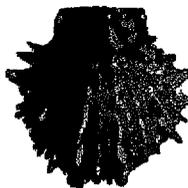


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JAPÓN
Asistencia Oficial para el Desarrollo



CARE
PERU

NORTH WESTERN BORDER PROJECT

FINAL REPORT

December 2000

NORTH WESTERN BORDER PROJECT

Final Report

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NORTH WESTERN BORDER PROJECT

Final Report

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Peace Agreement signed by Peru and Ecuador on October 1998 has opened significant opportunities for the enhancement of the economic and social development of the towns located in the borders of both countries, thus ending many decades of isolation and dejection caused by the territorial conflicts. The Bi-National Development Plan for the Border Area (Plan Binacional de Desarrollo de la Región Fronteriza) has made possible national and international commitments and resources for the integration and socio economic development of the region.

Considering the commitments assumed by various governments and institutions, the United States government through its official agency USAID is financing the implementation of the Project “**Improvement of basic services in the border rural communities through an increased local participation**”, usually referred as the NORTH WESTERN BORDER project.

The Project was implemented in the districts of Ayabaca, Jililí, Suyo and Sícchez in the Province of Ayabaca, in the Department of Piura, with a 17-month duration, from July 1999 to November 2000. During this period 52 works of basic social infrastructure were carried out, of which 15 were Drinking water systems, 12 Sanitation Latrines systems, 13 Class rooms, 01 Battery of school bathroom systems, 10 unpaved roads and 02 catch water conduits, in 44 locations in the border area. These services benefited a number of 2,073 families and 11,650 inhabitants. Likewise, 44 Local Action Plans and 03 Strategic Plans for District Development were prepared.

Project implementation was based upon a strategy for the strengthening of Local Governments and Community Organizations through continued Training in various skills related to local development processes. The participation committed by the Municipalities and the benefited population was most important and the achievements were far beyond expectations. The totally participatory design, the interest shown by other donors in supporting the border area and CARE's prestige, encouraged other cooperation sources to provide funds for the Project, such as the financial aid received from the Japanese Embassy through its program Support to Community Projects (APC) and the Bi-national Fund for Peace and Development through its Window 3 of Citizen Participation and Community Development projects.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Peace Agreement signed by Peru and Ecuador on October 1998 has opened significant opportunities for the enhancement of the economic and social development of the towns located in the borders of both countries, thus ending many decades of isolation and dejection caused by the territorial conflicts. The Bi-National Development Plan for the Border Area (Plan Binacional de Desarrollo de la Región Fronteriza) has made possible national and international commitments and resources for the integration and socio economic development of the region.

Considering the commitments assumed by various governments and institutions, the United States government through its official agency USAID is financing the implementation of the Project “**Improvement of basic services in the border rural communities through an increased local participation**”, usually referred as the NORTH WESTERN BORDER project.

The Pilot North Western Border Project started on June 1999 with a 17-month duration. It was implemented in the districts of Ayabaca, Jilili, Suyo and Sicchez in the Province of Ayabaca, (Fig.1). The basic strategy was the strengthening of local management – participant communities and local government- in the planning and sustainable use of small community infrastructure works. During this period 52 projects were implemented in 44 communities benefited with Drinking water systems, Drinking water systems, Unpaved roads, Class rooms and School bathroom systems (Table No. 01).

Participatory planning in each community, organized intervention in district and provincial instances, the multisectoral coordination networks, the management mechanisms promoted by the local and community governments, all have made evident that it is feasible to strengthen local capabilities for planning and to start endogenous development processes.

Fig. 1.- Map of the border Districts where the North Western Border Project has intervened.

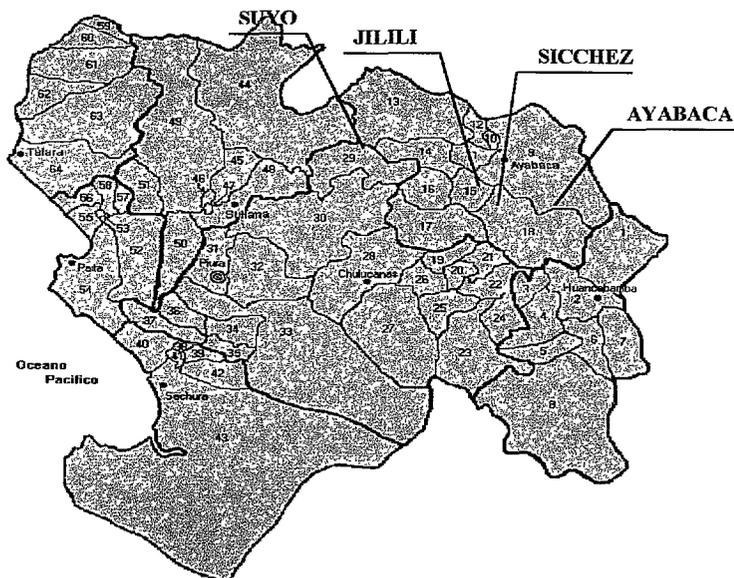


Table No. 01: LIST OF WORKS CARRIED OUT

DISTRICT: AYABACA

No.	LOCATION	TYPE OF WORKS
01	Giclas	Sanitation Latrine System
02	Santa Rosa	02 Class rooms
03	Santa Rosa	Drinking Water System
04	Huiriquingue	Sanitation Latrine System
05	Huiriquingue	Drinking Water System
06	Sausal	Drinking Water System
07	Calvas de Montenegro	Unpaved road
08	Calvas de Montenegro	Drinking Water System
09	Calvas de Samanga	Unpaved road
10	Calvas de Samanga	Drinking Water System
11	Calvas de Rentería	Unpaved road
12	Calvas de Rentería	Drinking Water System
13	Calvas de Flores	Unpaved road
14	Macuangue	Unpaved road
15	Macuangue	Drinking Water System
16	Tucas	Unpaved road
17	Tucas	Drinking Water System
18	San José	Unpaved road
19	San José	Drinking Water System
20	Remolinos	Drinking Water System
21	Espíndola	01 Battery of School Sanitary Services
22	Alto de la Laguna	01 Class room
23	Laguna de Canly	01 Class room
24	Huilco	Drinking Water System

DISTRICT: JILILI

No.	LOCATION	TYPE OF WORKS
25	Limón	Drinking water systems
26	Bellavista Alta	Drinking Water System
27	Lihuasnio	01 Class room
28	Guayabo	Drinking Water System
29	Laurel	Drinking water systems
30	Pueblo Nuevo de Hualambi	Drinking water systems
31	La Carpintería	Unpaved road
32	Los Paltos	Unpaved road
33	Cucuyas Alto	Unpaved road
34	Cucuyas Bajo	Sanitation Latrine System
35	Anchalay	Sanitation Latrine System

DISTRICT: SUYO

No.	LOCATION	TYPE OF WORKS
36	La Tienda	Drinking Water System
37	Balsas	01 Class room
38	Chiqueros	01 Class room
39	Zapacillas	01 Class room
40	Canoas	01 Class room
41	Nueva Esperanza	Sanitation Latrine System
42	Surpampa	01 Class room
43	Cachaquito	01 Class room
44	La Tina	02 Catchwater conduits in unpaved road.
45	Puente Internacional	Sanitation Latrine System
46	Cucuyas La Tina	Sanitation Latrine System

DISTRICT: SICCHEZ

No.	LOCATION	TYPE OF WORKS
47	Monterrico	Drinking Water System
48	La Loma de Sícchez	Sanitation Latrine System
49	Las Vegas	Sanitation Latrine System
50	Los Paltos	01 Class room
51	Guayabo	01 Class room
52	Oxahuay	01 Class room

Besides, the totally participation model of the North Western Border project, the interest to provide support to the border area, together with CARE's prestige, encouraged other cooperation institutions such as the Japanese Embassy through its program Support to Community Projects (APC) and the Bi-national Fund for Peace and Development through its Window 3 of Citizen Participation and Community Development projects, to become committed with the implementation of the North Western Border project through the provision of more economic resources to be instead in the area. A special remark is due with regard to the Municipality of the Province of Ayabaca and the District Municipalities in Jililí, Suyo and Sícchez, that since the very beginning became involved in the project implementation by allocating human resources and materials, according to their possibilities, thus participating in the great ideal of achieving total participation in the intervention in the border area, and use it as model for the rest of their jurisdictional area.

3.0 GOALS

The main goals designed for the North Western Border Project were:

- a) To provide the poor rural communities in the border district of Ayabaca, Jililí, Sícchez and Suyo (Province of Ayabaca, Departament of Piura) a sustainable basic infrastructure that may improve their quality of life. To this end, between 40 to 56 communities of the four participant districts were to complete projects (one project per community) in water supply and rural public health, small irrigation systems,

rural roads, rural schools, small sanitation services, etc. with an immediate impact on the poorest population.

b) To improve the capacity of communities and local governments in order to:

- * Identify the basic needs of the population.
- * Design small economically feasible and lasting projects.
- * Management, technical assistance, monitoring and assessment of community development projects as part of the Project, and future ones.

Being this a one-year Pilot Project (extended later to 17 months) it was necessary to focus its actions on concrete goals feasible of being achieved in a short period of time, which according to the designed Logical Framework (Annex I) were identified as main and intermediate goals.

3.1 Main Goal

To contribute to the improvement of the quality of life for the border rural community population with Project intervention.

Achievements on Project completion:

- * 50% increase of households with access to safe water.
- * 50% increase of households with access to sanitation latrines.
- * 10% decrease in the period of household food shortage.
- * 10% increase in the volume of products sold by families of the participant populated centers.
- * 5% increase in school attendance.

To achieve this main goal, the Project set up three intermediate goals.

3.2 Intermediate Goals

Intermediate Goal 1 : *The populated centers have improved, sustainable and operating basic infrastructure.*

Achievements upon Project completion :

- * 40 works are in operation in the populated centers.

Intermediate Goal 2 : *Strengthened capabilities among participating local governments to agree, identify, and respond to the population needs.*

Achievements upon Project completion :

- * 04 local governments manage technical criteria to prioritize investments.
- * 04 local governments with investment plans include local priorities for the populated centers.
- * 04 district negotiation tables formally organized and in operation.

Intermediate Goal 3 : *Strengthened capabilities in the participating populated centers to identify and manage attention to their needs.*

Achievements upon Project completion:

- * 40 populated centers have carried out their community diagnosis.
- * 40 populated centers have a Local Action Plan prepared in a participatory way.
- * 10 populated centers will have submitted a project profile to the Negotiation Table or to other institutions.

4.0 PROJECT LOCATION AND DURATION

4.1 Project Location.

The North Western Border Project was designed initially for intervention in 04 border districts in the highlands of the Department of Piura, the districts of Ayabaca, Jililí, Sícchez in the province of Ayabaca and the district Carmen de la Frontera in the province of Huancabamba, taking into account that they are border districts highlighted for having significant needs for improvement in basic community infrastructure, in particular in water supply and rural public health, because they have a large number of households living in extreme poverty. In these districts almost 40 to 56 populated centers could benefit from one basic infrastructure works among the numbers of options offered by the Project (water, sanitation, rural roads, schools, medical posts, irrigation, etc.).

However, during the implementation of the Project, some of the commitments assumed in the original design had to be redesigned in order to ensure the achievement of the goals outlined by USAID. An issue brought up by implementing team of the North Western BORDER project was to change the intervention in the district of Carmen de la Frontera (Province of Huancabamba) for one in the district of Sícchez (Province of Ayabaca), due to several operational and logistic reasons, summarized as follows:

- The location of the of Carmen de la Frontera was extremely far away from the districts of Ayabaca, which implied long transportation hours.
- To operate in two places so distant one from the other implied increased operational costs because of the transportation needs of both staff and vehicles.
- Difficult access to the populated centers in the borderline in the district of Carmen de la Frontera, as there is not a road to that area.

Considering these issues, USAID accepted the change and the intervention was carried out in the district of Sícchez, which if it is true does not stand physically in the border with the neighbor country of Ecuador, it is very near to it, and also it is part of the geographic unit with the districts of Ayabaca and Jililí.

4.2 Project Duration

The Project was intended to last 12 months, as of June 1999 when the cooperation agreement was signed between USAID and CARE. The operational actions of the Project team began on 01/07/99, however due to various reasons the initially agreed deadlines could not be met because the implementation of the infrastructure works was very much delayed mainly for the long rainy season, which without being

exceptional lasted for more than normal (approximately 6 months) thus affecting negatively all the field work.

In view of the situation, USAID agreed to CARE's proposal and expanded the period for the Project implementation for 03 months first and later for 02 more months, which meant the project duration to be 17 months as a whole.

This additional time allowed the completion of the 52 project works including additional accompanying and strengthening activities. Project progress reports were prepared quarterly according to AF2000 and AF2001 (Annex II).

5.0 PROJECT STRATEGY

5.1 General strategy

The implementation of the North Western Border project have been based on the strengthening of local governments and community organizations, under the so called Governance component, which promoted its relation with the local development processes. In this way the project aimed to build a social basis to support the various local development initiatives, being the first one *the implementation of a sustainable basic infrastructure work*. The Training component was the other great milestone as it allowed the Project to reach both the community and the Local Governments with a message different from the classic one of only building works that were lacking sustainability to ensure proper maintenance during the useful life period of the works carried out. Finally, the infrastructure component could be implemented when the Governance component together with the motivation and education provided by the Training component had provided the support basis, which prompted the work of the infrastructure team.

A second strategy was the gradual intervention by districts, in such a way that we have been able to improve the methodology and work tools designed by the team. Likewise, we were able to have a minimum basic team entrusted with the huge task of starting the process in each one of the districts step by step. First, it was the work in Ayabaca, after that in Jililí, Suyo and finally in Sícchez. However this gradual work did not imply that monitoring was to be left aside in a district, but instead, when entering a new district we continued with the work scheduled in other districts already intervened, in such a way that all of them met the foreseen processes. This was given basically in the Governance and Training components, because the Infrastructure component was implemented with delay for the above explained reasons and the strategy had to be changed for one of work teams in each district that may permit to progress simultaneously in the four district fronts and which permitted the completion of all the identified works.

Something important for a better project implementation was the definition of the intervention axis, in such a way that it permitted the best use of the available human and logistic resources. In this way, priority for the locations that had been selected according to the technical criteria managed by the District Agreement Table, and they were also in the same motorized or non-motorized road system, as can be seen in Annex III, a,b,c,d). There were, however, a few particular cases where the rule

could not be applied, and even though they required greater efforts the project took care of them.

Through the whole implementation process of the North Western Project there was continued interinstitutional agreement and this was the key that made possible the achievement of many of the goals. As a whole the team managed always the insight of being process facilitators, which was true in many cases, and when this was not possible, there was always a way to implement actions together with the partners and the benefited population.

To be physically present in a continued way in the working areas endowed us with a wide knowledge of the border problems. Working closely with the Municipal Government and the local institutions did this, and our thorough understanding of the problem generated great trust among all our partners. This involvement with the border rural locations and the Local Governments made the work of the North Western Border project well known in areas besides the Department of Piura and permitted that other cooperation institutions interested in providing support to work done in the border area may consider CARE as the entity most feasible of assuming such commitment. We were then able to obtain financial assistance from the Japanese Embassy through their program for the Support to Community Projects (APC) and the Binational Fund for Peace and Development –Window 3 of the Citizen Participation and Community Development projects.

The fact of assuming work commitments in very difficult conditions, which might have not been accepted by other interventions, reverted in becoming trustworthy for our partners and the target population. It is true that the team had to make great efforts, our work was the key to enter more easily in another instances, as our willingness to work on behalf of what was really the border: an area that receives little attention, with deficient or totally missing communication means, a population without motivation and incredulous on the face of unfulfilled offers, and even worse without motivation for community work. All this was now an obstacle however to start and complete successfully the goals set up from the beginning, as well as the priority of the population aims in places intervened by the Project.

One of the concepts assumed since the beginning of the Project was our interest for creating agreement spaces in areas beyond the border. Even though this space was not well defined in the design of our Project, we understood that our action should prepare the way to wider issues of binational character, and therefore during our daily work trips we had to go through border locations of Ecuador our brother country, getting in touch with their authorities, concerted work instances such as COGEL (Local Management Committee) and with CARE Ecuador which was simultaneously implementing a similar project with funds provided by USAID Ecuador –ASSA Border Project-. We believe that this gave us a wider insight of what is actually needed in the border area in order to be able to achieve development and the best way for its design and implementation.

5.2 Strategies by components

The North Western Border Project was considered to be a pilot development process that included three very well linked components as key for the

achievement of the set up goals: Governance, Training and Infrastructure.

As mentioned before, the main goal of this Project was to carry out basic infrastructure works but with the special feature of having them carried out with a wide local participation.

5.2.1 Governance Component

Governance is understood to be the strengthening of local governments so that they may improve their capability to respond to the population needs with high quality services, and promoting citizen's participation in the setting up of local development priorities, as well as in the planning and implementation of interventions responding to those priorities. Local management was also part of our work, in order to strengthen rural communities thus enabling them to organize themselves and to participate in a democratic way in development initiatives.

The strategy for the implementation of the Governance component can be divided into two phases as shown in Table 02.

Table No. 02
Governance Component Phases

PHASE	DESCRIPTION	GOALS	STRATEGIES	PRODUCTS
PHASE 1	To present the Project aiming to enhance the human capital existing in the District Development Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To have the project managed by the Committee. • To have Association and Agreement mechanisms generated inside the Committee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in Strategic Planning and Agreement. • Strengthening of the social issues starting from the opening of a space for dialogue and participation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of qualification table for the Populated centers in the district (Annex IV). • Generation of trustworthiness spaces.
PHASE 2	Strengthening the social capital to prepare and project the District Strategic Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of strategic planning and project preparation. • Strengthening the channels for citizen's participation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in Strategic Planning and Competitiveness. • Preparation of sector projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of the District Strategic Plan both at inter district and bi-national level.

5.2.2 Training Component

The Training Component of the North Western Border Project used mainly the tool related to Participatory Community Workshops to make the population acquainted with the contents of its Training Program (Annex V).

The improvement of basic services does not include only infrastructure works. The Project has for this issue the integrated approach by which implementing this priority services managed and owned by the community, they may be sustainable both in time and in the people's knowledge.

Basic services contribute to improve the living condition of the population. Improved basic services is not the job of a single institution but also of the public sector, the local government and the private sector. CARE alone, as a NGO, would

be over burdened it were to intervene individually, therefore it convokes the participation of all the above-mentioned institutions at both provincial and district level. For this purpose it organizes or consolidate coordination groups, strengthens its capabilities in order to contribute to the improvement of local development management.

The Training Program includes the facilitation of inter learning processes both at the population and counterpart institutions level. The intervention is articulated to strengthen local capacities:

- At the population level in:
 - * Management of local development.
 - * Infrastructure: building, operation and maintenance, management and administration of its basic service.
 - * Health and Hygiene
- At the institutions level in:
 - * Management of local development.
 - * Consolidation of Coordination Groups for local development.

The Training system was modulated according to the set up didactic units. The training subjects were prepared within the constructivism educational approach based on Competence and Capability.

The strategies for this component were given in two levels:

- A) At Community level
- The Infrastructure ETMI¹ and the Social ETMI are in charge of facilitating the inter learning processes with the approach by which the inhabitant is valued as a person who will at the same time value and recover his previous knowledge.
 - Before the start of the basic service work, the people in the Populated Center are invited to participate in the Project for Management for Local Development and Works Administration
 - Before, during and after carrying out the works, the participant population will enhance their concept and procedure capabilities in Operation and Maintenance, as well as in Health and Hygiene.
 - Upon completion of a drinking water system, a Water and Sanitation Board will be elected and trained in management of basic services.
- B) At the institutions level
- The Governance component took over the task of providing training to the District Agreement Tables on Local Development Management. For this purpose the support of experienced institutions such as the “Escuela Mayor de Gestión Municipal”, (Main Local Management School, in English) was requested and received.
 - Counterpart participation was given on the basis of previous Training in educational methodology for adults, so that the benefited population could be reached properly, thus ensuring sustainability for the

¹ ETMI: (Equipo Técnico Multi-Institucional) Technical Multi Institutional Team of specialists of the BORDER team and technical staff from the Municipalities and Participant Institutions in the Agreement Tables.

intervention. To meet this purpose the project organized Workshops on Methodology for Adult Training, for schoolteachers and staff from the health centers in the area of the project intervention. They will in turn train the people of their respective Populated Centers.

During the project intervention, the strategic partners of the Training component were:

- Area of Educational Development, through the schoolteachers of the Populated Centers participating in the Project.
- Health Centers, through the staff responsible of the Health Posts working in the Populated Centers participating in the Project.
- District Municipalities through their offices for community services, citizen's participation or councilmen dealing with these issues.

TRAINING IS THE BASIS FOR THE PEOPLES' SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

5.2.3 Infrastructure Component

The Infrastructure Component was in charge of the design and implementation of the community projects for the building, rehabilitation and/ or expansion of drinking water systems, class rooms and school bathrooms, sanitation latrine systems, unpaved roads and catch water conduits.

To achieve its goal the component used several strategies according to Project aims, among which we can list the following:

- Election of a Community Project Committee (CPC), formed by two men and two women elected by the community in a General Assembly, who were trained for the administration of works execution.
- Because of the starting conditions of the Project, the benefited population had to contribute with labor in different tasks as well as local material and land handed for the works. This has been considerable and has been valued for comparison and assessment levels.
- As far as possible it was tried to use the material existing in the area, thus having a larger contribution on the part of the community and also to reduce transportation costs.
- Based on CARE's experience, several designs validated in other areas with good results were used. Otherwise, the designs were made especially for the local reality. In many extreme situations and in order to solve the people's problems it was necessary to use the only available non conventional systems such as in the case of Drinking water systems pumping underground water with solar energy pumps moved by solar energy captured with photovoltaic panels.
- The contribution of the local Governments for the works was requested at all times. As can be seen in the paragraph of achievements, these contributions have been very important and have meant very much for the success of this Project, in spite of the limitations faced by these public institutions because of the strong political and economic centralization of our national reality.

- The support provided to the technical offices of the municipal governments, in those places where those offices existed, allowed us to organize a working team committed with the Project. The Provincial Municipality of Ayabaca with an implemented technical office, provided since the beginning significant support in all aspects related to infrastructure works, such as lending topography equipment, preparation of technical files, works supervision, among other actions, both in Ayabaca and in the other districts.
- To obtain the materials or services required, the project designed a system of credit orders that could be used for acquisitions with any of the suppliers of goods and services registered by CARE. This permitted the CPC, in charge of the works, to work without the need of handling cash, a convenience recognized by all of them, as shown further in the lessons learned.
- The works carried out with community support were facilitated by the previous work done by the Training team, who had motivated and committed the benefited population to participate as an indispensable requirement for the development of their place.
- The fact that in the districts of Jililí and Sícchez the Supervision Agents were women made many community members give a second thought with regard to the roles and capabilities of women to carry out that work. It was possible also to see greater commitment with the women engineers who were working there despite the very difficult condition. These made the Project progress not only in the achievement of the physical goals but also in the involvement of the population benefited with the human development of the social work.

6.0 ACHIEVEMENTS

Upon completion of this Pilot Project, all the achievements could be quantified and shown in the document Quarterly Progress of Activities (Annex II) which details all the activities carried out in each quarter in the structure of the Logical Framework of the North Western Border Project (Annex I). In this case all the quantitative achievements have been detailed, but we consider many qualitative achievements to be also important. Therefore, in this section we will list both types of achievements classified by components for more orderly information.

Quantitative achievements have been most significant for the North Western Border Project as they have permitted to validate all the proposals made since the start complying with the main goal that is to *Contribute to improve the quality of life for the border rural communities with Project intervention*. As mentioned before, Annex II shows all the progress achieved in the Project and a detailed analysis of that information will permit to deduct how the progress was gradually achieved.

UIT regard to the qualitative achievements, they were given in the Project aspects and according to their nature they will be commented individually in order to have a clear perception about these achievements.

6.1. Governance Component

A) Quantitative

- 04 District Agreement Tables organized and/or reactivated.

- 03 Local Governments with Investment Plans include prioritizations made by the Populated Centers.
- 04 Institutional Agreements signed.
- 04 Local Governments trained in Municipal Management.
- 03 Strategic District Plans prepared by the Agreement Tables.
- 44 Local Action plans prepared with participatory methods.
- 04 Strategic Planning Workshops.
- 02 Binational FODA's , between Peruvian districts and Ecuadorian cantons in the border area.

B) Qualitative

- The Municipal Governments and the population participated actively in the organization and strengthening of the District Tables for Agreement and Development.
- The District Tables for Agreement and Development prepared and used the qualification table for Populated Centers in their district, to participate in the project. They contributed with their knowledge about their own reality, thus generating very significant discussion fora on the priorities of each population.
- The District Agreement Tables approved the profile of the works according to the priorities prepared by the Community Project Committee. Likewise, they were main actors in providing support for the works profiles to be turned into Technical Files and later in having the works become true as basic infrastructure.
- All the institutions that are members of the District Agreement Table worked together in a concerted way. An specific case was the support received from the Sub Region Luciano Castillo Colonna for the rehabilitation and /or improvement of the works carried out by them (Annex VI.a)
- The Municipal Governments together with citizen and local institutions' representatives prepared the Long-Term Strategic Plans, with participatory methods, thus ensuring a high quality document that will be useful to guide the local development work.
- The Project action encouraged the Municipal Governments to include specific projects in their annual investment plans, in such a way that they were able to finance jointly the building for various works in their jurisdictions. This complemented the investments made by other cooperating sources and permitted to meet or enlarge the goals as originally set up. To illustrate in a better way this achievement please refer to (Annex VI.b) that shows a document from the District Municipality of Suyo with regard to its direct support in the transportation of aggregates for the works carried out in its jurisdiction.
- The Municipal Government put at the Project's disposal, according to their possibilities, human resources and equipment for all type of activities. In the case of Agreement and Training work, they assigned technical staff from their offices to work together with the North Western Border Project team, and they were empowered with the methodologies transmitted for each process. For the area of infrastructure, they provided transportation for the materials from Piura to the different locations, assigned professional and technical staff for field studies, the technical files and works supervision.
- Because of the Project action the Municipalities were able to include in their Annual Investment Plans the priorities identified by the participant Populated

Centers. In this way decision-making was participatory at the Municipal government level.

- CARE missions in Peru and in Ecuador, through the North Western Border and ASSA Border projects respectively, facilitated the preparation of FODA's bi-national analysis for integration axis in:

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- * Suyo – Macará – Zapotillo

- * Ayabaca – Espíndola – Calvas

with the participation of the Local Governments of the Peruvian districts and the Ecuadorian cantons, as well as of their grassroots organizations.

The Project has opened mutual understanding and support spaces among various public institutions on both border sides, which on the light of the proper peace and brotherhood climate, provides significant examples of friendship. As an example of good neighborhood spirit we must highlight the most important support provided by the Peruvian and Ecuadorian authorities for the transportation of building material from Piura to locations in our border area going through Ecuadorian territory, using their best communication means system, that permitted the transportation of materials in vehicles to places very near to the Peruvian locations, thus avoiding the hard work of transporting on animal back throughout our territory. In this regard, the support provided by the Sub-Prefecture of Ayabaca, the Peruvian Police(PNP), the Ecuadorian Customs Corporation , and the Ecuadorian Police and Army, was most significant. Several documents are shown in Annex VI.c as an evidence of the support received.

- As a result of the Project action, the Municipality of the Province of Ayabaca, has started to work in a participatory way the Budget for the 2001 Fiscal Year.

6.2. Training Component

A) Quantitative

- 53 Project presentations in the same amount of Populated Centers prioritized by the Project.
- 44 Community Project Committees organized and in operation to carry out the basic infrastructure work prioritized by the population themselves.
- 44 Community Project Committees trained in issues of works management, in order to be able to administer together with the district ETMI staff.
- 44 Training Workshops on:
 - * EDA (887 persons).
 - * IRA (872 persons).
 - * Personal and Household Hygiene (928 persons)
 - * Basic Infrastructure Operation and Maintenance (842 persons), respectively of the population of the benefited Populated Centers (Annex VI.d).
- 02 Training Workshops in Methodology for Training of Adults, municipal staff, Teachers and persons responsible for the Health posts participating in the Project.
- 789 households visited in each one of the locations benefited with the drinking water systems or sanitation latrines, as a way of reinforcing the training provided in Health and Hygiene issues with regard to the use and maintenance of sanitation latrines (Annex VI.d).

- 15 Juntas Administradoras de Servicios de Saneamiento (JASS)(in English Sanitation Services Management Boards were elected, organized and trained.
- 01 Training program prepared for the whole Project.
- 04 flip charts with 10 sheets each, designed to be used as teaching material during Training in issues as:
 - * EDA
 - * IRA
 - * Personal and house hygiene
 - * Use and maintenance of the sanitation latrines.

The same that were delivered to the partner staff who carried out the training in each beneficiary Populated Center, among which is municipal staff, school director and the person responsible for the Health post in each location.

01 Handbook guide titled “Agua Potable I en Zonas Rurales” to be used as teaching aid during the Operation and Maintenance of Drinking Water systems by Gravity.

B) Qualitative

- With the intervention of the North Western Border Project, the people in the benefited Populated Centers, have been able to prepare the following through General Assemblies :
 - * Four social networks.
 - * FODA analysis.
 - * The Vision/Mission of its population in five more years.
 - * They identified and prioritized their needs.

All these products allowed the building of the Local Action Plan.

- The people elected in General Assemblies their representatives for the Community Project Committee (two men and two women) who assumed the responsibility for the management and implementation of the prioritized basic infrastructure works.
- With the Project intervention the population strengthened their capacities in:
 - * The preparation of the works profile.
 - * Training in works management.
 - * Organization of the community contribution.
 - * Selection and hiring of goods and services suppliers.
 - * Preparation of works progress reports.
 - * Operation,maintenance,administration of drinking water systems
 - * Adoption of health and hygiene practices (consumption of safe water, proper disposal of excreta, hand washing, IRA´s, EDA´s prevention).
 - * Use and maintenance of basic infrastructure works (unpaved roads, classrooms, sanitation latrines).

All of this will contribute to the sustainability of these basic services.

- Upon Project completion each Populated Center will have a physical work operated and maintained efficiently by the users.
- The staff of the Health and Education sectors in the Project intervention area, participated in the Workshops for Educational Methodology to be trained as local facilitators in health and hygiene issues.
- The staff of the Health and Education sectors of the locations with Project intervention trained the people in Health and Hygiene issues.

- The participant Municipal Governments assigned technical staff to the Training Component as part of the partnership commitment.

6.3. Infrastructure Component

A) Quantitative

- 52 completed basic infrastructure works operating in 44 Populated Centers in the border area (Annex VII).
 - * 24 in the district of Ayabaca.
 - * 11 in the district of Jililí.
 - * 11 in the district of Suyo.
 - * 06 in the district of Síchez.
- 15 Drinking water systems.
 - * 11 in the district of Ayabaca.
 - * 02 in the district of Jililí.
 - * 01 in the district of Suyo.
 - * 01 in the district of Síchez.
- 12 Sanitation latrine systems.
 - * 02 in the district of Ayabaca.
 - * 05 in the district of Jililí.
 - * 03 in the district of Suyo.
 - * 02 in the district of Síchez.
- 13 Classrooms.
 - * 03 in the district of Ayabaca.
 - * 01 in the district of Jililí.
 - * 06 in the district of Suyo.
 - * 03 in the district of Síchez.
- 01 Battery of school bathrooms, in the district of Ayabaca.
- 10 Unpaved roads opened.
 - * 07 in the district of Ayabaca.
 - * 03 in the district of Jililí.
- 02 Catch water conduits, in the district of Suyo.
- 458 Drinking water domestic connections in the 04 districts.
- 499 Sanitation latrines in the 04 districts.
- 15.0 km of unpaved roads rehabilitated in the district of Jililí.
- 32.2 km of unpaved roads opened in the districts of Ayabaca and Jililí.
- 2,073 households benefited with one infrastructure works :
 - * 695 households in the district of Ayabaca.
 - * 350 households in the district of Jililí.
 - * 571 households in the district of Suyo.
 - * 457 households in the district of Síchez.
- 11,650 people benefited with one infrastructure works :
 - * 3,793 persons in the district of Ayabaca.
 - * 2,070 persons in the district of Jililí.
 - * 3,021 persons in the district of Suyo.
 - * 2,766 persons in the district of Síchez.

