at the regional center and client posts.

Impact of the FY-99 through FY 2001 Target levels

As reflected in the attached tables and in the following narrative, we have used our best efforts to stay within our \$5.74 million target level for FY 1999 through FY 2001, despite the additional funding demands for meeting Y2K compliance requirements and regionalization. This has been possible only through the adoption of "best practices" to reduce the demand on OE resources for operational needs, a drastic decline in overtime, a decrease in the number of long term US and FSN PSCs, and the design and implementation of a system to appropriately allocate personnel and associated costs to program activities based on the Agency's funding source policy of November 9, 1998.

Although currency devaluations have also aided in reducing local currency projected costs over the R-4 period in real terms, this may not last if there is an adjustment in market prices and in

FSN salaries and benefits. If this were to occur, our target levels for FY 1999 through FY 2001 may not be sufficient to cover our local currency operational requirements.

Another activity that will impact on our ability to live within the FY 1999 target level is the need for additional security enhancements to protect our personnel from a possible vehicle bomb attack. Since last May USAID/Peru has occupied floors six through eleven of a building located on a major thoroughfare in Lima with a setback of only thirty feet from the street. In light of the tragic bombings in Nairobi and Dar Es Salaam, Embassy security personnel assessed the vulnerabilities of our building and recommended a number of possible solutions that are currently being evaluated by Mission, STATE Security and FBO personnel. Once a final decision is made as to the most appropriate course of action to address the security concerns and the necessary resources to fund their implementation, we will advise USAID/W.

Finally, the Mission will need approval for additional OE resources in the amount of \$700,000 in FY 2000 and \$800,000 in FY 2001 to cover the procurement of FBO recommended furniture and furnishings for the new modular office building. If these needs are not adequately funded, the Mission will not be able to move to its new office facility in September, 2001.

FY 1999

Target Level (\$5.74 million). The move to our present site was not driven by a desire to marginally reduce office rental costs, as we were well aware that such a move involved high risks, in terms of real expenses and reduced staff productivity. Although the building which we currently occupy has resulted in a decrease of \$82,000 from the previous fiscal year's cost for rent and utilities, the ongoing safety and security upgrades, and Y2K requirements have placed severe pressures on our FY 1999 budget which is \$362,000 less than in FY 1998. In order to manage within the target level, we've delayed filling FSN vacancies, abolished a long-term USPSC position, cut overtime by over 50%, and will decrease our FSN levels by three. Notwithstanding currency devaluations have also aided in reducing local currency costs in real terms, we need to stay alert to a possible adjustment in FSN salaries and benefits. A request for an upward adjustment in the Mission's FSN salary levels has been presented to the Embassy and we are awaiting a final decision from them.

As stated above, there are two potential demands upon this Mission which could significantly increase the OE requirements for this year: (1) the possibility of an adjustment in FSN salaries and benefits; and (2) the need to fund additional security measures to protect our personnel from a possible vehicle bomb attack. Although these demands can not be quantified at this time, we do want to make USAID/W aware of them and of the need for additional resources when they become a reality.

FY 2000

Target Level (\$5.74 million). During this budget period, USAID Peru will further reduce its FSN workforce by 6 positions, will maintain overtime, travel, training and other operational expenses at a minimal level, and will take advantage of the reduced rental/utility cost of the current building. Our target level is considered adequate to meet the minimal support requirements for the newly relocated mission, carry out our regional support/oversight functions, partially fund (25%) a one year USPSC in support of regionalization, and provide \$100,000 for furniture and furnishings for the NOB.

Requested Level (\$ 6.44 million). The \$700,000 increase requested at this level will serve to cover the balance of this year's contribution of \$800,000 to the procurement of the furniture and furnishings for the NOB. Our proposal is that 1/2 of the furniture be ordered in FY 2000 with the remainder in FY 2001.

FY 2001

Target Level (\$5.74 million). As in the previous budget year, we expect to be able to manage operations within the target level and further reduce our FSN staff by one position. Although we will once again be in the process of moving the office, we do not anticipate the same level of difficulty and expense. First, since the NOB is "new", it obviously will not require installation and upgrades of equipment to make it inhabitable. Secondly, an agreement has been reached with the owner of our present building so that there will not be any additional costs associated with restoration. Although, based on our lease agreement, there will be an increase of approximately \$73,000 in rent for this year, we will do our best to absorb these additional costs within our target level. As was done when vacating the previous office building, the Mission will seek approval from AS/OMS to negotiate the transfer of unneeded NXP (AC, carpeting, partitions, etc.) in lieu of rent payments during the last months of the lease of our current office building.

Requested Level (\$6.54 million). The other one-half of the furniture and furnishings will have to be requested during this year at a cost of \$800,000. Funding for furniture will have to be provided early in the fiscal year to ensure delivery and installation before our move to the NOB in September 2001.

SPECIAL INFORMATION ANNEXES

ANNEX ONE: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Requested by LAC/Bureau

I. Plan for New or Amended IEE or EA Documents

SO#1: PARTICIPE: Request for Categorical Exclusion (March 1999).

SO#4: -Environmental Health: IEE (March 1999).
-SENREM Extension for Clean Production: IEE (May 1999).

SpO#6: New activities are being discussed now. They may require IEEs and/or EAs.

Border Activity: Discussions have just begun on the Mission's newest activity, the Peru
-Ecuador Border Activity. Future activities may require IEEs and/or EAs.

II. Statement of Compliance

All Mission activities are in compliance with previously approved IEEs or EAs. USAID/Peru has no issues related to the implementation of the requirements under 22 CFR 216.

SO#1: All activities fall under the Categorical Exclusion Category.

SO#2: All Title II Cooperating Sponsors had their IEEs approved by BHR and are complying with approved review and monitoring procedures. The MSP Project has now limited its agricultural activities to the highlands, where no chemical pesticides are being used.

SO#3: Construction work and disposal of hospital wastes under the SHIP North Project is being conducted in accordance with the procedures established in the EA for this activity.

SO#4: Environmental reviews following the guidelines established in the Threshold Decision are being conducted for those pilot demonstration projects which require them.

SpO#5: CONTRADROGAS, the main implementing agency for SpO#5, has set in motion a system of environmental review and monitoring for the activities implemented by GOP agencies as well as for those implemented by NGOs and private institutions. All new activities will be of the same type as those addressed by the Programmatic Environmental Examination and corresponding Threshold Decision.

ANNEX TWO: SUPPLEMENTAL RESULTS AND INDICATORS FOR SO1: Broader Citizen Participation in Democratic Processes
Requested by LAC/SPM

RESULT	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATA SOURCE	TARGET SETTING
A Strengthened Ombudsman organization with greater geographical reach	Number of representational Ombudsman offices and decentralized units around the country	<p>Definition: An office or decentralized unit will consist of at least one representative who will have the authority to fulfill the mandate of the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman on behalf of that institution</p> <p>Relevance: With the addition of new sites, the Ombudsman will be more accessible to citizens outside of Lima, and better able to fulfill its mandate nation-wide</p> <p>Unit: Number of sites</p>	Sub-activity reports	Baseline (1998): 5 Target (2001): 10
A strengthened capacity within the NGO human rights community, with particular emphasis on the National Human Rights Coordinator (CNDDHH), to collect data on human rights abuses (particularly on torture) and advocate for redress of these abuses and improvements in the country's human rights record	Percentage of local affiliates of the CNDDHH that report regularly on human rights abuses to CNDDHH	<p>Definition: Proportion of local affiliates of the total 50 affiliates of the CNDDHH that prepare and submit to the CNDDHH at least once a year a detailed report on human rights abuses</p> <p>Relevance: The success of the Coordinadora depends largely on regularized, reliable communication with member/affiliates who, among other things, actively promote human rights and provide information on the number and types of human rights abuses in Peru. Systematic reporting to the CNDDHH will assist the CNDDHH in the preparation of a more credible and accurate annual report on human rights</p> <p>Unit: percentage</p>	Sub-activity reports	Baseline (1997): 0 Target (2001): 60%
Increased access to conciliation services through USAID-sponsored entities	Number of USAID-sponsored conciliation centers around the country	<p>Definition: A conciliation center will consist of at least one trained and certified conciliator who has the legal authority to resolve disputes with legally binding results</p> <p>Relevance: USAID is sponsoring the establishment and operation of conciliation centers around the country with both the MOJ and local NGOs</p> <p>Unit: number</p>	Sub-activity reports	Baseline (1998): 17 Target (2001): 24
	Percentage of citizens who have heard of extra-judicial conciliation	<p>Definition: Percentage of citizens surveyed (based on a sample of 1,500 randomly selected people over 18 years of age) that have heard of extrajudicial conciliation and know its purpose</p> <p>Relevance: A critical element in the success of conciliation services is citizens' understanding of what conciliation is</p> <p>Unit: percentage of surveyed people</p>	Democracy survey	Baseline (1998): 8.7% Target (2001): 30%
	Total number of conciliators trained	<p>Definition: A trained conciliator is someone who has completed all the requirements established by the Ministry of Justice to be a certified conciliator</p> <p>Unit: number</p>	Sub-activity reports	Baseline (1998): 600 Target (2001): 4,000

RESULT	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATA SOURCE	TARGET SETTING
Debate promoted on judicial reform in Peru leading to increased pressure on the GOP to institute judicial reforms toward a more independent and efficient judiciary	Number of expert/citizen/congressional debates held on judicial reform in Peru (including the new criminal procedures code).	Definition: A debate is defined as a group of 30 or more people with diverse viewpoints who are gathered together in an open forum to discuss issues related to judicial reform; the group should include as many as possible of the following kinds of participants: private citizens, NGO representatives, private sector representatives, the media, public officials, candidates, legal and other experts, and university professors. Coverage by the media will ensure that debate reaches the broadest possible numbers of citizens Unit: number	Sub-activity reports	Baseline (1997): 0 Target (2001): 5
Debate held among the Peruvian electorate and with candidates on the key USAID-identified democracy issues	Number of expert/citizen/congressional debates held on key issues (prior to 2000 elections)	Definition: Same as above but related to debate on the full variety of USAID-identified key issues including the importance of independent institutions (congress, judiciary, etc.), decentralization and broad-based citizen participation. Coverage by the media will ensure that debate reaches the broadest possible numbers of citizens Unit: number of debates	Sub-activity reports	Baseline (1998): 0 Target (2001): 5
Increased numbers and electoral success rates of women candidates to Congress	Percentage of women in Congress (2000 elections)	Definition: The number of women holding the title of "Member of Congress" after the 2000 elections, as a percentage of 120 members of Congress Unit: percentage	Sub-activity reports	Baseline (1997): 10.8% Target (2000): 20%
The presence on election day and prior of an effective force of electoral observers that can pronounce on the quality and transparency of the electoral process	Percent of polling places covered by domestic and international observers, prior to and on election day (2000 elections)	Definition: A polling place will be considered "covered" if an accredited international or domestic observer visits that polling place at least once prior to the elections, and at least once on election day Relevance: The presence of election observers on election day and leading up to it can help ensure a fair and transparent electoral process will take place and can increase citizens' confidence in the process. A critical mass of observers around the country helps paint a realistic picture of the process nation-wide Unit: percentage of polling sites covered	Sub-activity reports	Baseline(1998): 32% Target (2000): 70% (The target is irrespective of previous observation efforts.)
Primary, secondary and university students and other youth leaders learn and practice democratic values	Number of school students aware of rights and responsibilities	Definition: Primary and secondary school students who attend at least one USAID NGO-sponsored activity focused on civic education and practices of democratic processes in their school communities Unit: number	Sub-activity reports	Baseline (1997): 0 Target (2001) 41,000
	Number of youth leaders trained in Democratic Education	Definition: Youth leaders are university students and other leaders aged 18-24 who attend at least one training activity (courses, workshops, seminars, etc.) on democratic governance Unit: number	Sub-activity reports	Baseline (1998): 2,000 Target (2001): 5,000

ANNEX THREE: PERU TITLE II FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (for BHR)

Peru Annual Title II Results Report for FY 1998

This annex highlights the Peru Title II program in FY 1998 and supplements USAID/Peru's FY 2001 R4 submission describing the performance analysis and management actions of SO#2, Increased Incomes of the Poor. The annex draws on data from each Title II cooperating sponsor's R2 Report and contains a matrix of Title II Progress Indicators.

