

# Year 5, Third Quarter Report New Alternatives Program

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# New Alternatives Program Year 5, Third Quarter Report

**October – December 2017**

**USAID/Peru New Alternatives Program**

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## New Alternatives Program Quarterly Report, October – December 2017

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

AD	Alternative Development
ADP	Alternative Development Program
CEPLAN	National Center for Strategic Planning for Peru
CDP	Community development plan, community development planning
COOPAIN	Naranjillo Agro-industrial Cooperative
COP	Chief of Party
CORAH	Control and Reduction of Coca Cultivation in Alto Huallago
COTR	Contracting Officer's Technical Representative
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DEVIDA	<i>La Comisión Nacional para el Desarrollo y Vida sin Drogas</i> (National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs)
DIRANDRO	National Police of Peru
ECA	<i>Escuelas de Campo para Agricultores</i> (Field Schools for Farmers)
ENACO	National Coca Company (Peru)
ENLCD	Estrategia Nacional de Lucha contra las Drogas (National Counter Drug Strategy, 2017-2020)
FONAFE	<i>El Fondo Nacional de Financiamiento de la Actividad Empresarial del Estado</i>
FONCODES	National Cooperative Social Development Fund
FONIE	Fund for the Economic Inclusion of Rural Areas
GDA	Global Development Alliance
GIS	Geographic information system
GOP	Government of Peru
GUC	Grants under Contract
HICD	Human and Institutional Capacity Development
INL	State Department Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
INVIERTE.PE	<i>Sistema Nacional de Programación Multianual y Gestión de Inversiones</i>
LDC	Local development committee
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
NAP	New Alternatives Program
NGO	Nongovernmental organization
PDP	Performance development plan
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
ROF	Regulation of Organization and Functions
SISFOH	Sistema de Focalización de Hogares;
SISPOST	DEVIDA's Information System for Post-Eradication Management
STTA	Short-term technical assistance

SENASA	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Agency
SUNAT	Peruvian National Customs and Tax Authority
TA	Technical assistance
VRAEM	Apurimac, Ene, and Mantaro River Valley
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

## Year 5 Third Quarter Report: New Alternatives Program

### Executive Summary

The USAID New Alternatives Program (NAP) initiated activities on April 8th, 2013. Its primary goal is to support the transitioning of communities in post-eradication areas from coca dependency to licit livelihoods. Year 5 continues to develop and consolidate activities for stakeholders that, as a whole, expand and reinforce the capabilities and incentives needed for these stakeholders to advance the enabling environment for Alternative Development after this project has concluded. The intention of all activities is to contribute to a sustainable system, which is interpreted as the establishment of a post-eradication environment that continues to foment licit economic and social growth in an environment of reduced donor funding.

The project results for this period are, therefore, oriented towards bolstering each stakeholder's role in establishing the sustainable system. The successful fulfillment of these roles has a causal relationship with the achievement of critical outcomes, such as the generation of licit incomes, the signing of agreements, and the establishment of improved governance and social services. NAP lines of activity contribute to the fulfillment of these roles as well as the stakeholders' ability to fulfill those roles in the future. To achieve this, our lines of activity emphasize capacity building while including enough operational support to ensure concrete results are achieved.

Activities are organized into two interrelated and mutually reinforcing components:

**Component 1 – Transition activities: Communities adopt licit development** comprise the set of activities that engage post-eradication communities, secure their commitment to remain free of coca cultivation, and coordinate and implement a set of activities designed to facilitate committed communities' transition to licit lifestyles. All Transition Activities are implemented in strict coordination with DEVIDA.

As a matter of priority, transition activities are designed to strengthen the capacity of DEVIDA, community organizations, regional and local governments, producer associations and cooperatives, MEF, SUNAT, MINAGRI and others. These systemic agents are ultimately responsible for the sustainability of the post-eradication program, and NAP activities will enable them to carry out activities and functions that contribute to the success of Transition activities, either directly or indirectly.

**Component 2 – Communications: Improve willingness to choose licit development and reject illicit coca cultivation** encompass strategic support and operational activities that directly facilitate the success of transition activities, build support for program objectives among public opinion and promote the commercialization of licit production from former coca growing areas. Communications are anchored in a community promoter platform that extends throughout post-eradication areas and work shoulder to shoulder with community leadership and local governments to promote and facilitate licit development and social cohesion.

**Component 1 – Transition activities: Communities adopt licit development**

DEVIDA has Over the third quarter of Year 5, NAP provided analytical assistance for DEVIDA's ongoing efforts to identify performance gaps related to its organizational structure. In 2014, DEVIDA adopted its current structure to better achieve its new

implementation functions. While this structure has been successful in enabling DEVIDA to implement the post-eradication program, leadership has determined that a revised structure is now required to resolve ongoing challenges moving into the future.

To enhance its evidence-based management, DEVIDA confirmed that it is fully adopting the SISPOST post-eradication monitoring system as a management tool. NAP is supporting DEVIDA to migrate the system to a new IT platform, where it will be maintained by DEVIDA's information systems unit and used by its field implementation department. NAP completed the development of the SISPOST Community Development module and is on track to complete the Environmental Management module by the close of project.

By the end of September of this year, some 16,768 families in post-eradication areas had joined the program after DEVIDA signed agreements with 85 families this quarter, reaching almost 3,000 over the year. The productive activities linked to these agreements include 12,964 hectares of cacao and coffee crop installation. DEVIDA completed installation on over 1,093 hectares over the quarter as well as the grafting on 656 hectares of premium cacao, placing the total crops installed in post-eradication areas since the beginning of the project at 10,754 hectares.

Over the quarter, NAP continued to strengthen and collaborate with the DEVIDA community development team, generating significant value to the program's participants, their communities and their local governments. The 330 community management committees (JVC) and native communities' boards of directors formed over the project period, including all communities in the Monzon area, have continued to define new community development plans (54 year to date), implement community initiatives (81 year to date) and to monitor and engage authorities on their priority public projects (83 year to date). NAP supported municipalities to carry out three conferences with 42 JVC as a forum to strengthen community relations and share successful management experiences. NAP support contributed local governments strengthening their transparent planning and funds management, including four local governments completing Annual Operating Plans, two to establish their Local Coordination Councils and another to conduct its public accountability assembly. Over the year, NAP support for municipal and community planning has contributed to over \$6.5 million in funding for projects directed towards post-eradication communities by DEVIDA PIR DAIS and other ENCLD-supporting ministries.

The joint teams continued to use technical assistance to prepare owners of organic fertilizer modules to assume financial responsibility for their sustainability, concluding the transfer of a Year 5 cumulative total of 103 modules. This quarter, these modules produced 14,205 liters of organic fertilizer that were distributed, and in some cases sold to support modules, to program participants and other clients. Agroforestry and environmental mitigation capacity building continued over the quarter, including the completion of native tree installation on 340 hectares of cacao and coffee crops.

The project continued intermediate and final environmental inspections in the Monzón, Bolsón Cuchara-Supte, Ciudad Constitución and Puerto Bermúdez areas over the reporting period. While a majority of plots were found to be compliant, there were important issues brought to light with regard to the steep slopes upon which farmers are cultivating, pesticide use, and waste management. DEVIDA continues to raise awareness for 1,200 farmers through environmental mitigation management training and workshops in the agricultural field schools as well as during on-site technical assistance.

NAP concluded its capacity building for agricultural NGOs through training for the members of 25 NGOs on the topics of commercial articulation and improved post-harvest processes and crop management. By December, all 22 cooperatives with institutional strengthening agreements with NAP had completed their capacity building activities, including eight formalizing their accounting and tax reporting systems. These organizations sold 130 tons of cacao and coffee over the quarter, exceeding the Year 5 annual sales target.

The NAP agreement with AGROBANCO continued to deliver loans over the reporting period, including 32 loans for a total of \$97,696. This reflected a significant drop in the pace of loans as AGROBANCO faced operational challenges at a national level.

### **Component 2 – Communications: Improve willingness to choose licit development and reject illicit coca cultivation**

NAP used its last quarter with a field presence to make important advances in the consolidation of 594 promoters into community promoter networks on three fronts: as an important component of DEVIDA's post-eradication strategy, as an integral component of each community's social and development structure, and as a valued stakeholder in municipal level communications and development. DEVIDA has demonstrated its valuation of the approach by replicating the promoter platform in Sion-Mishollo, having established 56 promoters in 11 villages prepared to support licit development through communications with their public address systems. DEVIDA now incorporates promoter participation in almost all community activities, such as agricultural field schools and social inclusion caravans. The networks high success rate in implementing the activities defined in joint communications plans developed with JVC and municipal authorities at the beginning of the year contributed to the decision by municipalities to enter into agreements with eight of the nine promoter networks. The establishment of these formal relationships was celebrated in promoter network conferences supported by municipalities throughout the PE areas. Over the quarter, community management committees in 18 communities assumed responsibility for maintaining the public address systems based on the value they place on the promoters' work to the communities.

The project concluded the popular Community Life Video Presentations with events in 32 communities. These presentations engaged 605 attendees in discussions on development themes. This quarter, the video presentation topics were defined according to requests from community management committees and others, and included water care, education in Peru, gender equity and community organization.

### **Performance Monitoring**

Monitoring results indicate that NAP is on track to meet or exceed all annual performance targets. Over the quarter, NAP and DEVIDA carried out a field monitoring and verification exercise in the area of Codo del Pozuzo and Yuyapichis area, visiting 508 farmers to collect attitudes, opinions and directly observed data from their project supported plots. The results of this verification activity provide invaluable information to DEVIDA regarding the degree to which activity implementation is (a) going according to plan, and (b) generating the results that are expected. NAP is also processing data for a final report.



## Component 1 Transition Activities: Community Transition

### Activity 1.1. DEVIDA sector leadership and post-eradication implementation capacity improved

Over the reporting period, NAP continued to provide TA to strengthen DEVIDA's leadership of post eradication and alternative development through TA on several fronts. Highlights for this work for the October – December quarter include NAP's continued analytical support for DEVIDA's efforts to assess its organizational bottlenecks and develop a plan for restructuring that will resolve them as well as its decision to adopt the SISPOST monitoring platform after migrating the system to a new IT platform.

#### Sub-Activity 1.1.1: Increase funding for post-eradication

In a prior reporting period, NAP support for DEVIDA to increase the budget for post eradication activities resulted in an increase in the 2017 post-eradication budget to S/.40M (the 2016 post-eradication budget was S/.34M). In the first quarter of Year 5, the Peruvian government designated additional funding amounting to S/. 50,756,104 (approximately, \$16 million) from the Public Treasury to DEVIDA. This budget increase adds to the established 2017 budget of S/.118 million specifically designated for alternative development, resulting in total annual funding of S/. 168 million (\$52.5 million) – an increase of 42% over 2016. The GOP decision to boost funding so significantly is a clear signal of the administration's support for the National Policy and Strategy to Combat Drugs led by DEVIDA.

#### Sub-Activity 1.1.2: TA to DEVIDA to strengthen its management of post-eradication activities

NAP has continued to support a working group that has been formed in DEVIDA to evaluate its reorganization and its new Regulation of Organization and Functions (ROF). DEVIDA's most recent adjustment of its ROF and its organizational structure was made in 2014. NAP has supported a review of DEVIDA's organizational functions over the months of October and November. This review sought to identify performance gaps and their structural causes, including duplication of functions, lack of clarity in allocation of responsibilities, overload of functions in some offices, and incompatibility of functions (e.g., Promotion and Monitoring), among others. NAP followed this diagnostic phase by providing support with inputs for the elaboration of a new functional framework that addresses the issues that have been identified.

#### Sub-Activity 1.1.3: Support DEVIDA to implement all aspects of PE program in new PE areas

NAP continued support for the implementation of the PE program over the quarter before closing its field offices in December.

#### Sub-Activity 1.1.4: Support DEVIDA monitoring and evidence based management of PE program

In November, NAP provided TA to DEVIDA for the review of technical reference sheets for indicators supporting several elements of the National Strategy for the Fight Against Drugs: DAIS, COD, RECID. The review resulted in the simplification of the indicators as well as an increase in their precision.

Over the last quarter of 2017, NAP worked with DEVIDA to continue its cleaning and verification of its registries of participants in cacao and coffee production activities across all post-eradication areas. In the end, DEVIDA's verification must confirm that information on participants and production areas accurately reflects activities for the calendar year 2017. For this activity, NAP supports the data cross-referencing, advises on the registration and loading of data and provides quality control for the information reported to SISPOST. Likewise, the NAP monitoring team has been advising DEVIDA technicians regarding the optimization of data for the closure of 2017 projects registered in the SISPOST.

In Lima, NAP met with the DEVIDA Technology and Computing Unit, during which the unit presented designs for a version of SISPOST that would be based on a different platform. DEVIDA has maintained the system design in all other respects. NAP is supporting the migration to the new platform, which should not present a major obstacle to DEVIDA's adoption of SISPOST 'v.2'. The Technology and Computing Unit will maintain SISPOST while the DEVIDA field implementation department will be charged with populating and using the system to support activity management.

NAP has continued development of the new SISPOST modules. This quarter, NAP completed the development of the Community Management module. The module has been validated and DEVIDA and NAP are uploading data for Community Management activities. The module will be made public when all data has been updated. NAP continues collaboration with DEVIDA to elaborate the Environmental module, which is expected to be complete by mid-February 2018.

NAP has provided continuous technical support to SISPOST users at DEVIDA headquarters: generating new registries, providing access to new users according to their user profile, correcting registry errors, improving the system's interface and generating new registry controls.

During this last quarter for the provision of direct support in the field, the NAP monitoring team has been strengthening the DEVIDA regional staff capacity to support the updating of data in the information system. To support the sustainability of this activity, DEVIDA has identified critical personnel to assume this function.

*Monitoring and Evaluation - Activities Verification:* The NAP Monitoring Team continued to carry out unannounced survey-based monitoring in all PE areas. These surveys allow us to comprehensively assess the activity progress, which serves for reporting and to identify and resolve implementation challenges. These exercises include visits to seven or eight villages at a time and collect a sufficient volume of data to provide a reliable view of how productive, community development and communications activities are progressing. Over the reporting period, NAP/DEVIDA conducted a validation survey in Codo del Pozuzo among Plan 2017 participants. The Monitoring section presents a summary of the results from this survey.

#### **Sub-Activity 1.1.5: Develop and begin implementing a gender plan for the PE program**

Recognizing the important role that women play in facilitating and leading the move towards licit development in their communities, NAP promotes women's access to and participation in all aspects of the post-eradication program. In Year 4, NAP supported

DEVIDA to develop a gender policy for mainstreaming gender equality approaches in its programming, incorporate these gender mainstreaming guidelines into the design of the National Counter Drug Strategy (ENLCD) 2017-2021; adopt a gender approach as a cross-cutting function in its Operational Model; and, begin elaborating a plan to implement the gender strategic guidelines in the contextual and programmatic environment specific to the post-eradication program. For Year 5, NAP is supporting the finalization of the gender plan at the level of DEVIDA interventions. The objective is to improve access for women to project activities and promote equal access to activities for all participants.

Since the beginning of the project, NAP has succeeded in establishing an environment that encourages women's participation, which has resulted in 46% of community promoters being women. In addition, one-third of cacao and coffee installation participants, one-third of environmental mitigation participants, and nearly one-third of new members in cooperative and producer organizations are women. Among all activities, women constitute 31% of participants (see Table 1). To increase the participation of women throughout project activities beyond the end of the project, NAP is supporting the implementation of the new DEVIDA gender-mainstreaming plan.