- U.S. \$ 535,688.36 were invested in the Direct Cost ² of the 52 works carried out, according to the following detail:
 - * U.S. \$ 214,184.28 contributed by USAID.
 - * U.S. \$ 70,785.07 contributed by the Japanese Embassy (Annex VII.a).
 - * U.S. \$ 54,100.00 contributed by the Bi-national Fund (Annex VII.b).
 - * U.S. \$ 87,605.39 contributed by the Municipalities.
 - * U.S. \$ 109,013.62 contributed by the beneficiary population.
- 09 Drinking water systems works were carried out financed by the Japanese Embassy through its Program to Support Community Projects (APC), that contributed with a total amount of U.S. \$ 83,000.00,³ the Municipality of the Province of Ayabaca and contributions from the beneficiary communities. (Annex VII.a).
- 10 works (03 Drinking water systems, 01 Sanitation Latrine system, 01 Classroom, 03 Unpaved roads and 02 Catch water conduits) that were carried out financed by the Bi-national Fund for Peace and Development - Window 3 of the Projects for Citizens' Participation and Community Development that contributed with a total amount of U.S.\$ 60,000.00⁴, USAID, the District Municipalities of Jililí, Suyo, Sícchez and contributions of the beneficiary communities (Annex VII.b).
- Local actors such as the Municipalities and beneficiary communities made the largest contributions for unpaved roads, with 62% of the direct costs of the works. In second place are the drinking water and sanitation latrine systems with a contribution of 27%, although in the case of latrines the largest contribution came from the beneficiaries (24%). Last but not least, is the building of classrooms where 7% of the contributions came from the Municipalities and 11% from the Communities (Annex VII.c).

B) Qualitative

- With the execution of the 52 basic infrastructure works the Project validated its participatory design as it congregated the contributions of various financial sources and local actors:
 - * USAID
 - * Japanese Embassy
 - * Bi-national Fund
 - * Municipalities of Ayabaca, Jililí, Suyo and Sícchez
 - * Beneficiary population in the 44 participant locations.
- One of the most remarkable achievements of this Project has been the actual and most significant participation of the Municipal Governments in a percentage of 16%, and of the beneficiary communities in a percentage of 20% of the amounts invested as Direct Cost for the works (Annex VII). This is due mainly because they are small districts that in spite of their limited resources had taken the challenge of working for the development of the border area

² Direct Costs are the necessary costs for carrying out infrastructure works which in one way or another remains in the works. In this case direct cost is considered to be the cost of the building materials, equipments, tools, transportation, payments to the skilled labor that participated in the building tasks.

³ The difference between the total contribution and the Direct Cost was used to cover other expenses, mainly in the Training area.

⁴ The difference between the total contribution and the direct Cost was used to finance indirect and operational costs.

people. With regard to the Municipalities we should mention that with the exception of Ayabaca, that is the capital of the province, the other three districts are very small both administratively and financially. Therefore, whatever contribution they may make meant to them serious limitations in many other things. In the case of beneficiary population of the Populated Centers the situation is even more dramatic and there for it deserves more recognition because they live in poverty and extreme poverty conditions, lacking all type of basic services, with a subsistence economy, but they had however an active participation with their contribution in labor sessions, donation of land, local materials, etc. All these contributions have been valued and accounted in order to estimate the real cost of each works and the contribution made by each participant, which are detailed in the *technical and financial liquidations* that are kept in the office of CARE in Piura.

- In the attached Annexes we have tried to show all the information received and in the most graphic way to show in its real dimension the participation of every one participating in this Project. Therefore, in the Chart that lists the Works carried out (Annex VII) we summarize the goals achieved, the beneficiary households and people and the detail of the contributions made by the donors for the direct costs. It can be seen that some works were financed by more than one donor, but always with the contribution of the beneficiary population.
- With regard to direct costs financing, the capacity of the Project to lever other donors, could be considered to be an important achievement. From the financial liquidations it can be gathered that for every invested dollar with USAID resources the project obtained US. \$ 1.50 from the counterparts, among other donors and local actors. This has made possible, among other things, to:
 - * benefit a larger number of locations with one basic infrastructure works.
 - * carry out the works with a larger coverage of beneficiaries thus extending its goals despite the increased cost that was above the estimates proposed USAID agreement of approximately U.S. \$ 7,500.00 for Drinking Water works and U.S. \$ 5,500.00 for other types of works.
 - * make Project implementation more participatory by having various donors committed with the development of the border area.

In those works for the benefit of the households such as drinking water systems with domestic connections and domestic sanitation Latrines, it can be perceived that in many cases some additional works have been carried out for the benefit of the community as domestic connection for drinking water in schools together with the building of sanitation latrines at schools and other community facilities. For this reason in most cases the goal achieved in the number of installed units is larger than the number of beneficiary households, but this responds to the population claim of having basic services installed in the community facilities for community use. In the case of the Opening of Unpaved Roads, the works could be carried out despite its high cost, thanks to the commitment of the Municipalities of Ayabaca and Jililí that provided their own machinery for those works, with the Project assuming the expenses related to fuel, oil, minor repairs, operators and the required number of people for clearing the land from brush. In this way, with the Municipalities assuming a large part of the direct costs, the Project could accept to carry out these works. Also, for the Unpaved Road component it was possible to put together the financing corresponding to several beneficiary locations. Another significant issue

to be considered was the valuation of the land donated by the population for the unpaved road, considering the price of the land at a realistic cost for the area of S/.1.00 per square meter, which made the community contribution to these type of works to be most significant. The pattern implemented by the Infrastructure Component, in particular its open criteria design has permitted to extend the fulfillment of the original goals. For instance, we can refer to the fact that classroom rehabilitation had been initially considered, but the reality of the degree of deterioration found in the visited locations did not allow any type of repair /rehabilitation. Therefore, the option was to *Build New Classrooms*, despite the need for more funds and activities. Likewise, the original plan included financing the rehabilitation/ improvement of the unpaved roads. However at the time of Project intervention the popular claim was to *Open Unpaved Roads* that would at least permit the access of vehicles during certain seasons, as the isolation of these Populated Centers was limiting their development (Annex VII.d1,2,3).

- As part of the goals aimed by the Project, the operational capabilities of the participant municipalities were strengthened. In the specific case of the Municipality of the Province of Ayabaca the logistics of its Technical Service Office (Infrastructure) was improved with:
 - * Computer programs used by the Project for the preparation of the technical files as well as works budgets.
 - * Topography equipment consisting of a theodolite for field measurement work.
 - * Audio-Visual Module consisting of one TV and VHS set with its own power system to be used during training sessions in the various locations.
 - * Motorcycles to be used by the staff for monitoring and supervision tasks in the works.

In the case of the other municipalities, as mentioned before, they do not have a technical office because of its reduced structure, and an effort was made to facilitate another means that may be useful to them.

7.0 LESSONS LEARNED

During the 17-month period of the implementation of the North Western Border Project we faced many positive and negative situations, fortunately less from the latter. These experiences taught us to validate most of the tools designed for the Project, and also to modify some of them according to the reality observed during the interventions. Definitely, the project could apply many of the principles originally designed and can show successful achievements, but it is fair to recognize that there were difficulties that challenged the capability of the whole team and the partners who were working with us.

As one of the most important results of this Pilot project, we are detailing known the *Lessons Learned* aiming that they may be useful in future interventions in this area of the Peruvian border.

The Convoking Capacity for new Donors

The participatory model of the Project holds an important approach for the strengthening

of Local Governments located in the border area with Ecuador, and it permitted to create interest among other cooperation agencies interested in allocating funds for building basic infrastructure under the project model, thus improving the living conditions of the rural population in these area within the framework of the Peace Agreement between Peru and Ecuador. In this regard, we consider that it was the well-known prestige held by CARE that permitted the project to be selected for these interventions.

The population was empowered and committed with the Project

Few interventions have been carried out in the areas intervened by this Project, and they were implemented according to direct assistance patterns that destroys the community working spirit of the people. This reality had to be reverted with a continued Training and Sensibilization work to make people understand the importance of being organized and committed for their own development.

The Benefits of the Intervention

The possibilities included in this Project to respond according to the needs, permitted us to take over situations that had not been considered at the initial point. This capacity in the initiative to reformulate certain aspects of our intervention was crucial, and fortunately we were able to respond to the true expectations of the target population, and at the same time gaining spaces for the building of trust and partnership with our strategic partners. In summary, a rigid model that may not adequate itself to special situations should be avoided as many previous achievements may be lost.

Start the Project simultaneously with the Municipal Budget

Considering that the basis for the development of this project was to work jointly with the Local Governments, and taking into account also their economic contribution for the works costs, it is important that the Municipalities consider these contributions at the time they are preparing their Annual Investment Plan, which is the official document they submit to the Ministry of Economy at the beginning of the year, together with the detailed explanation of how the funds are to be used. If this is not done, there is still the possibility to obtain financing through supplementary allocations during the year. The latter is not the ideal thing however, as neither the amount or the period of time can then be ensured.

Currently, we are coordinating with the Municipalities in the border area to use these resources in specific projects of the their Investment Plan for Year 2001, as the donor countries have expressed their commitment to continue with their support for border area projects.

The Convoking Capacity of the Broadcasting System

The totally participatory model of the Project required continued meetings of the beneficiary population with the team facilitators or partners. After going through long trips to cover the distance of the Populated Centers, it was frustrating to see that despite the efforts and the long hours of travel the meeting was attend only by a few persons because they had not been duly informed. In this regard we could see that the Radio Campesina in Ayabaca (a broadcasting station of the Ministry of Agriculture) had the required power and coverage to reach and convoke the rural population in all the border area of Ayabaca, Jililí and Sícchez (it does not reach Suyo). Through this communication means we were able to convoke the participants, and to avoid the slow process of sending written communications, which would mean a long period of time without ensuring the expected results.

The Potential of the Municipalities for the promotion of Local Development

Through the implementation of the North Western Border project, the municipalities were able to ascertain their great convoking potential. They have realized that besides their financial/administrative role they have the other important role of an entity that represents the population. As mentioned before, they are small municipalities, with a limited idea of what human development means for people, as they had associated it to huge economic resources, and the lack of them made them feel that they had not chances for doing significant things for their jurisdiction. This came associated with an even more limited idea of understanding development to be only and exclusively infrastructure works.

However, in building up a new approach for development, we have been able to see that these Municipalities have a huge potential to carry out such an important task, mainly if it is done in a horizontal and participatory way instead of the classic vertical and paternalistic style of offering what they thought best, without reaching the proper locations to identify their true needs, their frustrations and expectations, their vision about the future and how to achieve it with the participation of the population committed to this task. It is when the municipalities discover this way of looking at things when the roles may change, because they stop thinking about their limitations in the work for the development of their people, and they prioritize their needs, and above all the growth of the human team that will carry out the work and face the challenge.

Investments and returns.

It is very important to be extremely honest with our partner since the very beginning of a serious intervention. A clear and detailed presentation of what is being offered, of what can be done and what cannot be done is the basis for a just and equitable relation among the parties. To create false expectations will revert against the aimed goals. In this regard, it is also true that the municipalities may see external financing as their last resource to solve the needs of their people. Understanding things in this way will be negative for a successful intervention as the commitment would not only be an interested one. Another mistake that we were able to gather from other interventions was the client conception of the institutions that consider the municipality to act as the *Petty Cash of the Project*, a fact that does not help in building the solid relationship required to carry out a project. Frequently, to ask the Municipality to assume small costs makes losses larger than savings. To perceive these details is the key to trust and true partnership. Investment and returns should not be seen only as what you and I can offer, but also how and why are we offering it.

The Agreement Tables and their possibilities

Thanks to the participatory practices of citizens who feel themselves as part of the changes taking place in their district, we were able to see in the public scene a *Critical Massive Group of Citizens* that starts to take active part in concrete things, that everybody can see and therefore it has an specific and important weight in the relation with the Municipal Government. This group of citizens changes from being spectators to be generators of ideas and proposals and even to be able to assess municipal management in a critical but constructive way instead of the old negative roles. Within this new correlation of the Municipal Government with its institutions and the organized population one can see a new scenario where the Mayor gradually leaves the decision-making role to these new civil instances that will derive also into a space for discussions and decisions.

Bonuses for Procurement of Goods and Services

Another innovation in this Project with regard to other models was to try to create the greatest possible level of participation of the beneficiary population with regard to decision-making in various instances. With regard to financial management we thought also about giving the population an active participation trying always to avoid ethic problems generated by the fact of having to handle large amounts of cash, which probably they have never seen or had before. With this in mind, the Project designed a document called Bonus, to be considered as credit documents that needed the authorizations of the members of the Works Committee and the infrastructure ETMI team. These bonuses will in turn be the payment orders for the suppliers of goods and services. The experience of using these type of bonuses for the implementation of the works, brought up two things:

- * Heavy administrative burdens for the Project because all the procurements had to be initiated in the locations themselves in order to select the supplier and generate these documents. In general this task had to be carried out by the engineers supervising the works in each jurisdiction, thus using part of the works supervision time. Likewise, the whole cycle sometimes implied delays in the execution of the works, which added to the importance of the physical progress for the achievement of the project goals, were all linked to many other difficulties.
- * However for the population that participated in this stage of the generation of the bonuses, the experience has been very good for various reasons. They have been able to participate in administrative management related with quotations and searching for the best options in the procurement of services. Women have been able to become members of the Project Committee because all the administrative matters were taking place in their own location, and they did not require their husband's authorization to travel to other locations. The latter is still a serious gender problem that remains unsolved. Because they have not been handling cash, the Works Committee has not to justify many things because according to their own statement *the people is always thinking that we take advantage of the money.*
With all the things mentioned above it would be better to review carefully the situation in order to define if we continue using the bonuses.

There were also other difficulties to be faced during the Project implementation, the same which have been analyzed by the team in order to rethink some of the strategies of the intervention model. Among these difficulties we will highlight the following:

Initial resistance to work with Institutions from outside the district

At the beginning the municipalities, the public sector and the population seem to distrust an intervention that promoted Agreement and Partnership as an instrument for development management. Their idea about development was linked always to the execution of works, without requiring of spaces for dialogue and discussion at the local level. Likewise, because of past negative experiences the border rural population do not believe in new proposals unless they can see in a concrete way the seriousness of the proposals, thus we consider that after the implementation of this Project a great part of this negative attitude has been already reverted.

Time availability among the population

Because people was not used to participate in works organized by the population itself, we could see that in some of the Populated Centers, there was a lack of commitment with the agreements assumed with Project, in particular with regard to the unskilled labor contribution. The reason was that they did not have time as they had to take care of harvesting their land. If it is true that we should have considered this issue, because if they do not participate in the harvest they will have no crops during the whole year, it is also true that they could make swifts among them to send groups to work with the Works builder. To revert this negative situation the training team had to work with the people on sensibilization issues. The supervising engineers supported them in this task. It is also important that the engineers working for the project be deeply motivated with the social work.

Lack of Skilled Labor

In the border area there is not much opportunity for the execution of infrastructure works and therefore it was hard to find skilled workers. Since the start we were able to see that many of unskilled workers applied for the job as Works Builder without having the relevant experience, as could be seen from their low quality work and their need for a job. On the face of this situation, and contrary to what was designed initially, the Project had to hire experienced workers from other areas outside Piura. In the specific case of the drinking water systems it was necessary to hire work builders from Trujillo. They had worked for a long time with CARE in that area and were well known for the high quality of their work.

Adequate Programming of the Operational Plan

For sure one of the greatest difficulties to be faced by the Project was the coincidence of the works execution with the rainy season in the highlands. During the rainy season it is impossible to go reach the border locations and even worst if building material is to be transported. To this one must add the fact of the prolongation of the rainy season until the month of June. Only then the road-opening work started and it was therefore necessary to extend the deadline previously approved for the completion of the works. If it is true that even with rain some of the works can be done if the local material is available, we do not consider it to be convenient, because when programming the Operational Plan, this period of time could be schedule for other more feasible activities, and the works execution be programmed for the dry season.

Lack of aide-memoir for the population.

We could see that the participants in the training session asked for aid learning material as pamphlets or magazines to be provided to them after each class to enable them to review the relevant subjects. This had been considered for training in the use and maintenance of drinking water systems and sanitation latrines, but had not been considered for the rest of the Training Program. It would be convenient to keep this in mind for the future.

Not always a lower cost is the best option

According to the Project design, for the procurement of goods and services the population should have several quotations from which to select the most suitable one. If it is true that for the procurement of building materials this was not a problem because of the homogeneity of the products, for the hiring of the Works Builders this was a real problem because not always the best offer (the lowest priced one) resulted to be the best with regard

to the quality of the work. Many of the builders because of the bad quality of their work had to be replaced for more experienced ones.

The Electoral Process of Year 2000

The fact that the period for the Project implementation happened to be in a very special electoral year with biased proposals and also with the Government manipulating by all means the election was not definitely the best environment in which to develop our activities. We could see this from very near in the biased work performed by the Regional Government, trying to suffocate the Local Governments that were not in favor of the Government, also the offices of the Ministry of Agriculture working openly for the presidential campaign and the Local Authorities trying to favor in one way or another the official candidate.

In all this environment it could distinctly be seen that CARE was politically clear and impartial, and all the parties concerned accepted this. We had a space to coordinate and to work, however not in the best conditions.

The delay in Jilili

One of the fronts in which we had more problems for the achievement of results with regard to the strengthening of the Local Government was in the district of Jilili. In this particular case, if it is true that there was significant progress in the joint work for Infrastructure and Training, we were not able to obtain the same results for the Governance component, in particular because the commitments of the municipal management were not fulfilled. That is why the Plan for the Strategic Development of Jilili could not be completed, nor could we progress in having the Investment Plan prepared in a participatory way, and the task is still pending.

8.0 GOVERNANCE: A work experience with Local Governments

8.1 Pre-existing conditions in the municipalities of the intervention area.

Through the work carried out with the municipal governments in the area of the Project intervention we could see that all of them share a common characteristic, the fact that 77% of the elected municipal authorities (Mayors and Councilmen) are of rural origin.

This is a new element introduced recently in the last electoral process, and represents a change with regard to former electoral decisions, in which the priority was given to the election of personalities from the local urban segment. This is an issue that opens the discussion on the problem of political representation.

This political decision creates what can be called a *double rurality*, meaning that not only for reasons of its location in this social space is the municipality considered to be rural, but also for the origin of its political representation.

One of the most important features of the above is reflected in the professional composition of the leading teams of the municipal governments, as shown in Table No. 03,

Table No. 03

Professional Composition of the Municipal Government in the Area

<p align="center">Percentage of professional Mayors</p> <p align="center">50%</p>			<p align="center">Percentage of professional Councilmen</p> <p align="center">54%</p>		
<p>% Professional Composition of Mayors</p>	<p>Agricultural Engineer 25%</p>	<p>Business Administrator 25%</p>	<p>Teachers 71.42%</p>	<p>Engineers 14.28%</p>	<p>% Professional Composition of Councilmen</p>

The table shows the actual capacity of the municipal leading teams with whom we have worked. These figures are important for the design of motivation, commitment and training strategies.

This composition affects two main issues in a very significant way. The first one refers to the recognized spaces for women, and the second refers to the vision with regard to the role of the municipality in local development.

A) Women and the municipal government.

It is evident that if the latest Electoral Law had not considered women participation as compulsory at the time of the registration of the list of candidates, the various local political movements would not have considered women at all.

One of the proofs for the above statement is that precisely in the four municipalities only one woman is listed in each of the councilmen teams, because that is the minimum number required by law.

This issue includes not only the electoral participation, but it embraces all the aspects of daily life. For instance, normally the municipalities are more willing to deal with the requirements of the men producers rather than those of the women producers. This fact contributes greatly to maintain alive the existing gender inequalities. It is also common to see that the councilwomen must ask their husband's authorization to attend the training workshops. The permission is granted usually with severe limitations – in time and transportation- and it becomes difficult to generate with them alternative proposals to contribute to revert the situation for women.

Only in one of the municipalities of the four in which we have worked, the Mayor is willing to deal and revert the problems of violence against women. In the general context mentioned above, it is not strange to see that the councilmen working with him do not share the concern.

B) The perception about local development

To our understanding the main weakness of the Mayors and Councilmen teams is their lack of an integrated vision of the district-provincial problems. Because of this there are not tools for medium and long term planning, which in most cases have been considered to be a useless exercise.

The above deficiencies have a devastating effect on the capacity for action of the municipal teams because due to the lack of these instruments the action of the municipality becomes dispersed (that means that they try to satisfy the micro demands of the population, -building of churches, sidewalks, sport fields, donation of wire for fences, sporting goods, donation of calamines, etc.-) which not only dilutes the limited municipal resources, but the team ends physically and mentally exhausted, because they cannot satisfy all the dispersed demands.

To this weakness we can add that related with what they really think about human development. For most of the municipal authorities development is a priority and is basically the building of infrastructure; in a second level they consider the productive activities and in the third place the development process of local capabilities.

This *common sense* about the development contents has two practical implications for the municipality. In one side, the municipality gets into a passive position to the extent that if development means infrastructure, it is related to the mega magnitude, a dimension in which the municipality cannot even dream of participate because of its limited economic resources.

Therefore, the only thing to be done by the municipal corporation is to negotiate with the central government representatives at the regional and sub regional level to carry out “works” in their location.

For the actors in this negotiation to recognize who had the strength in the process was implicit. The concern was then to find out how the less strong party could come out with less links and commitments for the future.

This long and tense process gave way to more than one schism inside the municipal teams, because to be able to obtain “works” for the district showed their management capacity. On the side of the municipal authorities, the fact of not having been able to obtain the works meant sometimes a very strong criticism not only by the population but even from their own friends.

Betting for the future

However, despite these deficiencies and weaknesses, inside the municipal governments there are opinion groups of councilmen, officers and mayors who have it clear that it is necessary to revert the whole situation. The ideal situation for the future of these groups is to have the Mayor sharing these concerns because their legal executive capacity makes him a key partner in the process for change. Table No. 04 summarizes our vision about the potentialities of each one of the districts in which we have been working.

Table No. 04

Motivation with regard of proposal for change in the current municipal situation

Attitude towards the need for reverting the current situa	District	Mayor	Councilmen	Population	Municipal officers
	Ayabaca	↑	↑	↑	↑
	Jilili	↓	↓	↑	No existen
	Sicchez	↑	↓	↑	↓
	Suyo	↑	↑	↑	↑

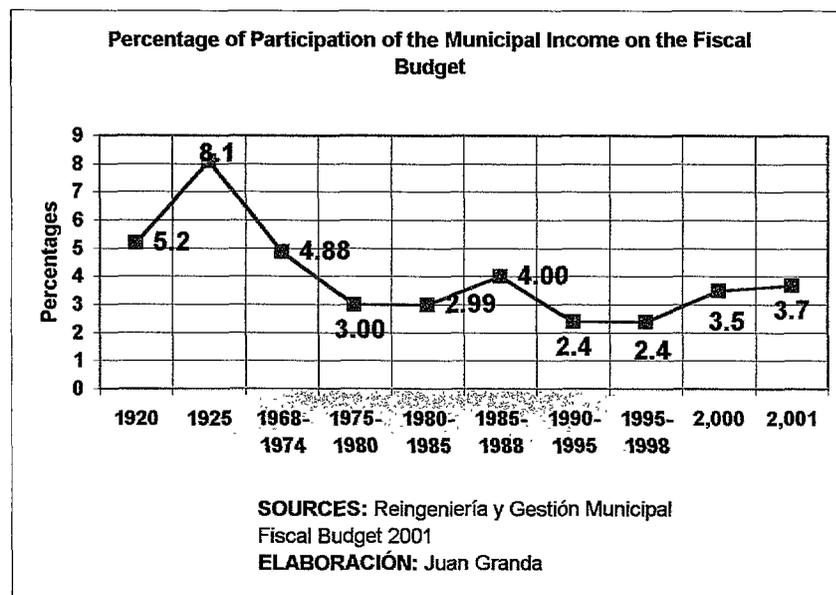
Explanation Key	
Highly motivated	↑
Unmotivated	↓

It might be right to mention that the results shown in this table are in no way static, on the contrary depending of the characteristics of the external action on behalf of the municipality, the negative / positive positions are absolutely reversible.

The budget allocations of the municipalities

One of the subjects on which the different Mayors in the province of Ayabaca, including officers in the municipality agree, is that of the limited budget allocations that the central government assigns to these corporations. Chart No. 01 shows the evolution of these allocations in the last years:

Chart No. 01



As can be seen, the period 1990-1998 shows the maximum point of budget inflection within the historical process. Also, it should be remembered that the above is produced within the context of what is known as *intervention in the autonomy of the local governments*, a framework in which almost seventy legal mandates were issued to restrict the action and role of the municipal government. (The figures of the budget allocations, at least for year 2000, can be seen in the chart included in the annex).

Because of the link existing between the municipal budget and the actions of the North Western Border Project it is interesting to summarize the information in Table No.05,

Table No. 05

**Percentage composition of the main income/expenses
Municipal Budget Year 2000**

District	Income Percentage by main allocations		Expenses Percentage by main allocations	
	FONCOMUN	Income of its own	General expenses	Capital
Ayabaca	59.09	13.27	40.37	53.19
Jilili	43.71	21.07	51.23	25.72
Suyo	50.80	8.17	38.71	50.65

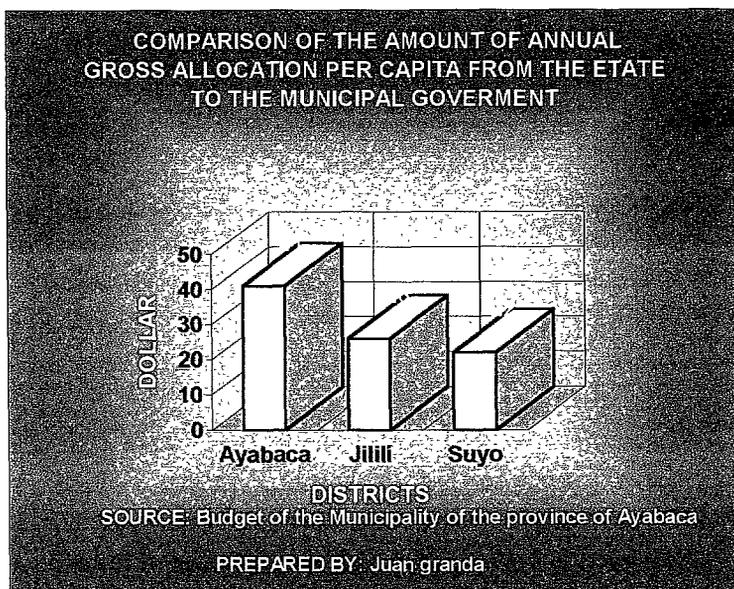
No information is available for the district of Sicchez

As can be seen in the districts of Ayabaca and Suyo, the allocation of FONCOMUN has a very strong impact on the rest of the budgets. Therefore, action could be affected if the amount of this allocation is increased or decreased.

The percentage of income of their own should be also noted as in two cases (Ayabaca and Suyo) it is striking to see the poor capacity of the municipal to obtain resources, and this capacity is related to the quality of the services offered by the municipality, and also in direct relation with the lack of urban census.

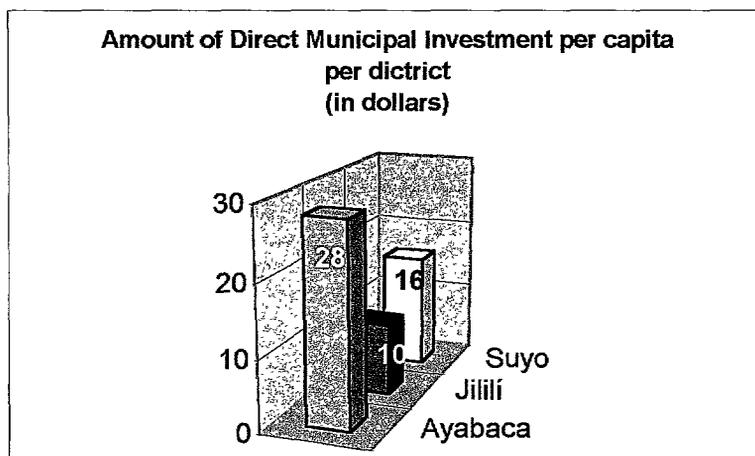
Chart No. 02 shows as the first approach to the government gross investment per capita per district

CHART No. 02



With regard to the expenses columns, it is striking to see the high percentage of general expenses that refer directly to the Mayors' salaries, the per diem for Councilmen and payroll for the staff and municipal officers and the staff. These expenses makes the investment per inhabitant to be little significant as can be seen in Chart No. 03.

CHART No. 03



If we put into a context the results shown in the chart, together with the general expenses, we might reach very striking conclusions. Thus, it can be said that in the case of Ayabaca for every sol spent in capital expenses 1.31 soles are spent in general expenses. In Jilili for each sol spent in capital expenses 5 are required for general expenses; and in the case of Suyo the figure comes out to 1.30 soles. The above situation is absurd in every way and is blocking the possibility for serious actions.

8.2 The governance component and the action of the North Western Border Project.

The conditions outlined in the above section, with their collective weaknesses and willingness to have the situation reverted, were the basis for the development of our action. For this purpose the Project design a group of modules for the strengthening of the democratic and modern in the structure of the municipal government. The first module can be seen in Table No. 06,

TABLE No. 06

OPPORTUNITIES AND MODULES OF THE CYCLE OF THE NORTH WESTERN BORDER PROJECT			
<i>Modules</i>	<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Products</i>	
		<i>Actors</i>	<i>Project</i>
Unit II			
Presentation of the Project to the regional and sub-regional authorities	Project Coordinator	Initial commitments to support the development of the project	Advocacy for commitments by component and to the project in whole
Unit II			
Presentation of the project to Municipalities and institutions at local level GOPs,NGOs and Bos. The presence of the Mayor is basic	Project coordinator Governance Specialist	Commitment to expand the date for the meeting and to call for a new one	The specialist prepares the assessment report
Unit III			
Presentation of the Project to the Councilmen	Project Coordinator Governance Specialist	Commitment of the councilmen to accompany the training team into the field	The specialist processes information and prepares a proposal for the visit

The basic purpose of this first module was to inform the public about the Project, but at the same time, to build during the process the synergies for its implementation.

The second module had two great important instances. In the first one we approached the district agreement tables in Ayabaca and Suyu. In the case of Sícchez and Jililí we proceeded to organize the tables, including preparation of a Qualification Table for Populated Centers, needed for the action of the Training Component.

In the second instance the work was centered around the preparation of the District Strategic Plan, a tool that has permitted not only the vision of the future for the district, but it has also been a mechanism for the organization of citizens participation, highlighted by that of the organized women.

The organization of this module can be seen in Table No. 07,

TABLE No. 07

GOVERNANCE COMPONENT			
Modules	Responsible	Products	
		Actors	Project
Unit 2.1G			
Reactivation/consolidation of the local agreement table -Lecture on/agreement/partnership -Workshop for CC.PP. Qualification	Governance Specialist	Apply qualification table	The specialist delivers to the Table the qualification table;after the process the specialist systematizes and disseminates the results
Unit 2.2G			
Workshop I: Preparation of the District strategic plan	Governance Specialist	Produce information	Systematizes the information gathered Prepares the document and disseminates it at local level
Workshop II: Discussion of the systematized information Workshop II of the Strategic plan	Governance Specialist	Corrections to the submitted document New information produced	Systematizes new information Prepares new document and disseminates it at local level
Workshop III: Local agreement table approves district development plan	Governance Specialist	Corrections to the document submitted by the strategic axis New document is produced	Systematizes corrections. Prepares final version of the plan
Unit 2.3G			
Formalization of the local management committee, preparation of Bylaws and Rules, Registration in Public Register office	Governance Specialist	Proposal are discussed . Final documents approved Documents register in Public registry office	Prepares and proposes drafts for dicuemnts. Accompanies the process

The module ends with activities related to the legal formalization of the Local Management Committee as part of making autonomous the citizens decision and participation.

The third module has been designed with a projection to the future to the extent in which the main concern is centered in the monitoring and assessment of the relevant Strategic Plan.

The design for this module can be seen in Table No. 08,

TABLE No. 08

Modules	Responsible	Products	
		Actors	Project
Unit 3.1G			
Workshop I. Strategic Planning	Governance Specialist	Production of Investment project by strategic axis	Facilitates project preparation process. Keeps records of them
Workshop II. Strategic planning			
Workshop III. Training to local Government in Municipal management processes		Participatory preparation of the Municipal budget. Production of the qualification tables of the district CC.PP.	Facilitates and advises for the process. Produces summary and assessment document
Unit 3.2G			
Workshop IV Monitoring and assessment of development plan fulfillment Organization of internships for councilmen and COGEL members	Governance Specialist	production of Municipal decrees to enable participation	Facilitates the process. Produces systematization document
Workshop V assessment and reformulation of the district development Plan	Governance Specialist	Options assessment and proposals	Advises and produces systematization document

8.3 Conclusions

- a. It is necessary and indispensable to carry out a serious lobbying activity, because the more extended, better programmed and more clear the goals may be, they will report success that is self fed and potentiated. These activities will revert the natural distrust of the local actors with regard to external organizations.
- b. To involve the population in the local development process is a basic strategic axis because their commitment and participation permits not only the expansion of the strategic horizons of planning, but it permits sustainability to the goals set up and also at the organization level, no matter how weak the alter might be, it will finally commit hesitant people, wherever they might be.
- c. In this context, the municipal government is meeting its commitment and assuming the responsibility despite the serious limitations in budget and management and vision of the future issues.