Background

FY 1998 was the third year of a six-year program for four of the five Title II cooperating sponsors operating in Peru. ADRA, CARE, CARITAS, PRISMA and TechnoServe used approximately 88,000 metric tons of food, valued at approximately \$56.9 million, to implement programs in nutritional rehabilitation of children, improvement of agricultural production and commercialization, and/or expansion of micro-credit programs. A total of 50,754 metric tons (valued at approximately \$25 million) of wheat flour, corn soy blend, bulgur, lentils, rice, peas, and vegetable oil supported supplementary feeding and food-for-work programs, and 37,260 metric tons (valued at approximately \$31 million) of crude soy bean oil were monetized to capitalize micro-credit programs, provide technical advisory services, provide inputs for agricultural development and commercialization and for soil conservation, complement food components in water and sanitation and in nutrition activities, finance costs of internal transport, handling of food commodities, and general program administration of the cooperating sponsors.

Food insecurity in Peru is primarily an issue of lack of access, reflected by Peru's high levels of poverty (50% of all Peruvians) and extreme poverty (approximately 15% of all Peruvians). USAID/Peru's Title II program addresses food insecurity with a two-pronged approach: (1) immediate caloric and micronutrient needs of children under five years in extremely poor families and training in family health and nutrition, by working with mothers and children, and food-for-work activities providing a family-based ration to people engaged in small-scale community infrastructure projects; and (2) medium and long-term changes to the income levels of poor households, focusing on market-led agricultural production and microenterprise development.

The Title II program has continued its geographic focus on areas of extreme poverty, with activities carried out in over 7,500 communities and benefitting approximately 1.8 million people. Cooperating sponsors and SO#2 further refined targeting criteria, to improve subprogram integration and to provide immediate support to SO#2's priority economic corridors. Approximately 5,800 communities are targeted for FY 1999.

Title II Program Performance Highlights in FY 1998

- Although overall targets for children participating in nutrition and growth monitoring were met, results were mixed among programs. Some cooperating sponsors experienced difficulty reaching remote communities, especially in Peru's northern departments, because of transport and other logistic problems associated with El Niño. However, improvements in training and information sessions with over 200,000 mothers led to an increase in the graduation rate of the PANFAR program. Training targets in family health and nutrition were exceeded in three of the four programs. Due to the potential adverse impact of El Niño on diarrhea and acute respiratory diseases, more courses were given on to these topics.

- Reflecting the relative newness of these programs, **micro-credit activity** results were uneven. Taking advantage of other SO#2 experience and contacts in micro-lending, the services of a micro-credit consulting firm were contracted to review these new programs' conformity with general USAID policies on micro-credit. The PRISMA program ("PASA") put into practice a number of reforms, resulting in more loans to more beneficiaries, thereby exceeding the number of women targeted by more than 50%. The CARE ("SEDER") and ADRA programs are revising their approaches, with changes to be approved in FY 1999. With the addition in FY 1999 of the CRS micro-credit program in partnership with CARITAS, Title II investment in this important income and employment sector will continue to expand.
- USAID/Peru reviewed and BHR/FFP approved funding for a four-year, \$5.7 million Title II proposal submitted by Catholic Relief Services, which started operations in FY 1999. This sixth Peru Title II program has two primary objectives: (1) increased incomes of program beneficiaries, and (2) creation of an institutional capacity in CARITAS del Peru to manage future **micro-lending programs** targeted at Peru's extremely poor population.
- In some parts of Peru, El Niño impacted activities related to **food distribution and agricultural production**, especially the rehabilitation and new construction of small irrigation systems. Nonetheless, activities dedicated to improved soil conservation practices and improved production technologies met or exceeded their targets, as did economic infrastructure activities involving access road rehabilitation and the construction of marketing facilities.
- Because of timely El Niño forecasting, cooperating sponsors were able to reinforce warehouses against potential storm damage and transport as much food as possible to the end distribution point, to mitigate damage to food stocks. Developed in collaboration with the cooperating sponsors, a Title II protocol allowed a quick response to **emergency food needs of El Niño victims**, resulting in 219 metric tons valued at \$97,000 distributed to 20,785 families on a short-term basis. During the intensity of El Niño, damaged roads made it difficult to distribute food for feeding programs, to travel to remote locations to monitor activities, and for program beneficiaries to travel to points of food distribution and training. After the worst part of El Niño had passed, cooperating sponsors used food-for-work activities, such as road and irrigation canal rehabilitation and latrine construction, to improve the living and working conditions in affected communities.
- Over the past two years, there has been a downward trend in the number of **temporary jobs** created under food-for-work activities, since most programs now emphasize monetization activities to create more permanent income and employment opportunities.
- SO#2 has reached agreement with its cooperating sponsor partners to track annually two **impact indicators** under the Title II program: (1) reduction of chronic malnutrition in program areas; and (2) increase in household revenues in program areas. Data is being collected on these two indicators, starting in FY 1999, in selected "sentry communities" of the Title II program. The decision to incorporate these two indicators has the advantages of measuring impact in areas of program intervention, instead of trying to attribute results to national-level impacts, and of emphasizing both the poverty alleviation (malnutrition) and poverty reduction (revenues) aspects of the Title II program.

- Under the PANFAR program, the Ministry of Health agreed to provide 25% of food resources in FY 1999 and 50% in FY 2000, an important budget commitment towards sustainability of the program beyond Title II support scheduled to end in FY 2001.

- SO#2 led negotiations with the GOP's Ministry, PROMUDEH, and its National Nutrition and Feeding Program ("PRONAA") on monitoring and evaluation responsibilities under the bilateral agreement between the two governments. Revised language on monitoring responsibilities and information sharing will officially recognize the importance of **USAID/GOP collaboration** in strategic planning and program implementation.

Strategic Directions

- USAID/Peru acts as a catalyst in helping cooperating sponsor partners improve program quality. For example, USAID/Peru suggested the initiation of "mini-assessments" of the health and nutrition and micro-credit sub-programs to encourage sharing lessons-learned, to look at the relative impact and costs of several interventions on program results, and to ensure both sustainability and compliance with world-wide policies on micro-lending. Results include a decision to place greater emphasis on growth monitoring and education of mothers, while transferring greater responsibility to the public sector for food distribution, a restructuring of credit systems oriented to community banking (versus individual loans) and total cost recovery, with an expanded credit portfolio and lower delinquency rates, and a reduction of food-for-work activities in favor of greater efforts at sustainable income generation activities. USAID/Peru's SO#2 also initiated closer collaboration with other strategic objective teams, to encourage synergistic strategies and shared results. Of special interest is greater collaboration in working with local governments, introducing training topics on human rights, conflict resolution, and community participation, and sharing experiences in micro-lending and targeting beneficiaries in coca growing areas. Last, SO#2 has made headway in working with the GOP on the quality of social expenditures, by responding to a request from the Prime Minister to support the Council of Ministers' Interministerial Commission of Social Affairs (CIAS) in developing a Social Development Strategy for Peru and an improved Government organizational structure to implement the strategy. Future SO#2 activities, including an update of the food security description, will likely be linked with CIAS.

- In FY 1998, USAID/Peru added "economic potential" as a new principle in the geographic focusing of its Title II program, in direct support of USAID/Peru's SO#2 Poverty Reduction and Alleviation Activity and its focus on economic corridors. Cooperating sponsors are programming all new activities over the next two years in these priority economic corridors.

- This past year, BHR/FFP reviewed and formally endorsed the USAID/Peru "Title II Phase Out Strategy," which had been mandated by an IG audit and was coordinated with the cooperating sponsors. The strategy foresees another ten years of Title II assistance to Peru through the year 2008, with levels reduced significantly starting in the year 2001. It also predicts a greater percentage of resources dedicated to monetization program activities, reflecting relatively greater emphasis on income generation activities (e.g., agricultural production, micro-credit) versus social safety net activities (e.g., mother/child health and feeding, food-for-work). This trend is consistent with SO#2's commitment to economic corridors, with a focus on poverty reduction. During the coming year, USAID/Peru will re-examine the strategy's assumptions, which were developed before the onslaught of El Niño and the global financial crisis.

- BHR/FFP granted a one-year extension to four cooperating sponsors, allowing their current programs to run through FY 2001. This allows for a more orderly strategic planning process, getting ready for the next (and possibly last) round of multi-year programs, starting in FY 2002. Especially important considerations in this extension were the upcoming Peruvian presidential elections in the year 2000, the desire to more closely coordinate the Title II programming process with that of USAID/Peru, and the opportunity to incorporate recommendations in future Title II strategy and programming documentation from a comprehensive Title II evaluation planned for mid-FY 2000.
- Several major programming challenges for the Title II program in Peru surfaced during the past year. These include: (1) the orderly termination of existing multi-year programs with cooperating sponsors that have, in some cases, decades of experience in Peru; (2) the development of an open, fair, and transparent planning process for the next round of Title II multi-year programs that builds on lessons learned, shared experience, and collaborative strategic planning of USAID and the public and PVO/NGO sectors; and (3) the need to improve collaboration between the Title II program and the GOP food security programs and other donor activities. Mechanisms are being established to improve communication and coordination on all these fronts.