Peru's new Anti-Drug Strategy (ENCLD) reflects the incorporation of a gender mainstreaming policy. DEVIDA has shown substantial political will in preparing the gender approach for field implementation. Over the reporting period, DEVIDA completed a consultancy to advance the gender plan for the institution, which was finalized and approved by management in November 2017. The publication of this plan within DEVIDA is pending. This plan will incorporate the results of a previous NAP-supported study, "Consultancy for the implementation of gender indicators within the programs of the National Anti-Drug Strategy- ENLCD 2017-2021", that proposed performance indicators that will form the basis for institutionalizing measures of gender equality that can be integrated with DEVIDA's field activities.

**Table 1: Participation in NAP-supported activities by gender**

Activity	Women		Men		Total #
	#	%	#	%	
Cacao – Coffee	4,978	33%	10,043	67%	15,021
Access to Credit	580	21%	2,159	79%	2,739
Associativity	3,163	32%	6,774	68%	9,937
Community Promoters	298	46%	352	54%	650
JVC members	657	27%	1,795	73%	2,452
Environmental Mitigation	605	33%	1,245	67%	1,850
<b>Average participation rate:</b>		<b>31%</b>		<b>69%</b>	

## Post-Eradication Community Mobilization and Agreement Negotiation

As the result of a verification of the participant registry over the reporting period, DEVIDA incorporated 85 additional households into the post eradication program from communities with existing agreements. Table 2 summarizes the updated cumulative results in terms of communities' progress through the stages of entering the transition process by region and intervention area.

**Table 2: Transition Activity Progress: First Contact, Activity Mobilization & Agreements**

Region	Post eradication area	Communities Contacted	Communities Socialized	Communities Prospected	Signatory Communities	Signatory Families
Huánuco	Monzón	61	48	48	48	3,639
	Supte	10	10	10	10	446
	Pte. Durand	10	10	9	9	336
	Codo del Pozuzo	45	41	41	41	869
	Yuyapichis	38	38	37	37	1,117
	Bolsón Cuchara	26	26	26	26	1,331
	PIRDAIS - Tantamayo	10	10	10	10	388
	PIRDAIS – Bella	12	12	12	12	442
	PIRDAIS – Alto	20	20	20	20	783
	<b>Sub-Total Huánuco</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>9,351</b>
Pasco	Ciudad Constitución	42	42	42	41	1,296
	Puerto Bermúdez	45	45	45	45	1,613
	<b>Sub-Total Pasco</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>2,909</b>
Ucayali	Huipoca	53	46	46	46	2,375
San Martín	Sión	11	11	11	11	905
	Santa Rosa de Mishollo	6	6	6	6	315
	<b>Sub-Total San Martín</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,220</b>
Loreto	Caballococha	8	8	8	8	576
Puno	San Gaban	11	11	11	11	337
<b>Total:</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>16,768</b>

Table 3 presents the number of households by operational area that have joined the program as of December 31, 2017. The Peruvian government continues to expand the program with a 43% increase in the number of households to which the government committed support as compared with the previous year. A total of 5,252 households from the four areas comprising the Monzón (Tantamayo, Bella, Alto Monzón and Monzón) are participating in agreements.

**Table 3: Households committing to remain coca free by year**

Region	Post eradication area	Number of Households					Total
		Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	
Huánuco	Monzón	1,971	395	706	128	439	3,639
	Supte	270	14	76	26	60	446
	Pte. Durand	277	61	-2	0	0	336
	Codo del Pozuzo	209	265	125	103	167	869
	Yuyapichis	191	325	367	79	155	1,117
	Bolsón Cuchara	0	562	108	0	661	1,331
	PIRDAIS - Tantamayo	382	0	0	6	0	388
	PIRDAIS – Bella	0	442	0	0	0	442
	PIRDAIS – Alto Monzón	0	0	783	0	0	783
	<b>Sub-Total Huánuco:</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>2,064</b>	<b>2,163</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>9,351</b>
Pasco	Ciudad Constitución	55	466	524	124	127	1,296
	Puerto Bermúdez	173	751	338	171	180	1,613
	<b>Sub-Total Pasco:</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>2,909</b>
Ucayali	Huipoca	695	257	441	521	461	2,375
San Martín	Sión	0	0	492	267	146	905
	Santa Rosa de Mishollo	0	0	0	0	315	315
	<b>Sub-Total San Martín</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>1,220</b>
Loreto	Caballococha	0	0	0	459	117	576
Puno	San Gaban	0	0	0	197	140	337
<b>Total:</b>		<b>4,223</b>	<b>3,538</b>	<b>3,958</b>	<b>2,081</b>	<b>2,968</b>	<b>16,768</b>

In total, household agreements include support for the installation of 12,964 hectares of licit crops, including 10,781 hectares of cacao and 2,183 hectares of coffee. The total commitments to install crops included in the DEVIDA agreements with participating households are presented in Table 4. These commitments include a net decrease of 393 hectares when compared with the previous report. This decrease reflects changes in participation (dropouts) identified through the routine field verification of participation by households in project activities. In this case, the verification exercise uses the SISPOST monitoring system to identify households that had moved away or had not implemented their licit crops as per the agreements, primarily in Codo de Pozuzo, Yuyapichis, Ciudad Constitución and Puerto Bermudez.

**Table 4: Cumulative Productive Activity DEVIDA Commitments with Signatory Households**

Region	Post-eradication areas	Families signed	Cacao install (Ha)	Coffee install (Ha)	Total install (Ha)
Huánuco	Monzón	3,639	1,749	1,095	2,843
	Supte	446	183	117	300
	Pte. Durand	336	15	191	206
	Codo del Pozuzo	869	742	-	742
	Yuyapichis	1,117	861	-	861
	Bolsón Cuchara	1,331	912	61	973
	PIRDAIS: Tantamayo, Bella, Alto Monzón	1,613	96	720	816
	<b>Sub-Total Huánuco</b>	<b>9,351</b>	<b>4,557</b>	<b>2,183</b>	<b>6,740</b>
Pasco	Ciudad Constitución	1,296	1,088	-	1,088
	Puerto Bermúdez	1613	1,184	-	1,184
	<b>Sub-Total Pasco</b>	<b>2,909</b>	<b>2,272</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,272</b>
Ucayali	Huipoca	2,375	2,231	-	2,231
San Martín	Sión	905	826	-	826
	Santa Rosa de Mishollo	315	289	-	289
	<b>Sub-Total San Martín</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,115</b>
Loreto	Caballococha	576	344	-	344
Puno	San Gabán	337	262	-	262
<b>Total:</b>		<b>16,768</b>	<b>10,781</b>	<b>2,183</b>	<b>12,964</b>

### Activity 1.2. Communities organize to define, advocate for, and implement development priorities

#### Community Development: Formation of Community Management Committees, Community Development Plans and Municipal Public Planning

As part of existing community agreements, NAP has supported the formation and formal recognition of 330 community management committees (JVC). These JVC act as local participatory mechanisms to improve community governance and establish community development plans. JVC engage with local governments and other actors to secure resources and achieve the implementation of their priority development activities.

Over the fifth year, NAP is continuing to consolidate our integrated community development strategy, an approach that facilitates community organization, planning, management, and monitoring. This effort includes transferring methodologies and procedures to the DEVIDA community management team, strengthening the management capacity of the members of the Community Management Committees (JVC) and engaging local and supporting local municipal authorities and officials to make this process sustainable. NAP is consolidating JVC abilities to plan and monitor their communities' development as well as mobilize and implement development activities. NAP also provides TA to local governments that have supported the expansion of the JVC methodology to non-post eradication villages throughout the municipalities related to post-eradication areas. The power of this approach is illustrated in the Monzón, where all of the villages have JVC, and in Yuyapichis, Codo de Pozuzo, Padre Abad and Irazola, which are all on track to establish high functioning JVC in 100% of their communities.

NAP facilitates DEVIDA's engagement with local governments and prepares local officials to optimize JVC involvement in participatory budgets that have committed millions in funding for development activities in post-eradication areas. NAP provides JVC committee members with leadership training and mentors them on how to apply and use participatory community assessments and community development plans. These tools allow communities to access funding through participation in district-level planning, such as participatory budgeting, and other opportunities promoted by the state and other private institutions.

NAP implements this approach with DEVIDA, and helped DEVIDA to adopt a systematic approach to implementing these activities. Many local governments associated with voluntary eradication areas and others where PIRDAIS activities are active have sought support in adopting and implementing the community development strategy. The joint intervention strategy employs participatory methodologies to generate an approach that addresses social, economic, environmental, and institutional dimensions of community development.

This year, NAP is advancing community development through the implementation of several priority initiatives to achieve workplan targets:

1. Providing technical assistance to JVC for their preparation of community development plans (PDC) and to implement activities and actions described in the PDC.
2. Strengthening the public management and planning skills of municipal authorities, establishing improved citizen participation mechanisms to engage with community JVC, and improving Participatory Budgeting processes;
3. Preparing JVC to advocate for their development priorities in the 2018 Municipal Participatory Budgeting process; and,
4. Continuing to facilitate the implementation of a joint public spending plan between the Regional Government of Huanuco and the MEF.

***Sub-Activity 1.2.1: Defining Community Development Plans and participatory community assessments***

Over the quarter, the Community Development team supported JVC to complete seven community development plans, reaching 54 for the year and surpassing the annual target of 50. The participating JVC hailed from the areas of Rupa Rupa, Las Palmas and Puerto Bermúdez.

JVC and indigenous communities' boards of directors from Monzón, Yuyapichis and Codo del Pozuzo implemented 16 new community initiatives, surpassing the annual target of 80. These groups organized community members and approached local governments for support including for building materials, fuel and food to address community development needs with the initiatives detailed in Annex C.



**Table 5: Community Organization and Planning Progress by Area (Year 5 and Project Total)**

Activity	Monzón		Aguaytía		Codo del Pozuzo / Yuyapichis		Constitución - Puerto Bermúdez		Project to date	Year 5 Target	Year 5 to date	% of YR5 Target
	Pre	Oct-Dec	Pre	Oct-Dec	Pre	Oct-Dec	Pre	Oct-Dec				
Development Plans	118	5	52	0	50	3	66	11	<b>305</b>	50	<b>54</b>	108%
Implementing community initiatives	99	11	34	0	63	5	52	0	<b>265*</b>	80	<b>81</b>	101%
JVC in PB	172	0	71	0	114	0	72	0	<b>429</b>	80	<b>129</b>	161%
Millions of S/. through PB	12.6	0	4.5	0	7.1	0	4.5	0	<b>28.7</b>	7.2	<b>7.8</b>	108%
LGs improve PB processes	5	0	4	0	5	0	4	0	<b>18</b>	5	<b>8</b>	160%
JVC monitor CDP activities	41	25	32	0	19	7	34	8	<b>166</b>	80	<b>83</b>	104%
LGs update plans	1	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	<b>9</b>	5	<b>5</b>	100%
LGs render accounts	6	1	1	0	4	0	3	0	<b>15</b>	5	<b>8</b>	160%
LGs implement CCL	51	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	<b>54</b>	5	<b>3</b>	60%

**Abbreviations:** LG = Local Government; PB = Participatory Budget; CDP = Community Development Plan

\*Includes one initiative in Sion.

With the DEVIDA community development team, NAP strengthened JVC through 25 training workshops with 788 participants (37% women), including: two “JVC Roles and Functions” workshops for 42 participants (43% women); four “Management Tools” workshops for 68 participants (46% women); and, 19 “Community Management” workshops for 678 participants (36% women).

JVC continue to conduct initiatives for the monitoring of CDP activities. Some 40 JVC monitored the progress of public projects prioritized in their CDP, surpassing the annual target of 80. JVC use these monitoring activities to ensure activities are implemented as intended and to make recommendations to strengthen implementation, as appropriate. These communities have met to define what projects will be monitored, defined who specifically is responsible for the monitoring activities, and carried out actions to gather information and coordinate with project implementers, including municipal district authorities. Annex C presents a list with details regarding these CDP monitoring actions.

#### ***Sub-Activity 1.2.2: JVC join Participatory Budgets***

The participatory budget process finished in the previous quarter. JVC supported by the post-eradication program participated in the budgeting process in eight municipalities that received TA from NAP. The process resulted in the prioritization of municipal projects submitted to the Ministry of Economy and Finance with a budget of \$2.37 million (S/.7.8).

#### ***Sub-Activity 1.2.3: TA to local governments in support of Participatory Budgets and replication of the community development model***

In collaboration with the district municipality of Monzón, NAP held JVC conferences to create spaces that allowed the JVC members to share successful management



experiences, reinforce knowledge about the roles and functions established in Ordinance N°001-2015-MDM regulating JVC in the Monzón district, and broaden their knowledge on public administration and management, especially regarding the new public investment system, INVIERTE PE.

For municipalities, these conferences provided a vehicle to improve their relationships with communal authorities. The Mayor presented on the progress in implementing projects that he has championed. A total of 308 people participated, including 196 men and 112 women, representing 42 JVC and 11 population centers.

The first event was held in Palo de Acero on November 3<sup>rd</sup> (56 men and 35 women), the second event was held in Cachicoto on November 19<sup>th</sup> (59 men and 31 women) and the third meeting was held in the capital of the Monzón district on November 23<sup>rd</sup> (81 men and 46 women).

#### ***Sub-Activity 1.2.4 Strengthen local governments accountability and planning***

This quarter's activities included a number of activities to strengthen local government authorities and officials to plan and improve their public accountability, including:

- The municipal district of Monzon conducted its public accountability assemblies ("Rendición de Cuentas") with planning and organization support from NAP. This brought the year-to-date total of such events to eight, three more than the annual target of five;
- NAP supported four local governments in completing their Annual Operating Plans, nationally mandated planning documents that are critical to the execution of municipal projects. These governments included the district of Monzon as well as the population centers of Cashapampa, San Cristóbal and Cachicoto;
- NAP provided the municipal districts of Monzon and Constitución with technical support to strengthen their Local Coordination Councils in accordance with regulations established in the Organic Law for Municipalities. These councils are responsible for validating the results of the participatory budget process. Local governments are expressing little interest in implementing these mechanisms given the upcoming elections and their short remaining mandate.

#### ***Sub-Activity 1.2.5 Expand GOP institutional support for PE communities***

Over the course of 2017, NAP's continued efforts to work with communities, municipalities and DEVIDA made it possible to target and leverage substantial resources in favor of communities in post eradication areas. These leveraged resources, totaling S/. 21,506,200 (\$ 6,506,200), resulted from efforts made by local and community authorities to reach agreement regarding their priorities with DEVIDA and other public institutions, which drove the allocation of funding from PIRDAIS and other sources. Investments aim at improving the competitiveness of cacao and coffee production chains through the establishment of roads, bridges and productive projects. Table 6 presents the details of these investments.

**Table 6: Resources allocated to benefit Post-Eradication communities**

Municipality	Resources allocated from DEVIDA	Resources allocated from other ministries	Total Resources
Monzón	2,580,746.00	1,627,872.00	4,208,618.00
Irazola	564,131.00	1,519,157.00	2,083,288.00
Padre Abad	319,245.00	4,936,017.00	5,255,262.00
Constitución	662,229.00	1,500,799.00	2,163,028.00
Puerto Bermúdez	1,543,164.00	1,469,232.00	3,012,396.00
Yuyapichis	328,704.00	3,073,539.00	3,402,243.00
Codo de Pozuzo	388,266.00	501,925.00	890,191.00
<b>Total S/.</b>	<b>6,386,485.00</b>	<b>14,628,541.00</b>	<b>21,015,026.00</b>
<b>Total \$</b>	<b>1,977,239.94</b>	<b>4,528,960.06</b>	<b>6,506,200.00</b>

Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance, Economic Transparency Page - [www.mef.gob.pe](http://www.mef.gob.pe)

Date: 12-11-17

NAP supported DEVIDA in the organization and development of a “Caravan of Social Inclusion”, held on October 28 in the Caserío San Juan de Codo. In addition to taking the call and supporting the transportation of participants from the different communities of Codo del Pozuzo, NAP supported the health and sports committees. The activity benefits approximately 1,500 people with free health care, the delivery of medications, information on social programs and other services provided by public institutions.