9.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

The main goal for the implementation of the North Western Border Project was the *Improvement of basic services in the border rural communities through increased local participation*. To achieve this goal the project designed and implemented the strategies detailed in section 5. The strengthening and training of local and grassroots organizations was one of the means to achieve that goal. People were trained in development, planning and the implementation of activities focused on solving their main needs and the full use of their civil rights. The action was carried out in the beneficiary rural communities, with an active participation of the population.

For the Environmental Impact assessment in the activities of the North Western Border Project we used document **22 CFR Environmental Procedures Part 216**. This document details those activities that have an environmental impact and the relevant measures to be considered.

As it is obvious, not all the strengthening and training activities for the grassroots organizations and the rural population are feasible of producing some type of effect on the Environment, and they can be considered to qualify within a *Categorical Exclusion* according to sections 216.2 c(1)(i), 216.2 c(2)(i) and 216.2 c(2)(xiv).

The implementation of small basic social infrastructure projects is not very feasible of a negative influence on the environment. However, due to the fact that they may require certain minimum mitigation measures to prevent affecting the environment, it would be necessary to qualify it within a *Conditioned Negative Determination*. In the specific case of the works carried out in this Project, we can group them as follows:

- A) Building of Classrooms cannot have an environmental impact, and does not need further analysis.
- B) Building of drinking water systems for which the water is brought from natural fountains, might have some environmental impact, in particular because of conditions in which wastewaters are being disposed. Therefore, an analysis for environmental impact and of possible mitigation measures will be required to make sure that they will not affect the environment.
- C) Building of unpaved roads may have an environmental impact, and in some cases it may be of a large proportion. Therefore, we require of an environmental impact analysis to find out if the environment is being affected and if so, then take the proper mitigation measures.
- D) Building of sanitation latrines, which implies environmental impact. An environmental impact analysis is required to find out the proportion of the impact and the proper mitigation measures that will have to be adopted.
- E) Building of school sanitation services, will imply environmental impact, in some cases even to a great extent. Therefore, we require an environmental impact analysis and if positive, then take the proper mitigation measures.

To carry out this analysis for environmental impact, the Project designed format for each type of infrastructure works, to review the level of environmental impact of the works and the mitigation measures required. The formats are shown in Annexes VIII and VIII.a, and the relevant qualification formats with the corresponding assessment are attached to the Final Completion Reports of the Works, are kept in CARE Piura offices.

10.0 GENDER

The issue of gender is in CARE a way of focusing interventions, and in some cases without having been set up concretely in the activities, but only in the internal and cross wide aspects of all the Project components. In the design of the North Western Border Project this approach was strengthened in several forms, by encouraging equitable participatory processes, although the reality showed us that there is still much to be done in this regard before reaching the so much desired equity. In the following activities we had some progress with regard to gender equity :

- In the training sessions the gender approach connected with practical and strategical group needs was incorporated as an element for sustainable development.
- There was a majority participation of men and women in the training sessions. This fact is highlighted in the Participatory Local Development workshops where it was required to have men and women working separately, in order to be able to identify the feelings and expectations of each group, and conciliating them afterwards in a common vision of the future of the location.
- The participation of two women in the leading positions of the Committee for the Community Project is a way of generating decision-making spaces for them together with increased capabilities and self-esteem.
- In the building infrastructure works it is true that the tasks cannot be understood as something to be carried out by women in the same conditions as men. However, we could see significant participation of women in some of tasks and by their own initiative. This was well accepted by men, and women who in this way were assuming important roles.
- During Project implementation we had professional and technical female staff in various position within the project team. They were able to demonstrate their capacity and experience as can be seen from the list of participants of the Project team (Annex IX), the positions held by women were as follows:
 - * National Project Coordinator
 - * Works Supervision Engineer
 - * Works Supervision Assistant Engineer
 - * Administrative Assistant
 - * Administrative Support
 - * Trainers

11.0 LIQUIDATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS

The Liquidation of Infrastructure Works consists of a list of technical and administrative documents reflecting all that has been done during the works execution. The report highlights the technical features of the works, all the contributions made by the different donors, and the beneficiary Municipalities and population. The CPC members duly countersign all these documents. The liquidations for the 52 works carried out are physically kept in the offices of CARE Piura.

The Liquidation of Infrastructure works is divided as follows:

- A) **General Information**
 - * Project name.
 - * Location.

- * Type of execution.
- * Executing entity.
- * Financial entities and contributors.
- * Beginning date of the works.
- * Completion date of the works.
- * Inauguration date.

B) Descriptive Memory

B.1 General

- * Description of the location.
- * Climate.
- * Topography and type of soil.
- * Roads (how to reach the location).
- * Economy.
- * Population (# households, # men and women).

B.2 Works carried out.

- * Description of the works components.
- * Quantification of the goals achieved.
- * Data on participant skilled labor.

B.3 Valuation of the Works

The Financial valuation of the works quantifies the economic contribution by source and the total value of the works. In this way it was possible to detail the cost of the works in a summary as follows:

Contribution of Financial Source 1	U.S. \$
Contribution of Financial Source 2	U.S. \$
Contribution Municipality A	U.S. \$
Contribution Municipality B	U.S. \$
Other contributions	<u>U.S. \$</u>
TOTAL	U.S. \$

B.4 Remarks

This section presents a summary of all the experiences during the works execution that are not described in the works log book, or for reasons of importance should be highlighted here. The testimonies of the participants have been most useful to reflect how the beneficiaries feel.

C) Financial Liquidation

In this section all the contributions for the works, whether in cash or in goods and services are quantified. In the case of non cash contributions (goods and / or services, they are quantified and valued at an average cost acceptable for the area. The list of contributions to one of the works is discriminated by financial source or contributor and compared with what was projected in the technical file. These costs are classified as follows:

* Cost of materials used	vs.	Projection(Tech.File)
Téc.)		
* Cost of skilled labor	vs.	Projection (Tech. File)
* Cost of unskilled labor	vs.	Projection (Tech.File)
* Cost of transportation fees	vs.	Projection (Tech.File)
* Cost of equipment and tools	vs.	Projection (Tech.File)
* Cost of machinery	vs.	Projection (Tech.File)

It is most important to value all the contributions, no matter how small this should be, because the donors must see the contributions made by counterparts (such as the Municipality and the Community).

D) Annexes

The Annexes are the supporting documents for all the physical and financial liquidation of the works. As much as possible, formats have been used to have a uniform model for all the liquidations. The following documents have been identified:

Annex 1	Co-execution agreement.
Annex 2	Minutes for the beginning of the works.
Annex 3	Minutes for the completion of the works.
Annex 4	Minutes for the transfer of the works.
Annex 5	Minutes for land donations.
Annex 6	Minutes for community contributions (Land, materials, / Other).
Annex 7	Minutes for donation of surplus material.
Annex 8	Minutes for transfer of materials.
Annex 9	Minutes for retiring of materials.
Annex 10	Minutes for delivery and custody of tools (Drinking water Syst.)
Annex 11	Disinfection certificate (Drinking water syst.).
Annex 12	Works log book.
Annex 13	Lay out on the ground of the works plan. (The layout of how the works have actually been carried out, showing the differences with regard to the technical file.)

E) Photographic File

A minimum number of photographs showing the progress of the works from the beginning until completion and inauguration.

12.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

We hope that all the data and information gathered to be presented in this Final report may be useful to visualize the achievements of the North Western Border Project during the period of the project implementation that lasted 17 months. We also hope that it may be considered as an input for the design of new intervention strategies, because it has been a full and enlightening experience. These Conclusions and Recommendations summarize the contents of the report, and we have in every possible way tried not to exclude any important and interesting issue.

- The change process have began for the people living in the border areas, but they require reinforcement of what was given by this Pilot Project designed to last one year in order to ensure a total change in attitudes.
- Even though it was difficult at the beginning, the participation of the population has been decisive for the success achieved. Above all, we consider that because they assumed effective tasks as part of the intervention, they felt themselves committed to achieve the expected goals.
- We consider that the key to obtain solid commitments from the partners and ensure the achievement of the expected goals is the continued Inter Institutional Agreement and an honest and horizontal relation with each institution.

- It is important to share the Project Operation Plan with the strategic partners in order to coordinate actions both in space and time, using to a maximum the available resources.
- It is preferable to have a certain degree of flexibility and initiative in project design in order to be able to adapt it to situations unforeseen at the beginning of the intervention, and in that way be able to respond to the expectations of the population.
- We have verified that the municipalities of the border area have a huge potential for carrying out the local development processes, in particular if they apply the horizontal and participatory pattern.
- The border area has not received attention as a result of the extremely centralized policies and the lack of an integrated vision. In this regard the Peace Agreement between Peru and Ecuador has opened new and promising opportunities for development in the area.
- The Project action has permitted Local Governments to include specific projects in their Annual Investment Plans, so that they may be able to co-finance the execution of community projects. This in turn made possible to complement the investments made by other cooperating agencies, thus achieving or extending the expected goals.
- The project has opened mutual understanding and support spaces among several public and private institutions in both border areas, which taking advantage of the existing proper climate of peace and brotherhood permits interesting friendship examples.
- The relation and agreement with Local Governments from Ecuador has provided more credibility and hierarchy to the work for the strengthening of the institutions in the border area, within the framework of the Peace Agreement.
- To have a physical presence with offices and equipment in the same intervention area gives more credibility to the commitment assumed and permits better project development.
- Project design must be prepared with a thorough knowledge of the area and must include the expectations of the target population thus making it most participatory.
- All the factors that may propitiate goal achievement, in particular the possibility of carrying out the activities in the agreed space and time, should be included in the project design.
- The low level of education of rural women is linked to a low self esteem too, and therefore her leadership capability and level of participation is very low. The project was able to have two women participating as members of the CPC, though with great effort in some locations, and more efforts are required to revert this negative aspect in order to achieve an actual development.
- The interventions in a large number of communities for a one-year Pilot project has required extremely hard efforts to achieve the project goals as has been the case. It has not been possible however to analyze as deeply as desired the local problems. Therefore, follow up /accompaniment should be given in the future.
- The work organized to carry out the works with community support is facilitated by the work done previously by the training team, that motivates and commit the beneficiary population to participate closely in the works as a requirement for the development of their location.
- The improvement of the basic services should in no way be considered only as an infrastructure work. The Project included the integrated approach, which by implementing these services that were prioritized, managed and administered by the

population itself can be considered to be of their own thus making them sustainable in the population's time and knowledge.

- Improving the conditions of life of the population is not the task of one institution alone, no matter how large or well prepared it might be, the participation of the public and private sector, the local governments and the population is always required.
- The contribution of the municipalities has been very important and they have really contributed to the success of the Project, despite the serious budget limitations that they must face.
- The local actors- beneficiary municipalities and communities- have contributed in a most significant way. They have contributed with 16% and 20% respectively of the direct cost of the works. This is remarkable because they are small municipalities with limited income and very poor population.
- An important achievement of the Project has been its capacity for the leveraging of other donors to finance the works. Thus, every dollar invested with USAID resources turned out to be U.S. \$ 1.50 of the counterparts, other donors and local actors contributions.
- The situation in the border area was found to be very difficult: the area has received little attention, it lack roads, and the population is not motivated and is distrustful and has lost the habit of community work. This situation can be reverted only with a participatory model from the very beginning of the intervention, motivating the population and encouraging them to be the main actors in the development process.
- An intervention by axis permitted to use well the human and logistic resources of the Project, though it should not be extremely rigid.
- The community determines the progress of the Project. Generally it slows at the beginning but it accelerates when the activities become more concrete and more members of the community are interested in it.
- Sometimes, the agricultural or festivity activities of the community interfere with the project work. The lack of leadership as well as the conflicts among communities interfere also in the progress of the project, and adequate strategies should be used for each case.
- In general, it is difficult to keep up strictly with the set up programs and goals. The project phases should be programmed in a way that they may provide flexibility to face complications in the implementation schedule.

CARE Piura has gained experience with the reality of the work in the border area, and this experience will be used in future interventions, thus improving them more and more every time.

13.0 ANNEXES

I	Logical framework
II	Activity progress by quarters
III.a	Map of the district of Ayabaca
III.b	Map of the district of Jilili
III.c	Map of the district of Suyo
III.d	Map of the district of Sicchez
IV	Qualification of Border Populated Centers - Qualification Table of Populated Centers - Explanatory Guide for the Qualification Table

- Qualification charts in the districts of Ayabaca, Jilili, Suyo
 - Consolidation of qualification tables
- V. Training program
- VI.a Authorization for the execution of drinking water systems by solar pumping in Sausal and La Tienda.
 - VI.b1,2,3 Provide summary of the support provided by the municipality of the district of Suyo for the transportation of works aggregates .
 - VI.c1,2,3,4 Documents authorizing that building materials for the North Western Border Project be transported through Ecuadorian territory
 - VI.d Training Results
 - Operation and Maintenance of drinking water, health and hygiene systems
 - Results of reinforcement in training on EDA and latrines
 - VII Total list of executed works
 - VII.a List of executed works – Japanese Embassy
 - VII.b List of executed works – Bi-national Fund
 - VII.c Goals achieved by type of work.
 - Building of drinking water systems
 - Building/Improvement of classrooms
 - Building/Improvement of unpaved roads
 - Building of sanitation latrine systems
 - VII.d1,2,3 Consolidated list of achieved goals
 - Views of the existing infrastructure
 - Consolidated list of executed works and beneficiary households
 - VIII Environmental Impact Assessment
 - Forms for Environmental Impact Assessment
 - VIII.a Classifier of Impacts/Effects of Unpaved Roads
 - IX Staff participating in the North Western Border Project

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

NORTH WESTERN BORDER PROJECT

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

GOALS	INDICATORS	VERIFICATION METHODS	ASSUMPTIONS
<p><u>IMPACT</u></p> <p>TO CONTRIBUTE IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE POPULATION IN THE BORDER RURAL COMMUNITIES INTERVENED BY THE PROJECT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UPON PROJECT COMPLETION, THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH SAFE WATER HAD INCREASED BY 50%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BASIC RESEARCH AND FINAL ASSESSMENT. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO LATRINES HAD INCREASED BY 50%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BASIC RESEARCH AND FINAL ASSESSMENT. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THE FOOD SHORTAGE PERIOD HAD DECREASED BY 10%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BASIC RESEARCH AND FINAL ASSESSMENT. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THE VOLUME OF THE PRODUCTS MARKETED BY THE FAMILIES IN THE RURAL COMMUNITIES INCLUDED IN THE PROJECT, HAD INCREASED BY 10%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BASIC RESEARCH AND FINAL ASSESSMENT. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE HAD INCREASED BY 5%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BASIC RESEARCH AND FINAL ASSESSMENT. 	

GOALS	INDICATORS	VERIFICATION MEANS	ASSUMPTIONS
<p><u>EFFECT</u></p> <p>LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND POPULATION AGREE UPON THEIR DEVELOPMENT PLANS.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UPON PROJECT COMPLETION IN 10 POPULATED CENTERS OTHER INTERVENTIONS WILL BE MANAGED, TO TAKE CARE OF THE PENDING PRIORITIES IN THE COMMUNITY PLAN. • UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THE INVESTMENT AGREED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE PARTICIPANT POPULATED CENTERS, WILL BE INCREASED BY 10%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • THE SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL OFFICE, /COMMUNITY PLANS, OTHER INSTITUTIONS INVESTMENT PLAN. ▪ INVESTMENT PLANS OF THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT/COMMUNITY PLANS, OTHER INSTITUTIONS INVESTMENT PLANS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STATE AND PRIVATE INVESTMENTS ARE USED IN THE PROJECT INTERVENTION , MAINLY FOR SANITATION, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, ROADS, SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE AND HEALTH POSTS.
<p><u>PRODUCT 1</u></p> <p>POPULATED CENTERS HAVE IMPROVED, SUSTAINABLE AND OPERATIONAL BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UPON PROJECT COMPLETION, 140 WORKS ARE IN OPERATION IN POPULATED CENTERS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TECHNICAL OFFICE REPORT/ COMMUNITY PROMOTION OFFICE REPORT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • THE CONVOKING CAPACITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS CONTINUES.
<p><u>PRODUCT 2</u></p> <p>STRENGTHENED CAPABILITIES OF THE PARTICIPANT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO AGREE, IDENTIFY AND RESPOND TO THE POPULATION NEEDS.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UPON PROJECT COMPLETION. 04 LOCAL GOVERNMENTS APPLY TECHNICAL CRITERIA FOR THEIR INVESTMENT PRIORITIES. • UPON PROJECT COMPLETION. 04 LOCAL GOVERNMENTS HAVE INVESTMENT PLANS THAT INCLUDE THE PRIORITIES OUTLINED BY THE POPULATED CENTERS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINUTES OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT MEETING ON PRIORITY PROCEDURES. • LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT PLAN/COMMUNITY PLANS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PEACE ENVIRONMENT CONTINUES. • INSTITUTIONS KEEP UP THEIR POLITICAL WILL TO PARTICIPATE IN JOINTLY AGREED WORK.

GOALS	INDICATORS	VERIFICATION MEANS	ASSUMPTIONS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THERE WILL BE 04 PROPERLY ORGANIZED AGREEMENT TABLES IN OPERATION. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MINUTES OF AGREEMENT TABLES MEETINGS . 	
<p><u>PRODUCT 3</u> STRENGTHENED CAPABILITIES IN THE POPULATED CENTERS IN ORDER TO IDENTIFY AND MANAGE THEIR NEEDS.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UPON PROJECT COMPLETION 40 POPULATED CENTERS HAD MADE THEIR COMMUNITY DIAGNOSIS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PARTICIPATORY DIAGNOSIS FILES. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UPON PROJECT COMPLETION 40 POPULATED CENTERS HAVE LOCAL ACTION PLANS PREPARED IN A POARTICIPATORY WAY. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FILES. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UPON PROJECT COMPLETION, AT LEAST 10 POPULATED CENTERS WOULD HAVE SUBMITTED A PROJECT PROFILE TO THE AGREEMENT TABLES OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PROFILE FILES SUBMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS WITH ACKNOWLEDGING RECEIPT SEAL. 	

GOALS	INDICATORS	VERIFICATION MEANS	ASSUMPTIONS
ACTIVITIES			
1.1. PRIORIZATION OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THERE WILL BE 40 LISTS OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COMMUNITY PLANS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ COMMUNITIES APPLY THE TRAINING CONTENTS.
1.2. PREPARATION OF THE PROFILE FOR THE PRIORIZED WORKS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THERE WILL BE 40 PROFILES OF PRIORIZED WORKS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL OF THESE PROFILES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SUPPLIERS FOR MAINTENANCE INPUTS ARE AVAILABLE IN THE AREA.
1.3. ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UPON PROJECT COMPLETION 40 COMMITTEES FOR COMMUNITY PROJECTS WILL HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CPCs.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NATURAL AND WEATHER PHENOMENON ARE WITHIN THE NORMAL PARAMETERS.
1.4. PREPARATION OF THE TECHNICAL FILE.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THERE WILL BE 40 TECHNICAL FILES. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APPROVED TECHNICAL FILES. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PEACE ENVIRONMENT CONTINUES.
1.5. CPC TRAINING FOR WORKS MANAGEMENT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THERE WILL BE 40 COMMITTEES FOR COMMUNITY PROJECTS TRAINED IN WORKS MANAGEMENT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRAINING WORKSHOPS ATTENDANCE LISTS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ARE STILL INTERESTED IN AGREEMENT.
1.6. SELECTION OF SERVICE AND MATERIAL SUPPIERS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THERE WILL BE A LIST OF SELECTED SUPPLIERS FOR SERVICES AND MATERIALS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINUTES OF THE SELECTION PROCESS FOR SERVICE AND MATERIALS SUPPLIERS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ THERE IS AN ADEQUATE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR MUNICIPAL ACTION.
1.7. ORGANIZATION OF THE POPULATION TO CARRY OUT COMMUNITY TASKS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THERE WILL BE 40 POPULATED CENTERS ORGANIZED TO CARRY OUT COMMUNITY TASKS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINUTES AND WORK SHEETS OF THE COMMUNITY TASKS PERFORMED. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ COMMUNITIES CONTINUE TO BE NTERESTED IN THE PROJECT.

GOALS	INDICATORS	VERIFICATION MEANS	ASSUMPTIONS
1.8. INPUTS SUPPLY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THERE WILL BE 40 POPULATED CENTERS HOLDING ENOUGH INPUTS FOR THE PRIORIZED WORKS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RECEPTION GUIDES OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES FOR THE PRIORIZED WORKS CARRIED OUT. 	
1.9. WORKS EXECUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THERE WILL BE 40 PRIORIZED WORKS CARRIED OUT IN POPULATED CENTERS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINUTES OF THE RECEPTION OF THE PRIORIZED WORKS . 	
1.10. TRAINING IN OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PRIORIZED WORKS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THERE WILL BE 40 POPULATED CENTERS TRAINED IN THE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE COMPLETED WORKS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ATTENDANCE LISTS TO WORKSHOPS FOR TRAINING IN OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PRIORIZED WORKS. 	
1.11. TRAINING OF THE POPULATION IN HEALTH AND HYGIENE.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THERE WILL BE 40 POPULATED CENTERS TRAINED IN HEALTH AND HYGIENE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ATTENDANCE LISTS TO WORKSHOPS ON TRAINING • IN HEALTH AND HYGIENE PRACTICES . 	
1.12. PREPARATION OF THE WORKS PROGRESS REPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THERE WILL BE 40 REPORTS OF PROGRESS AND WORKS COMPLETION. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SUBMITTED PROGRESS REPORTS OF THE WORKS . 	
1.13. RECEPTION AND TRANSFER OF WORKS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THERE WILL BE 40 WORKS RECEIVED AND TRANSFERRED TO THE POPULATED CENTERS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MINUTES OF WORK RECEPTION AND TRANSFER TO POPULATED CENTERS. 	

GOALS	INDICATORS	VERIFICATION MEANS	ASSUMPTIONS
2.1. PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UPON PROJECT COMPLETION 05 PROJECT INFORMATION MEETINGS WILL HAVE BEEN HELD WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ATTENDANCE LISTS TO THE PROJECT INFORMATION MEETINGS. 	
2.2. SIGNATURE OF INSTITUTIONAL AGREEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UPON PROJECT COMPLETION 04 INSTITUTIONAL AGREEMENTS WILL HAVE BEEN SIGNED. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SIGNED AGREEMENTS. 	
2.3. TRAINING TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT ON MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT ISSUES.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THERE WILL BE 04 LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TRAINED IN MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ATTENDANCE LISTS TO TRAINING WORKSHOPS. 	
2.4. ORGANIZATION/REACTIVATION OF AGREEMENT TABLES.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THERE WILL BE 04 NEW OR REACTIVATED AGREEMENT TABLES. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINUTES RECORDS OF THE AGREEMENT TABLE MEETINGS. 	
2.5. SELECTION/APPROVAL OF WORK ENVIRONMENTS FOR THE PROJECT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THERE WILL BE 04 CRITERIA TABLES FOR THE SELECTION AND APPROVAL OF WORK ENVIRONMENTS.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINUTES OF THE SELECTION AND APPROVAL OF WORK ENVIRONMENTS 	
2.6. APPROVAL OF PROFILES AND TECHNICAL FILES .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THERE WILL BE 40 APPROVED PROFILES AND TECHNICAL FILES. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINUTES OF THE APPROVAL OF PROFILES AND TECHNICAL FILES . 	
2.7. DEVELOPMENT OF THE STRAETGIC PLAN FOR THE AGREEMENT TABLE STRATEGIC PLAN AT DISTRICT LEVEL.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THERE WILL BE 04 DISTRICT STRATEGIC PLANS PREPARED FOR AGREEMENT TABLES. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINUTES OF THE APPROVAL OF DISTRICT STRATEGIC PLANS . 	

GOALS	INDICATORS	VERIFICATION MEANS	ASSUMPTIONS
2.8. AGREEMENT BETWEEN NEIGHBOR DISTRICTS ON STRATEGIC PLANS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THERE WILL BE 04 STRATEGIC PLANS AGREED BETWEEN NEIGHBORING DISTRICTS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINUTES OF THE APPROVAL OF AGREED STRATEGIC PLANS. 	
2.9. ENACTMENT OF MUNICIPAL DECREES TO PROMOTE CITIZENS PARTICIPATION.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THERE WILL BE 04 DISTRICTS ENACTING MUNICIPAL DECREES TO PROMOTE CITIZENS PARTICIPATION. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENACTED DECREES. 	
3.1. PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT TO THE COMMUNITIES.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THERE WILL BE 40 PRESENTATIONS OF THE PROJECT TO POPULATED CENTERS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ATTENDANCE LIST TO PROJECT PRESENTATIONS. 	
3.2. ORGANIZATION/REACTIVATION OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UPON PROJECT COMPLETION THERE WILL BE 40 ORGANIZED/REACTIVATED LOCAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MINUTES OF THE CONSTITUTION OF ORGANIZED OR REACTIVATED DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES . 	
3.3. PARTICIPATORY PREPARATION OF LOCAL ACTION PLANS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UPON PROJECT COMPLETION 40 LOCAL ACTION PLANS WILL HAVE BEEN PREPARED.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOCUMENTS OF THE LOCAL ACTION PLAN . 	
3.4. TRAINING ON LOCAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UPON PROJECT COMPLETION 04 TRAINING COURSES ON LOCAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT WILL HAVE BEEN HELD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ATTENDANCE LIST OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT WORKSHOPS. 	

ACTIVIY PROGRESS BY QUARTERS

NORTH WESTERN BORDER PROJECT

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT ON ACTIVITIES

IMPACT : To contribute to improve the quality of life of the population in the border rural communities intervened by the Project.

- I.1 Upon project completion the number of households with access to safe water had increased by 50%.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I - 2000		
II - 2000		
III- 2000		
IV - 2000		
I - 2001	84%	15 towns benefited with drinking water systems. 444 benefited households from a total amount of 528 households, which represents 84%. AYABACA: Sta. Rosa, Huiriquingue, Sausal, Calvas de Montenegro, Calvas de Samanga, Calvas de Rentería, Macuangue, Tucas, San José, Remolinos, Huilco. JILILI: Bellavista Alta, Guayabo. SUYO: La Tienda. SICCHEZ: Monterrico.
TOTAL	84%	

- I.2 Upon project completion the number of households with access to latrines had increased by 50%.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I - 2000		
II - 2000		
III- 2000		
IV - 2000		
I - 2001	85%	12 towns benefited with sanitation latrine systems. 474 benefited families from a total amount of 555 families, which represents 85%. AYABACA: Giclas, Huiriquingue. JILILI: Limón, Laurel, Hualambi, Cucuyas Bajo, Anchalay. SUYO: Nva. Esperanza, Puente Internacional, Cucuyas La Tina. SICCHEZ: La Loma de Sícchez, Las Vegas.
TOTAL	85%	

I.3 Upon project completion the food shortage period had decreased by 10%.

When the project was completed, there was no production to be stored, and it was impossible to quantify this impact, and it will be necessary to wait for the next agricultural campaign. However, considering the rehabilitation of 15 kilometers of unpaved roads, the opening of 32.2 kilometers of unpaved roads for cars, and the 02 catch water conduits implemented by the Project, we consider that this goal was achieved.

I.4 Upon project completion the volume of the products sold by the households in the participant populated center, had increased by 10%.

When the Project was completed, there was no production to be sold and it was therefore impossible to quantify this impact, and we will have to wait for the next agricultural campaign.. However, considering the rehabilitation of 15 kilometers of unpaved roads, the opening of 32.2 kilometers of unpaved roads for cars, and the 02 catch water conduits implemented by the Project, we consider that this goal was achieved.

I.5 Upon project completion school attendance had increased by 5%.

When the Project was completed, the school year was almost finished, and it was impossible to quantify this impact, and we will have to wait for the next school year to start in order to measure the enrollment. However, considering the building of 13 classrooms and battery of school sanitary services and the rehabilitation of 02 more, we consider that this goal was achieved.

EFFECT: The Local Governments and the Population carry out their Development Plans in full agreement.

E.1 Upon project completion in 10 populated centers other interventions have been managed, in order to take care of the pending priorities of the Community Plan.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I – 2000		
II – 2000		
III- 2000		
IV - 2000		
I – 2001	10	Works carried out by the Sub Region Luciano Castillo Colonna, in agreement with the Bi-national Fund for peace and Development. AYABACA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Installation of a Parabolic Antenna in Remolinos. ● Building of Classrooms EPM No. 14819 Bejucal. ● Building of Classrooms CEI No. 679 Espíndola. ● Building of Classrooms EPM No. 14198 Joras. SUYO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improvement of the unpaved road Suyo-Cucuyas-Anchalay. ● Building of Classrooms La Tienda. ● Electrification Zapacillas. ● Electrification Remolinos. ● Electrification Canoas. ● Installation of Parabolic Antenna Encuentros del Quiroz.
TOTAL	10	

E.2 Upon project completion the investment agreed by the Local Governments for the participating Populated centers will have been increased by 10%.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I – 2000		
II – 2000		
III- 2000		
IV - 2000		The contributions were as follows:
I – 2001		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provincial Municipality of Ayabaca \$ 43,449.80 ● District Municipality of Jililí \$ 37,197.15 ● District Municipality of Suyo \$ 5,217.00 ● District Municipality of Sícchez \$ 1,362.87 Which makes a total of U.S. \$ 87,226.82 of a projected amount for such population of \$48,500.00, which represents an 80% increase .
TOTAL	80%	

PRODUCT 1 : Populated centers have improved, sustainable and operating basic infrastructure.

P1.1 Upon project completion 40 works are in operation in the Populated centers.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I – 2000	00	
II – 2000	00	
III- 2000	01	AYABACA: Santa Rosa (classroom)
IV - 2000	04	AYABACA: Alto de La Laguna. JILILI: Limón, Lihuasnio. SUYO: Cachaquito.
I – 2001	47	AYABACA: Giclas, Sta. Rosa (water), Huiriquingue (2), Sausal, Calvas de Montenegro (2), Calvas de Samanga(2), Calvas de Rentería (2), Calvas de Flores, Macuangue (2), Tucas (2), San José (2), Remolinos, Espíndola, Laguna de Canly, Huilco. JILILI: Bellavista Alta, Guayabo, Laurel, Hualambi, Carpintería, Los Paltos, Cucuyas Alto, Cucuyas Bajo, Anchalay. SUYO: La Tienda, Balsas, Chiqueros, Zapacillas, Canoas, Nva. Esperanza, Surpampa, La Tina, Puente Internacional, Cucuyas La Tina. SICCHEZ: Monterrico, La Loma de Sícchez, Las Vegas, Los Paltos, Guayabo, Oxahuay.
TOTAL	52	

ACTIVIDADES :

1.1 Priorization of basic infrastructure needs.

Upon project completion there were listings of 40 basic infrastructure works.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I – 2000	15	AYABACA: Giclas, Sta. Rosa, Huiriquingue, Sausal, C. de Montenegro, C. de Samanga, C. de Rentería, Macuangue, Tucas, San José, Remolinos, Espíndola, Alto de la Laguna, Laguna de Canly, Huilco.
II – 2000	13	AYABACA: C. de Flores. JILILI: Limón, Bellavista Alta, Lihuasnio, Guayabo, Laurel, Hualambi, Carpintería, Los Paltos, Cucuyas Alto, Cucuyas Bajo, Anchalay. SUYO: Cachaquito.
III- 2000	08	SUYO: La Tienda, Balsas, Chiqueros, Zapacillas, Canoas, Nva. Esperanza, Surpampa, La Tina.
IV - 2000	08	SUYO: Puente Internacional, Cucuyas La Tina. SICCHEZ: Monterrico, La Loma de Sícchez, Las Vegas, Los Paltos, Guayabo, Oxahuay.

