

USAID/PERU

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS

OCTOBER 31, 1994 - MARCH 31, 1995




M E M O R A N D U M

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
LIMA, PERU

DATE : May 31, 1995
 TO : Ms. Janice Weber, LAC/SPM
 FROM : Mr. George Wachtenheim, Director USAID/Peru
 SUBJECT : Spring 1995 SAR - Director's Summary

A. Overview

- Portfolio:

The size of the Mission's portfolio remained relatively constant at its current level of 20 projects and continues to be effectively implemented. The monitoring and implementation of our projects have been greatly facilitated by the improved security situation in Peru. This has enabled us to expand program interventions and to travel to the more critical poverty areas throughout the country. The progress that was achieved in implementing and managing the Mission's portfolio during the reporting period October 1, 1994, through March 31, 1995, is illustrated by the SAR Matrix ratings attained. Of all active projects and programs reviewed, including P.L. 480 Titles II and III, 14 received "A" ratings (54 percent) and 11 were rated as "B" category projects (42 percent), while one received a "C" grade (4 percent).

- Status of New Starts, Project Designs, and Closeouts:

Two of the new projects in the area of democracy which were authorized at the end of FY94 are well underway: Participatory Democracy (PARDEM) and Justice Sector Support (JUST). The Election Support Project, also signed at the end of FY94, proved extremely successful in supporting free and fair Presidential and Congressional elections in Peru in early April, 1995. Currently, this short-term project is in the process of final closeout, scheduled for June, 1995. Local Government Development (LGD) has begun project coordination activities with the GOP and selected municipalities in the target areas and the CA grantee will be selected and in place by late September, 1995.

Project 2000 began full implementation of activities in February, 1995 with the arrival of the IC, Pathfinder International. The Alternative Development Project was authorized

in May, 1995, and the Mission expects a rapid start-up of this important project-- a main pillar of USG counternarcotics objectives within the Mission Program Plan (MPP). The \$30 million in CN ESF funding for this project was made available after the de-obligation of undisbursed funds, a disbursement pending since 1992, with the Economic Stabilization and Recovery Program (ESRP). The completion report for ESRP will be finalized during the current period.

Two new projects, REPROSALUD and Sustainable Natural Resources Management (SENREM), are in the final stages of design and will be authorized during the current reporting period (April- September, 1995). Having been replaced by the JUST bridge Project, the important and successful Administration of Justice (AOJ) Project reached its planned PACD in December, 1994, and the preparation of the PWR is currently in process. Finally, the Private Sector Institutional Reform (PSIR) Project with the Institute for Liberty and Democracy (ILD) will close out as a bilateral Mission project in July, 1995.

• Strategic Framework:

During the reporting period the Mission embarked on a major reexamination of its Strategic Objective (SO) Framework through two PRISM consultancies in November, 1994 and February, 1995. These exercises enabled us to better focus our shrinking resources around a core set of interlinked SOs that address short to mid-term results toward achieving a goal of sustainable development which expands opportunity, quality of life, and freedom of choice for a growing number of Peruvians while ensuring a viable productive base for future generations.

The PRISM exercise resulted in a new SO framework consisting of five proposed SOs and was presented in our FY96-97 Action Plan. Our new framework responds to Peru's changing needs and is consistent with USAID sustainable development strategies and LAC's strategy statement. The principal modifications to our framework recognize the important need to improve environmental and natural resources management and to improve food security of the extremely poor. The new framework, which included the disaggregation of the former SO No. 2 (Broader-based, Sustainable Economic Growth) into three proposed SOs, clarifies the conceptual basis of our program, is results oriented, and streamlines the measurement of impact. Based on the AA/LAC Action Plan determination, the Mission will further examine the need for a separate food security SO in next year's Strategic Plan.

USAID/Peru's proposed Strategic Objective Framework is as follows:

- SO1: *Increased Participation of Citizens in Democratic Processes;*
- SO2: *Increased Incomes and Employment of the Poor;*
- SO3: *Improved Food Security of the Extremely Poor;*

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- SO4: *Improved Health of High-Risk Populations*; and,
- SO5: *Improved Environmental and Natural Resources Management*.

