

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. paper	re: Security Information (6 pages)	n.d.	b(7)(E)
002. memo	RSO to Mission Members re: security (1 page)	08/25/1993	b(7)(E)
003. memo	To: American Mission Members re: Travel Regulations and Restricted Area (2 pages)	05/04/1993	b(7)(E)
004. memo	RSO to Mission Personnel re: Car Jackings (2 pages)	10/09/1997	b(7)(E)
005. memo	RSO to Mission Personnel re: Terrorist Threat (2 pages)	05/19/1997	b(7)(E)
006. list	re: Embassy security (1 page)	n.d.	b(7)(E)
007a. paper	re: Security Information (4 pages)	n.d.	b(7)(E)
007b. memo	Heather Hodges to Section Heads re: travel (3 pages)	11/16/1999	b(7)(E)
008. list	re: Principal Officers U.S. Mission in Lima [10 U.S.C. 424] (2 pages)	n.d.	P3/b(3), b(7)(C), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Ann O'Leary
OA/Box Number: 19583

FOLDER TITLE:

Peru [Folder 1] [2]

2013-0436-S

rc1298

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

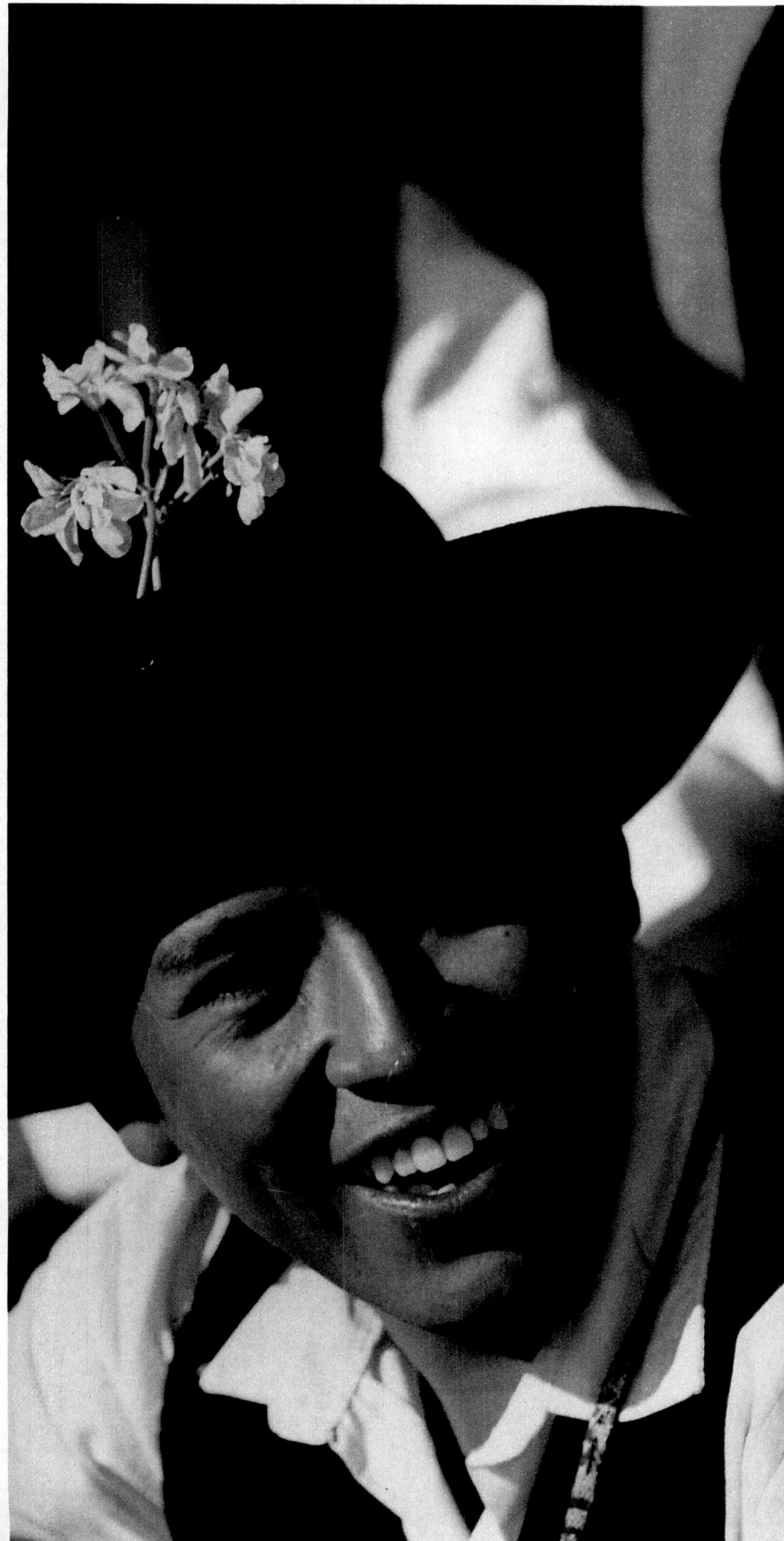
C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Gunn O'Leary

thanks



PREFACE

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Comisión de Promoción del Perú

Commission for the Promotion of Peru

Edificio Mitini, piso 13, Calle Uno Oeste,

Urb. Córpac, Lima 27

Tel: (511) 224-3118, (511) 224-3125

E-mail: postmaster@promperu.gob.pe

Url: <http://www.peruonline.net>

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PERU

**Agenda
Technical Meeting
X Conference of Spouses of Heads of State and
Government of the Americas**

Lima, Peru - June 26-29, 2000

Wednesday, June 28

Hotel: Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar
Room: Pancho Fierro

**Moderator: Ms. Patricia Crosby, Childhood and Adolescence Promotion
Manager at PROMUDEH.**

09:00 – 10:45 Review of the projects to be included in the agenda of the X
Conference.

10:45 – 11:00 Review of the Draft Summary of Ongoing and Newly Activities to be
Undertaken by the First Spouses

11:00 – ~~12:45~~ Coffee Break

11:45 - 12:45 Tea

12:45 – 15:00 Lunch at the 'Pergola', Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar, offered by the
Organizing Committee

**Moderator: Amb. Beatriz Ramacciotti, Permanent Representative of Peru to
the Organization of American States (OAS)**

**Rapporteur: Ms. Patricia Crosby, Childhood and Adolescence Promotion
Manager at PROMUDEH.**

15:00 – 16:30 Review of the Draft Lima Declaration

18:00 – 20:30 City Tour Colonial Lima and Barranco

20:30- 22:30 Dinner at the Costa Verde Restaurant

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E-mail: postmaster@promperu.gob.pe

Http: www.peruonline.net

WELCOME TO PERU

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MS. ANN O'LEARY

AMERICAN EMBASSY

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CHART OF DISTANCES IN KILOMETERS																									NAME	
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Abancay ALT. IN METERS 2398																										
Arequipa 2378																										
Ayacucho 2857																										
Cajamarca 2860																										
Cerro de Pasco 4338																										
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NAME

ADDRESS

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Area: 1'285,215.6 square kilometers.

Population: 23 million

Geography: The Andes mountain range spreads from South to North, reaching altitudes of more than 6,700 meters. These mountains constitute the Highland region. East of the Andes is the Jungle. The Coast is narrow strip of land between the mountains and Pacific Ocean.

Weather: Temperature in Peru varies according to altitude. In the Coast where it hardly ever rains, during the summer (from December to April) the weather is moderately warm. In the northern coastal region it is summer all year round. In the Highlands the sun shines brightly, but it is quite cold at high altitudes. The Jungle is a hot and humid region, with tropical downpours from December to April.

Language: Spanish, Quechua is spoken in the highlands by the natives. English is also spoken in many places.

Currency: The Peruvian currency is the SOL.

Accommodations: There are several luxurious hotels in Lima. Throughout the rest of the country the Government operates a chain of comfortable Tourist Hotels.

Taxis: Tips are not customary.

Shopping: In Lima it is possible to buy alpaca furs, garments and crafts at low prices. One can also find gold and silver jewelry artistically worked with ancient motifs and techniques

DECIMA CONFERENCIA DE ESPOSAS DE JEFES DE ESTADO Y DE GOBIERNO DE L.A.
TENTH CONFERENCE OF SPOUSES OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE



PERU 2000

Mrs. Ann O'Leary
USA

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Mrs. Ann O'Leary
USA

Despacho de la Primera Dama
Palacio de Gobierno. Ala Este.
Jr. Pescadería s/n Lima 1, Perú
Telfs.: (51-1) 427-6549 / 427-4647 / 426-2625
Facsimil (51-1) 426-2624

Office of the First Lady
Palacio de Gobierno. Ala Este.
Jr. Pescadería s/n Lima 1, Perú
Phones.: (51-1) 427-6549 / 427-4647 / 426-2625
Fax: (51-1) 426-2624

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Clinton Presidential Records

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Foreign Language Marker

Collection: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup: Domestic Policy Council

Series: Ann O'Leary

Subseries:

Document Title Briefing paper regarding the Technical meeting of
Conference of Spouses of Heads of State and
Government of the Americas

Language: Spanish

Folder Title Peru [Folder 1] [2]

OA/ID: 19583

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WELCOME TO THE AMERICAN MISSION LIMA

EMERGENCIES

Emergency Numbers

Embassy (Marine Security Guard 24 hrs/day) 434-3032

Your Sponsor/Control Officer _____

At telephone (Home) _____ (Office) _____

Alternate Person to Contact _____

At telephone (Home) _____ (Office) _____

If you are involved in an emergency and need help, call the Marine at 434-3032. Tell them your name, that you are visiting or TDY, your location, and the nature of your problem. They will coordinate efforts to assist you. Help could include sending for medical help, dispatching an Embassy Patrol Vehicle, or contacting the Embassy Security or Duty Officer, etc.

Obtain some of the telephone cards used in public phones. These are used in the public telephone booths (regular Peruvian coins will also work). Make sure you have a card with you in case of an emergency. Get them from your sponsor or buy them at the newsstands or in your hotel. They are cheap and may be a lifesaver in an emergency. (You can usually talk for about three minutes before having to insert more coins).

SECURITY

Security briefings are mandatory for all official visitors to Peru. Briefings are given at the Embassy in the Regional Security Office Conference Room, every Tuesday at 9:30 AM.

Please review the RSO "Security Information Sheet" which should be included in your Welcome Packet. Additional copies can be obtained at the RSO Office.

MONEY

The local currency is the "*NUEVO SOL*". Rates of exchange change frequently. Exchange your dollars at the Embassy, not on the street. The Embassy has a cashier and a local bank representative - check to see which is giving the better rate and what hours their windows are open. Stay away from people on the street who wants to buy your dollars. The "black market" is illegal.

THINGS TO DO

One place to start is by picking up a copy of the complimentary "*PERU GUIDE*" that you will find in your hotel lobby. This is a monthly brochure sponsored by American Express which provides a lot of useful tips on how to get around and what to see. Subjects include a listing of museums, historic sites, shopping locals, "words to the wise", tipping practices, and of course restaurants. You may want to see if someone in the embassy has a guidebook you can borrow for the duration of your TDY/visit. A weekly, "*THE LIMA TIMES*" is published in English and lists upcoming events and advertises restaurants. Your sponsor/control officer, friends or the Community Liaison Office ("SS" Level) are probably the best source of hints for things to do and more importantly, things not to do.

One of the things most TDY'ers want to do is visit "*The Indian Market*" which is really a number of buildings with individual sellers located on Av. de la Marina slightly to the West of Av. Brazil. Here you really should attempt to bargain. If you don't speak Spanish, carry a pen and paper while shopping so the merchants can write down prices for you.

There is a gym located in the receiving building near the employee entrance gate. It consists of Nautilus equipment, exercise bikes and free weights. Check with your sponsor about using this facility.

GETTING AROUND: Taxis in Lima are not metered. Be sure about the fare before you get in a taxi. Asking for a reasonable fare is expected and appropriate. There are a few private companies that provide radio dispatched cab services. Fares are higher, however, your personal security is more assured due to the better overall condition of these cabs and their capability to summon police if needed. The security office urges employees to utilize such taxis whenever possible.

DID YOU KNOW? Peru has about three times the land size of California and a population of over 20 million people of whom a third live in Greater Lima.

The country has distinct geographic areas: the narrow coastal desert (yes Lima is an "oasis" in a profound desert), the Andean Highlands (the train to Huancayo stops at a station which is higher in altitude than the top of any mountain in Europe), and the jungle- a rain forest which covers over half the country and includes the Amazon River basin.

Winter along the coast generally lasts from June to November. It can be generally unpleasant, damp and sunless for 6-7 months. While it almost never rains, a fine mist often falls. Humidity in Lima is high all year. Lima is about 12 degrees South latitude and 77 degrees West longitude, the same longitude as New York city, 3,500 miles North. Although we are close to the Equator, this is not considered a tropical zone as the Pacific's cold Humboldt current affects the climate.

USEFUL PHRASES: THANK YOU: Gracias (gra-SEE-us), PLEASE: Por favor (pour fah-VOR), YES: Sí (SEE), NO: No (no), WHERE: Dónde (DAWN-day), HOW: Cómo (CO-mow), WHO: Quién (KEY-en), WHAT: Qué (Kay), WHEN: Cuando (KWAN-doe), HOW MUCH: Cuánto (KWAN-toe), OKAY: Está bien (es-tha-bee-en), U.S. EMBASSY: Embajada de los Estados Unidos (em-bah-ha-da day loz es-tah-dose oon-ee-dose), BEER: Cerveza (ser-ve-sah), MINERAL Agua Mineral (agh-wah meen-er-al).

1 Un (oon), 5 Cinco (SEEN-coh), 10 Diez (DEE-ess), 20 Veinte (BAYN-tay), 50 Cincuenta (SIN-quen-tah), 100 Cien (see-EN), 500 Quinientos (KEEN-en-tose).

DEPARTURE

- Keep \$25 in U.S. Dollars to pay airport departure tax when leaving.
- Ask your sponsor/control officer to make sure that your return flight reservations are reconfirmed and that arrangements are made to take you to the airport.

ENJOY YOUR VISIT TO LIMA!

Peru - Consular Information Sheet

April 7, 2000

COUNTRY DESCRIPTION: Peru is a developing country with a growing economy and expanding tourism sector. A wide variety of tourist facilities and services is available, with quality varying according to price and location.

ENTRY/EXIT REQUIREMENTS: A valid U.S. passport is required to enter and depart Peru. Tourists must also provide evidence of return or onward travel. U.S. citizens do not need a visa for a tourist stay of 90 days or less. Visitors for other purposes must obtain a visa in advance. Business visitors should ascertain the tax and exit regulations that apply to the specific visa they are granted. U.S. citizens whose passports are lost or stolen in Peru must obtain a new passport and present it, together with a police report of the loss or theft, to the main immigration office in the capital city of Lima to obtain permission to depart. An airport tax of \$25 per person must be paid in U.S. currency when departing Peru. There is also a small airport fee for domestic flights. For further information regarding entry requirements, travelers should contact the Peruvian Embassy at 1625 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 605, Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 462-1084 or 462-1085; Internet -- <http://www.peruemb.org>; or the Peruvian consulate in Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Patterson (NJ), San Francisco, or San Juan.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MINORS: Minors (under 18) who are citizens or residents of Peru and who are traveling alone, with one parent or with a third party must present a copy of their birth certificate and written authorization from the absent parent(s) or legal guardian, specifically granting permission to travel alone, with one parent or with a third party. When a parent is deceased, a notarized copy of the death certificate is required in lieu of the written authorization. If documents are prepared in the United States, the authorization and the birth certificate must be translated into Spanish, notarized, and authenticated by the Peruvian Embassy or a Peruvian consulate in the United States. If documents are prepared in Peru, only notarization by a Peruvian notary is required. This paragraph does not apply to children who enter Peru with U.S. passports as tourists, unless they hold dual U.S./Peruvian citizenship.

SAFETY/SECURITY: The Peruvian Government has effectively contained the two active terrorist groups, Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) and MRTA (Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement). Both groups, however, are still capable of terrorist actions, and were designated by the Secretary of State in October 1997 as "Foreign Terrorist Organizations" under 1996 anti-terrorism legislation. Although both groups have targeted U.S. interests in the past, there have been no serious attacks against U.S. interests since a July 1995 attack in which an employee of a U.S. mining company was murdered by Sendero Luminoso terrorists. Sporadic, isolated incidents of Sendero violence occurred in 1999 in rural provinces of the Junin, Huanuco, San Martin and Ayacucho Departments. Incidents in 1999 included roadblocks, village raids, and armed confrontations between Sendero Luminoso columns and army or police patrols. None of these incidents occurred in areas normally visited by tourists. Mining

prospectors, adventure travelers and others considering travel to remote areas of Peru are strongly advised to contact the U.S. Embassy in Lima for current security information.

A peace treaty ending the Peru/Ecuador border conflict was signed on October 26, 1998. Because of mines and unexploded ordnance left over from the conflict, crossing or approaching the Peru-Ecuador border anywhere except at official checkpoints is extremely dangerous. Travelers planning overland travel to the border area are encouraged to check with the U.S. Embassy for updated information.

Political demonstrations occur sporadically in urban areas. Demonstrations can cause serious traffic disruptions, but are usually announced in advance. Visitors are encouraged to keep informed by following the local news and consulting hotel personnel and tour guides. While these demonstrations are usually peaceful, as a general rule, it is best to avoid such crowds.

U.S. EMBASSY TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS: On March 1, 2000, the Government of Peru eliminated all designated "emergency zones," in which certain constitutional rights had been suspended and security forces had broad powers to detain people. The U.S. Embassy, however, continues to restrict travel of U.S. Government employees in the following areas, where terrorist groups and narcotics traffickers resort to violence, usually against local security forces and civilians. Overland travel in or near these areas, particularly at night, is risky. This list is under continuous review. Travelers may contact the Embassy for updated information.

Ancash Department: Provinces of Pallasca, Corongo, and Sihuas only.

Apurimac Department: Province of Chinceros.

Ayacucho Department: Provinces of La Mar and Huanta (except Huanta City), and the highway that joins Huanta City to Ayacucho City. Overland travel from Ayacucho to San Francisco is prohibited.

Huancavelica Department: Provinces of Huancavelica, Castrovirreyna and Huaytara.

Huanuco Department: All areas except the city of Huanuco by highway from Cerro De Pasco. All highways leading into Tingo Maria from Huanuco (south), Monzon (west), Aguaytia (east) and Uchiza (north) are prohibited.

Junin Department: Provinces of Satipo and Chanchamayo, except the cities of La Merced and San Ramon by road from Lima.

La Libertad Department: Provinces of Bolivar, Sanchez Carrion, and Pataz.

Pasco Department: Province of Oxapampa, except Puerto Bermudez and Ciudad Constitucion by air.

Piura Department: Province of Huancabamba.

San Martin Department: Provinces of Huallaga, Mariscal Caceres, Bellavista and Tocache, except the cities of Juanjui, Bellavista and Saposoa by air.

Ucayali Department: Province of Padre Abad and the western section of Coronel Portillo (between Pucallpa City and the border with the Province

of Padre Abad. The highway between Aguaytia and Tingo Maria is prohibited.

CRIME INFORMATION: Peru is relatively safe outside the above-listed areas for the group tourist who takes appropriate precautions and does not stray from organized tour groups. In downtown Lima and suburban areas frequented by tourists, however, the risk of street crime is high.

Violent crime, including carjacking, assault, and armed robbery, is common in Lima. Short-term armed kidnappings, in which criminals seek to obtain funds from the victims' bank accounts via automatic teller machines, happen frequently. Passengers who hail taxis on the street are often assaulted. It is safer to use telephone-dispatched radio taxis. Travelers should guard against thefts of luggage and other belongings, particularly U.S. passports, at Lima's Jorge Chavez International Airport.

Street crime is also prevalent in tourist cities in Peru's interior, including Cusco, Arequipa, Puno and Juliaca, and pickpockets frequent the market areas. In Cusco, "choke and grab" muggings are common, particularly on streets leading off the main square and in the area around the train station. Travelers should use only registered taxis in Cusco and should not accept offers of transportation or guide services from individuals seeking clients on the streets. Resistance to violent crime often provokes greater violence, while those who do not resist usually do not suffer serious physical harm.

U.S. visitors to Peru should immediately report any criminal activity against them to the nearest police station or tourism police office, and to the U.S. Embassy in Lima or the Consular Agent in Cusco. Immediate action may result in the capture of the thieves and the recovery of stolen property.

The number for the tourist police in Lima is (51-1) 225-8698 or 225-8699, or fax 476-7708. There are also tourist police offices in 15 other cities, including all major tourist destinations such as Cusco, Arequipa, and Puno. Tourists may register complaints on a 24-hour hotline, provided by INDECOPI (National Institute for the Defense of Competition and the Protection of Intellectual Property). In Lima, telephone 224-7888 or 224-8600. Outside Lima, callers should dial the prefix (01), then these numbers, or call the toll-free number 0-800-42579 from any private phone (the 800 number is not available from public phones). The INDECOPI hotline will assist in contacting police to report a crime, but is intended primarily to deal with non-emergency situations such as poor service from a travel agency or guide, lost property, or unfair charges.

The loss or theft abroad of a U.S. passport should be reported immediately to the local police and the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate. While in Peru, travelers are encouraged to leave their passports in a hotel safe or other secure location, and to carry a photocopy of the passport data and photo pages. U.S. citizens can refer to the Department of State's pamphlet, "A Safe Trip Abroad," for ways to promote a more trouble-free journey. This publication and others, such as "Tips for Travelers to Central and South America," are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402; via the Internet at

http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs; or via the Bureau of Consular Affairs home page at <http://travel.state.gov>.

MEDICAL FACILITIES: Medical care is generally good in Lima and usually adequate in other major cities, but less so elsewhere. Urban private health care facilities are often better staffed and equipped than public or rural ones. Serious medical problems requiring hospitalization and/or medical evacuation to the United States can cost thousands of dollars or more. Doctors and hospitals normally expect immediate cash payment for health services, although many private facilities in Lima accept major U.S. credit cards.

MEDICAL INSURANCE: Please check with your own insurance company to confirm whether your policy provides for medical evacuation from overseas. Doctors and hospitals in Peru do not accept U.S. medical insurance, even if your policy applies overseas. U.S. Medicare and Medicaid programs do not provide payment for medical services outside the United States. Useful information on medical emergencies abroad, including overseas insurance programs, is provided in the Department of State's Bureau of Consular Affairs brochure, "Medical Information for Americans Traveling Abroad," available via the Bureau of Consular Affairs home page or autofax: (202) 647-3000.

SPECIFIC HEALTH RISKS: Visitors to high-altitude Andean destinations such as the Cusco (10,000 feet) and Lake Titicaca (13,000 feet) areas may need some time to adjust to the altitude, which can adversely affect blood pressure, digestion and energy level. Travelers are encouraged to consult with their personal health care providers before undertaking high-altitude travel. In particular, travelers with heart or lung problems and persons with sickle cell trait may develop serious health complications at high altitudes. In 1999, several U.S. citizens died in Peru from medical conditions exacerbated by the high altitude. In jungle areas east of the Andes, malaria is a serious problem. Cholera, yellow fever, hepatitis and other exotic and contagious diseases are also present.

OTHER HEALTH INFORMATION: Information on vaccinations and other health precautions may be obtained from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's hotline for international travelers at 1-877-FYI-TRIP (1-877-394-8747); fax: 1-888-CDC-FAXX (1-888-232-3299); or via CDC's Internet site at <http://www.cdc.gov>.

ADVENTURE TRAVEL SAFETY: Inca trail hikers are significantly safer if they are part of a guided group trail hike. Visitors should always register when entering national parks. Hikers should exercise extreme caution in steep or slippery areas, which are neither fenced nor marked. A number of people have died after falling while climbing Huayna Picchu, a peak near Machu Picchu. Travelers to all remote areas should check with local authorities about geographic, climatic and security conditions.

Adventure travelers should be aware that rescue capabilities are limited. In recent years, several hikers have died and others have had to be rescued after serious accidents in the Huaraz region of the Cordillera Blanca mountains, where Peru's

highest peaks are located. Most rescues are carried out on foot because helicopters cannot fly to the high-altitude areas where hikers are stranded. There have been several drownings of rafters and other boaters, including an experienced U.S. kayaker who drowned in an unexplored river in 1998.

Travelers who participate in mountain climbing, river rafting or other travel in remote areas should leave detailed written plans and a timetable with a friend and with local authorities in the region, and should carry waterproof identification and emergency contact information.

TRAFFIC SAFETY AND ROAD CONDITIONS: While in a foreign country, U.S. citizens may encounter road conditions that differ significantly from those in the United States. The information below concerning Peru is provided for general reference only, and may not be totally accurate in a particular location or circumstance.

Safety of Public Transportation:	poor
Urban Road Conditions/Maintenance:	poor
Rural Road Conditions/Maintenance:	poor
Availability of Roadside Assistance:	poor

Road travel at night is dangerous due to poor road markings and frequent unmarked road hazards. Drivers should not travel alone on rural roads, even in daylight. Convoy travel is preferable. Spare tires, parts and fuel are needed when traveling in remote areas, where distances between service areas are great. Fog is common on coastal and mountain highways, and the resulting poor visibility frequently causes accidents. Inter-city bus travel is dangerous. Bus accidents resulting in multiple deaths and injuries are common, and are frequently attributed to excessive speed, poor bus maintenance, and driver fatigue. Several foreigners were killed or seriously injured in bus accidents in 1999. For further information, travelers may wish to contact their nearest automobile club, or (for information in Spanish) the Asociacion Automotriz del Peru, 299 Avenida Dos de Mayo, San Isidro, Lima, Peru, telephone (51-1) 440-0495.

AVIATION SAFETY OVERSIGHT: The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has assessed the Government of Peru's Civil Aviation Authority as Category 1 - in compliance with international aviation safety standards for oversight of Peru's air carrier operations. For further information, travelers may contact the Department of Transportation within the United States at telephone 1-800-322-7873, or visit the FAA's Internet website at <http://www.faa.gov/avr/iasa/iasa.pdf>. The U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) separately assesses some foreign air carriers for suitability as official providers of air services. For information regarding the DOD policy on specific carriers, travelers may contact the DOD at telephone (618) 256-4801.

Peruvian civil aviation authorities have no statutory oversight authority for the safety of military aviation. Military aircraft are occasionally leased for civilian use, usually in an emergency situation or for charter flights contracted by private companies for their employees and dependents. Two 1998 crashes of Peruvian Air Force (FAP)

planes flying civilian passengers left a combined 101 civilians dead and more than 50 injured. The domestic airline TANS is owned and operated by the Peruvian military, but it is subject to civilian civil aviation authority safety standards.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS: Peruvian law strictly prohibits the export of antiques and artifacts from pre-colonial civilizations. Travelers buying art should be aware that unscrupulous traders may try to sell them articles that cannot be exported from Peru. Such articles may be seized by Peruvian customs authorities and the traveler may be subject to criminal penalties. Travelers who purchase reproductions of colonial or pre-colonial art should buy only from reputable dealers and should insist upon documentation from Peru's National Institute of Culture (INC) showing that the object is a reproduction and may be exported. Peruvian customs authorities may retain articles lacking such documentation and forward them to INC for evaluation. If found to be reproductions, the objects eventually may be returned to the purchaser, but storage and shipping charges are the responsibility of the purchaser.

Vendors in jungle cities and airports sell live animals and birds, as well as handicrafts made from insects, feathers, or other natural products. Under Peruvian law protecting the country's biodiversity, it is illegal to remove certain flora and fauna items, such as these, from their place of origin to another part of Peru or to export them to a foreign country. Travelers have been detained and arrested by the Ecology Police in Lima for carrying such items.

Information on U.S. regulations for the importation of plant and animal products is available from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture via the Internet at www.aphis.usda.gov. Travelers bringing animals to the United States may also wish to consult with U.S. Customs or the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of Interior.

Additional information about the protection of Peru's cultural heritage and its flora and fauna is available from the Embassy of Peru.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES: While in a foreign country, a U.S. citizen is subject to that country's laws and regulations, which sometimes differ significantly from those in the United States and may not afford the protections available to the individual under U.S. law. Penalties for breaking the law can be more severe than in the United States for similar offenses. Persons violating Peruvian laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested or imprisoned.

Penalties for possession, use, or trafficking in illegal drugs in Peru are strict and convicted offenders can expect long jail sentences and heavy fines. Peruvian police are efficient at detecting drug smugglers at Lima's international airport and at land border crossings. Since 1995, more than 35 U.S. citizens have been convicted of narcotics trafficking in Peru. Many of these U.S. citizens were recruited in the U.S. by drug traffickers who offered free trips to Peru and the chance to earn quick cash. Anyone arrested on drug charges, regardless of nationality, will face protracted pre-trial detention in poor prison conditions. Further information on prison conditions and the judicial system is available in the Department of State's Human Rights Report on

Peru, available via the Internet at <http://www.state.gov>.

Travelers should be aware that some drugs and other products readily available over-the-counter or by prescription in Peru are illegal in the United States. In 1998, several travelers from Peru were jailed when found by U.S. Customs to be in possession of the prescription sedative Flumitrapezan, trade name Rohypnol, which is banned in the U.S. Although coca-leaf tea is a popular beverage and folk remedy for altitude sickness in Peru, possession of these tea bags, which are sold in most Peruvian supermarkets, is illegal in the United States.

OTHER LEGAL ISSUES: Civil marriage in Peru of U.S. citizen non-residents to Peruvians is difficult, and documentary requirements vary by location. The Peruvian fiancé(e) should check with the municipality where the marriage will take place to determine what documents are required. The U.S. Embassy does not authenticate U.S. civil documents for local use. All U.S. documents must be translated and authenticated by a Peruvian consular officer in the United States.

CHILDREN'S ISSUES: In Peru, international adoptions are strictly regulated. An adoptive child must be abandoned by the birth parents and placed with a government-approved agency before he or she can be adopted internationally, unless the adoptive parent has Peruvian nationality or is a Peruvian resident. Current information on Peruvian adoption procedures and the immigrant visa application process for orphans is available from the Consular Section of the U.S. Embassy. Information on pre-adoption requirements and the I-600 orphan petition process is available from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (USINS) office at the U.S. Embassy. For more information on international adoption of children and international parental child abduction, please refer to our Internet site at http://travel.state.gov/children's_issues.html or telephone (202) 736-7000.

REGISTRATION/EMBASSY LOCATION: U.S. citizens living in or visiting Peru are encouraged to register at the Consular Section of the U.S. Embassy in Lima and obtain updated information on travel and security in Peru. The Consular Section is open for citizen services, including registration, from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon weekdays, excluding U.S. and Peruvian holidays. The U.S. Embassy is located in Monterrico, a suburb of Lima, at Avenida Encalada, Block Seventeen; telephone (51-1) 434-3000 during business hours (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.), or (51-1) 434-3032 for after-hours emergencies; fax (51-1) 434-3065 or 434-3037; Internet website - <http://www.rcp.net.pe/usa>. These websites provide information but do not yet have interactive capability to respond to specific inquiries. The U.S. Consular Agency in Cusco is located in the Binational Center (Instituto Cultural Peruana Norte Americano, ICPNA) at Avenida Tullumayo 125; telephone (51-8) 24-51-02; fax (51-8) 23-35-41; Internet address icpnacus@telser.com.pe. The Consular Agency can provide information and assistance to U.S. citizen travelers who are victims of crime or need other assistance, but cannot replace U.S. passports. U.S. passports are issued at the U.S. Embassy in Lima.