I – 2001	00	
TOTAL	44	

1.2 Preparation of the profile for the prioritized works.

Upon project completion there were 40 profiles for prioritized works.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I – 2000	23	AYABACA: Giclas, Sta. Rosa (2), Huiriquingue (2), Sausal, C. de Montenegro (2), C. de Samanga (2), C. de Rentería (2), Macuangue (2), Tucas (2), San José (2), Remolinos, Espíndola, Alto de la Laguna, Laguna de Canly, Huilco.
II – 2000	13	AYABACA: C. De Flores. JILILI: Limón, Bellavista Alta, Lihuasnio, Guayabo, Laurel, Hualambi, Carpintería, Los Paltos, Cucuyas Alto, Cucuyas Bajo, Anchalay. SUYO: Cachaquito.
III- 2000	08	SUYO: La Tienda, Balsas, Chiqueros, Zapacillas, Canoas, Nva. Esperanza, Surpampa, La Tina.
IV – 2000	08	SUYO: Puente Internacional, Cucuyas La Tina. SICCHEZ: Monterrico, La Loma de Sícchez, Las Vegas, Los Paltos, Guayabo, Oxahuay.
I – 2001	00	
TOTAL	52	

1.3 Organization of the Committee for Works Management.

Upon project completion 40 Community Project Committes had been organized.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I – 2000	15	AYABACA: Giclas, Sta. Rosa, Huiriquingue, Sausal, C. de Montenegro, C. de Samanga, C. de Rentería, Macuangue, Tucas, San José, Remolinos, Espíndola, Alto de la Laguna, Laguna de Canly, Huilco.
II – 2000	13	AYABACA: C. De Flores. JILILI: Limón, Bellavista Alta, Lihuasnio, Guayabo, Laurel, Hualambi, Carpintería, Los Paltos, Cucuyas Alto, Cucuyas Bajo, Anchalay. SUYO: Cachaquito.
III- 2000	08	SUYO: La Tienda, Balsas, Chiqueros, Zapacillas, Canoas, Nva. Esperanza, Surpampa, La Tina.
IV - 2000	08	SUYO: Puente Internacional, Cucuyas La Tina. SICCHEZ: Monterrico, La Loma de Sícchez, Las Vegas, Los Paltos, Guayabo, Oxahuay.
I – 2001	00	
TOTAL	44	

1.4 Preparation of the Technical File.

Upon project completion 40 Technical Files had been prepared.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I – 2000	00	
II – 2000	06	AYABACA: Giclas, Sta. Rosa (classroom), Remolinos, Alto de La Laguna, Laguna de Canly. JILILI: Lihuasnio
III- 2000	07	AYABACA: Calvas de Montenegro, Espíndola. JILILI: Limón, Laurel, Hualambi, Cucuyas Bajo, Anchalay.
IV - 2000	38	AYABACA: Sta. Rosa (water), Huiriquingue (2), Sausal, Calvas de Montenegro (gross path), Calvas de Samanga(2), Calvas de Rentería (2), Calvas de Flores, Macuangue (2), Tucas (2), San José (2), Huilco. JILILI: Bellavista Alta, Guayabo, Carpintería, Los Paltos, Cucuyas Alto. SUYO: Balsas, Chiqueros, Zapacillas, Canoas, Nva. Esperanza, Surpampa, Cachaquito, La Tina, Puente Internacional, Cucuyas La Tina. SICCHEZ: Monterrico, La Loma de Sícchez, Las Vegas, Los Paltos, Guayabo, Oxahuay.
I – 2001	01	SUYO: La Tienda.
TOTAL	52	

1.5 CPC Training for works management.

Upon project completion there were 40 Community Project Committees trained in work management.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I – 2000	01	AYABACA: Remolinos
II – 2000	14	AYABACA: Sta. Rosa, Huiriquingue, Sausal, Calvas de Montenegro, Calvas de Samanga, Calvas de Rentería, Macuangue , Tucas , San José, Huilco, Espíndola, Alto de La Lguna, Laguna de Canly. JILILI: Lihuasnio.
III- 2000	10	JILILI: Limón, Bellavista Alta, Guayabo, Laurel, Hualambi, Carpintería, Los Paltos, Cucuyas Alto, Cucuyas Bajo, Anchalay
IV - 2000	19	AYABACA: Calvas de Flores, Huilco. SUYO: La Tienda, Balsas, Chiqueros, Zapacillas, Canoas, Nva. Esperanza, Surpampa, Cachaquito, La Tina, Puente Internacional, Cucuyas La Tina. SICCHEZ: Monterrico, La Loma de Sícchez, Las Vegas, Los Paltos, Guayabo, Oxahuay
I – 2001	00	
TOTAL	44	

1.6 Selection of Services and Materials Suppliers.

Upon project completion there was a list of selected services and materials suppliers.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I - 2000	01	Ayabaca District.
II - 2000	01	Jilili District.
III- 2000	01	Suyo District.
IV - 2000	01	Sicchez District.
I - 2001	00	
TOTAL	04	

1.7 Organization of the Population for community tasks.

Upon project completion there were 40 populated centers organized to carry out community tasks.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I - 2000	00	
II - 2000	06	AYABACA: Giclas, Sta. Rosa , Remolinos, Alto de La Laguna, Laguna de Canly. JILILI: Lihuasnio
III- 2000	03	AYABACA: Calvas de Montenegro, Espíndola. JILILI: Limón.
IV - 2000	35	AYABACA: Huiriquingue, Sausal, Calvas de Samanga, Calvas de Rentería, Calvas de Flores, Macuangue, Tucas, San José, Huilco. JILILI: Bellavista Alta, Guayabo, Laurel, Hualambi, Carpintería, Los Paltos, Cucuyas Alto, Cucuyas Bajo, Anchalay. SUYO: La Tienda, Balsas, Chiqueros, Zapacillas, Canoas, Nva. Esperanza, Surpampa, Cachaquito, La Tina, Puente Internacional, Cucuyas La Tina. SICCHEZ: Monterrico, La Loma de Sicchez, Las Vegas, Los Paltos, Guayabo, Oxahuay.
I - 2001	00	
TOTAL	44	

1.8 Inputs Supply.

Upon project completion there were 40 populated centers fully supplied with inputs for the prioritized works.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I - 2000	00	
II - 2000	05	AYABACA: Giclas, Sta. Rosa (classroom), Huiriquingue (latrines), Alto de La Laguna, . JILILI: Lihuasnio
III- 2000	03	AYABACA: Calvas de Montenegro (unpaved road) path), Espíndola. JILILI: Limón.

IV - 2000	25	AYABACA: Sta. Rosa (water), Huiriquingue (water), Calvas de Samanga(unpaved road), Calvas de Rentería (unpaved road), Calvas de Flores, Macuangue (unpaved road), Tucas (unpaved road), San José (unpaved road). JILILI: Bellavista Alta, Guayabo, Laurel, Hualambi. SUYO: Chiqueros, Zapacillas, Canoas, Nva. Esperanza, Surpampa, Cachaquito, Puente Internacional. SICCHEZ: Monterrico, La Loma de Sícchez, Las Vegas, Los Paltos, Guayabo, Oxahuay
I - 2001	18	AYABACA: Sausal, Calvas de Montenegro (water), Calvas de Samanga(water), Calvas de Rentería (water), Macuangue (water), Tucas (water), San José (water), Remolinos, Laguna de Canly, Huilco. JILILI: Carpintería, Los Paltos, Cucuyas Alto, Cucuyas Bajo, Anchalay. SUYO: Balsas, La Tina, Cucuyas La Tina.
II - 2001	01	SUYO: La Tienda.
TOTAL	52	

1.9 Works Execution.

Upon project completion 40 prioritized works had been carried out in populated centers.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I - 2000	00	
II - 2000	00	
III- 2000	01	AYABACA: Sta. Rosa (classroom)
IV - 2000	04	AYABACA: Alto de la Laguna. JILILI: Limón, Lihuasnio. SUYO: Cachaquito.
I - 2001	46	AYABACA: Giclas, Sta. Rosa (water), Huiriquingue (2), Sausal, Calvas de Montenegro (2), Calvas de Samanga(2), Calvas de Rentería (2), Calvas de Flores, Macuangue (2), Tucas (2), San José (2), Remolinos, Espíndola, Laguna de Canly, Huilco. JILILI: Bellavista Alta, Guayabo, Laurel, Hualambi, Carpintería, Los Paltos, Cucuyas Alto, Cucuyas Bajo, Anchalay. SUYO: Balsas, Chiqueros, Zapacillas, Canoas, Nva. Esperanza, Surpampa, La Tina, Puente Internacional, Cucuyas La Tina. SICCHEZ: Monterrico, La Loma de Sícchez, Las Vegas, Los Paltos, Guayabo, Oxahuay.
II - 2001	01	SUYO: La Tienda
TOTAL	52	

1.10 Training on Operation and Maintenance of Priorized Works.

Upon project completion there were 40 Populated centers trained in operation and maintenance of the completed works.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I - 2000	00	
II - 2000	00	
III- 2000	02	AYABACA: Giclas, Sta. Rosa (classroom).
IV - 2000	04	AYABACA: Alto de la Laguna. JILILI: Limón, Lihuasnio. SUYO: Cachaquito.
I - 2001	44	AYABACA: Sta. Rosa (water), Huiriquingue (2), Sausal, Calvas de Montenegro (2), Calvas de Samanga(2), Calvas de Rentería (2), Calvas de Flores, Macuangué (2), Tucas (2), San José (2), Remolinos, Espíndola, Laguna de Canly, Huilco. JILILI: Bellavista Alta, Guayabo, Laurel, Hualambi, Carpintería, Los Paltos, Cucuyas Alto, Cucuyas Bajo, Anchalay. SUYO: La Tienda, Balsas, Chiqueros, Zapacillas, Canoas, Nva. Esperanza, Surpampa, La Tina, Puente Internacional, Cucuyas La Tina. SICCHEZ: Monterrico, La Loma de Sícchez, Las Vegas, Los Paltos, Guayabo, Oxahuay.
II - 2001	02	AYABACA: Remolinos. SUYO: La Tienda.
TOTAL	52	

1.11 Training of the population on Health and Hygiene issues.

Upon project completion there were 40 populated centers trained in health and hygiene issues.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I - 2000	00	
II - 2000	00	
III- 2000	02	AYABACA: Giclas, Sta. Rosa.
IV - 2000	04	AYABACA: Alto de la Laguna. JILILI: Limón, Lihuasnio. SUYO: Cachaquito.
I - 2001	38	AYABACA: Huiriquingue, Sausal, Calvas de Montenegro, Calvas de Samanga, Calvas de Rentería, Calvas de Flores, Macuangué, Tucas, San José, Remolinos, Espíndola, Laguna de Canly, Huilco. JILILI: Bellavista Alta, Guayabo, Laurel, Hualambi, Carpintería, Los Paltos, Cucuyas Alto, Cucuyas Bajo, Anchalay. SUYO: La Tienda, Balsas, Chiqueros, Zapacillas, Canoas, Nva. Esperanza, Surpampa, La Tina, Puente

		Internacional, Cucuyas La Tina. SICCHEZ: Monterrico, La Loma de Sícchez, Las Vegas, Los Paltos, Guayabo, Oxahuay.
TOTAL	44	

1.12 Development of the Works Progress Report.

Upon project completion there were 40 progress and work completion reports.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I – 2000	00	
II – 2000	00	
III- 2000	01	AYABACA: Sta. Rosa (classroom)
IV - 2000	04	AYABACA: Alto de la Laguna. JILILI: Limón, Lihuasnio. SUYO: Cachaquito.
I – 2001	46	AYABACA: Giclas, Sta. Rosa (water), Huiriquingue (2), Sausal, Calvas de Montenegro (2), Calvas de Samanga (2), Calvas de Rentería (2), Calvas de Flores, Macuangue (2), Tucas (2), San José (2), Remolinos, Espíndola, Laguna de Canly, Huilco. JILILI: Bellavista Alta, Guayabo, Laurel, Hualambi, Carpintería, Los Paltos, Cucuyas Alto, Cucuyas Bajo, Anchalay. SUYO: Balsas, Chiqueros, Zapacillas, Canoas, Nva. Esperanza, Surpampa, La Tina, Puente Internacional, Cucuyas La Tina. SICCHEZ: Monterrico, La Loma de Sícchez, Las Vegas, Los Paltos, Guayabo, Oxahuay.
II – 2001	01	SUYO: La Tienda.
TOTAL	52	

1.13 Reception and Transfer of Works.

Upon project completion there were 40 works received and transferred to the populated centers.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I – 2000	00	
II – 2000	00	
III- 2000	01	AYABACA: Sta. Rosa (classroom)
IV - 2000	04	AYABACA: Alto de la Laguna. JILILI: Limón, Lihuasnio. SUYO: Cachaquito.
I - 2001	46	AYABACA: Giclas, Sta. Rosa (water), Huiriquingue (2), Sausal, Calvas de Montenegro (2), Calvas de Samanga (2), Calvas de Rentería (2), Calvas de Flores, Macuangue (2), Tucas (2), San José (2), Remolinos, Espíndola, Laguna de Canly, Huilco. JILILI: Bellavista Alta, Guayabo, Laurel, Hualambi,

		Carpintería, Los Paltos, Cucuyas Alto, Cucuyas Bajo, Anchalay. SUYO: Balsas, Chiqueros, Zapacillas, Canoas, Nva. Esperanza, Surpampa, La Tina, Puente Internacional, Cucuyas La Tina. SICCHEZ: Monterrico, La Loma de Sícchez, Las Vegas, Los Paltos, Guayabo, Oxahuay.
II - 2001	01	SUYO: La Tienda.
TOTAL	52	

PRODUCT 2 : Strengthened Capabilities of the Participant Local Governments for planning, identifying and responding to the Population needs.

P2.1 Upon project completion 04 Local Governments apply technical criteria in the prioritizations of their intervention environment.

QUARTER	Quantity	Description
I – 2000	00	
II - 2000	01	Municipality of Ayabaca .
III- 2000	02	Municipality of Suyo , Municipality of Sicchez
IV - 2000	00	
I - 2001	01	Municipality of Jilili
TOTAL	04	

P2.2 Upon project completion 04 Local Governments include in their Investment Plans the priorities outlined by the populated centers.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I – 2000	00	
II – 2000	00	
III- 2000	03	Municipalities of Ayabaca, Suyo and Síchez .
IV – 2000	00	
I – 2001	00	
TOTAL	03	

P2.3 Upon project completion there were 04 Agreement Tables working and properly organized.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I – 2000	01	Ayabaca District.
II – 2000	02	Jilili District, Suyo District.
III- 2000	01	Síchez District.
IV - 2000	00	
I – 2001	00	
TOTAL	04	

ACTIVITIES:

2.1 Presentation of the Project to Local Governments and Institutions.

Upon project completion there were 05 Information Meetings of the Project with Local Governments and Institutions.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I – 2000	02	Colán Workshop, Ayabaca District.
II – 2000	02	Jilili District, Suyo District.
III- 2000	02	Síchez District, Carmen de la Frontera District.
IV - 2000	00	
I – 2001	00	

TOTAL	06	
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2.2 Signing of Institutional Agreement.

Upon project completion there were 04 signed Institutional Agreements.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I – 2000	00	
II – 2000	00	
III- 2000	04	Ayabaca Municipality, Suyo Municipality, Sícchez Municipality, Jililí Municipality.
IV – 2000	00	
I – 2001	00	
TOTAL	04	

2.3 Training to Local Government on Municipal Management issues.

Upon project completion there were 04 Local Governments trained in Municipal Management issues.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I – 2000	00	
II – 2000	00	
III- 2000	02	Municipalities of Ayabaca amd Suyo.
IV - 2000	02	Municipalities of Jililí and Sícchez .
I - 2001	00	
TOTAL	04	

2.4 Organization/Reactivation of Agreement Tables.

Upon project completion there were 04 organized or reactivated Agreement Tables.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I – 2000	01	Ayabaca District.
II – 2000	02	Jililí District, Suyo District.
III- 2000	01	Sícchez District.
IV - 2000	00	
I – 2001	00	
TOTAL	04	

2.5 Selection and Approval of work environments for the Project.

Upon project completion there were 04 Criteria tables for the selection and approval of work environments.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I – 2000	01	Ayabaca District.
II – 2000	02	Jililí District, Suyo District.
III- 2000	01	Sícchez District.
IV - 2000	00	
I – 2001	00	
TOTAL	04	

2.6 Approval of Profiles and Technical Files.

Upon project completion there were 40 approved Profiles and Technical Files.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I – 2000	00	
II – 2000	06	AYABACA: Giclas, Sta. Rosa (classroom), Remolinos, Alto de la Laguna, Laguna de Canly. JILILI: Lihuasnio.
III- 2000	03	AYABACA: Calvas de Montenegro (unpaved road), Espíndola. JILILI: Limón.
IV – 2000	42	AYABACA: Sta. Rosa (water), Huiriquingue (2), Sausal, Calvas de Montenegro (water), Calvas de Samanga(2), Calvas de Rentería (2), Calvas de Flores, Macuangue (2), Tucas (2), San José (2), Huilco. JILILI: Bellavista Alta, Guayabo, Laurel, Hualambi, Carpintería, Los Paltos, Cucuyas Alto, Cucuyas Bajo, Anchalay. SUYO: Balsas, Chiqueros, Zapacillas, Canoas, Nva. Esperanza, Surpampa, Cachaquito, La Tina, Puente Internacional, Cucuyas La Tina. SICCHEZ: Monterrico, La Loma de Sícchez, Las Vegas, Los Paltos, Guayabo, Oxahuay.
I - 2001	01	SUYO: La Tienda.
TOTAL	52	

2.7 Preparation of the Strategic Plan for the Agreement Table at District level.

Upon project completion there were 04 District Strategic Plans prepared for Agreement Tables.

QUARTER	Quantity	Description
I – 2000	00	
II - 2000	00	
III- 2000	02	Ayabaca District, Suyo District.
IV - 2000	01	Sícchez District.
I - 2001	00	
TOTAL	03	

2.8 Strategic Plans Agreement among neighbor districts.

Upon project completion there were 04 Strategic Plans agreed among neighbor districts.

During the execution of the Project it was not possible to prepare the Strategic Plans among neighbor districts, although participatory workshops were organized for the municipal authorities of the neighbor districts, and they will be helpful for the achievement of this goal.

2.9 Enactment of municipal decrees to promote citizens participation.

Upon project completion there were 04 districts enacting municipal decrees to promote citizens participation.

During the execution of the Project it was not possible to get the enactment of decrees to promote citizens participation, even though the first basis has been set up for this action.

PRODUCT 3 : Strengthened Capabilities in the participant Populated centers for the identification and management of attention to their needs.

P3.1 Upon project completion 40 Populated centers have carried out their community diagnosis.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I – 2000	15	AYABACA: Giclas, Sta. Rosa, Huiriquingue, Sausal, C. de Montenegro, C. de Samanga, C. de Rentería, Macuangue, Tucas, San José, Remolinos, Espíndola, Alto de la Laguna, Laguna de Canly, Huilco.
II – 2000	13	AYABACA: C. De Flores. JILILI: Limón, Bellavista Alta, Lihuasnio, Guayabo, Laurel, Hualambi, Carpintería, Los Paltos, Cucuyas Alto, Cucuyas Bajo, Anchalay. SUYO: Cachaquito.
III- 2000	08	SUYO: La Tienda, Balsas, Chiqueros, Zapacillas, Canoas, Nva. Esperanza, Surpampa, La Tina.
IV - 2000	08	SUYO: Puente Internacional, Cucuyas La Tina. SICCHEZ: Monterrico, La Loma de Sícchez, Las Vegas, Los Paltos, Guayabo, Oxahuay.
I – 2001	00	
TOTAL	44	

P3.2 Upon project completion 40 populated centers have Local Action Plans prepared in a participatory manner.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I – 2000	00	
II – 2000	00	
III- 2000	00	
IV – 2000	34	AYABACA: Giclas, Sta. Rosa, Huiriquingue, Sausal, Calvas de Montenegro, Calvas de Samanga, Calvas de Rentería, Calvas de Flores, Macuangue, Tucas, San José, Remolinos, Espíndola, Alto de La Laguna, Laguna de Canly. JILILI: Limón, Bellavista Alta, Lihuasnio, Guayabo, Laurel, Hualambi, Carpintería, Los Paltos, Cucuyas Alto. SUYO: La Tienda, Balsas, Chiqueros, Zapacillas, Canoas, Nva. Esperanza, Surpampa, Cachaquito, La Tina, Puente Internacional.
I – 2001	10	AYABACA: Huilco. JILILI: Cucuyas Bajo, Anchalay. SUYO: Cucuyas La Tina. SICCHEZ: Monterrico, La Loma de Sícchez, Las Vegas, Los Paltos, Guayabo, Oxahuay.
TOTAL	44	

P3.3 Upon project completion at least 10 populated centers had submitted a project profile to the Agreement Tables or other institutions.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I – 2000	00	
II – 2000	00	
III- 2000	00	
IV - 2000	00	
I – 2001	10	<p>Projects submitted by the organized population to the Window N° 3 of Citizens Participation from Fondo Binacional para la Paz y el Desarrollo fronterizo Perú-Ecuador.</p> <p>AYABACA :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production and Commercialization Multiple Project. • Orchids Dissemination, Production and Commercialization Project. • Production of cochineal insects in greenhouses project. • Organization of school and/or community First Aid Kits Project. • Development promoting leaders project. <p>SUYO :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cattle micro enterprise project. • “Peace without boundaries” shelter project. • Cattle intensive fattening project. • Goats improvement project. • Commercialization and Improvement of the Production Project.
TOTAL	10	

ACTIVITIES :

3.1 Presentation of the Project to Populated centers.

Upon project completion there had been 40 presentations of the Project to populated centers.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I – 2000	20	AYABACA: Giclas, Sta. Rosa, Huiriquingue, Sausal, Calvas de Montenegro, Calvas de Samanga, Calvas de Rentería, Calvas de Flores, Macuangue, Tucas, San José, Remolinos, Espíndola, Alto de La Laguna, Laguna de Canly, Huilco, El Sauce, Lucarqui, Chocán, Huamba.
II – 2000	16	JILILI: Limón, Bellavista Alta, Lihuasnio, Guayabo, Laurel, Hualambi, Carpintería, Los Paltos, Cucuyas Alto, Cucuyas Bajo, Anchalay, Bellavista Baja, Arada Alta, Arada Baja, Miramar, La Capilla.

III - 2000	09	SUYO: La Tienda, Balsas, Chiqueros, Zapacillas, Canoas, Nva. Esperanza, Surpampa, Cachaquito, La Tina.
IV - 2000	08	SUYO: Puente Internacional, Cucuyas La Tina. SICCHEZ: Monterrico, La Loma de Sícchez, Las Vegas, Los Paltos, Guayabo, Oxahuay.
I - 2001	00	
TOTAL	53	

3.2 Organization/ Reactivation of Local Development Committees

Upon project completion there were 40 Organized/Reactivated Local Development Committees.

During the execution of the Project it has not been possible to organize or reactivate the Local Developments Committees, mainly due to a political decision of the Municipalities in order to reorganize the existing ones in a near future.

3.3 Participatory preparation of Local Action Plans.

Upon project completion 40 Local Action Plans had been prepared.

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I - 2000	00	
II - 2000	00	
III - 2000	00	
IV - 2000	34	AYABACA: Giclas, Sta. Rosa, Huiriquingue, Sausal, Calvas de Montenegro, Calvas de Samanga, Calvas de Rentería, Calvas de Flores, Macuangue, Tucas, San José, Remolinos, Espíndola, Alto de La Laguna, Laguna de Canly. JILILI: Limón, Bellavista Alta, Lihuasnio, Guayabo, Laurel, Hualambi, Carpintería, Los Paltos, Cucuyas Alto. SUYO: La Tienda, Balsas, Chiqueros, Zapacillas, Canoas, Nva. Esperanza, Surpampa, Cachaquito, La Tina, Puente Internacional.
I - 2001	10	AYABACA: Huilco. JILILI: Cucuyas Bajo, Anchalay. SUYO: Cucuyas La Tina. SICCHEZ: Monterrico, La Loma de Sícchez, Las Vegas, Los Paltos, Guayabo, Oxahuay.
TOTAL	44	

3.4 Training on Local Development Management.

Upon project completion 04 training courses on Local Development Management had been held

Quarter	Quantity	Description
I - 2000	00	

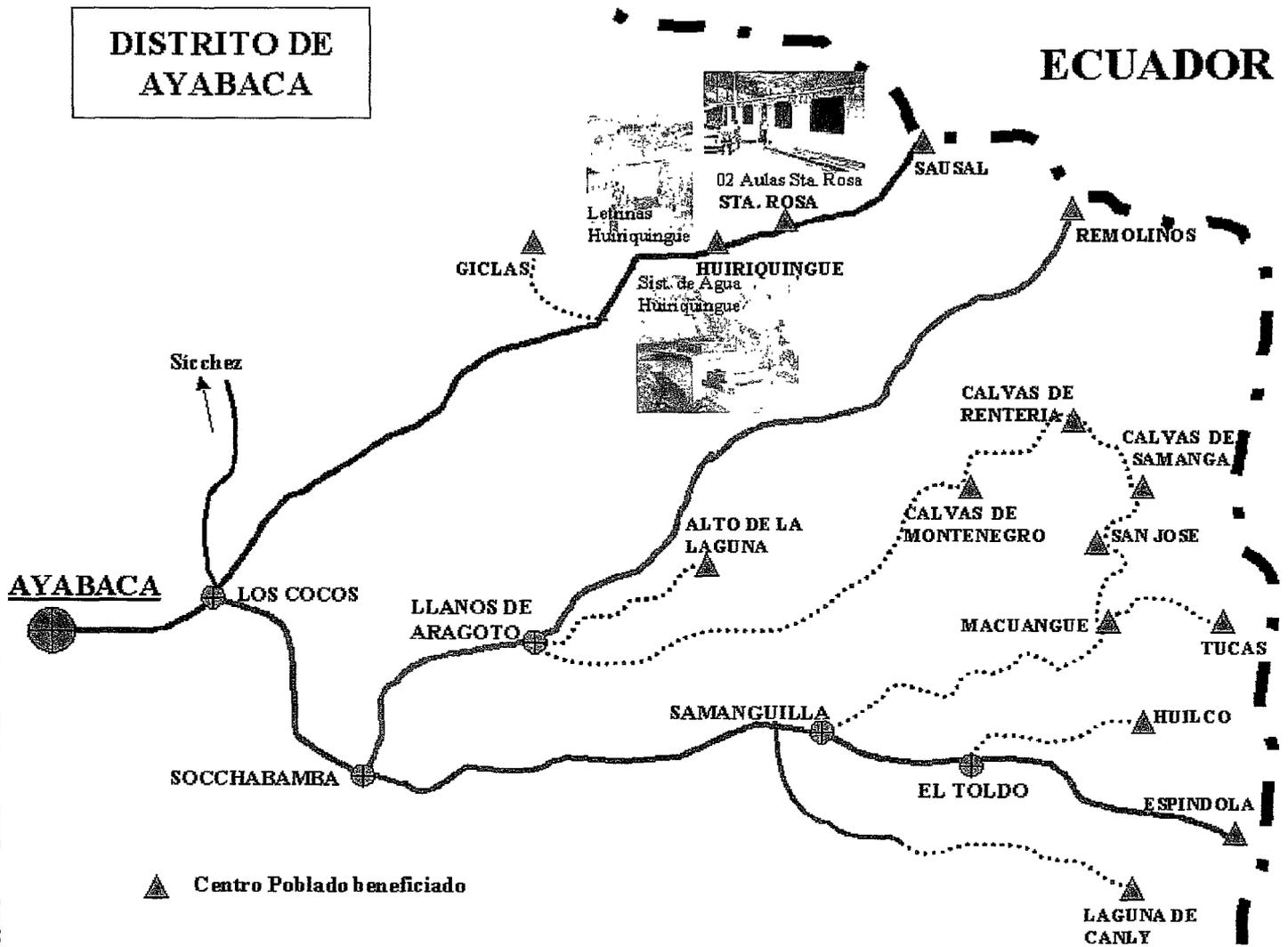
II - 2000	00	
III - 2000	00	
IV - 2000	00	
I - 2001	00	
II - 2001	01	01 Training Workshop on Local Management organized for the 04 Municipalities of the Project.
TOTAL	01	