Other key undertakings during the period which supported this strategic planning process were: the *Food Security Strategy* for this important component of our portfolio was finalized; the *Mission Environmental Strategy*, which lays out proposed areas of environmental intervention for the future, was concluded in March, 1995; and, the *Mission's Performance Measurement Plan* was completed in April, 1995, which will enable us to effectively capture and report the results of our strategy and the actions that we undertake. Additionally, through the annual *Mission Program Plan* (MPP) exercise, counternarcotics was identified as one of the highest USG objectives in Peru. With the recent approval and authorization of our Alternative Development Project (included under SO2 as a separate Program Outcome), USAID has a key role in achieving the important USG objective of reducing coca leaf production in Peru.

- Gender Considerations:

USAID continues to provide meaningful focus on integrating gender considerations into its new project designs as well as the implementation, reporting, and evaluation of all existing projects. Towards furthering an increased awareness of the importance of gender considerations in development among our staff, the GOP, and Peruvian public and private sector partners, we organized a major forum and workshop in January, 1995. The highly successful forum was attended by 280 participants, which included congressional representatives, high-ranking GOP ministry officials, and a cross section of business leaders, donor agencies, and PVO/NGO organizations. Follow-on sectoral workshops with our partner NGOs and the GOP stressed institutionalization of gender considerations in all projects, especially those under design. As a direct result of the Mission taking a lead role in promoting gender in development issues through fora such as these, a Coordinating Committee on Gender Issues is now being formed in Peru among donors and other groups.

B. Highlights

(based on SO Framework in place during the reporting period)

SO No. 1: Strengthening Democratic Institutions

During the reporting period, important steps to consolidate democratic institutions have taken place. Through the Election Support (ES) Project, USAID was the primary donor in successfully supporting the promotion of free, fair and transparent 1995 Presidential and Congressional elections. In partnership with five U.S. and international NGOs, the ES Project delivered assistance to the National Elections Board (JNE); financed voter awareness campaigns and the poll worker instruction manuals, which were the centerpiece of voter education material; and strengthened the NGO,

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Transparencia, a local civic organization comprised of independent citizens, which successfully staged a quick count with over 8,000 observers to verify the results of the election and assess the quality of the process.

As part of its strategy to promote democracy, PARDEM carried out public fora to discuss results of needs assessment studies in areas of the legislative branch, press, education & civic awareness, and promotion of consensus-building and agreement. To foster citizen participation in public decision-making, LGD assisted a Congressional Committee to undertake, for the first time, a series of public meetings in different parts of the country to directly obtain ideas from citizens on the issue of local governance and decentralization, which are being used as inputs for drafting the new legislation on decentralization.

The final activities of the AOJ Project, which terminated in December, 1994, were aimed at consolidating the Office of the Court Administrator in the Judicial Branch, which is contributing to increasing the efficiency of the courts. During the reporting period the Judicial Academy (JA) and the Judicial Council (JC), both promoted by AOJ, were formally established. Once fully operational, the JA will provide training for lawyers seeking to become judges or prosecutors as well as improved skills training for current judges and prosecutors who wish to advance their judicial careers. The JC is an independent body that will oversee the appointment of all judges and prosecutors through a competitive examination process once legal professionals finish JA courses. In the interim, professional skills improvement has been conducted by two training institutions supported by AOJ. To date, 1,375 prosecutors and 774 judges have been trained to assume their roles under the new Criminal Procedures Code. Currently, through transparent, independent and merit-based procedures, judges and prosecutors are being appointed by the Honor Jury, which will cease its functions once the JC commences full operations.

The National Registry of Detainees, also established under AOJ, continued expanding through the follow-on bridge project JUST. Three more offices have been established, now totalling six. In an effort to strengthen respect for human rights, JUST has also provided assistance in the drafting of an Ombudsman legislation, currently in debate in Congress; procedures for the planned termination in October of trials using faceless judges; and the final revised draft of the new Code of Criminal Procedures, now pending in Congress for debate.

The successful NECI Project, through its implementing agency CEDRO, collaborated in drafting the National Plan on Drug Control and Prevention, which became law in October, 1994. According to the last survey, 49 percent of people surveyed consider drugs as one of the country's three major problems (45 percent in 1994). CEDRO drug awareness campaigns were key to this achievement.