### **Activity 1.3. Productivity: Strengthen the cultivation of cacao and coffee using environmentally sound practices**

In total, the post-eradication program supports the installation of 12,964 hectares of cacao and coffee crops. Over the course of the project, the commitments to install cacao and coffee crops assumed by implementing partners have varied by geographic area:

- Under Plan 2013 and 2014, NAP and DEVIDA shared the cost and effort of implementing cacao and coffee productive activities in the Monzón, Codo de Pozuzo, Yuyapichis, and Constitución areas.
- Under Plan 2015, 2016 and 2017, NAP supports DEVIDA to install and maintain crops through the provision of critical inputs that have challenged DEVIDA procurement systems and regulations in the past.
- In the Supte, Puente Durand and Bolsón de Cuchara areas, DEVIDA has been implementing the productive activities independently for Plan 2015, 2016 and 2017. Previously, the USAID-funded partner Tecnoserve installed crops under Plan 2013 and 2014.
- In Huipoca, DEVIDA has been installing and maintaining all of the cacao commitments for Plans 2015, 2016 and 2017. Previously, the USAID Alianza Cacao Perú project supported crop installation under Plan 2013 and 2014.
- DEVIDA finances activities through local authorities in the areas of Tantomayo, Bella and Alto Monzón with co-financing from PIRDAIS. DEVIDA also installs household gardens directly. NAP provided support for the establishment of organic fertilizer modules that supports the installation and maintenance of crops for participants in this area.

By design, DEVIDA assumes responsibility for supporting farmers to maintain their crops after installation is complete.

NAP works with DEVIDA to support the installation of crops using an Agroforestry System (SAF) approach. This approach incorporates the use of banana and fava bean as temporary shade crops during the initial installation process followed by the installation of indigenous tree species as permanent shade for coffee and cacao. The temporary shade crops allow farmers to generate short-term income while improving soil conditions. The use of native trees as permanent shade protects and improves the soil while providing important long-term income in the form of timber, which adds value to the land.

The project provides technical assistance at three levels: through field schools, group trainings (with field demonstrations) and visits to parcels to provide individualized technical assistance. To complement technical assistance, NAP and DEVIDA carry out field exchanges (visits to other communities' plots) and field days to promote the sharing of experiences among farmers in the same valley.

### ***Sub-Activity 1.3.1 Supporting the implementation of productive activities***

NAP contributes directly to the development of agricultural activities under transition agreements through the co-financing of 9,461 hectares. This co-installation figure does not include the 1,819 hectares previously installed with support by the USAID Alianza and Tecnoserve projects or the 895 hectares DEVIDA implements independently in Caballococha, San Gaban and Santa Rosa de Mishollo. It also does not include the 816 hectares of cacao and coffee installation funded through the DEVIDA PIRDAIS program and implemented by local governments.

Given the project's focus on the entire post-eradication program and the strengthening of DEVIDA program management, including its improved capacity for crop installation, we are reporting on progress against all installation targets except those under the PIRDAIS program, which fall under a separate program within DEVIDA. In doing so, the NAP quarterly report provides data regarding crop installation supported materially by the project as well as DEVIDA's performance in achieving its institutional objectives vis-à-vis the post-eradication program. Table 7 presents the allocation and progress towards this target across areas and years. As of December 31, 2017, DEVIDA has completed installation of 89% of the crops included in the post eradication program, including 100% of the crops included in agreements from 2013 – 2016.

**Table 7: 2013-2016 targets for joint NAP-DEVIDA crop installation by intervention area**

Implementation area	Updated targets by year*					Total Target (has)	Total Installed (has)	Progress (%)
	Plan 2013 (has)	Plan 2014 (has)	Plan 2015 (has)	Plan 2016 (has)	Plan 2017 (has)			
Monzón - Cacao	730	510	113	-	396	1,749	1,365	78%
Monzón - Coffee	376	312	195	-	212	1,095	915	84%
Supte - Cacao	90	43			50	183	166	91%
Supte - Café	48	47			22	117	117	100%
Bolsón Cuchara - Cacao		498			414	912	510	56%
Bolsón Cuchara - Café		61				61	61	100%
Puente Durand - Cacao	15	1				15	15	100%

Implementation area	Updated targets by year*					Total Target (has)	Total Installed (has)	Progress (%)
	Plan 2013 (has)	Plan 2014 (has)	Plan 2015 (has)	Plan 2016 (has)	Plan 2017 (has)			
Puente Durand .- Café	132	59				191	191	100%
Aguaytía - Cacao	602	300	350	200	779	2,231	1,969	88%
Codo del Pozuzo - Cacao	-	399	70	100	173	742	800	108%
Yuyapichis - Cacao	-	380	230	59	192	861	945	110%
Puerto Bermúdez – Cacao**	-	823	116	-	245	1,184	1,179	100%
Constitución – Cacao**	-	270	319	251	248	1,088	1,039	95%
Sión - Cacao	-	-	400	200	226	826	773	94%
Santa Rosa de Mishollo	-	-	-	-	289	289	208	72%
Cabalococha - Cacao	-	-	57	193	94	344	250	73%
San Gaban - Cacao				102	160	262	252	96%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>3,702</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>12,148</b>	<b>10,754</b>	<b>89%</b>

\*Green shading denotes that the corresponding installation of crops is complete.

\*\* Targets have been reduced by 393 hectares to reflect the verification process that confirmed these targeted installations should not be completed because their corresponding households exited the program. These reductions correspond to Plan 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017.

In all implementation areas, DEVIDA manages crop installation by applying the process systematized with NAP over the first two years of the project. Under Plan 2017, NAP is providing key inputs (cacao seeds and banana saplings) to support the installation of 500 of the total DEVIDA target of 3,025 hectares of new cacao and coffee crops in the Monzón, Supte, Bolson Cuchara, Puente Durand, Aguaytía, Sión and Constitución, Puerto Bermúdez, Codo del Pozuzo and Yuyapichis areas. DEVIDA cancelled the pending installation of 38 hectares of cacao and coffee in the Codo del Pozuzo and Yuyapichis areas from agreements made in previous years after confirming that the corresponding participants had abandoned the program. Independently, DEVIDA is installing 543 hectares of cacao in Santa Rosa de Mishollo, Cabalococha and San Gabán under Plan 2017. Progress towards meeting the sum of these annual installation targets (3,619 hectares) is detailed in Table 8.

Since April 2017, DEVIDA has completed the installation of 1,093 hectares to reach 53% of its annual target. Progress was led in Supte, Codo del Pozuzo, Puerto Bermudez, Sion, Santa Rosa de Mishollo and San Gabán. After a slow start to the year occasioned by procurement challenges, installation has reached a quick pace and many producers are tending cacao and coffee nurseries in anticipation of making the final installation under Plan 2017. Slow progress in the Monzon reflects a decision by the DEVID Tingo Maria Zonal Office to implement a 'grafting in nursery' approach that began in September 2017. The final transplanting will have taken place in January. NAP is working with DEVIDA to establish a Directiva mandating one institutional approach to installation. This will prevent regional staff from imposing unproven variations on the installation process, which in this case have occasioned significant delays in implementation that can put DEVIDA's credibility with participants at risk.

**Table 8: Progress towards Year 5 crop installation targets by area and commitment year**

Plan	Area and Crop	Year 5 target (Has)	Q3 Progress (Has)	YTD Progress (Has)	Complete (%)
2016	Caballococha	119	0	119	100%
	<b>Total Plan 2016</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>100%</b>
2017	Monzón - Cacao	396	0	12	3%
	Monzón - Café	212	0	33	15%
	Supte - Cacao	50	33	33	66%
	Supte - Café	22	22	22	100%
	Bolsón Cuchara - Cacao	414	9	12	3%
	Aguaytía - Cacao	779	142	517	66%
	Codo del Pozuzo - Cacao	173	126	147	85%
	Yuyapichis - Cacao	192	50	157	82%
	Puerto Bermúdez - Cacao	245	135	175	71%
	Constitución - Cacao	248	56	150	60%
	Sión - Cacao	226	166	194	86%
	Santa Rosa Mishollo	289	205	208	72%
	Caballococha	94	0	0	0%
	San Gabán -Puno	160	150	150	94%
	<b>Total Plan 2017</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>52%</b>
<b>Total Crop Installation</b>		<b>3,619</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>1,928</b>	<b>53%</b>

**Cacao Grafting**

In addition to crop installation, DEVIDA is committed to grafting of high value cacao species onto stock cacao installed under the post-eradication program. DEVIDA leads grafting activities independent of NAP support. DEVIDA completed the grafting process on 656 hectares during the reporting period. In total, DEVIDA has completed grafting on 62% of the total 10,685 hectares of targeted cacao crops. This target includes 3,266 hectares from the Plan 2017, which cannot be grafted until crop installation is complete. Among Plan 2013-2016 crops, DEVIDA has completed 86% of grafting. Table 9 presents the details regarding cacao grafting over the year to date.

**Table 9: DEVIDA – NAP progress in completing cacao grafting**

Plan	Area and Crop	Target (Has)	Progress (Has)	Complete (%)
2013	Monzón	729.5	616.3	84%
	Aguaytía - Cacao	602	602	100%
	Supte - Cacao	90.04	65.73	73%
	Puente Durand - Cacao	14.78	10.78	73%
	<b>Total Plan 2013</b>	<b>1,436.32</b>	<b>1,294.81</b>	<b>90%</b>
2014	Monzón - Cacao	510.3	286.6	56%
	Supte - Cacao	43.23	43.23	100%
	Bolsón Cuchara - Cacao	497.64	354.32	71%
	Puente Durand - Cacao	0.5	0.19	38%
	Aguaytía - Cacao	300	300	100%
	Codo del Pozuzo - Cacao	399	455.5	114%
	Yuyapichis - Cacao	380	421	111%
	Puerto Bermúdez - Cacao	823	875	106%
	Constitución - Cacao	270	286	106%
	<b>Total Plan 2014</b>	<b>3,223.67</b>	<b>3,021.84</b>	<b>94%</b>
2015	Monzón – Cacao	113.2	12.6	11%
	Aguaytía – Cacao	350	350	100%
	Codo del Pozuzo – Cacao	70	61	87%
	Yuyapichis – Cacao	229.5	211	92%
	Puerto Bermúdez – Cacao	116	116	100%
	Constitución – Cacao	319	319	100%
	Sión – Cacao	400	346.8	87%
	Caballococha	57	57	100%
	<b>Total Plan 2015</b>	<b>1,654.70</b>	<b>1,473.40</b>	<b>89%</b>
2016	Aguaytía – Cacao	200	200	100%
	Codo del Pozuzo – Cacao	100	92	92%
	Yuyapichis – Cacao	59	51	86%
	Constitución – Cacao	251	212	84%
	Sión – Cacao	200	1	1%
	Caballococha	193	0	0%
	San Gabán - Puno	102	0	0%
	<b>Total Plan 2016</b>	<b>1,105.00</b>	<b>556.00</b>	<b>50%</b>
2017	Monzón - Cacao	395.5	2	1%
	Supte - Cacao	50	0	0%
	Bolsón Cuchara - Cacao	414	0	0%
	Aguaytía - Cacao	779	198	25%
	Codo del Pozuzo - Cacao	173	0	0%
	Yuyapichis - Cacao	192	0	0%
	Puerto Bermúdez - Cacao	245	16	7%
	Constitución - Cacao	248	25	10%
	Sión - Cacao	226	0	0%
	Santa Rosa Mishollo - Cacao	289	0	0%
	Caballococha	94	0	0%
	San Gabán - Puno	160	0	0%
	<b>Total Plan 2016</b>	<b>3,266</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Total:</b>		<b>10,685</b>	<b>6,587</b>	<b>62%</b>



***Provision of inputs supporting the installation of crops under Plan 2017 (Year 5)***

Over the year to date, NAP has provided approximately US\$49,483 of principal inputs for the installation of cacao. NAP times the provision of these inputs to meet the needs of the DEVIDA technical team as they carry out crop installation activities. Therefore, spending is tied to DEVIDA's crop installation performance. Table 10 summarizes the value of inputs delivered to each area year-to-date. Annex B presents details regarding the exact inputs provided by NAP over the year to date.

**Table 10: Value of inputs provided by NAP to support Plan 2016 crop installation**

Quarter	Monzón	Aguaytía	Codo del Pozuzo	Constitución	Sión	Value (S/.)	Value (US\$)
April - June	41,167	38,586	25,806	19,378	0	124,937	38,740
July – September	10,772	1,509	2,029	19,130	0	33,439	10,443
October – December	610	14	85	3	0	712	222
<b>Cumulative</b>	<b>52,549</b>	<b>40,109</b>	<b>27,920</b>	<b>38,511</b>		<b>159,088</b>	<b>49,483</b>

***Sub-Activity 1.3.2: Support the strengthening of DEVIDA procurement functions***

DEVIDA's test of a more independent decentralized procurement did not result in substantial gains in procurement efficiency. DEVIDA management found that the decentralization approach was confounded by a lack of capacity at the zonal offices to handle the increased volume and higher value procurements. In addition, the decentralization increased the burden of supervision on the central office, which resulted in simply multiplying the obstacles that had been found at the central level.

NAP has supported DEVIDA in planning for improved procurement efficiency in 2018 by pursuing the early certification of purchases. By advancing the procurement process, DEVIDA seeks to initiate purchases in January. The early results of this new approach should be apparent by the end of March 2018.

***Sub-Activity 1.3.4: Integrate agroforestry approach to the work of all crop installation and maintenance technicians***

NAP environmental mitigation activities are driven by the 2013-2016 Post Eradication Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan, which was derived from the USAID PEA and government of Peru guidelines for mitigation activities before, during and after any intervention.

Over the first three years, NAP helped DEVIDA to develop and systematize an effective agroforestry model (SAF) for the cultivation of cacao and coffee that is being applied in all new crop installations. This model helps to ensure that agricultural investments are more productive and support the recuperation of soils that had been degraded from decades of coca cultivation. Over Year 4, NAP supported the development of an optimal TA model that integrates environmental management measures to TA delivery, rather than having these delivered by independent professionals. To fully integrate the agroforestry and crop installation model, NAP and DEVIDA must expand environmental mitigation training to prepare technicians to use the ECAs to train program participants in the use of live ground coverage for soil health, the use of living fences, waste management using composting and micro-landfills, and the importance of organic fertilizer in recuperating degraded soils.

For Year 5, NAP is supporting DEVIDA to complete the integration of the agroforestry model to crop installation technical assistance and confirm that farmers are complying with

the project's environmental mitigation measures. NAP has also supported DEVIDA to carry out a plan to verify that past SAF installations meet the specifications for this system, and to address shortcomings. Previous verification exercises have identified some past installations that have not reached the targeted planting density for native forest species.

In this period, DEVIDA supported farmers to install 340.5 hectares of SAF in accordance with the standards established in the Agroforestry Systems Implementation Plan. Farmers in all areas continue to tend nurseries that will provide native tree species as shade cover for over 154 hectares of cacao. DEVIDA will meet its target of 500 hectares installed under SAF for the year. However, high turnover among technicians led to interrupted implementation in Codo del Pozuzo – Yuyapichis, where it will fall short of its target.