Title II Annual Progress Indicators

Performance Indicator	Indicator Definition and Unit of Measurement	PVO	Baseline 1996		Actual 1998		Targets 1999	
			a) < 36 mo.	b) < 60 mo.	a) < 36 mo.	b) < 60 mo.	a) < 36 mo.	b) < 60 mo.
1. Children in Title II Nutrition and Growth Monitoring Programs	Definition: Children under a) 36 and b) 60 months of age who are enrolled in child nutrition programs. Unit: Number	CARE	25,946	50,250	32,246	53,743	38,169	63,615
		CARITAS	57,542	92,693	40,462	72,486	52,693	87,822
		ADRA	20,584	20,584	57,133	38,046	58,200	
		PRISMA	<u>107,406</u>	<u>150,450</u>	<u>181,344</u>	<u>193,742</u>	<u>125,000</u>	<u>170,000</u>
		TOTAL	211,478	313,977	311,185	358,017	274,062	321,437
2. Children With Completed Immunizations Under Title II Programs	Definition: a) Children under 12 months who have received the recommended immunizations. b) Children aged 12 to 24 months with completed immunizations, including the measles vaccine. Unit: Percent Note: The Peruvian Ministry of Health recommends the measles vaccine after 12 months.	CARE	65.0	72.0	41	79	45	80
		CARITAS	47.5	N/m	N/m	77	70	80
		ADRA	N/m	75.0	48	66	80	70
		PRISMA	80.1	85.4	84	92	80	90
3. Children Graduating from Feeding Programs	Definition: Children "graduating" from Title II nutrition programs during the period - stop receiving supplementary feeding from the program. "Graduation" is defined by the following minimum criteria: positive weight gains over last three months; completed immunizations; and mothers attending the minimum cycle of health and nutrition training. Unit: Number	CARITAS		N/m		33,228		61,475
		ADRA		N/m		27,456		29,100
		PRISMA		94,783		152,436		136,000
4. Beneficiaries that have completed cycle of training events.	Definition: Number of beneficiaries that have completed the minimal cycle of training events provided by the PVO. The standard minimal cycle includes training in: acute respiratory and intestinal infections; prenatal control; immunizations; family planning/responsible parenting (CARITAS); and nutrition and feeding practices. Unit: a) Number; b) Percentage	CARE (* % of parents of assisted children)	N/m		a)	b)	a)	b)
		CARITAS	26,561		28,643		3,510	78 %*
		ADRA	N/m		36,790		56,864	N/m
		PRISMA(** % of mothers)	N/m		130,696		30,996	80 %
							128,250	95 %**

Performance Indicator	Indicator Definition and Unit of Measurement	PVO	Baseline 1996		Actual 1998		Targets 1999	
5. Number of Hectares under Improved Soil Conservation/Agroforestry Practices	Definition: Hectares affected by one or more of the following: contour planting, terracing, intercropping, reforestation, infiltration ditches and river defenses. Unit: a) Number of Hectares; b) Families served	CARE CARITAS ADRA TOTAL	a) Hectares 5,469 1,932 <u>480</u> 7,881	b) Families 48,015 N/m <u>N/m</u> 48,015	a) Hectares 4,333 4,628 <u>969</u> 9,930	b) Families 46,764 3,143 <u>11,098</u> 89,005	a) Hectares 4,004 5,666 <u>1,346</u> 11,016	b) Families 49,500 27,492 <u>7,290</u> 84,282
6. Hectares incorporated under improved production technologies	Definition: Hectares affected by one or more of the following: the use of high yielding seed varieties, proper use of fertilizer, proper weeding and appropriate spacing. Unit: a) Number of Hectares; b) Families served	CARE CARITAS ADRA PRISMA TECHNOSERVE TOTAL	a) Hectares 1,200 198 662 785 <u>2,845</u>	b) Families 9,638 N/m N/m 974 <u>9,638</u>	a) Hectares 2,628 234 1,448 2,304 <u>316</u> 6,930	b) Families 20,750 N/m 8,296 3,052 <u>341</u> 32,439	a) Hectares 2,758 96 1,100 2,689 <u>800</u> 7,443	b) Families 23,200 7,769 7,990 3,510 <u>600</u> 43,069
7. Hectares incorporated under new or rehabilitated irrigation systems	Definition: Hectares affected by one or more of the following: construction or rehabilitation of canals, reservoirs or wells Unit: a) Number of Hectares; b) Families served	CARITAS ADRA TOTAL	a) Hectares N/m 454 TOTAL	b) Families N/m N/m TOTAL	a) Hectares 7,765 <u>1,839</u> 9,604	b) Families 18,092 <u>7,871</u> 25,963	a) Hectares 7,820 <u>10,025</u> 8,845	b) Families 7,500 <u>6,885</u> 14,385
8. Kilometers of access roads rehabilitated	Definition: Rural roads * Includes new and rehabilitated Unit: a) Number of Kilometers; b) Families served	CARE CARITAS ADRA TOTAL	a) Kilometers 4,174 *428 <u>721</u> 5,323	b) Families 65,002 N/m <u>N/m</u> 65,002	a) Kilometers 4,927 1,087 <u>966</u> 6,980	b) Families 55,846 N/m <u>8,712</u> 64,558	a) Kilometers 2,200 728 <u>1,140</u> 4,068	b) Families 49,500 15,298 <u>6,075</u> 70,873
9. Number of marketing infrastructure facilities constructed	Definition: marketing and infrastructure facilities include: warehouses or packing, processing or marketing stalls. Unit: a) Number of facilities; b) Families served	CARITAS ADRA TOTAL	a) Facilities 6 <u>54</u> 60	b) Families N/m N/m TOTAL	a) Facilities 250 <u>73</u> 323	b) Families 8,760 <u>7,300</u> 16,016	a) Facilities 68 <u>162</u> 230	b) Families 2,639 <u>6,050</u> 8,689

Performance Indicator	Indicator Definition and Unit of Measurement	PVO	Baseline 1996		Actual 1998		Targets 1999	
			a) Works	b) Families	a) Works	b) Families	a) Works	b) Families
10. Number of sanitary/health infrastructure works constructed or installed	Definition: Sanitary/health infrastructure works include: latrines, sewage systems, potable water systems, wells and health posts. Unit: a) Number of works; b) Families served	CARE latrines	709	709	690	690	2,200	2,200
		CARITAS latrines&public toilets	7,857	8,613	9,555	9,555	4,007	4,007
		- community faucets	405	N/m	1,714	N/m	31	2,474
		- domestic water connections	90	805	1,686	1,686	N/p	N/p
		- health posts	24	N/m	12	N/m	4	140
		-pharmacies	0	0	12	N/m	108	9,750
		ADRA latrines	3,138	3,138	2,264	2,264	2,838	2,838
		- water systems	16	2,880	29	1,780	20	3,000
11. Temporary employment generated under Title II Food for Work programs	Definition: Number of families employed with food for work wages to improve their productive or socio-economic capacity. Unit: Number of families	CARE		31,500		46,366	49,500	
		CARITAS		64,448		81,921	N/m	
		ADRA		21,566		25,012	24,300	
		TOTAL		117,514		153,299	73,800	
12. Value of microcredit loan portfolio	Definition: Value of outstanding loans made in cash and in-kind from PVOs or through rotating funds established by PVOs, etc. Unit: US\$	CARE		167,000		389,654	739,952	
		ADRA		354,078		420,000		
		PRISMA		392,448		1,224,439	2,785,739	
		TECHNOSERVE				40,773	680,000	
		TOTAL		913,526		2,074,866	4,205,691	
13. Number of loans	Definition: Number of loans made from the various sources of microcredit from PVO sources. Unit: a) Total number; b) Loans to women	CARE	4,080	4,080	1,371	1,097	1,483	1,105
		ADRA	404	160	3,988	1,196		
		PRISMA	1,824	674	8,308	4,069	12,489	5,958
		TECHNOSERVE			362		700	
		TOTAL	6,308	4,914	14,029	6,362	14,672	7,063
		14. Delinquency Rates	Definition: Percent of loans made from various PVO sources that have not been repaid within 90 days beyond due dates, i.e. delinquent for more than 90 days. Payments past due as a percent of the total loans outstanding. Unit: Percent	CARE		0.0		0.0
ADRA			5.0		4.0			
PRISMA			3.6		18.51	4.7		
TECHNOSERVE						5		

Performance Indicator	Indicator Definition and Unit of Measurement	PVO	Baseline 1996	Actual 1998	Targets 1999
15. Loan Default Rates	<p>Definition: Total amount of loans past due one year or more as a percentage of the total unpaid loan balance.</p> <p>Unit: Percent</p>	<p>CARE</p> <p>ADRA PRISMA</p> <p>PRISMA</p>	<p>4 Women's Income Generation Project (WIG)</p> <p>7 Microenterprise Project (MP)</p> <p>7 Agricultural Income Generation Project (AIG)</p> <p>4.9</p>	<p>0 WIG Project</p> <p>--</p> <p>7 AIG Project</p> <p>4 PASA Project (PRISMA Project)</p> <p>6.8</p>	<p>3 WIG Project</p> <p>--</p> <p>--</p> <p>3.16 PASA Project</p> <p>4</p>
Comments/Notes: N/m: Not measured yet.					

ANNEX FOUR: CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE (CCI)
Requested by G/ENV

USAID/Peru's Biodiversity and Fragile Ecosystems Conservation and Management (BIOFOR) activity will contribute the most to CCI. As BIOFOR was just approved at the end of FY 98, we will expect to see these interventions in future years. We are only reporting on indicators for which we have applicable date (see CCI tables).

In support of GCC **Result 1**, *Increased Participation in the Framework Convention on Climate Change*, the Mission, under SO#4's SENREM Activity (527-0368), provided institutional organization support in FY 1998 to Peru's National Environmental Council (CONAM), which assumed GOP representation at the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP) in Buenos Aires in November 1998. Although Peru has not yet developed its National Climate Change Action Plan, CONAM heads a multi-sectoral Committee that is holding discussions on GOP position for this strategy. CONAM, with SENREM support, also participated in a Committee, headed by the Vice Minister of Housing, to develop a plan for the elimination of lead from gasoline that was announced publicly in November 1998. This plan is a first step toward a national strategy on air pollution that would also include greenhouse gases.

At the end of FY 1998, the Mission approved its new BIOFOR Activity (527-0385) for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and forests. This activity will support **Result 2**, *Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use Forest Management Sector*. In the policy area, BIOFOR will be working on the development of resource management plans in two protected areas and their buffer zones, in a manner that involves local communities participation, in support of Indicator 1. BIOFOR is also working with the National Institute for Natural Resources (INRENA) and providing the Privatization Commission (COPRI) with technical assistance to facilitate sustainable forest management, in support of Indicator 3.

Site-based interventions in BIOFOR will support Indicator 2 of CCI **Result 2** by preserving additional hectareage of natural areas in Peru under protection and by developing forest management plans that will reduce the rate of loss of carbon stocks in new areas to be put under forest management. Interventions will also support **Result 2** by testing innovative experiences in land, forest, and biodiversity management that, once demonstrated, should leverage additional public and private investment in their replication. And, much of the site implementation effort will be channeled through local NGOs that will receive institutional training in strategic planning and management in a manner that will also support **Result 2**.

The progress reported so far in protected areas management derives from ongoing interventions in two Parks-in-Peril sites (Bahuaja-Sonene National Park and Yanachaga-Chemillen National Park) and from earlier efforts. These include the Employment and Natural Resource Sustainability Project (527-0341) in the Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve, which concluded in FY 1997 and two separate interventions in the Tambopata-Camdano Reserved Zone, which ended in FY 1996.