SO No. 2: Broader-Based, Sustainable Economic Growth

The Policy Analysis, Planning and Implementation (PAPI) Project, recently extended through March, 1997, continued assisting the GOP and the private sector with a more sectoral focus targeted on improved public sector efficiency and other key policy areas. For example, PAPI initiated studies related to environmental reform, which specifically address important issues related to industrial pollution and monitoring standards; provided assistance on investment planning for the Ministries of Public Health and Education; supported the elaboration of new regulations that will reduce bureaucratic burdens faced by microenterprises when they try to establish their legal status; and the enactment of a new law on Public Registries to simplify procedures for registering contracts, titles and property, thus reducing transaction costs.

Market access for rural poor, small microenterprises and small farms is increasing through the Microenterprise and Small Producers Support (MSP) Project, which to date has assisted 8,939 clients. During the reporting period, 81 new markets were opened to handcrafts microenterprises and nine to small onion producers, reporting \$1 million in combined new sales, and creating the equivalent of 505 new full-time jobs. Access to credit, through the six-month old anti-poverty MSP-APPLE lending program, also provided 2,300 loans to women and the establishment of 92 community banks. Likewise, microenterprise activities targeted to increase incomes of the extremely poor through Title II programs have provided 1,273 loans and training in management and technical skills to 2,235 people. In addition, during the reporting period, 2,190 loans were granted to 1,473 women to support their small income generation activities that will not only increase their family incomes but also increase their self-esteem and participation in family and community decision making processes.

Despite Peru's reduced level of national poverty from 53 percent in 1991 to 49 percent in 1994, there are still 4.5 million people that cannot meet basic food requirements. Our PL-480 programs reached over 2 million people in the poorest areas throughout the country-- 58 percent in rural areas-- through a network of 8,330 local institutions. In addition to food assistance, more than 495,000 children under six years of age were immunized and received nutritional support, and more than 171,000 high-risk mothers received basic health services, including nutrition training, family planning counseling, and pre-natal care. Efforts to improve food security of the extremely poor during the past six months included the implementation of 680 productive infrastructure works, which also provided temporary employment for 152,000 people, nearly a third of them women. Productive works include, reforestation, agroforestry, soil conservation and food crop production activities on more than 2,000 hectares of hillside lands. Also, the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) project has trained 3,800 farmers--34 percent women-- in 117 communities, in

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pest biology and field recognition and 1,950 farmers are harvesting their first potato crop using IPM techniques.

SO No. 3: Improved Health of High-risk Populations

The health, population and nutrition portfolio has taken steps to expand the outreach of its activities in rural areas, in recognition of the large imbalances on health indicators between urban and rural populations. Through the PVO Family Planning Services Expansion (PVFP), sixteen new service delivery sites were opened in Sierra departments, each one in turn supporting a network of posts and promoters, which will serve a population of 275,000. In a combined effort, PVOFP and Peru Family Planning Implementation Plan (PFPIP) Project activities in Peru's rural areas led to an increase in contraceptive use in 1993-94 from an average of 57 percent to 62 percent in four priority departments. Similarly, the Private Commercial Family Planning Project (PCFP) has broadened the focus of its informational campaigns. During this semester, radio and TV spots reached some 2.9 million people; family planning messages delivered through popular theater and youth music concerts were received by 50,000 people; and the innovative telephone hotline, soon to be followed by a toll-free phone number, provided counseling and referral to more than 15,400 people from urban and peri-urban centers. In addition, 2,160 pharmacists and pharmacy clerks - 60% of them women- were trained to provide information in contraceptive methods.

The Child Survival Action Project's (CSAP) immunization coverage rates in Peru for children under one year of age remained high in six targeted diseases (91 percent for tuberculosis and 74 percent for measles). Currently CSAP is carrying out a house-by-house campaign for measles immunization, as part of the program to eradicate measles in Latin America by the year 2000. Concurrently, during this period, CSAP supported the training on clinical management of diarrheal diseases, acute respiratory infections, breastfeeding and weaning, of almost 30 percent of the relevant public sector health personnel -physicians, midwives and nurses. Two-thirds of the 7,600 trainees were women. A consequence from this training program is an effective and timely rehydration campaign, which resulted in a cholera fatality rate that was 50 percent lower this summer season, down from an already low rate of 0.90 percent in 1994 to 0.47 percent in 1995.

USAID/Peru has taken the lead through Project 2000 to coordinate with the World Bank and IDB support activities to the health sector. Discussions during the reporting period were centered on possible reforms in management and financing that will enhance the sustainability of activities beyond the life of projects.