**Table 11: Installation of Agroforestry System on Cacao Plots (Hectares)**

Area	Year 5 Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	% Target
Monzón	150	0	0	126.0	tbd	126.0	84%
Codo del Pozuzo - Yuyapichis	150	0	11	20.0	tbd	31.0	21%
Constitución - Puerto Bermúdez	100	0	100	118.0	tbd	218.0	218%
Aguaytía	100	20	0	51.5	tbd	71.5	72%
Sión	0	0	0	25.0	tbd	25.0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>340.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>471.5</b>	<b>94%</b>

NAP-DEVIDA continued to provide training for 1,200 participants through ECAs on environmental management themes as part of the integration of environmental and productivity approaches. Topics included: the development of a fertilization plan that includes the application of biofertilizers; the importance of agroforestry systems; and, the management of organic solid waste (compost) and inorganic waste (micro landfill). Of the total 1,200 farmers that participated in these trainings, 432 were women and 768 were men.

#### ***Sub-Activity 1.3.5: Prepare fertilizer module owners to manage modules sustainably***

Complementing the agroforestry model, the project has supported the establishment of 256 organic fertilizer modules, including 213 communal modules, 40 individual farmer modules and three fertilizer production centers throughout the implementation areas. These organic fertilizers help farmers recover soil and produce healthy crops by improving soil structure and providing macro and micronutrients. As a low-cost input, these fertilizers help participants address the challenging conditions present in post-coca cultivation areas.

The success of this approach and importance of the fertilizer to farmers has prompted DEVIDA to replicate the approach in the area of Sion – Mishollo in San Martin, where NAP has provided no direct assistance. The modules established in this area with technical assistance from DEVIDA produced 1,155 liters in over the reporting period. The replication of this methodology taken into account with the low costs of production and the field efficacy of the fertilizer itself suggest that not only will the modules established over the course of NAP be sustained, but that the approach may continue to spread into the future.

This quarter, organic fertilizer modules supported by NAP produced 24,612 liters of fertilizer to exceed the annual production target of 53,450 liters by 71% (see Table 12). Fertilizer was distributed or sold to participants as per the objectives of each module



owner. Fertilizer is produced in doses specific to use for nurseries, transplanting and production.

**Table 12: Organic fertilizer production by area and organization**

Area Office	Target (liters)	Organic Fertilizer Production (liters)				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
OZ Tingo María / Monzón	24,030	5,371	8,058	6,611	tbd	20,040
OC Aguaytía /Huipoca	12,240	6,631	7,847	3,691	tbd	18,169
Cooperativa Huipoca	0	1,000	840	640	tbd	2,480
OC Codo De Pozuzo / Yuyapichis	24,320	8,023	11,374	7,991	tbd	27,388
Cooperativa Agraria Cacaotera Puerto Inca - CACPI	0	108	0	80	tbd	188
Asociación Central De Cacaoteros Orgánicos Y Afines Del Codo Del Pozuzo	0	208	296	198	tbd	702
OC Constitución / Puerto Bermúdez	5,060	3,610	8,856	3,800	tbd	16,266
OC Sión Y El Valle	0	180	3,520	1,155	tbd	4,855
PIR DAIS Alto Monzón	2,800	0	0	108	tbd	108
PIR DAIS Bella/ Municipalidad Mariano Dámaso Beraun	2,500	360	360	240	tbd	960
PR Dais Naranjillo / Municipalidad Distrital De Luyando	2,500	80	195	98	tbd	373
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,450</b>	<b>25,571</b>	<b>41,346</b>	<b>24,612</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>91,529</b>

NAP is continuing to work with DEVIDA to enable fertilizer module owners to assume the management of their own modules. Over all of the areas, community members, including 29 JVC, 37 agricultural committees, 34 groups of farmers, and three production centers, are operating 103 modules that produced 14,205 liters of fertilizer over the reporting period (see Table 13). These owners have assumed financial responsibility for their modules following training and preparation from NAP, DEVIDA and, in some cases, participating municipalities. NAP and DEVIDA have continued to follow-up with and provide guidance to these owners over the year, while they will take up the task of making their modules productive and sustainable. Sustainable management requires owners that are able to use production to generate income, procure or produce inputs, and operate the modules.

**Table 13: Organic fertilizer production managed and funded by farmers**

Area	Modules	JVC	Committees	Farmers	Production Centers	Production (liters)
Monzón	39	7	12	20		4,099
Codo del Pozuzo – Yuyapichis	27	9	11	5	2	6,233
Constitución - Puerto Bermúdez	21	3	13	5		2,470
Aguaytía	16	10	1	4	1	1,403
	<b>103</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14,205</b>

### 1.3.6 Carry out environmental mitigation processes

This quarter marked the continuation of NAP / DEVIDA intermediate and final environmental inspections. The joint team completed intermediate environmental inspections for the 2016 participants established in the Environmental Management and

Mitigation Plan (PAAA) for the Monzón and Bolsón Cuchara-Supte zones, in addition to completing the final environmental inspections for Monzón activities corresponding to the DEVIDA Tingo Maria Zonal Office. These inspections evaluated the degree of compliance and the efficacy of environmental regulations. They specify the magnitude and location of negative environmental impacts and the degree of implementation of environmental activities. The inspections also help to integrate the PERSUAP in the implementation and execution cacao and coffee activities.

In the Monzón, an intermediate inspection on a sample of 47 cacao and 21 coffee parcels found that 78% and 77% of the prescribed environmental mitigation measures had been implemented, respectively. Final inspections on a sample of 38 cacao and 17 coffee parcels found slightly higher compliance, at 81% and 79%, respectively. In both cases, the primary reason for the gap in compliance owes to the high number of parcels that are established on grades higher than 30%, which is common given the steep topography of the Monzón Valley.

The joint NAP-DEVIDA team continued to provide awareness-raising training for participants regarding the production and application of biofertilizers, the importance of agroforestry systems, the installation of live fences (erythrin), the installation of live ground cover (canavalia and kudzu) and the strategic placement of agricultural waste (plant biomass) on vulnerable areas of the slope, as well as the safe use of pesticides.

For the Bolsón Cuchara-Supte area, NAP-DEVIDA carried out intermediate environmental inspections on a sample of 36 cacao plots in Bolsón Cuchara as well as 25 plots of cacao and 9 plots of coffee in Supte, for a total sample of 70. Cacao plots in the Bolsón Cuchara zone were 65% compliant with mitigation activities recommended in the Environmental Management Plan. Cacao plots in the Supte area were 66% compliant, while 59% of coffee plots were compliant with the mitigation activities recommended in the Environmental Management Plan.

Non-compliance in Bolsón Cuchara-Supte owed mainly to nine coffee plots that were installed on steep slopes with a grade of more than 30% as well as the poor management of inorganic solid waste on other plots. To address these issues, the environmental review recommended that the DEVIDA technical team limit the installation of plots for both cacao and coffee to areas with a grade of less than 20%, where there are alternatives, to apply erosion control tactics to avoid surface runoff, and to train participants in the use and responsible handling of pesticides, since incompliance in this regard was notable. In addition, the production and distribution of organic fertilizers and the inclusion of a fertilization plan for the cacao and coffee parcels under an agroforestry system is important.

NAP concluded final environmental inspections for Plan 2016 participants in the Ciudad Constitución and Puerto Bermúdez areas. Data collection was carried out with DEVIDA, including the inspection of a sample including 25 cocoa plots in each area, for a total of 50 inspections. Cacao plots were compliant with 84% of the prescribed environmental measures. This reflected an increase that was achieved mainly through awareness raising carried out by the technical team in the ECAs, group workshops and the support of the communications community promoter teams using community public address systems.

NAP also worked with DEVIDA to undertake intermediate environmental inspections in Aguaytia in the districts of Padre Abad and Irazola. The inspections included a sample of

118 cocoa plots. Compliance with environmental measures reflected an increase to 55% from a previous measurement of 31%. Continued incompliance remains attributable to the indiscriminate use of pesticides and the improper handling of domestic and organic solid waste.

#### **Activity 1.4. Associativity: Producers and Stakeholders organize to define, advocate for, and implement economic development priorities**

The DEVIDA and NAP team implements a strategy to increase transition households' participation in producer organizations that can improve their experience in the licit economy by providing access to technical assistance, collective bargaining power, access to markets, and tax incentives. Over the first three years, NAP focused on the formation and training of agricultural committees, including the implementation of three workshop training modules with each committee. These resulted in the creation of fledgling organizations with formal structures and practical organizational processes. NAP also initiated commercialization activities with these organizations, helping committees to establish commercial relationships with larger associations and with private companies for the sale of their production. NAP is also working with organizations, buyers, and banks to secure financing that will help these organizations market their members' production.

During Year 5, NAP continues to strengthen 100 of the existing 374 producer NGOs, all of which had completed participation in the first three capacity building modules by the end of Year 4. The cornerstone of the new capacity building activities is the delivery of three advanced training workshop modules (Sub Activity 1.4.1). The project is also providing direct TA to capitalize on specific opportunities to increase sales, access credit, expand memberships, etc. With this training and technical assistance, NAP is moving organizations towards commercialization, consolidate supply using different strategies, and ensure that these organizations are generating income for their members (Sub Activities 1.4.2). NAP continues to establish the business conditions needed to catalyze the commercialization of crops (Sub Activities 1.4.3). This support will strengthen several aspects of agricultural committees, associations and cooperatives:

1. Implement agricultural organization administration training modules for all committees and select cooperatives and associations;
2. Update organizational documents: statutes, strategies, operational plans, etc.
3. Strengthen management, accounting, dues collection and other management and administrative systems;
4. Improve ability of organization and its members to carry out and support post-harvest activities and improve the quality of its members' cacao and coffee production.

##### ***Sub-Activity 1.4.1: Strengthening Agricultural NGOs in financial management, taxation, expanding membership, and increasing productivity and sales***

To date, the project has facilitated the formation of 374 committees with 9,723 members. NAP also supports 22 emerging agricultural organizations through organizational strengthening agreements. Capacity building this year supports the completion of a more advanced producer committee agenda for this year:

- Module 4, Improving the Quality of Cacao and Coffee;

- Module 5, Commercial Articulation (Selling Production);
- Module 6, Agricultural Plot Management and Administration.

Table 14 presents details regarding training participants from producer committees by implementation area. Over the quarter, NAP carried out capacity building activities for the members of 25 producer committees, bringing the annual total to the membership of 106 committees.

**Table 14: Capacity building among Agricultural NGO Committees**

Implementation Area	April - September	October - December	Year to date
	NGOs	NGOs	NGOs
Monzón	12	6	18
Tingo María	15	2	17
Aguaytía	6	5	11
Constitución	15	6	21
Yuyapichis	17	6	23
Puerto Bermúdez	4	0	4
Codo de Pozuzo	12	0	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>106</b>

In the October – December period, NAP supported the members of 25 committees in adopting techniques to improve and standardize the quality of their cocoa harvests. NAP accomplished this through training based on the correct use of the techniques detailed in an info-poster, "Harvest and Post Harvest of Cacao". To complement the training, NAP placed 50 of the info-posters at the committees' cacao storage centers. These committees have maintained constant business activity in the collection and local marketing of their production.

***Sub-Activity 1.4.2 Strengthening agricultural cooperatives and associations in financial management, taxation, expanding membership, and increasing productivity and sales***

NAP completed all activities programmed to strengthen 22 producer organizations. These activities were implemented within the framework of 22 institutional cooperation agreements. Through these agreements, NAP implemented institutional strengthening plans that contributed to strengthening associativity and, ultimately, increasing household incomes among members and local farmers. The plans defined activities for periods ranging from six months to two years. These customized plans tailored activities for each partner's situation, including: establishing commercial contracts (triangulation of credit and sales), improving access to credit, training for leadership and members, technical assistance in improving post-harvest infrastructure, improving and sustaining organic fertilizer modules, and TA in transitioning from associations to cooperatives. Table 15 reports the overall progress that each organization has made in its organizational strengthening plan.

Under these inter-institutional agreements, NAP has supported with eight of these organizations to support the formalization of their accounting and tax reporting. The normalization of these functions will allow them to provide additional services to their

members, including access to credit and improved marketing. These cooperatives have formalized their accounting and tax systems and have begun issuing invoices for all of their sales and reporting sales to SUNAT.

**Table 15: Level of Progress of Institutional Strengthening Agreements with 22 Cooperatives**

#	Organization	Area	Period	Progress	Quarterly Progress
1	Cooperativa Agraria Cacaotera Puerto Inca (CACPI)	Yuyapichis	2 yrs	100%	
2	Asociación de Productores Agropecuarios de las Comunidades del Valle Pichis / Cooperativa Agraria Asháninka del Valle Pichis – CAGRAVAPI.	Puerto Bermúdez	2 yrs	100%	
3	Cooperativa Agroindustrial Paraíso	Tocache	2 yrs	100%	
4	Cooperativa Agraria Cafetalera Milagros Monzón – CACMIM	Monzón	2 yrs	100%	+5%
5	Cooperativa Agroindustrial Uchiza – CAU	Tocache	2 yrs	100%	
6	Cooperativa Agroindustrial CAPCACAO Tocache	Tocache	2 yrs	100%	
7	Asociación de Palmicultores de Shambillo	Aguaytía	6 mos	100%	
8	Cooperativa Agroindustrial ASPROC NBT Tocache	Tocache	2 yrs	100%	
9	Cooperativa Agroindustrial Cacao de Origen del Valle Del Monzón Ltda.	Monzón	18 mos	100%	
10	Asociación de productores de cacao del Valle Yanajanca	Tingo María	2 yrs	100%	
11	Cooperativa Agroindustrial Grano de Oro La Morada	Tingo María	2 yrs	100%	
12	Cooperativa Agraria Bella Durmiente	Tingo María	1 yr	100%	
13	Asociación de Productores Café Cacao Aucayacu	Tingo María	1 yr	100%	
14	Cooperativa Agroindustrial Cacao Aromático Inka Cuchara Ltda.	Tingo María	1 yr	100%	
15	Cooperativa Agraria Aucayacu – AUCACOP	Tingo María	1 yr	100%	
16	Cooperativa Agraria ASCAH – Huipoca	Aguaytía	1 yr	100%	+5%
17	Cooperativa Agraria San Juan Bautista	Aguaytía	1 yr	100%	+5%
18	Cooperativa Agraria Valle del Monzón	Monzón	1 yr	100%	+5%
19	Asociación de Productores de Cacao Alto Huallaga	Tingo María	1 yr	100%	
20	CAC DIVISORIA Ltda.	Tingo María	2 yrs	100%	
21	Cooperativa de Productores de Cacao Fino y de Aroma	Aguaytía	2 yrs	100%	
22	Asociación Central de Cacaoteros Orgánicos y afines del distrito de Codo del Pozuzo	Codo de Pozuzo	2 yrs	100%	

In addition to the support programmed under these agreements, NAP provided the "Harvest and Post Harvest of Cacao" training and delivered 70 info-posters to seven of the emerging producer organizations. This activity will strengthen members' cocoa harvesting and post-harvest processes with the objective of achieving a standard high-quality product for commercialization. The distribution of these posters is provided in Annex E.

**Sub-Activity 1.4.3: Support the establishment of commercial relationships**

NAP continued to find success articulating participating emerging agricultural organizations with buyers. Over the quarter, emerging agricultural cooperatives and associations working with NAP to strengthen business processes and sales commercialized 130 metric tons to reach year to date total of 360.5 metric tons of cocoa and coffee with a value of approximately \$694,241 (S/. 2,222,063) in Year 5, as presented in Table 16. While agricultural committees supported by NAP and DEVIDA continue to conduct sales, the scale down of field activities over the quarter included the end of sales monitoring among these organizations. Sales among these committees and emerging organizations exceeded the NAP combined sales target for Year 5 by 76%.