This replaces the Consular Information Sheet dated September 14, 1999, to update sections on Entry/Exit Requirements, U.S. Embassy Travel Restrictions, Crime

Information, Specific Health Risks, Traffic Safety and Road Conditions, Aviation Safety Oversight; and Children's Issues, and to remove the section on Y2K Information.

Consular Information Sheets and Travel Warnings

HEALTH INFORMATION

For visitors coming to Peru

MEDICAL EMERGENCIES: Call the Marine at 434-3032. Calmly explain the emergency. Ambulance service is not always completely satisfactory or sufficiently rapid. Often it is better to transport the patient by private means or contact the Marine to dispatch a vehicle. Initiating transportation to the Emergency Room is of first priority. Ask the marine to contact a member of the Embassy Medical Staff. Recommended hospital Emergency Rooms:

Emergencia

Clínica Anglo Americana

Alfredo Salazar s/n, San Isidro

Telephone: 221-3656

Emergencia

Clínica San Borja

Av. Guardia Civil 337, San Borja

Telephone: 475-3141

Emergencia

Clínica Ricardo Palma

Av. Javier Prado Este 1066, San Isidro

Telephone: 224-2224

AIDS: This is a worldwide epidemic and Peru has AIDS cases. Please notify the Health Unit if someone is involved in an accident or is hospitalized, especially if you think the person will require surgery or need blood. Blood may be contaminated.

COMMON HEALTH PROBLEMS: The most commonly occurring medical problems are upper respiratory infections and gastrointestinal symptoms. As it is true in many other places, eating and drinking the “wrong” thing in Lima will cause you to become sick. Do not drink (or brush your teeth in) tap water. Use bottled water. Avoid salads, raw vegetables, and strawberries UNLESS you are sure they have been disinfected in an iodine solution. Be careful in your selection of restaurants, ask for someone’s advice.

Here are some healthful tips for avoiding traveler’s DIARRHEA:

- A. Ice:** Freezing water does not kill all bacteria. Avoid putting ice in water or beverages.
- B. Alcoholic Beverages:** Mix only with bottled or canned water or beverages without ice (No, the alcohol won’t kill all the bacteria).
- C. Coffee and Tea:** Safer with bottled water or if water is brought to a full boil and used immediately.
- D. Dairy Products:** Not pasteurized in some parts of Lima. If in doubt, avoid milk, butter, cheese and related products. Lima does have some “safe” ice cream places, one of the favorite being “4D” on Av. Angamos in Miraflores.

- E. **Salads:** Again, no raw food washed in tap water is absolutely safe. This includes: lettuce, tomatoes, and other vegetables.
- F. **Sauces and Dressing:** Often best to avoid since the ingredients and length of time since preparation are often unknown.
- G. **Streetside vendors:** AVOID
- H. **Best to eat:** Steaming hot foods; cooked foods right off the fire.

If you are planning a trip to Cuzco or other high altitude areas the following information on high altitude sickness and prevention might be of interest. The principal risk factor for the development and severity of high altitude sickness is rapid ascent. Prevention of acute mountain sickness is best accomplished by gradual ascent in order to allow adequate time for acclimatization. As gradual ascent is not always possible, the following tips are provided to cope with high altitude.

Here are some healthful tips for travelling to high altitude:

1. Do not travel into the high altitude when sick or extremely tired. Avoid excessive food and alcohol immediately before and during travel in high altitude.
2. Upon arrival to high altitude areas, the sensation of increased respiration, rapid heart rate, pounding heart, fatigue and mild lightheadedness are normal adaptive processes.
3. Headache is the most frequent and sometimes the only symptom of high altitude sickness. Aspirin or Tylenol, two tablets every four hours should relieve the discomfort. Remember do not give aspirin to children 16 years old or younger.
4. You will require more fluids than at sea level. Drink water, juices broths, and sodas. Nausea is another frequent complaint which can be alleviated by small, frequent, light meals. A tea made from coca leaves (mate de coca) is readily available at hotels and can be helpful.
5. Insomnia and fatigue are common in higher altitudes. The use of alcoholic beverages, tranquilizers and sleeping pills are not recommended.
6. Relax and enjoy the Andes. Few complications occur in healthy people below 14,000 feet.

If you labored breathing, vomiting, headache unresponsive to Aspirin or Tylenol, or no urinary output occur, you should consult a physician.

There is a medication called Diamox (Acetazolamide) that is frequently prescribed to prevent high altitude sickness. As this medication is a prescription item, we ask that individuals consult with the Health Unit staff prior to taking this medication.

HEALTH CARE: The Mission has a well equipped Health Unit (located at the USAID building) staffed by qualified medical personnel. It is staffed by a Family Nurse Practitioner and a Registered Nurse. If your problem is not an emergency, ask your sponsor how to make an appointment. Emergencies will be seen at any time, just contact the Marine Guard at Post 1. Over-the-counter medications, e.g., Tylenol, Aspirin, cough syrup, vitamins, etc., may be purchased at the commissary.

MEDICAL INFORMATION SHEET

POST: LIMA

COUNTRY: PERU

ALTITUDE: 50 TEMP. LOW: 50 F HIGH: 85 F Avg. Rainfall: 2"

CLIMATE:

Summer December to April is generally pleasant with warm sunny days and cool comfortable nights. Winter May to November is chilly, damp and overcast. Fog is common during the winter months. Annual rainfall averages 2 inches, but overall humidity is high.

HEALTH CONCERNS:

Hepatitis, typhoid fever, cholera, TB, measles, brucellosis, dengue, fever, rabies, intestinal parasites and bacterial dysentery (esp. shigello) are important health concerns. Automobile accidents can be catastrophic due to inadequacies in the medical care delivery system. AIDS is a public health concern. Malaria and yellow fever are endemic in the jungle area (and bubonic plague occurs in some areas).

MEDICAL RESOURCES:

The Medical Unit is supervised by a Foreign Service Nurse Practitioner assisted by a Registered Nurse. A local Physician acts as consultant. The Regional Medical Officer from La Paz, Bolivia and the RMO/Psychiatrist from Santiago visit quarterly. Hospitals provide basic services and emergency care. General dental care is available and adequate. Orthodontic care is also available. However, you are advised to have all required dental care completed in the U.S. before departure for post.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL EVACUATION

This is generally accomplished by commercial flights to hospitals in the United States, with Miami as the medevac site. Air ambulance flights can be arranged when indicated.

IMMUNIZATIONS REQUIRED: Yellow Fever

RECOMMENDED: Hepatitis B, rabies (if at risk), tetanus, diphtheria, polio and typhoid. Children should be up to date on all immunizations recommended for their age group (we recommend measles dose at 9 to 12 months).

IMMUNE GLOBULIN: Recommended every four months for prevention of Hepatitis A.

CHOLERA: Recommended stamp only in yellow immunization booklet

MALARIA PROPHYLAXIS: Is not required in Lima. Check with Medical Unit if traveling to endemic lowland areas in the region, as generally prophylaxis is recommended in jungle areas.

FLUORIDE SUPPLEMENTATION:

Local water supply deficient. Fluoride supplementation for children important.

WALKING BLOOD BANK:

This system is maintained by the Embassy Medical Unit. Know your blood type and Rh and register into the system on arrival at post.

HEALTH PRECAUTIONS:

Water is not potable. must be filtered first and then boiled or chemically treated. Fruit and vegetables must be washed with soap and water and soaked in chlorine or iodine solution. Use sunscreen preparations and shielding against the intense sun rays of the near equator environment.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES:

Bring an adequate supply (at least 3 months) of all prescription drugs (hand carry to post with you) and any preferred over-the-counter medications, first aid supplies and lotion that you may need. You should also bring an extra pair of glasses and your lens prescription plus copies of any needed medicine prescriptions.

UPDATED: 7/20/94

HIGH ALTITUDE SICKNESS

The principal risk factor for the development and severity of high altitude sickness is rapid ascent. There is no relation to the sex of the traveler, previous exposure to high altitudes, exercise or recent infection. Prevention of acute mountain sickness is best accomplished by gradual ascent in order to allow adequate time for acclimatization. The actual rate of ascent should be dictated by the appearance and severity of symptoms. Gradual ascent is not always possible or practical. The following guidelines are provided to assist in coping with the high altitude.

1. Don't travel into the high altitude when sick or extremely tired. Avoid excessive food and alcohol immediately before and during travel in the high altitude.
2. Upon arrival to high altitude areas, the sensation of increased respiration, rapid heart rate, "pounding" heart, fatigue, and mild lightheadedness are normal adaptive processes. Don't worry about these acute symptoms. Apprehension and anxiety can magnify the symptoms.
3. Headache is the most frequent and sometimes the only symptom of high altitude sickness. Aspirin, two tablets every four hours, with a full glass of water is the best treatment for headaches. Two tablets upon arrival are beneficial. If you are allergic or can not take aspirin, use "Tylenol". Remember do not give aspirin to children (ages birth to 16 years old).
4. Symptoms of dehydration (i.e. thirst, dry nose, dry skin) are common complaints during the first few days in the high altitude. You will need more fluids (water, juices, broths, "Gator-Aid"-like drinks, etc.). Nausea is another frequent complaint. Frequent, small, light meals are more easily tolerated than large meals. mate de Coca (available in the hotels) is helpful. Continue avoidance of alcohol.
5. Limit activity during the first few days. Avoid over-exertion. The advice to lie down during the initial hours in the altitude can actually increase headaches. Children ages 4-14 and young athletic adults are more likely to develop serious complications, guard against over-activity until well adapted.
6. Avoid medications that are claimed to be "Soroche Remedies" such as "Coramine" or "Coramine Glucose", "Micoren" or various diuretics. They can increase symptoms and are dangerous.

7. Insomnia and fatigue are common complaints. Using alcohol for sleep should be avoided. Tranquilizers such as Valium and "sleeping pills" suppress breathing and should not be taken.
8. Relax and enjoy the Andes. Few complications occur in healthy people below 14,000 feet.

Mexico City, Mexico = 7,415 feet

La Paz, Bolivia = 11,910 feet

Cuzco, Peru = 10,483 feet

Labored breathing, vomiting, no urinary output, and headache that is unresponsive to tylenol or aspirin mark the progression toward a more serious condition - consult a doctor regarding these symptoms. Consult a doctor immediately if the following symptoms develop: chest pain, cough with foamy sputum, cough with blood, and a cold sweat.

Directions for Taking Diamox (Acetazolamide)

WARNING: Do not take if allergic to Diamox or any "sulfa" medication. Do not give to children. Consult with private physician before taking with other prescription medications.

ADMINISTRATION AND DOSAGE: Take 1 tablet (250mg or 500mg) 2 times a day starting 24 hours before travel to prevent high altitude sickness. "May continue for 48 hours while at high altitude or longer as needed to control symptoms.

USE IN PREGNANCY: Do not use when pregnant or in nursing mothers.

POSSIBLE ADVERSE REACTIONS: Weakness; fatigue; nervousness; sedation; drowsiness; depression; dizziness; disorientation; confusion; tremor; tinnitus; paresthesias of the extremities; skin rash; nausea; vomiting; photosensitivity; constipation; anorexia.

Notify physician if sore throat, fever, unusual bleeding or bruising, tingling or tremors in the hands or feet, flank or loin pain, or skin rash occurs.

KEEP ALL MEDICATIONS OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN

AMERICAN EMBASSY HEALTH UNIT
LIMA, PERU
PREVENTION OF MALARIA IN TRAVELERS

INTRODUCTION

Each year many Americans travel to areas of the world where they are exposed to malaria. Unfortunately, travelers are often unaware of the risk of acquiring this disease, of the severity of its complications, and of the protection afforded by antimalarial preventions measures. Malaria in humans is normally transmitted by the bite of an infected Anopheles mosquito. Malaria attacks can be minimized by the use of relatively safe convenient preventive medications. The choice of medication depends on several factors; these include whether the traveler has a history of drug allergies or intolerance and/or whether the area to be visited has chloroquine resistant malaria. However, even when travelers are informed of their risk of acquiring malaria and obtain medications, they often fail to take it properly.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS OF RISK:

The risk of acquiring malaria is not uniform from country to country, or even within countries, and depends on local conditions such as the density and habits of mosquitoes, weather, altitude and prevalence of infection. If you are not sure of the malarious areas in Peru, consult the Health Unit for more information.

GENERAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES:

Because of the nocturnal feeding habits of mosquitoes, malaria transmission takes place primarily between dusk and dawn. Therefore, travelers can reduce their risk of acquiring malaria by remaining in well screened areas during these hours or by sleeping under mosquito netting. Exposure to mosquitoes outdoors can be reduced by wearing clothing that adequately covers the arms and legs and by applying mosquito repellent containing DEET to exposed areas of the skin.

ADVISING TRAVELERS:

Although currently recommended antimalarial medications are generally effective, persons traveling to malarious areas should realize that the risk of acquiring the disease cannot be totally eliminated. Travelers should be warned that if they experience malarial symptoms during, or even several years after, possible exposure to malaria, they should inform a physician of their travel history so that malaria can be considered.

SYMPTOMS:

The onset of a malaria attack can resemble an influenza-like illness; fever may persist for several days, accompanied by headache, joint pains and malaise. The classic malaria paroxysm of chills, shivering, high fever, and sweating may occur. In infants the presenting signs of malaria can be subtle and quite variable and may include poor appetite, restlessness and lethargy.

PREVENTION FOR CHLOROQUINE-SENSITIVE MALARIA:

Chloroquine phosphate (Aralen) is the drug of choice for the suppression of infections caused by certain types of malaria, take orally once a week beginning two weeks before entering a malarious area and continuing for six weeks after leaving the area. This will assure that an adequate chloroquine blood level develops. Furthermore, if any adverse effects develop after the drug is taken, they can be assessed and managed before departure. Serious adverse reactions to suppressive doses of chloroquine (Aralen) are rare, but occasionally minor side effects such as gastrointestinal disturbance, headache, dizziness, and blurred vision may occur.

PREVENTION AGAINST CHLOROQUINE-RESISTANT (*P. falciparum*) MALARIA:

Recommendations for malaria prevention in countries with chloroquine-resistant malaria must be individualized. These recommendations may be modified as patterns of chloroquine (Aralen) resistance change and/or new drugs become available. At the time of this writing, areas of chloroquine (Aralen) resistant malaria are reported in the northern Peruvian provinces bordering Brazil. Check with the Health Unit for more information regarding chloroquine (Aralen) resistant malaria in the area you will be traveling.

PREVENTION OF MALARIA DURING PREGNANCY:

Malaria infection poses a serious threat to both a pregnant woman and her unborn baby. For this reason, in areas with chloroquine (Aralen) sensitive malaria, pregnancy is not a contraindication to malaria prevention with chloroquine (Aralen). Chloroquine (Aralen) has not been found to have any harmful effect on the fetus (unborn baby) when used in the recommended dose for malaria prevention. For pregnant women, hydroxychloroquine sulfate (Fansidar), except at term is considered safe. Primaquine cannot be taken during pregnancy.

PREVENTION OF MALARIA IN CHILDREN:

Regardless of age, all children who may be exposed to malaria should be protected with preventive medication. Doses of the medications, for children, should be calculated carefully according to body weight. Overdose of chloroquine (Aralen) and other antimalarial in children can be fatal, and the medication should be stored in child proof containers - out of the reach of children.

ANTIMALARIAL MEDICATIONS FOR CHLOROQUINE-RESISTANT (*P. falciparum*) MALARIA:

- A. Short-term travel (3 weeks or LESS) should follow this regimen:
 - 1. Weekly chloroquine (Aralen) alone.
 - 2. A single 3-tablet treatment dose of pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine (Fansidar) may be carried during travel. In the absence of professional medical care, this 3-tablet dose may be promptly taken with the first signs and symptoms of malaria.

Note: Presumptive self-treatment of a possible malarial infection is only a temporary measure and prompt medical care is imperative. (The above should be followed by item No. C, below)

- B. Long-term-travel (Greater than 3 weeks) or residence:
Pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine (Fansidar) plus chloroquine (Aralen) is the most effective regimen in resistant areas, except for those travelers with histories of "sulfa drug" intolerance, and;
- C. Primaquine, after G-6-PD is assuredly normal, should be taken for 14 days following the terminal 6 weeks of the above drugs, to prevent possible relapsing malaria.

IF YOU HAVE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS CHECK WITH THE HEALTH UNIT BEFORE TAKING THE MEDICATION. POSSIBLE CONTRAINDICATIONS:

Chloroquine (Aralen)

Retinal disease or visual field changes
Breastfeeding
Liver Disease or Alcoholism
G-6-PD deficient individual
Psoriasis

Pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine (Fansidar)

Allergy to "sulfa" medications
Pregnancy at term
Children less than 2 months of age
Breastfeeding

Chloroquine (Aralen) and pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine (Fansidar) should be stopped IMMEDIATELY if any of the signs or symptoms noted below occur. No medication should be continued for a long period of time without consulting your physician.

POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS TO OBSERVE:

Pyrimethamine/sulfadoxine (Fansidar)

rash
redness of the skin
pharyngitis (sore throat)
sore tongue
lesions or sores on the tongue or genital area
jaundice
fever

Chloroquine (Aralen)

low blood pressure
persistent unusual headache
emotional disturbances
visual problems
itching
nausea
diarrhea
abdominal cramps

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001. paper	re: Security Information (6 pages)	n.d.	b(7)(E)
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2013-0436-S

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002. memo	RSO to Mission Members re: security (1 page)	08/25/1993	b(7)(E)

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003. memo	To: American Mission Members re: Travel Regulations and Restricted Area (2 pages)	05/04/1993	b(7)(E)
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004. memo	RSO to Mission Personnel re: Car Jackings (2 pages)	10/09/1997	b(7)(E)
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005. memo	RSO to Mission Personnel re: Terrorist Threat (2 pages)	05/19/1997	b(7)(E)
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Clinton Presidential Records
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Peru [Folder 1] [2]

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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

USAID Strategy and Assistance

The ultimate goal of USAID/Peru is to promote broad-based sustainable economic development. We believe that such development can best be achieved by:

- Promoting citizen's participation in democratic processes that guarantee political freedoms and strengthen the rule of law;
- Securing broad-based economic growth that reduces poverty;
- Protecting human health and fostering population growth that is both in harmony with resources and reflects the fertility desires of families;
- Ensuring the judicious stewardship of the environment;
- Providing people in coca-growing areas an alternative licit source of income, coupled with an improvement in their quality of life and physical security; and
- Expanding opportunities for girls' basic education

USAID/Peru's portfolio for FY1999 is approximately \$123 million, which includes \$55.3 million from Food Aid; \$34.1 million from Development Assistance Funds, \$0.8 million from Economic Support Fund, and \$32.8 from International Narcotics Control Fund.

In the democracy area we seek to increase the poor's access to justice, increase civic awareness, promote more accountable public institutions and to foster more responsive local governments.

In the economic growth area we look to increase incomes of the poor through improved nutrition, increased productivity and market access, improved policies and financial services for the poor, and improve the effectiveness of organizations assisting the poor.

In the health sector we seek to strengthen the quality, coverage, delivery and use of basic health care and reproductive services to reduce fertility and maternal, infant/child mortality in poor urban and rural areas. We also provide support to improve nutrition, promote a girls' education initiative and a strategy to identify, prevent and control outbreaks of emerging and reemerging diseases.

In environment we place special emphasis on environmental awareness, strengthening private and public environmental institutions, supporting policy debate, developing new pollution prevention and management technologies, and improving the management of national parks.

In the alternative development sector we seek to strengthen local governments, meet immediate subsistence needs, provide increase income and employment opportunities, improve infrastructure, protect natural resources and increase awareness of the harmful effect of coca cultivation and benefits of development.

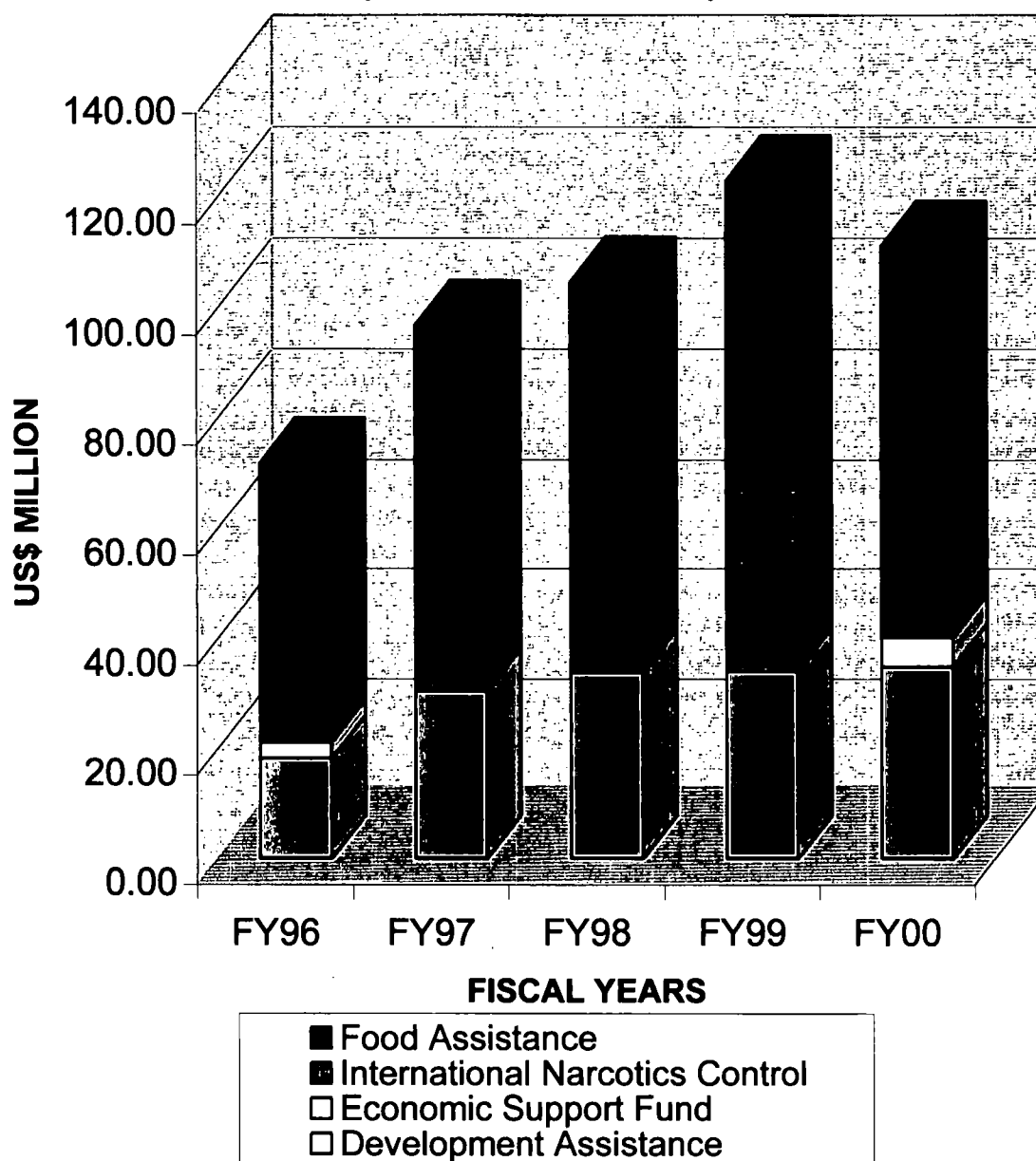
In girls' education we seek to promote the implementation of national and local strategies that address critical constraints to girls' successful completion of primary school in rural areas in Peru.

The USAID/Peru program focuses on influencing strategies and supporting leadership that maximizes sustainable economic growth. USAID helps to build the economic and political foundations necessary to increase people's opportunities. We seek to empower the women, men and children of Peru by strengthening their individual capacities, promoting their economic opportunities and expanding their political freedoms. As development is sustainable only if it is participatory and people-oriented, USAID emphasizes grassroots participation in its development program.

To achieve these results, USAID coordinates closely with the Government of Peru as well as with other donors and will increasingly look to international and local PVOs and NGOs as partners in carrying out our program objectives.

A new initiative is being developed to support the consolidation of the Peace Agreement recently signed between Peru and Ecuador. The initiative will contribute to improved living conditions of the population in the border region and show tangible benefits of the peace process.

USAID ASSISTANCE TO PERU (FY 1996-FY 2000)



	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00
Development Assistance	18.20	30.40	34.00	34.20	34.95
Economic Support Fund	3.00			0.80	5.40
International Narcotics Control		13.00	14.00	32.80	26.00
Food Assistance	50.90	53.60	56.90	55.30	45.00
Total	72.10	97.00	104.90	123.10	111.35

*Includes Transportation to Peru

Strategic Objective No. 1 "Broader Citizen Participation in Democratic Processes"



Main Activities

Citizen Participation and Access to Justice (FY99-01)

\$8.4 million

Departments: Nationwide

Implementing Agencies:

Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos, Transparencia, Movimiento Manuela Ramos (MMR), Asociación Peruana de Negociación, Arbitraje y Conciliación (APENAC), Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo de la Educación/Asociación de Publicaciones Educativas (CIDE/TAREA), Asociación Servicios Educativos Rurales (SER), Instituto Peruano de Educación en Derechos Humanos y la Paz (IPEDEHP), Defensoría del Pueblo, Instituto de Defensa Legal (IDL), Cámara de Comercio de Lima, Instituto Diálogo y Propuesta (IDS), Instituto Apoyo, Foro Nacional/Internacional

Participatory Democracy (FY94-00)

\$12 million

Departments: Nationwide

Implementing Agencies: Instituto Peruano de Resolución de Conflictos, Negociación y Mediación (IPRECON), Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo de la Educación/Asociación de Publicaciones Educativas (CIDE/TAREA), Contraloría General, Ministerio de Justicia, FORO Nacional/Internacional, Instituto de Defensa Legal (IDL), Cámara de Comercio de Lima

Special Development Activities Fund

\$100,000 - \$200,000 per year

Departments: Nationwide

Implementing Agency: Community Organizations

Strategy and Background

USAID/Peru recognizes that effective and sustained democratic reform comes both from outside the formal system, based on demand from the citizenry, and from inside the formal system through the strengthening of democratic institutions that respond to the needs of citizens.

USAID has chosen a multi-faceted, demand-based strategy that begins by making citizens aware of their rights and responsibilities and gives them opportunities to participate in and inform public debates. This in turn builds popular support and pressure to decentralize power and reform state institutions. At the same time, assistance is directed to key institutions to establish more effective and responsive state and local institutions.

Target groups include individuals and community groups most vulnerable and marginalized, including indigenous populations, women, rural communities in coca producing areas and NGOs that provide support to these groups or otherwise foster participation and democratic reforms.

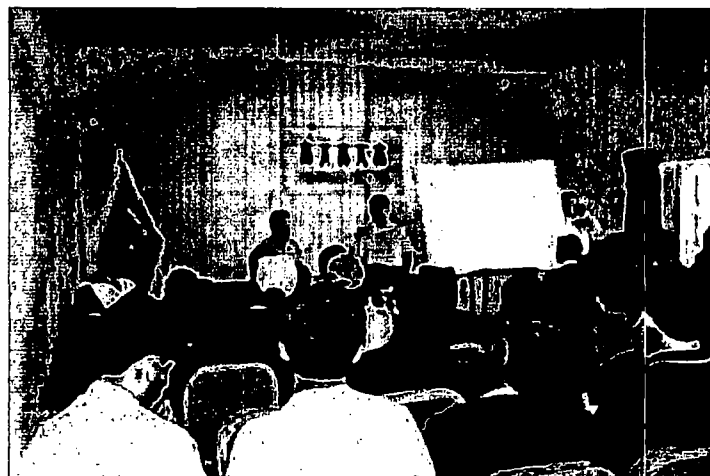
Achievement of this strategic objective will be accomplished by strengthening democratic institutions, promoting more effective local governments; promoting and protecting human rights; fostering citizen participation; and strengthening women's participation in decision-making processes.

Social
Drama,
IPEDEHP
Human
Rights
Training,
Huancayo



Accomplishments

- Although a relatively new institution, the Ombudsman Office has already earned a reputation as highly-credible, impartial and effective promoter of human rights. To date, a total of 2,283 persons unjustly accused have been released from jail, 1,814 through the efforts of USAID-supported NGOs, and 469 by the Pardon Commission.
- Since June 1998, more than 32 conciliation centers have been established and 1,000 conciliators trained.
- USAID is supporting an activity with FORO Nacional/Internacional to stimulate the interest of university youth about national issues. To date, more than 275 youth leaders nationwide have been trained in special leadership skills, and several have become key players and strong promoters, leading emerging youth movements and new networks.
- The Agenda Perú Project joined forces with IPAE, Peru 2021 and PROMPERU to establish the National Council for the Vision of Peru in the Future, which will coordinate efforts to produce a shared vision of the future to guide development strategies during the next two decades.
- Fifteen small-scale special development activities have been financed during Fiscal Year 1998, including: income generation activities to help low income families from highland rural and marginalized areas; provision of basic services, improvement of agricultural irrigation systems, rural road construction and agro-ecological programs.
- As a result of USAID-supported technical assistance and training, the Peruvian Controller General (CG) was certified by the Regional Inspector General to audit USAID programs. The World Bank, the IDB, and UNESCO followed USAID's lead in authorizing the CG to audit their programs.
- Transparencia, with support from USAID, has built solid working relationships with Peru's Electoral Bodies, the Ombudsman Office, the press, international organizations, political parties and other civil society organizations, and has positioned itself to bring together key actors in the election field to develop a strategic electoral program to support voter education and observation activities for elections in April 2000.
- With USAID support, the National Human Rights Coordinator, which is a national network of human rights NGOs and is considered a key representative organization on human rights issues, has strengthened the capacity of the Human Rights NGO community by connecting them electronically, thus permitting systematic reporting on human rights abuses.
- During 1998 IPEDEHP trained 365 human rights promoters, who in turn trained an estimated 30,000 people in their communities, and more than a total of 100,000 to date.
- Through three NGOs and the Ministry of Justice, USAID provided support for extra-judicial conciliation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution in order to promote greater access to justice for disadvantaged communities. Since January 1999, more than 40 conciliation centers have been registered with the MOJ (70% of which are USAID financed) and more than 1,000 conciliators have been trained since July 1998.
- During 1999, the number of primary and secondary students involved in CIDE/TAREA's Program for Democratic Education increased from 41,000 (original target) through 73,000. The program is being implemented in 82 schools of marginal urban areas of Lima and Ayacucho. CIDE/TAREA's proposal for democratic education will be also presented to the MOE for replication.
- 8,000 mayors, municipal personnel and community leaders have gained knowledge and skills to strengthen local governments and promote citizen participation, particularly through public assemblies.