MAPS OF THE 04 INTERVENED DISTRICTS

- * Ayabaca
- * Jilili
- * Suyo
- * Sicchez

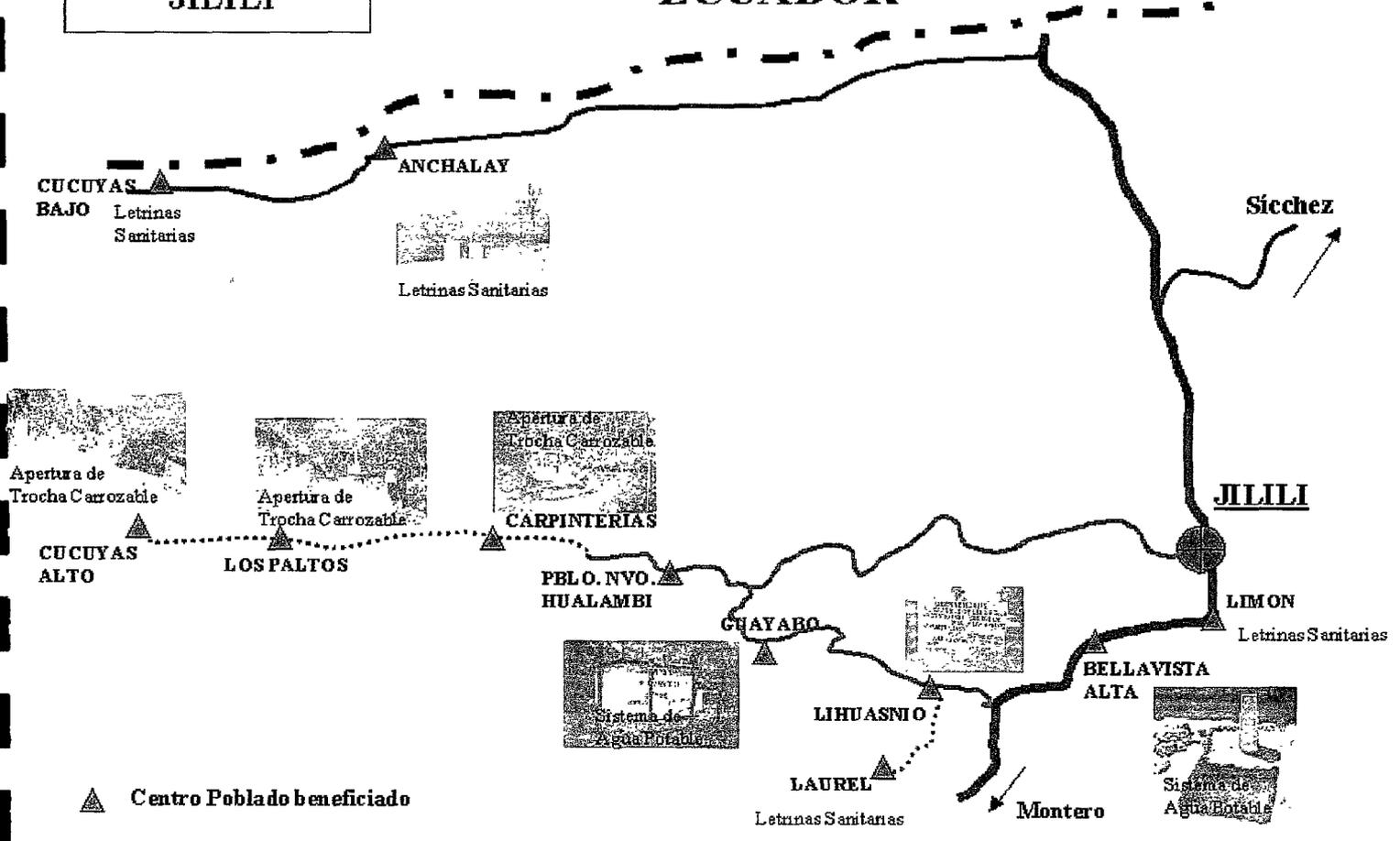
DISTRITO DE
AYABACA

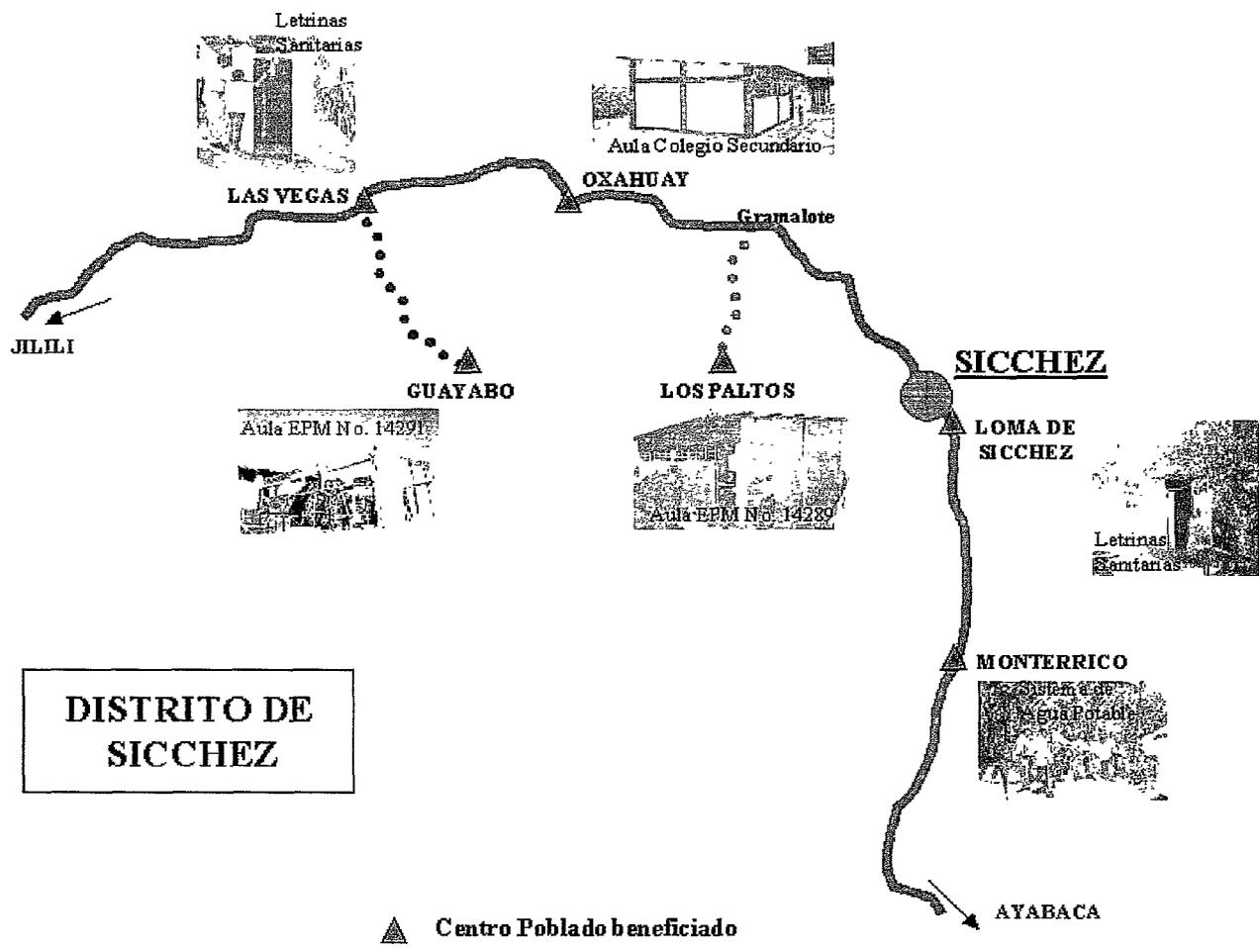
ECUADOR



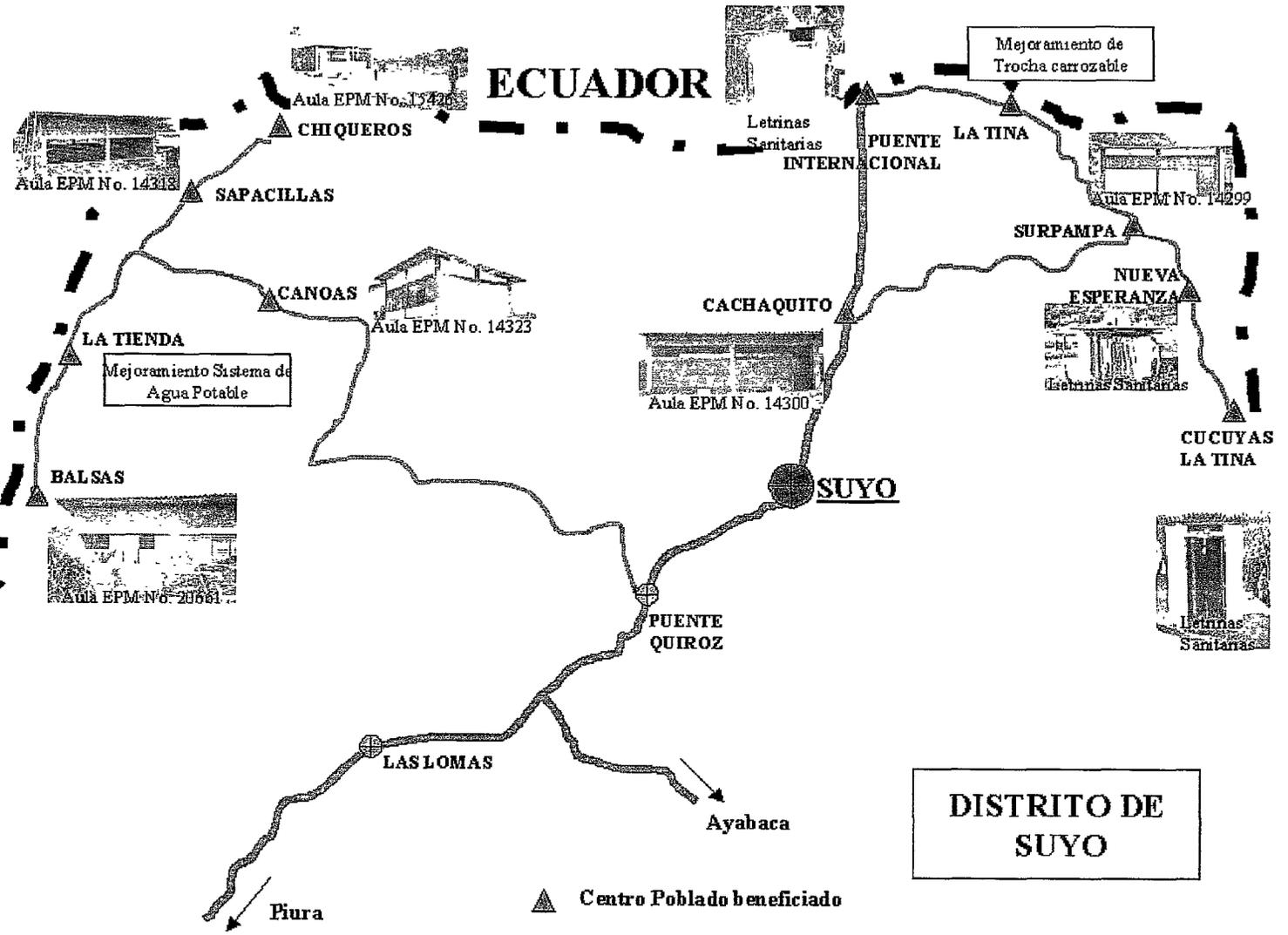
DISTRITO DE JILILI

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**QUALIFICATION OF BORDER POPULATED
CENTERS**

- * Qualification Table
- * Explanatory Guide for the Qualification Table
- * Qualification Charts for the districts of Ayabaca, Jililí and Suyo
- Chart of Consolidated Qualifications .
-

NORTH WESTERN BORDER PROJECT

QUALIFICATION TABLE FOR BORDER POPULATED CENTERS

International Limit Distance	< 1 Km. 35	1-5 Km. 25	5-10 Km. 15	> 10 Km. 5
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Population	> 300 10	200-300 8	100-200 5	< 100 2
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% Population with NBI	90-100 % 20	70-90 % 15	50-70 10	< 50 5
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N° of Houses	> 60 10	40-60 8	20-40 5	< 20 2
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Infrastructure Shortage	No water 10	No Latrines 5	No Health Post 3	No Classroom 4	No Unpaved Road 3
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DETAILED GUIDE FOR THE QUALIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT TABLE FOR BORDER POPULATED CENTERS

1. THE SELECTION TABLE.

1.1 The variables considered and their sources.

As can be seen, the Selection Table combines five great variables for the qualification and selection of borderline populated centers. These variables are:

- Distance in kilometers – and in straight line – to the international limit.
- Total population of the populated center.
- Percentage of total population with Unsatisfied Basic Needs (UBN).
- Total number of households in the populated center.
- Lack of Infrastructure

Each one of these data has been obtained from official sources, except the last one, referring to the lack of infrastructure, as will be explained below.

The distance in kilometers to the international limit has been estimated on the district map prepared by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI), which is in turn based on the National Map prepared made by the Instituto Geográfico Nacional.

The data on the total population of the populated center as well as the number of households was taken from the last INEI census of July 1993.

The population percentage with Unsatisfied Basic Needs by populated center, was taken from documents issued by the Dirección de Salud-Piura (DISA-Piura).

Data referring to the lack of Basic Infrastructure by populated centers was prepared on the basis of information received from the Community Participation Office of the Municipality of the Province of Ayabaca Provincial Municipality, and also from the trainers of the North Western Border Project.

1.2 The scores assigned to each variable.

It is convenient to point out that in four of the variables (Distance to the international limit; number of inhabitants; population percentage with UBN; and Number of houses) a populated center qualifies in one out of four possible classification ranks.

Just in the case of the Lack of Infrastructure it can add accrued scores in five different ranks.

If we place the figures in a descending order, the highest score that could be reached in each one of the great variables is as follows:

- Distance to the International limit : 35 points

- Lack of Infrastructure : 25 points
 - Population Percentage with UBN : 20 points
 - Population : 10 points
 - Number of houses : 10 points
- MAXIMUM TOTAL : 100 points**

The criteria combined to assign the referred scores were basically two. One is related to the **improvement of the quality of life for the population** that gives way to the scores granted to the variables which are: Lack of Infrastructure and the Percentage of Population with Unsatisfied Basic Needs, which together amount to 45% of the total qualification.

The second one refers to the **physical location in relation to the international limit** or in other words, the distance from the populated center to the borderline. This criterion allows place in the center of attention a group of border populated centers which have been traditionally left unattended due to the high operational costs and the logistic difficulties for the transportation of skilled labor and materials.

2. THE QUALIFICATION TABLE FOR THE POPULATED CENTERS

The Qualification or Assessment Table for Populated centers Graphic is nothing else but the use of the Selection Table. This graphic shows the total amount of populated centers of the district that can be considered to be in the borderline, arranged by groups, surrounding what we have called an Axis; and this in turn takes the name of its more typical populated center. In conclusion we have:

Ayabaca	35 Populated centers grouped in 06 axis.
Jilili	19 Populated centers grouped in 03 axis.
Suyo	55 Populated centers grouped in 06 axis.

As shown on the graphic, it shows in scoring, the result of the use of the Selection Table. When a Populated center appears as qualified in an item with "0" (in what refers to Lack of Infrastructure) it means that it counts that infrastructure upon which it is being qualified.

Finally, the sum of the various items gives a total score, which as can be seen is different in each case. Consequently, it could be pointed out that borderline populated centers have the highest scores thus showing the highest level of deficiencies.

FINAL QUALIFICATION FOR THE POPULATED CENTERS IN THE DISTRIC OF AYABACA

AXIS POPULATED CENTERS	Dist. L.F.	Pop.	%	N° Houses	LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURE					TOTAL SCORE
					No Water	No Latrines	No Post	No Class- room	No Unpaved Road	

REMOLINOS AXIS										
Remolinos	35	2	20	2	10	5	3	0	0	77
Lucarqui	25	5	20	5	0	5	3	0	0	63
Alto de la Laguna	25	2	20	2	0	5	3	0	3	60
Charan	25	5	20	5	0	0	3	0	0	58
Samaco	25	5	20	5	0	0	3	0	0	58
La Tina	25	2	20	2	0	0	3	0	0	52

HUACHUMA AXIS										
Checo	25	5	20	5	10	5	3	0	3	76
Tablas	25	8	20	10	0	5	3	0	0	71
Pircas	35	5	20	2	0	5	3	0	0	70
Huachuma	25	10	20	10	0	0	0	4	0	69
Tunal	25	5	20	5	0	0	3	0	3	61

CALVAS AXIS										
Calvas de Samanga	35	10	20	10	0	5	3	4	3	90
Tucas	35	5	20	5	10	5	3	4	3	90
Calvas de Flores	25	8	20	8	10	5	3	4	3	86
Macuangue	35	8	20	8	0	5	3	4	3	86

AXIS POPULATED AREA	Dist. L.F.	Pop.	% UBN	N° Houses	LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURE					TOTAL SCORE
					No Water	No Latrines	No Post	No Class- room	No Unpaved Road	
Calvas de Montenegro	25	5	20	2	10	5	3	4	3	77
Calvas de Renterias	25	5	20	2	10	5	3	0	3	73
San Jose	25	2	20	2	10	5	3	0	3	70

ESPINDOLA AXIS										
El Sauce	25	10	20	10	10	5	3	0	3	86
Huilco	25	10	20	10	0	5	3	0	3	76
Espindola	35	10	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	75
Chirinos Laque	25	5	20	5	0	5	3	0	3	66
El Toldo	25	10	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	65

SAUSAL AXIS										
Giclas	25	8	20	8	10	5	3	0	0	79
Sausal	35	5	20	5	10	0	0	0	0	75
Huiriquingue	25	8	20	8	0	5	0	4	0	70
Santa Rosa	25	5	20	8	0	0	3	0	0	61
Irapampa	25	5	20	2	0	0	3	0	0	55

TAPAL AXIS										
Lagunas de Canli	25	10	20	10	10	5	3	0	3	86
Vilcales	25	5	20	5	10	5	3	0	3	76
Carrizal	15	10	20	8	10	5	3	0	3	74
Huamba	25	10	20	8	0	5	3	0	3	74

Tapal Medio	15	10	20	8	10	5	3	0	3	74
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AXIS POPULATED AREA	Dist. L.F.	Pop.	% UBN	N° Houses	LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURE					TOTAL SCORE
					No Water	No Latrines	No Post	No Class- room	No Unpaved Road	

Tapal Bajo	15	5	20	5	10	5	0	0	3	63
Tapal Alto	15	2	20	2	10	5	3	0	3	60

JILILI
FINAL QUALIFICATION OF POPULATED CENTERS

LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURE

AXIS POPULATED AREA	Dist. L.F.	Pop.	% UBN	N° Houses	Water	Latrines	Post	Class- room	Unpaved Road	TOTAL SCORE
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Anchalay	35	5	20	5	0	5	0	4	0	74
Cucuyas Alto	25	8	20	5	0	5	0	4	3	70
Cucuyas Bajo	35	5	20	5	0	5	0	4	0	74
Los Paltos	25	2	20	2	10	5	0	4	3	71
Mayancoca	25	2	20	2	10	5	0	4	3	71

Arada Alta	15	10	20	8	0	5	3	4	3	68
Arada Baja	25	5	20	5	10	5	3	4	3	80
Carpintería	25	5	20	5	10	5	3	4	3	80
Chicope	5	2	20	2	10	5	3	4	3	54
Hualambi	15	8	20	5	0	5	3	4	0	60

Bellavista Alta	25	5	20	5	0	5	0	4	0	64
Bellavista Alta	25	8	20	8	0	5	0	4	0	70
Guayabo	25	5	20	2	0	5	0	4	0	61
La Capilla	25	2	20	2	10	5	0	4	3	71
Laurel	25	2	20	2	0	5	3	4	3	64
Lihuasnio	25	5	20	8	10	5	0	4	0	77
Limón	25	8	20	8	10	5	0	4	0	80
Loma de Seguiche	25	5	20	5	10	5	0	4	0	74
Miramar	25	2	20	2	0	5	0	4	3	61

SUYO DISTRICT

FINAL QUALIFICATION OF DISTRICT VILLAGES

AXIS POPULATED CENTERS	Dist. L.F.	Pop.	% UBN	N° Houses	LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURE					TOTAL SCORE
					No Water	No Latrines	No Post	No Class- room	No Unpaved Road	
VALLE DEL QUIROZ										
Guineo	5	2	20	2	10	5	0	0	0	44
La Copa	5	8	20	5	10	5	0	0	0	
La Monja	5	5	20	5	10	5	3	0	0	53
Progreso	5	2	20	2	10	5	0	0	0	44
Puente	5	5	20	5	0	5	0	0	0	40
San Joaquín	5	8	20	8	0	5	0	0	0	46
Santa Ana	5	10	15	10	0	5	0	0	0	45
Santa Cruz	5	2	20	2	0	5	0	4	0	38
Torno	5	5	20	5	0	5	0	0	0	40

PAMPA LARGA										
Balsas	35	2	20	5	10	0	0	0	0	72
Canoas	25	5	20	5	10	5	3	0	0	73
Chiqueros	35	2	20	2	10	5	3	0	0	77
Chivatos	5	2	20	5	10	5	0	0	0	47
Guitarras	5	8	20	5	0	5	0	0	0	43
La Puerta	5	2	20	2	10	5	0	0	0	44
La Tienda	35	2	20	2	10	5	3	0	0	74
Leones	5	2	20	2	10	5	0	4	3	51
Playas Norte	35	2	20	2	10	5	3	0	0	77
Remolinos	35	2	20	2	10	0	3	0	0	70

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Revolcaderos	5	2	20	2	10	5	3	4	3	54
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AXIS POPULATED CENTERS	Dist. L.F.	PoP.	%	N° Houses	LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURE					TOTAL SCORE
					No Water	No Latrines	No Post	No Class- room-	No Unpaved road	

Sapacillas	35	5	20	5	10	5	3	0	0	83
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Saucillo	5	8	20	5	0	5	0	0	0	43
Valdivia	5	2	20	2	10	5	3	0	0	47
Valle Hermoso	5	2	20	5	10	5	3	0	0	50

SECTOR PAMPA LARGA

Encuentros de Quiroz	35	2	20	5	10	0	0	0	0	69
El Palo	15	2	20	2	10	0	3	0	0	52

SECTOR LA TINA

Cachaco	25	2	20	8	0	5	0	0	0	60
Cachaquito	25	10	15	10	0	0	0	0	4	64
Chirinos	25	10	15	10	0	5	0	0	0	65
Cucuyas	35	5	15	5	0	5	0	0	0	65
El Puente	35	5	10	10	0	5	0	0	0	65
La Tina	35	10	15	10	0	5	0	0	0	75
Nva Esperanza	35	8	15	8	0	5	0	0	0	71
Surpampa	35	10	15	10	0	5	0	0	0	75

SECTOR SANTA ROSA

Aizara	5	2	20	2	10	5	0	4	3	51
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Aterrizaje	5	5	10	8	0	5	0	0	0	33
Catacaos	5	2	20	2	10	5	0	4	0	48
El Cafe	5	2	20	2	10	5	0	4	3	51

AXIS POPULATED CENTERS	Dist. L.F.	Pop.	% UBN	N° Houses	LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURE					SCORE
					No Water	No Latrines	No Post	No Class- room	No Unpaved Road	

El Fraile	5	2	20	2	10	5	0	0	0	39
El Jardín	5	2	20	5	10	5	0	4	0	52
El Limón	5	2	20	5	10	0	0	0	0	51

El Sauce	5	2	20	5	0	5	3	0	3	43
La Laguna	5	5	10	5	0	5	0	0	3	33
Las Aradas	5	2	20	2	10	5	3	0	3	50
Las Balsas	5	2	20	2	0	5	3	0	3	40
Monteadores	5	2	20	2	10	5	0	4	0	28
Nva Esperanza	5	2	20	2	10	5	0	0	3	47
Picoloro	5	5	20	5	10	5	0	0	3	53
Pueblo Nuevo	5	2	20	5	10	5	0	4	0	51
Qda. Seca	5	2	20	5	0	5	0	4	0	27
Santa Rosa	5	8	10	8	10	5	0	0	0	46
Santiago	5	2	20	2	10	5	0	0	3	47
Sarayuyo	5	8	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	33
Suyo	5	10	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	40
Zapallal	5	5	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	25

**AFTER FINISHING THE ABOVE ACTIVITY, AND WITH THE RESULTS AT THEIR DISPOSAL;
THE TRAINING TEAM GOES TO THE FIELD AND VISITS THE SELECTED LOCATIONS.**

**THE CONSOLIDATION OF PART OF THE JOB, CAN BE SEEN
IN THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLE:**

DISTIRICT OF AYABACA BY PRIORITY ORDER OF LOCATION PROJECTS

LOCATIONS	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	7°
ALTO DE LA LAGUNA	PRIMARY SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT	ROAD BUILDING	TUBE WELL WATER IMPROVEMENT	ELECTRIC LINES INSTALLATION	TELEPHONE INSTALLATION	KINDERGARTEN CONSTRUCTION	LATRINES INSTALLATION
CALVAS DE RENTERIA	ROAD BUILDING	TUBE WELL WATER INSTALLATION	PRIMARY SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT	IRRIGATION CHANNEL CONSTRUCTION	CHAPEL CONSTRUCTION	LA VILLA BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION	ELECTRIC LINES INSTALLATION
CALVAS DE MONTENEGRO	ROAD BUILDING	EXTENSION IMPROVEMENT TUBE WELL WATER	LA VILLA BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION	HIGH SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION	TELEPHONE INSTALLATION	HEALTH POST CONSTRUCTION	MOTHER'S CLUB CREATION
CALVAS DE SAMANGA	ROAD BUILDING	EXTENSION IMPROVEMENT TUBE WELL WATER	HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING	IRRIGATION CHANNEL CONSTRUCTION	TELEPHONE INSTALLATION	ELECTRIC LINES INSTALLATION	PRIMARY SCHOON IMPROVEMENT
EL HUILCO	EXTENSION IMPROVEMENT TUBE WELL WATER	ESPINDOLA - EL HUILCO CHANNEL CONSTRUCTION	LATRINE INSTALLATION	ELECTRIC LINES INSTALLATION	TELEPHONE INSTALLATION	ROAD CONSTRUCTION	HEALTH POST CONSTRUCTION

NOTE: THE PROJECTS HIGHLIGHTED IN RED HAVE BEEN COMPLIED

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TRAINING PROGRAM

Introduction

1. Goals
2. Strategies
3. Program features
4. Indicators
5. Implementation Period
6. Responsible entities
7. Requirements

TRAINING PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

Through the North Western Border Project, CARE Perú contributes to improve the basic services for small towns in the border area with Ecuador. This project is located in the districts of Ayabaca, Jilili, Suyo and Sícchez of the province of Ayabaca, in the Department of Piura of the Piura Region and is financed by USAID.

Improving the basic services cannot be conceived only as infrastructure works. The Project has an integrated approach for the implementation of prioritized services, managed and considered to be community-owned, and they are sustainable both in the time and the population knowledge.

Basic services contribute to improve the living conditions of the population. To improve these basic services is not a one-institution task, and it requires the participation of the public sector, the local governments and the private sector. As a NGO, CARE would be overburdened if it were to have an individual intervention, therefore CARE convokes the participation of all these institutions at provincial and district level, and for that purpose it forms and consolidates coordination instances, strengthens their capabilities for a better contribution for an improved management of local development.

- The Training Program includes the facilitation of inter-learning processes at both the population and the counterpart institutions level. Therefore, it focuses the intervention in the strengthening of local capabilities:
 - Management of local development.
 - Infrastructure: building, operation and maintenance, management and administration of the basic services.
 - Health and Hygiene.
- At the institutions level:
 - Management of local development.
 - Consolidation of coordination instances for local development.

1. GOALS

1.1. Upon completion of the Training Program, the population of the CPC's of the Project intervention will have improved their conceptual capabilities, as well as their procedures and attitudes with regard local development management, community basic service infrastructure, as well as health and hygiene.

1.2. Upon completion of the Training Program, the work teams of the counterpart institutions of the Project in the intervened districts will have improved their vision and mission with regard to local development management.

2. STRATEGIES

AT COMMUNITY LEVEL

2.1. The Infrastructure ETMI and the Social ETMI Social will facilitate the inter-learning processes focused on the value of the inhabitant as a person, who will at the same time value and recuperate their previous learning.;

2.2. Before starting with the basic service works, the people in the populated center are inducted to the project through local development management and works administration;

2.3. During and after the works implementation, the people strengthen their conceptual and procedure capabilities in operation and maintenance, as well as in health and hygiene;

2.4. When the works are finished, the Water and Sanitation Board will be elected and trained in the administration of the basic service;

AT THE INSTITUTIONS LEVEL

2.5. The Governance Component of the Project will strengthen the CPI in local development management.

2.6. The counterparts participation will be based upon previous training in educational methodology.

TRAINING STRATEGIES

2.7. The training system will be modular according to the set up Teaching Units;

2.8. The use of the methodology will recuperate former knowledge of the population on the subject being dealt

3. PROGRAM FEATURES

3.1. Governance

3.2. Management of local development
. Organization of the demand

3.3. Operation and Maintenance

3.4. Health and Hygiene

FEATURES	KNOWLEDGE	CAPABILITIES	ATTITUDES
<p>3.1 Governance</p> <p>The members of the Agreement Tables in the districts will manage the basic elements for institutional agreement for local development management.</p> <p>The members of the Municipal Councils (Mayors and Councilmen) manage local development tools ... ///</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is acquainted with agreement experiences in other places of the country. - They are familiar with agreement theories - They are familiar with agreement theories and processes. - They are familiar with strategic planning theories and processes. - They are familiar with quality processes in municipal management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To systematize successful agreement experiences in other locations. - To apply lessons learned and have local strategies adapted to reality. - To implement and/or strengthen local agreement tables. - To manage agreement processes.. - To manage strategic planning processes. - To manage quality processes in municipal management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is opened to the use of agreement processes. - It values the multi-institutional contribution to the agreement process. - It values the agreement tables as an instrument for local development. - The members of the tables generate a dynamic agreement process. - The members of the Municipalities (Mayors and Councilmen) put into practice process for agreement, strategic planning and quality in municipal management

FEATURES	KNOWLEDGE	CAPABILITIES	ATTITUDES
<p>3.2 Management of local development</p> <p>The population manage basic tools for local development management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - they know the techniques for making the map of their small town - they know techniques for updating their population census. - - Knows mechanisms for systematization of the agricultural and feasts calendars and community works - The people know the theory for preparing the main historical events of the evolution of the small town. - They know the theory for preparing a profile of the inhabitant of the small town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To manage the process of locating the cardinal points, geographical accidents, public and community facilities, houses and services. - To manage the process of finding the geographical location, the house, and to identify the number of family members, by gender in each household. - To manage the process of scheduling its agricultural programs, and feasts, community works, for the main activities carried out in the small towns. - To manage the proper tools for the systematization of the collective memory. - To manage techniques for inhabitant characterization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To give positive value to the need of having a map of the small town. - To carry out the drawing up of the map. - To share knowledge and capabilities with third parties. - - To update periodically the number of households and family members by gender. - To be ready to prepare, implement and share with third parties. - Favorable decision for systematization - To identify key persons to gather information - Predisposition to share information - Predisposition to define with transparency in from of them and third parties.

FEATURES	FEATURES	CAPABILITIES	ATTITUDES
<p>...///</p> <p>3.2 Local development management</p> <p>The population manage basic tools for local development management</p>	<p>- Is familiar with the basic criteria to prepare a medium term community action plan.</p>	<p>- To manage basic techniques for the identification of local district organizations and their inter-relation.</p> <p>- To manage participatory techniques to identify potentials, opportunities, weaknesses and threat in the location.</p> <p>- To manage basic criteria to identify the vision of the future by certain areas and the commitment with the population.</p> <p>- To manage basic elements to schedule the community plan activities.</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>- To manage the basic procedures to prepare a works profile and to organize the committee with a gender criterion for future management.</p>	<p>- Identifies grassroots organizations in the small town and the district</p> <p>- Is ready to provide true information on the work being done with those organizations.</p> <p>- It puts on board participatory techniques to identify the resources available in its location.</p> <p>- Disposition to accept works in focal groups</p> <p>- Disposition to put on board knowledge and process to identify and prioritized the needs in certain areas.</p> <p>- Disposition to assume commitments.</p> <p>- Implements the activity schedule for the community plan.</p> <p>- Favorable attitude for the use of forms.</p> <p>- Disposition of participate in mixed work teams.</p>

FEATURES	KNOWLEDGE	CAPABILITIES	ACTITUDES
<p>...///</p> <p>3.2 Local development management</p> <p>The population manage basic instruments for local development management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is familiar with works management issues from the selection of suppliers down to the delivery of the works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To manage the forms for quotations, bonus, minutes, reports and contracts for proper execution of works.. - To administer adequately the flow of materials according to works progress. - To have criteria for convoking the contribution of skilled labor. - To manage measurement units for building according to the type of works for its small town. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It values training. - Positive response to the contribution to community works. - Decision on the use of forms for works implementation. - It has favorable attitude towards learning and managing building technical aspects.
<p>3.3 <u>Operation and maintenance of the basic services.</u></p> <p>The population of the intervened small towns will be able to operate and maintain their basic service to ensure its sustainability.</p> <p>...///</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is familiar with the hydrological cycle, water use, its importance and the supply sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To manage the hydrological water cycle with artisan practices. - To manage adequate criteria for the use of the water supply sources. - To have criteria for discriminating the importance of water use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Open attitude for learning - To avoid contamination resulting from men and animal actions. - Favorable attitude for safe water consumption. - It consumes safe water. - Safe water only for domestic use.
FEATURES	KNOWLEDGE	CAPABILITIES	ATTITUDES
<p>...///</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is familiar with gravity water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To learn about the water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opened to learn the functioning

<p>3.3 <u>Operation and maintenance of the basic service.</u></p> <p>The population of the intervened small towns will be able to operate and maintain in a proper and timely manner their basic service thus ensuring its sustainability.</p> <p>...///</p>	<p>system without a treatment plant and its components.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knows how to operate and maintain a basic service. - He knows how to organize the population to manage a basic service. 	<p>systems by gravity without treatment plant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To learn about the use and importance of the components in the system. - To manage the processes for the operation and maintenance of drinking water, latrines, classrooms, small roads and irrigation systems according to the type of works carried out in the small town. - To manage techniques for group work. - To manage organization criteria for the organization of the population and the responsibilities to be fulfilled. 	<p>process and parts of the system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It practices the functioning criterion. - Shares with third parties the knowledge about parts of the system and the functioning process. - Disposition to learn, to manage the process and practice them in the operation and maintenance of its services. - Solidarity in work groups. - Disposition for being organized. - Responsible for commitments assumed. - It values the built works and assumes it to be of its own.
FEATURES	KNOWLEDGE	CAPABILITIES	ATTITUDES

<p>3. Health and Hygiene</p> <p>The families of the beneficiary small towns are aware with regard to preventive health measures and family hygiene.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They know methods and processes for the proper use of water for human consumption and for agricultural use. - They know the measures to be taken to prevent contagious diseases: house cleaning, personal hygiene. Acute diarrheic diseases (EDAs), acute respiratory infections (IRAs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To manage methods and processes for the proper use of water for human consumption and agricultural purposes. - To manage proper measures for house cleaning, and personal hygiene. - To manage sanitation measures to prevent EDAs. - To manage sanitation measures to prevent IRAs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They value and use water properly. - They value the clean house and personal hygiene as an element for integrated health. - They value and use sanitation measures to prevent EDAs and IRAs in the household and the family environment. - They share these sanitation measures with the community.
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4. INDICATORS.

- 4.1 Five training models carried out.
- 4.2 Four agreement tables trained by CARE staff
- 4.3 Forty small towns with formally organized CPCs
- 4.4 Forty CPCs trained by ETMI.
- 4.5 Forty small towns have submitted applications to be incorporated to the Project.
- 4.6 Forty small towns with local development plans.
- 4.7 Number of formally organized JASS .
- 4.8 Number of JASS trained in operation and maintenance.
- 4.9 Eight hundred families trained in health and hygiene issues.
- 4.10 Forty CPCs submit reports on works progress.
- 4.11 Forty works profiles submitted to the CPI for approval.

5. IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD.

The implementation period runs from August 1999 to June of year 2000.

6. RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES

- 6.1 CARE-PERU Team
- 6.2 Municipality of the Province of Ayabaca:
 - Community promotion team
- 6.3 Health sector staff:
 - Staff responsible for the Health Posts
- 6.4 Education sector staff:
 - Schoolteacher in each small town

7. REQUIREMENTS:

- 7.1 MATERIALS:
 - 2,000 flip charts.
 - 50 boxes of different color markers.
 - 100 forms to apply for incorporation to the project.
 - 100 forms for project profile.
 - 100 forms for minutes of the assembly for CPC organization.
 - 200 forms for attendance records.
 - 200 forms for CPC rules
 - 200 forms for procurement of materials, transport and M.O.C.
 - 20 rolls of 1" masking tape
 - 50 different color cardboards.
- A number of participant guides.
-

**Authorization for the works in Drinking Water systems
with solar pumping ción in Sausal and La Tienda**

* Document No. 1106 2000/CTAR PIURA-GSRLCC-G-OSRO-UO

CTAR PIURA

Gerencia Sub Regional "Luclano Castillo Coloana"

"AÑO DE LA LUCHA CONTRA LA VIOLENCIA FAMILIAR"

Sullana, 9 de AGO. 2000

OFICIO N° *1106* 2000/CTAR PIURA-GSRLCC-G-OSRO-UO

Señor Ing°.
LUIS MORAN YAÑEZ
COORDINADOR NACIONAL PROYECTOS FRONTERA
CARE - PERU
Dir. Los Magistrados Mz Y Lote 10 Piura
PIURA.-

ASUNTO : AUTORIZACIÓN PARA EJECUCIÓN DE
TRABAJOS EN SISTEMA DE AGUA POTABLE
POR BOMBEO SOLAR EN SAUSAL Y LA
TIENDA.