A network of NGOs working in the delivery of health services is being built. The 20 NGOs testing innovative models under the

Strengthening Health Institutions (SHIP) project are coordinating among themselves, sharing procedures and methodologies, financial systems, auditing, etc. SHIP North is ready to initiate its training activities with a seminar targeted on its future partners, emphasizing organization strengthening to define and instill the philosophy and culture of the project.

C. Problems

The ENRS Project continued to require increased management attention during the reporting period as previously recorded in the Fall 1994 SAR review. ENRS, although performing well in its conservation components, encountered difficulties in the conception of the Project's employment generation component for its revised work plan which delayed the approval of the no-cost PACD extension. The Nature Conservancy's (TNC) revised work plan was approved by the Mission during the period and the extension of the PACD through September, 1997, was recently approved. After the Spring SAR review the Mission feels that this important environmental project is now on the path toward becoming a solid "B" project during the current period.

The Private Commercial Family Planning (PCFP) Project through the NGO, APROPO, was elevated from a "C" to a "B" rating during the SAR review. The PCFP Project's midterm evaluation, conducted in September, 1994, concluded that major reforms in the Contraceptive Social Marketing (CSM) component were required to achieve the project's objectives in this area during its remaining two years. The other two components of the project were deemed to be sound. Certain management improvements within APROPO were also called for in the evaluation and have since been implemented. The technical office and the project committee closely tracked APROPO's progress as well as implementation of the evaluation's major findings during the period and APROPO has demonstrated great improvements in project management and performance.

D. Mortgage and Pipeline

USAID/Peru's mortgage is approximately \$50.03 million and represents nine active projects. The review also revealed that the Mission is carrying a relatively young pipeline of \$59.52 million, after subtracting the \$30.00 million FY91 funds which was deobligated from the Balance of Payments Program (ESRP) in April, 1995, and reobligated into the Alternative Development Project. Additionally, \$17.30 million was obligated in the latter part of FY94. The pipeline balance for FY92 and prior years is only \$4.10 million, or 6.9 percent of the total pipeline.

Expenditures during the reporting period totaled \$14.11 million compared to \$11.24 million for the prior (Fall 1994) period. This annual expenditure rate of \$25.35 million represents a robust 43 percent utilization rate of the pipeline, which

includes the combined DA and ESF FY94 OYB of \$38.76 million.

E. Matrix Clarifications

Size of Pipeline (Matrix Indicator 5):

The outlier matrix shows the Mission with "Size of Pipeline" exceeding two years for six projects. Although the Mission feels that the formula used to arrive at this indicator should be based more appropriately on expenditures rather than obligations, the following is provided by way of explanation:

• CLASP II (527-0340): Current pipeline is \$797,000 and will be fully expended by the final termination date of the project in May, 1996.

• NECI (527-0347): Actual expenditures under this project have occurred very closely to the planned level. However, the rate of implementation is higher than planned with the exception of two components. Unless obligation of the final tranche (\$2.5 million) takes place before the end of FY95, CEDRO will run out of money shortly thereafter.

• ENRS (527-0341): This project experienced delays in start-up and a slow rate of implementation as a major project component was redesigned. Recently, the PACD was extended by two years, through September, 1997.

• MSP (527-0349): Overall rate of implementation has been slower than expected. This was due, in part, to the two year delay in contracting the IC and the "Auto-golpe" of April, 1992. Also, the project slowed down activities during a redesign which was carried out in FY94. Expenditures are moving at a quick pace currently, with over \$3 million during the reporting period and another \$3.5 million planned for the second semester of FY95.

• CSAP (527-0285): The overall rate of implementation is in accordance with anticipated activities for the Project. Of the \$2.2 million pipeline, only \$0.7 million (32 percent) is currently unearmarked/uncommitted funds. The remaining \$1.5 million pipeline is due to delays in the submission of expenditure reports by PAHO and CDC. At the current level of expenditures, the entire pipeline will be spent by the PACD (December 31, 1995).

• PCFP (527-0326): The overall rate of implementation is slower than expected. The Mission is taking steps to speed up the implementation rate.

Uncommitted Balance (Matrix Indicator 8):

• ESRP (527-0344): This Balance of Payments Program shows an uncommitted balance of \$30 million. Recently these funds were debilitated/reobligated into the Alternative Development Project.