Result I: INCREASED PARTICIPATION IN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change

Unit: Number of policy steps achieved

Country: <u>PERU</u> Policy Measure	Check Steps that Have Been Achieved			List Activity(ies) Contributing to Each Policy Category
	Step 1: Policy Preparation & Presentation	Step 2: Policy Adoption	Step 3: Implementation & Enforcement	
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1			SENREM (527-0368)
Emissions inventory	1			SENREM (527-0368)
Mitigation analysis	1			SENREM (527-0368)
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis				
National Climate Change Action Plan	1			SENREM (527-0368)
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving joint implementation (JI) proposals				
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions				
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth				
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables				
Sub-total: Number of policy steps achieved	4			
Total Policy Steps Achieved			4	

Result 2: REDUCED NET GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM THE LAND USE/FOREST MANAGEMENT SECTOR

Indicator 5: Institutional Capacity Strengthened

5a: Increased capacity to address global climate change issues

Unit: Number of institutions

Country: <u>PERU</u>		Name of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened
Number of USAID-assisted associations, NGOs or other public and private institutions		
Number of NGOs	1	Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental
Number of Private Institutions		
Number of Research/Educational Institutions		
Number of Public Institutions	2	CONAM, DIGESA
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	3	

5b. Strengthening technical capacity through workshops, research, and/or training activities

Country: <u>PERU</u> Category	Types of Support Provided		List the Activity(ies) that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category
	Training	Technical Assistance	
Advancing improved land use planning			
Advancing sustainable forest management			
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas			
Advancing integrated coastal management		1	SENREM (527-0368)
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management			
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources			
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure			
Other			
Number of Categories Where Training and Technical Assistance Has Been Provided:	0 in FY 1998	1 in FY 1998	

Result 3: DECREASED NET GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM THE ENERGY SECTOR, INDUSTRY AND URBAN AREAS

Indicator 6: Institutional Capacity Strengthened

6a: Increased capacity to address global climate change issues

Unit: Number of institutions

Country: <u>PERU</u>		
Number of USAID-assisted associations, NGOs or other public and private institutions strengthened to address GCC issues		Name of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened
Number of NGOs		
Number of Private Institutions		
Number of Research/Educational Institutions		
Number of Public Institutions	1	CONAM
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	1	

6b. Strengthening technical capacity through workshops, research, and/or training activities

Country: <u>PERU</u> Category	Types of Support Provided		List the Activity(ies) that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category
	Training	Technical Assistance	
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning			
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers			
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes			
Use of renewable energy technologies			
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)		1	Inter-Agency Agreement with DOE
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems			
Use of cogeneration			
Other			
Total Number of Points for Training/Technical Assistance	0	1	

USAID Programs that Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change

Key Area (i, ii, iii, iv, v)	Country	Strategic Objective (Name and Number)	Budget	Duration	Type of Program (see list below)	Description
I	PERU	SO4 Improved Management of the Environment and Natural Resources	\$1.4 million	FY 1996-FY 2004	2 Natural Resource	
IV	PERU	SO4 Improved Management of the Environment and Natural Resources	\$5 million	FY 1998-FY 2002	2 Natural Resource	
V	PERU	SO3 Improved Health for High Risk Populations	\$6.5 million	FY 1998-FY 2003	1 Improved Quality of Health Services; 2 Vector Control; 3 Improved Nutrition	

Codes for Tracking and Recording Programs

<u>Key Areas</u>	Program Types
i. Coastal zone	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Urban/Infrastructure 2. Natural Resource
ii. Disaster Preparation Relief	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Early Warning System 2. Humanitarian Response 3. Capacity Building
iii. Agriculture & Food Security	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research and Development 2. Policy Reform 3. Extension/Demonstration
iv. Biodiversity & Forestry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preservation of Biodiversity 2. Forest Conservation
v. Human Health and Nutrition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved Quality of Health Services 2. Vector Control 3. Improved Nutrition

ANNEX FIVE: STATUS OF PERU-ECUADOR BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT
(for AA/LAC)

In October 1998, Peru and Ecuador signed a Peace Agreement ending over 160 years of conflict over their shared border. As part of the Peace Agreement, both governments have committed themselves to improve the living standards and provide tangible development benefits to the population living in the border region. Towards this end, Peru and Ecuador have developed a Binational Border Development Plan, which will require an investment of \$3 billion over 10 years.

The Binational Border Development Plan includes implementing a series of projects for both countries in four broad areas: a) to build social and productive infrastructure; b) to improve productive infrastructure; c) to build and improve social infrastructure and enhance the environment; and d) to promote private investment. Donors are expected to contribute (loans and non-reimbursable funds) up to \$2 billion. The IDB and CAF will each contribute to \$500 million in soft loans for the financing of large-scale infrastructure projects. The Plan comprises two large groups: relatively small-scale programs (productive and social infrastructure) and a large-scale program requiring considerable investment. A financial mechanism for implementing the Binational Border Development Plan is through the establishment of a Fund for Peace with contributions from bilateral and multilateral donors.

The Plan has created enormous expectations in the population of the border region in Peru, since it is severely underdeveloped. There are about 1.5 million of Peruvians living in provinces bordering with Ecuador. Lack of access to clean water, sanitation and proper solid waste management are serious problems in urban areas. Basic infrastructure is almost nonexistent, especially in rural areas. The border area is also one of the poorest of the country, and home of almost half of the native Amazonian communities of the country (Aguaruna, Huambisa, Quichua, Achual, Secoya and others). These groups have female illiteracy rates as high as 92%, an average of 10 children per family, infant mortality rates ranging from 114-140, and minimal civil rights, such as a civil registry. The border region also offers a variety of natural resources; thus, fisheries, mining, and forestry need to be managed in an environmentally sound sustainable manner.

We are committed to supporting this peace process with the provision of \$2 million in grant funds for Peru-Ecuador in FY 1999 to begin local government and community development projects and to work with the binational fund on project analyses and studies. USAID/Peru's share of this initiative is \$500,000.

To accomplish the above, our activity will serve as a pilot effort to develop a strategy to implement development activities with the active participation of the population and build the social base for sustainable development interventions in the area. The activity will consist of two components: 1) **local organization strengthening** to improve the capacity of community and grassroots organizations, local governments and key public sector institutions to develop, plan and implement social and economic development activities that meet their needs, and exercise their rights; and 2) **high-impact small-scale community development** to provide these communities with actual participatory experiences in developing and implementing activities, while providing services.

The local organization strengthening component will be implemented through technical assistance and training in participatory strategic planning, financial management, and the organization, implementation and supervision of projects. Training may include cultural and democratic values and overall rights, with particular attention to women and children's rights in coordination with the Ombudsman office. The interventions will be directed to grassroots organizations, such as mothers' clubs, indigenous communities organizations, local governments and community leaders.

The high impact small-scale community development component will implement activities developed in a participatory way, which could include health and nutrition surveillance systems, transportation systems in rural areas, potable water or solid waste management in peri-urban communities, village banking activities, and civil registration campaigns for the disenfranchised.

Given the geographical and social diversity of the border region, USAID/Peru plans to implement the activity in one or two areas of greatest need with a focus on indigenous communities who have links with the population living on the Ecuadorian side of the border.

To obligate this initial \$500,000, the Country Team has made initial contacts with the Peru Border Integration Commission at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and local organizations in the border area, i.e. PVOs, NGOs, communities, universities, and regional and local governments. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs views this initial USAID initiative as a mechanism that will help them develop a model for small-financed projects under the Binational Fund. Indeed, the USAID/Peru project will improve the capacity of local organizations to have access to those funds.

In addition, we are maintaining close contact with USAID/Ecuador on their development plans for the border. We have also received the technical assistance of BHR/OTI to assist in the design of the initial activity. Moreover, the World Bank and IDB have expressed their interest in coordinating closely with USAID in the border area and benefiting from USAID's "lessons learned" from our initial efforts and we will work closely with them and other donors.

Our initial effort will also serve as a framework for future grant funding in FY 2000/2001 to help finance larger high priority and integrated development activities in the productive, social and environmental areas, focusing on enhancing citizen participation in democratic processes wherever possible.

Given the multi-sectoral nature of the Border area development, the Mission has also established a Border Task Force, with the participation of all SOs, which expects to obligate its funds by early April.

ANNEX SIX: PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN FOR SPECIAL OBJECTIVE SIX: Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Basic Education in Target Areas
(Requested by LAC/SPM)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	RELEVANCE	DATA SOURCE	METHOD/APPROACH	FREQUENCY	TARGET SETTING AND TRENDLINE INTERPRETATION
				OF DATA COLLECTION		
SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 6: EXPANDED OPPORTUNITIES FOR GIRLS' BASIC EDUCATION IN TARGET AREAS (1)						
1. Girls' progression to secondary school in target areas	Definition: Number of girls enrolled in first year of secondary school as a proportion of the number of girls promoted from sixth grade during the prior year. Unit: Percentage	Indicates commitment to girls' schooling, even at levels higher than primary completion. Can be monitored annually.	Ministry of Education (MOE) school registration records in target sites.	New Horizons regional office will collect information from elementary and secondary schools in the same target areas.	Annually in April (2)	Preliminary Baseline (1996): 12.2% for girls in Peru's rural areas Target (2003): 17.5% (current rate for boys in rural areas)
2. Girls' primary school completion rate	Definition: For a given cohort of girls who enroll in first grade in a given year, the proportion who complete sixth grade. Unit: Percentage of cohort	Universal completion of primary school is a worldwide goal in social development.	MOE school registration and completion records in target sites.	New Horizons regional office will collect information from elementary schools in target areas. (3)	Every two years in January (2)	Baseline (1998): 42% for girls in target areas Target (2003): 61% (to achieve at least the current completion rates of boys in target areas)
3. Girls' promotion rates in primary school	Definition: The proportion of girls enrolled in all primary grades who are promoted in a given year. Unit: Percentage	High repetition rates are a problem in girls' primary education.	MOE school registration and promotion records in target sites.	New Horizons regional office will collect information from elementary schools in target areas.	Annually in January (2)	Baseline (1996): 68.2% for Peru's rural children Target (2003): 85% Girl's promotion rates are better than boys' in Ayacucho, so targets are those of current urban rates at the national level.
4. Girls' continuation rate to grade six	Definition: Proportion of a single-year cohort of girls' that eventually reaches grade six, based on the reconstructed cohort method. Unit: Percentage of cohort	Indicators of grade progression provide a measure of how successful or efficient an education system is in maintaining a flow of students from one grade to the next and thus imparting a particular level of education. It addresses USAID's concern in providing quality basic education.	MOE school registration, promotion and drop-out records in target sites.	New Horizons regional office will collect information from elementary schools in target areas. The reconstructed cohort method uses data on average promotion, repetition and drop-out rates to calculate the flow of students from one grade to the next.	Annually in January (2)	Baseline (1998): 40%, based on estimates of drop-out, repetition rates in 1993 for grade 2 to grade 6, and considering that since 1998 there has been automatic promotion from grade 1 to grade 2. Target (2003): 61% (to achieve at least the current completion rates of boys in target areas)
5. Girls' age-appropriate enrollment rate for first grade in target areas	Definition: The proportion of girls enrolled in first grade who were age 6 at time of enrollment. Unit: Percentage	A factor that affects girls' continuation in school is appropriate age for grade.	MOE school registration records in target sites.	New Horizons regional office will collect information from elementary schools in target areas. (3)	Annually in April (2)	Baseline (1997): 19% for rural children in Ayacucho OR 26.6% for girls in Ayacucho Target (2002): 35% The target refers to the age-appropriate enrollment rate for Ayacucho urban areas.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	RELEVANCE	DATA SOURCE	METHOD/APPROACH	FREQUENCY	TARGET SETTING AND TRENDLINE INTERPRETATION
				OF DATA COLLECTION		
<p>COMMENTS/NOTES: Targets will be refined with the results of site specific assessments</p> <p>(1) Target areas are selected rural communities in Ayacucho department. Target areas may be expanded to Apurimac and Huancavelica departments if funding becomes available.</p> <p>(2) The school year in Peru starts in April and ends in December. Registration takes place in early March. Records of students' are available in January.</p> <p>(3) May require some costs for data collection and processing, depending on the quality of records available in schools and/or MOE branches.</p>						
Intermediate Result 6.1: Increased consciousness of the importance of girls' education, particularly among rural girls, and the constraints affecting it						
1. Level of consciousness of the importance of girls' education among parents of school-aged children in target areas, and among other key actors	<p>Definition: Parents and other community leaders and members recognize the importance of girls' education (e.g., believe that girls have same interest, capacity and time available to learn as do boys).</p> <p>Unit: Qualitative assessment</p>	Direct indicator.	GWE studies	Semi-structured interviews and focus groups of boys, girls, fathers, mothers, teachers, community leaders, public officials in target communities, complemented with direct observation and secondary data. (1)	Every two years in October	Baseline (1998): Low Target (2003): Mid to high
2. Girls' net enrollment rate in primary school	<p>Definition: Proportion of school-aged children who are actually enrolled in school.</p> <p>Unit: Percentage</p>	Proxy indicator for commitment to girls' education.	MOE school registration records in target sites.	New Horizons regional office will collect information from elementary schools in target areas.	Annually in March	Baseline (1998): 73.7% for rural girls in Ayacucho Target (2003): 88.5% (to achieve the current rates for urban girls in Ayacucho)
3. Primary school re-entry rate among girls in primary school	<p>Definition: Proportion of girls who, having dropped out of primary school, re-enroll during a given year.</p> <p>Unit: Percentage</p>	Reflects increased consciousness of the importance of girls' education.	MOE school registration records in target sites.	Analysis of student-specific registration records. (<i>Ficha Unica de Matricula</i>) (2)	Every two years	Baselines studies underway
4. Number of public sector initiatives promoting girls' education (Analyzed by policy)	<p>Definition: Number of norms, pieces of legislation approved, and concrete MOE activities underway that address identified barriers to girls' education.</p> <p>Unit: Cumulative number</p>	Proxy for level of consciousness and commitment of key decision makers at the governmental level.	New Horizons reports and National Network reports.	New Horizons will keep a formal registry of public initiatives and will analyze their actual implementation.	Annually in January	Baseline (1998): 1 Target: To be determined
<p>COMMENTS/NOTES: (1) A special team will be contracted to carry out the qualitative assessment.</p> <p>(2) May require some costs for data collection and processing, depending on the quality of records available in schools and/or MOE branches.</p>						