Transparencia's Electoral School, Ayacucho

Strategic Objective No. 2 "Increased Incomes of the Poor"



Main Activities

Microenterprise and Small Producers Support (MSP) (FY 91-01)

\$42.9 million

Departments: Nationwide

Implementing Agencies:
Association of Exporters
(ADEX), Catholic Relief
Services (CRS), Chemonics
International

PVO Support (FY92-00)

\$13.6 million

Departments: Highlands

Implementing Agencies:
Private Agencies
Collaborating Together
(PACT)

PL480 Title II

\$55.3 million (FY99)

Departments: Rural and peri-urban areas nationwide

Implementing Agencies:
CARITAS del Perú, PRISMA,
CARE/Perú, ADRA/OFASA,
TechnoServe

Poverty Reduction and Alleviation (PRA)

(FY98-03)

\$15 million

Departments: Ayacucho,
Cajamarca, Cusco, Huánuco-
Pucallpa, Huaylas, Iquitos,
Jaén, Puno, Tarapoto

Implementing Agencies:

Confederation of Private
Enterprise Institutions
(CONFIEP), Chemonics
International

Strategy and Background

This strategic objective encompasses the concept of broad-based economic growth, emphasizing income and employment opportunities for poor Peruvians who comprise one-half of the population. This strategy identifies a series of social and productive sector constraints to achieving reduced poverty and improved food security by establishing an enabling environment conducive to increased incomes in selected economic corridors. The SO addresses the constraints facing the poor through five inter-related areas of action: improving the policy environment for private sector-led growth; expanding access to markets; improving production; improving access to and distribution of food resources; and strengthening service delivery in poverty areas.

The Title II program provides development assistance to the poorest, food insecure people in the rural sierra and selva areas, where levels of poverty and extreme poverty are the highest in Peru. It addresses food security needs of poor communities focusing on three areas: improved family health, food utilization and nutritional rehabilitation of children under five years of age; increased incomes to be able to purchase food for extremely poor households; and increased agricultural production.

Small growers from the highland sort potatoes to supply local markets



Additionally, USAID supports the poor in peri-urban areas of large cities and the rural highlands assisting them in identifying market opportunities and developing market access strategies. These activities are carried out in close collaboration with NGOs, producer association, and individual entrepreneurs.

Based on a recent Mission poverty reduction and alleviation strategy, all SO 2 activities will be increasingly focused in up to ten priority "economic corridors" in the highlands and high jungle where there exists a close link between high incidence of poverty and market potential.



Title II Activities

Accomplishments

During 1999, more than 45,000 microentrepreneurs received credit services from USAID-assisted NGOs.

- During 1999, 8 new markets were established for MSP clients, the most noticeable being the introduction of Peruvian shoe production to Austria. Also, brand-name yellow potatoes have been successfully introduced in Lima's high income with improved post-harvest, packing and marketing techniques.

- MSP products increased in sales during 1999 for a total of \$10.6 million, generating approximately 5,236 new full-time jobs, of which 2,475 were for women.
- Technical assistance to small farmers and microentrepreneurs have contributed to improve productivity and market access, reducing their unit production cost by an average of 20% from 1998 levels.
- USAID's Title II program has increased its focus in the rural highland and jungle areas, where levels of poverty and extreme poverty are highest.
- Food aid programs assist annually more than 1.8 million food insecure Peruvians in over 5,800 communities, two-thirds of them children.
- During 1999, the Title II nutrition program assisted more than 318,000 malnourished children under the age of five and their mothers, improving family health and nutrition practices.
- During 1999, over 149,000 families were provided with temporary employment to improve their productive or socio economic capacity.
- Title II activities also contributed to an average increase of sales of 40% for 11,348 beneficiary families, who participated in agricultural production and micro-credit activities.
- In 1999, PACT trained more than 70 NGOs in organizational strengthening, using a module-based methodology that includes organizational development, strategic planning, project design and evaluation, and financial management.

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



Main Activities

Reproductive Health Support Program

Departments: Puno, Tacna, Moquegua, Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Ica, Chavín

Implementing Agency: Global Bureau

Strengthening Health Institutions (FY91-05)

\$27.8 million

Departments: Arequipa, Puno, ambayeque

Implementing Agencies: CARE and University Research Corporation

Reproductive Health in the Community (FY95-05)

\$38.5 million

Departments: Ancash, Ayacucho, Ica, Huancavelica, Apurímac, La Libertad, Lambayque, San Martín, Ucayali, Moquegua, Puno, Tacna

Implementing Agencies: Movimiento Manuela Ramos

Project 2000 (FY93-02)

\$30 million

Departments: Ancash, Ayacucho, Ica, Huancavelica, Apurímac, La Libertad, Lambayque, San Martín, Ucayali, Moquegua, Puno, Tacna

Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Health, Pathfinder International, CARE, Development Associates

Family Planning Support (FY96-03)

\$20.3 million

Departments: Nationwide

Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Health, A.B. PRISMA and Pathfinder International

AIDSHELP (FY96-00)

\$1 million

Departments: Nationwide

Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Health (PROCTSS)

Addressing Threats of Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Diseases (FY97-04)

\$18 million

Departments: Nationwide

Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Naval Medical Research Institute Detachment (NAMRID)

Buen Inicio (FY98-03)

\$3.2 million

Departments: Apurímac, Cusco, Cajamarca, Loreto

Implementing Agency: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Open Houses for Street Boys and Girls and Attention to High Risk Minors in Target Areas (FY99-02)

\$160,000

Department: Lima

Implementing Agency: Information and Education Center for the Prevention of Drug (CEDRO)

Strategy and Background

This strategic objective has been designed to help low-income Peruvians, particularly children and women, enjoy a higher quality of life. It is focused on high-risk populations in rural and peri-urban areas.

Activities within this strategic objective are aimed at: 1) improving child survival and maternal health services (such as immunization, diarrheal control and prenatal care;) and 2) strengthening and expanding the participation of public and private sector entities in HIV/AIDS prevention. In family planning, activities with the NGO sector include efforts to: 1) strengthen the capacity of NGOs to supply family planning methods in urban, peri-urban and rural areas; 2) increase the sustainability of the supply of contraceptives; and 3) disseminate information on family planning methods and services. USAID's support for the public sector is aimed at helping improve the quality of family planning services.

Newborn attention in childcare visit



Accomplishments

- USAID's support to the Ministry of Health has achieved some notable results. According to UNICEF, between 1996 and 1997, infant mortality decreased from 43 per 1,000 live births to 42 in 1997; under-5 mortality dropped from 59 to 57 per 1,000 children; and according to INEI, average births per women declined from 3.5 to 3.3.

- With USAID assistance, women and men's knowledge about reproductive health continue to show impressive increases.
- Notwithstanding the difficulties of El Niño, 1998 immunization coverage of children younger than one reached 97.5%. Our Title II Program contributed with this effort with the immunization of 73,000 children.
- To date, with USAID assistance, 88 health establishments instituted mechanisms for sustainable quality of care improvements.
- Project 2000, together with PASARE, has trained more than 17,800 participants in key primary health care interventions.
- The Ministry of Health, with assistance from USAID, has developed and applied a cost-based programming and budgeting methodology which now supports 20 of the 24 health jurisdictions in Peru.
- USAID has been working closely with the MOH to strengthen its national and local capacity to identify, control and prevent the spread of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases.
- With USAID assistance, a set of national guidelines has been developed and published for counseling in sexually-transmitted diseases and HIV/ AIDS.
- Ten USAID NGO activities have improved the ability of local NGOs and community-based organizations to provide high quality primary health care services and, at the same time, expand coverage to areas previously unattended.
- USAID support to Caritas has developed a rotating fund for basic medications, with 300 health establishments self-sustained, providing also free or low-cost health services.
- MaxSalud, an NGO created by a USAID activity, has been providing primary health care services through the operation of four health centers.
- Through December 1999, 195 community-based organizations were working to resolve their reproductive health problems; activities also include men as partners in reproductive health.



Health Post supported by USAID

Strategic Objective No. 4 "Improved Environmental Management in Targeted Sectors"



Main Activity

Sustainable Environment and Natural Resources Management (SENREM) (FY95-03)

\$12.9 million

Departments: Nationwide

Implementing Agencies: National Environmental Council (CONAM), Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental, ABT Associates Inc., and other local non-government organizations

Biodiversity and Fragile Ecosystems Conservation and Management (BIOFOR) (FY98-02)

\$5 million

Departments: Nationwide

Implementing Agencies: International Resources Group, National Institute of Natural Resources (INRENA)

Urban Environmental Health Services and Hygiene Behavior Activity (FY99-04)

\$5 million

Departments: Nationwide

Implementing Agency: Environmental Health General Directorate (DIGESA)

Additionally, the lack of adequate environmental policies and environmental awareness aggravates dealing effectively with environmental problems.

USAID's strategy to address these problems focuses on: 1) improving the legal, policy, regulatory and normative environment and natural resource framework; 2) promoting pollution prevention in selected peri-urban and industrial settings; and 3) protecting natural resources including biological diversity and fragile eco-systems.

Accomplishments

- CONAM our principal public sector partner, continues to grow as an institution and gain respect throughout the environmental community as the leading public sector agency for environmental policy-making in Peru. It has also launched a decentralization effort involving the establishment of several Regional Environmental Committees and Executive Secretariats.

- With USAID assistance, Peru's first environmental policy framework for the manufacturing industry, which emphasizes best practices for pollution prevention, was approved in October 1997; other key pieces of environmental and natural

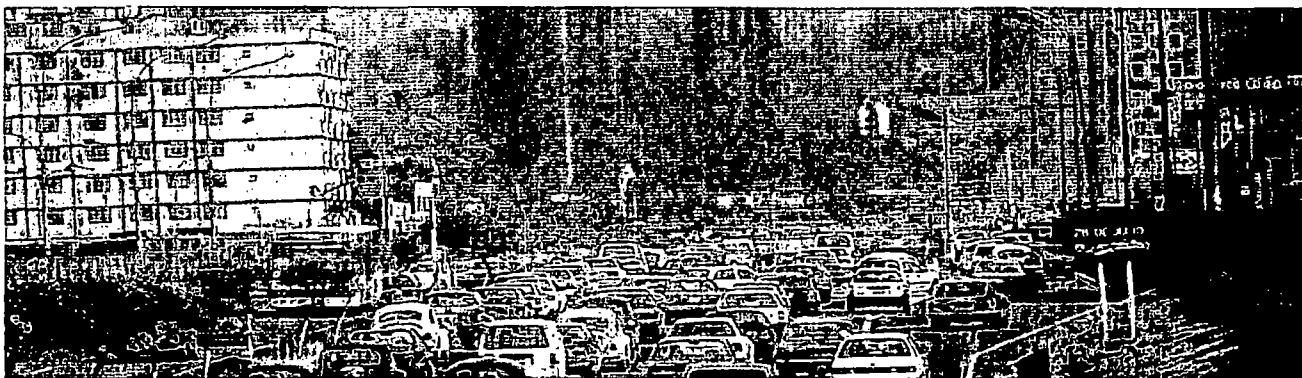


SO4's beneficiary

resources legislation issued in the past two years include the national regulations for the establishment of environmental quality standards and maximum permissible limits,

Strategy and Background

Peru is one of the world's richest countries in biological diversity, it has 81 percent of the total number of life zones on earth. However, its sustainable growth and environment are hampered by rapid, uncontrolled urbanization and widespread poverty, which exerts destructive pressure on the country's resources.



the Organic Law for Sustainable Use of Natural Resources, and the laws for Natural Protected Areas, and for the Conservation and Use of Biodiversity.

- Institutional improvements have been reached regarding policy reforms, such as the adoption of the ISO 14000 regulation.
- A private sector proposal, the First National Protected Areas Law, was adopted by the Peruvian Government. This was facilitated by the openness and responsiveness of the Peruvian Congress Environmental Committee.
- With USAID assistance, a partnership of private and public entities participated in the development of the framework legislation for the fisheries sector.
- An umbrella organization has been created to represent environmental networks and NGOs in policy dialogue with government and industry.
- According to the 1998 National Environmental Survey sponsored by USAID, the average level of understanding and concern in Peru about environment and natural resources issues continues to increase steadily.
- The dissemination of the successful results of the Paracas Bay Fishmeal Pollution Prevention Pilot Activity has led to the replication of the improved technologies by other fishmeal plants of the country.
- 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 successfully replicated in a broader area of Lima with European Union support.
- The Mission has taken the lead on some donor coordination activities, such as the establishment of a biodiversity consultative group and a donor steering committee to help select and evaluate pilot projects under the SENREM's biodiversity component.
- First study for Metropolitan Lima to determine blood-lead levels completed and widely covered by the media, including remarks by President Fujimori.
- With USAID support, the first ecological-economic zoning in Peru is underway in Madre de Dios.

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



Main Activities

Alternative Development Program (FY95-03)

\$194.5 million

Departments: Includes the following coca-growing areas: 1) Alto Huallaga; 2) Aguaytía; 3) Apurímac - Ene; 4) Huallaga Central - 5) Pichis - Palcazu - Pachitea - Perené.

GoP Coordinating Agency:

CONTRADROGAS (Commission to Fight Drugs)

Main Implementing Agencies:

Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo (INADE); Adex, Winrock International, PRISMA, CEDRO,

Local Government Development (LGD) (FY94-00)

\$5 million

Departments: Junín, Ancash, Ayacucho, San Martín, Apurímac, Loreto, Ucayali and Tumbes

Implementing Agencies: INADE and the Escuela Superior de Administración de Negocios para Graduados (ESAN)

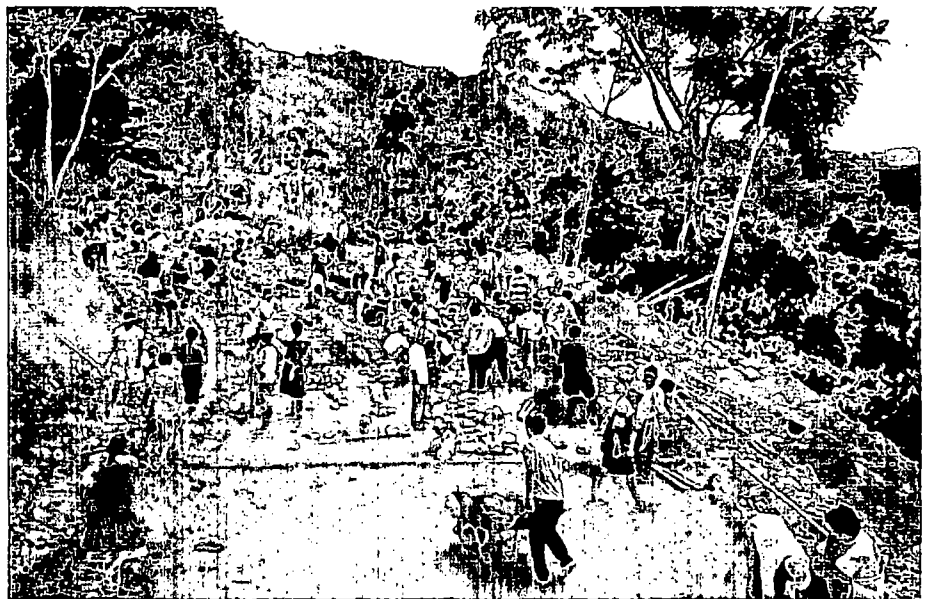
The strategy for achieving this special objective seeks to reduce coca leaf cultivation through alternative development and environmental protection programs and reduce drug use and addiction through prevention, awareness and rehabilitation programs. It seeks to increase the commitment of farmers and communities to reduce illicit coca production voluntarily. This change in behavior will depend on a combination of factors: a) increased growth of the licit economy in comparison to the illicit coca economy; b) increase availability and access to basic services; c) increase public participation in local decision-making; and d) increase awareness of social and ecological damage caused by drug production and use.

The achievement of these results engenders a participatory methodology and includes a broad range of socioeconomic initiatives to alleviate poverty, generate licit employment alternatives, and improve the well-being of people in coca-producing areas. Its results focus on activities to strengthen local governments, meet immediate subsistence needs, provide alternative sources of income and employment, improve infrastructure, protect natural resources and increase awareness of the harmful effects of coca cultivation and the benefits of development.

The Alternative Development Program (ADP) is the core program for achieving the special objective. It targets the major coca cultivation areas of Peru with initial interventions in three priority areas where over 60 percent of coca leaf is produced: the Upper Huallaga, Aguaytía, and the Apurímac River Valley. Assistance is provided to communities that have expressed a willingness to reduce coca cultivation.

Strategy and Background

Peru produces over half the world's coca leaf, supplying raw material for most of the cocaine consumed in the U.S. USAID/Peru's special objective to reduce illicit coca production addresses a major U.S. foreign and domestic policy goal and has broad-based international and Peruvian support.



Accomplishments

- Low farm-gate prices for coca leaf led to a dramatic reduction in the area under cultivation (down from 115,300 Ha in 1995 to 51,000 Ha, in 1998, a 56 percent reduction).¹
- Over 679 communities and farmer groups have signed coca-reduction agreements in ADP target areas.
- To date, the ADP have contributed to improve the living conditions of more than 24,000 families in target areas.
- Signature of an agreement with a prominent local NGO to strengthen capacity at the community level to carry out educational programs to expand awareness problems associated with narcotics production, trafficking and consumption.
- In 1998, the gross value of the licit economy in ADP areas outweighed the gross value of coca leaf produced by 38.6 percent
- In 1998-99, micro-loans averaging \$140 were provided to over 1,916 very poor households for productive purposes; the repayment rate under this loan program is 96 percent.
- A credit program of \$11 million has been established with a private bank to support the production and marketing of alternative crops. Nearly 1,654 loans to local farmers have been approved, of which over 80% were given to small farmers that have never had access to commercial credit.
- With PRISMA assistance, Apurimac Valley residents have formed three credit associations, 76 percent composed of women, utilizing very small loans for productive purposes.
- Two pilot activities oriented to increase cacao and coffee production and promote its export to international markets, now count with purchase commitments from important companies from the United States. (M&M Mars, and Seattle's Best Coffee Companies).
- Productive activities have expanded in CY99 with improvements in the productivity and quality of agricultural products (24,000 Has), including coffee, cacao, as well as rice, pulses, livestock and pineapple. Some 15,600 Has of coffee and 6,100 Has of cacao are under improved management models.
- In 1998, working through 103 local governments, the ADP completed 559 basic social infrastructure and small-scale productive projects. In CY99 additional 263 works will be completed.
- Economic infrastructure projects have been constructed or rehabilitated, including 696 kilometers of farm-to-market roads, 17 bridges, 2 irrigation systems.
- Seventy-eight of 103 provincial and district municipalities assisted by USAID, developed plans and budget with the participation of grassroots community organizations and representatives of private institutions.
- Training was provided to 5,300 municipal official and community leaders in participatory practices and strengthening of local government associations.
- The AD program sponsored three major regional campaigns to promote environmental protection and recovery of value lost from coca production and trafficking.



¹ Preliminary information for CY1999 is that coca production will decline by another 10 – 15 percent, mainly due to the involuntary eradication of approximately 7,000 Has of coca.

Special Objective No. 6 "Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Quality Basic Education in Target Areas"



Main Activities

New Horizons for Girls' Education (FY98-01)

\$ 2.4 million

Departments: Nationwide

Implementing Agency: CARE

Opening Doors (FY99-03)

\$ 1.0 million

Departments: Ayacucho, Apurimac

Implementing Agency: UNICEF

Assistance to Orphans and Displaced Children in Ayacucho (FY99-02)

\$ 210,000

Department: Ayacucho

Implementing Agency: Salesian Missions

The activity works at both the national level, and in the pilot area of Ayacucho, with plans for expansion to Huancavelica and Apurimac. Efforts also support local girls' education networks that are forming throughout the country. The ultimate customers are the girls and young women of Peru, in particular school-aged girls in the target areas, which were the hardest hit by terrorism, and the 1.76 million girls and adolescents living in rural areas.

Accomplishments

- Establishment of a National Network for Girls' Education in Peru, with the participation of GOP sectoral ministries, NGOs, universities, the business community and donors. Through the network, informational materials and activities have been disseminated to raise awareness and garner support.
- In June 1999, the National Network for Girls' Education in Peru sponsored the First National Conference on Girls' Education in Rural Areas. As a result of this conference, and other network activities, three local networks have been formed in Ayacucho, Tarapoto (San Martín) and Chachapoyas (Amazonas).
- With USAID funding, the Peruvian Association of Private Enterprises (CONFIEP), also a member of the National Network, presented the experience of the Guatemalan private sector in girls' education at a symposium on modern business and social responsibility. The presentation raised awareness among participating business leaders about their key role in girls' education.
- Several studies have been conducted and disseminated to inform the public and policy makers about barriers affecting girls' education.
- The National Network has also supported public campaigns, especially in rural areas, to encourage timely enrollment of boys and girls.



Strategy and Background

This Strategic Objective is aimed to assist the Government of Peru (GOP) and civil society organizations develop initiatives that address, from a girls' perspective, critical constraints to basic education in rural areas in Peru. The principal changes envisioned 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.

Achievement of this special objective will be accomplished by a) increasing consciousness of the importance of girls' education, particularly among rural girls, and the constraints affecting it; b) developing community and school-based programs that address barriers to girls' education in target areas; and c) improving local capacity to implement appropriate policies and programs for girls' education.

Special Objective No. 7 "Improved Quality of Life of Peruvians Along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas"



Main Activities

Improvement of Basic Services in Border Communities Through the Enhancement of Local Participation (FRONTERA)

(FY99-00)

\$ 681,000

Department: Piura (districts of Suño, Ayabaca, Jilili and Sicchez)

Implementing Agency: CARE

This activity seeks to strengthen the capabilities of local organizations to design and implement small-scale projects.

Project objective is to improve basic services in 40 to 56 border communities through promoting intensive local



Community assembly for school construction

Strategy and Background

This Special Objective is aimed to foster the productive and social development of the borderland regions of Ecuador and Peru and at improving the living standards and providing tangible development benefits to the population living in the border region.

This strategy has been designed based on the development challenges facing the border region in Peru (as confirmed by customers and stakeholders); the prospects for other donor contributions; the objectives, opportunities and constraints facing the implementation of the Binational Plan; USAID/Peru's successful experiences to date; and, the response to the USG's desire to show support for the consolidation of the peace process. USAID/Peru will target its interventions mainly on border provinces in rural areas of the highlands and eastern jungle, with an emphasis where there are greater concentrations of indigenous populations. Approximately 300,000 people of the border region (a third of them indigenous) live in these areas.

The activity, BORDER, has been designed to 1) Increase the capacity of border communities to manage border development processes; 2) Improve basic capacities for a healthy and productive life; 3) Increase respect and protection of the rights of the border population, particularly those of women and indigenous people; 4) Increase support to the Peace Accords.

In June 1999 started a pilot activity, FRONTERA. Its main purpose is to support the consolidation of the peace process and show tangible benefits of the Peace Accord to the population living in target border areas. This activity will benefit 2,500 people living in 50 communities within the border districts of Ayabaca, Jilili, Suño and Sicchez in Ayabaca province.

community participation.

The activity purpose will be attained through two mutually reinforcing components: a) small-scale community development projects, providing participating organizations with actual experiences in developing and implementing activities, while providing the needed services; and b) strengthening

of local organizations, through technical assistance and training in participatory planning, financial management, organization, implementation and supervision of projects.

Accomplishments

- To date, 43 communities have completed participatory assessments and have identified priority community infrastructure works.
- At least five communities have already completed their projects, including schools, latrines, and roads).



Community Participation in Implementing Activities

- CARE has established an intersectoral coordination network in the province of Ayabaca-Piura, and multisectoral committees in the districts of Suyo, Jilili and Sicchez to implement the project. This network is composed of provincial and district border municipalities, local non-governmental organizations, the regional government, and the health, education and housing ministries.
- The successful methodology used to implement basic infrastructure has leveraged resources from other donors.
- CARE/Peru has been coordinating border activities with CARE/Ecuador and has sponsored workshops with the participation of Ecuadorian municipalities that border Ayabaca.



**Presidents Fujimori and Mahuad place the last boundary marker
May 13, 1999**



School in Ayabaca

Summary of Principal Activities by Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective No. 1: "Broader Citizen Participation in Democratic Processes"

527-0394 Citizen Participation and Access to Justice (PARTICIPE)

Total Activity Funding: \$ 8,878,000

Date of Authorization: 04/15/99

Completion Date: 09/30/01

Departments: Nationwide

Implementing Agencies:

Apoyo Institute, Asociación de Publicaciones Educativas (TAREA), Asociación Servicios Educativos Rurales (SER), Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo de la Educación (CIDE), Contralor General, Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos, Foro Nacional/Internacional, Institute of Legal Defense, Instituto Diálogo y Propuesta, Instituto Peruano de Educación en Derechos Humanos y la Paz (IPEDEHP), Jurado Nacional de Elecciones, Lima Chamber of Commerce, Ministry of Justice, Movimiento Manuela Ramos (MMR), National Democratic Institute, Office of the Ombudsman, Organizations of the American States, Transparencia.

Purpose: To increase awareness among citizens of their rights and responsibilities and enhance the responsiveness of government institutions that citizens interact with in exercising their rights.

Description: This activity includes almost all the interventions under the Strategic Objective No. 1, incorporating the lessons learned from the previous Justice Sector Support and Participatory Democracy Activities. Major interventions under this Activity include supporting the increased effectiveness of national institutions, such as the Ombudsman, the Ministry of Justice; providing greater access to justice through promotion of respect for human rights and related legal defense and conciliation activities directed to marginalized populations (such as women and native communities); promoting of women's political participation initiating (subject to the availability of funds) an expanded program of local government development efforts outside the coca growing regions; and most importantly – supporting increased citizen preparedness to exercise their rights and responsibilities through emphasis on election participation and observation, and related civic and human rights education.

Other links:

<http://www.cnddhh.org.pe>

<http://www.transparencia.org.pe>

<http://www.manuela.org.pe>

<http://www.ombudsman.qob.pe>

<http://www.camaralima.org.pe>

527-0356 Participatory Democracy (PARDEM)

Total Activity Funding: \$ 12,154,550

Date of Authorization: 09/27/94

Completion Date: 09/30/00

Departments: Nationwide

Implementing Agencies:

Asociación de Publicaciones Educativas (TAREA), Asociación Peruana de Negociación Arbitraje y Conciliación (APENAC), Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo de la Educación (CIDE), Contraloría General de la República (Office of the Comptroller General), Instituto de Defensa Legal (IDL), Instituto

Peruano de Resolución de Conflictos, Negociación y Mediación (IPRECON), Lima Chamber of Commerce, Ministry of Justice (MINJUS),

Purpose: To strengthen democratic systems of governance that empower both Peru's citizenry to express its needs and its government to effectively respond to them.

Description: The activity was conceived with three ends in mind: to expand people's participation and voice in the decisions affecting their country's development and their personal well-being; to strengthen the role and effectiveness of Peruvian NGOs/PVOs, building local community, regional, and national consensus and development issues; and to enhance the ability of public institutions to be responsive to people's expressed needs and receptive to individuals' and organized groups' concerns. To meet its objectives, the Activity supports five components: Civic Awareness, Public Accountability, Electoral Systems, Conciliation/Access to Justice and Human Rights.

Note: The activity PARTICIPE will fund follow-on amendments to activities originally financed under the PARDEM Activity.

Other links:

<http://ekeko.rcp.net.pe/contraloria>

<http://www.minjus.gob.pe>

<http://www.tarea.org.pe>

<http://www.camaralima.org.pe>

<http://ekeko.rcp.net.pe/APENAC>

527-0061 Special Development Activities Fund (SDAF)

Total Activity Funding: \$100,000 - \$200,000 per annum.

Date of Authorization: 06/01/63

Completion Date: N/A

Departments: Nationwide

Implementing Agency: Direct beneficiaries

Purpose: To permit USAID to finance quickly and with a minimum of procedural red tape small activities which will have immediate impact in the country.

Description: The activity's objective is to support small, high-impact self-help activities aimed at improving the socio-economic status of low-income communities nationwide which are not usually supported due to the structure of USAID's portfolio. Beyond the specific activities, this program has been successful in enhancing democratic activities in urban marginal and rural areas of the country through participatory activities and democratic education.

Activities are implemented in the areas of agriculture, educational infrastructure, rural electrification, water and sanitation, health and nutrition, income-generating activities, environmental protection and appropriate technology, and democratic education. Support reaches communities formerly affected by terrorist activities, and where extreme poverty is the greatest constraint to development.

Strategic Objective No. 2: "Increased Incomes of the Poor"

527-0349 Microenterprise and Small Producers Support (MSP)

Total Activity Funding: \$39,831,450

Date of Authorization: 09/30/91

Completion Date: 9/30/01

Departments: Nationwide

Implementing Agencies: Association of Exporters (ADEX), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Chemonics International

Purpose: To increase incomes and employment of microentrepreneurs, small producers and smallholder farmers and strengthen their member grassroots organizations.

Description: MSP is designed to increase participation of the poor and their grassroots organizations in the economy. It provides technical assistance and access to credit to microentrepreneurs, smallholder farmers, women's groups, community and producers associations, and local NGOs, leading to the economic empowerment of the "poor majority" in the poorest geographic areas of Peru. This contributes to increases in incomes and employment, entrepreneurial and managerial skills, productivity and the development of grassroots organizations into strengthened agents.

MSP is also strengthening the capabilities of ADEX, and NGOs to provide sustained technical assistance and market access services to microenterprises after the end of the activity. MSP now supports 19 distinct product areas in agriculture, handicrafts, and microenterprises, in 21 of Peru's 24 departments.

Other links:

<http://www.adexperu.org.pe>

<http://www.chemonics.com>

527-0353 PVO Support

Total Activity Funding: \$10,848,000

Date of Authorization: 07/23/92

Completion Date: 09/30/00

Departments: Sierra Departments

Implementing Agency: Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT)

Purpose: To strengthen the institutional capacity of Peruvian NGOs to more effectively deliver needed services in critically poor areas of the country.

Description: Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT), a U.S. PVO, is implementing the activity by training of up to 240 Peruvian NGOs in administration, strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation, and financial management.

Additionally small sub-grants have been made to support institutional strengthening of NGOs and community organizations and to implement development activities in agriculture, microenterprise and health. This fiscal year the activity will concentrate on transferring its training and institutional strengthening skills to local institutions and in helping its client organizations to better target their programs to the country's poorest districts.

Other link:

<http://www.pactworld.org>

527-0387 Poverty Reduction and Alleviation (PRA)

Total Activity Funding: \$15,000,000

Date of Authorization: 08/26/98

Completion Date: 09/24/03

Departments: This activity is located in the following priority corridors: Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Cusco, Huancayo, Huánuco-Pucallpa, Huaylas, Iquitos, Jaén, Puno and Tarapoto

Implementing Agencies: Confederation of Private Enterprise Institutions (CONFIEP), Chemonics International

Purpose: To expand opportunities for sustained productive employment and income growth for the poor and the extremely poor.

