

CLASSIFICATION
PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY (PES) - PART I

Report Symbol U-447

1. PROJECT TITLE SEPAS Reforestation Food for Work	2. PROJECT NUMBER OPG 527-0206	3. MISSION/AID/W OFFICE USAID/Peru
	4. EVALUATION NUMBER (Enter the number maintained by the reporting unit e.g., Country or AID/W Administrative Code, Fiscal Year, Serial No. beginning with No. 1 each FY) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REGULAR EVALUATION <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL EVALUATION	

5. KEY PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DATES			6. ESTIMATED PROJECT FUNDING	7. PERIOD COVERED BY EVALUATION	
A. First PRO-AG or Equivalent FY <u>79</u>	B. Final Obligation Expected FY <u>81</u>	C. Final Input Delivery FY <u>81</u>		A. Total \$ <u>875,754</u>	From (month/yr.) <u>March 1979</u>
			B. U.S. \$ <u>493,252</u>	Date of Evaluation Review	

A. ACTION DECISIONS APPROVED BY MISSION OR AID/W OFFICE DIRECTOR

A. List decisions and/or unresolved issues; cite those items needing further study. (NOTE: Mission decisions which anticipate AID/W or regional office action should specify type of document, e.g., telegram, SPAR, PIQ, which will present detailed request.)	B. NAME OF OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTION	C. DATE ACTION TO BE COMPLETED
<p>1. USAID increase supervision of the voluntary agency's accounting procedures and project implementation data collection.</p> <p>2. SEPAS provide regular reports to USAID on the number of direct food beneficiaries at each project site and greenhouse, as well as on the number of trees destroyed at each site and greenhouse due to drought, freezes and land conflicts.</p> <p>3. SEPAS provide report to USAID on planned use of Title I funds to support project activities and equipment needs.</p> <p>4. SEPAS request assurance from the Ministry of Agriculture that vehicles assigned to DGFF for the project be used exclusively for the project.</p> <p>5. DGFF increase the scope of technical training in reforestation and land management to participatory campesinos.</p> <p>6. DGFF study appropriate species (other than eucalyptus and pine) for reforestation activities that would provide increased economic benefits to the participants as well as improved soil conditions.</p> <p>7. ONAA design and provide project nutritionists with appropriate visual and printed material for use with campesino groups in the sierra.</p>	T. Tejada/FFD	

<p>9. INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVISED PER ABOVE DECISIONS</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Project Paper <input type="checkbox"/> Implementation Plan e.g., CPI Network <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Financial Plan <input type="checkbox"/> PIO/T _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Logical Framework <input type="checkbox"/> PIO/C <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Project Agreement <input type="checkbox"/> PIO/P _____</p>	<p>10. ALTERNATIVE DECISIONS ON FUTURE OF PROJECT</p> <p>A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continue Project Without Change</p> <p>B. <input type="checkbox"/> Change Project Design and/or <input type="checkbox"/> Change Implementation Plan</p> <p>C. <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinue Project</p>
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<p>11. PROJECT OFFICER AND HOST COUNTRY OR OTHER RANKING PARTICIPANTS AS APPROPRIATE (Names and Titles)</p> <p>José A. Rodriguez-Acevedo, Project Officer Howard R. Kramer, Evaluation Officer Kathleen Vitale, Evaluator</p>	<p>12. Mission/AID/W Office Director Approval</p> <p>Signature: <i>Howard R. Lusk</i></p>
	<p>Typed Name: Howard Lusk, Acting Director</p>
	<p>Date: July 25, 1980</p>

**SEPAS REFORESTATION FOOD FOR WORK
REGULAR EVALUATION
OPG 527-0206**

13. Summary

The project, signed March 27, 1979, is designed to assist the Servicio Evangélico Peruano de Acción Social (SEPAS), a private voluntary agency, to expand its Food for Work activities in eight departments of the sierra in conjunction with reforestation activities. The project is designed to provide greatly needed food supplements to the diet of the rural poor, as well as help prevent soil erosion and generate temporary employment.

I. Organizations

SEPAS, recipient of all OPG funds during the life of the project, is responsible for the following:

A. General coordination of project activities at national and local levels.

B. Supervision and monitoring of initial entry, transportation and distribution of food commodities (\$1.7 million worth of PL 480 Title II food imported through the Church World Services, parent organization of SEPAS).

C. Undertake a community development effort designed to respond to community needs in health, agricultural production, marketing, etc.

D. Assist the GOP Forestry Directorate (DGFF) in the selection and organization of communities participating in the project.