REF. : CARTA N° 028-00-FRONTERA 01.08.00

Tengo a bien dirigirme a usted, en atención a lo solicitado en el documento de la referencia con la finalidad de comunicarle que la Gerencia Sub Regional autoriza a su representada realizar los trabajos necesarios, con la finalidad de poner operativos y mejorar los sistemas de agua potable por bombeo solar en las Localidades de Sausal del Distrito de Ayabaca y la Tienda del Distrito de Suyc respectivamente.

Asimismo, la ejecución de los mismos deberá ser coordinado con esta Gerencia Sub Regional

Es propicia la oportunidad, para expresarle mi estima personal.

Atentamente,

NEF/CMM/jam.
cc: OSRO
D.O
ARCH.

CTAR PIURA
Comité Provincial de Promoción Regional
Gerencia Sub Regional "Luclano Castillo Coloana"

Luclano Castillo
Ing. *Nilda Fleria Prias*
GERENTE SUB-REGIONAL

Calletera a Tambogrande Km 1.5 - Sullana Teléfono 804123 Anexo 022

ANNEX VI.b1,b2,b3

**Summary of the support provided by the Distrit
Municipality of Suyo, for the transportation of
aggregates for works**

* Document No. 264-2000-MDS

" AÑO DE LA LUCHA CONTRA LA VIOLENCIA FAMILIAR "

Municipalidad Distrital
Suyo -- Ayacucho

Suyo, 20 de Octubre del 2000.

OFICIO No. 264-2000-MDS.

SEÑORES: CARE-PERU-SUYO.
PRESENTE.-

ASUNTO : ALCANZO RESUMEN DEL APOYO BRINDADO POR LA MUNICIPALIDAD DISTRICTAL DE SUYO, EN TRANSPORTE DE AGREGADOS PARA OBRAS.

De mi mayor consideración:

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a Usted, para saludarlo y adjunto al presente hacerle llegar el Resumen del apoyo brindado por la Municipalidad de mi presidencia con el transporte de agregados para las Obras que ha ejecutado su representada, en la jurisdicción de nuestro Distrito, el mismo que asciende a la suma de DIEICINTE MIL SETECIENTOS CUARENTA y 00/100 NUEVOS SOLES S/.17,740.00.

Aprovecho la oportunidad para expresarle mi consideración distinguida.

Atentamente;



PRC/AMDS.
catg/sec.

Regencia Municipal de Suyo
Ayacucho
Zegarra
MUNICIPALIDAD DE SUYO

" AÑO DE LA LUCHA CONTRA LA VIOLENCIA FAMILIAR "

RESUMEN DEL APOYO BRINDADO POR LA MUNICIPALIDAD A TRAVES DE
TRANSPORTE DE AGREGADOS PARA OBRAS QUE HA EJECUTADO CARE-PERU.

CONSTRUCCION AULA CANOAS-PAMPALARGA.-

1.-	16 m3 HORMIGON.	30.00	S/.	480.00
2.-	04 m3 PIEDRA BASE.	30.00	"	120.00
3.-	16 m3 PIEDRA 1/2".	30.00	"	480.00
4.-	12 m3 ARENA GRUESA.	30.00	"	360.00
5.-	04 m3 ARENA FINA.	35.00	"	140.00
				<u>S/.</u> 1,580.00

CONSTRUCCION AULA ZAPACILLAS.- PAMPALARGA

1.-	16 m3 HORMIGON.	30.00	S/.	480.00
2.-	04 m3 PIEDRA BASE.	30.00	"	120.00
3.-	16 m3 PIEDRA 1/2".	30.00	"	480.00
4.-	12 m3 ARENA GRUESA.	30.00	"	360.00
5.-	04 m3 ARENA FINA.	35.00	"	140.00
				<u>S/.</u> 1,580.00

CONSTRUCCION PATIO FORMACION CHIQUEROS-PAMPALARGA.

1.-	30 m3 HORMIGON.	30.00	S/.	900.00
2.-	58 m3 HORMIGON.	30.00	"	1,740.00
3.-	04 m3 PIEDRA.	30.00	"	120.00
4.-	08 m3 ARENA GRUESA.	30.00	"	240.00
5.-	05 m3 ARENA FINA.	35.00	"	175.00
				<u>S/.</u> 3,175.00

CONSTRUCCION AULA SURPAMPA.

1.-	21 m3 HORMIGON.	25.00	S/.	525.00
2.-	04 m3 PIEDRA BASE.	25.00	"	100.00
3.-	16 m3 PIEDRA 1/2".	25.00	"	400.00
4.-	12 m3 ARENA GRUESA.	25.00	"	300.00
5.-	04 m3 ARENA FINA.	30.00	"	120.00
				<u>S/.</u> 1,445.00

CONSTRUCCION AULA CACHAQUITO.

1.-	21 m3 HORMIGON.	25.00	S/.	525.00
2.-	04 m3 PIEDRA BASE.	25.00	"	100.00
3.-	16 m3 PIEDRA 1/2".	25.00	"	400.00
4.-	12 m3 ARENA GRUESA.	25.00	"	300.00
5.-	04 m3 ARENA FINA.	25.00	"	120.00
				<u>S/.</u> 1,445.00

CONSTRUCCION AULA BALSAS-PAMPALARGA.

1.-	16 m3 HORMIGON.	35.00	S/.	560.00
2.-	04 m3 PIEDRA BASE.	30.00	"	120.00
3.-	16 m3 PIEDRA 1/2.	30.00	"	480.00
4.-	12 m3 ARENA GRUESA.	30.00	"	360.00
5.-	04 m3 ARENA FINA.	30.00	"	120.00
				<u>S/.</u> 1,640.00

..//..

RÉSUMEN DEL APOYO BRINDADO POR LA MUNICIPALIDAD A TRAVÉS
DE TRANSPORTE DE AGREGADOS PARA OBRAS QUE HA EJECUTADO CARE.

...//...

CONSTRUCCION LETRINA PUENTE INTERNACIONAL.-

1.- 16 m3 HORMIGON.	25.00	S/.	400.00
2.- 17 m3 PIEDRA GRANDE.	25.00	"	425.00
3.- 04 m3 ARENA GRUESA.	25.00	"	100.00
4.- 04 m3 PIEDRA 1/2".	25.00	"	100.00
			<hr/>
		S/.	1,025.00

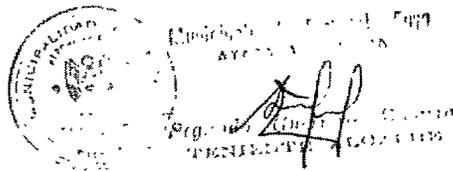
CONSTRUCCION LETRINAS NUEVA ESPERANZA.

1.- 17 m3 HORMIGON DE RIO.	25.00	S/.	525.00
2.- 12 m3 PIEDRA GRANDE.	25.00	"	300.00
3.- 04 m3 ARENA GRUESA.	25.00	"	100.00
4.- 04 m3 PIEDRA 1/2".	25.00	"	100.00
			<hr/>
		S/.	1,025.00

MEJORAMIENTO DE TROCHA CARROZABLE PUENTE INTERNACIONAL-
LA TINA.- CONSTRUCCION DE BADEN.-

1.- 25 m3 Piedra Grande.	25.00	S/.	625.00
2.- 48 m3 ARENA GRUESA.	25.00	"	1,200.00
3.- 80 m3 HORMIGON.	25.00	"	2,000.00
4.- 40 m3 ROCA.	25.00	"	1,000.00
			<hr/>
		S/.	4,825.00

Suyo, Octubre del 2000.



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

ANNEX VI.c1,c2,c3,c4

**Documents for the transportation of building materials
for the North Western Border Projectos going through
Ecuadorian territory**

- * Certificate by the Sub-Prefectura of Ayabaca
- * Letter from the Sub-Prefectura of Ayabaca
- * Authorization granted by the PNP of Espíndola-Ayabaca
- * Authorization of the Ecuadorian Customs Corporation CAE



MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR
 DIRECCION GENERAL DE GOBIERNO INTERIOR
 PREFECTURA REGION GRAU
 SUB-PREFECTURA DE AYABACA

"AÑO DE LA LUCHA CONTRA LA VIOLENCIA FAMILIAR"

CONSTANCIA

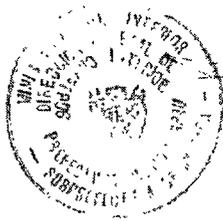
Por medio del presente se hace constar que los Sres MANUEL FRANCISCO JARAMILLO HUALPA, identificado con D.N.I. N° 03085854 y el Sr ARMANDO CAMPOS ABAD, identificado con D.N.I. N° 03683494, ambos domiciliados en la Calle Chira S/N - Ayabaca, están viajando desde esta ciudad de Ayabaca a la Localidad de Espindola-Perú Vía Bella Vista - ECUADOR, transportando material de construcción (236 bol. de cemento Pacasmayo, 106 var. de fierro corrugado de 3/8" y 15 var. de fierro de 1/2), según Guía de Remisión que consta y que este material será usado en las obras que viene ejecutando la Institución CARE-PERU en las Localidades de Tucas, en el marco del convenio entre la Municipalidad Provincial de Ayabaca y el CARE PERU - PROYECTO FRONTERA

Este viaje lo realizan debido a la mayor y mejor accesibilidad se tiene via Ecuador para llegar al sector de TUCAS-PERU

Por tal motivo, se solicita a las autoridades de nuestra vecina REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR (Corporación Aduanera Ecuatoriana y Policía Nacional del Ecuador) prestar las facilidades y garantías que las leyes amerita.

AYABACA, 04 de Agosto del 2,000.

Manuel Francisco Jaramillo Hualpa
 No. 19 - 1000
 D.S. Agosto 2000



MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR
 Dirección General de Gobierno Interior
 PREFECTURA REGION GRAU

Prof. TEOFILO FLORES HUAMAN
 SUB PREFECTO DE AYABACA

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MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR
DIRECCION GENERAL DE GOBIERNO INTERIOR
PREFECTURA REGION GRAU
SUB-PREFECTURA DE AYABACA

"AÑO DE LA LUCHA CONTRA LA VIOLENCIA FAMILIAR"

AYABACA, 11 de Agosto del 2,000

Señor.
Jefe de la Policía Nacional.
ECUADOR

ASUNTO: Dar Facilidades.

De nuestra consideración:

Por medio del presente solicitamos a usted conceder las facilidades del caso al Sr. LUIS HUANCA HUAMAN, identificado con D.N.I. N° 03091777, domiciliado en la Arequipa N° 220 - Ayabaca, quien viajando desde esta ciudad de Ayabaca a la Localidad de Calvas de Renetería y Calvas de Samanga - PERU Vía Pasayal -

ECUADOR, transportando material de construcción (50 tubos PVC 1 1/2", 480 tubos PVC 3/4" , 50 bolsas de cemento portland , 523 kg fierro liso 1/4" y accesorios), según Guía de Remisión que consta y que este material será usado en las obras que viene ejecutando la Institución CARE-PERU en la Localidad de CALVAS, en el marco del convenio entre la Municipalidad Provincial de Ayabaca y CARE PERU - PROYECTO FRONTERA.

Este viaje lo realizan debido a la mayor y mejor accesibilidad que se tiene Vía Ecuador, para llegar al sector de CALVAS-PERU.

Atentamente,



MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR
Dirección General de Gobierno Interior
PREFECTURA REGION GRAU
SUB-PREFECTURA DE AYABACA
Prof. TEOFILO LAZARES HUAMAN
SUB PREFECTO DE AYABACA

REPUBLICA DEL PERU

EL TENIENTE PNP. JEFE DEL PUESTO DE VIGILANCIA DE FRONTERA DE LA POLICIA NACIONAL DEL PERU DE ESPINDOLA, QUE SUSCRIBE:

AUTORIZA :

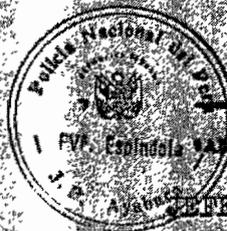
La salida del País del vehículo de propiedad de JARAMILLO HUAIPIA Manuel Francisco, conducido por el mismo identificado con Licencia de Conducir No.BA. 0048332, con domicilio en Bellavista No S/N. Ayabaca, para que viaje a Bellavista Ecuador.

FICHA VEHICULAR

CLASE : CAMION DODGE
MARCA : DODGE
MODELO : D-300
CARROCERIA : BARANDA MADERA
COLOR : VERDE NARANJA CREMA BLANCO
Nro de motor : LM67L77X12045L
Nro.de serie : D-3332B9P069936
PLACA : WB-4560

Se expide la presente a falta de la especie valorada para tal fin y de la entidad encargada de la misma, en tal sentido se solicita a las autoridades del vecino País del Ecuador brindar las facilidades que el caso requiere durante la estadia en dicho País.

Espindola 05 de Agosto del 2,000



JEFE DEL PVE.PNP.E.



1593-71 024535



DE LA CAJE EN LOJA - MACARRA
(GERENTE DEL VI DISTRITO
Econ Jorge Rodriguez Abrea,

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CUMPLASR.
Autoridades de Policía y Ejercito daran las facilidades necesarias al portador del presente documento suficiente para que pueda transitar la mercadería indicada, por lo que las autoridades de Calvas de Samanga y Chivas de Renteria en el Perti. - La presente autorización servirá de recorrido de lo realiza por cuanto esta vía en el Ecuador, está más cerca de las localidades mencionadas, dentro del Marco del Tratado de la Paz entre Ecuador y Perti. - El presente Perti, en convenio con la L. Municipalidad de Ayabaca y las localidades mencionadas, material será usado en la construcción de obras de agua potable ejecutadas por CARP. - Pasajal en el Ecuador, 320 bolsas de cemento según Cofa de Remisión, este de Samanga y Clavas de Renteria en el Perti por la carretera Macarra - Cartamanga - San identificado con D.N.I. Nro. 03091605, proceda a transportar hasta las localidades de Calvas placas XP-3175, marca Volvo, conducido por el señor GILBERTO CORREA ALVAREZ, presentado por la Subprefectura de Ayabaca del Perti, esta (Gerencia Distrital, AUTORIZA ocho de julio del año dos mil, a las 15H00. - VISTOS: En atención al requerimiento CORPORACION ADUANERA ECUATORIANA VI DISTRITO LOJA - Macarra, diez y

CR

TRAINING OUTPUTS

- * Operation and Maintenance of Drinking Water, Health and Hygiene systems
- * Results of training reinforcement for EDA and Latrines

TRAINING RESULTS

Operation and Maintenance of Drinking Water systems, Health and Hygiene

LOCATION	SUBJECT			
	EDA	IRA	HYGIENE	O & M
Espíndola	45	45	55	20
El Huilco	11	11	20	33
Macuangué	40	40	21	37
Tucas	20	20	25	18
San José	10	10	09	12
Calvas de Samanga	25	25	25	31
Calvas de Rentería	10	10	11	11
Calvas Montenegro	11	11	11	11
Calvas de Flores	23	23	24	24
Alto de la Laguna	10	10	10	10
Remolinos	20	16	16	15
Giclas	25	28	25	22
Huiriquingue	16	16	20	16
Santa Rosa	18	18	25	25
Sausal	24	24	24	18
Lagunas de Canly	25	25	32	-
Monterrico	18	21	25	30
La Loma	25	22	25	30
Los Paltos-Sícchez	25	25	21	21
Oxahuay	62	61	37	37
Las Vegas	22	22	39	39
Guayabo – Sícchez	25	23	24	24
Limón	32	25	32	26
Bellavista Alta	28	25	25	24
Lihuasnio	19	19	21	21
Guayabo – Jilili	21	27	25	20
Laurel	08	12	08	10
Hualambi	15	15	16	16
Carpintería	12	12	12	12
Los Paltos – Jilili	12	12	12	12
Anchalay	22	22	29	16
Cucuyas Alto	15	15	23	22
Cucuyas Bajo	25	25	23	23
Cucuyas La Tina	30	30	29	29
La Tina	26	26	23	23
Pnte Internacional	12	14	12	12
Nueva Esperanza	14	12	14	24
Surpampa	10	13	30	13
Cachaquito	-	-	-	-
Canoas	18	15	18	15
Zapacillas	21	13	13	13
Chiqueros	07	07	10	10
La Tienda	10	10	09	-
Balsas	20	17	20	17
TOTAL	887	872	928	842

RESULTS OF REINFORCED TRAINING ON EDA AND LATRINES

POPULATED CENTER	TRAINING PREVIOUS TO VISIT		VISITED HOUSEHOLDS	ASSIMILATED TRAINING @
	YES	NO		
Giclas	29	07	36	90%
Huiriquingue	30	04	34	60%
Santa Rosa	17	03	20	90%
Sausal	22	-	22	90%
Remolinos	13	05	18	85%
Calvas Montenegro	08	04	12	85%
Calvas Rentería	13	-	13	90%
Calvas Samanga	47	08	55	90%
San José	16	-	16	85%
Tucas	21	04	25	80%
Macuangue	46	08	54	90%
Huilco	57	08	65	90%
Monterrico	42	15	57	85%
La Loma	12	19	31	60%
Las Vegas	38	08	46	90%
Limón	24	07	31	85%
Bellavista Alta	29	04	33	90%
Guayabo - Jilili	18	-	18	80%
Laurel	17	-	17	90%
Hualambi	32	02	34	80%
Anchalay	07	18	25	60%
Cucuyas Bajo	03	14	17	60%
Cucuyas La Tina	07	19	26	60%
Nueva Esperanza	21	23	44	50%
Pte. Internacional	05	25	30	60%
La Tienda	04	06	10	65%
TOTAL	578	211	789	

@ Level of Knowledge immediately after training; previous to reinforced training. (Activities carried out through visits to the households).

NOTES:

- The comparison list was applied to the family member who was in the house at the time of the visit; the person interviewed had not necessarily had attended training in the relevant subjects.
- The visits to the households took place in those populated centers where the Drinking Water and Latrine systems had been built.

ANNEX VII

TOTAL LIST OF WORKS CARRIED OUT

PROYECTO FRONTERA

Relación Total de Obras Ejecutadas

DISTRICT : AYABACA

No	LOCATION	PROJECT	GOALS	BENEFICIARY POPULATION	DIRECT COST
01	GICLAS	Sanitary Latrines System	Construction of 36 dry hole sanitary latrines. Hole of 0.8x0.8 and 1.8 m in depth. Huge concrete curb well, concrete tile e=5 cm, brick walls covered and painted, calamine door and roof on a wooden frame. Water and drainage installation at Health Center. water and drainage in school bathrooms, installment of sanitary devices, construction of septic tank and percolating well.	36 fam. 199 inhabs.	USAID 8,327.29 Municipality of Ayabaca 0.00 Community of Giclas 274.29 TOTAL 6,601.58
02	SANTA ROSA	Const 02 Classrooms - EPM No. 14	Construction of 02 Classrooms From 6.0 x 8.0 m. with concrete, masonry walls beams and columns of armed concrete, eternit coating, metallic carpentry, concrete sidewalks and small channels	48 fam. 289 inhabs	USAID 7,674.11 Municipality of Ayabaca 1,531.43 Comununity of Santa Rosa 2,343.43 TOTAL 11,548.97
03	SANTA ROSA	Drinking Water System	Construction of a drinking water system 01 capture type C-1, 1,020 m conduit line PVC 1 1/2"-1", 01 supported reservoir of 5.0 m3, 4,419 m aduction and distribution line PVC 1 1/2"-1"-3/4"-1/2", 03 CRP-7, 37 domestic connections and 01 public connection	37 fam 213 inhabs.	Japanese Embassy 8,716.15 Municipality of Ayabaca 53.71 Comun. de Santa Rosa 2,141.43 TOTAL 10,910.29
04	HUIRIQUINGUE	Sanitary Latrine System	Construction of 34 dry hole sanitary latrines. Hole of 0.8x0.8 y 1 8 m deep Huge concrete curb well concrete tile e=5 cm, brick walls covered and painted, calamine door and roof on a wooden frame. Repair of the bathroons EPM No 14200 of Huiriquingue installations, sanitary devices, septic tank and percolator.	34 fam. 187 inhabs.	USAID 5,726.70 Municipality of Ayabaca 0.00 Comununity of Huiriquingue 754.29 TOTAL 6,480.99
05	HUIRIQUINGUE	Drinking Water System	Construction of drinking water system 02 capture type C-2, 776 m conduit line PVC 1 1/2" and 1", 01 supported reservoir of 4.0 m3., 4,335 m aduction and distribution line PVC 1 1/2"-1"-3/4"-1/2", 04 CRP-7, 46 domestic connections and 04 public connections.	46 fam. 267 inhabs.	Japanese Embassy 9,642.01 Municipality of Ayabaca 53.71 Community of Huiriquingue 3,454.29 TOTAL 13,150.01
06	SAUSAL	Drinking Water System	Construction of the drinking water system Well repair, small house for the protection of control equipments, 622 impulse line FoGo 2", repair of raised reservoir of 5 0 m3, amplification of aduction and distribution net 1,250 m PVC 2"-1 1/2"-1"-3/4"-1/2", 19 domestic connections and 03 public connections, relocation and increase of 8 solar pannels.	19 fam. 104 inhabs.	USAID 11,759.86 Municipality of Ayabaca 0.00 Community of Sausal 1,736.00 TOTAL 13,495.86
07	CALVAS DE MONTENEGRO	Unpaved Road	Opening of 18.3 km of unpaved road, from Huara de Veras up to Calvas de Samanga, as per agreement between MPA, CARE and the BENEFICIARY populations of Calvas de Montenegro, Calvas de Flores, Calvas de Rentería, Calvas de Samanga, Macuangue, Tucas and San José. MPA continues as of this date with the projects until the agreed goal is accomplished.	22 fam. 115 inhabs	USAID 4,652.43 Municipality of Ayabaca (*) 2,280.00 Community of C. de Montenegro 3,734.00 TOTAL 10,666.43

PROYECTO FRONTERA

Relación Total de Obras Ejecutadas

DISTRITO : AYABACA

No	LOCALIDAD	PROJECT	GOALS	BENEFICIARY POPULAT.	DIRECT COST
08	CALVAS DE MONTENEGRO	Drinking Water System	Construction of the drinking water system 01 blind capture box and 01 reunit box, 289 m conduit PVC 3/4", 01 supported reservoir de 2.5 m3, 2,068 aduction and distribution line PVC 3/4", 06 CRP-07, 13 domestic connections and 01 public connection	13 fam. 77 inhabs..	Japanese Embassy 4,828.94 Municipality of Ayabaca 2,186.22 Community of C. De Montenegro 1,542.86 TOTAL 8,558.02
09	CALVAS DE SAMANGA	Unpaved Road	Opening of 18.3 km of unpaved road, from Huara de Veras up to Calvas de Samanga, as agreed between MPA, CARE and the BENEFICIARY populations of Calvas de Montenegro, Calvas de Flores, Calvas de Rentería, Calvas de Samanga, Macuangue, Tucas and San José. MPA continues as of this date with the projects until the agreed goal is accomplished.	75 fam. 428 inhabs.	USAID 4,891.89 Municipality of Ayabaca (*) 2,280.00 Community of C. de Samanga 3,734.00 TOTAL 10,905.89
10	CALVAS DE SAMANGA	Drinking Water System	Construction of the drinking water system 01 capture type C-2, improvement of conduit and distribution line, 01 supported reservoir of 5 0 m3, 6,705m aduction and distribution line PVC 1 1/2"-1" y 3/4", 10 CRP-07, 35 domestic connections and 02 public connections.	35 fam. 215 inhabs.	Embassy of Japan 9,705.37 Municipality of Ayabaca 5,336.78 Community of C de Samanga 3,161.43 TOTAL 18,203.58
11	CALVAS DE RENTERIA	Unpaved Road	Opening of 18.3 km of unpaved road, from Huara de Veras to Calvas de Samanga, as agreed between MPA, CARE and the BENEFICIARY populations of Calvas de Montenegro, Calvas de Flores, Calvas de Rentería, Calvas de Samanga, Macuangue, Tucas and San José. MPA continues as of this date with the projects until the agreed goal is accomplished.	21 fam 108 inhabs	USAID 7,678.64 Municipality of Ayabaca (*) 2,280.00 Community of C. de Rentería 3,734.00 TOTAL 13,692.64
12	CALVAS DE RENTERIA	Drinking Water System	Construction of the drinking water system 01 capture type C-2, 420 m conduit line PVC 3/4", 01 supported reservoir of 2.5 m3, 2,705 m aduction line and distribution net PVC 1" and 3/4", 06 CRP-7, 14 domestic connections and 01 public connection with 800 m PVC 1/2".	14 fam 94 inhabs.	Japanese Embassy 4,962.79 Municipality of Ayabaca 2,499.21 Comun de C. de Rentería 1,198.57 TOTAL 8,660.57
13	CALVAS DE FLORES	Unpaved Road	Opening of 18.3 km of unpaved road, from Huara de Veras up to Calvas de Samanga, as agreed between MPA, CARE and the BENEFICIARY populations of Calvas de Montenegro, Calvas de Flores, Calvas de Rentería, Calvas de Samanga, Macuangue, Tucas and San José. MPA continues as of this date with the projects until the agreed goal is accomplished.	38 fam. 186 inhabs	USAID 4,422.21 Municipality of Ayabaca (*) 2,280.00 Community of C. de Flores 3,734.00 TOTAL 10,436.21
14	MACUANGUE	Unpaved Road	Opening of 18.3 km of unpaved road, from Huara de Veras up to Calvas de Samanga, as agreed between MPA, CARE and the BENEFICIARY populations de Calvas de Montenegro, Calvas de Flores, Calvas de Rentería, Calvas de Samanga, Macuangue, Tucas and San José. MPA continues up to this date with the projects until the proposed goal is met.	51 fam. 252 inhabs.	USAID 668.29 Municipality of Ayabaca (*) 2,280.00 Community of de Macuangue 3,734.00 TOTAL 6,682.29

PROYECTO FRONTERA

Relación Total de Obras Ejecutadas

DISTRICT : AYABACA

No	LOCATION	PROJECT	GOALS	BENEFICIARY POPULAT.	DIRECT COST
15	MACUANGUE	Drinking Water System	Construction of the drinking water system 02 captures type C-2 y 01 reunion box, repair of existing conduit line, repair of 01 supported reservoir of 10.0 m3, 5,972 m of aduction and distribution net PVC 1"-3/4", 15 CRP-07, 46 domestic connections and 01 public connection.	46 fam. 204 inhabs.	Japanese Embassy 9,863.82 Municipality of Ayabaca 5,802.11 Community of Macuangué 3,597.14 TOTAL 19,263.07
16	TUCAS	Unpaved Road	Opening of 18.3 km of unpaved road, from Huara de Veras up to Calvas de Samanga, as agreed between MPA, CARE and the BENEFICIARY populations of Calvas de Montenegro, Calvas de Flores, Calvas de Rentería, Calvas de Samanga, Macuangué, Tucas and San José. MPA continues as of this date with the projects until the agreed goal is accomplished	27 fam. 127 inhabs	USAID 2,262.86 Municipality of Ayabaca (*) 2,280.00 Community of Tucas 3,734.00 TOTAL 8,276.86
17	TUCAS	Drinking Water System	Construction of the drinking water system 01 capture type C-2, 6,047 m conduit line PVC 1 1/2" and 3/4", 03 CRP-CARE, 01 supported reservoir of 5.0 m3., 2,143 m aduction and distribution line PVC 1"-3/4", 08 CRP-7, 27 domestic connections and 01 lavatory in the school.	27 fam. 127 inhabs.	Japanese Embassy 10,042.05 Municipality of Ayabaca 8,279.82 Community of Tucas 3,194.29 TOTAL 21,516.16
18	SAN JOSE	Unpaved Road	Opening of 18.3 km of unpaved road, from Huara de Veras up to Calvas de Samanga, as agreed between MPA, CARE and the BENEFICIARY populations of e Calvas de Montenegro, Calvas de Flores, Calvas de Rentería, Calvas de Samanga, Macuangué, Tucas and San José. MPA continues as of this date with the projects until the proposed goal is accomplished.	14 fam. 67 inhabs.	USAID 5,021.43 Municipality of Ayabaca (*) 2,280.00 Community of San José 3,734.00 TOTAL 11,035.43
19	SAN JOSE	Drinking Water System	Construction of the drinking water system 01 capture type C-2, 709 m conduit line PVC 1"-3/4", 01 supported reservoir of 2.5 m3, 1,479m aduction and distribution line PVC 1" and 3/4", 05 CRP-07, 14 domestic connections and 01 public connection.	14 fam. 67 inhabs.	Japanese Embassy 5,551.73 Municipality of Ayabaca 1,719.95 Community of San José 1,060.00 TOTAL 8,331.68
20	REMOLINOS	Drinking Water System	Construction of the drinking water system 01 well of 6.0 m deep covered with armed concrete. small house for masonry control to protect control systems, 270 m impulse line PVC 1 1/2" and FoGo 2" supported reservoir of 5.0 m3, 1,840m aduction and distribution line PVC 1"-3/4"-1/2", 19 domestic connections and 03 public connections. The pumping system is made of 24 solar pannels and 01 inverter, 01 submergible electropump	19 fam 111 inhabs.	Binational Fund 18,548.42 USAID 9,386.17 Municipality of Ayabaca 0.00 Community of Remolinos 1,645.71 TOTAL 29,580.30
21	ESPINDOLA	Bathroom Constr.. EPM No. 15136	Construction of 01 set of bathrooms Of 4.0 x 7.0 m. with concrete bases, masonry walls beams and columns of armed concrete, eternit coating, metallic carpentry, concrete sidewalks and small channels. 04 toilets, 04 lavatories, 01 white tile urinary y 02 showers	105 fam. 525 inhabs.	USAID 5,862.41 Municipality of Ayabaca 0.00 Community of Espíndola 308.57 TOTAL 6,170.98

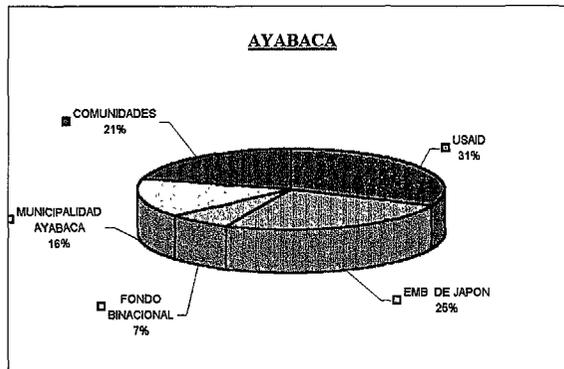
PROYECTO FRONTERA

Relación Total de Obras Ejecutadas

DISTRITO : AYABACA

No	LOCALIDAD	PROJECT	GOALS	BENEFICIARY POPULATION	DIRECT COST
22	ALTO DE LA LAGUNA	Constr. 01 Classroom EPM No. 14941	Construction of 01 classroom Of 6 0 x 8.0 m. with concrete bases, masonry walls beams and columns of armed concrete, eternit coating, metallic masonry, sidewalks and small concrete channels.	38 fam. 179 inhabs.	USAID 4,977 03 Municipality of Ayabaca 0 00 Community of Alto de La Laguna 771 43 TOTAL 5,748.46
23	LAGUNA DE CANLY	Constr. 01 Classroom- EPM No 14164	Construction of 01 Classroom Of 6 0 x 8.0 m with concrete basis, masonry walls beams and columns of armed concrete, eternit coating, metallic carpentry, concrete sidewalks and small channels	85 fam. 532 inhabs.	USAID 7,006 42 Municipality of Ayabaca 0 00 Comun. de Laguna de Canly 2,642 86 TOTAL 9,649.28
24	HUILCO	Drinking Water System	Construction of a drinking water system 01 capture type C-2, 345 m conduit line PVC 1 1/2" and 2", 01 supported reservoir of 5.0 m3. 6,276 m aduction and distribution line, 01 load breaker tube type CARE, 03 CRP-07, 51 domestic connections and 02 public connections.	51 fam. 304 inhabs.	Japanese Embassy 7,473.21 Municipality of Ayabaca 26.86 Community of Hullco 2,414.29 TOTAL 9,914.36

(*) At the time of this report, the Provincial Municipality of Ayabaca has donated 399 machine hours, that represent a contribution of \$ 15,960.00. Up to the time when the goal is reached 18 3 km of the entire unpaved road, it is hoped that the contribution of MPA would have more than doubled.