Audit (Matrix Indicator 11):

•ENRS (527-0341): An OMB A-133 audit of The Nature Conservancy will be managed by FA/OP, the date of which is unknown at this time.

Audit (Matrix Indicator 12):

•Title III: The PL-480 Title III Monetization Program has an open IG recommendation concerning outstanding advances to the Ministry of Health under the CSAP Project. To date, all but 11 percent of the outstanding advance value has been successfully resolved, and the Mission expects resolution of the remainder by June 30, 1995.

F. SAE Review Process

The Mission's Semi-annual Review was conducted in two stages. First round technical review sessions were held from May 15- 19 and were organized according to the Strategic Objective (SO) framework in place during the reporting period (i.e. three SOs: Strengthened Democratic Institutions, Broader-based Economic Growth, and Improved Health Status). The Project Development and Program Office (PDP) generally held individual project review meetings, which included project managers with the participation of the Controller's Office, where necessary.

Based on the project technical reviews, a Mission Director's Review was held from May 22- 23, for each activity that had significant issues or concerns. These second round sessions were chaired by the Acting Mission Director and were attended by project managers and other technical office personnel, representatives from the Controller's office, and FDP. In order to formalize the reengineering process, office chiefs and deputies representing the new proposed SO Framework (five SOs) were present for all project reviews. Discussion focussed on the process of working as teams to explore ways to further capitalize on synergies of our various projects throughout the country. Additionally, project ratings were reviewed and decisions on future directions, actions to be undertaken, and deadlines for those actions were recorded and distributed to the appropriate action offices.

Attachments:

- 1. Project Category and Outlier Matrix
- 2. Financial Summary Table
- 3. Pipeline Table

Drafted: PDP:JBakken
Clearances: PDP:JBoyer
 DD:DBoyd

MATRIX

1 PROJECT NO. AND NAME	2 DATE OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	3 PROJECT DESIGNATION (A,B,C)	4 STATUS OF C/Ps (C/Ps only if there are as yet annual C/Ps later than 18 months)	5 SIZE OF PIPELINE (C/Ps if pipeline exceeds 2 year estimated annual obligation)	6 AGE OF PIPELINE (C/Ps if any obliga- tion remains more than 50% unexpen- ded 14 years after initial obligation)	7 ACCUMULATED EXPENDITURES (C/Ps if accrued expenditures ex- ceeds 70% of planned)	8 UNCOMMITTED BALANCE (C/Ps if balance exceeds 50% of obligation 18 months after the obligation)	9 ZOPS A (C/Ps if Mission believes there is 75% chance of achieving EDPS before current PACC)	10 ECPS A (C/Ps if EOPB are being achieved at higher level or lower rate than planned)	11 AUDIT A (C/Ps if financial audit has not been done in last 18 months)	12 AUP B (C/Ps if there are unreached R recommendations older than six months)	13 EVALUATION A (C/Ps if project has not been evaluated in last three years)	14 EVALUATION B (C/Ps if activity has opened 6 or more months past PEB target date for closure)
577-0377 INTEGRATED PERT MANAGEMENT	8/93	B	N/A	X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
588-0780 FADEHAD	06/93	B	N/A	X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PL 480 TITLE II MONETIZATION	N/A	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	X	N/A
PL 480 TITLE II CARE PERU	N/A	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	X	P/A
PL 480 TITLE II ADRA/CASA	N/A	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	X	N/A
PL 480 TITLE II CARITAS	N/A	B	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	X	N/A
PL 480 TITLE II PRISMA	N/A	B	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	X	N/A
PL 480 TITLE II MONETIZATION	N/A	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	X	X	N/A
AC/TEC II		A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SO3 IMPROVED HEALTH OF HIGH RISK POPULATIONS													
527-0295 CHILD SURVIVAL ACTION	1/87	A	N/A	XX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	X	N/A	N/A	XX	N/A
527-0319 STRENGTHENING PRIVATE SECTOR HEALTHCARE	9/91	B	N/A	X	N/A	X	N/A	N/A	N/A	X	N/A	N/A	N/A
527-0329 PRIVATE COMMERCIAL FAMILY PLANNING	1/91	B	N/A	XX	N/A	X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
527-0335 PRIVATE VOLUNTARY SECTOR FAMILY PLANNING	1/90	A	N/A	X	N/A	X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
527-0356 PROJECT 2000	9/93	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PF 7/P	B	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Size of Pipeline: The Mission feels that the formula should not be based on the three year average of annual obligations, but rather on the average of annual expenditures over the three years. The size of pipeline should be compared with level of expenditures, not obligations. The Mission also concurs with note for indicator No. 6, page 3 of 84 State 130RUI, in which [our] analysis reveals the difference between pipeline based on obligations (rather than on expenditures) in Mission's case it made a great deal of difference.