**Table 16: Commercial Sales through Articulation with Markets**

Group	Sales in Metric Tons				Sales Value	
	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Total	S/.	\$
Agricultural NGO Committees	327.96	455.31	N/A*	783.27	4,991,474	1,559,836
Emerging Organizations	111.18	119.32	130.00	360.50	2,222,063	694,241
<b>Total</b>	<b>439.15</b>	<b>654.63</b>	<b>130.00</b>	<b>1,143.77</b>	<b>7,213,537</b>	<b>2,254,077</b>

\* As field operations scaled down over the period, NAP ended the monitoring of agricultural committee sales.

Over the reporting period, seven of the emerging organizations working with NAP sold 130 metric tons of cacao and coffee \$246,498. Table 17 presents the details of these sales. Emerging organizations' success in commercializing production is built on the framework of the 22 inter-institutional agreements that NAP has supported. Through these agreements, NAP and the partner organizations have facilitated the commercialization of cacao and coffee through the elaboration and implementation of harvest purchase plans that carefully program the harvest of cacao and coffee in coordination with the organizations' available financing and other resources. The trading process is also supported through the deployment of two-ton scales at harvest storage areas.

**Table 17: Sales among producer organizations participating in organizational strengthening**

Emerging Producer Organization	Product	Jul-Sep	Price/Kg.	Value S/.	Value \$	Buyer
Cooperativa Agraria Valle del Monzón	Coffee	5,000	5.70	28,500	8,865	CAMSA
Cooperativa Agraria Valle del Monzón	Cacao	5,000	7.00	35,000	10,886	CAMSA
Cooperativa Agraria Cafetalera Milagros Monzón	Coffee	20,000	6.90	138,006	42,926	CAMSA
Cooperativa Agroindustrial Valle Yanajanca	Cacao	30,000	6.06	181,780	56,541	Various traders
Cooperativa Agraria ASCAH - Huipoca	Cacao	15,000	5.80	87,000	27,061	CAMSA
Cooperativa Agraria San Juan Bautista	Cacao	10,000	5.80	58,000	18,040	CAMSA
Asociación Central de cacaoteros orgánicos y afines	Cacao	15,000	5.80	87,000	27,061	RUNA QURI



Emerging Producer Organization	Product	Jul-Sep	Price/ Kg.	Value S/.	Value \$	Buyer
del distrito de Codo del Pozuzo						
Cooperativa Agraria cacaotera Puerto Inca	Cacao	30,000	5.80	174,000	54,121	CAMSA
<b>Total</b>		<b>130,000</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>789,286</b>	<b>246,498</b>	

### Activity 1.5. Strengthen the credit culture and access to credit in post-eradication areas

#### **Sub-Activity 1.5.2 Support loan officials to provide credit in post-eradication areas**

NAP works with DEVIDA, AGROBANCO and other partner organizations to expand access to credit for nascent agricultural NGOs and households in post-eradication areas.

Over the reporting period, NAP continued working with AGROBANCO leadership for Tingo María and Pucallpa with the objective of expanding credit to participating farmers in the context of the AGROBANCO-NAP agreement. The objective of the agreement is to promote the development of small and medium sized producers in these areas through improved access to credit. From October – December, the agreement generated an additional 32 loans totaling US\$97,696 (S/.314,093, see Table 18). Since the agreement began in November 2014, loans through AGROBANCO have reached 2,747 clients for a total of approximately US\$ 6,072,373 (S/.19,805,893.67). This client base has been composed of seven producer organizations and 2,739 individual farmers, 21% of who have been women. Borrowers over the reporting period included 32 producers, including 8 women and 24 men. Loans issued by AGROBANCO under the agreement with NAP over the year to date total \$956,380 (S/. 3,071,950.53), of which \$164,059 (S/. 527,203) corresponds to three loans to agricultural organizations.

**Table 18: Increasing access to credit for farmers and farmer organizations, Year 5**

Area	April - June		July - September		Oct – December		Total	
	Clients	US\$	Clients	US\$	Clients	US\$	Clients	US\$
Monzón	-	-	18	37,320	-	-	18	37,320
Tingo Maria	15	201,897	124	81,748	13	45,709	54	321,569
Pucallpa	16	47,734	26	225,315	19	51,987	78	129,303
Tocache	22	63,250	51	120,700	-	-	146	296,893
Puerto Inca	95	50,277	43	29,608	-	-	146	171,295
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>363,158</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>494,691</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>97,696</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>956,380</b>

## Component 2: Communications Activities

The reporting period presented NAP with its final quarter with a field presence. To capitalize on the remaining time in the field, the communications team sought to complete the consolidation of the community communications platform. From October to November, the team prioritized the delivery of technical assistance to community promoters that needed a reinforcement of communication concepts and practices, as well as to strengthen the role of the community promoter networks from each zone as the promoters' organizational hub. To this end, NAP organized meetings for the promoter networks that helped formalize their functions in their working areas through the presence of local government representatives and key development stakeholders.

### Activity 2.1. Strengthen DEVIDA leadership of a sector-wide post-eradication communication strategy

*Generation of protocols to be transferred to DEVIDA:* NAP is finalizing the elaboration of a document consolidating four protocols for community communication that will be transferred to DEVIDA and other organizations that promote community development in the final quarter of the project. This material will include the following systematized processes: (i) Formation of community communication promoters; (ii) Communication planning within the Community Development Plan; (iii) Formation of networks of promoters and articulation with Local Government; and (iv) Complementary communication actions and strengthening of the community communications project: live video, content workshops for promoters and radio programs on PA systems.

To support DEVIDA's various communications strategies aimed at different audiences, NAP has sought to contribute to the development of the community communication strategy and to focus support on the zonal offices in implementing the communication activities they identify to support post-eradication. Over this period, DEVIDA increased its commitment to the development communications, including the hire of a community communications specialist in the Tingo María zonal office, which has improved the DEVIDA's assumption of this platform in this region. Over the current quarter, regional activities initiated by DEVIDA and supported by NAP have included support for the organization and deployment of the Caravans of Development and Social Inclusion in Puerto Bermúdez (October 14), in the Town Center of Cachicoto, Monzón (October 21), in El Pozozo (October 20), and in Codo de Pozuzo (October 21).

### Activity 2.2. Strengthen Community Communications Platform: promoting social cohesion and sustained licit development

*Community Promoter Platform:* The community promoters form the cornerstone of a community-based communications platform and DEVIDA/NAP communications activities. These promoters, now organized into eight regional networks, stimulate an active and permanent dialogue supporting licit development among participating communities in former coca growing areas. In this role, the promoters contribute to project objectives this quarter on several levels. Public opinion with regard to Transition agreements continues to be strengthened with face-to-face, community wide and some radio-based communications. Promoters continue to coordinate closely with DEVIDA and local governments. They support the JVC committees and contribute to the planning and implementation of community development plans. Sometimes the promoters serve as the



facilitator for these processes, which in turn contribute to the social cohesion of the community.

Over the last three months, NAP has sought to encourage participating promoters to incorporate into the communication networks now functioning in each area. To achieve this, technical assistance included consistent information regarding the advantages of organizing as a network and achieving establishing themselves as an institution capable of articulating their shared interests and benefits with various development actors. The last count of the promoters who are actively participating in the networks receiving direct NAP support registered 594 promoters. This figure does not include an active network of promoters in San Martín formed and led by DEVIDA without NAP field support (NAP does not have operations in San Martín). Table 19 presents the current distribution of promoters throughout post-eradication areas.

**Table 19: Community promoter and communications platform**

Region	Implementation area	Villages w/ PA system	# Promoters		
			Women	Men	Total
Huánuco	Supte	4	5	11	16
	Monzón Alto	21	46	55	101
	Monzón Bajo	33	105	78	183
	Bella	11	28	34	62
Ucayali	Aguaytía	26	35	44	79
Huánuco	Yuyapichis	14	22	14	36
	Codo del Pozuzo	14	13	34	47
Pasco	Constitución	15	9	15	24
	Puerto Bermúdez	17	19	27	46
San Martín	Sión	7	9	28	37
	Mishollo	4	7	12	19
<b>Total</b>		166	298	352	650

The substantial increase in promoter participation in the San Martín network is indicative of the value that the DEVIDA San Martín zonal office has placed on the community communication project. In an effort to continue the expansion of this network, DEVIDA requested NAP support to provide four additional radio public address kits in the Mishollo area. NAP provided technical assistance for the installation and selection of promoters. As a result, DEVIDA is using its resources to train 19 new promoters from four villages over the first months of 2018.

An important strategy deployed over this last quarter was the involvement of communication promoters in most of the activities organized by DEVIDA, including: agricultural field schools; the Caravans for Social Inclusion; and, more involvement as protagonists in the community video presentations, among other interventions. This participation emphasizes the role of the promoters at the community level and provide valuable experience for promoters in convening and organizing events, mobilizing participants and facilitating activities. Many of these interventions were incorporated into the communication plans that were defined by communities in the previous quarter.

Motivational workshops have provided an effective approach to building promoter self-esteem and an environment for that inspires promoters to continue carrying out interventions in their communities. Over the period, NAP and DEVIDA held 6 meetings with 17 promoters in communities of Constitución, Puerto Bermúdez and Yuyapichis, to promote peer learning through the transfer of community communication knowledge.

*Promoter network consolidation and articulation:* Over the last year, NAP and DEVIDA have pursued the consolidation of community platforms into networks as a key element of making the platform sustainable. This establishes a second organizational level (territorial representatives), as well as an excellent foundation for maintaining the base of promoters and maintaining relationships with local governments. The nexus between promoter networks and the municipalities is key to achieving sustainability of the communication effort. Many municipalities are using promoters to identify and obtain original content and using the spots, videos and posters resulting from the community communication process.

**Table 20: Formation of networks of promoters of community communication**

District	Network	Participating Communities	Promoters	Agreement with Local Government	Recognized by Local Government
Monzón	Red de Promotores de Comunicación Comunitaria Monzón Bajo - RPCMOBA	33	183	Si	Si
Monzón	Red de Promotores de Comunicación Comunitaria de Monzón Alto - RPCMONALT	21	101	Si	Si
Mariano Dámaso Beraún	Red de Promotores de Comunicación Comunitaria del Centro Poblado de Bella - RPCBELLA	11	62	Si	Si
Mariano Dámaso Beraún	Red de Promotores de Comunicación Comunitaria del Centro Poblado de Bella - RPCBELLA	26	79	Si	Si
Aguaytía (Convenio con Huipoca)	Red De Promotores de Aguaytía e Irazola (RPCAI)	14	47	Si	Si
Codo De Pozuzo	Red de Promotores de Comunicación Comunitaria del Distrito de Codo de Pozuzo - RED PROCCOCP	14	36	Si	Si
Yuyapichis	Red de Promotores de Comunicación Comunitaria Yuyapichis – PROCCOY	17	46	Si	Si
Puerto Bermúdez	Red de Promotores de Comunicación Comunitaria Intercultural del Pichis - R.C.I.P.	15	24	No	SI
Constitución	Red de Promotores de Comunicación Comunitaria Ashaninka, Yanasha y Andinos De Constitución – A.Y.A.C	33	183	Si	Si
<b>Total:</b>		<b>151</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>242</b>

Over the last quarter, NAP sought to complete the articulation of promoter networks with their respective local governments through the establishment of two management tools. The first has been joint planning developed through agreements between NAP, DEVIDA, each local government and the corresponding network of promoters. This planning began

in March 2017 and has resulted in a high rate of activity completion. The second management tool, which followed the validation of joint work planning, was to encourage municipalities to issue a resolution recognizing the existence of the networks, which would formalize their roles and provide an opening to continue planning collaborative interventions. This recognition would establish a bridge that encourages transparency and the timely communication of needs that should optimize initiative management for authorities and the network.

As detailed in Table 20, the results have been encouraging. All local governments with the exception of Constitución signed an agreement with the network. All local governments with the exception of Aguaytía officially recognized the networks. In the case of Aguaytía, an agreement was reached with the municipality of the population center of Huipoca, the precise area in which communications activities have been developed.

*Promoter Network Conferences:* In order to promote a space of articulation between community communication promoters, as well as with strategic allies, NAP and DEVIDA encouraged the district governments in promoter network areas to publicly recognize the work of the promoter networks through network conferences. These conferences provided a space for promoter networks and stakeholders to share perspective and experience regarding interventions in community communications, message promotion, achievements made in the use of alternative media and programming community campaigns with proactive messaging that promotes community development.

The "Encounter of the Networks of Promoters of the Valley of the Monzón" was held on October 29. An evaluation of the implementation of the inter-institutional communications agreement between the New Alternatives Program of USAID, the District Municipality of Monzón and the Municipality of the Village Center of Bella showed a 95% completion of the programmed activities that began in March 2017. The event included more than 250 promoters representing 65 communities of Monzón and Bella. The plenary meeting resulted in an agreement to propose the implementation of an FM radio station to the District Municipality of Monzón with coverage for the entire Valley. The radio station would allow the network members to put into practice what they have learned in the emission of educational and informative programs. Likewise, they committed to continue using and maintaining the communication tools provided by the New Alternatives Program of USAID as part of the implementation of the Post Eradication Plan promoted by DEVIDA.

The event's ceremonial activities included the delivery of the 'Resolutions for the Creation of the Promoters' Networks' issued by the Municipalities of Monzón and Mariano Dámaso Beraún. Diplomas were also awarded for the completion of the Promotores' Training Program and provided recognition for the communities and promoters who were most proactive and productive in putting out messages in their communities.

In Puerto Bermúdez (November 5) and in Constitución (October 29) these events were held once the municipalities recognized both areas' promoter networks. In the case of the Municipal Government of Puerto Bermúdez, this included the recognition of said network in the public registry. The meetings included the participation of 60 promoters.

In Aguaytía the network conference took place on October 28 and was attended by 52 promoters, of whom 28 were women. The promoters identified the similarities between their initiatives as an important finding of the event. Based on these observations, they resolved to establish alliances that would allow them to integrate their efforts in order to share different points of view. The conference highlighted how well integrated the

promoters are as well as how much they value the PA systems as the most important instrument for their work. However, the conference highlighted the pending articulation with local authorities, who have not recognized the benefit of having two-way bridges with their constituents.

*Promoter integration with Community Management Committees (JVC):* Community communication promoters began in their roles by being elected by their own communities. Over the last year, the communication planning process was completed in coordination with the Community Development Plans through workshops in which the promoters and JVCs participated. This approach integrates promoters with each community's organization and promotes ownership of the platform by its constituents. Work continued this quarter in consolidating the use and management of the platform's communication tools, and the commitment that communities feel towards their teams has prompted many of them to assume the maintenance costs of their public address equipment through activities organized by the community. In Monzon, these communities include: Cashapampa, San Cristóbal, Pacchac, Miracles, Bella, Corvina Colorada, Espino River, San Benito, Capi and Soledad. In Puerto Bermudez, they included: El Milagro, Quirishari, Pelmaz and Sta. Rosa de Chivis. In Constitución they included: U. Yanesha, Cahuapanas, Puerto Porvenir and J.S. Atahualpa.

### **Activity 2.3. Improve public opinion in favor of licit development, program activities and objectives**

As part of the project's work with DEVIDA and USAID, NAP continued to disseminate a number of communications products.

*Municipal platforms emit messages:* As captured in the regional reporting, municipal platforms controlled by municipalities are emitting messages and programs related to licit development and program activities and objectives. Over the current quarter, the radio program "I Hear You Huipoca" continues to be broadcast every Tuesday and Thursday. This program presents a sustainable model driven by the commitment of local authorities and the local population.

*Publications:* NAP produced a Good News bulletin summarizing the activities of October as well as a special bulletin that explored the nature of changes in the Monzón Valley from the perspective of public investments promoted by different local governments, principally roads and bridges. In addition, NAP produced a paper resulting from information from 11 local governments in post eradication zones. This paper, led by the NAP community management team, analyzes the progress and challenges present in community development.