TOTAL FAMILIES BENEFICIARY 695 fam.
TOTAL POPULATION BENEFICIARY 3,793 inhabs.

Direct Cost of the Projects

TOTAL USAID CONTRIBUTION	88,317.74 U.S. \$	31%
TOTAL JAPANESE EMBASSY CONTRIBUTION	70,785.07 U.S. \$	25%
TOTAL BINATIONAL FUND CONTRIBUTION	18,548.42 U.S. \$	7%
TOTAL Municipality OF AYABACA CONTRIBUTION	43,449.80 U.S. \$	16%
TOTAL COMMUNITIES CONTRIBUTIONS	58,378.88 U.S. \$	21%
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	279,479.91 U.S. \$	

PROYECTO FRONTERA

Relación Total de Obras Ejecutadas

DISTRICT : JILILI

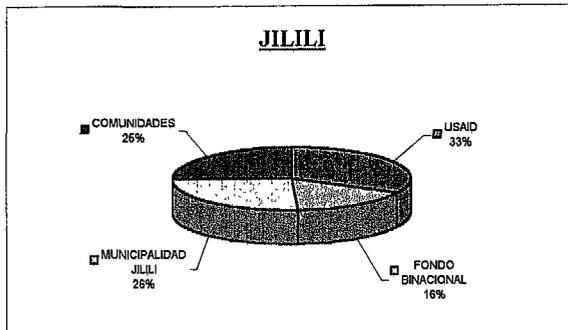
No	LOCATION	PROJECT	GOALS	BENEFICIARY POPULAT.	DIRECT COST
25	LIMON	Sanitary Latrine System	Construction of 42 dry hole sanitary latrines. Hole of 0.8x0.8 and 1.8 m deep. Huge concrete well. concrete tile e=5 cm, quincha and mud walls or made of covered and painted brick, calamine door and roof on a wooden frame. Includes 02 public latrines.	40 fam. 217 inhabs.	USAID 3,505.74 Municipality of Jilili 228.57 Community of Limón 1,482.29 TOTAL 5,216.60
26	BELLAVISTA ALTA	Drinking Water System	Construction of the drinking water system 01 capture type C-2, 767 m conduit line PVC 1 1/2" and 1", 01 supported reservoir of 9.0 m3., 167 m aduction line, 2,117 m distribution net PVC 3/4"-1/2", 04 CRP-7, 37 domestic connections and 01 public connection.	37 fam. 292 inhabs.	Binational Fund 6,587.11 USAID 7,296.22 Municipality of Jilili 314.29 Community of Bellavista Alta 1,002.85 TOTAL 15,200.47
27	LIHUASNIO	Constr 01 Classroom - EPM No 14272	Construction of 01 Classroom of 6.0 x 8.0 m. with concrete bases, masonry walls beams and columns of armed concrete, eternit coating, metallic carpentry, sidewalks and small channels of concrete.	42 fam. 205 inhabs.	USAID 5,342.64 Municipality of Jilili 800.00 Community of Lihuasnio 1,665.26 TOTAL 7,807.90
28	GUAYABO	Drinking Water System	Construction of a drinking water system 01 capture type C-2, 435 m conduit line PVC 1" 01 supported reservoir of 5 0 m3. 3,045 m aduction line and distribution netPVC 1"-3/4"-1/2", 03 CRP-7, 22 domestic connections and 01 public connection.	22 fam. 175 inhabs	Binational Fund 5,913.95 USAID 3,417.93 Munic. de Jilili 0.00 Community of Guayabo 1,002.86 TOTAL 10,334.74
29	LAUREL	Sanitary Latrine System	Construction of 23 dry hole sanitary latrines. Hole of 0.8x0.8 y 1.8 m deep. Huge concrete well, concrete tile e=5 cm, covered and painted brick walls, calamine door and roof on a wooden frame.	23 fam. 144 inhabs.	USAID 2,803.07 Municipality of Jilili 0.00 Community of Laurel 854.29 TOTAL 3,657.36
30	PBLO. NVO. HUALAMBI	Sanitary Latrine System	Construction of 42 dry hole sanitary latrines. Hole of 0.8x0.8 y 1.8 m deep. Huge concrete well concrete tile e=5 cm, covered and painted brick walls, calamine door and roof on a wooden structure. Include 05 public latrines.	37 fam. 231 inhabs	USAID 4,258.60 Municipality of Jilili 411.43 Community of P. N. Hualambi 1,560.00 TOTAL 6,230.03
31	LA CARPINTERIA	Unpaved Road	Repair of 15 km of unpaved road and opening of 2.4 km of unpaved road, from Arada Baja to La Carpinteria. Platform width from 4.5 to 6.0 m depending upon the ground	27 fam. 140 inhabs	Binational Fund 5,340.30 USAID 4,148.74 Municipality of Jilili 13,540.00 Community of La Carpintería 4,571.43 TOTAL 27,600.47
32	LOS PALTOS	Unpaved Road	Opening of 5.5 km of unpaved road, from La Carpintería up to Los Paltos Platform width of 4.5 to 6.0 m depending upon the ground.	25 fam. 150 inhabs.	Binational Fund 3,610.96 USAID 2,900.48 Municipality of Jilili 5,954.29 Community of Los Paltos 9,800.00 TOTAL 22,265.73

PROYECTO FRONTERA

Relación Total de Obras Ejecutadas

DISTRITO : JILILI

No	LOCALIDAD	PROJECT	GOALS	BENEFICIARY POPULAT.	DIRECT COST
33	CUCUYAS ALTO	Unpaved Road	Opening of 6.0 km of unpaved road, from Los Paltos up to Cucuyas Alto. Platform width of 4.5 a 6 0 m depending upon the ground.	26 fam. 156 inhabs.	Binational Fund 1,960.35 USAID 5,143.47 Municipality of Jilili 15,125.71 Community of Cucuyas Alto 10,662.86 TOTAL 32,892.39
34	CUCUYAS BAJO	Sanitary Latrine System	Construction of 40 dry hole sanitary latrines Hole of 0.8x0.8 and 1.8 m deep. Huge concrete well concrete tile e=5 cm, covered and painted brick walls, calamine door and roof on a wooden frame. Include 02 public latrines.	38 fam. 195 inhabs	USAID 4,709.37 Municipality of Jilili 411.43 Community of Cucuyas Bajo 1,485.71 TOTAL 6,606.51
35	ANCHALAY	Sanitary Latrine System	Construction of 40 dry hole sanitary latrines. Hole of 0.8x0.8 and 1.8 m deep Huge concrete well, concrete tile e=5 cm, covered and painted brick walls, calamine door and roof on a wooden frame. Include 07 public latrines	33 fam 165 inhabs	USAID 3,441.52 Municipality of Jilili 411.43 Community of Anchalay 1,348.57 TOTAL 5,201.52



TOTAL BENEFICIARY FAMILIES 350 fam.
TOTAL BENEFICIARY POPULATION 2,070 inhabs.

Projects Direct Cost

TOTAL CONTRIBUTION USAID	46,967.78 U.S. \$	33%
TOTAL BINATIONAL FUND CONTRIBUTION	23,412.67 U.S. \$	16%
TOTAL Municipality OF ILILI CONTRIBUTION	37,197.15 U.S. \$	26%
TOTAL COMMUNITIES CONTRIBUTION	35,436.12 U.S. \$	25%
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	143,013.72 U.S. \$	

PROYECTO FRONTERA

Relación Total de Obras Ejecutadas

DISTRICT OF : SUYO

No	LOCATION	PROJECT	GOALS	BENEFICIARY POPULATION	DIRECT COST
36	LA TIENDA	Drinking Water System	Improvement of the drinking water system. Enlargement of a pumping well up to 6.0 m in depth, reconstruction of small house for control equipment, installment of 04 batteries and one electronic device. Maintenance of the actual system	17 fam 93 inhabs	USAID 4,295.60 Municipality of Suyo 0.00 Community of La Tienda 325.90 TOTAL 4,621.50
37	BALSAS	Constr. 01 Classroom - EPM No.20661	Construction of 01 Classroom Of 6.0 x 8.0 m. with concrete bases, masonry walls beams and columns of armed concrete, eternit coating, metallic carpentry, concrete sidewalks and small channels Includes 02 dry hole sanitary latrines.	26 fam. 156 inhabs.	USAID 4,268.75 Municipality of Suyo 463.27 Community of Balsas 278.88 TOTAL 5,010.90
38	CHIQUEROS	Improvement of 01 Classroom EPM No. 15426	Construction of concrete tile of 15.0 x 10.0 m y h = 0.13 m Supporting wall of h=variable in cyclic Co, peo, 02 benches, concrete sidewalks and small channels Wall painting and replacement of glasses. New eternit coating in 80 m2. Includes 01 dry hole sanitary latrine.	17 fam. 97 inhabs.	USAID 5,206.33 Municipality of Suyo 896.89 Community of Chiqueros 324.86 TOTAL 6,428.08
39	ZAPACILLAS	Constr. 01 Classroom - Zapacillas High School	Construction of 01 Classroom Of 6.0 x 8.0 m. with concrete bases, masonry walls, beams and columns of armed concrete, eternit coating, metallic carpentry, concrete sidewalks and small channels. Includes 02 dry hole sanitary latrines	23 fam. 114 inhabs.	USAID 4,594.62 Municipality of Suyo 446.33 Comun. de Zapacillas 312.78 TOTAL 5,353.73
40	CANOAS	Construction of 01 Classroom EPM No. 14323	Construction of 01 Classroom Of 6.0 x 8.0 m. with concrete bases, masonry walls beams and columns of armed concrete, eternit coating, metallic carpentry, concrete sidewalks and small channels. Include 02 dry hole sanitary latrines.	24 fam. 139 inhabs.	USAID 4,455.47 Municipality of Suyo 446.33 Community of Canoas 298.66 TOTAL 5,200.46
41	NUEVA ESPERANZA	Sanitary Latrine System	Construction of 49 dry hole sanitary latrines. Hole of 0.8x0.8 y 1.8 m depth Huge concrete well, concrete tile e=5 cm, covered and painted brick walls, calamine door and roof on a wooden frame. Include 02 public latrines.	47 fam. 318 inhabs	Binational Fund 1,229.87 USAID 3,374.38 Municipality of Suyo 289.55 Community of Nueva Esperanza 1,369.52 TOTAL 6,263.32
42	SURPAMPA	Construction of 01 Classroom - EPM No. 14299	Construction of 01 Classroom Of 6.0 x 8.0 m. with concrete bases, masonry walls beams and columns of armed concrete, eternit coating, metallic carpentry, concrete sidewalks and small channels. Includes 02 dry hole sanitary latrines.	140 fam 720 inhabs	USAID 4,144.92 Municipality of Suyo 408.19 Community of Surpampa 251.41 TOTAL 4,804.52
43	CACHAQUITO	Construction of 01 Classroom - EPM No. 14300	Construction of 01 Classroom Of 6.0 x 8.0 m. with concrete bases, masonry walls, beams and columns of armed concrete, eternit coating, metallic carpentry, concrete sidewalks and small channels.. Includes 02 dry hole sanitary latrines.	89 fam 428 hab.	USAID 4,396.84 Municipality of Suyo 408.19 Community of Cachaquito 284.53 TOTAL 5,089.56

PROYECTO FRONTERA

Relación Total de Obras Ejecutadas

DISTRITO : SUYO

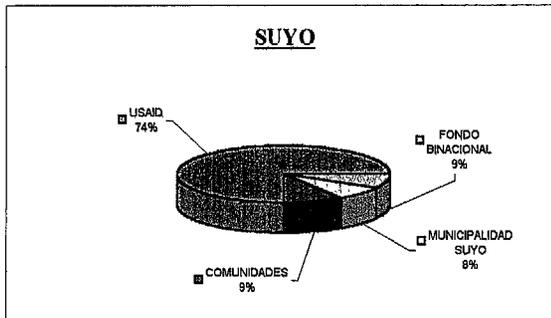
No	LOCALIDAD	PROJECT	GOALS	BENEFICIARY POPULAT.	DIRECT COST
44	LA TINA	Improvement of Unpaved Road	Construction of 02 armed concrete catch water conduits. 01 badem of 6.0x21 0 m and other of 6.0x16.0m both of e=0.20m of concrete f'c=210 Kg/cm2 and steel Fy=4,200 Kg/cm2. in 0.20m of stone foundations of 8" y 0.40 m of thick sand layer.	115 fam. 575 inhabs.	Binational Fund 4,579.03 USAID 6,512.22 Municipality of Suyo 1,362.99 Community of La Tina 121.47 TOTAL 12,575.71
45	PUENTE INTERNACIONAL	Sanitary Latrine System	Construction of 25 dry hole sanitary latrines. Hole of 0.8x0.8 y 1.8 m depth. Huge concrete well, concrete tile e=5 cm, covered and painted brick walls, calamine door and roof on a wooden frame. Include 03 public latrines.	22 fam. 118 inhabs.	USAID 3,701.76 Municipality of Suyo 289.55 Community of Pte. Internacional 651.53 TOTAL 4,642.84
46	CUCUYAS LA TINA	Sanitary Latrine System	Construction of 53 dry hole sanitary latrines. Hole of 0.8x0.8 and 1.8 m in depth. Huge concrete well. concrete tile e=5 cm, covered and painted brick walls, calamine door and roof on a wooden frame. Includes 02 public latrines.	51 fam. 263 inhabs	USAID 5,023.11 Municipality of Suyo 205.71 Community of Cucuyas La Tina 1,968.57 TOTAL 7,197.39

TOTAL OF BENEFICIARY FAMILIES 571 fam
TOTAL BENEFICIARY POPULATION 3,021 inhabs

571 fam
3,021 inhabs

Direct Cost of Projects

TOTAL USAID CONTRIBUTION	49,974.00 U.S. \$	74%
TOTAL BINATIONAL FUND CONTRIBUTION	5,808.90 U.S. \$	9%
TOTAL Municipality OF SUYO CONTRIBUTION	5,217.00 U.S. \$	8%
TOTAL COMMUNITIES CONTRIBUTION	6,188.11 U.S. \$	9%
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	67,188.01 U.S. \$	

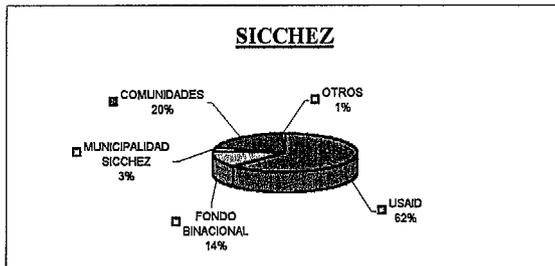


PROYECTO FRONTERA

Relación Total de Obras Ejecutadas

DISTRICT : SICCHEZ

No	LOCATION	PROJECT	GOALS	BENEFICIARY POPULAT.	DIRECT COST
47	MONTERRICO	Drinking Water System	Construction of the drinking water system 01 capture type C-2, 385 m conduit line PVC 2" 01 supported reservoir of 3.5 m3. 2,665 m aduction line and distribution net PVC 2"-1 1/2"-1"-3/4", 04 CRP-7, 47 domestic connections and 03 public connections with 805 m PVC 1/2".	47 fam. 294 inhabs.	Binational Fund 4,520.41 USAID 2,779.05 Municipality of Sicchez 0 00 Community of Monterrico 1,429 66 TOTAL 8,729.12
48	LA LOMA DE SICCHEZ	Sanitary Latrine System	Construction of 57 dry hole sanitary latrines. Hole of 0.8x0.8 y 1.8 m in depth. Huge concrete well, concrete tile e=5 cm, covered and painted brick walls, calamine door and roof on a wooden frame. Includes 01 one public latrine.	56 fam. 295 inhabs.	USAID 5,406 44 Municipality of Sicchez 0.00 Community of Loma de Sicchez 3,400.53 TOTAL 8,806.97
49	LAS VEGAS	Sanitary Latrine System	Construction of 58 dry hole sanitary latrines. Hole of 0.8x0.8 y 1.8 m in depth. Huge concrete well, concrete tile e=5 cm, covered and painted brick walls, calamine door and roof on a wooden frame. Include 01 public latrine.	57 fam 302 inhabs.	USAID 5,356.24 Municipality of Jilili 228.57 Community of Las Vegas 3,016.95 TOTAL 8,601.76
50	LOS PALTOS	Construction of 01 Classroom - EPM No. 14289	Construction of 01 Classroom Of 6.0 x 8.0 m. with concrete bases, masonry walls, armed concrete beams and columns, eternit coating, metallic carpentry, concrete sidewalks and small channels Includes 02 dry hole sanitary latrines and one washing place.	36 fam. 305 hab.	Binational Fund 1,809.60 USAID 4,390.19 Municipality of Sicchez 454.29 Commnity of Los Paltos 437 79 TOTAL 7,091.87
51	GUAYABO	Construction 01 Classroom - EPM No. 14291	Construction of 01 Classroom Of 6.0 x 8.0 m. with concrete bases, masonry walls armed concrete beams and columns, eternit coating, metallic carpentry, concrete sidewalks and small channels. Include 02 dry hole sanitary latrines.	11 fam. 70 inhabs	USAID 5,985.03 Municipality of Sicchez 454.29 Community of Guayabo 437.79 TOTAL 6,877.11
52	OXAHUAY	Construction of 01 Classroom - Oxahuay high school.	Construction of 01 Aula classroom Of 6.0 x 8.0 m with concrete bases, masonry walls, armed concrete beams and columns, eternit coating, metallic carpentry, concrete sidewalks and small channels..	250 fam. 1,500 inhabs.	USAID 5,007.81 Municipality of Sicchez 454 29 Municipality of Oxahuay 150 00 Community of Oxahuay 287 79 TOTAL 5,899.89



TOTAL BENEFICIARY FAMILIES
TOTAL BENEFICIARY POPULATION

457 fam.
2,766 inhabs.

Direct Cost of Project

TOTAL USAID CONTRIBUTION
TOTAL FONDO BINACIONAL FUND
TOTAL MUNICIPALITY OF SICCHEZ CONTRIBUTION
TOTAL COMMUNITIES CONTRIBUTION
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHERS
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS

28,924.76 U.S. \$	63%
6,330.01 U.S. \$	14%
1,362.87 U.S. \$	3%
9,010.51 U.S. \$	20%
378.57 U.S. \$	1%
46,006.72 U.S. \$	

PROYECTO FRONTERA

Relación Total de Obras Ejecutadas

PROJECT GRAND TOTAL

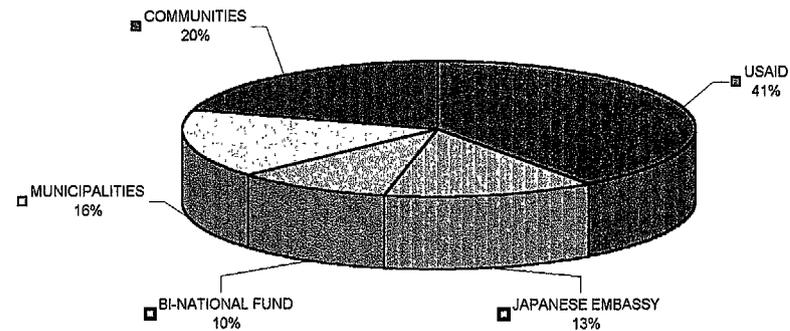
TOTAL BENEFICIARY FAMILIES 2,073 fam.
TOTAL BENEFICIARY POPULATION 11,650 hab.

Direct Cost of Projects

TOTAL USAID CONTRIBUTION	214,184.28 U.S. \$	41%
TOTAL CONTRIBUTION EMBASSY OF JAPAN	70,785.07 U.S. \$	13%
TOTAL BINATIONAL FUND CONTRIBUTION	54,100.00 U.S. \$	10%
TOTAL MunicipalityS CONTRIBUTIONS	87,605.39 U.S. \$	16%
TOTAL COMMUNITIES CONTRIBUTIONS	109,013.62 U.S. \$	20%
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	535,688.36 U.S. \$	

NORTH WESTERN BORDER PROJECT

Direct Cost of Projects



**LIST OF WORKS CARRIED OUT UIT JAPANESE
EMBASSY (APC) AND OTHER DONORS
CONTRIBUTIONS**

NORTH WESTERN BORDER PROJECT

List of Projects Executed with Funds from the Japanese Embassy (APC) and Other Donors

District of Ayabaca

No	LOCATION	PROJECT	GOALS	POPULAT. BENEF.	MONTO DE INVERSION
01	SANTA ROSA	Drinking Water System	Construction of the drinking water system 01 capture type C-1, 1,020 m pipeline PVC 1 1/2"-1", 01 supported reservoir 5.0 m3, 4,419 m aduction and distribution PVC 1 1/2"-1"-3/4"-1/2", 03 CRP-7, 37 domestic connections y 01 public connection.	37 fam. 213 inhab.	Japanese Embassy 8,715.15 Ayabaca City Hall 53.71 Community of St. Rosa 2,141.43 TOTAL 10,910.29
02	HUIRIQUINGUE	Drinking Water System	Construction of the drinking water system. 02v capture type C-2, 776 m pipeline PVC 1 1/2" y 1", 01 supported reservoir 4.0 m3., 4,335 m aduction and distribution line PVC 1 1/2"-1"-3/4"-1/2", 04 CRP-7, 46 domestic connections and 04 public conex.	46 fam. 267 inhab.	Japanese Embassy 9,642.01 Ayabaca City Hall 53.71 Community of Huirinquingue 3,454.29 TOTAL 13,150.01
03	CALVAS DE MONTENEGRO	Drinking Water System	Construction of the water drinking system 01 blind capture box 01 reunion box, 289 m pipeline PVC 3/4", 01 supported reservoir de 2.5 m3, 2,068 aduction and distribution line PVC 3/4", 06 CRP-07, 13 domestic domiciliarias connections and 01 public connection.	13 fam. 77 inhab.	Japanese Embassy 4,828.94 Ayabaca City Hall 2,186.22 Community of C. Montenegro 1,542.86 TOTAL 8,558.02
04	CALVAS DE SAMANGA	Drinking Water System	Construction of a drinking water system 01 capture type C-2, improvement of pipeline 01 supported reservoir of 5.0 m3, 6,705m aduction and distribution line one PVC 1 1/2"-1" y 3/4", 10 CRP-07, 35 domestic connections and 02 public connections.	35 fam. 215 inhab.	Japanese Embassy 9,705.37 Ayabaca City Hall 5,336.78 Community of C. Of Samanga 3,161.43 TOTAL 18,203.58
05	CALVAS DE RENTERIA	Drinking Water System	Construction of the drinking water system 01 capture type C-2, 420 m pipeline PVC 3/4", 01 supported reservoir de 2.5 m3, 2,705 m aduction line and distribution net PVC 1" y 3/4", 06 CRP-7, 14 domestic connections and 01 public connection with 800 m PVC 1/2".	14 fam. 94 inhab	Japanese Embassy 4,962.79 Ayabaca City Hall 2,499.21 Community of C. Of Renteria 1,198.57 TOTAL 8,660.57
06	MACUANGUE	Drinking Water System	Construction of the drinking water system 02 captures type C-2 y 01 meeting box, improvement of existing pipeline, rehabilitation of 01 supported reservoir of 10.0 m3, 5,972 m of aduction and distribution net PVC 1"-3/4", 15 CRP-07, 46 domestic connections and 01 public connection.	46 fam. 204 inhab.	Japanese Embassy 9,863.82 Ayabaca City Hall 5,802.11 Community of Macuage 3,597.14 TOTAL 19,263.07
07	TUCAS	Drinking Water System	Construction of the drinking water system 01 capture type C-2, 6,047 m pipeline PVC 1 1/2" and 3/4", 03 CRP-CARE, 01 supported reservoir de 5.0 m3., 2,143 m aduction and distribution line PVC 1"-3/4", 08 CRP-7, 27 domestic connections and 01 school lavatory.	27 fam. 127 inhab.	Japanese Embassy 10,042.05 Ayabaca City Hall 8,279.82 Community of Tucas 3,194.29 TOTAL 21,516.16

12/24

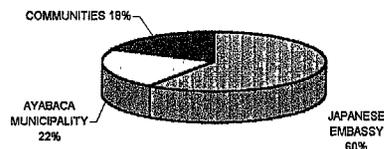
NORTH WESTERN BORDER PROJECT

List of Executed Projects With Funds from the Japanese Embassy (APC) and other donors.

AYABACA DISTRICT

No	LOCATION	PROJECT	GOALS	POBLAC. BENEF.	INVESTMENT AMOUNT
08	SAN JOSE	Drinking Water System	Construction of the Drinking Water System 01 capture type C-2, 709 m pipeline PVC 1"-3/4", 01 supported reservoir de 2.5 m3, 1,479m aduction and distribution PVC 1" y 3/4", 05 CRP-07, 14 domestic connection and 01 public connection	14 fam. 67 inhab.	Japanese Embassy 5,551.73 Ayabaca City Hall 1,719.95 San Jose Community 1,060.00 TOTAL 8,331.68
09	HUILCO	Drinking Water System	Construction of the drinking water system 01 capture type C-2, 345 m pipeline PVC 1 1/2" and 2", 01 supported reservoir 5.0 m3. 6,276 m aduction and distribution line, 01 load breaker tube type CARE, 03 CRP-07, 51 domestic connections and 02 public connections.	51 fam. 304 inhab.	Japanese Embassy 7,473.21 Ayabaca City Hall 26.86 Community of Huilco 2,414.29 TOTAL 9,914.36

JAPANESE EMBASSY AND OTHER DONORS



TOTAL OF BENEFICIARY FAMILIES
TOTAL BENEFICIARY POPULATION

283 fam.
1,568 hab.

Direct Cost of Project

TOTAL CONTRIBUTION FROM JAPANESE EMBASSY	70,785.07 U.S. \$	60%
TOTAL CONTRIBUTION FROM AYABACA MUNICIPALITY	25,958.37 U.S. \$	22%
TOTAL COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTIONS	21,764.30 U.S. \$	18%
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	118,507.74 U.S. \$	

LIST OF WORKS CARRIED OUT WITH BI-
NATIONAL FUND AND OTHER DONORS
RESOURCES

NORTH WESTERN BORDER PROJECT

List of Implemented Projects with the Resources from the Binational Fund and other Donnors

Ayabaca District

LOCATION	PROJECT	GOALS	BENEFICIARY POPUL.	INVESTMENT AMOUNT	
REMOLINOS	Drinking Water System	Construction of the drinking water system 01 hole of 6.0 m deep covered with armed concrete, small masonry control lodging to protect control systems of 270 m impulse line PVC 1 1/2" and FoGo 2" supported reservoir of 5.0 m3, 1,840m aduction and distribution PVC 1"-3/4"-1/2", 19 domestic connections and 03 public connections. The pumping system is made of 24 solar pannels 01 inverter, 01 submergible electropump.	19 fam. 111 inhab.	Binational Fund	18,548.42
				USAID	9,386.17
				Ayabaca Municipality	0.00
				Remolinos Community	1,645.71
				TOTAL	29,580.30

TRICT : JILILI

BELLAVISTA ALTA	Drinking Water System	Construction of the drinking water system 01 capture type C-2, 767 m conduit line PVC 1 1/2" and 1", 01 supported reservoir of 9.0 m3., 167 m aduction line, 2,117 m distribution net PVC 3/4"-1/2", 04 CRP-7, 37 domestic connections and 01 public connection.	37 fam. 292 inhab.	Binational Fund	6,587.11
				USAID	7,296.22
				Jilili Municipality	314.29
				Com. Of High Bellavista	1,002.85
				TOTAL	15,200.47
GUAYABO	Drinking Water System	Construction of the Drinking Water System 01 capture type C-2, 435 m conduit line PVC 1" 01 supported reservoir de 5.0 m3. 3,045 m aduction and y distribution net PVC 1"-3/4"-1/2", 03 CRP-7, 22 domestic connections and 01 public connections.	22 fam. 175 inhab.	Binational Fund	5,913.95
				USAID	3,417.93
				Jilili Municipality	0.00
				Guayabo Community	1,002.86
				TOTAL	10,334.74
LA CARPINTERIA	Unpaved Road	Rehabilitation of 15 km of unpaved road and opening of 2.4 km of unpaved road, from Arada Baja up to La Car- pinteria. Platform width of 4.5 a 6.0 m depending on the ground.	27 fam. 140 inhab.	Binational Fund	5,340.30
				USAID	4,148.74
				Jilili Municipality	13,540.00
				Commun. of La Carpinteria	4,571.43
				TOTAL	27,600.47
LOS PALTOS	Unpaved Road	Opening of 5.5 km of unpaved road, from La Carpinteria to Los Paltos. Platform width of 4.5 a 6.0 m depending on the ground	25 fam. 150 inhab.	Binational Fund	3,610.96
				USAID	2,900.48
				Jilili Municipality	5,954.29
				Comm. of Los Paltos	9,800.00
				TOTAL	22,265.73
CUCUYAS ALTO	Unpaved Road	Opening of 6.0 km of unpaved road from Los Paltos to High Cucuyas. Platform width of 4.5 a 6.0 m depending on the ground..	26 fam. 156 inhab.	Binational Fund	1,960.35
				USAID	5,143.47
				Jilili Municipality	15,125.71
				Commun. Of High Cucuyas	10,662.86
				TOTAL	32,892.39

NORTH WESTERN BORDER PROJECT

List of Projects Implemented with the resources of the Binational fund and other donors

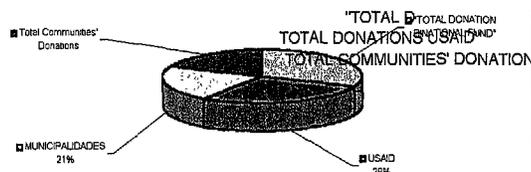
RICT : SUYO

LOCATION	PROJECT	GOALS	BENEFICIARY POPUL.	INVESTMENT AMOUNT
NUEVA ESPERANZA	System of Sanitary Latrines	Construction of de 49 sanitary latrines of dry hole. Hole of 0.8x0.8 y 1.8 m deep. Huge concrete stone well, concrete tiles e=5 cm, covered and painted brick walls, calamina door and roof on a wooden. framework include 02 public latrines.	47 fam. 318 inhab.	Binational Fund 1,229.87 USAID 3,374.38 Suyo Municipality 289.55 Comm. de Nueva Esperanza 1,369.52 TOTAL 6,263.32
LA TINA	Improvement of Unpaved Road	Construction of 02catchwater conduits of armed concrete. 01 badem of 6.0x21.0 m and other of 6.0 xc 16.0 m both of concrete f'c=210 Kg/cm2 and steel Fy=4,200 kg/cm2 on a 0.20m stone basis of 6.0 xc 16.0 m both of concrete f'c=210 Kg/cm2 of 8" and 0.40 m. of thick sand layer	115 fam. 575 inhab.	Binational Fund 4,579.03 USAID 6,512.22 Suyo Municipality 1,362.99 Community of La Tina 121.47 TOTAL 12,575.71

RITO : SICHEZ

MONTERRICO	Drinking Water System	Construction of the Drinking Water System 01 capture type C-2, 385 m conduit line PVC 2" 01 supported reservoir of 3.5 m3. 2,665 m aduction line y and distribution net PVC 2"-1 1/2"-1"-3/4", 04 CRP-7, 47 domestic connections and 03 public connections with 805 m PVC 1/2"	47 fam. 294 inhab.	Binational Fund 4,520.41 USAID 2,779.05 Sicchez Municipality 0.00 Commun. of Monterrico 1,429.66 TOTAL 8,729.12
LOS PALTOS	Constr. 01 Classroom - EPM No. 14289	Construction of 01 school classroom 6.0 x 8.0 m. with concrete basis, masonry walls, armed concrete beams and columns, Eternit coverage, metallic carpentry, concrete sidewalks and small channels. Includes 02 dry hole sanitary latrines and a lavatory	36 fam. 305 inhab.	Binational Fund 1,809.60 USAID 4,390.19 Sicchez Municipality 454.29 Los Paltos Community 437.79 TOTAL 7,091.87

BINATIONAL FUND AND OTHER DONORS



TOTAL BENEFICIARY FAMILIES 401 fam.
TOTAL BENEFICIARY POPULATION 2,516 hab.