Description: This activity focuses its efforts on two components of poverty reduction: 1) Policies: to identify and provide solutions to two types of policy issues in Peru. The primary group of policy studies are local and regional since they address constraints identified primarily by the Economic Service Centers. The second group of policy studies are those at the macro level that will be identified by the GOP, the private sector and USAID/Peru; 2) Economic Service Centers: The centers have four major functions: a) to facilitate information on markets, technical and management assistance, and access to financial services, in order to lower the costs of entry into markets and broaden the participation of local people in them; b) to act as an aggressive broker of deals between foreign and domestic buyers and investors, on the one hand, and local producers, on the other; c) to identify policy-based constraints that restrict economic opportunities and competitiveness in the respective corridors and transmit them for action under the policy components; and d) to promote a structural mechanism for coordination and problem solving among key private and public sector entities within the economic corridors at a regional level.

Other links:

<http://www.chemonics.com>

P.L. 480 Title II

FY 99 Funding: \$55.3 million .

Departments: Rural and peri-urban areas nationwide

Implementing Agencies: CARITAS del Perú, PRISMA, CARE/Perú, ADRA/OFASA, TechnoServe

Purpose: To ensure the food security of population groups living in extreme poverty by satisfying essential food needs, stimulating production and income growth through labor-intensive productive activities among small farmers and microentrepreneurs, and improving the health status of nutritionally at-risk families.

Description: This program is implemented through CARITAS del Perú, PRISMA, CARE/Perú, ADRA/OFASA and Technoserve. Food resources are programmed to upgrade the health and nutritional status of at-risk families by improving and expanding maternal, child health and supplemental feeding programs. Food-for-work activities are oriented toward increased agricultural production and productivity with an aim to increasing employment and income. A microcredit component works with community groups, especially women, to manage and use revolving funds to increase agricultural productivity and to create income. The monetization component also covers costs related to the internal transport, storage, handling and distribution of food, as well as provision of tools, seeds, fertilizer, microcredit, and training.

Other links:

<http://www.caritas.org.pe>

<http://www.prisma.org.pe>

<http://www.adra.org>

<http://eeko.rcp.net.pe/usr/careperu>

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

Reproductive Health Support Program (PASARE)

Total Activity Funding: varies by year

Date of Authorization: N/A

Completion Date: On-going (joint programming country)

Departments: *Puno, Tacna, Moquegua, Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Ica, Chavín Region*

Implementing Agencies: Cooperating Agencies of USAID's Global Bureau

Purpose: To improve the quality and increase the utilization of reproductive health services provided by the public sector.

Description: Technical assistance is provided to the Ministry of Health through 13 cooperating agencies working in a coordinated way, under four programmatic components: 1) service delivery; 2) management systems; 3) information, education and communication (IEC); and 4) research and evaluation. USAID/Peru coordinates the myriad activities of the various cooperating agencies.

527-0319 Strengthening Health Institutions (SHIP)

Total Activity Funding: \$27,878,413

Date of Authorization: 09/28/91

Completion Date: 09/30/05

Departments: *Arequipa, Puno, Lambayeque*

Implementing Agencies: CARE and MaxSalud

Purpose: To identify and evaluate models of private health care services delivery which improve access, coverage, efficiency and sustainability of services in two areas of Peru.

Description: In SHIP South, CARE has administered 20 subgrants to non-governmental organizations, 10 in *Arequipa* and 10 in *Puno*, providing services in primary health care, and supporting them with technical assistance, training, supervision and administrative back-stopping. Besides contributing to basic services and training, this southern component worked in innovative activities: a popular education component transmitted health education via radio -- in Spanish, Quechua and Aymara; a component of rational distribution of medicines was financed by a rotating fund; and an innovative model for cervical cancer screening was tested in *Puno*. More than 500,000 people are now receiving direct benefits from these activities.

Basic education activities were focused to strengthen the *wawa-uta* (child development centers) program among Aymara Indians in *Puno*. These included early stimulation, teacher training, the distribution of culturally and environmentally appropriate teaching materials, and a strengthened transition to the first grade. This program was organized by community-based mothers' clubs and directly involved women in their children's basic education and primary health care.

Most of the activities under the southern component are complete; however, support is given to two NGO consortia, one in *Arequipa* and one in *Puno*, to encourage ongoing sustainability and promote NGO involvement in other health and development projects.

In SHIP North the activity has developed a network of primary health care services that provides high quality care to middle and low income populations in Lambayeque, and has created an NGO known as Max Salud that is testing a private health care delivery model capable of generating sufficient revenues to provide services to the poor in selected target areas.

Other links:

<http://eeko.rcp.net.pe/usr/careperu>

527-0355 Reproductive Health in the Community (Reprosalud)

Total Activity Funding: \$ 38,500,000

Date of Authorization: 8/21/95

Completion Date: 09/30/05

Departments: *Ancash, Ayacucho, Ica, Huancavelica, Apurimac, La Libertad, Lambayeque, San Martin, Ucayali, Moquegua, Puno, Tacna.*

Implementing Agencies: NGOs *Movimiento Manuela Ramos* and *Alternativa*

Purpose: To increase the utilization of family planning and other selected reproductive health interventions in the target areas.

Description: Through four interdependent groups of activities, ReproSalud seeks to simultaneously improve the reproductive health status of poor Peruvian women and meet their strategic gender needs. The four components are 1) Community dialog and diagnosis; 2) Sub-Grants; 3) Advocacy, information dissemination and consumer education; 4) and Health-focused innovative activities.

Under the first component, Community Dialog and Diagnosis, participatory research is conducted to help women identify, prioritize and develop strategies to resolve their own reproductive health problems. The second component, Subgrants, provides resources to selected community-based organizations, such as *vaso de leche* groups and *clubes de madres*, to implement those strategies. Through the third component, Advocacy, Information Dissemination and Consumer Education, communities are enabled to act jointly to influence policy on issues commonly identified by women. The fourth component, Health-focused Innovative Activities, offers limited support for group-based income-generating and credit activities that are closely linked to reproductive health.

This innovative, multisectoral activity will increase demand for and utilization of family planning and other reproductive health services at the same time that it empowers women to become agents of their own development.

Other links:

<http://www.manuela.org.pe>

527-0366 Project 2000

Total Activity Funding: \$30,000,000

Date of Authorization: 09/30/93

Completion Date: 12/31/02

Departments: *Ancash, Ayacucho, Ica, Huancavelica, Apurimac, La Libertad, San Martin, Ucayali, Moquegua, Puno, Tacna, Lambayeque*

Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Health, Pathfinder International, CARE

Purpose: To increase utilization of priority child and maternal health interventions.

Description: The Activity seeks to increase the appropriate use of child and maternal health interventions while, through community-based preventive activities, it decreases the need for curative care, thus contributing to greater efficiency in facility-based services. The Activity focuses primarily on interventions in maternal and perinatal health, acute respiratory illness, especially pneumonia, breastfeeding and young child nutrition, vaccine-preventable disease, and diarrheal diseases. It also addresses issues of sustainability, maintaining that higher levels of appropriate utilization can be achieved only if services become more available, accessible and acceptable. This higher level of utilization contributes to sustainability by generating greater income.

The Activity supports three major components: 1) Strengthening child and maternal health services; 2) Initiatives for efficient management; and 3) Health care financing. The second and third components promote sustainability of child and maternal health services through a more rational allocation and

efficient use of health resources that derives from GOP health priorities, decentralization and enhanced cost recovery. The first component also contributes to sustainability by institutionalizing training capabilities, strengthening cost-effective promotion practices in the community and addressing quality of care issues.

Other links:

<http://www.minsa.gob.pe>

<http://ekeko.rcp.net.pe/usr/careperu>

527-0375 Family Planning Support

Total Activity Funding: \$20,290,157

Date of Authorization: 09/23/96

Completion Date: 09/30/2003

Departments: Nationwide

Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Health, A.B. PRISMA, Pathfinder International and selected NGOs

Purpose: To help the Peruvian public sector extend its reproductive health and family planning program on a national scale and in a quality manner and to extend the family planning programs of selected NGOs into rural and peri-urban areas of Peru, particularly in areas unserved or undeserved by the public and/or private commercial sectors.

Description: The activity features three major components: 1) the Coverage with Quality Initiative; 2) Contraceptive Management, and 3) Family Planning within the Reach of High-risk Populations (ALCANCE).

Coverage with Quality is an initiative to strengthen the ability of the Ministry of Health (MoH) to implement stated Government of Peru policy in family planning on a national scale. It supports: 1) Educational materials that enhance the provision of information on all family planning methods throughout Peru; 2) Technical assistance in such areas as quality of care, counseling, gender issues and supervision; and 3) Specialized in-service training that strengthens MoH capacity in family planning counseling, and contraceptive technology, as well as awareness of other, more mature, family planning programs worldwide.

Contraceptive Management seeks to develop a sustainable contraceptive supply system in Peru. In large part because of USAID's substantial involvement, contraceptives are now widely available in public sector and NGO facilities. In the interest of building a sustainable contraceptive distribution system in Peru, USAID supports the Peruvian non-governmental organization A.B. PRISMA for work in forecasting, acquiring, and distributing contraceptives to service delivery points in both the public and NGO sectors. This initiative seeks to foster a heightened public/private partnership between the MoH and PRISMA.

ALCANCE addresses the development challenge of reducing unwanted fertility, abortion, maternal mortality and infant mortality in rural and peri-urban areas of Peru. It does this through training, technical assistance and grants to non-governmental organizations, geared toward two objectives: 1) Delivering family planning services within a quality of care framework; and 2) Enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of participating NGOs to deliver such services.

Other links:

<http://www.minsa.gob.pe>

<http://www.prisma.org.pe>

527-0381 Buen Inicio (Good Start)

Total Activity Funding: \$ 3,200,000

Date of Authorization: 09/21/98

Completion Date: 09/30/03

Departments: Cajamarca, Cusco, Apurimac and Loreto

Implementing Agencies: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Purpose: To reduce protein-calorie malnutrition, with particular emphasis on chronic malnutrition, and micronutrient deficiencies, with particular emphasis on iron-deficiency anemia, among children under age 3 in targeted peri-urban and rural communities in the interior of Peru. Other micronutrients of interest, in addition to iron, are vitamin A, iodine and zinc.

Description: This is a collaborative activity between UNICEF and USAID. It is oriented to help participating communities strengthen their capacity to understand child nutrition and take appropriate actions that prevent chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies from setting in. It focuses on especially important demographic groups in Peru in terms of potential nutrition impact: infants, young children and pregnant women. Activities are implemented through three components: a) situational analysis and research; b) community-based surveillance; and c) education for formative information and communication

Other links:

<http://www.unicef.org>

527-0391 Addressing Threats of Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Diseases (VIGIA)

Total Activity Funding: \$18,000,000

Date of Authorization: 09/29/97

Completion Date: 09/30/04

Departments: Nationwide

Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Health, Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Naval Medical Research Institute Detachment (NAMRID)

Purpose: To strengthen national and local capacity to identify, control and prevent emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases effectively. Among emerging diseases in Peru are: HIV/AIDS, sexually-transmitted diseases, Mayaro fever, Oropouche fever, hepatitis C, hepatitis E and Venezuelan equine encephalitis. Among re-emerging diseases in Peru are: cholera, dengue fever, malaria, yellow fever, hepatitis B, hepatitis D, tuberculosis, bubonic plague and wild rabies.

Description: To attain the above purpose, VIGIA implements four components essential to the operation of an effective public health system: 1) surveillance; 2) applied research; 3) prevention and control; and 4) laboratory resources.

Interventions under the surveillance component strengthen the ability to detect, promptly investigate and monitor emerging pathogens, the diseases they cause, and, together with applied research, the factors influencing their emergence. Closely related to surveillance is field investigation that allows appropriate, cost-effective strategies of prevention and control to be developed and mounted. The third component, Prevention and Control, seek to enhance the communication of public health information about emerging diseases and ensure prompt implementation of prevention and control strategies. Finally, interventions under the Laboratory Resources component strengthen laboratory resources at the local, regional and national levels, making available state-of-the-art physical resources (laboratory space, training facilities, equipment) needed to safely and effectively support the preceding goals and objectives.

As a result of this activity, people's health status will improve; the health services will enact more effective protective measures; and a strengthened surveillance and research system will be in place that is capable of anticipating, preventing and controlling emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases in Peru that, left unattended, can result in epidemics.

Other links:

<http://www.minsa.gob.pe>

527-0399 Open Houses for Street Boys and Girls

Total Activity Funding: \$160,000

Date of Authorization: 09/29/99

Completion Date: 09/30/02

Departments: Lima

Implementing Agencies: Information and Education Center for the Prevention of Drug (CEDRO)

Purpose: To achieve the family reinsertion and independent life of the street boys, girls and adolescents through the development of an integral free program.

Description: The activity aims to provide integral attention to a population of boys, girls and adolescents with ages ranging between 7 and 17, considered at high risk, who have turned the streets their home, and who in 99% of the cases have used drugs, mainly inhalants. Assistance includes services (lodging, food, health services) as well as all those other elements that will lead to a change in the personal and collective development of the child and adolescent who comes from the street.

Other links:

<http://ekeko.rcp.net.pe/cedro>

Strategic Objective No. 4: "Improved Environmental Management in Targeted Sectors"

527-0368 Sustainable Environmental and Natural Resources Management (SENREM)

Total Activity Funding: \$ 16,345,000

Date of Authorization: 09/21/95

Completion Date: 09/30/03

Departments: Nationwide

Implementing Agency: National Environmental Council (CONAM), *Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (SPDA)*, and ABT Associates Inc.

Purpose: To increase the capacity of public and private institutions to identify and resolve environmental and natural resources problems.

Description: This Activity has three main components: (1) A legal, regulatory and policy framework component designed to assist in the improvement of Peru's environmental laws and policies and to strengthen the environmental, policy-making and implementation capacity of CONAM, related sectoral ministries and other public sector environmental; (2) A private sector advocacy component, designed to strengthen the private sector's capacity for consensus building, problem-solving and environmental policy dialogue; and (3) A pilot demonstration project component, to test and validate innovative environmental technologies/practices by private sector organizations, with a view towards their replication on a larger scale by the GOP, the private sector or other donors. On April 17, 2000 USAID approved a new component, "Clean Production/Pollution Prevention" (CEPCOM), for SENREM. CEPCOM's purpose is to increase the capacity of key Government institutions and private industry to identify and resolve, to the extent possible at the source, the negative effects of industrial pollution, creating at the same time, a clear and stable environmental legal and regulatory framework for industry, which will promote and facilitate investment.

Other links:

<http://www.conam.gob.pe>

<http://www.spda.org.pe>

<http://www.minag.gob.pe/inrena>

<http://www.abtassoc.com>

Activity: Biodiversity and Fragile Ecosystems Conservation and Management (BIOFOR)

Total Activity Funding: \$5,340,000

Date of Authorization: 09/23/98

Completion Date: 09/30/03

Departments: Madre de Dios, Ica, Ancash, Huanuco, San Martin, Loreto

Implementing Agency: National Natural Resources Institute (INRENA), International Resources Group (IRG)

Purpose: To improve the management of Peru's biological diversity and forest resources.

Description: The BIOFOR Activity will strengthen the capacity of the relevant general directorates of the National Natural Resources Institute (INRENA) of the Ministry of Agriculture and private sector organizations working in protected areas and fragile ecosystems, and/or in related policy initiatives. BIOFOR aims to improve management of up to six threatened ecosystems, improve management of Peru's forests, develop and improve implementation of selected policies to strengthen conservation of Peru's biological diversity, and strengthen local and national institutions engaged in conservation and management of biological diversity and fragile ecosystems. This will be accomplished through policy and policy research interventions at the national level, site interventions at the local level and training to support both efforts.

Other links:

<http://www.minaq.gob.pe/inrena>

Activity: Urban Environmental Health Services and Hygiene Behavior (EH)

Total Activity Funding: \$5,200,000

Date of Authorization: 07/25/99

Completion Date: 09/30/03

Departments: Nationwide

Implementing Agency: General Directorate of Environmental Health (DIGESA) of the Ministry of Health, National Institute for Protection of the Environment for Health (INAPMAS)

Purpose: To reduce health risks associated with exposure to locally generated contaminants and pathogens in peri-urban residential neighborhoods and communities.

Description: This Activity has four main components: (1) Policy improvement assistance to GOP agencies having environmental health (EH) responsibilities; (2) site-based pilot projects to demonstrate innovative ways of addressing EH needs; (3) training and local institutional strengthening; and (4) development of EH risk monitoring capacity with community involvement.

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

527-0348 Alternative Development Program (ADP)

Total Activity Funding: \$194,500

Date of Authorization: 05/12/95

Completion Date: 12/31/03

Departments: Includes the following coca-growing areas¹: 1) Alto Huallaga; 2) Aguaytía; 3) Apurímac-Ene; 4) Huallaga Central–Alto Mayo and Bajo Mayo; 5) Bajo Huallaga–Yurimaguas; 6) Pichis–Palcazu–Pachitea–Perené–Tambo; 7) La Convención and Lares; 8) Marañón; and 9) Tambopata-Inambari.

GOP Coordinating Agency: CONTRADROGAS (*National Commission against Drug Consumption*)

Purpose: To increase commitment to reduce hectares devoted to coca production voluntarily in target areas.

Description: The ADP, the centerpiece for achieving the Special Objective No. 5, seeks to increase commitment to a voluntary reduction of the hectares devoted to coca production in the target areas. The assistance includes different types of interventions aimed at achieving the following results: a) Increased growth of licit economic activities, by providing access to markets through rehabilitation of feeder roads and the provision of market information, credit programs through private banks, revolving group assistance funds, and improved agricultural production techniques; b) Increased availability and access to basic services by improving their schools and quality of teaching, providing better health services, electricity, safe drinking water, etc; c) Increased public participation in local decision-making, by training municipal employees and other local community leaders to develop strategic plans and functional consultation procedures through community participation; and d) Increased awareness of social and ecological damage caused by drug production and use by encouraging behavioral changes.

527-0348 Attention to High Risk Minors in Target Areas

Total Activity Funding: \$150,000

Date of Authorization: 09/30/99

Completion Date: 09/30/01

Departments: District of Santa Rosa in the Apurímac River Valley (Ayacucho department), district of Aguaytía (Ucayali department) and district of Tocache (San Martín department).

Implementing Agency: CEDRO (*Education Center for Prevention of Drug Abuse*).

Purpose: To implement an integrated program to prevent drug trafficking and consumption among high-risk minors who live in state of abandonment or semi-abandonment in coca producing areas of Peru.

Description: This activity aims to prevent, in an integral manner, all risky behaviors associated with drug production, trafficking and consumption among children and adolescents who live in areas where coca leaf, coca paste and cocaine are produced. Project components include: a) promotion of an integral outlook of the problem of the high risk minors through networks that will receive training and technical assistance on the subject from a team of experts from CEDRO; b) involvement of families of origin and/or substitute families to sensitize and train them in the prevention of mistreatment; c) systematization of the methodology by CEDRO Team; d) Pre-labor training. Expected results are: 1) Formation of a network of institutions that work to protect the rights of the target population (500 children and adolescents); 2) Training of at least 150 adolescents in skills related to employment needs within the target areas; 3) 100% of the target population legally registered; 4) Reduction in the recruitment of target population by drug producers and traffickers as well as terrorist groups.

¹ Resources under this program will initially be focussed primarily in three priority areas – Alto Huallaga (Tocache), Aguaytía and Apurímac River Valley

Special Objective No. 6: "Expanded Opportunities for Girls' Quality Basic Education in Target Areas "

527-0398 Opening Doors

Total Activity Funding: \$ 1,250,000

Date of Authorization: 09/30/99

Completion Date: 03/30/03

Departments: Ayacucho

Implementing Agencies: UNICEF, Ministry of Education, CARE/Peru, CIDE/TAREA

Purpose: To affect positively the determinants of quality basic education for rural girls in target areas.

Description: The project will address determinants of rural quality education for girls in participating communities by applying, in an integrated approach, the most appropriate gamut of activities that include: early stimulation; pre-primary education; timely school enrollment; quality of primary education; educational management and planning; adult basic education and literacy training; teacher preparation; and student and community education in health and the environment, democratic principles and gender equity.

Other links:

<http://www.unicef.org>

<http://www.minedu.gob.pe>

<http://ekeko.rcp.net.pe/user/careperu>

<http://www.tarea.org.pe>

527-0400 Assistance to Orphans and Displaced Children in Ayacucho

Total Activity Funding: \$ 210,000

Date of Authorization: 09/24/99

Completion Date: 09/30/02

Departments: Ayacucho

Implementing Agencies: Salesian Missions International Program

Purpose: To assist orphaned, abandoned and displaced children, especially young women between the ages of 13-19 make a smooth transition by facilitating their adjustment into the new Peruvian society as responsible and productive adults.

Description: As its first priority, the activity will provide assistance to war orphans who have lost one or both parents, or are without any other known source of family support. The five major components of the activity are: a) Social services and psychological counseling; b) Orphaned and abandoned girls scholarship program and Casa Don Bosco; c) Basic education; d) Vocational training; and e) Job placement.

936-5848 New Horizons for Girls' Education

Total Activity Funding: \$ 2,400,000

Date of Authorization: 05/21/98

Completion Date: 2002

Departments: Nationwide

Implementing Agencies: CARE

Purpose: To promote the implementation of a national strategy to assure that girls have access to, timely enrollment in and successful completion of quality primary education.

Description: This activity is aimed to assist the GOP and civil society organizations develop initiatives that address critical constraints to basic education in rural areas, from a girls' perspective. This activity

seeks to a critical but unrecognized need for increasing girls' school attendance, performance and completion, especially in rural areas. This activity seeks the following results: a) Increasing consciousness of the importance of girls' education, particularly among rural girls, and the constraints affecting it; b) Pilot programs that address barriers to girls' education successfully tested in target areas; and c) Improved local capacity to implement appropriate policies and programs for girls' education.

Other links:

<http://eeko.rcp.net.pe/usr/careperu>

<http://www.minedu.gob.pe>

Special Objective No. 7 “Improved Quality of Life of Peruvians Along the Peru-Ecuador Border Target Areas”

598-0858 Peru-Ecuador Border Region Development

Total Activity Funding: \$ 681,023

Date of Authorization: 06/14/99

Completion Date: 12/30/2000

Department: Piura

Implementing Agencies: CARE

Purpose: To support the consolidation of the peace process and show tangible benefits of the Peace Accord to the population living in border areas.

Description: The activity purpose will be attained through two mutually reinforcing components: a) small-scale community development projects, providing participating organizations with actual experiences in developing and implement activities, while providing the needed services; and b) strengthening of local organizations, through technical assistance and training in participatory planning, financial management, organization, implementation and supervision of projects.

Other link:

<http://ekeko.rcp.net.pe/usr/careperu>

June 2000

DECIMA CONFERENCIA DE ESPOSAS DE JEFES DE ESTADO Y DE GOBIERNO DE LAS AMERICAS
TENTH CONFERENCE OF SPOUSES OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE AMERICAS



PERU 2000

REUNION TECNICA

- 26 al 29 de junio, 2000 -
Lima - Perú

TECHNICAL MEETING

- june 26 - 29, 2000 -
Lima - Peru

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

DECIMA CONFERENCIA DE ESPOSAS DE JEFES DE ESTADO Y DE GOBIERNO DE LAS AMERICAS
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DRAFT ----DRAFT----DRAFT

Schedule for Ms. Ann O'Leary

Head of Delegation for the Technical Preparatory Meeting for the X Annual Conference of Spouses
June 26 - 29, 2000 - Lima, Peru

Monday - June 26th

4:00AM	- Arrive in Lima
5:00AM	- Arrive at Hotel El Olivar
5:00AM - 8:15AM	- Rest
8:15AM - 8:45AM	- Review of Schedule with Madeline Williams
8:45AM - 9:00AM	- Registration and Accreditation for the Conference
9:00AM	- Inauguration of the Technical Preparatory Meeting
9:30AM - 1:00PM	- Conference
1:00PM - 2:45PM	- Lunch sponsored by the conference
2:45PM	- Depart for Embassy
3:30PM	- Meeting with Ambassador Hamilton
4:30PM	- Depart Embassy for Conference
5:15PM	- Arrive at El Olivar
7:30PM	- Depart with other conference attendees for reception/dinner at the National Museum of Anthropology, Archeology and History

Tuesday - June 27th

8:45AM - 12:00PM	- Conference
12:00PM - 1:30PM	- Conference Lunch at the Hotel El Olivar
1:30PM	- Depart for Site Visit
2:15PM - 2:45PM	- Site Visit to CEDRO (Central Lima)
3:15PM - 5:00PM	- Conference
Dinner	- Hosted by Conference - in Barranco

Wednesday - June 28th

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 9:00AM - 12:45PM | - Conference |
| 12:45PM | - Depart for Lunch |
| 1:00PM - 2:00PM | - Option 1 - Hosted Lunch (Ambassador or USAID Director) |
| | - Option 2 - Conference lunch at the Hotel El Olivar |
| 2:45PM - 3:30PM | - Site Visit to CIDE/TAREA (Lima - southern cone) |
| 4:15PM | - Arrive at Hotel El Olivar |
| 4:15PM - 5:15PM | - Delegation Wrap-Up Meeting |
| 5:15PM - 6:00PM | - Rest and Prepare for Departure |
| 6:00PM - 8:30PM | - Tour of Lima and Barranco at night organized by conference host. |
| Dinner | - Option 1 - Conference dinner and show at Costa Verde
(Note: Ann could attend the tour and a portion of the dinner.) |
| | - Option 2 - Hosted dinner prior to late night departure
(Note: This would require that Ms. O'Leary leave the group before the end of the tour.) |
| 9:00PM | - Depart for Airport (Checking for last possible moment.) |
-

(Post-O'Leary Departure)

Thursday - June 29th

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 9:00AM - 12:15PM | - Conference will be covered by remaining USG delegation member |
| 12:15PM - 1:30PM | - Closing Ceremony |
| 1:30PM - 3:30PM | - Lunch at the Swissotel (site for the X Conference of Spouses) |
| 3:30PM - 4:45PM | - October Conference Logistics |
| 7:00PM | - Transportation to Torre Tagle |
| 7:30PM - 9:30PM | - Closing Reception at Torre Tagle Palace |

DECIMA CONFERENCIA DE ESPOSAS DE JEFES DE ESTADO Y DE GOBIERNO DE LAS AMERICAS
TENTH CONFERENCE OF SPOUSES OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE AMERICAS



PERU 2000

Manual del Delegado Delegate Handbook

REUNION TECNICA

- 26 al 29 de junio, 2000 -
Lima - Perú

TECHNICAL MEETING

- june 26 - 29, 2000 -
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DECIMA CONFERENCIA DE ESPOSAS DE JEFES DE ESTADO Y DE GOBIERNO DE LAS AMERICAS
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PERU 2000

REUNION TECNICA

- 26 al 29 de junio, 2000 -
Lima - Perú

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INTRODUCCIÓN

Este manual ha sido preparado por la Secretaría Técnica del Perú para los delegados asistentes a la Reunión Técnica de la X Conferencia de Esposas de Jefes de Estado y Gobierno de las Américas. En él podrán encontrar un resumen de la agenda oficial e información general, que esperamos les sea de utilidad durante su estadía en nuestra ciudad.

Les damos nuestra más cálida bienvenida.

AGENDA

Domingo 25 de junio

Llegada de las Delegaciones al Aeropuerto Internacional Jorge Chávez, Lima, Perú

Recibimiento de las Delegaciones y traslado al hotel sede de la Reunión Técnica, Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar

Acreditación y entrega de carpetas de trabajo

Tarde libre

20:00 Cena de bienvenida en el restaurante "I Vitrali", Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar, ofrecida por la Comisión Organizadora de la X Conferencia de Esposas de Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno de las Américas

Lunes 26 de Junio

Hotel: Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar

Sala: Pancho Fierro

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 08:00 -09:00 | Registro, acreditación y entrega de materiales de trabajo a las Delegaciones y Agencias de Cooperación Internacional |
| 09:00 -09:30 | Inauguración de la Reunión Técnica |
| 09:30 -09:50 | Receso, café |
| 09:50 - 10:20 | Metodología de la Reunión Técnica |
| 10:20 - 10:50 | Resumen del Proyecto de Informe de Seguimiento de la IX Conferencia de Esposas de Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno de las Américas |
| 10:50 - 11:30 | Informes de seguimiento de los proyectos endosados en Conferencias anteriores presentados por las Agencias de Cooperación Internacional (Primera parte) |
| 11:30 - 11:45 | Receso, café |

- 11:45 - 13:05 Informes de seguimiento de los proyectos endosados en Conferencias anteriores presentados por las Agencias de Cooperación Internacional (Segunda parte)
- 13:05 - 15:00 Almuerzo en el salón "El Patio", Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar, ofrecido por los organizadores
- 15:00 - 15:20 Introducción general de la Situación de la Adolescencia en las Américas
- 15:20 - 16:00 Presentación de los diagnósticos sobre los cuatro subtemas sugeridos para la X Conferencia (Primera parte)
- 16:00 - 16:15 Receso, café
- 16:15 - 17:15 Presentación de los diagnósticos sobre los cuatro subtemas sugeridos para la X Conferencia (Segunda parte)
- 19:30 Traslado al Museo Nacional de Antropología, Arqueología e Historia del Perú
- 20:00 Recepción en la Quinta de los Libertadores

- 20:30 Cena con la Primera Dama en el Museo Nacional de Antropología, Arqueología e Historia del Perú
- 22:30* Traslado de retorno al hotel

Martes 27 de junio

Hotel: Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar
Sala: Pancho Fierro

- 08:45 -09:45 Presentación de los diagnósticos sobre los cuatro subtemas sugeridos para la X Conferencia (Tercera parte)
- 09:45 – 10:00 Receso, café
- 10:00 - 12:00 Mesa Redonda sobre experiencias exitosas y lecciones aprendidas
- 12:00 - 14:30 Almuerzo en el salón “El Patio”, Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar, ofrecido por los organizadores
- 14:30 - 16:15 Presentación de proyectos para posible inclusión en la Agenda de la X Conferencia
(Primera parte)
- 16:15 - 16:25 Receso, café

- 16:25 - 17:10 Presentación de proyectos para posible inclusión en la Agenda de la X Conferencia
(Segunda parte)
- 19:30 Traslado del hotel al restaurante "A Puerta Cerrada" , Barranco
- 20: 00 Cena en el restaurante "A Puerta Cerrada"
- 22:30* Traslado de retorno al hotel

Miércoles 28 de junio

Hotel: Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar

Sala: Salón Pancho Fierro

- 08:45 - 10:00 Revisión de los proyectos para ser incluidos en la agenda de la X Conferencia por equipos de trabajo
- 10:00 - 11:15 Revisión del Proyecto de Declaración de Lima
(Primera parte)
- 11:15 - 11:30 Receso, café
- 11:30 - 12:45 Revisión del Proyecto de Declaración de Lima
(Segunda parte)

- 12:45 - 15:00 Almuerzo en el salón "La Pérgola", Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar (6to. piso), ofrecido por los organizadores
- 15:00 - 16:30 Revisión del resumen de las iniciativas endosadas en Conferencias previas y de iniciativas recientemente implementadas por las Esposas de Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno de las Américas
- 16:30 Término de la sesión
- 18:00 Recorrido por Lima colonial y visita al Museo de Osma en Barranco
- 20:30 Cena en el restaurante "Costa Verde"
- 22:30* Traslado de retorno al hotel

Jueves 29 de Junio

Hotel: Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar
Sala: Pancho Fierro

- 08:30 - 10:45 Revisión del Proyecto de Agenda para la X Conferencia
- 10:45 -11:15 Receso, café

- 11:15 - 12:15 Presentación y exposición de los resultados del Foro de Adolescentes de las Américas
- 12:15 - 13:30 Clausura de la Reunión Técnica y del Foro de Adolescentes de las Américas
- 13:30 - 13:45 Traslado de los delegados al Swissôtel, sede de la X Conferencia
- 13:45 - 15:30 Almuerzo en el Swissôtel
- 15:30 Salida del Swissôtel al Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar
- 15:45 - 16:45 Información logística para la X Conferencia
- 19:00 Traslado al Palacio Torre Tagle, sede de la Cancillería del Perú
- 19:30 - 21:30 Cóctel de despedida ofrecido por Fernando de Trazegnies, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores
- 21:30* Traslado de retorno al hotel

Viernes 30 de junio

Traslado de las Delegaciones al
Aeropuerto Internacional Jorge
Chávez, Callao

***El transporte estará disponible a partir de esta hora**

EMBAJADAS

Relación de las embajadas americanas en Lima, con
su dirección, teléfono y contacto:

ARGENTINA

Av. Arequipa Cdra. 1, Lima
433-9966
Daniel Quer M

BOLIVIA

Los Castaños 235 - Lima 27
440-2095
Consuelo Ballivan M.