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	RELEVANCE	DATA SOURCE	METHOD/APPROACH	FREQUENCY	TARGET SETTING AND TRENDLINE INTERPRETATION
				OF DATA COLLECTION		
Intermediate Result 6.1.1 A national network established and operating						
1. One National Network for Girls' Education	<p>Definition: A network made up of representatives and key decision-makers from government, NGOs, the private sector and donors who are committed to promoting girls' education and/or have influence or resources to address issues affecting girls' education. The network should meet regularly and have clear objectives.</p> <p>Unit: Actual count</p>	The establishment of a multisectoral National Network is an important benchmark for promoting girls' education. It provides a forum to disseminate information on the importance of girls' education, identify constraints, propose solutions, lobby and leverage resources to finance initiatives that increase educational opportunities for girls.	New Horizons reports.	New Horizons will keep records of National Network membership and operations.	Semi-annual, in January and July	<p>Baseline (1997): 0 Target (1998): 1</p> <p>Quality of membership will be assessed.</p>
COMMENTS/NOTES:						
Intermediate Result 6.1.2: Improved knowledge of constraints affecting girls' education						
1. Number of studies produced and disseminated to raise awareness among public and policy makers on barriers affecting girls' education	<p>Definition: Studies, generated by USAID activity and formally presented in workshops, seminars, conferences and other fora, that address defined barriers to girls' education.</p> <p>Unit of measure: Number of studies completed</p>	Measures extent to which knowledge is synthesized and disseminated to the general public and policy makers at local and national levels.	New Horizons reports.	New Horizons will keep track of relevant studies and their dissemination	Semi-annual, in January and July	<p>Baseline (1997): 0 Target: 2 per year</p>
2. Number of advocacy actions carried out by the National Network	<p>Definition: Advocacy actions include public presentations, campaigns, conferences, workshops, seminars, etc. aimed at increasing knowledge on the importance and benefits of girls' education and the barriers affecting it.</p> <p>Unit of measure: Actual count</p>	Measures actions directed to increase consciousness among public and leaders at local and national levels.	New Horizons reports.	New Horizons will record events carried out by the National Network, including type, target audience and results. To the extent possible, the reaction and follow-up by media and public leaders will be tracked.	Semi-annual, in January and July	<p>Baseline (1997): 0 Expected to increase every year. May require a follow-up on media/leaders' reactions after the events.</p>
COMMENTS/NOTES:						

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	RELEVANCE	DATA SOURCE	METHOD/APPROACH	FREQUENCY	TARGET SETTING AND TRENDLINE INTERPRETATION
				OF DATA COLLECTION		
Intermediate Result 6.2: Pilot programs that address barriers to girls' education tested in target areas						
1. Number of pilot programs carried out in target areas	Definition: Pilot programs developed by local communities/networks that address identified barriers, including quality of education, have a monitoring and evaluation plan, and are financed through the entire period. Unit: Annual number	Direct indicator. To the extent possible, pilot projects will also test a new methodology being developed by the MOE to evaluate educational quality, i.e., child performance (<i>rendimiento escolar</i>), efficiency (<i>eficiencia administrativa</i>), and teacher performance.	New Horizons reports.	New Horizons regional office will monitor pilot projects.	Quarterly	Baseline (1998): 0 Target (2000): At least 6
COMMENTS/NOTES:						
Intermediate Result 6.3: Improved and sustainable local capacity to implement appropriate policies and programs for girls' education						
1. Number of actions favoring girls' education undertaken by district-level networks	Definition: Illustrative actions are scholarships, registration campaigns, construction/rehabilitation of school infrastructure, child-care activities, transportation mechanisms, and lodging for teachers. Unit: Number	Measures capacity of local networks to promote actions for girls' education	New Horizons reports.	New Horizons regional office will keep track of local network activities.	Semi-annual, in January and July	Baseline (1998): 0 Target to be determined after initiation of pilot projects.
2. Number of successful pilot programs replicated or adopted in non-pilot areas in collaboration with local MOE branches	Definition: New Horizons pilot programs replicated or adopted by public/private institutions without USAID support in non-pilot areas. Unit: Cumulative number	The generalization of successful pilot programs and the application of lessons learned reflect sustainability of New Horizons' initiatives.	New Horizons reports.	New Horizons regional office will keep track of replication of pilot projects. Will include information on funding source, site, statutes, actors, etc.	Annually in January	Baseline (1998): 0 Target to be determined after initiation of pilot projects.
4. Number of primary schools that replicate successful programs	Definition: Primary schools at the community level that replicate successful pilot projects and integrate them into their annual plans. Unit: Cumulative number	Will help measure total number of children who benefit from the program.	New Horizons reports. To the extent possible, MOE quality education evaluation reports.	New Horizons regional office will keep track of replication of pilot projects. If available, MOE information on quality education in those schools will also be collected.	Annually in January	Baseline (1998): 0 Target to be determined after initiation of pilot projects.
COMMENTS/NOTES:						

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	RELEVANCE	DATA SOURCE	METHOD/APPROACH	FREQUENCY	TARGET SETTING AND TRENDLINE INTERPRETATION
				OF DATA COLLECTION		
Intermediate Result 6.3.1: Local networks established to promote girls' education						
1. Number of local networks established and operating	Definition: Number of networks created to bring together teachers, parents, local government officials, NGOs and business associations to promote girls' education and address specific barriers affecting it within a target geographic area (e.g., community/ district/ province/ department). Unit of measure: Actual count	Local networks are important to ensure locally-appropriate strategies to address barriers to girls' education.	New Horizons reports.	New Horizons regional office will keep records of local networks' membership and operations.	Annually in January	Baseline (1997): 0 Target (2001): 9
COMMENTS:						
Intermediate Result 6.3.2: Increased institutional and financial viability of key member organizations of local networks						
1. Number of local educational projects developed	Definition: Projects developed by the local network with the participation of stakeholders of civil society and public sector that propose interventions to address critical barriers to girls' education and are submitted for financing to local or international organizations. Unit: Number	Measures institutional capacity to plan and design projects	New Horizons regional office records. Local network records.	New Horizons regional office will keep track of actions of key members that have received training in institutional strengthening.	Semi-annual, in January and July	Baseline (1998): 0 Target to be determined after institutional analysis
2. Non-project resources leveraged by local networks to finance local initiatives	Definition: In-kind resources quantified and/or funds leveraged by local networks. Unit: 1999 U.S. dollars	Measures financial viability of local institutions	New Horizons regional office records. Local network records.	New Horizons regional office will keep track of actions of key members that have received training in institutional strengthening.	Semi-annual, in January and July	Baseline (1998): 0 Target to be determined after institutional analysis
COMMENTS/NOTES:						

ANNEX SEVEN: UPDATED RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Requested by PPC/CDIE/PME

Strategic Objective No. 1: Broader Citizens Participation in Democratic Processes

- IR. 1.1 More effective selected national institutions
- IR. 1.2 Greater access to justice
- IR. 1.3 Local governments more responsive to constituents needs
- IR. 1.4 Citizens better prepared to exercise their rights and responsibilities

Strategic Objective No. 2: Increased Incomes of the Poor

- IR. 2.1 Improved policies for broad-based growth
- IR. 2.2 Increased market access for microentrepreneurs and small farmers
- IR. 2.3 Improved capacity of the extremely poor
- IR. 2.4 Increased productivity of microenterprises and small farms
 - IR. 2.4.1. Financial services available for micro-entrepreneurs and small farmers
- IR. 2.5 Increased effectiveness and efficiency of organizations providing assistance to the poor

Strategic Objective No. 3: Improved Health, including Family Planning, of High-Risk Populations

- IR. 3.1 People take appropriate preventive actions
- IR. 3.2 People take appropriate promotive actions
- IR. 3.3 People take appropriate curative actions
- IR. 3.4 Sustainable institutions and operations are in place

Strategic Objective No. 4: Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors

- IR. 4.1 Institutional capacity of the GOP and private sector strengthened
- IR. 4.2 Public support for environmental improvements mobilized
- IR. 4.3 Innovative technologies tested through pilot projects
- IR. 4.4 Sustainable practices adopted
- IR. 4.5 Sound policies established and effective legislation enacted

Special Objective 5: Reduce Illicit Coca Production in Target Areas in Peru

- IR. 5.1 Increased commitment to reduce hectares devoted to coca production voluntarily
 - IR. 5.1.1 Increased growth of the licit economy in comparison to the illicit economy
 - IR. 5.1.2 Increased availability and access to basic services to the target populations in ADP areas
 - IR. 5.1.3 Increased public participation in local decision-making
 - IR. 5.1.4 Increased awareness of social and ecological damages caused by drug production and use

IR. 5.2 Effective law enforcement²

Special Objective 6: Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Basic Education in Target Areas

IR. 6.1 Increased consciousness of the importance of girls' education, particularly among rural girls, and the constraints affecting it

IR. 6.2 Pilot programs that address barriers to girls' education tested in target areas

IR. 6.3 Improved local and sustainable capacity to implement appropriate policies and programs for girls' education