M.P.D.P.D.B.A.K.W.A.T.R.K.A.W.I.C.

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FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF USAID/PERU PORTFOLIO
(OCT1, 1994 THROUGH MAR31, 1995)

USAID/CO-IT
05/25/95
(18)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
PROJECT NO	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE PROGRAM PROJECT TITLE	CATE-GORY	DATE OF INTI OBLIG	LAST REVISED PAID	% OF LOP ELAPSED	% OBLIG EXPEND	AUTH LOP AMOUNT	CURRENT FY OBLIG TO DATE	OJLMUL AMOUNT OBLIG	MORTGAGE	BEGINNING FY PIPELINE	PLANNED SEMESTER EXPEND	ACCURUED BEMESTER EXPEND	ACCRUE AS % OF PLANNED	CUMULATIVE ACCRUED EXPEND	ENDING PIPELINE	UNCOMMIT. BALANCE	PLANNED EXPEND (NEXT SEM)	
ACTIVE PROJECTS																			
S.O. #1: Strengthened Democratic Institutions																			
5270081 00	G SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	A	29-Apr-90	30-Sep-90	96%	84%	800	78	478	124	8	8	6	100%	400	78	0	130	
5270303 00	G ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	A	25-Jun-86	31-Dec-94	100%	96%	4,010 (7)	0	3,508	0	361	375	721	50%	3,348	160	117	0	
5270340 00	G CLASS II	A	30-Sep-92	30-Sep-97	40%	73%	8,800	0	2,875	3,255	1,331	720	534	71%	2,178	797	0	550	
5270347 00	G NARCOTICS EDUC & COMMUNITY IM	A	30-Sep-92	30-Sep-97	40%	82%	9,280	0	8,780	2,500	2,298	1,002	1,088	109%	5,531	1,208	242	950	
5246072 16	G PRIVATE SECTOR INSTITUTIONAL REFOR	A	07-Mar-89	30-Apr-95	91%	98%	11,788	463	11,788	0	518	800	728	81%	11,033	256	106	884	
5270062 00	G JUSTICE SECTOR SUPPORT	B	28-Sep-94	30-Sep-98	0%	13%	1,800	0	1,800	0	1,800	8	200	0%	200	1,400	815	183	
5270058 00	G PAROLEM PARTICIPATY DEMOCRACY	B	28-Sep-94	30-Sep-98	0%	1%	10,000	0	4,400	5,600	4,400	0	292	0%	292	4,108	784	1,230	
5270071 00	G LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPME	B	20-Sep-94	30-Sep-98	0%	1%	3,000	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	30	0%	30	4,981	4,715	300	
5270076 00	G ELECTION SUPPORT	A	28-Sep-94	30-Jun-95	1%	74%	2,000	0	2,000	0	7,000	800	1,473	0%	1,473	527	0	527	
TOTAL S.O. #1:						84%	46,548	639	32,005	12,049	17,534	3,788	4,580	123%	24,512	13,451	8,768	0	4,734
S.O. #2: Broaden-Based, Sustainable Economic Growth																			
5270041 00	G E.N.R.S. - INC	C	20-Sep-91	30-Sep-95	75%	55%	2,800	0	3,600	0	2,086	250	482	197%	1,998	1,804	115	480	
5270043 00	G POLICY ANALYSIS PLNG IMPLEM	B	28-Sep-90	30-Mar-97	62%	48%	7,150	0	8,848	504	4,287	771	892	90%	3,088	3,560	3,312	550	
5270049 00	G MICROENTERP & SMALL PRODCR	A	20-Sep-91	31-Mar-98	48%	57%	28,534	1,286	15,834	12,800	8,644	3,500	3,143	90%	9,147	6,187	2,184	3,530	
5270053 00	G PVC SUPPORT	B	20-Sep-92	30-Sep-98	33%	50%	13,800	1,130	5,480	8,120	8,644	750	1,281	188%	2,752	2,128	1,503	1,410	