Direct Cost of Projects

TOTAL CONTRIBUTION BINATIONAL FUND	54,100.00 U.S. \$	31%
TOTAL CONTRIBUTION USAID	49,348.85 U.S. \$	29%
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM Municipalities	37,041.12 U.S. \$	21%
TOTAL COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTIONS	32,044.15 U.S. \$	19%
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	172,534.12 U.S. \$	

GOALS ACHIEVED BY TYPE OF WORKS

- * Building of Drinking Water systems
- * Building/Improvement of Classrooms
- * Opening/Improvement of Unpaved Roads
- * Building of Sanitation Latrine systems

FRONTIER PROJECT

Construction of Drinking Water System

DISTRITO : AYABACA								
LOCATION	CONNECTIONS	FAVORED FAMILIES	FAVORED INHABS.	SOURCE OF FINANCING				
				USAID	MUNICIP.	Commun.	BIN.FUND	JAPAN
Santa Rosa	38	37	213	0.00	53.71	2,141.43	0.00	8,715.15
Huiriquingue	50	46	267	0.00	53.71	3,454.29	0.00	9,642.01
Sausal	22	19	104	11,759.86	0.00	1,736.00	0.00	0.00
Calvas de Montenegro	14	13	77	0.00	2,186.22	1,542.86	0.00	4,828.94
Calvas de Samanga	37	35	215	0.00	5,336.78	3,161.43	0.00	9,705.37
Calvas de Rentería	15	14	94	0.00	2,499.21	1,198.57	0.00	4,962.79
Macuangue	47	46	204	0.00	5,802.11	3,597.14	0.00	9,863.82
Tucas	28	27	127	0.00	8,279.82	3,194.29	0.00	10,042.05
San José	15	14	67	0.00	1,719.95	1,060.00	0.00	5,551.73
Remolinos	22	19	111	9,386.17	0.00	1,645.71	18,548.42	0.00
Huilco	53	51	304	0.00	26.86	2,414.29	0.00	7,473.21
TOTALS	341	321	1783	21,146.03	25,958.37	25,146.01	18,548.42	70,785.07
				U.S. \$	161,583.90			

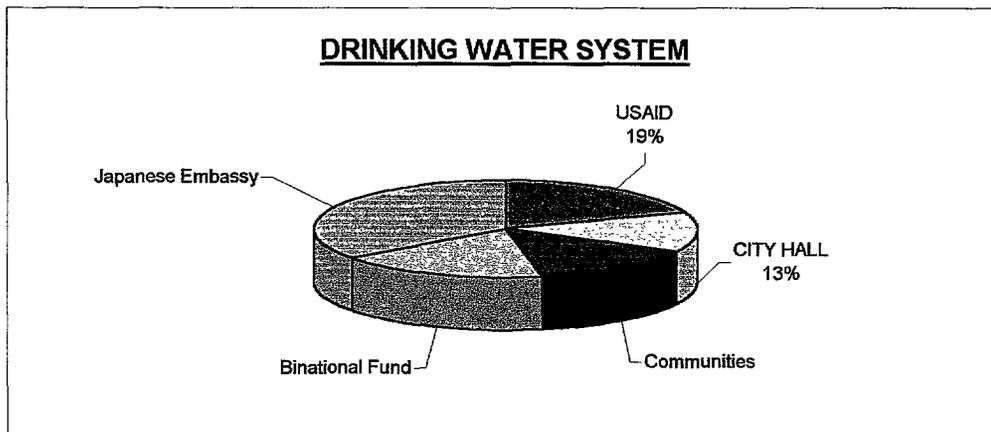
DISTRICT : JILILI							
LOCATION	CONNECTIONS	FAVORED FAMILIES	FAVORED INHABS.	SOURCE OF FINANCING			
				USAID	CITY HALL	Commun.	BIN.FUND
Bellavista Alta	38	37	292	7,296.22	314.29	1,002.85	6,587.11
Guayabo	23	22	175	3,417.93	0.00	1,002.86	5,913.95
TOTALS	61	59	467	10,714.15	314.29	2,005.71	12,501.06
				U.S. \$	25,535.21		

DISTRICT : SUYO						
LOCALIDAD	CONNECTIONS	FAVORED FAMILIES	FAVORED INHABS.	SOURCE OF FINANCING		
				USAID	CITY HALL	Commun.
La Tienda	6	17	93	4,295.60	0.00	325.90
TOTALS	6	17	93	4,295.60	0.00	325.90
				U.S. \$	4,621.50	

DISTRICT : SICCHEZ							
LOCATION	CONNECTIONS	FAVORED FAMILIES	FAVORED INHABS.	SOURCE OF FINANCING			
				USAID	CITY HALL	Commun.	Binat.Fund
Monterrico	50	47	294	2,779.05	0.00	1,429.66	4,520.41
TOTALS	50	47	294	2,779.05	0.00	1,429.66	4,520.41
				U.S. \$	8,729.12		

TOTAL LOCATIONS	CONNECTIONS	FAVORED FAMILIES	FAVORED INHABS.	SOURCES OF FINANCING				
				USAID	CITY HALL	Community	BIN.FUND	JAPAN
15	458	444	2,637	38,934.83	26,272.66	28,907.28	35,569.89	70,785.07
				19%	13%	14%	18%	35%
				U.S. \$	200,469.73			

(*) some public use connections have been built in the favored locations.



NORTH WESTERN BORDER PROJECT

Construction/Repairs of Classrooms

DISTRICT : AYABACA						
LOCATION	CLASS ROOMS	BENEFICIARY FAMILIES	BENEFICIARY INHABS.	SOURCE OF FINANCING		
				USAID	MUNICIPALITIES	Community
Santa Rosa	2	48	289	7,674.11	1,531.43	2,343.43
Espindola (*)	1	105	525	5,862.41	0.00	308.57
Alto de La Laguna	1	38	179	4,977.03	0.00	771.43
Laguna de Canly	1	85	532	7,006.42	0.00	2,642.86
TOTALS	5	276	1,525	25,519.97	1,531.43	6,066.29
				U.S. \$	33,117.69	

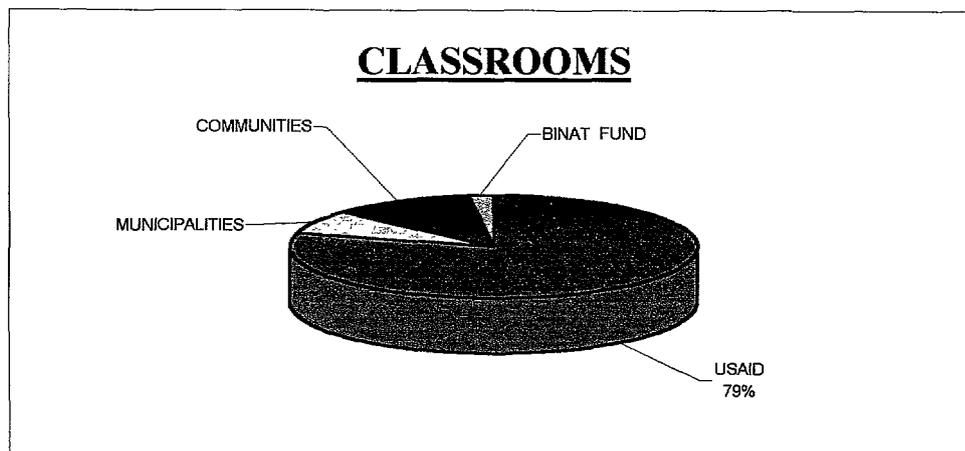
(*) 01 batería de SS.HH.

DISTRICT: JILILI						
LOCATION	CLASS ROOMS	BENEFICIARY FAMILIES	BENEFICIARY INHABS.	SOURCE OF FINANCING		
				USAID	MUNICIPALITIES	Community
Lihuasno	1	42	205	5,342.64	800.00	1,665.26
TOTALS	1	42	205	5,342.64	800.00	1,665.26
				U.S. \$	7,807.90	

DISTRICT : SUYO						
LOCATION	CLASS ROOMS	BENEFICIARY FAMILIES	BENEFICIARY INHABS.	SOURCE OF FINANCING		
				USAID	MUNICIPALITIES	COMMUNITY
Balsas	1	26	156	4,268.75	463.27	278.88
Chiqueros	1	17	97	5,206.33	896.89	324.86
Zapacillas	1	23	114	4,594.62	446.33	312.78
Canoas	1	24	139	4,455.47	446.33	298.66
Surpampa	1	140	720	4,144.92	408.19	251.41
Cachaquito	1	89	428	4,396.84	408.19	284.53
TOTALS	6	319	1,654	27,066.93	3,069.20	1,751.12
				U.S. \$	31,887.25	

DISTRICT : SICCHEZ							
LOCATION	CLASS ROOMS	BENEFICIARY FAMILIES	BENEFICIARY INHABS.	SOURCE OF FINANCING			
				USAID	MUNICIPALITIES	Community	BINAT. FUND
Los Paltos	1	36	305	4,390.19	454.29	437.79	1,809.60
Guayabo	1	11	70	5,985.03	454.29	437.79	0.00
Oxahuay	1	250	1,500	5,007.81	604.29	287.79	0.00
TOTALS	3	297	1,875	15,383.03	1,512.87	1,163.37	1,809.60
				U.S. \$	19,868.87		

TOTAL LOCATIONS	CLASS ROOMS	BENEFICIARY FAMILIES	BENEFICIARY INHABS.	SOURCES OF FINANCING			
				USAID	MUNICIPALITIES	Community	BINAT.FUND
14	15	934	5,259	73,312.57	6,913.50	10,646.04	1,809.60
				79%	7%	11%	2%
				U.S. \$	92,681.71		



FRONTIER PROJECT

Opening/Improvement of Unpaved Roads

DISTRICT: AYABACA						
LOCATION	Km. Un-paved Road	FAVORED FAMILIES	FAVORED INHABS.	SOURCE OF FINANCING		
				USAID	CITY HALLS	Community
Calvas de Montenegro	2.6	22	115	4,652.43	2,280.00	3,734.00
Calvas de Samanga	2.6	75	428	4,891.89	2,280.00	3,734.00
Calvas de Rentería	2.6	21	108	7,678.64	2,280.00	3,734.00
Calvas de Flores	2.6	38	186	4,422.21	2,280.00	3,734.00
Macuangue	2.6	51	252	668.29	2,280.00	3,734.00
Tucas	2.6	27	127	2,262.86	2,280.00	3,734.00
San José	2.6	14	67	5,021.43	2,280.00	3,734.00
TOTALS	18.3	248	1,283	29,597.75	15,960.00	26,138.00
				U.S. \$	71,695.75	

It is hoped that at the completion of the 18.3 km of unpaved road, the donation of the Provincial Government of Ayabaca would be more than doubled, and that's why it has been equitably distributed on this table. The donations of PCHA (MPA) and communities are globally presented, that's why they have been equitably distributed on this table..

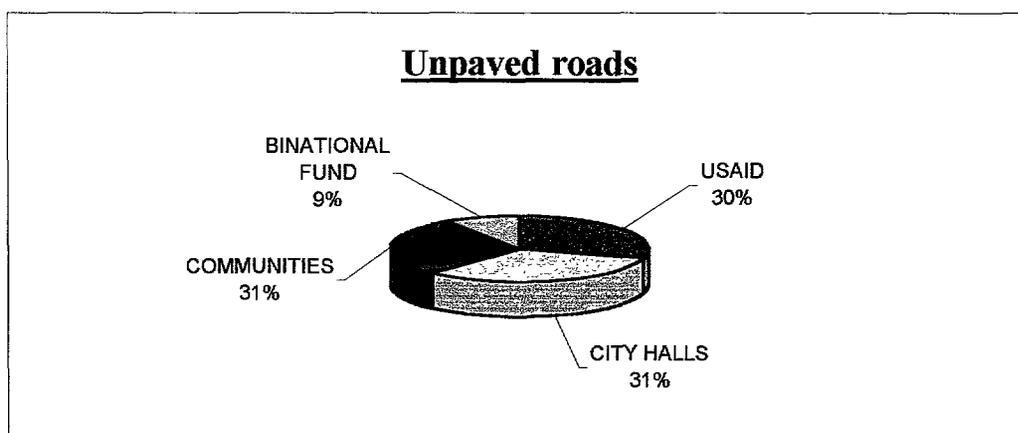
DISTRICT : JILILI							
LOCATION	Km. Un-paved Road	FAVORED FAMILIES	FAVORED INHABS.	SOURCE OF FINANCING			
				USAID	CITY HALLS	Community	BINAT.FUND
La Carpintería (*)	17.4	27	140	4,148.74	13,540.00	CO	5,340.30
Los Paltos	5.5	25	150	2,900.48	5,954.29	9,800.00	3,610.96
Cucuyas Alto	6.0	26	156	5,143.47	15,125.71	10,662.86	1,960.35
TOTALS	28.9	78.0	446.0	12,192.69	34,620.00	20,462.86	10,911.61
				U.S. \$	78,187.16		

(*) It covers 15 km rehabilitation and 2.4 km of unpaved road opening.

DISTRICT OF SUYO							
LOCATION	Badem	FAVORED FAMILIES	FAVORED INHABS.	SOURCE OF FINANCING			
				USAID	CITY HALL	Community	Binat.Fund
La Tina	2	115	575	6,512.22	1,362.99	121.47	4,579.03
TOTALS	2	115	575	6,512.22	1,362.99	121.47	4,579.03
				U.S. \$	12,575.71		

TOTAL LOCATIONS	Km.Un-(**) paved road	FAVORED FAMILIES	FAVORED INHABS.	SOURCE OF FINANCING			
				USAID	CITY HALL	Community	Binat.Fund
11	47.2	441	2,304	48,302.66	51,942.99	46,722.33	15,490.64
				30%	32%	29%	10%
				U.S. \$	162,458.62		

(**) It consists of 15 km of rehabilitation and 32.2 km of unpaved road opening.



FRONTIER PROJECT

Construction of Latrine Sanitary Systems

DISTRICT : AYABACA						
LOCATION	LATRINES CONSTR.	FAVORED FAMILIES	FAVORED INHABS	SOURCE OF FINANCING		
				USAID	CITY HALLS	Community
Giclas	36	36	199	6,327.29	0.00	274.29
Huiriquingue	34	34	187	5,726.70	0.00	754.29
TOTALS	70	70	386	12,053.99	0.00	1,028.58
				U.S. \$	13,082.57	

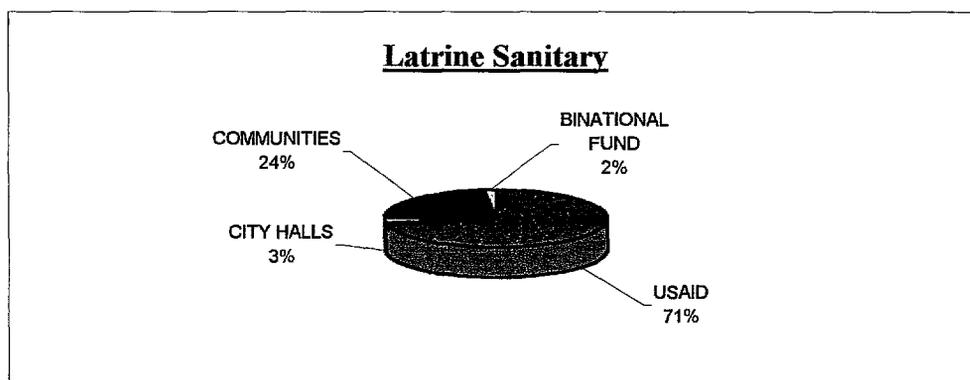
DISTRICT : JILILI						
LOCATION	LATRINES CONSTR.	FAVORED FAMILIES	FAVORED INHABS.	SOURCE OF FINANCING		
				USAID	CITY HALL	Community
Limón	42	40	217	3,505.74	228.57	1,482.29
Laurel	23	23	144	2,803.07	0.00	854.29
P. N. Hualambi	42	37	231	4,258.60	411.43	1,560.00
Cucuyas Bajo	40	38	195	4,709.37	411.43	1,485.71
Anchalay	40	33	165	3,441.52	411.43	1,348.57
TOTALS	187	171	952	18,718.30	1,462.86	6,730.86
				U.S. \$	26,912.02	

DISTRICT : SUYO							
LOCATION	LATRINES CONSTR.	FAVORED FAMILIES	FAVORED INHABS.	SOURCE OF FINANCING			
				USAID	CITY HALL	Community	BINAT.FUND
N. Esperanza	49	47	318	3,374.38	289.55	1,369.52	1,229.87
Pte. Internacional	25	22	118	3,701.76	289.55	651.53	0.00
Cucuyas La Tina	53	51	263	5,023.11	205.71	1,968.57	0.00
TOTALS	127	120	699	12,099.25	784.81	3,989.62	1,229.87
				U.S. \$	18,103.55		

DISTRICT : SICCHEZ						
LOCATION	LATRINES CONSTR.	FAVORED FAMILIES	FAVORED INHABS.	SOURCE OF FINANCING		
				USAID	CITY HALL	Community
La Loma de Síchez	57	56	295	5,406.44	0.00	3,400.53
Las Vegas	58	57	302	5,356.24	228.57	3,016.95
TOTALS	115	113	597	10,762.68	228.57	6,417.48
				U.S. \$	17,408.73	

TOTAL LOCATIONS	LATRINES CONSTR.	FAVORED FAMILIES	FAVORED INHABS.	SOURCE OF FINANCING			
				USAID	CITY HALL	Community	BINAT.FUND
12	499	474	2,634	53,634.22	2,476.24	18,166.54	1,229.87
				71%	3%	24%	2%
				U.S. \$	75,506.87		

(*) Some latrines have been built for public use in the favored locations.



SUMMARY OF GOALS ACHIEVED

- I. Photographs of the existing infrastructure
- II. Summary of Works carried out and Beneficiary households

INFRAESTRUCTURA EXISTENTE



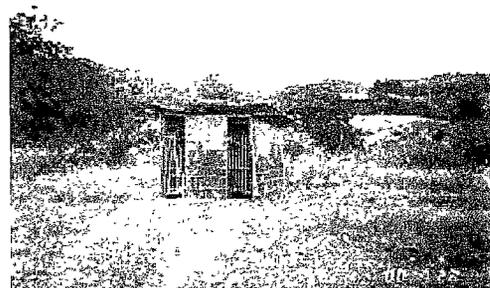
Aulas en mal estado



Sistemas de agua no segura



Falta de caminos o destruidos



Falta de saneamiento adecuado

FAMILIAS BENEFICIADAS

	AYABACA	JILILI	SICCHEZ	SUYO	TOTAL
Sistema de Agua Potable	321	59	47	17	444
Letrinas Sanitarias	70	171	113	120	474
Construcción de Aulas	276	42	297	319	934
Trocha Carrozable	248 (*)	78	--	115	441
TOTAL	695 (*)	350	457	571	2,073

(*) Incluye las familias beneficiadas con 02 obras, pero que son contabilizadas una sola vez

OBRAS EJECUTADAS (# / \$)

	AYACACA	JULI	SICREZ	SUYO	TOTAL
Sistema de Agua Potable	11 161,583.90	02 25,535.21	01 8,729.12	01 4,621.50	15 200,469.73
Letrinas Sanitarias	02 13,082.57	05 26,912.02	02 17,408.73	03 18,103.55	12 75,506.87
Construcción de Aula	04 33,117.69	01 7,807.90	03 19,868.87	06 31,887.25	14 92,681.71
Trocha Carrozables	07 71,695.75	03 82,758.59	-- --	01 12,575.71	11 167,030.05
TOTAL	24 279,479.91	11 143,013.72	06 46,006.72	11 67,188.01	52 535,688.36

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- I. Forms for Environmental Impact Assessment
 1. Drinking Water system
 2. Unpaved road
 3. Sanitation Latrine system

- II. Impact/Effects Classifier for Unpaved Roads

NORTH WESTERN BORDER PROJECT

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS - SANITATION LATRINES

VERIFICATION LIST OF POTENTIALLY NEGATIVE IMPACTS AND PREVENTION/RELIEF MEASURES DEPENDING UPON ACTIVITY

Populated Center :

District :

Province :

Department :

Checked by :

Date :

ACTIVITIES THAT COULD AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE NATURAL RESOURCES	POTENTIALLY NEGATIVE IMPACTS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT				PREVENTION/RELIEF MEASURES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	DO THEY COMPLY WITH THE PREVENTION/RELIEF MEASURES?	
	WITHOUT PROBLEMS	LOW	MODERATE	SERIOUS		YES	NO
1) Pollution of underground waters.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a Are the latrines installed in areas where the phreatic layer is deep?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					b Is the depth of the latrines less than two (2) meters?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					c Is the distance from one latrine to another more than fifteen (15) meters?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					d Are the streams above the latrines at a distance of 30 meters or more from the nearest one?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2) Pollution of human consumption water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a Are the water fountains for human consumption at a distance of more than 30 meters from the latrines?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					b Are the latrines over-raised above possible overflowed areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3) Pollution caused by flies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a Are the latrines ventilation outlets protected with a screen?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					b Are the latrine holes protected with top covers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

FRONTIER PROJECT

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS - UNPAVED ROAD

VERIFICATION LIST FOR POTENTIALLY NEGATIVE IMPACTS AND PREVENTION/RELIEF MEASURES DEPENDING UPON ACTIVITY

Populated Center : District : Province :
 Department : Checked by : Date :

ACTIVITIES THAT COULD AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE NATURAL RESOURCES	POTENTIALLY NEGATIVE IMPACTS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT				MEASURES FOR THE PREVENTION/RELIEF OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	DO THEY THEY COMPLY WITH THE PREVENTION/RELIEF MEASURES?	
	WITHOUT PROBLEMS	LOW	MODERATE	SERIOUS		YES	NO
1) Natural Forests Impact Impact ¹	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a. Does the unpaved road has been opened in a natural forest area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					b Do the opening of the unpaved road will cause erosion?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					c Does the opening of the unpaved road will permit muddy landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					d. Does the unpaved road opening makes useless some forest areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2) Impact on archeological deposits ²	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a Does the unpaved road opening changes in changes in some way any archeological remain?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3) Impact for materials used	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a. Do they use renewable resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					b Does the use of the materials cause environmental impact in its place of origin?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					c. Do the materials used cause permanent and irreversible effects at the place where they are applied?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹ We define as 'forest' any part of land covered with any type of vegetation (trees, bushes, shrubs), but that represents the local biodiversity.

² We don't define 'archeological deposit' solely as a monumental unit but, fundamentally as a material evidence unit (pottery, petreal matter, etc) of past human activity.

FRONTIER PROJECT

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS - DRINKING WATER SYSTEMS

VERIFICATION LIST OF POTENTIALLY NEGATIVE IMPACTS AND PREVENTIVE/RELIEF MEASURES ACCORDING TO ACTIVITIES

Populated Center :

District :

Province

Department :

Checked by :

Date:

ACTIVITIES THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE NATURAL RESOURCES	POTENTIALLY NEGATIVE ASPECTS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT				PREVENTIVE/RELIEF MEASURES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	DO THEY COMPLY WITH THE PREVENTION/RELIEF MEASURES?	
	WITHOUT PROBLEMS	LOW	MODERATE	SERIOUS		YES	NO
1) Contaminación de fuente de agua	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a. Does the capture drinking water system (or each water well) counts with protection fences?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					b. Do they apply maintenance plans in a timely manner?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2) Generación de charcos de agua	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Do they have small troughs at home with infiltrating wells?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

IMPACT /EFFECTS CLASSIFIER

ACTIVITY	IMPACT	NO PROBLEM	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK	SERIOUS RISK5
Construction/ Rehabilitation of unpaved road	Its effect on natural forest.	a. The unpaved road track encircles the forest surroundings.	a. The unpaved road is built at the external forest boundaries. b. The road takes advantage of a previous track.	a. The unpaved road crosses some parts of the forest. b. It takes advantage of the previous track but has new parts.	a. The unpaved road crosses the forest. b. A new track has been opened.
	Its effect on archeological deposits.	a. The track does not affect any archeological deposit.	a. The track goes near the archeological deposit.	a. The track destroys some parts of the deposit external boundary.	a. The track goes through the deposit.
	Effect on materials used.	a. The material used is abundant and renewable.	a. The materials used are abundant but are not renewable in its place of origin. b. The use of the materials in its place of destination does not originate irreversible effects on the environment.	a. The extraction of the material used generates some changes at the site where they are extracted. b. The use of the materials at its destination site, generates temporary effects on the environment.	a. The extraction of the materials used generates irreversible effects on its site of origin. b. The use of the materials in its destination site generates serious and irreversible changes that cannot be assimilated by the environment.

ANNEX IX

**PARTICIPANT STAFF IN THE NORTH WESTERN
BORDER PROJECT**

NORTH WESTERN BORDER PROJECT

PARTICIPATN STAFF

1. PROJECT STAFF

Nº	NAME AND FAMILY NAME	POSITION	PERIOD
01	Lic. María Espinoza Montenegro	National Coordinator	01-07-99 to 15-10-99
	Ing. Luis Miguel Morán Yáñez	National Coordinator	16-10-99 to 01-12-00
02	Ing. Luis Miguel Morán Yáñez	Infrastructure Specialist	01-07-99 to 15-11-99
	Ing. Víctor Kcomt Li	Infrastructure Specialist	16-11-99 to 07-02-00
	Ing. Washington Luis Delgado Menacho	Infrastructure Specialist	01-04-00 to 30-10-00
03	Lic. Juan Bautista Granda Oré	Governance Specialist	01-07-99 to 01-12-00
04	Ing. Robert Martín Patiño Calle	Teacher Operation, Maintenance and Local Development	01-07-99 to 01-12-00
05	Lic. Nelson Peñaherrera Rojas	Teacher Health, Hygiene and Local Development	01-07-99 to 01-12-00
06	Ing. Iliana Villegas Flores	Administrative Assistant	01-07-99 to 31-08-99
	Econ. Jaime Valladolid Cienfuegos	Administrative Assistant	01-09-99 to 31-03-00
	CPC Marco Alegre Giraldo	Administrative Assistant	01-04-00 to 30-10-00

2. INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT STAFF

Nº	NAME AND FAMILY NAME	POSITION	LOCATION
01	Ing. Víctor Kcomt Li	Works Supervisor	Ayabaca
	Ing. Lourdes Távara	Works Supervisor	Ayabaca
	Ing. Luis Sáenz	Works Supervisor Assistant	Ayabaca
02	Ing. Jorge Muñoz Cabrera	Works Supervisor	Ayabaca
03	Ing. Ciro Fernández Rosales	Works Supervisor	Ayabaca
04	Bch. Janet Salvador	Works Supervision Assistant	Sicchez
05	Bch. Franklin Merino Chévez	Works Supervision Assistant	Jilili
	Ing. Blanca Mejía Luna	Works Supervision Assistant	Jilili
	Bch. Gisela Muro	Works Supervision Assistant	Jilili
06	Téc. Luis Arriola	Works Supervision Assistant	Suyo
	Bch. César Merino Chévez	Works Supervision Assistant	Suyo
	Téc. Elber Mogollón	Works Supervision Assistant	Suyo

3. TRAINING SUPPORT STAFF

Nº	NAME AND FAMILY NAME	POSITION	LOCATION
01	Téc. Manuel Rivera Paz	Trainer	All the districts
02	Prof. José Alexander Pintado Reyes	Trainer	All the districts
03	Téc. Jeny Obando Gaona	Trainer	All the districts
04	Téc. Deysi Abad Yangua	Trainer	All the districts
05	Téc. Roxana Cueva Abad	Trainer	All the districts
06	Téc. Marvila Ríos Castillo	Trainer	All the districts
07	Téc. Carlos Merino	Trainer	All the districts

4. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT STAFF

Nº	NAME AND FAMILY NAME	POSITION	LOCATION
01	Sr. Miguel Juárez Febre	Watchman	Ayabaca
	Sr. Julio Mayo	Watchman	Ayabaca
02	Sr. Carlos Zegarra Timoteo	Storekeeper	Ayabaca
03	Téc. Javier Seminario Sócola	Administrative Support	Piura
	CPC Jeny Dioses	Administrative Support	Piura
	CPC Hugo Chaman Chávez	Administrative Support	Ayabaca - Piura
04	Sr. Boasdil Vidal Vidal	Driver	Ayabaca - Piura

5. COUNTERPART STAFF: SUPPORT TO TRAINING

	NAME AND FAMILY NAME	LOCATION	POSITION
01	Prof. César Elí Criollo Yanayaco	EPM Monterrico	Director (e).
02	Prof. Mario Alberto Culquicondor Guzmán	EPM Sicchez	Director
03	Téc. Pedro Elías Benitez	C:S. Sicchez	Laboratory Tech..
04	Prof. Catalina Granadino Tuse	EPM Los Paltos- Sicchez	Directora (e)
05	Prof. Avilio Cumbicus Jiménez	CSM Oxahuay	Director
06	Prof. Isauro Santur Jabo	EPM Oxahuay	Teacher
07	Téc. Gilberto Flores Jara	P.S Oxahuay	Tech..Nurse
08	Prof. Dany H Seballos Guzmán	EPM Las Vegas	Director (e)
09	Prof. Blanca Cárdenas Abad	EPM Guayabo – Sicchez	Director (e)
10	Téc. Stiwart Campos Rivas	C.S. Jilili	Sanitation Respons..
11	Prof. Antonia Isabel Carmen Chinchay	EPM Limón	Director (e)
12	Prof. Martha castillo Gutiérrez	EPM Bellavista Alta	Teacher
13	Prof. Alfredo Saguma Huanca	EPM Lihuasnío	Teacher
14	Prof. Ricardo Quino Sócola	EPM Guayabo- Jilili	Director (e)
15	Prof. Jorge Santillana Agurto	EPM Los paltos de Anchalay	Director (e)
16	Prof. Santos María Patiño Ramírez	EPM Cucuyas Alto	Director (e)
17	Prof. Manuel Cárdenas Juárez	CSM Cucuyas Bajo	Director (e)
18	Téc. Mariela Niño García	P.S. Cucuyas Bajo	Tech.Nurse
19	Prof. Wilson Culquicondor Yanayaco	EPM Anchalay	Director (e)
20	Téc. María Bertha Navarro More	P. S Chirinos	Techn.Nurse
21	Prof. Alberto Vargas Peña	Complejo Surpampa	Teacher
22	Téc. María Anelba Cruz Alvarado	P.S. Surpampa	Tech.Nurse
23	Téc. Andrea Obando Gaona	PS Surpampa–Nva Esperanza	Tech.Nurse
24	Prof. Rosa León Parra	Complejo la Tina	Teacher
25	Téc. Ofelia Guerrero Jiménez	P.S. La tina	Tech. Nurse
26	Téc. María Cristina Peña Sandoval	P.S. Pte. Internacional	Tech.Nurse
27	Prof. Esperanza Inés Mejía Yangua	CEI Pte. Internacional	Director
28	Prof. Miriam Margot Peña Coronado	EPM Canoas	Teacher
29	Prof. Lurdes Machuca Mendoza	CSM Zapacillas	Director (e)
30	Prof. Ricardo Piedra Calva	EPM Chiqueros	Director (e)
31	Prof. Jorge Luis Vilela Panta	EPM La Tienda	Director (e)
32	Téc. Jesús Isael Ocampos Arcela	P.S La Tienda	Tech.Nurse
33	Prof. Lucy Lee Agama	EPM Balsas	Director (e)
34	Prof. Widelmina Poma Ludeña	C.E. Calvas de Flores	Classroom teacher
35	Prof. María Elena Culquicóndor Cunya	C.E. Giclas	Director
36	Prof. Wilmer Grabiell Zegarra Ramírez	C.E. Calvas de Samanga	Classroom teacher
37	Prof. Elicena Aurora Cueva Abarca	C.E. Remolino	Director
38	Prof. Hilda Jeleny Simbaña Calle	C.E. Calvas de Montenegro	Director
39	Prof. Socorro Mija Rentería	C.E. Alto de la Laguna	Director
40	Prof. Segundo Timoteo Páucar	C.E. Huiriquingue	Director
41	Prof. Reydelinda Zeta Villegas	C.E. Macuangue	Director
42	Prof. Enma Violeta Mendoza Valdiviezo	C.E. Sausal	Director
43	Prof. María Gloria Vilchez Rivas	C.E. Calvas de Rentería	Director
44	Téc. Percy Salomón Soto Merino	Municipalidad Prov. Ayabaca	Promotor
45	Prof. José Alexander Pintado Reyes	Municipalidad Prov. Ayabaca	Promotor
46	Téc. Maritza Troncos Guerrero	Puesto Salud Sausal	Nurse Tech.
47	Téc. Carmen Córdova Lloclla	PuestoSalud Giclas	Nurse Tech.
48	Téc. Melqui Santur Rivera	Puesto Salud Charán	Nurse Tech.
49	Téc. María Vásquez Huamán	Puesto Salud Remolino	Nurse Tech.
50	Téc. Melecio Abad Merino	Puesto Salud El Toldo	Nurse Tech.
51	Téc. Artidoro Niño Guarnizo	Pto. Salud Lagunas de Canly	Nurse Tech.
52	Téc. Sérvulo Piñín Abad	Pto Salud Calvas de Samanga	Nurse Tech.
53	Bch. Arbel Calle	Municipalidad Prov. Ayabaca	Works Supervisors

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