²Embassy/NAS Intermediate Result

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2000		FY 2001	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau				
SO3: Improved Health, including Family Planning, of High-Risk Populations	POPULATION						
	936-3038 FP Logistics Management	Medium-high	5 years (1999-2003)		50		
	936-3052 POP Communication Services	High	5 years (1999-2003)		370		500
	936-3055 FP Management Development	Medium	3 years (1999-2001)		50		50
	936-3057 Contraceptives	High	5 years (1999-2003)		1,500		1,500
	936-3069 JHPIEGO	High	5 years (1999-2003)		375		400
	936-3070 Western Consortium - Pop. Leaders, Fellow	High	5 years (1999-2003)		127		100
	936-3072 PRIME (Primary Providers T&ERH)	High	5 years (1999-2003)		400		400
	936-3073 YAP - FOCUS	High	5 years (1999-2003)		400		400
	936-3078 The Policy Project	Medium	3 years (1999-2001)		260		200
	936-3083 Measure	High	4 years (1999-2002)		782		1,800
	936-3084 CARE	High	5 years (1999-2003)		400		400
	936-3086 Frontiers	High	3 years (1999-2001)		120		200
	936-3092 Maternal/Neonatal Health	High	5 years (1999-2003)		250		400
	SUB-TOTAL POPULATION				5,084		6,350
	CHILD SURVIVAL AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES						
	936-3082 Linkages	Medium	4 years (1999-2002)		100		
	936-597408 Rational Pharmaceutical Management	High	2 years (1999-2000)		100		100
	936-597413 Partnerships for Health Reform	High	2 years (1999-2000)		200		100
	SUB-TOTAL CHILD SURVIVAL AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES				400		200

	TOTAL SO3				5,484		6,550
SO4: Improved Environmental Management in Targeted Sectors	CHILD SURVIVAL						
	936-5517 Env. Planning & Management II WRI	Medium	4 years (1997-2000)		12		
	936-5559 Env. Pollution Prevention (ENV-LAW)	Medium-high	4 years (1997-2000)		25		
	936-5994 Environmental Health	Medium-high	4 years (1997-2000)		25		
	TOTAL SO4				62		
SPO 6: Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Basic Education in Target Areas	BASIC EDUCATION						
	936-5848 Girls Education	Medium-high	4 years (1998-2001)		500		500
	SUB-TOTAL BASIC EDUCATION				500		500
	TOTAL SPO 6				500		500
GRAND TOTAL.....					6,046		7,050

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low
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FY 1999 Budget Request by Program/Country

16-Mar-99
08:59 AM

Program/Country: PERU
 Approp Acct: DA/CSD
 Scenario

S.O. # , Title	FY 1999 Request														Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 99
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ	D/G		
SO 1: Broader Citizens Participation in Democratic Processes																
Bilateral	3000													3000	4092	1317
Field Spt	0															
	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	4,092	1,317
SO 2: Increased Incomes of the Poor																
Bilateral	5900	3205	1800	895											7174	2350
Field Spt	0															
	5,900	3,205	1,800	895	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,174	2,350	
SO 3: Improved Health, including Family Planning, of High-Risk Populations																
Bilateral	13087						5700	4594	1000	300	1493				21075	16520
Field Spt	5,892						5,592	300							6,730	1,936
	18,979	0	0	0	0	0	11,292	4,894	1,000	300	1,493	0	0	27,805	18,456	
SO 4: Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors																
Bilateral	4551							500					4051		4850	5773
Field Spt	25													125	25	
	4,576	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	4,076	4,975	5,798	
SPO 5: Reduce Illicit Coca Production in Target Areas in Peru																
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SSO 6: Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Basic Education in Target Areas																
Bilateral	0				0										0	0
Field Spt	250				250										300	100
	250	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	100	
SSO 7: Other Activities in Support of Country's Development Strategy																
Bilateral	150			150											120	81
Field Spt	0															
	150	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	81	
SO 8:																
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Bilateral	26,688	3,205	1,800	1,045	0	0	5,700	5,094	1,000	300	1,493	4,051	3,000	37,311	26,041	
Total Field Support	6,167	0	0	0	250	0	5,592	300	0	0	0	25	0	7,155	2,061	
TOTAL PROGRAM	32,855	3,205	1,800	1,045	250	0	11,292	5,394	1,000	300	1,493	4,076	3,000	44,466	28,102	

FY 99 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	6,050
Democracy	3,000
HCD	250
PHN	19,479
Environment	4,076
Program ICASS	0

FY 99 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	24418
Dev. Assist ICASS	0
Dev. Assist Total:	24418
CSD Program	8437
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	8437

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

16-Mar-99
08:59 AM

Program/Country: PERU
Approp Acct: DA/CSD
Scenario

S.O. # , Title	FY 2000 Request														Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 00	
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ	D/G			
SO 1: Broader Citizens Participation in Democratic Processes																Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	3100													3100	3920	488	
Field Spt	0																
	3,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,100	3,920	488	
SO 2: Increased Incomes of the Poor																Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	7650	4000	1520	2130											7143	2857	
Field Spt	0																
	7,650	4,000	1,520	2,130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,143	2,857		
SO 3: Improved Health, including Family Planning, of High-Risk Populations																Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	14516						8416	3650	950	500	1000				20431	10605	
Field Spt	5,484						5,084	400							5,802	1,125	
	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	13,500	4,050	950	500	1,000	0	0	26,233	11,730		
SO 4: Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors																Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	4438												4438		6200	4011	
Field Spt	62												62		62	25	
	4,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	6,262	4,036		
SO 5:																Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SPO 6: Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Basic Education in Target Areas																Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	0				0										0	0	
Field Spt	500				500										450	150	
	500	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	150		
SSO 7: Other Activities in Support of Country's Development Strategy																Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	150			150											160	71	
Field Spt	0																
	150	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	71		
SO 8:																Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Bilateral	29,854	4,000	1,520	2,280	0	0	8,416	3,650	950	500	1,000	4,438	3,100	37,854	18,032		
Total Field Support	6,046	0	0	0	500	0	5,084	400	0	0	0	62	0	6,314	1,300		
TOTAL PROGRAM	35,900	4,000	1,520	2,280	500	0	13,500	4,050	950	500	1,000	4,500	3,100	44,168	19,332		

Econ Growth	7,800
Democracy	3,100
HCD	500
PHN	20,000
Environment	4,500
Program ICASS	0

Dev. Assist Program	28900
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	28900
CSD Program	7000
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	7000

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

16-Mar-99
08:59 AM

Program/Country: PERU
Approp Acct: DA/CSD
Scenario

S.O. # , Title	FY 20001 Request														Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 01	Future Cost (POST-2001)
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ	D/G			
SO 1: Broader Citizens Participation in Democratic Processes														Year of Final Oblig:		2003	
Bilateral	3100													3100	3080	508	5850
Field Spt	0																
	3,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,100	3,080	508	5,850
SO 2: Increased Incomes of the Poor														Year of Final Oblig:		2002	
Bilateral	7650	4000	1520	2130											7382	3125	11105
Field Spt	0																
	7,650	4,000	1,520	2,130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,382	3,125	11,105	
SO 3: Improved Health, including Family Planning, of High-Risk Populations														Year of Final Oblig:		2003	
Bilateral	13450				0		7150	3850	950	500	1000				17329	6097	24809
Field Spt	6,550				0		6,350	200							7,160	1,165	14000
	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	13,500	4,050	950	500	1,000	0	0	24,489	7,262	38,809	
SO 4: Improved Environmental Management of Targeted Sectors														Year of Final Oblig:		2003	
Bilateral	4900												4900	6075	2830	6364	
Field Spt	0													25			
	4,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,900	6,100	2,830	6,364	
SO 5:														Year of Final Oblig:			
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO 6: Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Basic Education in Target Areas														Year of Final Oblig:		2002	
Bilateral	0				0										0	0	
Field Spt	500				500										450	200	
	500	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	200	0	
SSO 7: Other Activities in Support of Country's Development Strategy														Year of Final Oblig:		2003	
Bilateral	150			150											160	61	262
Field Spt	0																
	150	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	61	262	
SO 8:														Year of Final Oblig:			
Bilateral	0																
Field Spt	0																
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	29,250	4,000	1,520	2,280	0	0	7,150	3,850	950	500	1,000	4,900	3,100	34,026	12,621	48,390	
Total Field Support	7,050	0	0	0	500	0	6,350	200	0	0	0	0	0	7,635	1,365	14,000	
TOTAL PROGRAM	36,300	4,000	1,520	2,280	500	0	13,500	4,050	950	500	1,000	4,900	3,100	41,661	13,986	62,390	

Econ Growth	7,800
Democracy	3,100
HCD	500
PHN	20,000
Environment	4,900
Program ICASS	0

Dev. Assist Program	29300
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	29300
CSD Program	7000
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	7000

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
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For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 1999 Budget Request by Program/Country

16-Mar-99
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Program/Country: PERU
Approp Acct: INC/ESF
Scenario

S.O. # , Title	Bilateral/ Field Spt	FY 1999 Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 99
		Total	Micro- Enterprise	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ	D/G		
SO 1:																
	Bilateral	0														
	Field Spt	0														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2:																
	Bilateral	0														
	Field Spt	0														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:																
	Bilateral	0														
	Field Spt	0														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:																
	Bilateral	0														
	Field Spt	0														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO 5: Reduce Illicit Coca Production in Target Areas in Peru																
INC	Bilateral	33000			23100							3960	1980	3960	21156	31982
	Field Spt	0														
		33,000	0	0	23,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,960	1,980	3,960	21,156	31,982
SPO 5: Reduce Illicit Coca Production in Target Areas in Peru																
ESF	Bilateral	0													10132	1992
	Field Spt	0														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,132	1,992
SO 7:																
	Bilateral	0														
	Field Spt	0														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:																
	Bilateral	0														
	Field Spt	0														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		33,000	0	0	23,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,960	1,980	3,960	31,288	33,974
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		33,000	0	0	23,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,960	1,980	3,960	31,288	33,974

Econ Growth	23,100
Democracy	3,960
HCD	0
PHN	3,960
Environment	1,980
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

Dev. Assist Program	0
Dev. Assist ICASS	0
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	0
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
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FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

16-Mar-99
08:59 AM

Program/Country: PERU
Approp Acct: INC/ESF
Scenario

S.O. # , Title		FY 2000 Request														Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 00
		Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ	D/G		
SO 1: Broader Citizens Participation in Democratic Processes																	Year of Final Oblig:
Bilateral	5000														5000	3000	2000
Field Spt	0														0		
	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	3,000	2,000
SO 2:																	Year of Final Oblig:
Bilateral	0														0		
Field Spt	0														0		
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:																	Year of Final Oblig:
Bilateral	0														0		
Field Spt	0														0		
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:																	Year of Final Oblig:
Bilateral	0														0		
Field Spt	0														0		
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO 5: Reduce Illicit Coca Production in Target Areas in Peru																	Year of Final Oblig:
INC	26000	18200										3120	1560	3120	34008	23974	
Field Spt	0																
	26,000	18,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,120	1,560	3,120	34,008	23,974	
SPO 5: Reduce Illicit Coca Production in Target Areas in Peru																	Year of Final Oblig:
ESF	0														1992	0	
Field Spt	0														0		
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,992	0	
SO 7:																	Year of Final Oblig:
Bilateral	0														0		
Field Spt	0														0		
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:																	Year of Final Oblig:
Bilateral	0														0		
Field Spt	0														0		
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	31,000	0	0	0	18,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,120	1,560	8,120	39,000	25,974	
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL PROGRAM	31,000	0	0	0	18,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,120	1,560	8,120	39,000	25,974	