#### *Community Life Video Presentations*

**Table 21: Video presentations and community discussions**

Location	Sessions	Total participants	Women	Men	% 'good' or 'very good' perception of activity
Monzón	29	559	266	293	99%
Aguaytía	3	46	24	22	95%
Total	32	605	290	315	

Video presentations foment community discussion using professionally produced videos on program-related topics that emphasize issues identified in community monitoring exercises, including environmental protection, agriculture, community development and

social inclusion, among others. These events continued to generate positive reactions in local communities.

The programming of this activity in this quarter responded directly to requests from JVC and other key stakeholders at the community level, such as teachers and communication promoters. The contents were related to water care, education in Peru, gender equity, community organization, the use of public address systems and their importance in community development. In Aguaytia, these events featured two videos with contents from the local area, including "The successful experience of three cacao producers of Padre Abad", and the "Communications in Huipoca ", the latter of which was produced by NAP.

## Program Financial Summary

NAP provides a detailed Financial Report as an attachment to this quarterly report. Actual expenses by CLIN are presented in Table 21.

**Table 21: Actual cumulative and monthly expenses by CLIN**

	Total Expenses	CLIN 1	CLIN 2	CLIN 3	CLIN 4
<b>Year 1 (April 2013 – March 2014)</b>					
Total Expenses	2,944,871	2,141,936	655,917		147,018
<b>Year 2 (April 2014 – March 2015)</b>					
Total Expenses	4,546,307	3,620,064	776,428	7,395	142,420
<b>Year 3 (April 2015 – March 2016)</b>					
Total Expenses	3,498,776	2,725,283	629,673		143,820
<b>Year 4 (April 2016 – March 2017)</b>					
Total Expenses	3,693,950	2,506,050	787,399	9,763	390,738
<b>Year 5 (April 2017 – March 2018)</b>					
Apr. – Jun. Q1	739,918	563,068	176,850		
July. – Sep. Q2	758,152	566,360	191,792		
Oct. – Dec. Q3	742,221	574,535	167,687		
Subtotal Year 5	2,239,022	1,701,272	537,751		
<b>Cumulative Total</b>	<b>16,923,567</b>	<b>12,695,117</b>	<b>3,387,296</b>	<b>17,158</b>	<b>823,996</b>
Balance Available	552,380				

## Performance Monitoring

In tandem with the development and deployment of SISPOST, as detailed under Activity 1.1.4, the monitoring team provides daily analyses and data feedback to the field teams and managers. Monitoring specialists at each site accompany specialists in supervision visits to establish an uninterrupted flow of information in each PE area. These visits allow the team to collect data from between six and seven villages in each area to provide an integrated assessment of implementation progress. These activities help us to generate information that in some cases translates allow us to work with DEVIDA to correct or improve processes during the course of implementation.

**Table 22: New Alternatives Program Required Results: Second Quarter, Year 5**

Required Result	Performance Indicator	Target	Actual	Period End
1	CLIN 001: Loans made to farmers and agricultural organizations facilitated by NAV in post-eradication areas	800	442	04/08/2018
2	CLIN 001: Increase the value of resources (value added) and sales among small farmers, cooperatives and associations.	\$10M	\$17.56M	04/08/2018
3	CLIN 001: Ratio for DEVIDA's Transition Leadership and Management Index	16/18	14/18	04/08/2018
4	CLIN 001: Increase in household incomes in target areas (over Year 4).	5%	TBD	04/08/2018
5	CLIN 001: Value of funds secured for target municipalities	\$5M	\$6.51M	04/08/2018
6	CLIN 002: Percentage of the population of San Martin, Ucayali, and Huánuco perceiving coca as an impediment to development.	75%	TBD	04/08/2018

The contractual deliverables and corresponding target performance for the operational year to date are presented in Table 22. Public opinion on coca is completed with data from the annual DEVIDA household survey and will not be available until the beginning of calendar year 2018. In the current quarter, the number of farmers and agricultural organizations receiving loans facilitated by NAP reached 442. This reflected slower than anticipated progress as AGROBANCO met with operational difficulties at a national level. The sales and increased value of resources among small farmers, cooperatives, and associations has reached \$17.56M. The value of funds secured for target municipalities from DEVIDA and other national institutions reached \$6.51M during this quarter. DEVIDA completed one of its benchmark components this quarter: the adoption of SISPOST and its component indicators to “monitor ongoing PE implementation in order to improve project management”.

Annex A presents detailed information regarding the Work plan Progress Indicators. Annual results are largely on track to meet annual targets. Annex A includes notes regarding the achievement of indicators, where necessary.

### Field Performance Verification Exercise

Among the tasks of information validation and technical support, the NAP Monitoring Team continues carrying out unannounced monitoring in all PE areas. This allows us to comprehensively evaluate the progress of the implementation of commitments assumed with the signatories of Anti-coca Agreements, and report as necessary. Over the reporting period, NAP/DEVIDA conducted a validation survey in Codo del Pozuzo among Plan 2017 participants. M&E team members interviewed 508 participants and visited 748.5 hectares



of cacao plots in various states of growth, including installation, maturation and production. This sample was taken from a total of 1,297 households living in 77 villages, which provided a 95% confidence interval with a 7% margin of error.

Results were in line with expectations and included the following specific results:

**Cocoa Installation Situation (Plan 2017):**

- 51% of the cocoa was completely installed among the interviewees.
- 94% of plots do not yet have forest seedlings installed in cocoa plots.
- 3% had completed installation of native forest species according to SAF design.

**Cocoa Growth situation:**

- The survey verified the existence of 99% of cacao in the maturation stage.
- 82% of the maturing cacao was grafted, 18% was in need of grafting.
- 51% of the areas showed pruning activities and 72% of these areas show adequate management of permanent shade.
- 78% of plots do not have native forest species installed, and 19% have less than the recommended 80 trees / ha.

**Cocoa Production situation:**

- The existence of 98% of cacao in the production stage was verified.
- 73% of these areas showed pruning activities and 41% of these areas showed adequate management of permanent shade.
- 68% of plots do not have forest species installed, and 21% have less than 80 plants installed.

**Technical Assistance Cocoa**

- 98% of the interviewees indicated that they were visited at some time in 2017, 2% indicated that they have not received visits.
- Of those who were visited, 52% were visited in the last month; 55% of those who received TA indicated that it was good and 13% indicated that it was poor.



## Annex A: Annual Workplan Progress Indicators for Quarter 2 July – September 2017

Sub-Activities	Deliverables	Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	% of target	Notes
1.1.1 Increase funding for post-eradication	Increase funding directed to PE areas by 10%	1	0	1	0		1	100%	
1.1.2 TA to DEVIDA to strengthen its management of post-eradication activities	DEVIDA adopts an operational model for the post-eradication program.	1	0	0.5	0		0.5	50%	
	DEVIDA establishes improved PIRDAIS project management processes.	1	0	0.5	0		0.5	50%	
1.1.3 Support DEVIDA to implement all aspects of PE program new PE areas	DEVIDA replicates PE component implementation in new PE areas.	1	1	0	0		1	100%	
1.1.4 Support DEVIDA monitoring and evidence based management of PE program	DEVIDA adopts and monitors PE process and results indicators;	1	0.25	0.1	0.15		0.5	50%	Progressing
	Establishment of two additional SISPOST modules.	2	0.5	0.5	0.5		1.5	75%	On track
1.1.5 Develop and begin implementing a gender plan for the PE program	Completion of a gender plan for increasing women's participation in PE program.	1	0	0.25	0		0.5	50%	
	Incorporate a gender approach into the annual DEVIDA Post-Eradication Operational Plans	1	0	0	0		0.25	25%	Plans are Q3 activity
1.1.6 TA to DEVIDA Operational Plans for Intervention Areas	Operational Post Eradication Plans	7	0	3.5	1.75		5.25	75%	On Track

Sub-Activities	Deliverables	Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	% of target	Notes
1.2.1 Defining Community Development Plans and participatory community assessments	50 JVC update CDP	50	16	19	19		54	108%	
	80 JVC implement community projects	80	26	39	16		81	101%	
	80 JVC monitoring CDP projects	80	6	37	40		83	104%	
1.2.2 JVC join Participatory Budgets	80 JVC prepare for and participate in Participatory Budgets to leverage S/.7.15 million.	7.15	3.8	3.98	0		7.78	109%	
1.2.3 TA to local governments in support of Participatory Budgets and replication of the Community Development model	5 LG update their PDC and Operating Plans in support of PE	5	0	1	4		5	100%	
	5 LG improve their participatory budget planning	5	4	4	0		8	160%	
1.2.4 Strengthen local governments accountability and planning	5 LG conduct public accountability assemblies	5	2	5	1		8	160%	
	5 LG Establish 'Consejos de Coordinación Local'.	5	0	1	2		3	60%	
1.2.5 Expand GOP institutional support for PE communities	The Huanuco RG implements its integrated public spending plan with MEF to benefit PE areas.	1	0	0	0		0	0%	Defining joint MEF / Regional Gov work plan Q2 & Q3
1.3.1 Supporting the implementation of productive activities	Delivery of select inputs supporting the installation of 500 hectares of coffee and cacao	500	108	1,027	464		1,600	320%	Keeping tempo with DEVIDA demands
1.3.2 Support the strengthening of DEVIDA procurement functions	DEVIDA implements procurement for each OR separately, delivering inputs according to implementation schedules.	1	0	0	0		0	0%	This approach has been tested and replaced.

Sub-Activities	Deliverables	Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	% of target	Notes
1.3.3 Capacity building for DEVIDA Agricultural Technicians	DEVIDA defines a lower-cost approach to delivering standardized TA and supporting crop maintenance	1	0	0	0		0	0%	On track for Q4 adoption
1.3.4 Integrate agroforestry approach to work of all crop installation and maintenance technicians.	Integrated crop installation TA model, compliant with Reg. 216	7	6	2	0		8	114%	
	950 participants trained to carry out environmental mitigation practices.	950	1,581	1,850	1,200		4,631	487%	
1.3.5 Prepare fertilizer module owners to manage modules so that they generate the income needed to buy inputs, etc.	25 Producer Committees assume maintenance of their fertilizer modules	25	66	35	39		140	560%	
	Production of 53,450L of organic fertilizer among 135 modules in 87 communities.	53450	25571	39,655	24,612		89,838	168%	
	TA to 44 modules in 3 PIRDAIS municipalities.	44	40	10	14		64	145%	
1.3.6 Carry out environmental mitigation processes	6 Environmental Inspections	6	0	6	6		12	200%	
1.4.1 Strengthening Producer Committees in financial management, taxation, expanding membership, and increasing productivity and sales	100 Committees complete management capacity building, including establishment of management structures;	100	34	47	25		106	106%	
	1,000 members complete organizational management training and exercises.	1000	908	850	0		1758	176%	
1.4.2 Strengthening Agricultural cooperatives and associations in financial management, taxation, expanding membership, and increasing productivity and sales	15 Producer Organizations strengthen members' cooperative participation	15	7	22	0		29	193%	
	3 Organizations improve post harvest infrastructures	3	0	0	5		5	167%	

Sub-Activities	Deliverables	Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	% of target	Notes
1.4.3 Support the establishment of commercial relationships	Committees commercialize 300MT of production in formal sales	300	314.3	463	0		790	263%	
	Established organizations articulate sales for 350MT	350	111.2	119	130		361	103%	
1.5.1 Promotion of credit activities among target audiences regarding the nature of a culture of credit	Application and dissemination of the “Practical Guide to Accessing Credit”	1	0	0	0		0	0%	Guide complete & under revision
1.5.2 Prepare loan officials to provide credit in post-eradication areas - educate them on characteristics of areas, clients, and financial analysis (they are usually agronomists).	5 producer organizations access loans for S/.400,000	400,000	507,202	527,202	-		1,034,403	259%	
	800 farmers access agricultural loans worth S/4M.	4.0M	0.684	1.6	0.3		2.6	64%	
2.1 Strengthen DEVIDA’s leadership of a sector-wide post-eradication communication strategy	Strategic Approach for conducting communications supporting the PE objectives	1	1	0	0		1	100%	
	4 Regional operational plans consistent with strategy and integrating communications with other activities;	4	4	0	0		4	100%	
	Elaboration of 4 protocols for communications in support of PE program.	4	0	0	0		0	0%	

Sub-Activities	Deliverables	Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	% of target	Notes
2.2 Strengthen Community Communications Platform: promoting social cohesion and sustained licit development	400 promoters conduct communication campaigns;	400	551	53	46		650	163%	Verified in Q1
	108 Communications plans included in CDP, i.e. approved by JVC/community.	108	119	0	0		119	110%	Cumulative, i.e. includes com plans reflected in CDP in Q1.
	5 Promoter networks that have established relationships with Municipalities;	5	3	5	0		8	160%	
	70 % of resident population reached by community communications platform	70%	74%	75%	0		74%	106%	Will be averaged over year from surveys
2.3 Improve public opinion in favor of licit development, program activities and objectives	TA for DEVIDA public opinion activities;	1	2	2	0		4	400%	
	5 Municipal platforms emit messages based on promoter network products;	5	2	4	0		6	120%	On track
	Generation of news and spots targeting national media;	4	2	2	0		4	100%	On track
	Production of success stories, before-after stories, 'Good-News' bulletin, etc.	100	24	23	10		57	57%	On track

# Annex B: Inputs provided by NAP for crop installation, Year 5 (Spanish Language)

Input	Unit	Monzón	Aguaytía	Codo del Pozuzo	Constitución	Total	Value (S/.)
Bolsas para vivero cacao	Millar	675	1,000	600	458	2,733	101,696
Semilla de Cacao	Kg	1,750			1,481	3,231	34,935
Melaza	Kg	1,400	740	1,229	1,517	4,886	6,720
Mucilago de cacao	Kg	195	220			415	593
Leche de vaca fresca y/o suero	Lt	2,215	180	150	460	3,005	2,372
Sulfato de Cobre	Kg	22	5	10	30	67	782
Sulfato de Potasio	Kg	74	5	146	166	391	1,299
Sulfato de Zinc	Kg	20	5	10		35	170
Boro (Ulexita)	Kg	80	5	68	93	246	701
Manganeso	Kg	20	5			25	123
Magnesio	Kg	20	5	10		35	150
Roca fosfórica	Kg	43	5	108	92	248	344
Levadura	Kg	34	83	10	30	157	1,413
Polisulfuro	Kg	77				77	512
Timbos plásticos 80 y 200 Lts	unidad			43	27	70	3,710
Envases y otros	unidad	40	1			41	174
Conectores + Reten	unidad	100				100	200
							155,894

## Annex C: JVC Community Initiatives, Community Initiative Plans and CDP Monitoring

### JVC Community Initiatives

Villages of Monzón:

	Village	Community Initiative	Problem Addressed	Result
1	Merced de Locro	Acondicionamiento del terreno para la construcción de parque de recreación infantil	No se cuenta con un área de recreación para la práctica del deporte y el esparcimiento	Área acondicionada (limpia y nivelada) para la construcción del parque recreacional infantil.
2	Amistad Alta	Limpieza y acondicionamiento del camino de herradura al caserío y centro de producción Amistad Alta	Mal estado de las vías de acceso al caserío y centros de producción	Camino de herradura limpio y mantenido que facilita el tránsito de personas y producción agrícola
3	Milagros	Refacciona miento de las bases del Puente Colgante sobre el Río Milagros	Bases de concreto del Puente colgante sobre el Río Milagros deterioradas por el paso del tiempo y fenómenos naturales	Avance en la excavación para el refacciona miento de las bases del puente colgante sobre el río Milagros
4	San Andrés	Limpieza, mantenimiento y acondicionamiento del caserío	Falta de limpieza y mantenimiento del caserío	Caserío limpio y ordenado para garantizar un buen ambiente a la población
5	Corvina Colorada	Limpieza y acondicionamiento de lugares públicos del caserío y baños públicos	Falta de limpieza y acondicionamiento de los lugares públicos de la comunidad	Áreas públicas del caserío en mejor estado – comunidad limpia y saludable
6	San Benito	Implementación de libros y cuadernos de trabajo de comunicación, matemática y cuentos para el nivel primaria	Alumnos con bajo rendimiento académico en comunicación y matemática	Promover hábitos de lectura en alumnos de nivel primario
7	Chipaco	Implementación de libros y cuadernos de trabajo de comunicación, matemática y cuentos para el nivel primaria	Alumnos con bajo rendimiento académico en comunicación y matemática	Promover hábitos de lectura en alumnos de nivel primario
8	Maravillas	Implementación de libros y cuadernos de trabajo de comunicación, matemática y cuentos para el nivel primaria	Alumnos con bajo rendimiento académico en comunicación y matemática	Promover hábitos de lectura en alumnos de nivel primario
9	Caunarapa	Implementación de libros y cuadernos de trabajo de comunicación, matemática y cuentos para el nivel primaria	Alumnos con bajo rendimiento académico en comunicación y matemática	Promover hábitos de lectura en alumnos de nivel primario
10	Nueva Selva	Mantenimiento del sistema de agua	Mal servicio del agua entubada. Poco interés de la	Población consume agua segura y vive en un ambiente limpio y



	Village	Community Initiative	Problem Addressed	Result
	Baja	entubada y limpieza de espacios públicos del caserío	población en mantener limpio el caserío	ordenado
11	Uchucchaca	Limpieza del nuevo terreno donado I:E N° 33213	Institución Educativa N° 33213 no cuenta con terreno acondicionado para construcción de aulas	900 m2 de terreno limpio y acondicionado para la construcción de aulas

### Villages of Yuyapichis:

	Village	Community Initiative	Problem Addressed	Result
1	CC-NN Huacamayo	Construcción de 08 columnas de concreto armado y estructura de madera para el techo del local comunal	Falta un ambiente en el caserío provoca reuniones públicas sin buenos servicios y mucho desorden	08 columnas de concreto armado construidas y estructura de madera para el techo listo para la instalación de las calaminas
2	Caserío de Las Palmas	Mantenimiento de bermas y cunetas de carretera de acceso a sector Camantarma -Nuevo Amanecer	Presencia de malezas al borde de la carretera no facilita el secado de la plataforma de rodadura acelerando el deterioro de la vía por exceso de humedad	8.5 km de carretera liberadas de malezas en los bordes y cunetas des colmatadas, que darán mayor tiempo de vida útil a la vía de acceso
3	Caserío Unión Vista Alegre	Construcción de comedor escolar de la Institución Educativa N° 33494	Comedor escolar deteriorado no brinda condiciones para el expendio de los alimentos a los alumnos de la Institución Educativa	Trabajos de aserrío de madera y traslado del maderaje para la construcción de las bases del local a ser culminado la quincena de noviembre.

### Villages of Codo de Pozuzo:

	Village	Community Initiative	Problem Addressed	Result
1	Peripezia	Construcción de IE Inicial de Peripezia: aula y letrina	IE no contaba con infraestructura suficiente y en condiciones para el servicio educativo	IE Inicial de Peripezia cuenta con aula y letrina construida con el apoyo de la población del caserío
2	Alto Mashoca	Mejoramiento de local comunal, cambio de maderaje y calaminas del techo	Mal estado de conservación del local comunal, toda la estructura del techo estaba deteriorada	Local comunal cuenta con un nuevo techo que garantiza el desarrollo de las actividades
3	Buenos Aires	Construcción de Local Comunal del caserío Buenos Aires	La comunidad no cuenta con local comunal	Local comunal construido con la contribución de la población de Buenos Aires
4	Nueva esperanza	Apertura de trocha carrozable 4 Km a centro de producción	Los productores de cacao no contaban con un medio que facilitaba en traslado de su producción	4 kilómetros de trocha aperturada para facilitar el traslado de la producción al mercado
5	CC.NN Campo	Construcción de comedor de Institución Educativa Inicial y	La institución educativa no cuenta con un ambiente adecuado para brindar el servicio de alimentación a	Institución Educativa de Campo Verde cuenta con un comedor para garantizar una alimentación

	Village	Community Initiative	Problem Addressed	Result
	Verde	Primaria	los alumnos	de calidad de los alumnos

#### Villages of Constitución:

	Village	Community Initiative	Problem Addressed	Result
1	Puerto Violeta	Limpieza de 3.5 km de carretera de penetración de cruce Orellana al caserío Puerto Violeta	Carretera de penetración al caserío enmalezados	Carretera de penetración al caserío cultivado y limpio
2	CCNN Golondrinas	Limpieza y mantenimiento general del caserío y camino de acceso a centros de producción	Calles en muy mal estado enmalezadas, caminos y tramos con malezas y áreas verdes descuidadas	Caserío limpio, sin malezas y con vías de acceso a los centros de producción mejorados
3	CCNN Flor de Un Día	Limpieza y mantenimiento de caminos arreglo del local comunal e implementación del local comunal	Calles en muy mal estado enmalezadas, falta de bancas donde sentarse	Calles limpias y caminos arreglados, bancos y tucos construidos
4	Hauswald	Limpieza del Cementerio, Pronoei y refacción de su comedor infantil	Lugar de descanso santo enmalezado y comedor infantil en mal estado	Cementerio limpio y comedor refaccionado
5	CCNN Nuevo Progreso	Replanteo en campo del plano catastral utilizando georreferenciación, apertura y ubicación de calles y lotes del sector Nuevo Progreso	Calles y lotes sin Cota ni ubicación, crecimiento desordenado del sector	Calles y avenidas georeferenciadas y limpias al 80%
6	CCNN Yamushimas	Construcción del piso de cemento del botiquín comunal	Botiquín con piso de tierra trae enfermedades endémicas	Piso construido 100 % de concreto
7	CCNN San Luis	Limpieza y desbroce de 3 ha de terreno de la escuela para la instalación de cacao para autofinanciamiento de la escuela San Luis.	Dinero Insuficiente para suplir las necesidades del colegio	3 ha de terreno limpio y cercado con malla alambre
8	CP Unión Siria	Elaboración del plano para la casa magisterial 16 habitaciones en 4 módulos	Docentes no cuentan con un espacio o ambiente para vivir y desarrollar sus actividades diarias.	Plano elaborado y entregado al alcalde del CP Unión Siria

#### Villages of Puerto Bermúdez:

	Village	Community Initiative	Problem Addressed	Result
1	Miritiniani	Culminación de la Construcción del Local Comunal	No se cuenta con un ambiente adecuado para la administración y reuniones comunales	Se logró la culminación de la construcción de la infraestructura del Local Comunal.
2	San José de	Limpieza y mantenimiento general del caserío y trocha	Calles en muy mal estado enmalezadas, caminos y tramos	Caserío limpio, sin malezas y con vías de acceso a los

	Village	Community Initiative	Problem Addressed	Result
	Azupisu	carrozable a centros de producción	con malezas y áreas verdes descuidadas	centros de producción mejorados
3	Puerto Pascuala	Campaña de limpieza general de la comunidad nativa con la participación de la población	Inadecuado Manejo de los Residuos sólidos	Comunidad limpia, con una adecuada disposición de residuos sólidos y áreas en buenas condiciones
4	Amambay	Mantenimiento del camino Vecinal Amambay-El Milagro	No se cuenta con una vía de transporte terrestre hacia el Distrito de P. Bermúdez	Se logró el desbroce y apertura de 08Km del camino vecinal Amambay-El Milagro
5	Chinchihuaqui	Culminación de la Construcción de la Casa Magisterial	No existe con un ambiente para el alojamiento de docentes.	Se inició el cercado de la casa magisterial de 2 pisos cuyas medidas son de 7 x 5mt.
6	7mo Unidos de Santa Fe de Aguachini	Generación de oportunidades económicas y de emprendimiento	La Comunidad no cuenta con el apoyo de proyectos productivos	Apoyo al empadronamiento de la población para participar en el proyecto Haku Wiñay-Foncodes
7	Paujil	Apertura del camino vecinal kilómetro 11 de la carretera Marginal a la CCNN. Paujil	La Comunidad Nativa Carece de un camino Vecinal.	Se logró el desbroce y apertura de 4. Km del camino vecinal de Paujil-Kilómetro 11 Carretera Marginal

### Community Development Plans Elaborated or Updated during the Reporting Period

	District	Community
<b>Elaboration of New Plans</b>		
1	Rupa Rupa	Moyano
2	Rupa Rupa	Sinchi Roca
3	Codo del Pozuzo	La Huanca
4	Codo del Pozuzo	San Cristóbal
5	Codo del Pozuzo	Tununga
6	Constitución	Buena Vista
7	Constitución	Nuevo Progreso
<b>Updated Plans</b>		
1	Rupa Rupa	Bella Alta
2	MDB - Las Palmas	Inti
3	MDB - Las Palmas	Los Ángeles
4	Puerto Bermúdez	Amambay
5	Puerto Bermúdez	Campiña
6	Puerto Bermúdez	Chinchihuaqui
7	Puerto Bermúdez	El Milagro
8	Puerto Bermúdez	Paujil
9	Puerto Bermúdez	Puerto Pascuala
10	Puerto Bermúdez	San José de Azupizu
11	Puerto Bermúdez	San Pedro
12	Puerto Bermúdez	Zungaroyali

## Community Development Plan Monitoring Activities

### Villages of Monzón:

	Community	Institution Being Monitored	Activity or Project Monitored	Actions Taken	Responsible Parties	Result
1	Merced de Locro	Instituto Vial Provincial	Mantenimiento de la carretera Aserradero – Venenillo	Reunión en el caserío para priorizar el proyecto a monitorear. Envío de oficio para conocer la situación en la que está la elaboración del expediente técnico. Monitoreo de la actividad	Presidente de la Junta Vecinal Comunal	Se tramitó el expediente técnico a la Dirección de Transportes y Comunicaciones para su incorporación al plan de inversiones
2	Ángeles	MD Mariano Dámaso Beraun	Inicio del mantenimiento de la carretera Los Ángeles	Reunión en el caserío para priorizar el proyecto a monitorear. Envío de oficio para conocer la situación en la que está la elaboración del expediente técnico. Monitoreo de la actividad	Presidente de la Junta Vecinal Comunal y Teniente Gobernador	En espera de la respuesta de la municipalidad para iniciar con el trabajo
3	La Curva	MP – Leoncio Prado	Estudio del proyecto de agua y saneamiento	Envío de oficio para conocer el informe de la situación en la que está la elaboración del expediente técnico. Monitoreo permanente de actividad.	Presidente de la Junta Vecinal Comunal y Teniente Gobernador	En espera de la respuesta de la municipalidad para iniciar con el trabajo
4	Corvinilla Alta	MD – Monzón	Ejecución del proyecto con fondos de Reparaciones Colectivas	Reunión en el caserío para priorizar el proyecto a monitorear. Envío de oficio para conocer la situación en la que está la elaboración del expediente técnico. Monitoreo de la actividad	Presidente de la Junta Vecinal Comunal, Teniente Gobernador	Se gestionó a la municipalidad el expediente técnico para la ejecución del proyecto
5	Agua Blanca	DEVIDA	Mejoramiento del Puesto de Salud de Agua Blanca	Envío de oficio para conocer el informe de la situación en la que está la elaboración del expediente técnico. Monitoreo permanente de actividad.	Alcaldesa del centro poblado	Se consiguió a través de una intervención conjunta entre DEVIDA - Municipalidad de Monzón - Comunidad iniciar la obra
6	Tamshi Alto	MP- Leoncio Prado	Apertura de la trocha carrozable Moyano – Pozo Rico	Reunión en el caserío para priorizar el proyecto a monitorear. Envío de oficio para conocer la situación en la	Presidente de la Junta Vecinal Comunal,	En espera de la respuesta de la municipalidad para iniciar con el trabajo

Community		Institution Being Monitored	Activity or Project Monitored	Actions Taken	Responsible Parties	Result
				que está la elaboración del expediente técnico. Monitoreo de la actividad	Teniente Gobernador	
7	Cashapampa	MD – Monzón	Estudio de la Faja Marginal para la demarcación de hitos	Envió de oficio para conocer el informe de la situación en la que está la elaboración del expediente técnico. Monitoreo permanente de actividad.	Alcalde del centro poblado	En espera de la respuesta de la municipalidad para iniciar con el trabajo
8	Shianca	Municipalidad Distrital de Monzón	Construcción de puente carrozable sobre el rio Shianca	Seguimiento a la gestión ente MDM, por escrito solicitamos un informe de la situación actual del expediente. Visitas MDM	Presidente JVC y Teniente Gobernador	En reunión sostenida con las autoridades comunales en Shianca el Alcalde se comprometió iniciar la obra el 17 de noviembre
9	Huagay	Municipalidad Distrital de Monzón	Construcción trocha carrozable Monzón - Huagay Alto y Bajo	Se solicitó por escrito situación actual del expediente Visitas a la municipalidad  Reuniones de coordinación con Gerente de Infraestructura	Presidente JVC y Teniente Gobernador	En reunión el Gerente informa que la formulación del expediente técnico tiene un avance del 70%
10	Nueva Selva Alta	DEVIDA	Mejoramiento del local comunal Nueva Selva Alta	Se cursó oficio a DEVIDA pidiendo explicación sobre la demora de ejecución de la obra. Visitas al alcalde. Reunión Ing. Responsable de Infraestructura	Presidente de JVC y Teniente Gobernador	DEVIDA comunico por escrito que por temas presupuestales se reformulo el expediente, para iniciar la obra en noviembre
11	Agua cantaba	Municipalidad de distrital de Monzón	Mejoramiento del local comunal Agua cantaba	Con oficio se solicitó un informe del avance del expediente del local. Visitas de coordinación al Gerente de Infraestructura	Presidente de JVC y Teniente Gobernador	El alcalde se compromiso con la Junta Vecinal a ejecutar la obra con recursos propios
12	Paucaco	Municipalidad de distrital de Monzón	Sistema de agua y letrinas familiares de Paucaco	Seguimiento a la gestión. Visitas de coordinación al Gerente de Infraestructura MDM	Presidente de JVC y Teniente Gobernador	En reunión el alcalde confirma que sistema de agua y desagüe se construirá con biodigestores
13	Nueva Selva	Municipalidad	Construcción Puente colgante	Seguimiento a la gestión.	Presidente de	El alcalde se compromete

