

PERU-ECUADOR BORDER REGION DEVELOPMENT

Basic facts:

Total USG pledge: US\$20.5 million FY 1999-FY 2007
Peruvian Counterpart: Capitulo Peruano del Plan Binacional de Desarrollo de la Region Fronteriza Peru-Ecuador

Phase I: US\$12.6 – (1999-2004)

Basic Strategy:

- Improve local Capacities, particularly local governments and communities, to manage development processes
- Improve basic health, education and food security
- Increase protection and respect of human rights, especially for women, indigenous populations and children
- Increase popular support to the Peace Accords

Geographic Location: Highlands of Piura (border districts of Sullana, Ayabaca, Huancabamba provinces); province of Condorcanqui; Rio Napo

Target beneficiaries: 300,000 people living in border communities - 30% indigenous populations.

Implementors: Consortium CARE-IPEDHEP-SAIPE- Care Piura

Phase II: US\$ 7.9 - (2004-2007)

Basic Strategy:

- Improve market access
- Facilitate business registration
- Improve Business Development Services
- Facilitate financial services to micro entrepreneurs and small farmers
- Promote improvement of key infrastructure
- Increase popular support to the Peace Accords

Geographic Location: Departments of Tumbes, Piura, Provinces of Jaen and San Ignacio in Cajamarca, city of Iquitos.

Implementors: COPEME, CHEMONICS-PRA, Nathan-CRECER, DCA- Cajas Rurales

Phase I: results

- Quality of Life: Reduced the percentage of people living in extreme poverty conditions in the border highlands, as measured by the number of households with two or more unmet basic needs, from 63% in 2001 to 53% in 2004.
- ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES: Helped more than 2,100 small producers improve their agriculture production (poultry, fishponds, honey bee, potatoes, orchids, sugar cane derivatives, palm heart, tropical fruits, and vegetables) for local consumption and local markets.
- EDUCATION: Increased quality of rural basic education and thus, increased girls' attendance and reduced drop-out rates. Assisted parents and teachers in near 300 rural schools to apply democratic, transparent and participatory local school management methodologies, benefiting more than 11,600 students. Implemented 40 community educational initiatives on pottery and sports promoting gender equity and girls' rights to education. Trained more than 1,520 school teachers in curriculum diversification, gender equity, human rights, health, environment, and the culture of peace, benefiting more than 11,600 students. Formed consultative school councils in 256 schools and organized 20 rural education networks. School councils are exercising better management and oversight of school resources. Fostered the implementation of school projects in environmental education in more than 300 schools to improve their community environment. In the jungle, school teachers were trained in bilingual education methodology, school curriculum adaptation to their local reality and preparing education materials in their own languages. This program has been officially approved by the MOE.
- A group of 109 indigenous Amazonian people started post-secondary education and technical training under a fellowships program.
- HEALTH: Chronic malnutrition in children under five in target areas was reduced from 32% in 2001 to 28% in 2004. Births attended by skilled personnel increased from 16% in 2001 to 53% in 2004. Diarrheal diseases decreased from 31.6% in 2001 to 28.2% in 2004, mainly due to an increase in hand washing practices from 66% to more than 90%, and drinking boiled water, which increased from 28% to more than 31%.

- Provided access to health services for critical needs to isolated communities (a population of 50,000 indigenous people). Trained near 600 health providers (community health promoters and Ministry workers) to work with more than 94 health community committees and networks, and 19 health posts with improved infrastructure and/or equipment (e.g., radio communication, boats and cold chain equipment).
- **LOCAL GOVERNMENT:** Strengthen local governments of all 15 target districts. Supported the establishment of mechanisms for citizens to oversee local authorities' performance, including public hearings to report on the use of public resources; and 14 target districts complied with participatory processes for developing their plans and 2005 budgets, 12 of which have qualified for transfer of social programs within the decentralization process. Approximately 85% of Amazonian target indigenous communities have participated in their local government planning and budgetary process for the first time ever. Special emphasis was placed on training indigenous women, allowing an increase of women in decision-making positions from 18 to 70.
- **HUMAN RIGHTS:** Established mechanisms for the protection of human rights in all target districts. Established a network of human rights promoters in all target communities, as a first instance of reference for information and guidance in cases of human rights violations. Six itinerant Ombudsman teams attended to more than 1,500 cases and requests. USAID implemented almost 1,000 activities for disseminating knowledge and respect for human rights at the community level, leading to an increase in the identification and understanding of basic rights, from 45% in 2001 to 86% in 2004. Trained 340 new human right promoters in issues of gender, equity, diversity, bilingual-intercultural relations, domestic violence and women's identification, and conflict resolution, who are now able to deliver the service in their local language.
- **PEACE ACCORDS:** Trained 185 communication professionals who work in local and regional media in Tumbes, Piura and Jaen to disseminate the terms of the Peace Accords to promote a culture of peace, and trained 360 schoolteachers on how to incorporate this theme into the school curriculum. Information spots were broadcast on the rules of transit and trade between Peru and Ecuador, and 150 officers were trained on border transit regulations. Binational exchanges were held for 220 young leaders with Ecuadorian peers on community development and social work.
- Cleaning of the Binational Zarumilla Canal.

Phase II: US\$ 7.9 - (2004-2007)

Expected Results:

- Reconstrucción del Puente Nieva
- Electrificación Rural San Ignacio
- Reducción de días para registrar negocios en la municipalidad a 15 días
- 20 millones de dólares en ventas acumuladas al 2007, de las cuales 30% son provenientes de negocios con Ecuatorianos, y al menos 10% provienen de los distritos fronterizos.

1) CSE Jaén:

	2005	2006	2007	ACUMULADO
VENTAS (US\$)	2'787,857	3'345,429	2'787,857	8,921,143
EMPLEO (jornales)	284,960	341,952	284,960	
FTEs	1,425	1,710	1,425	4,559
INVERSIONES	306,921	368,306	306,921	982,148

2. CSE PIURA

	2005	2006	2007	ACUMULADO
Ventas (US\$)	1'300,000	2'600,000	5'100,000	9,000,000
Empleo (jornales) (*)	126,156	252,312	494,919	
FTEs	631	1,262	2,475	4,367
Inversion (US\$) (*)	106,794	213,589	418,964	739,347

BDS COPEME: Meta de los Resultados Esperados para el Fin del Proyecto (EOPS)

EOPS	2005				2006			
	Iquitos	Jaen/San Ignacio	Tumbes Piura	Total	Iquitos	Jaen/San Ignacio	Tumbes Piura	Total
Ventas atribuibles (US \$ '000)	200	150	250	600	220	170	275	665
Numero de lients MYPES	100	80	120	300	140	100	150	390
RESULTADOS INTERMEDIOS								
Nº de Redes empresariales generados.	3	3	3	9	5	5	5	15
Promedio del nº de repeticiones de compras a MYPEs por el mismo comprador durante un año.	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6
Nº de MYPEs negociando a través de medios informáticos y telecomunicaciones.	15	15	15	45	20	20	20	60
Total empleo de las clientes MYPEs.	220	210	240	670	250	240	270	760