FY 00 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	18,200
Democracy	8,120
HCD	0
PHN	3,120
Environment	1,560
Program ICASS	0

FY 00 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
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FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

16-Mar-99
08:59 AM

Program/Country: PERU
Approp Acct: INC/ESF
Scenario

S.O. # , Title		FY 20001 Request														Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 01	Future Cost (POST-2001)
		Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ	D/G			
SO 1: Broader Citizens Participation in Democratic Processes																Year of Final Oblig:		2003
ESF	Bilateral	5000														5000	4000	3000
	Field Spt	0																
		5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	4,000	3,000	0
SO 2:																Year of Final Oblig:		
	Bilateral	0																
	Field Spt	0																
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:																Year of Final Oblig:		
	Bilateral	0				0												
	Field Spt	0				0												
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:																Year of Final Oblig:		
	Bilateral	0																
	Field Spt	0																
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO 5: Reduce Illicit Coca Production in Target Areas in Peru																Year of Final Oblig:		2008
INC	Bilateral	26000			18200										3120	1560	3120	36000
	Field Spt	0																13974
		26,000	0	0	18,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,120	1,560	3,120	36,000	138,000
SPO 6:																Year of Final Oblig:		
	Bilateral	0				0												0
	Field Spt	0				0												0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SSO 7:																Year of Final Oblig:		
	Bilateral	0																
	Field Spt	0																
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:																Year of Final Oblig:		
	Bilateral	0																
	Field Spt	0																
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		31,000	0	0	18,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,120	1,560	8,120	40,000	16,974
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		31,000	0	0	18,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,120	1,560	8,120	40,000	16,974

FY 01 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	18,200
Democracy	8,120
HCD	0
PHN	3,120
Environment	1,560
Program ICASS	0

FY 01 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
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FY 1999 Budget Request by Program/Country

16-Mar-99
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Program/Country: PERU
Approp Acct: PL480
Scenario

S.O. # , Title	FY 1999 Request														Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 99
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ	D/G		
SO 1:																
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Increased Incomes of the Poor																
Bilateral	55335				55335											
Field Spt	0															
	55,335	0	0	0	55,335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:																
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:																
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:																
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:																
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:																
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:																
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	55,335	0	0	0	55,335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	55,335	0	0	0	55,335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 99 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	55,335
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0

FY 99 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

16-Mar-99
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Program/Country: PERU
Approp Acct: PL480
Scenario

S.O. # , Title	FY 2000 Request														Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 00		
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ	D/G				
SO 1:																	Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	0																	
Field Spt	0																	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 2: Increased Incomes of the Poor																	Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	49996				49996													
Field Spt	0																	
	49,996	0	0	0	49,996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 3:																	Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	0																	
Field Spt	0																	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 4:																	Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	0																	
Field Spt	0																	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 5:																	Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	0																	
Field Spt	0																	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 6:																	Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	0																	
Field Spt	0																	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 7:																	Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	0																	
Field Spt	0																	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 8:																	Year of Final Oblig:	
Bilateral	0																	
Field Spt	0																	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Bilateral	49,996	0	0	0	49,996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL PROGRAM	49,996	0	0	0	49,996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

FY 00 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	49,996
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0

FY 00 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
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For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

16-Mar-99
08:59 AM

Program/Country: PERU
Approp Acct: PL480
Scenario

S.O. # , Title		FY 20001 Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY 01	Future Cost (POST-2001)	
		Total	Micro-Enterprise	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Other Health	Environ	D/G				
SO 1:															Year of Final Oblig:			
	Bilateral	0																
	Field Spt	0																
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Increased Incomes of the Poor															Year of Final Oblig: 2008			
	Bilateral	30000			30000													120000
	Field Spt	0																
		30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120,000
SO 3:															Year of Final Oblig:			
	Bilateral	0																
	Field Spt	0																
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															Year of Final Oblig:			
	Bilateral	0																
	Field Spt	0																
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															Year of Final Oblig:			
	Bilateral	0																
	Field Spt	0																
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															Year of Final Oblig:			
	Bilateral	0																
	Field Spt	0																
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															Year of Final Oblig:			
	Bilateral	0																
	Field Spt	0																
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															Year of Final Oblig:			
	Bilateral	0																
	Field Spt	0																
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120,000
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120,000

FY 01 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	30,000
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0

FY 01 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

Org. Title: USAID/PERU Org. No: CO-25527 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets														
		FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total												
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FN	52.4		52.4	55.6		55.6	55.6		55.6	56		56	56		56
	Subtotal OC 11.1	52.4	0	52.4	55.6	0	55.6	55.6	0	55.6	56	0	56	56	0	56
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FN	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
11.5	FNDH	4.5		4.5	4.5		4.5	4.5		4.5	4.5		4.5	4.5		4.5
	Subtotal OC 11.5	4.5	0	4.5	4.5	0	4.5	4.5	0	4.5	4.5	0	4.5	4.5	0	4.5
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	0		0	30		30	30		30	0		0	0		0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	445.9		445.9	502.2		502.2	502.2		502.2	502.1		502.1	502.1		502.1
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	445.9	0	445.9	532.2	0	532.2	532.2	0	532.2	502.1	0	502.1	502.1	0	502.1
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	29.3		29.3	26		26	26		26	26		26	26		26
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	9.8		9.8	9.8		9.8	9.8		9.8	9.8		9.8	9.8		9.8
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	1.3		1.3	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund	4.8		4.8	5		5	5		5	5		5	5		5
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	14.3		14.3	15.4		15.4	15.4		15.4	15.3		15.3	15.3		15.3
12.1	US PSC Benefits	0		0	10		10	10		10	0		0	0		0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation F	40.2		40.2	45.1		45.1	45.1		45.1	45		45	45		45
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	121.7		121.7	134		134	134		134	132.3		132.3	132.3		132.3
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	221.4	0	221.4	245.3	0	245.3	245.3	0	245.3	233.4	0	233.4	233.4	0	233.4
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PS	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0

Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0 Training Travel	5.4		5.4	5.4		5.4	5.4		5.4	5.4		5.4		5.4	
21.0 Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0 Post Assignment Travel - to field	3.4		3.4	0		0	0		0	0		0		0	
21.0 Assignment to Washington Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0		0	
21.0 Home Leave Travel	2.9		2.9	3.8		3.8	3.8		3.8	6.9		6.9		6.9	
21.0 R & R Travel	3.2		3.2	2.8		2.8	2.8		2.8	1.4		1.4		1.4	
21.0 Education Travel	2.2		2.2	0		0	0		0	0		0		0	
21.0 Evacuation Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0		0	
21.0 Retirement Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0		0	
21.0 Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0		0	
21.0 Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0		0	
21.0 Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0 Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	2.6		2.6	2.6		2.6	2.6		2.6	2.6		2.6		2.6	
21.0 Site Visits - Mission Personnel	6.3		6.3	6.3		6.3	6.3		6.3	6.3		6.3		6.3	
21.0 Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	2		2	2		2	2		2	2		2		2	
21.0 Assessment Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0		0	
21.0 Impact Evaluation Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0		0	
21.0 Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disaster)	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0		0	
21.0 Recruitment Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0		0	
21.0 Other Operational Travel	18.5		18.5	40.5		40.5	40.5		40.5	48		48		48	
Subtotal OC 21.0	46.5	0	46.5	63.4	0	63.4	63.4	0	63.4	72.6	0	72.6	72.6	0	72.6
22.0 Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0 Post assignment freight	16.3		16.3	0		0	0		0	0		0		0	
22.0 Home Leave Freight	2.2		2.2	3.2		3.2	3.2		3.2	5		5		5	
22.0 Retirement Freight	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0		0	
22.0 Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equipment	3.9		3.9	1.9		1.9	1.9		1.9	1.9		1.9		1.9	
22.0 Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equipment	3.3		3.3	5.5		5.5	5.5		5.5	6		6		6	
Subtotal OC 22.0	25.7	0	25.7	10.6	0	10.6	10.6	0	10.6	12.9	0	12.9	12.9	0	12.9
23.2 Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2 Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	63.2		63.2	63.2		63.2	63.2		63.2	74.1		74.1	74.1		74.1
23.2 Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	7.2		7.2	7.2		7.2	7.2		7.2	7.2		7.2	7.2		7.2
23.2 Rental Payments to Others - Residences	50		50	50		50	50		50	50		50	50		50
Subtotal OC 23.2	120.4	0	120.4	120.4	0	120.4	120.4	0	120.4	131.3	0	131.3	131.3	0	131.3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities	6.3		6.3	6.3		6.3	6.3		6.3	6.3		6.3	6.3		6.3
23.3 Residential Utilities	8		8	8		8	8		8	8		8	8		8
23.3 Telephone Costs	9		9	9		9	9		9	9		9	9		9
23.3 ADP Software Leases	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3 ADP Hardware Lease	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5
23.3 Courier Services	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3

Subtotal OC 23.3	24.1	0	24.1	24.1	0	24.1	24.1	0	24.1	24.1	0	24.1	24.1	0	24.1
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services	58.1		58.1	0		0	0		0	60		60	60		60
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
Subtotal OC 25.1	58.1	0	58.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	60	60	0	60
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards	19.6		19.6	19.6		19.6	19.6		19.6	19.6		19.6	19.6		19.6
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	15.5		15.5	15.5		15.5	15.5		15.5	15.5		15.5	15.5		15.5
25.2 Official Residential Expenses	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2 Representation Allowances	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2 Vehicle Rental	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2 Manpower Contracts	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2 Recruiting activities	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	35.9		35.9	21.6		21.6	21.6		21.6	24.6		24.6	24.6		24.6
25.2 Staff training contracts	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2 ADP related contracts	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
Subtotal OC 25.2	71	0	71	56.7	0	56.7	56.7	0	56.7	59.7	0	59.7	59.7	0	59.7
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Government	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3 ICASS	23.2		23.2	23.2		23.2	23.2		23.2	23.2		23.2	23.2		23.2
25.3 All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
Subtotal OC 25.3	23.2	0	23.2	23.2	0	23.2	23.2	0	23.2	23.2	0	23.2	23.2	0	23.2
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4 Office building Maintenance	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5
25.4 Residential Building Maintenance	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8
Subtotal OC 25.4	2.3	0	2.3	2.3	0	2.3	2.3	0	2.3	2.3	0	2.3	2.3	0	2.3
25.7 Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7 ADP and telephone operation and maintenance contracts	2.6		2.6	2.6		2.6	2.6		2.6	2.6		2.6	2.6		2.6
25.7 Storage Services	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.7 Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	3.6		3.6	3.6		3.6	3.6		3.6	3.6		3.6	3.6		3.6
25.7 Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5
25.7 Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3
Subtotal OC 25.7	8	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	8

25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov'	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
26.0	Supplies and materials	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7		
	Subtotal OC 26.0	19.7	0	19.7	19.7	0	19.7	19.7	0	19.7	19.7	0	19.7	19.7		
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	5.7	5.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2		
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	0.1	0.1	15	15	120	120	0	0	120	120	0	120	120		
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	8.4	8.4	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9		
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	30.1	30.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2		
31.0	ADP Software purchases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Subtotal OC 31.0	44.3	0	44.3	44.9	0	44.9	149.9	0	149.9	30.4	0	30.4	150.4		
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
42.0	Claims and indemnities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
TOTAL BUDGET		1167.5	0	1167.5	1210.9	0	1210.9	1315.9	0	1315.9	1240.2	0	1240.2	1360.2	0	1360.2