	Community	Institution Being Monitored	Activity or Project Monitored	Actions Taken	Responsible Parties	Result
	Baja	de distrital de Monzón	sobre el rio Monzón - Rinconada	Visitas de coordinación al Gerente de Infraestructura MDM	JVC y Teniente Gobernador	a ejecutar la obra con recursos propios en el año 2018
14	La Granja	Municipalidad Distrital de Monzón	Saneamiento básico del sistema de agua y desagüe	Reunión comunal con la población. Seguimiento a la gestión ante MDM por escrito se solicita informe actual del proyecto sistema de agua y desagüe	Presidente de JVC y Teniente Gobernador	En reunión con el alcalde se acordó priorizar la ejecución del proyecto de agua y desagüe
15	San Andrés	MD/MDB – Las Palmas	Mantenimiento de la carretera del Margen Izquierdo San Andrés – Los Ángeles.	Reunión con la comunidad para la priorización del proyecto a monitorear. Envío de oficio para obtener el informe de la situación en la que está la elaboración del expediente técnico. Monitoreo permanente de actividad.	Presidente de la Junta Vecinal Comunal	Se espera la respuesta del gobierno local donde nos informe el estado del proyecto.
16	Palo de Acero	MD – Monzón	Proyecto de ampliación de saneamiento (agua y desagüe)	Reunión con la comunidad para la priorización del proyecto a monitorear. Envío de oficio para obtener el informe de la situación en la que está la elaboración del expediente técnico. Monitoreo permanente de actividad.	Alcalde del Centro Poblado	Se espera la pronta respuesta de la Municipalidad Distrital ya que solo se obtuvo el informe técnico de viabilidad
17	Piedra Ancha	MP – Huamalies	Instalación de una losa deportiva multiuso de la Junta Vecinal de Piedra Ancha	Reunión con la comunidad para la priorización del proyecto a monitorear. Envío de oficio para obtener el informe de la situación en la que está la elaboración del expediente técnico. Monitoreo permanente de actividad.	Presidente de la Junta Vecinal Comunal	Se espera pronta respuesta de la municipalidad
18	San Cristóbal	MP – Leoncio Prado	Estudio de la trocha carrozable tramo Cashapampa – Tingo Chico Alta – San Cristóbal	Envío de oficio para obtener el informe de la situación en la que está la elaboración del expediente técnico. Monitoreo permanente de actividad	Alcalde del Centro Poblado	Se espera la respuesta de la municipalidad
19	Santa Rosa de Chacrita	MD – Monzón	Construcción del Puente Yumbento y Unión Campesina	Reunión con la comunidad para la priorización del proyecto a monitorear. Envío de oficio para obtener el informe de la situación en la que está la elaboración del expediente técnico. Monitoreo permanente de actividad.	Presidente de la Junta Vecinal Comunal	Se espera la respuesta de la municipalidad para poder realizar un trabajo mancomunado



	Community	Institution Being Monitored	Activity or Project Monitored	Actions Taken	Responsible Parties	Result
20	Cachicoto	MD – Monzón	Creación del Puente Cachicoto en el Centro Poblado de Cachicoto	Envío de oficio para obtener el informe de la situación en la que está la elaboración del expediente técnico. Monitoreo permanente de actividad	Consejo Municipal	Se obtuvo la ficha de los materiales a emplearse
21	San Cristóbal	DEVIDA	Mantenimiento del local de uso múltiple	Seguimiento a la gestión ante DEVIDA, por la demora en ejecutar la obra - visitas a la oficina DEVIDA solicitar un informe situación actual del expediente	Pte. JVC T .Gob.	En reunión, el Ing., Residente se compromete iniciar la obra el 10-11-17
22	Pto. María Almendras	Municipalidad Distrital de Monzón	Construcción del sistema de desagüe	Seguimiento a la solicitud situación actual del expediente Visitas a la MDM Reuniones de coordinación con Gerente de Infraestructura	Presidente JVC Teniente Gobernador	En reunión el Gerente informa que el expediente tiene un avance de 70%
23	Cuyaco	Municipalidad Distrital de Monzón	Construcción del sistema de agua y desagüe	Seguimiento a la gestión ante MDM se cursó oficio a MDM para que informe el atraso de la elaboración del expediente	Presidente JVC Teniente Gobernador	Responsable de la elaboración del expediente se compromete a entregar dentro de 45 días
24	Uchucchaca	Municipalidad de distrital de Región Huánuco Monzón	Construcción Modulo Educativo y saneamiento físico legal del terreno a construir Institución Educativa	Seguimiento de la gestión a la Dirección Regional de Educación para conocer avance del expediente técnico Coordinación con Alcalde para el saneamiento físico legal del nuevo terreno	Presidente JVC Teniente Gobernador	Alcalde informa que el proyecto está al 80% y tiene observaciones porque el terreno no cumple las medidas reglamentarias
25	Milagros	Municipalidad de distrital de María y Monzón	Por convenio Construcción del Puente Carrozable sobre el río Milagros	Seguimiento a la gestión ante Municipalidad distrital de Marías Visitas de coordinación en la Gerencia de Infraestructura de la Municipalidad de Marías	Presidente JVC Teniente Gobernador	En reunión Alcalde MDM con JVC se compromete a cumplir su aporte de manera oportuna para no paralizar la obra que está en 40% de avance

## Villages of Yuyapichis:

	Community	Institution Being Monitored	Activity or Project Monitored	Actions Taken	Responsible Parties	Result
1	Caserío Unión Vista Alegre	Electro Centro S.A.	Instalación de red y prestación del servicio de energía eléctrica al caserío	Cumplimiento con los requisitos solicitados por la empresa Electro centro S.A. para este tipo de servicio	Presidente de la Junta Vecinal Comunal	Proyecto en evaluación para su integración al bloque de proyectos a ejecutarse en el año 2018 según presupuesto.
2	CC NN Santa Isabel de Pachitea	Municipalidad Distrital de Yuyapichis	Creación del sistema de agua potable y disposición de excretas SNIP Nro. 354467	Reunión la Gerencia municipal y sub gerencia de obras de la MDY para averiguar el estado de financiamiento del proyecto y/o fecha de ejecución.	Alcaldesa Distrital, jefe de la JD- CCNN Sub gerente de Infraestructura de la MDY	Proyecto priorizado en el plan multianual de la municipalidad. Conformación del comité de desarrollo del módulo ganadero con el fondo de reparaciones colectivas.
3	CCNN San Juan de Pachitea	Electro Centro S.A.	Instalación del servicio de electrificación de la comunidad	Visita a la gerencia de planificación de electro centro en el distrito de constitución	Jefe de la CCNN	El proyecto propuesto para iniciar su ejecución en el año 2018
4	Caserío La Libertad	Electro Centro S.A.	Instalación del servicio de electrificación domiciliar en el caserío	Visita a la gerencia de planificación de electro centro en el distrito de constitución	Presidente de la JVC	El proyecto se encuentra priorizado para su ejecución en el año 2018
5	Caserío Nuevo Amanecer	Municipalidad Distrital de Yuyapichis	Instalación de la red de agua entubada para la Institución Educativa y el caserío	Acuerdos en la población para el trabajo conjunto APAFA-JVC, por lo que se presentó la propuesta a la MDY en calidad de iniciativa comunal con contrapartida	Presidente de la Junta Vecinal Comunal y autoridades	Propuesta entregada a la municipalidad de Yuyapichis
6	Caserío Alto Yanayacu	Municipalidad Distrital de Yuyapichis	Creación del sistema de agua potable y disposición de excretas SNIP Nro. 368578	Propuesta concertada en el Presupuesto Participativo 2017, carta a la municipalidad de Yuyapichis para que informe el avance del presente PIP	Presidente JVC	El Proyecto de Inversión Pública declarado viable el 12-09-17 y considerado en el Plan Multianual de Inversiones a espera de presupuesto para su ejecución
7	Caserío Pampa Hermosa de Pompeyo	Electro Centro S.A.	Ampliación del servicio de electrificación en el caserío	Propuesta documentada y entregada a las oficinas de Electro centro Constitución y San Ramón Chanchamayo	JVC y Comité Pro Electrificación	Documentación enviada a la oficina de Electro centro Constitución y a la Oficina Zonal San Ramón - Chanchamayo

## Villages of Constitución:

Communit y	Institution Being Monitored	Activity or Project Monitored	Actions Taken	Responsible Parties	Result
1	Puerto Violeta	MD Constitución	Proyecto SNIP 360705 creación de un pontón en la ruta de acceso al caserío.	Reunión comunal con la población. Seguimiento al proyecto en el área de elaboración de perfiles técnicos de la municipalidad	Presidente de la JVC.  La municipalidad comunicó que la obra se encuentra en fase de otorgamiento de buena pro y coordinará con la JVC la fecha para la colocación de la primera piedra
2	Nazareth	Municipalida d Distrital Yuyapichis	Proyecto de agua y disposición de excretas en el caserío de Nazareth	Reunión comunal con los pobladores. Visita a la Municipalidad Distrital de Yuyapichis. Seguimiento de la solicitud presentada al alcalde	Presidente de la Junta vecinal  El Gerente municipal manifiesto que está en evaluación la incorporación del proyecto en la programación del 2018
3	Puerto Victoria	Municipalida d Provincial Oxapampa	Proyecto de mejoramiento del camino vecinal Mirador – Puerto Victoria	Reunión comunal con los pobladores. Visita a la Municipalidad Seguimiento de la solicitud presentada al alcalde provincial	Presidente del camino vecinal  El Gerente informó que cuentan con los fondos para reformular el proyecto de acuerdo al nuevo sistema de inversión INVIERTE PE
4	Perú Obchis	Municipalida d Distrital Constitución	Construcción de la escuela nivel primario N° 34497 Perú Obchis	Reunión con la población Visita a la municipalidad de Constitución Seguimiento a la solicitud presentada por el Presidente de la Junta Vecinal	Presidente de la JVC  El estatus del proyecto PIP se encuentra inactivo y está siendo acogido bajo las modificaciones del INVIERTE PERU.
5	CCNN San Juan de Cahuapanas	MD Puerto Bermúdez	Construcción de la escuela nivel primario N° 34632 y mantenimiento de las calles y estadio	Reunión con la población Visita a la municipalidad de Constitución Seguimiento a la solicitud presentada por el Presidente de la Junta Vecinal	JDCCNN, jefe  En la municipalidad manifiestan que el proyecto está en la fase de elaboración del expediente técnico

## Villages of Puerto Bermúdez:

Community		Institution Being Monitored	Activity or Project Monitored	Actions Taken	Responsible Parties	Result
1	Santa Isidora	Municipalidad Provincial de Oxapampa	Creación del servicio de agua potable y disposición de excretas en la CC.NN. Presby Flor de Mayo, Santa Anita Y Santa Isidora	Reunión con la JDC. Reunión con el Gobierno Local	Jefe Comunal	Proyecto aprobado y viable con un monto de 1 423,113 soles.
2	Paujil	Municipalidad Distrital de Puerto Bermúdez	Construcción de la trocha carrozable del tramo carretera Marginal km 155 - Paujil	Reunión comunal. Reunión con la Gerencia de Desarrollo Urbano y Rural	Jefe Comunal	Perfil del proyecto actualizado y aprobado
3	La Libertad	Municipalidad Distrital de Puerto Bermúdez	Rehabilitación y mejoramiento de los caminos vecinales: tramo I: carretera Túpac Amaru a- Selva alegre - la libertad. Tramo II: carretera Túpac Amaru a boca Shirarine.	Reunión con la JDC. Reunión con el Gobierno Local	Jefa Comunal	Proyecto aprobado y viable con un monto de 3 447,213 soles

## Annex D: JVC Training Workshop Participation

### JVC Roles and Functions Workshop Participation

#	District	Village	Date	Participants		
				Men	Women	Total
1	Monzón	Corvinilla Baja	21/10/17	9	12	21
2	Monzón	Corvinilla Alta	28/11/17	15	6	21
Total participants:				24	18	42

### JVC Management Tools Workshop Participation

#	District	Village	Date	Participants		
				Men	Women	Total
1	Codo de Pozuzo	La Huanca	24/10/2017	2	5	7
2	Monzón	Nueva Selva Alta	12/10/2017	12	18	30
3	Puerto Bermúdez	La Campiña	08/11/2017	14	5	19
4	Monzón	Shianca	02/11/2017	9	3	12
Total participants:				37	31	68

### JVC Community Management Workshop Participation

#	District	Village	Date	Participants		
				Men	Women	Total
1	Monzón	Chipaco	18/08/17	5	3	8
2	Monzón	Nueva Selva Alta	15/09/17	13	12	25
3	Rupa Rupa	Corvina	23/08/17	18	12	30
4	Rupa Rupa	Chontayacu	20/08/17	29	16	45
5	Padre Abad	Sector Vigo	02/08/17	5	2	7
6	Padre Abad	Nuevo Perú	03/08/17	6	1	7
7	Padre Abad	Nuevo Progreso	19/09/17	7	5	12
8	Padre Abad	Vigo	20/09/17	5	2	7
9	Padre Abad	El Blanco	22/09/17	7	0	7
10	Irazola	Las Palmeras	22/08/17	6	1	7
11	Codo de Pozuzo	Alto Mashoca	02/07/17	7	4	11
12	Codo de Pozuzo	Peripezia	16/07/17	10	0	10
13	Codo de Pozuzo	Santa Isabel	09/07/17	4	6	10
14	Codo de Pozuzo	La Florida	07/07/17	11	0	11
15	Codo de Pozuzo	La Florida	22/07/17	10	3	13
16	Codo de Pozuzo	Santa Isabel	23/07/17	25	15	40
17	Codo de Pozuzo	Los Ángeles de Codo	18/08/17	15	4	19
18	Codo de Pozuzo	CC.NN Campo Verde	13/08/17	4	0	4
19	Codo de Pozuzo	Santa Isabel	20/08/17	19	2	21
Total participants:				435	243	678

## Annex E: Producer Organizational Strengthening (Spanish Language)

### Cooperatives that received training and info-posters on post-harvest processes

#	Organization	Info-Posters
1	<b>Convenio N° 01:</b> Cooperativa Agraria Cacaotera Puerto Inca	10
2	<b>Convenio N° 07:</b> Cooperativa Agraria Valle Yanajanca	3
3	<b>Convenio N° 14:</b> Cooperativa Agraria Valle del Monzón	15
4	<b>Convenio N° 15:</b> Cooperativa Agraria ASCAH Huipoca	15
5	<b>Convenio N° 16:</b> Cooperativa Agraria San Juan Bautista	15
6	<b>Convenio N° 17:</b> Cooperativa Agraria Aucayacu	2
7	<b>Convenio N° 18:</b> Asoc.Central de productores de cacao del distrito de Codo Pozuzo	10
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>70</b>

### Producer Committees that received training and info-posters on post-harvest processes

#	Organization	Area	Info-posters
1	Comité de productores del centro poblado de Manchuria	Monzón	2
2	Comité de productores agrarios de Tazo Grande	Monzón	2
3	Comité de productores de Río Espino	Monzón	2
4	Comité de productores agrarios de la Chacrita	Monzón	2
5	Comité de productores del caserío de Huayruro	Monzón	2
6	Comité de productores del caserío de Soledad	Monzón	2
7	Comité de productores agrario del caserío la Colorada	Tingo María	2
8	Comité de productores agrarios del caserío la Victoria	Tingo María	2
9	Comité de productores agropecuarios y forestal de Monterrico	Yuyapichis	2
10	Asociación de productores agropecuarios y forestal Nueva Amanecer	Yuyapichis	2
11	Comité de productores agrarios de la comunidad Hanswald y la Inmaculada	Constitución	2
12	Comité de productores agrarios de Puerto Orellana	Constitución	2
13	Comité de productores cacaoteros futuros exportadores de San Juan Procafex Jx	Constitución	2
14	Comité de productores agropecuarios Villa Real	Constitución	2
15	Comité de productores agrarios de Cahuapanas	Constitución	2
16	Comité de productores agrarios Kimpirari	Constitución	2
17	Comité de productores cacaoteros de Pampa Hermosa - km 26	Yuyapichis	2
18	Comité de productores agropecuarios, forestal y ambiental del caserío Las Palmas	Yuyapichis	2
19	Comité de productores cacaoteros de Nuevo Dantas	Yuyapichis	2
20	Comité solidario de productores agrarios Pampa Hermosa de Pompeyo	Yuyapichis	2
21	Comité de productores agrarios Buenos Aires	Aguaytía	2
22	Comité de productores Santa Rosa de Chachi	Aguaytía	2
23	Comité de productores el Porvenir	Aguaytía	2
24	Comité de productores el Mundialito	Aguaytía	2
25	Comité de productores de Juan Velasco Alvarado	Aguaytía	2
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>50</b>