BRASIL

Av. José Pardo 850 - Lima 18
421-5660/421-5650
Patricia Olivera

CANADÁ

Calle Libertad 130 - Lima 18

444-4015

Georgette Pepper

CHILE

Av. Javier Prado Oeste 790 - Lima 27

221-2221/221-2080

Patricio Latapiat

COLOMBIA

Jorge Basadre 1580 - Lima 27

221-3661

Henry Javier Arcos Muños

COSTA RICA

Av. Emilio Cavenecia 175-Ofic.6,7 y 8 - Lima 18

440-9982

Delsa Rangel S.

CUBA

Coronel Portillo 110 - Lima 27

264-4335

Bernardo Guanche H.

ECUADOR

Las Palmeras 356 - Lima 27

440-9991

Miguel Vasco V.

EE.UU.

Av. La Encalada Cdra. 17 - Lima 33

434-3000

Madeleine Williams

Timothy Pounds

EL SALVADOR

Calle Miguel Dasso 117 - piso 10 - Lima 27

440-7654

Dora Chang Peña

GUATEMALA

Calle Inca Rípac 309 - Lima 11

460-2078/463-5885

Julio Antonio Torres Arriola

HONDURAS

Av. Larco 930 - Dpto. 901 - Lima 18

444-2345

Tania Padilla Young

MÉXICO

Av. Jorge Basadre 710 - Esq. Los Ficus - Lima 27

221-1100

José Alfredo Gálan Corona

NICARAGUA

Jr. Francia 310 - Lima 18

445-9274

Elba Sandoval V.

PANAMÁ

Av. Coronel Portillo 521, Piso 16 - Lima 27

221-7691

Noris Pérez de Velasco

PARAGUAY

Av. La Paz 596, Piso 2, Lima 18

444-3416

Arnaldo Salazar L.

REP. DOMINICANA

Calle Tudela y Valera 360 - Lima 27

421-9765

Victor Tineo

URUGUAY

Av. Miguel Dasso 117- piso 11 - Lima 27

222-5725

Brenda Peicino de Odriozola

VENEZUELA

Av. Arequipa 298 - Lima 01

433-4511

Sra. Carmen Rivas Vargas

INFORMACIÓN GENERAL

SEDE DE LA REUNIÓN

Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar (*****)
Pancho Fierro 194, San Isidro
Tel: (51-1) 221-2121
Fax: (51-1) 221-2141
Reservas@el-olivar.com.pe
www.el-olivar.com.pe

REGISTRO E INFORMES

El módulo de registro e informes está ubicado en el foyer del Centro de Convenciones del Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar.

Horario de atención:

Domingo 25 de junio	12:00 hrs. - 20:00 hrs.
Lunes 26 de junio	08:00 hrs. - 20:00 hrs.
Martes 27 de junio	08:00 hrs. - 20:00 hrs.
Miércoles 28 de junio	08:00 hrs. - 20:00 hrs.
Jueves 29 de junio	08:00 hrs. - 20:00 hrs.

Para cualquier informe o requerimiento de servicios contactar al personal encargado.

ACREDITACIÓN

Los participantes de la reunión contarán con las siguientes tarjetas de identificación:

Categorías	Color
Delegados	Burdeos
Organismos Internacionales	Oro
Observadores	Turquesa
Staff	Azul
Prensa	Verde oscuro
Seguridad	Coral
Proveedores	Gris

SECRETARÍA TÉCNICA DEL PERÚ

- La Oficina de la Secretaría está ubicada en la Sala Ejecutiva II (2do. piso)
- Los puntos de contacto son:
 - Iván Takahashi Coordinador
 - Ana Peña Coordinadora

ALOJAMIENTO

La Secretaría Técnica del Perú cubrirá los gastos de una habitación por país, ya sea sencilla o doble, a partir del lunes 25 hasta la noche del jueves 29 de junio en el hotel sede.

SERVICIOS

- **Transporte**

- Aeropuerto / Hotel / Aeropuerto

La Comisión Organizadora cubrirá los gastos de traslado de los delegados asistentes a la Reunión Técnica.

Los traslados que se proporcionarán a los delegados serán programados de acuerdo a la información entregada en la Ficha de Registro.

- Actividades Sociales

Los delegados tendrán a su disposición transporte a / del hotel sede para asistir a las actividades sociales.

(Ver horarios en la agenda de la Reunión Técnica)

- **Reconfirmación de vuelos**

Por favor, sírvanse reconfirmar 48 horas antes sus vuelos internacionales en la agencia de viajes oficial, Lima Tours, ubicada en el foyer sede, para programar sus traslados de salida.

- **Programas Turísticos**

Si desea información detallada sobre programas turísticos sírvase acercarse al mostrador de la agencia oficial del evento, ubicado frente al módulo de Registro e Informes.

- **Agencia de Viajes Oficial**

Lima Tours

J. Vanderghen 299 - Lima 18

Tel: (511)221-7755 / (511)4221976

Fax: (511) 221-6662

Email: litoctr@limatours.com.pe

www.limatours.com.pe

- **Asistencia Médica**

Cualquier participante de la Reunión Técnica que requiera servicios médicos durante su estancia en el Perú, deberá contactar al personal de la Coordinación de la Conferencia.

Personal médico calificado estará a disposición de los delegados las 24 hrs. del día.

- **Seguridad**

Oficiales de Seguridad del Estado y la Policía Nacional serán los responsables de la seguridad general durante la Reunión Técnica de la X Conferencia de Esposas de Jefes de Estado y Gobierno de las Américas, en lo que respecta al transporte a los hoteles, lugares de reunión y eventos oficiales.

Le recomendamos que tome las precauciones de todo viajero, como cuidar su bolso y equipaje, no cargarlo en la espalda; guardar sus documentos de identificación y llevar consigo las copias; dejar en lugar seguro sus objetos de valor; y, sobre todo, no cambiar dinero en la calle.

DATOS ÚTILES

- **Moneda**

Nuevo sol (S/.)

- **Tipo de Cambio**

- S/. 3.50 por dólar americano (a junio de 2000)

- **Bancos y cambios de moneda**

Es recomendable cambiar dinero en los hoteles, bancos y casas de cambio autorizadas. Atención entre 9:00 h y 18:00 h. Los sábados los bancos atienden sólo hasta el mediodía.

- **Tarjetas de crédito**

Se acepta la mayoría de tarjetas de crédito internacionales como Visa, MasterCard, Diners y American Express.

- **Cajeros automáticos**

Los cajeros automáticos en el Perú permiten retirar dinero en efectivo en soles y en dólares a través de las tarjetas internacionales señaladas anteriormente.

- **Electricidad**

220v/ 60c

- **Aduana**

Equipos electrónicos o de cómputo de uso personal deben ser declarados al ingresar al país.

- **Tasa de aeropuerto**

El impuesto de salida es de US\$ 25

- **Clima**

En junio es frío, entre 11°C y 15°C (52°F y 59°F), con 95 a 98% de humedad promedio.

- **Vestimenta**

En invierno es recomendable usar ropa de media estación durante el día y algo de abrigo por la noche. Para excursiones y programas turísticos se recomienda ropa casual.

- **Fumadores**

Fumar está prohibido en todos los lugares públicos según la Ley N° 25357. Los restaurantes pueden tener secciones o áreas separadas para los no fumadores.

- **Comunicaciones**

Se pueden hacer llamadas internacionales y al interior del país desde teléfonos públicos. Los códigos de países y ciudades figuran en la mayoría de cabinas. Para realizar llamadas internacionales marque: 00 + el código del país + el código de la ciudad + el número telefónico.

PÁGINA DE INTERNET

Para mayor información detallada de Lima y del país, usted podrá visitar las siguientes páginas:

- www.peruonline.net
- www.traficoperu.com
- www.conozcaperu.com
- www.ole.com.pe

TELÉFONOS IMPORTANTES

- Secretaría Técnica del Perú
Tel: 441-1142 / 441-0215
Fax: 441-0932
Anexo: 1849 / 1865
- Sala de Documentación
Tel: 441-1778
- Sala de Reuniones Delegadas (6to. Piso)
Tel: 441-1292
- Centro de Operaciones
Tel: 441-8987 / 441-9045
Anexo: 1075
- Aeropuerto Jorge Chávez:
 - Vuelos Nacionales: 574-5529
 - Vuelos Internacionales: 575-1712
- Cancelación de cheques de viajero
 - Thomas Cook: 241-5567, 444-5175
 - American Express: 001-800-8602908.
- Cancelación de Tarjetas de Crédito
 - Visa: 421-2195, 441-3112, 427-2112 y 428-1001.
 - Master Card: 444-1891 y 444-1892
 - American Express: 330-4482 y 330-4484
 - Diners Club: 221-2050
- Centro de Emergencia Policial 105
- Bomberos 116
- Servicio de Emergencia Médica 117

Nuestro agradecimiento especial a nuestros
patrocinadores:
Fundación Telefónica
Grupo Gloria
Patronato de la Plata

DECIMA CONFERENCIA DE ESPOSAS DE JEFES DE ESTADO Y DE GOBIERNO DE LAS AMERICAS
TENTH CONFERENCE OF SPOUSES OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE AMERICAS



PERU 2000

TECHNICAL MEETING

- june 26 - 29, 2000 -

Lima - Peru

ENGLISH

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INTRODUCTION

This manual, prepared by the Technical Secretariat of Peru for the delegates to the Technical Meeting of the X Conference of Spouses of Presidents and Heads of States of the Americas, includes a summary of the official agenda as well as general information that we hope will be helpful during your stay in our city.

We wish you a very warm welcome in Peru.

AGENDA

Sunday, June 25

Arrival of Delegations at Jorge Chávez
International Airport, Callao.

Meeting of Delegations by the Official
Representatives of the Coordination's Office
of the X Conference and transfer to the hotel
hosting the Technical Meeting, Sonesta Lima
Hotel El Olivar

Check in, accreditation and delivery of working
documents

Free afternoon

20:00 Buffet dinner at the Sonesta Lima Hotel El
Olivar, Restaurant "I Vitrali"

Monday, June 26

Hotel: Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar
Room: Pancho Fierro

08:00 - 09:00	Registration, accreditation, and delivery of working documents
09:00 - 09:30	Opening of the Technical Meeting
09:30 - 09:50	Coffee break

09:50 -10:20	Methodology for the Technical Meeting
10:20 -10:50	Review of the Draft Follow-up Report from the IX Conference of Spouses of Heads of State and Government of the Americas
10:50 -11:30	Agency Follow-up Reports on the projects endorsed at previous Conferences (Part one)
11:30 - 11:45	Coffee break
11:45 -13:05	Agency Follow-up Reports on the projects endorsed at previous Conferences (Part two)
13:05 - 15:00	Lunch at the hotel, offered by the Organizing Committee at 'El Patio', Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar
15:00 - 15:20	General Introduction to the Situation of Adolescents in the Americas
15:20 – 16:00	Presentation of the Situation analysis on the four sub-topics suggested for the X Conference (Part one)
16:00 - 16:15	Coffee Break

16:15 - 17:15	Presentación de los diagnósticos sobre los cuatro subtemas sugeridos para la X Conferencia (Part two)
19:30	Departure of delegates to the National Museum of Archaeology, Anthropology and History of Peru
20:00	Reception at the Quinta de los Libertadores
20:30	Dinner hosted by the First Lady of Peru at the National Museum of Archaeology, Anthropology and History of Peru
22:30*	Transfer to the hotel

Tuesday, June 27

Hotel: Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar
Room: Pancho Fierro

08:45 - 09:45	Presentation of the Situation analysis on the four sub-topics suggested for the X Conference (Part three)
09:45-10:00	Coffee Break

10:00-12:00	Round table on successful experiences and lessons learned
12:00 - 14:30	Lunch at the hotel, offered by the Organizing Committee at 'El Patio', Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar
14:30 - 16:15	Presentation of Projects for possible inclusion in X Conference Agenda (Part one)
16: 15 - 16:25	Coffee Break
16:25 - 17:10	Presentation of Projects for possible inclusion in X Conference Agenda (Part two)
19:30	Departure from the hotel to the restaurant 'A Puerta Cerrada', Barranco
20: 00	Dinner at the 'A Puerta Cerrada' restaurant
22:30*	Transfer to the hotel

Wednesday, June 28

Hotel: Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar
Room: Pancho Fierro

08:45 - 10:00	Review of the projects to be included in the X Conference agenda
---------------	--

10:00 -11:15	Review of the Draft Lima Declaration (Part one)
11:15 -11:30	Coffee Break
11:30 -12:45	Review of the Draft Lima Declaration (Part two)
12:45 - 15:00	Lunch at the hotel, offered by the Organizing Committee at 'La Pergola', Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar (6th. floor)
15:00 -16:30	Review of the Draft Summary of Ongoing and New Activities to be Undertaken by the First Spouses
16:30	End of session
18:00 - 20:30	City Tour Colonial Lima and Barranco
22:30	Dinner at the Costa Verde Restaurant
22:30*	Transfer to the hotel

Thursday, June 29

Hotel: Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar

Room: Pancho Fierro

08:30 - 10:45	Review of the Draft of the X Conference Agenda.
10:45 - 11:15	Coffee Break
11:15 - 12:15	Presentation and results of the Forum of Adolescents of the Americas.
12:15 - 13:30	Closing Ceremony of the Preliminary Technical Meeting for the X Conference and of the Forum of Adolescents of the Americas
13:30 -13:45	Departure of delegates to Swissôtel, the venue for the X Conference
13:45 -15:30	Lunch at Swissôtel
15:30	Departure from Swissôtel to Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar
15:45 -16:45	Logistics information for the X Conference
19:00	Departure to Torre Tagle Palace, Lima, venue of the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

19:30 –21:30	Farewell Cocktail Reception at Torre Tagle Palace, offered by Fernando de Trazegnies, Minister of Foreign Affairs
21:30*	Transfer to the hotel

Friday, June 30

Departure of delegates

*Transportation will be available starting at this hour

EMBASSIES

List of Embassies of the countries of the Americas in Lima, their addresses, telephone numbers and contact persons

ARGENTINA

Av. Arequipa Cdra. 1, Lima
433-9966
Daniel Quer M.

BOLIVIA

Los Castaños 235 - Lima 27
440-2095
Consuelo Ballivan M.

BRAZIL

Av. José Pardo 850 - Lima 18
421-5660/421-5650
Patricia Olivera

CANADA

Calle Libertad 130 - Lima 18
444-4015
Georgette Pepper

CHILE

Av. Javier Prado Oeste 790 - Lima 27
221-2221/221-2080
Patricio Latapiat

COLOMBIA

Jorge Basadre 1580 - Lima 27
221-3661
Henry Javier Arcos Muños

COSTA RICA

Av. Emilio Cavenecia 175-Ofic.6,7 y 8 - Lima 18
440-9982
Delsa Rangel S.

CUBA

Coronel Portillo 110 - Lima 27
264-4335
Bernardo Guanche H.

ECUADOR

Las Palmeras 356 - Lima 27
440-9991
Miguel Vasco V.

USA.

Av. La Encalada Cdra. 17 - Lima 33

434-3000

Madeleine Williams

Timothy Pounds

EL SALVADOR

Calle Miguel Dasso 117 - piso 10 - Lima 27

440-7654

Dora Chang Peña

GUATEMALA

Calle Inca Rípac 309 - Lima 11

460-2078/463-5885

Julio Antonio Torres Arriola

HONDURAS

Av. Larco 930 - Dpto. 901 - Lima 18

444-2345

Tania Padilla Young

MEXICO

Av. Jorge Basadre 710 - Esq. Las Ficus - Lima 27

221-1100

José Alfredo Gálan Corona

NICARAGUA

Jr. Francia 310 - Lima 18

445-9274

Elba Sandoval V.

PANAMA

Av. Coronel Portillo 521, Piso 16 - Lima 27

221-7691

Noris Pérez de Velasco

PARAGUAY

Av. La Paz 596, Piso 2, Lima 18
444-3416
Arnaldo Salazar L.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Calle Tudela y Valera 360 - Lima 27
421-9765
Víctor Tineo

URUGUAY

Av. Miguel Dasso 117- piso 11 - Lima 27
222-5725
Brenda Peicino de Odriozola

VENEZUELA

Av. Arequipa 298 - Lima 01
433-4511
Sra. Carmen Rivas Vargas

GENERAL INFORMATION

VENUE OF THE MEETING

Sonesta Lima Hotel El Olivar (*****)
Pancho Fierro 194, San Isidro
Tel: (51-1) 221-2121
Fax: (51-1) 221-2141
Reservas@el-olivar.com.pe
www.el-olivar.com.pe

REGISTRATION AND INFORMATION

The registration and Information module is located in the Lobby of the Conventions Centre of Sonesta Lima El Olivar Hotel.

Opening hours:

Sunday 25 June 12:00 hrs. – 20:00 hrs.

Monday 26 June 08:00 hrs. - 20:00 hrs.

Tuesday 27 June 08:00 hrs. - 20:00 hrs.

Wednesday 28 June 08:00 hrs. - 20:00 hrs.

Thursday 29 June 08:00 hrs. - 20:00 hrs.

If you need information or other services kindly contact our personnel.

ACCREDITATION

Participants to this meeting will receive the following identity badges:

Categories	Colour
Delegates	Bordeaux
International organizations	Golden
Observers	Turquoise
Staff	Blue
Press	Dark green
Security	Coral
Suppliers	Grey

TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT PERU

- The Secretariat's office is located the Executive Room II (2nd floor).
- Focal points are:
 - Mr. Iván Takahashi Coordinator
 - Ms. Ana Peña Coordinator

ACCOMMODATION

The Technical Secretariat of Peru will cover the expenses of one (single or double) room per country, from June, Monday 25th , until the evening of Thursday the 29th in the venue hotel.

SERVICES

- **Transportation**

- Airport / Hotel / Airport

The Organizing Committee will cover transfer expenses of the delegates to the Technical Meeting. Transfer services will be scheduled based on the information provided in the Registration Sheet.

- Social Program

Transportation between the hotel and the social activities' venues will be provided to the delegates. (See time schedules in the Technical Meeting's Agenda)

- **Flights confirmation**

Kindly confirm your international flights 48 hours before your departure. Flights confirmation and hotel-airport transfer arrangements can be made at Lima Tours, the official travel agency, located in the Foyer

- **Tourism**

Detailed information about trips in Peru are available at the official agency's counter, opposite the Registration and Information module.

- **Official Travel Agency**

Lima Tours

J. Vanderghen 299 - Lima 18 - Perú

Tel: (511)221-7755 / (511)4221976

Fax: (511) 221-6662

Email: litocntr@limatours.com.pe

www.limatours.com.pe

- **Medical Assistance**

Delegates requiring medical assistance during their stay in Peru, should contact the Conference Coordination personnel.

Qualified medical staff will be available 24 hours a day.

- **Security**

State Security and National Police will deliver security services during the Technical Meeting of the X Conference of Spouses of Presidents and Heads of States of the Americas, covering transportation, meetings and official events.

We recommend you adopt the precautions any traveler would take, like: looking after your luggage and personal belongings; always carry with you a copy of your identification document; keep your valuables in a safe place; and, we strongly recommend not to change money in the street.

USEFUL INFORMATION

- **Currency**

Nuevo sol (S/.)

- **Exchange Rate:** S/. 3.50 to the US dollar (as of June 2,000)

- **Banks and currency exchange**

We advice you to change money at your hotel, banks or exchange bureaus (opened from 9:00 a.m. to 18:00 p.m.). Banks open on Saturdays only until noon.

- **Credit cards**

Most international credit cards, like Visa, MasterCard, Diners and American Express are widely accepted.

- **ATMs**
You can withdraw cash in local currency and US dollars using the above mentioned international credit cards at ATMs in Peru.
- **Power supply**
220v/ 60c
- **Customs regulations**
Electronic and computer equipment for your personal use must be declared upon your arrival in Peru.
- **Airport tax**
US\$ 25 tax must be paid upo departure.
- **Weather**
June is a winter month in Peru, the temperature ranges between 11°C and 15°C (52°F and 59°F), with an average humidity rate of 95 to 98%.
- **Clothing**
In winter we suggest wearing mid-season clothes during the day and warmer garments in the evening. Formal suites and dresses are suggested to attend meetings and social activities.
Casual clothes are advisable for day trips and excursions.
- **Smoking**
Smoking is not allowed in public places, under Law No. 25357. Some restaurants have Smokers' areas available.
- **Communications**
International and domestic phone calls can be made from public telephone booths. Country and city codes are indicated in the booths. To make an international phone call dial 00 + country code + city code + phone number.

WEBSITE

You may find further information on Lima and on Peru in the following websites:

- www.peruonline.net
- www.traficoperu.com
- www.conozcaperu.com
- www.ole.com.pe

KEY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- Technical Secretariat Perú
Tel: 441-1142 / 441-0215
Fax: 441-0932
Anexo: 1849 / 1865
- Documentation Room
Tel: 441-1778
- Delegates Meeting Room (6th. Floor)
Tel: 441-1292
- Operations Centre
Tel: 441-8987 / 441-9045
Anexo: 1075
- International Airport Jorge Chávez:
 - Domestic flights: 574-5529
 - International Flights: 575-1712
- To report loss of and void traveler cheques
 - Thomas Cook: 241-5567, 444-5175
 - American Express: 001-800-8602908.
- To report loss of and void Credit Cards
 - Visa: 421-2195, 441-3112, 427-2112 y 428-1001.
 - Master Card: 444-1891 y 444-1892
 - American Express: 330-4482 y 330-4484
 - Diners Club: 221-2050

- Police Emergency Center 105
- Fire Brigade 116
- Medical Emergency Center 117

Our special thanks to our patrons:
Fundación Telefónica
Grupo Gloria
Patronato de la Plata

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PERU *Guide*

JUN 2000



Peru prefers Visa.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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006. list	re: Embassy security (1 page)	n.d.	b(7)(E)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Ann O'Leary
OA/Box Number: 19583

FOLDER TITLE:

Peru [Folder 1] [2]

2013-0436-S

rc1298

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

fax completed
form to RSO
AT 437-2012

REGIONAL SECURITY OFFICE
AMERICAN EMBASSY LIMA

Security Briefing

I certify that I have been briefed by the RSO or a designated representative of that office on all security issues that may affect me during my stay in Peru. I also certify that if I was unable to personally attend the Security Briefing provided by the RSO, that I was provided with copies of all pertinent written material normally disseminated at the regular security briefing including, but not limited to, the security information sheet and all recent security notices. I further certify that I have read and understand AmEmbassy Lima's policies and procedures on travel to restricted areas and agree to abide by all mission-designated security guidelines while in Peru.

Name (Last, First, MI)

Signature

SS#

Date

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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007a. paper	re: Security Information (4 pages)	n.d.	b(7)(E)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Ann O'Leary
OA/Box Number: 19583

FOLDER TITLE:

Peru [Folder 1] [2]

2013-0436-S

rc1298

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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007b. memo	Heather Hodges to Section Heads re: travel (3 pages)	11/16/1999	b(7)(E)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Ann O'Leary
OA/Box Number: 19583

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Peru [Folder 1] [2]

2013-0436-S
rc1298

RESTRICTION CODES

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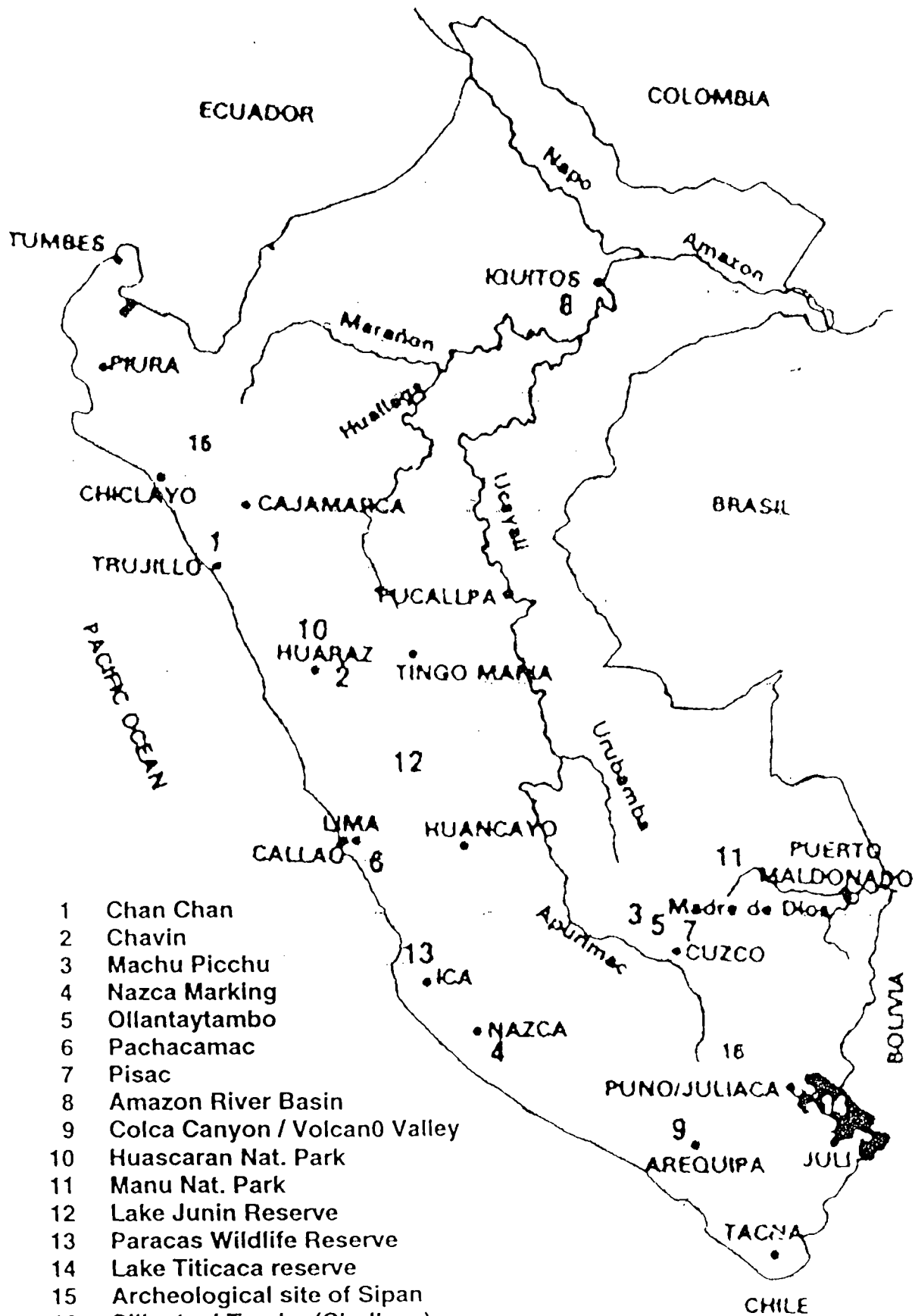
C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

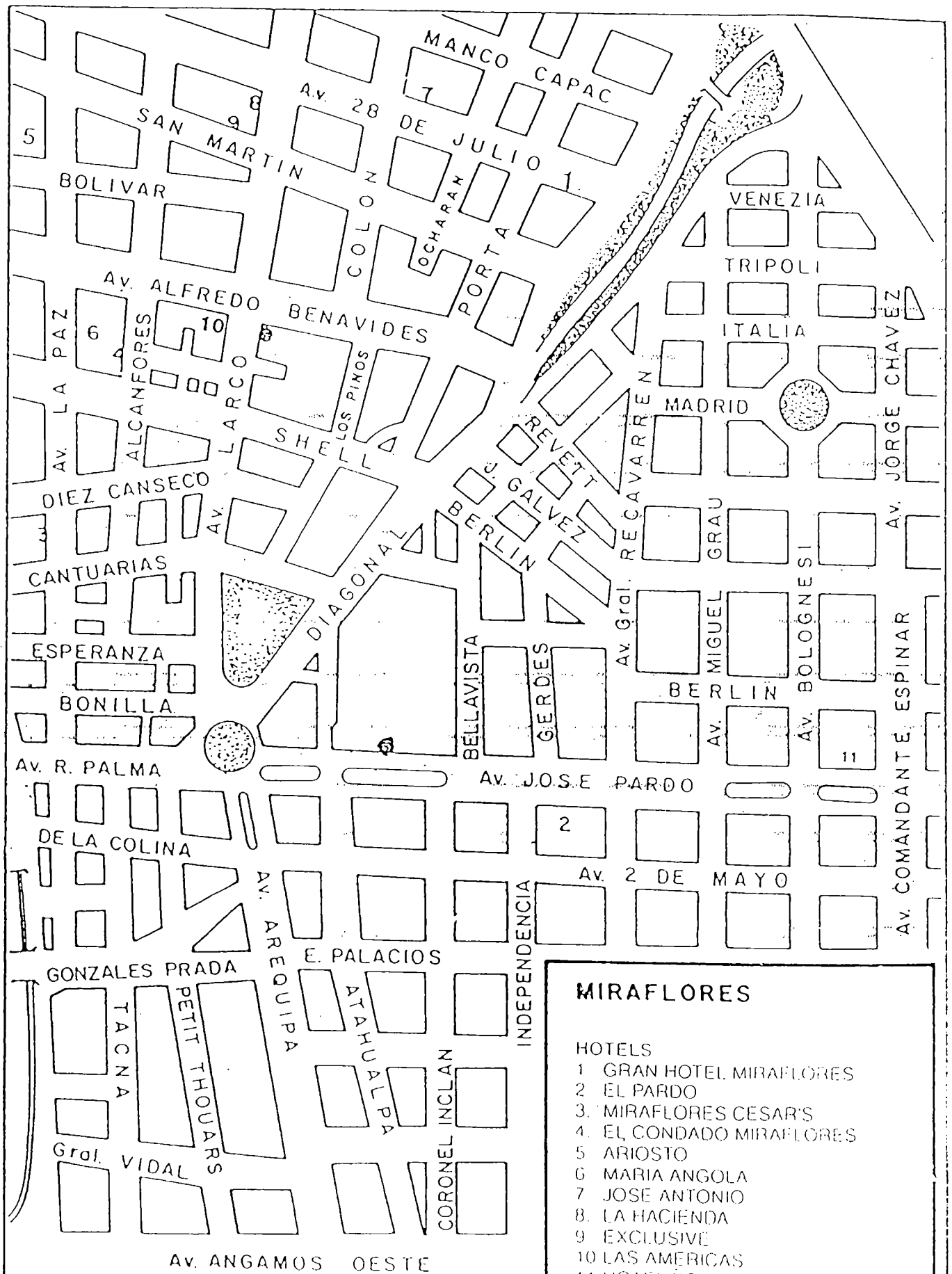
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