5270072 00	G INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT	B	22-Sep-93	30-Sep-96	34%	47%	700	0	700	0	488	180	117	73%	331	388	0	128	
5246070 00	G ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT PROJ	B	30-Sep-93	30-Sep-95	50%	99%	108	0	108	0	76	44	31	70%	84	45	0	45	
TOTAL S.O. #2:						54%	53,893	2,418	32,469	21,724	18,413	5,475	5,796	105%	17,378	15,683	7,116	0	8,181
S.O. #3: Improved Health of High-Risk Populations																			
5270025 00	G CHILD SURVIVAL ACTION PROJECT	A	29-Sep-87	31-Dec-95	88%	87%	17,827	0	17,827	0	3,461	1,500	1,183	78%	15,348	2,278	1,382	1,900	
5270319 00	G STRENGTHENING HEALTH INSTITUT	B	30-Sep-91	31-Dec-98	36%	35%	18,000	0	13,220	4,780	9,843	3,000	1,221	41%	4,588	8,622	1,808	2,261	
5270328 00	G PRIV. COMMERCIAL FAM PLANNING	B	10-Aug-91	31-Aug-99	62%	67%	5,000	0	5,000	0	1,578	560	227	41%	3,351	1,648	793	400	
5270335 00	G FAMILY PLANNING SERV EXPANSIO	A	22-Sep-89	30-Sep-95	83%	72%	17,220	0	15,427	0 (7)	5,351	2,000	1,008	50%	11,084	4,343	2,864	1,481	
5270368 00	G PROJEC 2000	A	18-Sep-83	30-Sep-2000	14%	1%	20,000	0	14,195	15,805	14,195	0	151	0%	151	14,044	1,393	1,100	
TOTAL S.O. #3:						53%	87,447	0	65,469	20,585	34,726	7,050	3,786	52%	34,533	30,858	8,030	0	8,742
SUBTOTAL ACTIVE PROJECTS																			
						58%	188,068	2,855	136,943	53,959	70,673	18,284	14,108	87%	78,421	59,522	21,912	0	17,867
TERMINATED PROJECTS																			
S.O. #2: Broaden-Based, Sustainable Economic Growth																			
5270044 00	G UPPER HUALLAGA AREA DEVELOP		15-Sep-81	31-Dec-83	100%	100%	18,250	0	18,240	1	48	0	48	0%	18,240	0	0	0	
5270044 00	L UPPER HUALLAGA AREA DEVELOP		15-Sep-81	31-Dec-83	100%	100%	15,000	0	14,500	1	0	0	0	0%	14,993	0	0	0	
5270022 00	G AGRIC TECHNOLOG TRANSFORMATION		25-Sep-87	31-Aug-93	100%	100%	25,000	0	22,800	2,100	47	0	24	0%	22,877	23	0	0	
SUBTOTAL TERMINATED PROJECTS						100%	58,250	0	54,142	2,102	93	0	70	0%	54,119	23	0	0	
ACTIVE PROGRAM																			
S.O. #2: Broaden-Based, Sustainable Economic Growth																			
5270044 00	G ECON STABILIZATION & RECOVERY		30-Sep-81	20-Sep-95	75%	40%	50,000	0	50,000	0	30,000	30,000	0	0%	20,000	30,000	30,000	0	
SUBTOTAL ACTIVE PROGRAM						40%	50,000	0	50,000	0	30,000	30,000	0	0%	20,000	30,000	30,000	0	
TOTALS																			
						63%	294,338	2,855	240,083	56,868	100,766	48,234	14,178	31%	150,540	88,545	51,912	0	17,867

(7) LOP INCLUDES OYB TRANSFER OF \$500,000 PROVIDED DIRECTLY TO ICITAP
 (7) LOP INCLUDES OYB TRANSFER OF \$1,783,000 PROVIDED TO RDPO/PCPD FOR CONTRACEPTIVE PROCUREMENT
 (7) THIS AMOUNT REPRESENTS DEOBLIGATION OF UNUSED PROJECT BALANCE AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1993
 (7) HB13 GRANTS & COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS (FOR REFERENCE ONLY)

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