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>56.5</u>	<u>56.5</u>	<u>56.5</u>	<u>56.5</u>	<u>56.5</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>3.4</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

** If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund. On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

45	50.1	50.1	50	50
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Org. USAID/PERU Org. OE-25527 DC	Overseas Mission Budgets														
	FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Target			FY 2000 Request			FY 2001 Target			FY 2001 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total												
* Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
* Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances	436.6		436.6	456.3		456.3	456.3		456.3	453.9		453.9	453.9		453.9
Subtotal OC 11.1	436.6	0	436.6	456.3	0	456.3	456.3	0	456.3	453.9	0	453.9	453.9	0	453.9
* Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
* Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
* USDH	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* FNDH	52.8		52.8	53.7		53.7	53.7		53.7	53.5		53.5	53.5		53.5
Subtotal OC 11.5	52.8	0	52.8	53.7	0	53.7	53.7	0	53.7	53.5	0	53.5	53.5	0	53.5
* Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
* USPSC Salaries	145		145	175		175	175		175	145		145	145		145
* FN PSC Salaries	1292.1		1292.1	1311.6		1311.6	1311.6		1311.6	1283.1		1283.1	1283.1		1283.1
* IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
Subtotal OC 11.8	1437.1	0	1437.1	1486.6	0	1486.6	1486.6	0	1486.6	1428.1	0	1428.1	1428.1	0	1428.1
* Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
* USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
* Educational Allowances	198.7		198.7	235		235	235		235	256.6		256.6	256.6		256.6
* Cost of Living Allowances	83.2		83.2	86.3		86.3	86.3		86.3	88.4		88.4	88.4		88.4
* Home Service Transfer Allowances	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Quarters Allowances	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Other Misc. USDH Benefits	4		4	4		4	4		4	4		4	4		4
* FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
* ** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund	38.8		38.8	40.1		40.1	40.1		40.1	39.4		39.4	39.4		39.4
* Other FNDH Benefits	116.5		116.5	123.5		123.5	123.5		123.5	122.3		122.3	122.3		122.3
* US PSC Benefits	5		5	15		15	15		15	5		5	5		5
* FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
* ** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund	118.4		118.4	119.5		119.5	119.5		119.5	116.5		116.5	116.5		116.5
* Other FN PSC Benefits	468.6		468.6	471.7		471.7	471.7		471.7	449.7		449.7	449.7		449.7
* IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
Subtotal OC 12.1	1033.2	0	1033.2	1095.1	0	1095.1	1095.1	0	1095.1	1081.9	0	1081.9	1081.9	0	1081.9
* Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
* FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
* Severance Payments for FNDH	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
* Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0

Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
* Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
* Training Travel	36		36	36		36	36		36	36		36	36		36
* Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
* Post Assignment Travel - to field	12.8		12.8	10.2		10.2	10.2		10.2	10.2		10.2	10.2		10.2
* Assignment to Washington Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Home Leave Travel	23.8		23.8	46.1		46.1	46.1		46.1	45.3		45.3	45.3		45.3
* R & R Travel	22.8		22.8	24.5		24.5	24.5		24.5	27.3		27.3	27.3		27.3
* Education Travel	4.4		4.4	2.2		2.2	2.2		2.2	2.2		2.2	2.2		2.2
* Evacuation Travel	3.8		3.8	3.8		3.8	3.8		3.8	3.8		3.8	3.8		3.8
* Retirement Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
* Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	17		17	17		17	17		17	17		17	17		17
* Site Visits - Mission Personnel	42		42	42		42	42		42	42		42	42		42
* Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	13		13	13		13	13		13	13		13	13		13
* Assessment Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Impact Evaluation Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disaster)	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Recruitment Travel	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Other Operational Travel	37		37	81		81	81		81	96		96	96		96
Subtotal OC 21.0	212.6	0	212.6	275.8	0	275.8	275.8	0	275.8	292.8	0	292.8	292.8	0	292.8
* Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
* Post assignment freight	64.9		64.9	48.8		48.8	48.8		48.8	48.8		48.8	48.8		48.8
* Home Leave Freight	17.9		17.9	35.8		35.8	35.8		35.8	33.6		33.6	33.6		33.6
* Retirement Freight	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equipment	25.9		25.9	12.6		12.6	12.6		12.6	12.6		12.6	12.6		12.6
* Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equipment	22		22	37		37	37		37	39.7		39.7	39.7		39.7
Subtotal OC 22.0	130.7	0	130.7	134.2	0	134.2	134.2	0	134.2	134.7	0	134.7	134.7	0	134.7
* Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
* Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	421.1		421.1	421.1		421.1	421.1		421.1	494		494	494		494
* Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	48		48	48		48	48		48	48		48	48		48
* Rental Payments to Others - Residences	511.3		511.3	512.1		512.1	512.1		512.1	512.1		512.1	512.1		512.1
Subtotal OC 23.2	980.4	0	980.4	981.2	0	981.2	981.2	0	981.2	1054.1	0	1054.1	1054.1	0	1054.1
* Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
* Office Utilities	42		42	42		42	42		42	42		42	42		42
* Residential Utilities	80		80	80		80	80		80	80		80	80		80
* Telephone Costs	60		60	60		60	60		60	60		60	60		60
* ADP Software Leases	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* ADP Hardware Lease	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Commercial Time Sharing	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Other Mail Service Costs	3.1		3.1	3.1		3.1	3.1		3.1	3.1		3.1	3.1		3.1
* Courier Services	2.1		2.1	2.2		2.2	2.2		2.2	2.2		2.2	2.2		2.2

Subtotal OC 23.3	187.2	0	187.2	187.3	0	187.3	187.3	0	187.3	187.3	0	187.3	187.3	0	187.3
* Printing and Reproduction	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
* Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Management & Professional Support Services	110.9		110.9	0		0	0		0	60		60	60		60
* Engineering & Technical Services	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
Subtotal OC 25.1	110.9	0	110.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	60	60	0	60
* Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
* Office Security Guards	130.8		130.8	130.8		130.8	130.8		130.8	130.8		130.8	130.8		130.8
* Residential Security Guard Services	140.4		140.4	140.4		140.4	140.4		140.4	140.4		140.4	140.4		140.4
* Official Residential Expenses	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Representation Allowances	2.2		2.2	2.2		2.2	2.2		2.2	2.2		2.2	2.2		2.2
* Non-Federal Audits	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Grievances/Investigations	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Vehicle Rental	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Manpower Contracts	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Recruiting activities	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Penalty Interest Payments	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Other Miscellaneous Services	239.3		239.3	144		144	144		144	164		164	164		164
* Staff training contracts	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* ADP related contracts	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
Subtotal OC 25.2	512.7	0	512.7	417.4	0	417.4	417.4	0	417.4	437.4	0	437.4	437.4	0	437.4
* Purchase of goods and services from Government	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
* ICASS	132.5		132.5	132.5		132.5	132.5		132.5	132.5		132.5	132.5		132.5
* All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
Subtotal OC 25.3	132.5	0	132.5	132.5	0	132.5	132.5	0	132.5	132.5	0	132.5	132.5	0	132.5
* Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
* Office building Maintenance	3.1		3.1	3.1		3.1	3.1		3.1	3.1		3.1	3.1		3.1
* Residential Building Maintenance	12		12	12		12	12		12	12		12	12		12
Subtotal OC 25.4	15.1	0	15.1	15.1	0	15.1	15.1	0	15.1	15.1	0	15.1	15.1	0	15.1
* Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
* ADP and telephone operation and maintenance	17		17	17		17	17		17	17		17	17		17
* Storage Services	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
* Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	24		24	24		24	24		24	24		24	24		24
* Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	10		10	10		10	10		10	10		10	10		10
* Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	2		2	2		2	2		2	2		2	2		2
Subtotal OC 25.7	53	0	53	53	0	53	53	0	53	53	0	53	53	0	53

* Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
* Supplies and materials	135.6	135.6	135.6	135.6	135.6	135.6	135.6	135.6	135.6	135.6	135.6	135.6	135.6	135.6	
Subtotal OC 26.0	135.6	0	135.6	135.6	0	135.6	135.6	0	135.6	135.6	0	135.6	135.6	0	135.6
* Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
* Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	52	52	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	
* Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	0.7	0.7	100	100	800	800	0	0	800	800	800	800	800	800	
* Purchase of Vehicles	56	56	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	
* Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
* ADP Hardware purchases	200.9	200.9	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1	
* ADP Software purchases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal OC 31.0	309.6	0	309.6	316.2	0	316.2	1016.2	0	1016.2	220.1	0	220.1	1020.1	0	1020.1
* Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
* Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. con	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
* Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
* Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
* Building Renovations/Alterations - Resident	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
* Claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL BUDGET	5740	0	5740	5740	0	5740	6440	0	6440	5740	0	5740	6540	0	6540

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purch	<u>275</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>275</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>3.4</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

** If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:	157.2	159.6	159.6	155.9	155.9
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Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 1999			FY 2000			FY 2001		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	157.2	72.3	229.5	159.6	76.6	236.2	155.9	74.8	230.7
Withdrawals	157.2	72.3	229.5	159.6	76.6	236.2	155.9	74.8	230.7

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular			
	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Balance Start of Year			
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0	0	0

Exchange Rate _____

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property			
	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Balance Start of Year			
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0	0	0

Exchange Rate _____

Org USAID/PERU End of year On-Board								Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-	Legal	All	Total	Total
FY 1999 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SpO 5	SpO 6	Total SO/SpO	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tract		Other	Mgmt.	Staff
OE Funded 1/															
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	2	1	2.5	0	9.5	3.5	2	1	1	1	0	8.5	18
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	1	0	0.5	0	0	0	1.5	1	3	8	1	0.5	0	13.5	15
Other FSN/TCN	3	2	2	1.5	3.5	0	12	5	15	47	2	0	0	69	81
Subtotal	6	4	4.5	2.5	6	0	23	10.5	20	57	4	1.5	0	93	116
Program Funded 1/															
U.S. Citizens	0	1	0.5	0	2	0.5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
FSNs/TCNs	5	7	10	4	9	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Subtotal	5	8	10.5	4	11	0.5	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
Total Direct Workforce	11	12	15	6.5	17	0.5	62	10.5	20	57	4	1.5	0	93	155
TAACS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fellows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDIs	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	11	12	16	6.5	17	0.5	63	10.5	20	57	4	1.5	0	93	156

Total Direct Workforce	11	12	15	6.5	17	0.5	62	10.5	20	50	4	1.5	0	86	148
TAACS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fellows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDIs	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	11	12	16	6.5	17	0.5	63	10.5	20	50	4	1.5	0	86	149

FY 2001 Request															
OE Funded 1/															
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	2	1	2.5	0	9.5	3.5	2	1	1	1	0	8.5	18
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	1	0	0.5	0	0	0	1.5	1	3	8	1	0.5	0	13.5	15
Other FSN/TCN	3	2	2	1.5	3.5	0	12	5	15	40	2	0	0	62	74
Subtotal	6	4	4.5	2.5	6	0	23	10.5	20	50	4	1.5	0	86	109
Program Funded 1/															
U.S. Citizens	0	1	0.5	0	2	0.5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
FSNs/TCNs	5	7	10	4	9	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Subtotal	5	8	10.5	4	11	0.5	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
Total Direct Workforce	11	12	15	6.5	17	0.5	62	10.5	20	50	4	1.5	0	86	148
TAACS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fellows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDIs	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	11	12	16	6.5	17	0.5	63	10.5	20	50	4	1.5	0	86	149