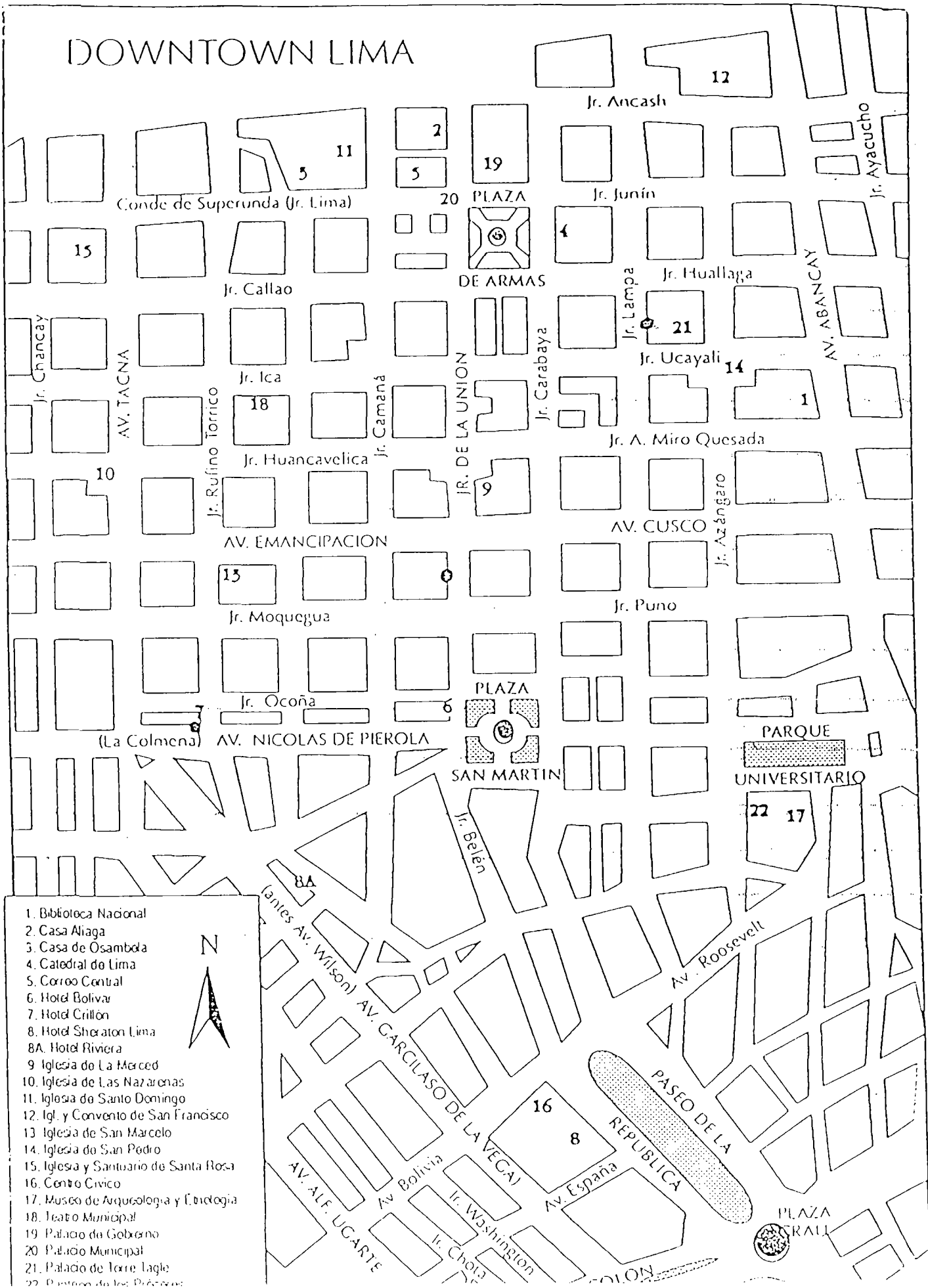
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- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



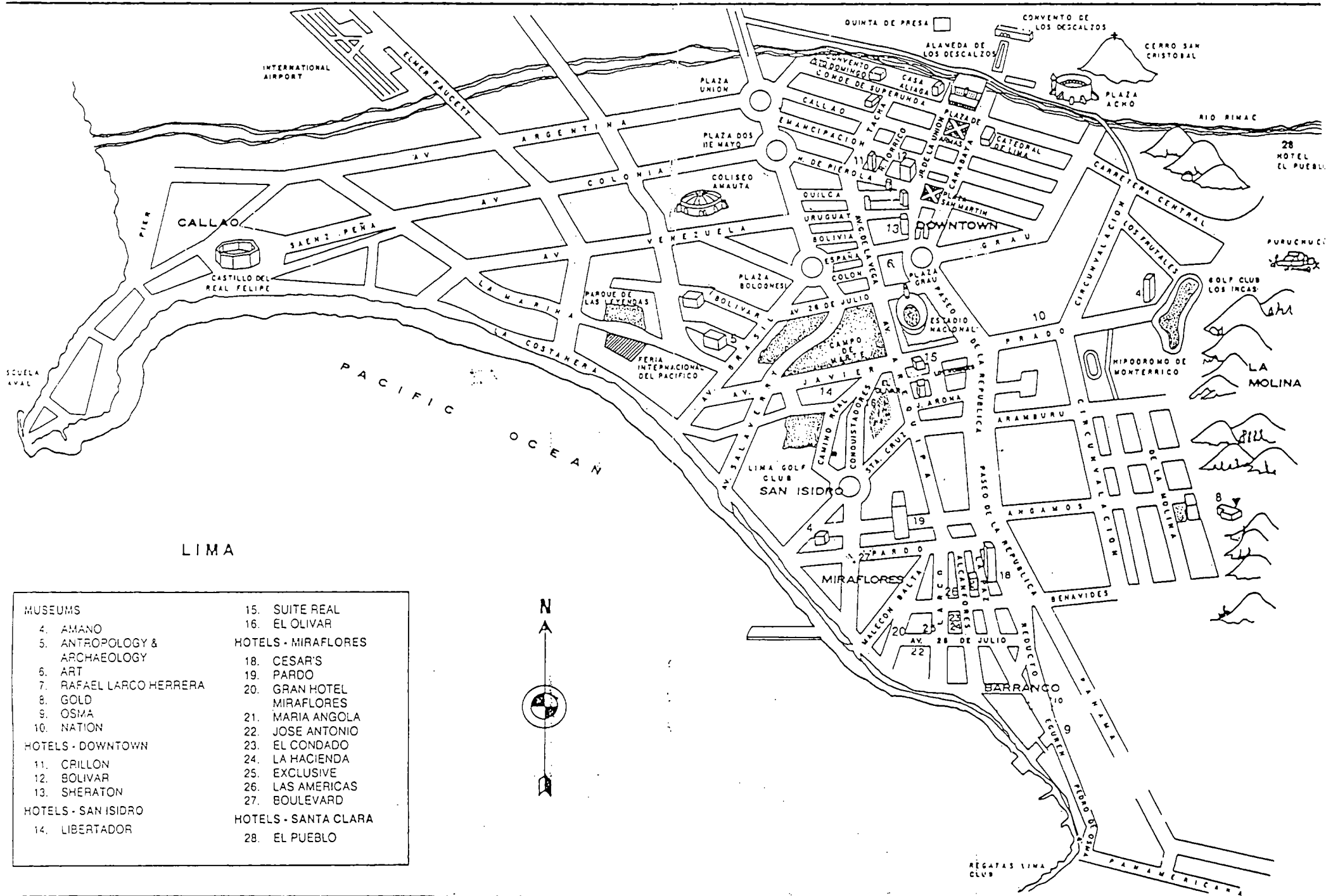
- 1 Chan Chan
- 2 Chavin
- 3 Machu Picchu
- 4 Nazca Marking
- 5 Ollantaytambo
- 6 Pachacamac
- 7 Pisac
- 8 Amazon River Basin
- 9 Colca Canyon / Volcan0 Valley
- 10 Huascaran Nat. Park
- 11 Manu Nat. Park
- 12 Lake Junin Reserve
- 13 Paracas Wildlife Reserve
- 14 Lake Titicaca reserve
- 15 Archeological site of Sipan
- 16 Sillustani Tombs (Chullpas)



DOWNTOWN LIMA

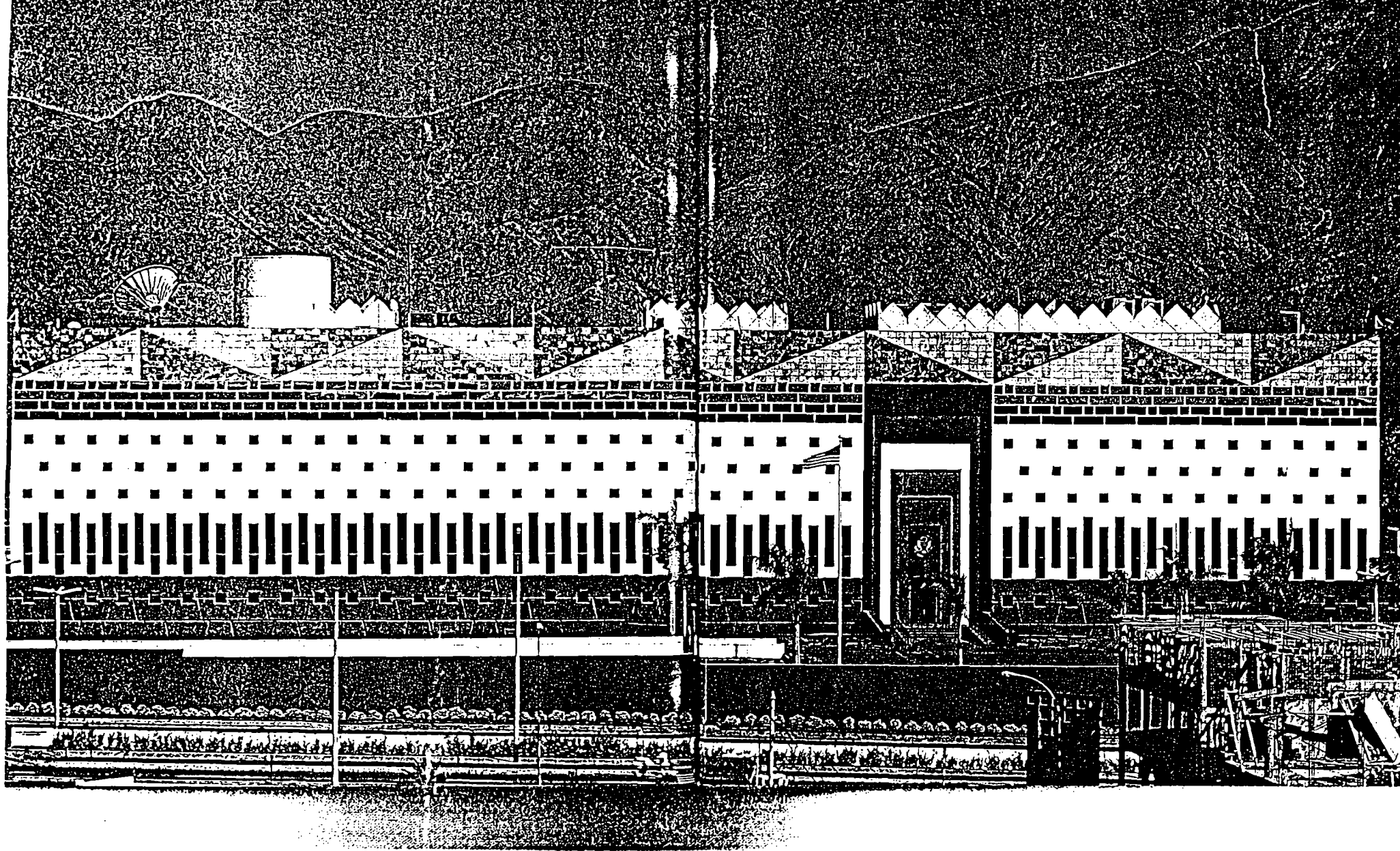


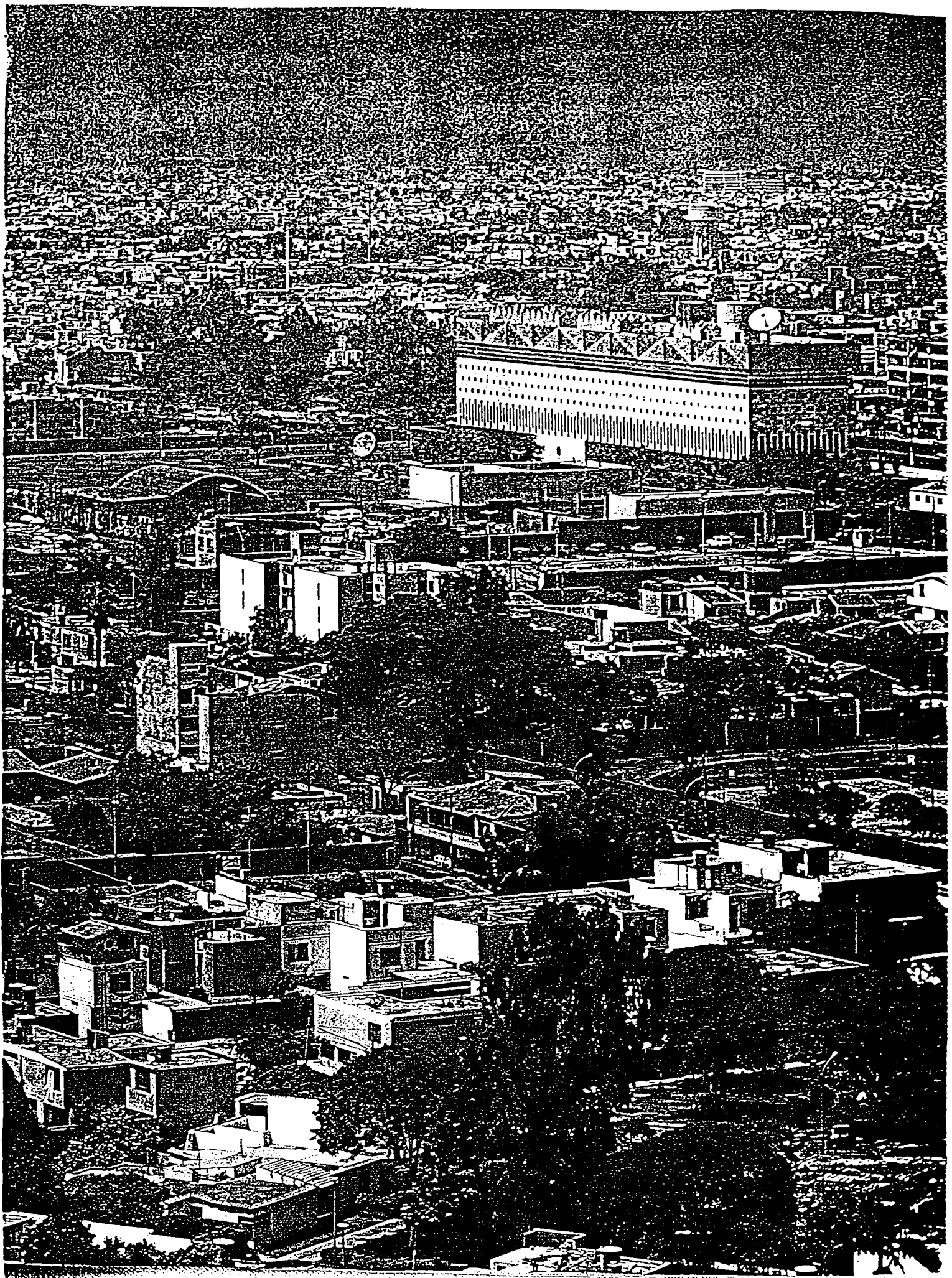
GREATER LIMA

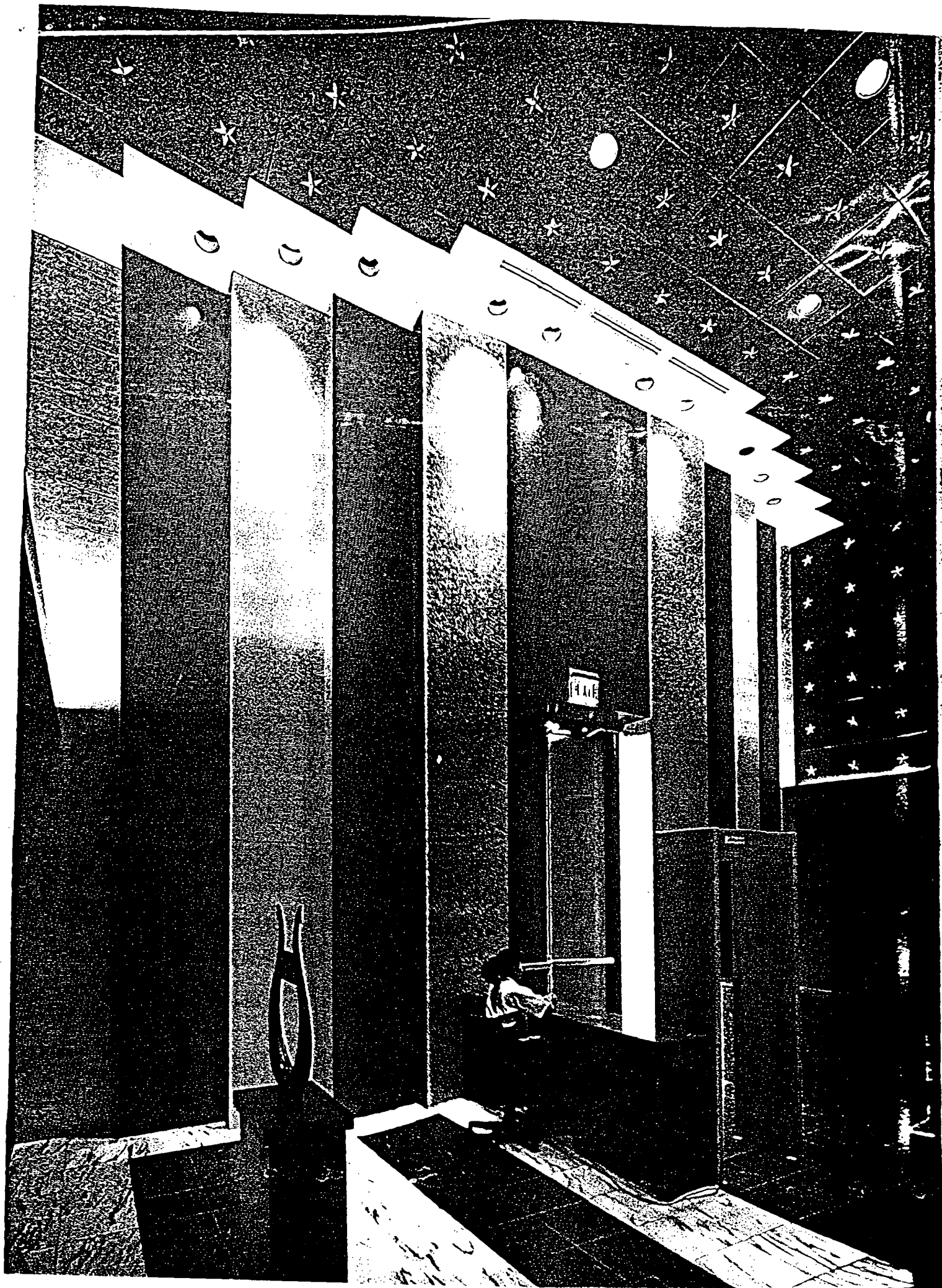


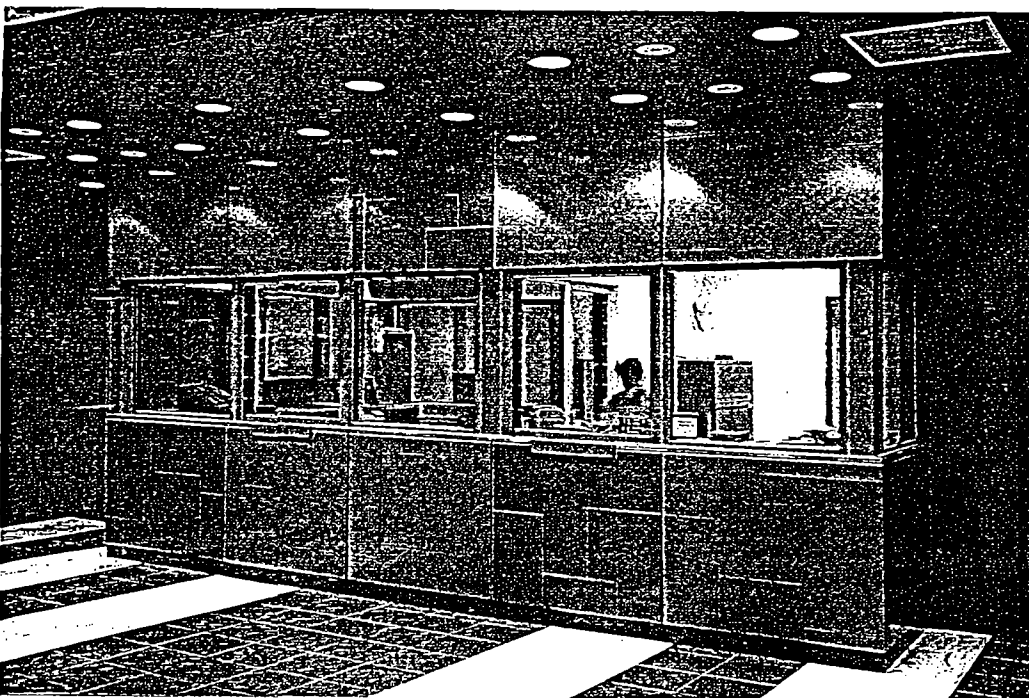
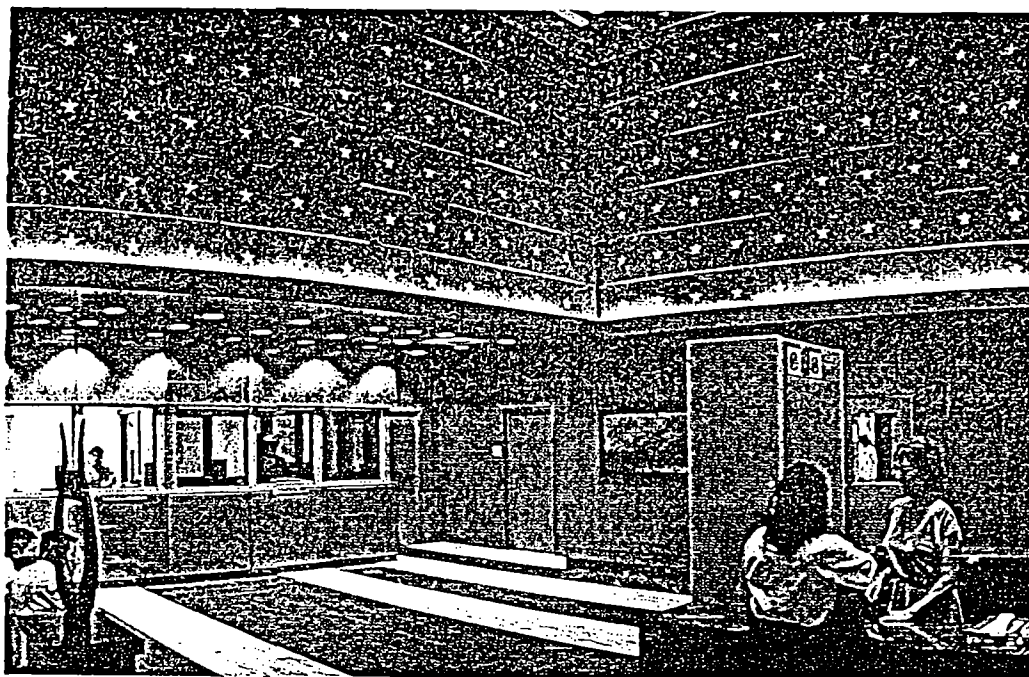
A Fortress With No Apologies

It's appeal to the world is official: the
1978 facilities are ready for
security tests. It's a good thing.









Walls of the ceremonial lobby are lined with two wood species creating broad stripes, while the ceiling is covered in blue metal panels with gold stars (opposite and top). A security checkpoint (occupied by a receptionist and an on-duty Marine who directs visitors (above)). Upstairs, corridors are lined with black granite columns. Their forms were derived from ancient Incan structures (top right).



Credits

*United States Embassy
Chancery Building
Lima, Peru*

Architect: Arquitectonica—Bernardo Fort-Brescia and Laurinda Spear, principals-in-charge; Armando Trujillo, Martin Wander, project managers; Sergio Bakas, project architect; Ailsa Simon, Eduardo Luaces, Dan Zabowski, Peter Alvarez, Janice Rauzin, Diana Farmer, Tony Moreno, team
Engineers: EDAW (civil); Lehr & Associates (mechanical/electrical/plumbing); Riva Klein & Partners (structural); Law Engineering (geotechnical)
Consultants: Arquitectonica with MBB Design (interiors); EDAW (landscape); Robert J. Laughlin & Associates (lighting); Cini Little International (kitchen)
General Contractor: J. A. Jones and Graña Montero

One of the most secure buildings in the entire world," is what the facility manager of the new United States Embassy in Lima, Peru, calls his charge. It certainly looks that way. It's longer than a football field by nearly a third (a typically American form of measurement), some 90-ft high, with few windows, and, like a Medieval fortress, surrounded by seemingly impenetrable walls. When the building was being designed in 1989, Lima was one of the most dangerous cities in the world. The activities of a terrorist group known as The Shining Path, participants in a civil war that, according to *The New York Times*, had cost 35,000 lives and \$25 billion in damage, included frequent attacks on the former U.S. embassy, a more open, street-front structure in the city's downtown.

A new world

At the time it seemed only prudent to design an embassy that would meet the strictest security standards. But the Peru that greeted the new embassy, dedicated with appropriate pomp and circumstance on July 4, 1995, is a changed place. With the capture of the leaders of the Shining Path in 1993, the era of widespread lawlessness and near economic dissolution is, if not over, then in remission. The Peruvian economy has been transformed under the leadership of President Alberto Fujimori, now in his sixth year and second administration. Inflation has dropped from 7,500 percent to 10 percent annually and economic growth has set a record in Latin America. Fujimori is getting high marks from his constituency for his war on crime and poverty, and his aggressive enticement of foreign investment. Currently, he enjoys an approval rating of over 60 percent.

The changes of the last half decade are evident throughout Lima. A new crop of strip shopping malls has been layered on top of the existing fabric that includes grand Spanish Colonial mansions and civic monuments, tree-lined plazas, and standouts of International Modernism. The once perilous drive from the airport through some of the city's poorest sections to more affluent downtown neighborhoods like San Isidro and Miraflores is now paved with outward signs of prosperity, American-style: new outposts of Kentucky Fried Chicken, Tony Roma's, and Blockbuster Video.

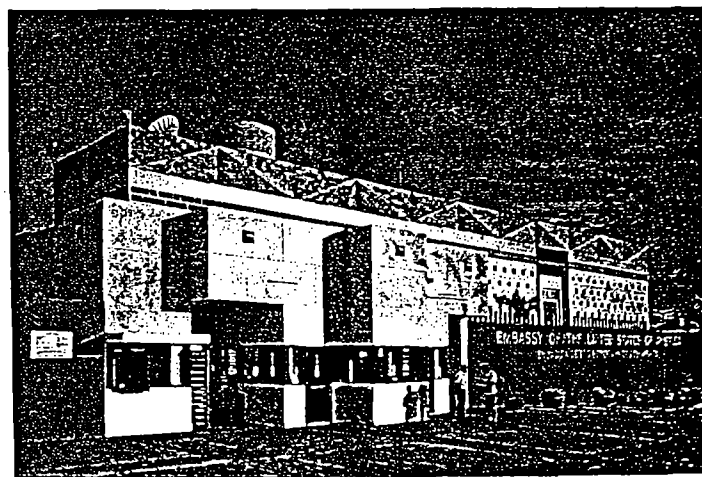
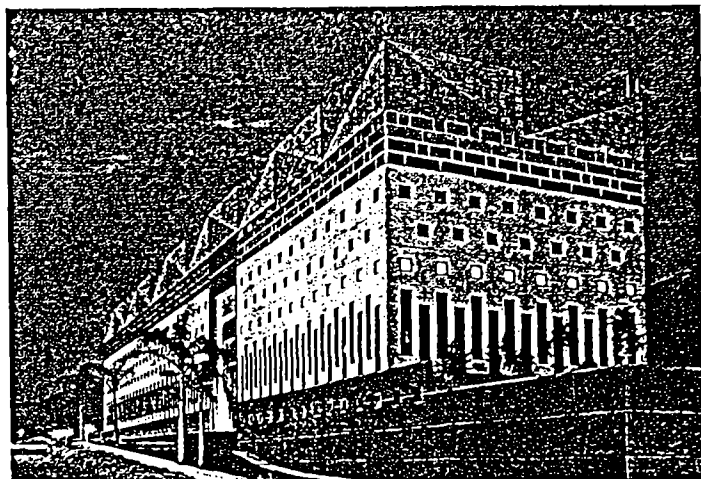
But, even as Fujimori's economic turn-around is touted in the foreign press and Peru has been repositioned as a tourist destination, hold-outs of The Shining Path have been making very different news. The guerrilla group took credit for bombing the Lima home of Peru's chief military officer and a central police station in early August. A full-fledged comeback is deemed impossible by Fujimori and unlikely by international experts on terrorism, who argue that the Shining Path has splintered into irreconcilable factions.

There remains, however, a powerful monetary incentive for the group's activities since it offers protection to coca growers in the dense jungle of the Huallaga valley, the country's main coca-growing region, which is said to be responsible for the raw material for nearly half of the world's cocaine supply.

The new-generation embassy

While Peru is undergoing intense political and physical change, so is the very nature of U.S. embassies, not only in their role as emissaries of American culture, political and economic policies, and moral values, but also in their public appearance. "U.S. embassies were, until recently, designed to convey the image of a nation confident in its guiding principles and open to the world," stated Stuart L. Knoop, an expert in embassy design, in this magazine [RECORD, August 1992, pages 36-37]. But embassy design was irrevocably changed in 1983,

The embassy campus is located in the Monterrico section of Lima, east of downtown (opposite). It is in the foothills of the Andes mountains on land that was once used for polo fields. The Lima Polo club still maintains two playing fields behind the embassy.



Visitors to the embassy must pass through a sally port (above). The majority are applying for entry visas to the U.S. and must proceed to the consular courtyard at the building's north end rather than queue up at front as at the former embassy. A courtyard with palms is a site for formal visits (top).

Peter Aaron/Esto photos

when the U.S. Embassy and marine barracks in Lebanon were attacked by truck bombs. America responded to the Beirut attack with the passage of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security Act of 1986 and the institution of new embassy design guidelines.

Finding the right site, right architect

An important early step for the U.S. Department of State's Office of Foreign Building Operations (FBO) in overseeing the design of a new-generation embassy is the selection of the site, one large enough to accommodate the new FBO preference for 100-ft setbacks from the street and parking separated from the building. Convenience for employees, visiting Americans, and the over 400 Peruvians who seek entry visas to the U.S. daily is sacrificed for safety. Amid the sprawl of Lima, the choices were limited, and the FBO eventually purchased 1 1/2 polo playing fields from the Lima Polo Club, a total land package of some 21 acres, in Monterrico, a growing residential and commercial neighborhood in the east edge of the city, near the foothills of the Andes.

The Miami-based firm Arquitectonica was selected as architect based on the qualifications of the team it assembled. Principal Bernardo Fort-Brescia's Peruvian heritage, an asset in the firm's capture of the \$54-million Banco de Credito commission in Lima [RECORD, February, 1989, pages 90-99] was, the architect claims, a mixed blessing when it came to the U.S. embassy because of political tensions that then existed between the U.S. and the host country. His firm's previous experience with the bank, which was at a scale, structural complexity (the building is in an earthquake zone), and level of finish unusual for Lima at the time, outweighed any perceived risks of divided loyalties. What's more, he, like all members of his firm who worked on the project and all firms that do work for the FBO, was subject to background checks to obtain security clearance.

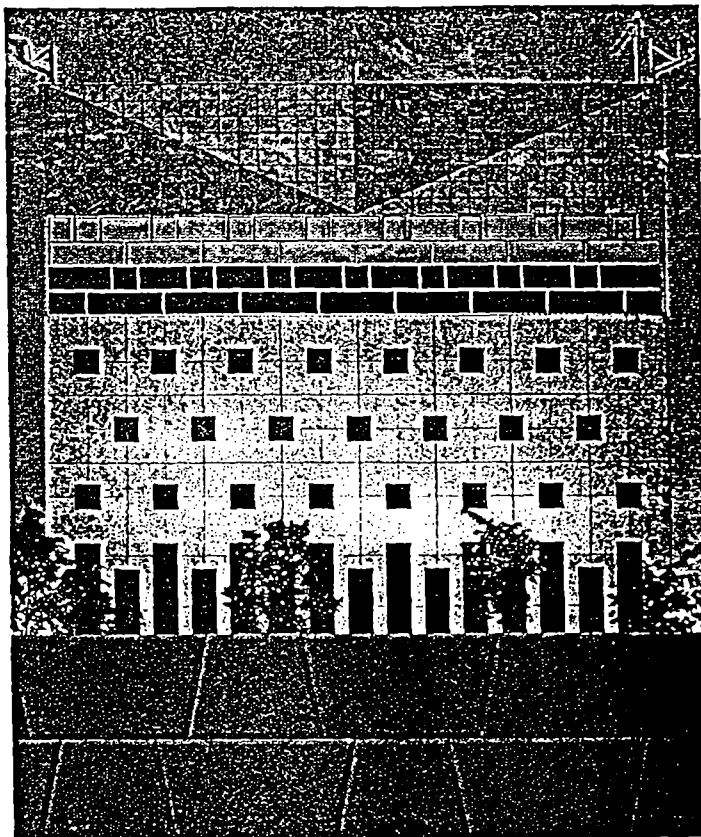
The message is "keep out!"

Like many of the embassies built since 1986, (Bolivia, Chile, Columbia, Cyprus, El Salvador, Kuwait, Jordan [RECORD, May 1993, pages 66-73], Oman, Thailand, Venezuela), the Lima embassy puts a different face on foreign diplomacy. Forget architecture as goodwill ambassador. The message now is "keep out!" Following the adoption of the more stringent guidelines, which in addition to setback requirements, also limit the percentage of surface area that can be devoted to windows and the actual size of the openings (in this case, 15 percent of the structural bay of 32.5 ft wide by 13 ft high), virtually pre-determines a bunker-like appearance.

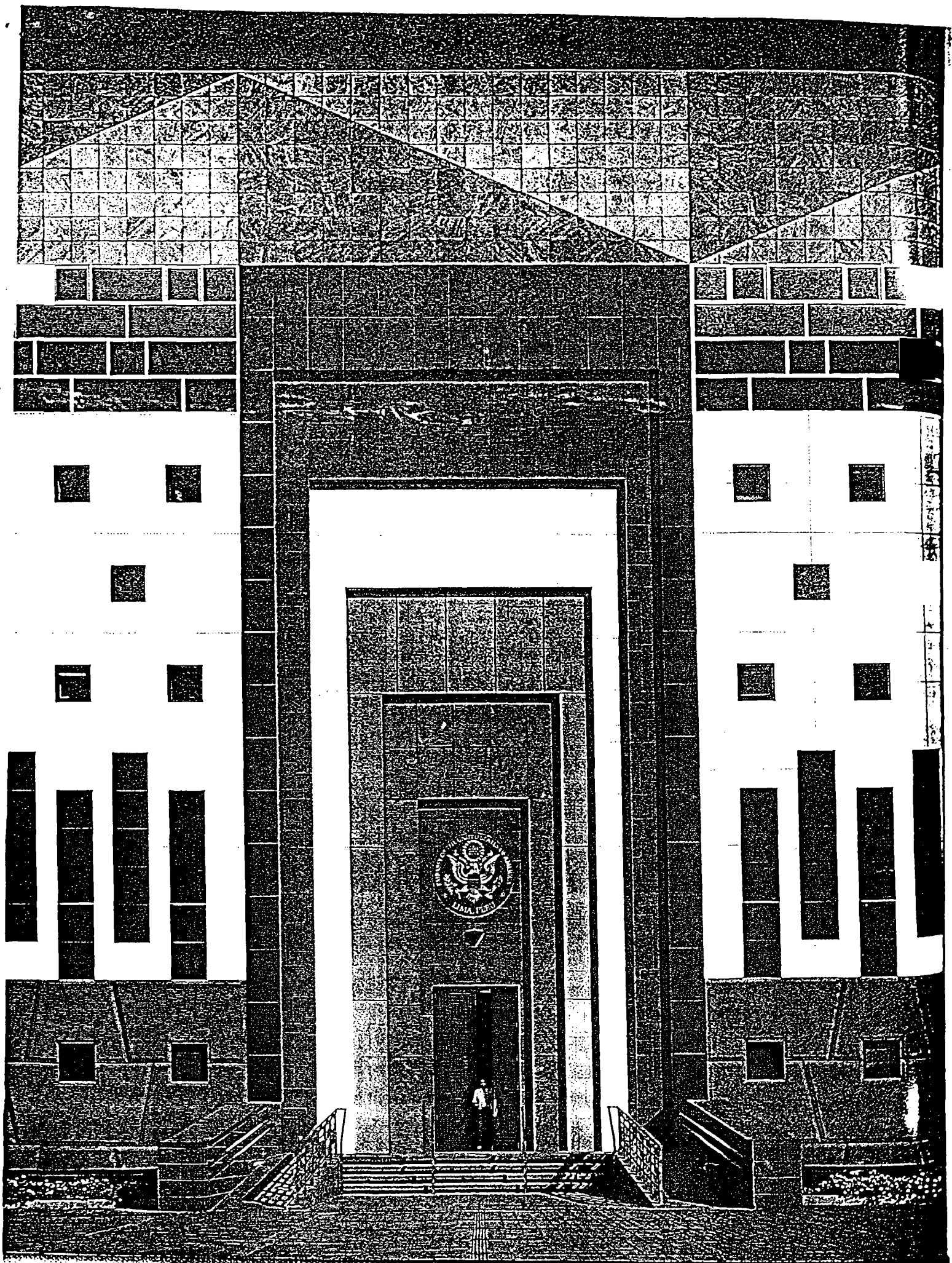
As with the Banco de Credito, Arquitectonica's brash style proved ideally suited to the task. The firm originally proposed three possible schemes within a masterplan that included an Ambassador's residence, Marine dormitories, and an annex office building (all of which remain unbuilt, for now), which is consistent with FBO requirements. A Z-shaped structure and a courtyard scheme were dismissed in favor of the single rectangular volume that was ultimately built because, says Fort-Brescia, the "corner is the weak point" for blast resistance. "The fewer corners, the better."

The program was big and complex—from offices for the Ambassador and a vast array of staff to consular services; accommodations for Drug Enforcement Agency personnel; information libraries; and medical, security, and housing services for members of the Foreign Service stationed in the host country. To accommodate these functions, the rectangular block had to be enormous: 200,000 sq ft in five stories. The architects studied the proportions of various rectangles,

The front entrance, which is primarily for ceremonial use, is framed in alternating bands of American and Peruvian stone and metal (opposite). The bronze door was designed by Arquitectonica principal Laurinda Spear.



The facade was designed as a tapestry to cloak the five-story bulk and minimal fenestration, "a Modern architectural version of a pre-Columbian textile," according to Arquitectonica (above). Different materials give the illusion of depth. (Cave artists can't scale flat surfaces.) Reinforced perimeter walls are meant to resemble rock patterns of Inca structures.



eventually accepting that the building would have no subtle manipulation of form, save for the ceremonial entry framed by alternating planes of stone and metal that give the appearance of a forced perspective. "There is a moment when you decide there are no apologies," says Fort-Brescia of attempts to disguise the building's bulk. "How do you give life to this coffer? You make it into a mural."

"Neo Andean" style

Arquitectonica quite literally took inspiration from Peruvian history, modeling the base of the building on the structures of the ancient cities of Cuzco and Machu Picchu. (For more contemporary, defensive purposes, the trapezoidal panels are welded to steel plates embedded in concrete.) Layered on top are more Modern references that combine Peruvian and American cultures. A grid of gold squares is meant to refer to Peru's rich mining heritage. Sized to match the windows, they make the wall look less formidable. The bands of tinted glass suggest ashlar-patterned stone while recalling the strip windows of Modern office buildings.

Meant to create the illusion of depth along the top is a triangular pattern of two shades of limestone, anchored to the concrete structure, like all facade cladding, by steel bolts on support angles. Glenn Cameron, local FBO civil engineer and project director, calls the overall mixture of patterns and materials "Neo-Andean style." Patrick Collins, FBO's chief architect, calls it a "billboard building."

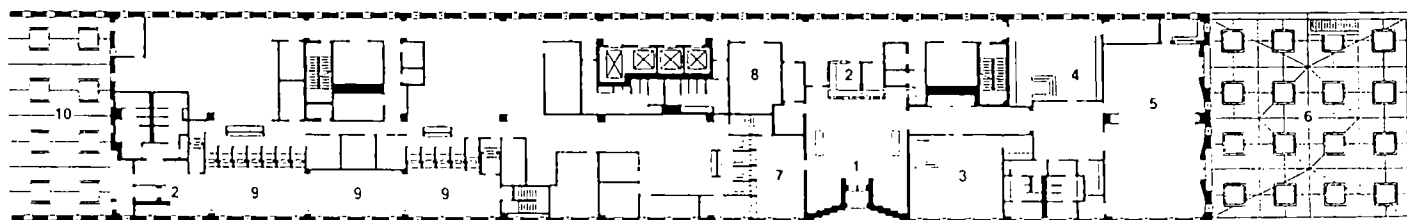
Inside, the building's footprint is highly flexible because it "allows for large chunks of contiguous, adjacent floor space," says Miguel Aparicio, FBO's project architect for Lima, who rates the overall plan of offices as "very successful," particularly since embassy staff is continuously growing and shrinking, affected by government cutbacks and

the changing demands of the host country. A main corridor along the east wall provides views to the mountains and, says Aparicio, reduces the need for orienting graphics. A landscape plan that includes palm trees and lush lawns is proving costly to maintain, since it rarely rains in Lima and the local river that was to be diverted for irrigation does not meet American Food and Drug Administration health and safety standards. (A water-treatment facility is in the works since, as embassy workers concede, high water bills for the use of city water, which is a precious commodity, are not good for public relations.)

The dawn of yet another era

While the Lima embassy employs elaborate security techniques, recent events—the attack on barracks in Saudi Arabia and the destruction of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City—suggest that the notion of who "the enemy" is is subject to change. Are architects to design against a "war or a weirdo?" asks Fort-Brescia.

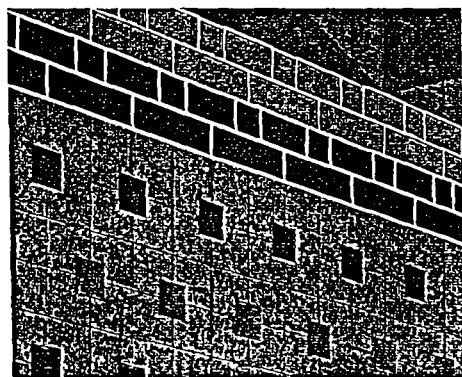
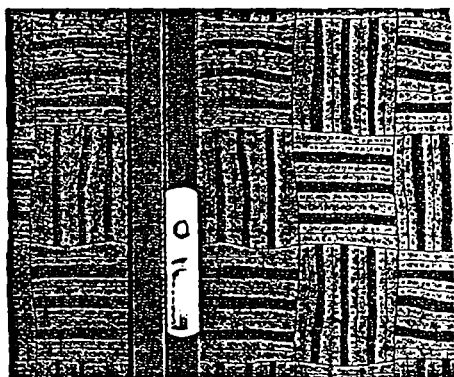
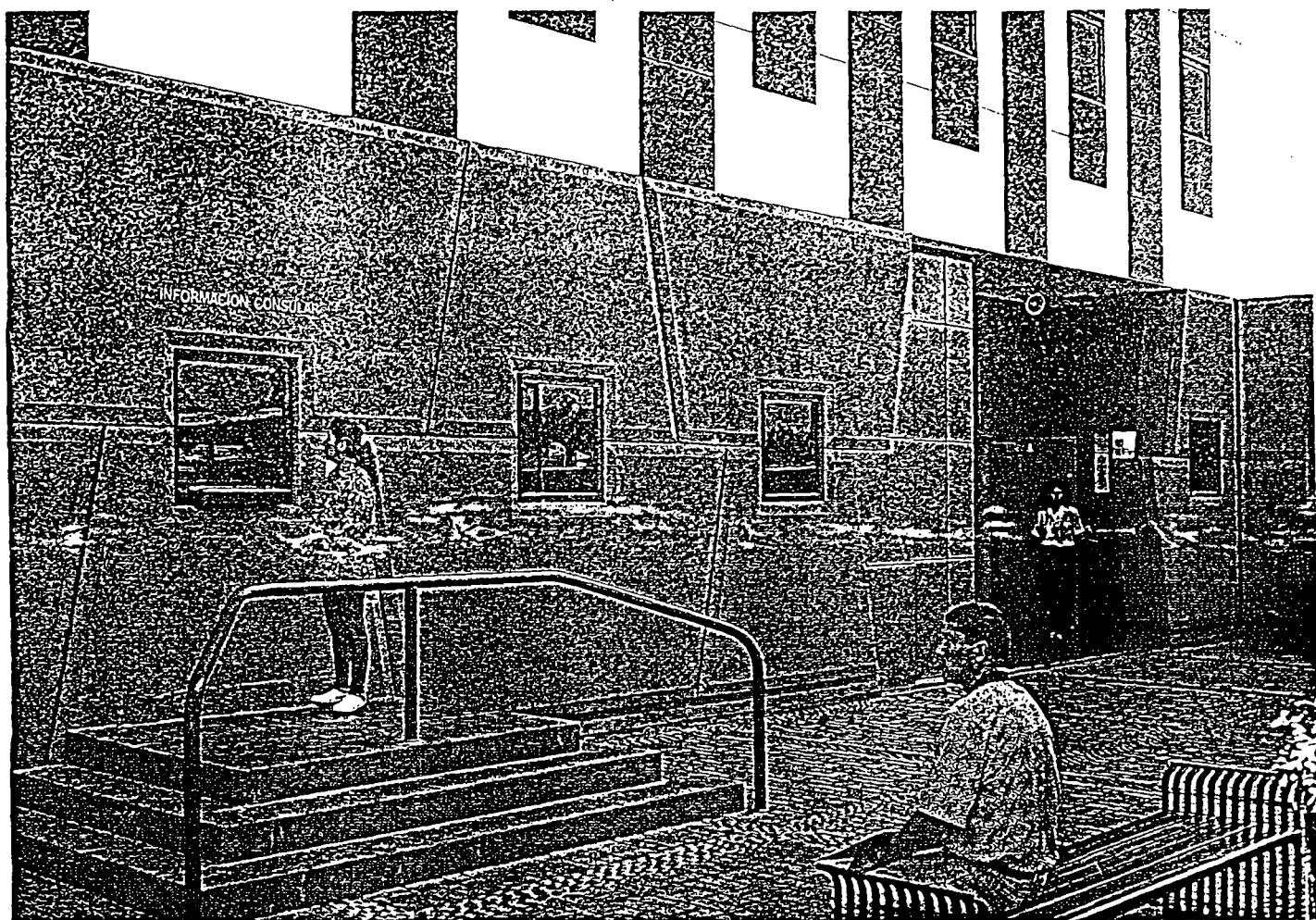
Whatever the defensive position, the overall public image of the ultra-secure embassy is uncomfortable to many, including those who work inside the walls. As FBO's Collins explained to RECORD regarding the design competition for the new U.S. embassy in Berlin [RECORD, March 1996, pages 36-43], diplomatic personnel are increasingly resistant to living behind walls. In fact, FBO relaxed building-setback requirements for embassies currently being designed, including Berlin and Ottawa, partly to avoid the effect of a fortified compound, partly to respond to the realities of an urban context, and partly due to the prohibitive cost of applying the 1986 standards around the world. These developments shed new light on the Lima embassy: is it, one year old, anachronistic already or, is it, in an ever-volatile world, harbinger of the future? Certainly it's one of a kind. *Karen D. Stein*



GROUND FLOOR

Due to U.S. Department of State security requirements, an architectural floor plan cannot be shown.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Ceremonial lobby | 6. Reception terrace |
| 2. Security checkpoint | 7. Library |
| 3. Business information center | 8. Conference room |
| 4. Research center | 9. Consular services |
| 5. Auditorium | 10. Consular courtyard |



Arquitectonica's use of materials counters the impression of impenetrability. Gold-painted stainless-steel squares mimic windows (above middle) and, long with strips of tinted glass at the building's top, give the impression of more openings. The architects took advantage of the higher grade on the north side to create a protected forecourt for consular services (top), where Peruvians come to apply for visas to the U.S.



Inside the consular area, one of the most heavily-used sections of the embassy, is a waiting room with terrazzo floor patterns that are meant to recall Peruvian tiles (left). Consular officials review visa applications from behind protected booths.

October 1999

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PERU 1995-2000

President of the Republic	Alberto Kenyo Fujimori Fujimori
First Vice President	Ing. Ricardo Márquez Flores
Second Vice President	Dr. César Paredes Canto

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

President of the Council of Ministers & Minister of Justice	Alberto Bustamante Belaunde
Minister of Economy and Finance	Efrain Goldenberg Schreiber
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Dr. Fernando De Trazegnies Granda
Minister of Defense	Gral. Carlos Bergamino Cruz
Minister of Interior	Gral. EP Cesar Saucedo
Minister of Education	Dr. Felipe García Escudero
Minister of Health	Dr. Alejandro Aguinaga Recuenco
Minister of Agriculture	Ing. Belisario de las Casas Piedra
Minister of Labor	Dr. Pedro Flores Polo
Minister of Industry/Commerce/Tourism	Ing. Juan Carlos Hurtado Miller
Minister of Energy and Mines	Ing. Jorge Chamot Sarmiento
Minister of Transportation/Housing/ Communications/Construction	Ing. Alberto Pandolfi Arbulú
Minister of Fisheries	Dr. César Luna Victoria León
Minister of the Presidency	Dr. Edgardo Mosqueira
Minister of Women's Issues and Human Development	Sra. María Luisa Cuculiza



Background Notes: Peru, August 1999

Released by the Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs
U.S. Department of State

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Peru

PROFILE

Geography

Area: 1.28 million sq. km. (496,225 sq. mi.); three times larger than California.
 Cities: *Capital* --Lima/Callao metropolitan area (pop. 7 million, 1996). *Other cities* -- Arequipa, Chiclayo, Cuzco, Huancayo, Trujillo, Ayacucho, Piura, Iquitos, Chimbote.
 Terrain: Western coastal plains, central rugged mountains (Andes), eastern lowlands with tropical forests.
 Climate: Coastal area, arid and mild; Andes, temperate to frigid; eastern lowlands, tropically warm and humid.

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective* --Peruvian(s).
 Population (1997 est.): 24.9 million (70% urban).
 Annual growth rate (1997 est.): 1.7%.
 Ethnic groups: Indian 45%; Mestizo 37%; White 15%; Black, Japanese, Chinese and other 3%. Religion: Roman Catholic (90%).
 Languages: Spanish (official), Quechua (official), and Aymara.
 Education: *Years compulsory* --11. *Literacy* --About 89%.
 Health (1997 est.): *Infant mortality rate* --43/1,000. *Life expectancy* --67 yrs. male; 71 yrs. female.
 Work force (1995) 7.6 million: *Manufacturing* --22%. *Commerce* --14%.
Agriculture --12%. *Mining* --11%. *Construction* --9%. *Government* --5%. *Other services* --27%.

Government

Type: Constitutional republic..
 Independence: 1821.
 Constitution: December 1993.
 Branches: *Executive* --president, two vice presidents, Council of Ministers.
Legislative --unicameral Congress. *Judicial* --Supreme Court and lower courts, Tribunal of Constitutional Guarantees.
 Administrative subdivisions: 12 regions, 24 departments, 1 constitutional province.
 Political parties and movements: Change 90/New Majority, Union For Peru (UPF), American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA), Independent Moralizer Front (FIM), Popular Christian Party (PPC), Popular Action (AP).
 Suffrage: Universal over 18; compulsory until age 70 (members of the military may not vote).

Economy (1997)

GDP (est.): \$54.0 billion.

Annual growth rate: 7.4%.

Per capita GDP: \$2,150.

Inflation rate: 6.5%.

Natural resources: Minerals, metals, petroleum, forests, and fish.

Agriculture (12% of GDP): *Products* --sugar, potatoes, rice, plantain, milk, yellow corn, cotton, coffee.

Industry (22% of GDP): *Types* --plastics, soft drinks, paper, varnishes and lacquers, non-metallic minerals, cement.

Trade: *Exports* --\$6.8 billion: petroleum, fish meal, textiles, zinc, gold, coffee, sugar, petroleum products. *Major markets* --U.S. (23%), China (7.3%), Switzerland (6.1%),

Germany (5.7%). *Imports* --\$8.6 billion: machinery, cereals, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, petroleum and mining equipment. *Major suppliers* --U.S. (25%), Andean Pact countries, Argentina, EU, and Japan.

Official exchange rate (new soles per dollar, March 1998): 2.75=U.S.\$1.

PEOPLE

Most Peruvians are "mestizo," a term that usually refers to a mixture of Amerindians and Peruvians of European descent. Peruvians of European descent make up about 15% of the population; there are also smaller numbers of persons of African, Japanese, and Chinese descent. In the past decade, Peruvians of Asian heritage have made significant advancements in business and political fields; the president, a cabinet member, and several members of the Peruvian Congress are of Japanese or Chinese descent. Socio-economic and cultural indicators are increasingly important as identifiers. For example, Peruvians of Amerindian descent who have adopted aspects of Hispanic culture are also considered "mestizo." With economic development, access to education, intermarriage, and large-scale migration from rural to urban areas, a more homogeneous national culture is developing, mainly along the relatively more prosperous coast.

Peru has two official languages -- Spanish and the foremost indigenous language, Quechua. Spanish is used by the government and the media, and in education and commerce. Amerindians who live in the Andean highlands speak Quechua and Aymara and are ethnically distinct from the diverse indigenous groups who live on the eastern side of the Andes and in the tropical lowlands adjacent to the Amazon basin.

Peru's distinct geographical regions are mirrored in a socio-economic divide between the coast's mestizo-Hispanic culture and the more diverse, traditional Andean cultures of the mountains and highlands. The indigenous populations east of the Andes speak various languages and dialects. Some of these groups still adhere to traditional customs, while others have been almost completely assimilated into the mestizo-Hispanic culture.

Education

Under the 1993 constitution, primary education is free and compulsory. The system is highly centralized, with the Ministry of Education appointing all public school teachers. Eighty-four percent of Peru's students attend public schools at all levels.

School enrollment has been rising sharply for years, due to a widening educational effort by the government and a growing school-age population. The illiteracy rate is 25.3% (37.5% for women) in rural areas and is estimated at 5.3% (8.1% for women) in urban areas. Elementary and secondary school enrollment is approximately 6.1 million. Peru's 65 universities (1997), roughly divided between public and private institutions, enrolled about 380,000 students in 1996.

Culture

The relationship between Hispanic and Indian cultures determines much of the nation's cultural expression. During pre-Columbian times, Peru was one of the major centers of artistic expression in America. Pre-Inca cultures -- such as Chavin, Paracas, Nazca, Chimu, and Tiahuanaco -- developed high quality pottery, textiles, and sculpture. Drawing upon earlier cultures, the Incas continued to maintain these crafts but made even more impressive achievements in architecture. The mountain town of Machu Picchu and the buildings at Cuzco are excellent examples of Inca architectural design.

Peru has passed through various intellectual stages -- from colonial Hispanic culture to European Romanticism after independence. The early 20th century brought "indigenismo," expressed in a new awareness of Indian culture. Since World War II, Peruvian writers, artists, and intellectuals have participated in worldwide intellectual and artistic movements, drawing especially on U.S. and European trends.

During the colonial period, Spanish baroque fused with the rich Inca tradition to produce mestizo or creole art. The Peruvian (Cuzco) school followed the Spanish baroque tradition with influence from the Italian, Flemish, and French schools. Painter Francisco Fierro made a distinctive contribution with his portrayals of typical events, manners, and customs of mid-19th century Peru. Francisco Lazo, forerunner of the indigenous school of painters, also achieved fame for his portraits, as did others. Peru's 20th century art is widely known for its extraordinary variety of styles and originality.

In the decade after 1932, the "indigenous school" of painting headed by Jose Sabogal dominated the cultural scene in Peru. Nevertheless, a reaction among Peruvian artists led to the beginning of modern Peruvian painting. Sabogal's resignation as director of the National School of Arts in 1943 coincided with the return of several Peruvian painters from Europe who revitalized "universal" and international styles of painting in Peru. During the 1960s, Fernando de Szyszlo, an internationally recognized Peruvian artist, became the main advocate for abstract painting and pushed Peruvian art toward modernism. Peru continues to be an art-producing center with painters such as Gerardo Chavez, Alberto Quintanilla, and Jose Carlos Ramos, along with sculptor Victor Delfin, gaining international stature. Promising young artists continue to develop now that Peru's economy allows more promotion of the arts.

HISTORY

When the Spanish landed in 1531, Peru's territory was the nucleus of the highly developed Inca civilization. Centered at Cuzco, the Inca Empire extended over a vast region from northern Ecuador to central Chile. In search of Inca wealth, the Spanish explorer Francisco Pizarro, who arrived in the territory after the Incas had fought a debilitating civil war, conquered the weakened people. The Spanish had captured the Incan capital at Cuzco by 1533 and consolidated their control by 1542. Gold and silver from the Andes enriched the conquerors, and Peru became the principal source of Spanish wealth and power in South America.

Pizarro founded Lima in 1535. The viceroyalty established at Lima in 1542 initially had jurisdiction over all of South America except Portuguese Brazil. By the time of the wars of independence (1820-24), Lima had become the most distinguished and aristocratic colonial capital and the chief Spanish stronghold in America.

Peru's independence movement was led by Jose de San Martin of Argentina and Simon Bolivar of Venezuela. San Martin proclaimed Peruvian independence from Spain on July

28, 1821. Emancipation was completed in December 1824, when General Antonio Jose de Sucre defeated the Spanish troops at Ayacucho, ending Spanish rule in South America. Spain made futile attempts to regain its former colonies, but in 1879 it finally recognized Peru's independence.

After independence, Peru and its neighbors engaged in intermittent territorial disputes. Chile's victory over Peru and Bolivia in the War of the Pacific (1879-83) resulted in a territorial settlement. Following a clash between Peru and Ecuador in 1941, the Rio Protocol -- of which the United States is one of four guarantors -- sought to establish the boundary between the two countries. Continuing boundary disagreement led to brief armed conflicts in early 1981 and early 1995.

The military has been prominent in Peruvian history. Coups have repeatedly interrupted civilian constitutional government. The most recent period of military rule (1968-80) began when General Juan Velasco Alvarado overthrew elected President Fernando Belaunde Terry of the Popular Action Party (AP). As part of what has been called the "first phase" of the military government's nationalist program, Velasco undertook an extensive agrarian reform program and nationalized the fish meal industry, some petroleum companies, and several banks and mining firms.

Because of Velasco's economic mismanagement and deteriorating health, he was replaced by General Francisco Morales Bermudez Cerruti in 1975. Morales Bermudez moved the revolution into a more pragmatic "second phase," tempering the authoritarian abuses of the first phase and beginning the task of restoring the country's economy. Morales Bermudez presided over the return to civilian government in accordance with a new constitution drawn up in 1979. In the May 1980 elections, President Belaunde Terry was returned to office by an impressive plurality.

Nagging economic problems left over from the military government persisted, worsened by an occurrence of the "El Nino" weather phenomenon in 1982-83, which caused widespread flooding in some parts of the country, severe droughts in others, and decimated the schools of ocean fish that are one of the country's major resources. After a promising beginning, Belaunde's popularity eroded under the stress of inflation, economic hardship, and terrorism.

During the 1980s, cultivation of illicit coca was established in large areas on the eastern Andean slope. Rural terrorism by Sendero Luminoso (SL) and the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) increased during this time and derived significant financial support from their alliances with the narcotraffickers. In 1985, the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA) won the presidential election, bringing Alan Garcia Perez to office. The transfer of the presidency from Belaunde to Garcia on July 28, 1985, was Peru's first exchange of power from one democratically elected leader to another in 40 years.

Extreme economic mismanagement by the Garcia Administration led to hyperinflation from 1988 to 1990. Concerned about the economy, the increasing terrorist threat from Sendero Luminoso, and allegations of official corruption, voters chose a relatively unknown mathematician-turned-politician -- Alberto Fujimori -- as president in 1990.

GOVERNMENT

The president is popularly elected for a 5-year term, and the 1993 Constitution permits one consecutive re-election. The first and second vice presidents also are popularly elected but have no constitutional functions unless the president is unable to discharge his duties. The principal executive body is the Council of Ministers, headed by a prime

minister. The prime minister and the Cabinet are appointed by the president. All presidential decree laws or draft bills sent to Congress must be approved by the Council of Ministers.

The legislative branch consists of a unicameral Congress of 120 members. In addition to passing laws, Congress is empowered to approve treaties, authorize government loans, and approve the government budget. The president has the power to block legislation with which the executive branch does not agree.

The judicial branch of government is headed by a 16-member Supreme Court seated in Lima. The Constitutional Tribunal interprets the constitution on matters of individual rights. Superior courts in departmental capitals review appeals from decisions by lower courts. Courts of first instance are located in provincial capitals and are divided into civil, penal, and special chambers. The judiciary has created several temporary specialized courts, in an attempt to reduce the large backlog of cases pending final court action. In 1996, a Human Rights Ombudsman's office was created to address human rights issues.

Peru is divided into 24 departments and the constitutional province of Callao, the country's chief port, adjacent to Lima. The departments are subdivided into provinces, which are composed of districts. Local authorities below the departmental level are elected.

Principal Government Officials

President--Ing. Alberto FUJIMORI Fujimori
First Vice President--Ing. Ricardo MARQUEZ Flores
Second Vice President--Dr. Cesar PAREDES Canto

Ministers

President of the Council of Ministers (Prime Minister)--Ing. Alberto PANDOLFI Arbulu

Foreign Relations Minister--Fernando DE TRAZEGNIES Granda
Defense--Julio SALAZAR Monroe
Economy and Finance--Ing. Jorge BACA Campodonico
Interior--Gen. Jose VILLANUEVA Ruesta
Justice--Dr. Alfredo QUISPE Correa
Education--Ing. Domingo PALERMO Cabrejos
Health--Dr. Marino COSTA Bauer
Agriculture and Food--Ing. Rodolfo MUNANTE Sanguinetti
Labor--Jorge GONZALEZ Izquierdo
Industry, Commerce, Tourism, and Integration--Ing. Gustavo CAILLAUX Zazzali
Transportation and Communications--Ing. Antonion PAUCAR Carbajal
Energy and Mines--Ing. Daniel HOKAMA Tokashiki
Fisheries--Ludwig MEIER Cornejo
Promotion of Women & Human Development--Dr. Miriam SCHENONE Ordinola
Minister of the Presidency--Ing. Tomas GONZALES Reategui
Ambassador to the United States--Alfonso RIVERO Monsalve
Permanent Representative to the United Nations--Fernando GUILLEN Salas
Ambassador to the Organization of American States--Dra. Beatriz RAMACCIOTTI

Peru maintains an embassy in the United States at 1700 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036 (tel. 202-833-9860/67, consular section: 202-462-1084). Peru has consulates in New York; Paterson, NJ; Miami; Chicago; Houston; Los Angeles; San

Francisco; and San Juan, Puerto Rico.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Peru is a republic with a dominant executive branch headed by President Alberto Fujimori. President Fujimori won re-election to a second 5-year term in 1995, and his "Change 90/New Majority" supporters enjoy a substantial majority in Congress. In 1996, the Congress passed legislation interpreting the Constitutional term limits for president, making it possible for President Fujimori to seek re-election in 2000.

In April 1992, 2 years after his election, President Fujimori carried out an "auto-coup," dissolving Congress and regional governments and assuming control over the judiciary. There was broad popular support for the coup, which reflected deep public frustration with politicians' inefficiency and corruption. The President subsequently convened elections for a constituent congress on November 1992, and won public approval of the new constitution in an October 1993 referendum.

The Fujimori government has substantially reduced the terrorist threat of Shining Path (SL) and the MRTA. Although greatly weakened since the 1992 capture of its leader Abimael Guzman, Shining Path remains capable of launching violent attacks, particularly in the coca-producing Upper Huallaga Valley and occasionally in Lima. Elements of SL are reported to be actively recruiting in some of Lima's shantytowns. Despite the December 1995 arrest of MRTA leader Miguel Rincon Rincon and others at a safe house in a Lima suburb, remaining armed militants of the MRTA were able to carry out an attack on a diplomatic reception at the residence of the Japanese Ambassador to Peru in December 1996. More than 500 guests were initially held captive by the MRTA, which demanded the release of all MRTA members being held in Peruvian prisons. On April 22, 1997, after 126 days, Peruvian commandos stormed the r

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- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

U.S. MISSION - LIMA, PERU

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE NO. 4/99

March 1, 1999

TO: All U.S. Mission Personnel
FROM: A/ADM/C - Gordon Sjuet *G. Sjuet*
SUBJECT: Emergency Earthquake Planning
REF: Admin Procedure 4/96 dated 4/24/96

I. Purpose

Experiencing your first earthquake can be a traumatic experience. This administrative procedure establishes guidelines and practical procedures to follow in case of a natural disaster, such as an earthquake. This procedure will cover both office and residence and if followed should help to avoid and/or minimize personal injury to individuals.

II. Background

Much of Peru, including the Lima area, is located in a very active earthquake zone, (zone 4 being the extreme). Most buildings are designed to withstand moderate earthquakes, but a major quake could cause considerable damage to home, water, and sewer systems. Although earthquakes generally strike without warning, there are several steps you can take to enhance your safety during and after a quake.

III. Responsibilities and Procedures

It is everyone's responsibility to keep informed on what to do in case of an earthquake. This way you are much more likely to remain calm and react sensibly if you have thought about it in advance, not only at home but also at work, in stores, on the street, in cars, and other places where you go.

The following list describes preparation that can be made **BEFORE AN EARTHQUAKE**. Some of them involve simple actions that everyone should take as soon as possible; others are for those who wish to have greater security:

- Identify safe areas in your home and office, and discuss with your family and office colleagues which to use in case of an earthquake. It is important to do this ahead of time. At the moment the quake hits, especially if it occurs at night, children and adults alike may panic momentarily unless they are clear about the best procedures to follow.

- Keep your most important papers in one handy location. Keep one set of keys clearly marked with your name and address to be turned in to the Embassy in case an evacuation is required.

- Store drinking water. Canned juices or soft drinks may also be used as water substitutes in case of an emergency. You should have sufficient canned goods at home to allow your family to eat for 10 days to two weeks. One gallon of water per person per day is suggested for drinking and cooking purposes. If the electricity goes out, food in the refrigerator will soon spoil, so canned and dried food will be needed. An emergency method of cooking is convenient; for example, a camp stove or barbecue.

- Keep basic first aid supplies on hand and have knowledge of first aid procedures. Keep an ample supply of any special medicines that are needed by you or others who live with you.

- Keep your car in good mechanical condition and keep the gasoline tank at least half-full.

- Always have flashlights and spare batteries readily available. Keep flashlights beside your bed.

- Keep a battery operated radio at home and any other place where you spend a lot of time.

- Keep one or more fire extinguishers in convenient locations. Keep garden hoses attached to faucets (if water pressure is adequate, they can be used immediately in the event of fire).

- Make sure that all members of your household, as well as co-workers and others, know what to do during and after an earthquake.

- If you have small children, tell them what to do if they are in school during an earthquake.

- If you have small children who are sometimes left in the care of a maid, the maid should be given the name of your warden or neighbor (but no one else) who may need to take responsibility for the children in your absence.

WHAT TO DO DURING AN EARTHQUAKE AT WORK:

Within the Mission, the building floor wardens are responsible for the implementation and dissemination of instructions regarding the disaster emergencies. Instructions can be passed by the public address system and the select-tone system will be used to evacuate the office buildings. (Detailed emergency planning instructions may be found in referenced documents).

FIRST THING: Tell yourself to remain calm. Do not do things that will upset other people (such as shouting or running around). If you are inside the chancery building, the construction of the chancery is such that it is unlikely to suffer damage in an earthquake. However, the following safety precautions are suggested:

Move immediately to:

- door frame in a load-bearing wall
- around columns or between columns
- a corner of a room
- within frames of an elevator door
- under a desk or work bench

DO NOT TRY TO:

- Go to a lower floor during the quake and go outside if there are electrical wires near your home or office.

DO TRY TO:

- Stay away from glass windows, heavy objects (such as file cabinets, refrigerators, and machinery) that may topple or slide across the floor.

NOTE: As a general rule, **DO NOT RUN OUT OF A BUILDING.** Falling debris around a building is a common hazard. It is better to seek safety where you are, wait until the quake is over, then leave calmly if evacuation is necessary.

WHAT TO DO DURING AN EARTHQUAKE AT HOME:

- Follow the procedures outlined above i.e. if you are indoors, move immediately to a safe place; get under a desk, table or work bench if possible. Stand in the interior doorway or in a corner of a room. Individuals at home should remain at their place of residence or if severely damaged, go to a home of another employee in the same general area.

- If you are in a tall building, don't rush for stairways or elevators. Exits are likely to be jammed and elevators often stop operating. Seek safety where you are, wait until the quake is over, and then leave calmly if evacuation is necessary.

- If you are in an unreinforced brick building or other hazardous structure, you may feel it is better to take a chance on leaving the building than to stay inside. Then leave quickly but cautiously, being alert to falling bricks, electrical wiring and other hazardous objects.

- If you are on the sidewalk near a tall building, step into a doorway to avoid falling debris from the building.

- If you are outdoors, try to get into an open area, away from buildings and power lines.

- If you are in a moving automobile, calmly stop the car away from tall buildings, overpasses, and bridges if possible. Remain in the car until the shaking is over.

ELEVATORS: The new Embassy building elevators will descend to the basement floor and stop automatically in the event of an earthquake. Do not use the elevators during an earthquake. The elevators require resetting after an automatic shutdown.

IF YOU ARE TRAPPED IN AN ELEVATOR:

- Remain calm
- Press the alarm button. It will stop the elevator on the nearest floor.
- Use the communication telephone located in the interior of the elevator.
- Remain calm. Help may be moments away.
- Lie on the elevator floor.

NOTE: Don't be surprised if you feel more than one shock. After the first motion is felt, there may be a temporary decrease in the motion followed by an after shock. This phenomenon is merely the arrival of a different seismic wave

from the same earthquake. Also, after shocks may occur -- separate shocks that may follow the main shock. After shocks may occur several minutes, hours or days afterwards. After shocks may cause damage or collapse structures that have already been weakened by the main earthquake.

RADIO PROCEDURES:

It is common that after an earthquake, there is a loss of power and communication. Therefore, it is most important that your radios be kept operational at all times. This may be the only means of communication for information on situation status and future actions, emergency/evacuation, etc.

RELOCATION:

In the event of a serious earthquake, the Embassy compound will be the mission's relocation site. Should your house be damaged to the point that it is uninhabitable, you should proceed to the Embassy compound with your necessary personal belongings.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

U S MISSION - LIMA, PERU

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE NO. 14/93

August 5, 1993

TO : All American Personnel

FROM : ADM/C - Alphonse Lopez *af*

SUBJECT : Exportation of Peruvian Antiquities

REF : This Admin. Procedure cancels Admin. Procedure
No. 12/90 dated 3/30/90

The Government of Peru prohibits the exportation of ancient Indian artifacts and Colonial art. The U.S. Government supports this policy. In accordance with the GOP Law No. 12956 of February 22, 1958 and Decree Law 18780 of February 4, 1971 (available in GSO), U.S. employees are prohibited from including such articles in their household effects or exporting them by any other method.

Due to the large number of facsimiles, packing companies cannot differentiate between the real item and a copy. To avoid delays in the shipment of household effects, each employee must acquire a written certification from the Instituto Nacional de Cultura that the item is a copy and/or may be exported. Please call GSO (33-0555 x 464) for the person to contact at the Instituto.

The packing companies will refuse to pack and ship any items that appear to be prohibited by Peruvian law. If the employee has departed post, the packing company will return these items to the Embassy. The post cannot take responsibility for any item returned by the packing company. Such items will be turned over to the Peruvian authorities for disposal as they see fit.

RESTAURANTS

April 11, 2000

CRIOLLO FOOD

Nuevo Pildorín 461-2980, 461-7303 Javier Prado Oeste 583, Magdalena	José Antonio 264-0188 B. Monteagudo 200, San Isidro
Manos Morenas 467-0421 Pedro de Osma 409, Barranco	Las Tejas 444-4360 Jr. Diez Canseco 340, Miraflores
El Rocoto 448-3131 Av. Aviación 4907, Surco	El Otro Sitio Jr. Sucre 317, Barranco
El Piqueo Trujillano 476-1993 Av. San Luis 1956, San Borja	El Señorío de Sulco 441-0183 Malecón Cisneros 1470, Miraflores
Brujas de Cachiche 446-6536 Av. Bolognesi 460 – Miraflores	El Bolivariano 463-6333 Psje. Santa Rosa 291, Pueblo Libre

SEA FOOD

El Catamarán 477-1657 República de Panamá 258, Barranco	Rincón Marino Av. 2 de Mayo 781, Miraflores
El Club 429-5279, 429-8453 Plaza Gálvez s/n, La Punta, Callao	La Caleta D. Derteano 126, San Isidro
El Cebiche del Rey 441-5269 Aramburu 975, San Isidro	Los Ceviches 447-5401 Av. Benavides 1597, Miraflores
El Buzo 275-4907 Av. Caminos del Inca 1503, Surco Manuel Vivanco 979- A Pueblo Libre	La Otra Aldea Av. Aramburú 511, San Isidro
Punta Sal Conquistadores 948, S.I. 441-7431	La Perla 471-7919 Bernardo Alcedo 224, Lince
La Isla Escondida 271-6455 Clara Barton Mz C Lt 10 Urb. Capebco, La Calera de la Merced Surquillo	Francesco 442-8255 Malecon de la Marina 526, Miraflores
	La Casa de mi Cuñado 437-5046 Av. La Encalada 1205, Monterrico - Surco

INTERNATIONAL FOOD

Cesar's Hotel Av. La Paz, esq. Diez Canseco Miraflores	444-1212	Sheraton Hotel Paseo de la República 170, Lima	433-3320
Blue Moon Jr. Pumacahua 2526, Lince	470-1631	El Salto del Fraile La Herradura Beach, Chorrillos	
Villa Nova Ricardo Palma 251, Miraflores	241-4508	La Reserve de Jean Patrick Las Flores 326, San Isidro	440-0952
Costa Verde Barranquito Beach, Chorrillos	477-2424	Carlín La Paz 646, Miraflores	444-4134
La Casa de España Roma 190, San Isidro	470-3465	Mesón Real Camino Real 535, San Isidro	
Pabellón de Caza Alonso de Molina 1100, Monterrico	345-1349	Astrid and Gaston Cantuarias 175, Miraflores	444-1496
La Florencia Pardo 225, Miraflores	445-6832	La Rosa Náutica Espigón 4, Circuito de Playas, Miraflores	445-0149
Valentino Manuel Bañón 215, San Isidro	441-6174	Le Bistrot de Mes Fils Conquistadores 510, San Isidro	422-6308
Vivaldi Ricardo Palma 258	446-1473	La Ermita Bajada de Baños 340, Barranco	247-0069
Costa Linda Av. Circuito de Playas s/n Agua Dulce Beach, Chorrillos	467-3724		

ITALIAN FOOD

La Trattoria di Mambrino Manuel Bonilla 106, Miraflores	446-7002	La Glorieta / La Pergola P. San Ramón 225, Miraflores	445-0498
Trattoria Donatello Av. Encalada 551, Surco	437-7228	El Hornito Av. Grau 209, Barranco	477-2465
Fredo's Conquistadores 508, San Isidro		Trattoria San Ramón Av. Diagonal 490, Miraflores	
Don Rosalino Av. Aviación 2667, San Borja	476-7732	La Romana Sn Borja Sur 241, Sn Borja	476-6746

Santangelo 442-7579
Av. Rivera Navarrete 722, San Isidro

CHICKEN AND STEAKS

La Carreta 441-4742 La Granja Azul 242-3324
R. Rivera Navarrete 740, San Isidro Av. Benavides 786, Miraflores

La Tranquera 447-5111 Pardo's Chicken 444-2126
Av. José Pardo 285, Miraflores Av. Benavides 730, Miraflores

Tony Roma's 372-0084 El Rancho 449-6036
Av. El Pinar 183, Chacarrilla Av. Benavides 2650, Miraflores
Larco Mar Shopping Center

La Caravana 475-4444 El Rincón Gaucho 447-4778
Ay. Aviación 2462, San Borja Av. Armendariz 580, Miraflores

El Otro Ají Seco Granja 21 422-0472
Av. Aviación 2542, San Borja Av. Nueva Toledo, Cieneguilla Km. 21

Mediterráneo Chicken Loma Linda Restaurant
Gd. Chalaca 1681, Callao 453-3886 Km. 26.5 Carretera Huarochirí, Cieneg.
Ignacio Merino 185, S.I. 441-5522
Jesús María (delivery) 461-9701

La Granja de Abuelo 264-2016 Outback Steakhouse 221-6661
Av. Salaverry 3580, Magdalena Ovalo Gutierrez

Benihana
Jockey Plaza Shopping Center

CHINESE FOOD

Chifa Shanghai 476-0686 Chifa Internacional 444-8757
Av. San Luis 1988, San Borja República de Panamá 5915, Miraflores

Chifa Lung Fung 441-8817 Chifa Palacio 447-5200
Rep. de Panamá 3165, San Isidro República de Panamá 5360, Surquillo

Chifa Titi 224-8189 Restaurant Royal 422-9547
Javier Prado Este 1212, San Isidro Av. Guillermo Prescott 237, San Isidro

Chifa Fu Jou 444-4500 Chifa Ming Yin 440-5509
José Pardo 399, 5th floor, Miraflores P. de la República 3058, San Isidro

Chifa Pun Kay 438-7445 Chifa Joy Tim 422-5902
Av. Benavides 1949, Miraflores Centro Camino Real Nivel A-64, San Isidro

Chifa Wa Lok
Jr. Paruro 864, Lima

427-2656

Chifa O'Mei
Av. J. Prado Este 5902

437-0188

JAPANESE FOOD

Izakaya
Av. Aviación 2704, San Borja

475-8448

Matsuei Sushi Bar
Manuel Bañón 260, San Isidro

442-8561

Makoto Sushi Bar
Las Casas 145, San Isidro
Larco Mar Shopping Center

442-9183

Sushi Ito
Miguel Dasso 110, San Isidro

440-0766

Ichi Ban
Oancho Fierro 194,
Esq. Merino 110, San Isidro

221-2121

MEXICAN FOOD

Carlos & Charlie's
Larco Mar Shopping Center

475-8448

Chili's
Ovalo Gutierrez

442-8561

Si Señor
Jr. Bolognesi 706, Miraflores

445-3789

FAST FOOD

Burger King
J. Prado Oeste 1650, S.I.
Av. Larco 201, Miraflores

421-3450

445-1612

Bagels
Comandante Espinar 520,
Miraflores

441-4224

Kentucky Fried Chicken
San Borja
San Isidro
Surco
Miraflores
Camacho
La Merced, Miraflores

(delivery)

475-6970

422-8078

449-3246

436-0878

444-6688

Bembos Burger Grill (deliv.)
Av. Miguel Dasso 120, San Isidro
Av. Benavides 454, Miraflores
Av. Benavides 1801, Miraflores
Av. Prlg. Primavera 2006, Monterrico

Tacos House
Av. Aviación 2434, San Borja

Subway
Centro Comercial El Polo, Surco

435-7878

Domino's Pizza (delivery)
Las Flores, San Isidro

421-8500

Zoom Diner (delivery)
Javier Prado Este 5001, Camacho

Pizza Hut
Javier Prado Esq. Los Frutales, Camacho

436-9171

(delivery)
437-1691

Comandante Espinar 202, Miraflores	446-4785	447-0984
Benavides Esq. La Merced, Miraflores	444-6769	
C.C. San Borja, San Borja	475-5828	476-2276
Dos de Mayo, San Isidro	422-4050	
Aldabas, block 52 Benavides, Surco	438-7070	

ICE CREAM SHOPS

Quattro D	447-1523	Laritza
Av. Angamos Oeste 408, Miraflores		C.C.C. Inca Tdas 14-15
		Cmdte Espinar 400, Miraf.
		Larco Mar Shopping Center
Frozen Fragola		
Av. 2 de Mayo 1598, S.I.		Zugati
Av. Benavides 468, Miraflores		Av. 2 de Mayo 595, San Isidro
Scarletti	445-9048	Ben & Jerry's
Av. 28 de Julio 1301, Miraflores		Larco Mar Shopping Center

CAFES

Cafe Voltaire	447-4807	Liverpool	445-1077
Av. Dos de Mayo 220, Miraflores		Ricaldo Palma 250, Miraflores	
Haiti		C'est Si Bon	446-9310
Av. Diagonal 160, Miraflores		Comandante Espinar 663, Miraflores	
Manolo	444-2244	La Tiendecita Blanca	445-9797
Larco 608, Miraflores		Larco 111, Miraflores	
Palachinke	447-9205	Café Olé	440-1186
Schell 120, Miraflores		Pancho Fierro 115, San Isidro	
Vivaldi		Mangos Café	446-5180
Ricardo Palma 258, Miraf.	447-1636	Ovalo Gutiérrez 789 con	
Rep. de Panamá 3065, S.I.	441-9782	Comandante Espinar 876, Miraflores	
		Larco Mar Shopping Center	
News Café	421-6278	Café Café	445-1165
Sta. Lucía 120, San Isidro		Martín Olaya 250, Miraflores	
		Larco Mar Shopping Center	

Di Piu	444-1904	IL Capuccino	Fax 449-5182
Av. Benavides 750, Miraflores		C.C. Caminos del Inca, Tda 156, Surco	
Luigi's	446-1111	Media Naranja Brasileiro	446-6946
Av. Larco 636, Miraflores		Schell 130, Miraflores	
Bohemia	446-5240	Hard Rock Café	446-8400
Av. Santa Cruz 805, San Isidro		Larco Mar Shopping Center	
La Creperie		Palachinke	447-9205
Larco Mar Shopping Center		Schell 120, Miraflores	
Bocatta	241-7483		
Jockey Plaza Shopping Center			

DISCOTEQUES

Africa	Tomás Marsano 826	476-4688
Amadeus (Rest. Pab. Caza)	Alonso de Molina 1196, Monterrico	437-9533
Red & Blue (Gr.Hot.Miraf.)	28 de Julio 151, Miraflores	241-4647
El Grill (Rest. Costa Verde)	Barranquito Beach, Chorrillos	477-2424
El Zalonazo	Calle Uno 157, Surquillo	475-8283
Metrópolis	Dos de Mayo 1545, San Isidro	422-1980
Noctambul	Av. Grau, Barranco	
Svago Beach Discoteque	Circuito de Playas s/n Playa Agua Dulce	251-1428
Teatrice	Larco Mar Shopping Center	
Mr..Frog's	Larco Mar Shopping Center	

BARS & PUBS

Curich	Bolognesi 753, Miraflores	444-8173
Bogart	Pardo y Aliaga 456, San Isidro	
Los Olivos Pub	Paz Soldán 235, San Isidro	441-8510
Brenchley Arms	Atahualpa 174, Miraflores	445-9680

TGIFriday's	Sta. Cruz 824, Ovalo Gutierrez, Miraflores	221-4080
Sloppy Bob's	Ovalo Gutierrez	

PEÑAS

Karamanduka	Juan Fanning 190 Barranco	247-4584
Casa de Edith	Ignacio Merino 250, Miraflores	441-0612
El Buho Pub	Sucre 315, Barranco	
La Estación de Barranco	Pedro de Osma 112, Barranco	477-1838
La Taberna 1900	Grau 268, Barranco	448-9000
La Casona de Barranco	Grau 329, Barranco	
Los Balcones	Grau s/n, 2do. piso, Barranco	447-4977
Granja Azul	Carretera Central, Km. 11	356-0082
Florentino	Av. Grau 689, Barranco	467-2090
La Palizada	Av. del Ejército 800, Miraflores	441-0552
Las Guitarras	Manuel Segura 195, Barranco	477-2395
Sachún	Av. del Ejército 657, Miraflores	441-0123
El Eslabón	Av. Aviación, San Borja	476-2419
Las Brisas del Titicaca	Jr. Wakulsky 168, Lima	332-1881

CASINOS

Gabriela	Av. Pardo 430, Miraflores (Pardo Hotel)	447-0558
Grand Hotel Miraflores	Av. 28 de Julio 151, Miraflores	447-9641
Casino María Angola	Av. La Paz 610, Miraflores (Ma.Ang.Hot)	444-1280
Golden Palace	Rep. de Panamá 3165, San Isidro	441-3740
Admrl Casino Rosa Náutica	Espigón 4 - Costa Verde (Rosa Náu.Rest.)	445-0149

Admrl Casino La Hacienda	Av. Larco, Miraflores (La Hacienda Hot.)	444-4346
Admiral Casino Carusso	Av. Arenales, Lince (Carusso Hotel)	472-8866
Admiral Seasons	Centro Comercial Molicentro	
Derby Gran Casino	Hipódromo de Monterrico-Jockey Club	435-1035
Casino El Condado	Alcanfores 459, Miraflores (Condado Hot)	444-3414

Drafted by: PER: MBocanegra

Cleared by: CLO: MClark

Approved by: PER: BGarcia

RELIGIOUS SERVICE

DENOMINATION: Interdenominational (Anglican)
(Service in English)
NAME OF CHURCH: Union Church of Lima
ADDRESS: Av. Angamos 1155, Miraflores,
Phone: 441-1472
PASTOR: Rev. Ernie Klassin
SUNDAY SERVICE: 10:30 a.m. Worship Service
SUNDAY SCHOOL: 9:30 a.m. adults, 10:15 a.m. children

DENOMINATION: Roman Catholic (Service in English)
NAME OF CHURCH: Santa María Reyna
ADDRESS: Av. Santa Cruz and Conquistadores 1293,
San Isidro, phone: 440-3345
FATHER: Rev. Roberto Heil
SUNDAY SERVICE: 9:30 School Chapel

DENOMINATION: Episcopal (Anglican) (Service in English)
NAME OF CHURCH: Church of the Good Shepherd
ADDRESS: Av. Santa Cruz 491, Miraflores,
Phone 422-3936
CHURCH WARDEN: Elizabeth Zuñiga
Phone: 467-6609
PASTOR: Rev. Roy Lambert
Rev. Richard Cross
Telf. 229-2121)
SUNDAY SERVICE: 8:00 a.m. Holy Communion
10:00 am. Morning Service
(Creche and Sunday School available)

S H O P P I N G

The stores are open from Monday thru Saturday from 10:00 or 11:00 a.m. until 8:00 or 8:30 p.m.. Most of them close between noon and 3:00 or 3:30 p.m.. On Sundays very few stores are open. Stores selling food are generally open during the whole week including Saturdays and Sundays. However, they close a little bit early on Sunday.

There are a few large department stores and many specialty shops. There are some large supermarkets, similar to those in the U.S., and many small specialized food stores.

Specialty Stores

Items Sold

Carnicería	Butcher shop: beef, pork, fowl
Cafetería	Coffee shop, small sandwiches
Ferretería	Hardware store
Frutería	Fruit store
Heladería	Ice cream store
Juguetería	Toy store
Lavandería	Laundry, dry cleaner (no laundromats as in U.S.)
Librería	Book store, school supplies, Office supplies
Mercería	Notions store, hose, thread, buttons
Panadería	Pastry shop, bakery items
Verdulería	Fruit and vegetables

S U R V I V A L S P A N I S H

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| - Where is the bathroom? | - ¿Dónde está el baño? |
| - I am lost | - Estoy perdido |
| - Where is _____? | - ¿Dónde está _____? |
| - How much is this? | - ¿Cuánto cuesta esto? |
| | - ¿Cuánto vale esto? |
| - I don't understand | - No entiendo |
| - I do not speak Spanish | - No hablo español |
| - I am from the U.S. | - Soy de los Estados Unidos |
| - Exit | - Salida |
| - Entrance | - Entrada |
| - "Ladies" | - Damas |
| - "Men's" | - Caballeros |
| - Left | - Izquierda |
| - Right | - Derecha |
| - Straight ahead | - Derecho |
| - Danger | - Peligro |
| - Help | - Ayuda |
| - This is an emergency | - Es una emergencia |
| - I am sick | - Estoy enfermo(a) |
| - I need a doctor (ambulance) | - Necesito un médico (una ambulancia) |
| - I need an ambulance | - Necesito una ambulancia |

POLITE PHRASES

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| - Good morning | - Buenos días |
| - Good afternoon | - Buenas tardes |
| - Good night | - Buenas noches |
| - Goodbye | - Chao |
| | - Adiós |
| - Hello | - Hola |
| - How are you? | - ¿Cómo estás? |
| - Thank you | - Gracias |
| - No, thank you | - No, gracias |
| - You're welcome | - No hay de que |
| | - De nada |
| - Excuse me | - Permiso |
| | - Disculpe |
| - Yes | - Sí |
| - No | - No |

NUMBERS

- One	- Uno
- Two	- Dos
- Three	- Tres
- Four	- Cuatro
- Five	- Cinco
- Six	- Seis
- Seven	- Siete
- Eight	- Ocho
- Nine	- Nueve
- Ten	- Diez
- Eleven	- Once
- Twelve	- Doce
- Thirteen	- Trece
- Fourteen	- Catorce
- Fifteen	- Quince
- Sixteen	- Dieciseis
- Seventeen	- Diecisiete
- Eighteen	- Dieciocho
- Nineteen	- Diecinueve
- Twenty	- Veinte
- Thirty	- Treinta
- Forty	- Cuarenta
- Fifty	- Cincuenta
- Sixty	- Sesenta
- Seventy	- Setenta
- Eighty	- Ochenta
- Ninety	- Noventa
- One hundred	- Cien
- Two hundred	- Doscientos
- Five hundred	- Quinientos
- One thousand	- Mil
- Ten thousand	- Diez mil

Note: Just spell out telephone numbers number-by-number.