E. Coordinate participating communities and the DGFF in the training of campesinos in forestry techniques, and assist the National Office of Food Support (ONAA) to conduct nutritional education programs.

F. Contract, with AID approval, additional staff to implement project activities.

G. Enter into agreements with the following Peruvian Government institutions which are to undertake the following activities:

1. DGFF:

- a. Direct all seedling nursery and reforestation activities.
- b. Provide technical training to campesinos participating in the project in the preparation and cultivation of seedlings, forest maintenance and overall land use practices.

- c. Assign necessary forestry personnel to adequately handle the technical aspects of the project.
- d. Furnish transportation for project materials and supplies.
- e. Transport Title II commodities from department warehouses to local community distribution sites.

2. ONAA:

- a. Provide nutritionists for the nutrition education program.
- b. Supply initial transportation of the food commodities from ports of entry to central warehouses, and from there to the departmental or regional warehouses.

AID/Peru, as grantor of the OPG funds, is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the project by SEPAS.

II. Findings:

A. Coordination between cooperating agencies. The project has suffered the usual start up difficulties, delays in equipment and food deliveries, and bureaucratic bottlenecks in fund disbursement. Initial difficulties of coordination between the voluntary agency and GOP agencies have been overcome. Implementation reports and requests for disbursements from project staff in the departments, however, should be standardized and should be submitted to the SEPAS office in Lima on a regular basis. (See section 16 for further information.)

B. Seedling production and reforestation. Seedling production is on target and total land reforested exceeds expectations. A total of 10,640,305 seedlings -- 97% of the first year's goal -- have been produced in 50 forestry greenhouses. A total of 9,003 hectares of land -- 139% of the first year's goal -- have been reforested. (See section 17 for further information.)

C. Employment. There were 189 salaried workers employed in forestry greenhouses during the first year of implementation. These workers received food rations in addition to their salaries. The number of greenhouse workers paid only in food rations is at least 843 workers for the first year. Records on the total number of greenhouse workers who were paid with food rations only were not compiled in a manner to allow accurate comparison with programmed goals. (See section 17 for further information.)

D. Food distribution. During the first year of implementation, 616,013 pounds of PL 480 Title II food commodities -- 65% of the programmed goal -- was distributed. In addition to at least 1,032 full time greenhouse workers who benefitted from the food distribution program, at least 7,264 landless or near landless campesinos received work near their communities.

E. Training and motivational activities. Technical training in reforestation by DGFF and in nutrition by ONAA has centered on completion of immediate project goals, e.g. preparation and cultivation of seedlings, preparation of Title II food. SEPAS community development work with campesino groups participating in the project has included coordination with other GOP agencies and visiting foreign technical teams to supply health, literacy and animal care programs, as well as encouraged improved campesino community organizations. The project staff has been successful in overcoming initial campesino resistance to the extent that total hectares planted exceed first year goals. (See section 16 for further information.)

14. Evaluation Methodology

This is the first evaluation since initiation of project activities. The evaluation is based on review of project documents, such as the Approval Memorandum and Grant Agreement, quarterly reports submitted by the voluntary agency to USAID/Peru, correspondence and accounting files, cooperating agency reports, end-of-first-year documents prepared by SEPAS, DGFF and ONAA, and the report and evaluation prepared by the cooperating agencies at a conference held in March, 1980 in Huancayo. Progress of the project implementation was evaluated in this report against input and output indicators as set forth in the logical framework and as specified in the Evaluation Plan of the Approval Memorandum. Meetings and interviews were also held with key individuals from USAID/Peru, SEPAS, ONAA and DGFF, as well as with Ministry of Agriculture officials in Ayacucho. A personal visit by the evaluator to project sites in the Department of Ayacucho was part of the evaluation process. A list of the people who provided information for this evaluation is attached in the Annex. The evaluation was prepared by a local hire contractor in coordination with the USAID/Peru Project Manager and Implementation Officer.

15. External Factors

Although there has been no weakening of the high priority accorded reforestation by the GOP, the following conditions may prove in the future to be real constraints on successful completion of overall project goals:

A. Severe and adverse weather conditions have limited plant survival rates.

B. Vengeful ex-hacendados and continuing land disputes (regardless of court decisions on land ownerships) have resulted in the destruction of newly planted trees.

C. The assumption that 80% of the trees planted will survive to maturity, thereby adding a valuable resource to participating communities and preventing soil erosion, assumes an agreement on the age of a mature eucalyptus tree. National DGFF officials state that permission will not be granted to cut the trees until the 18th year of growth, while DGFF officials in Ayacucho indicate that cutting will begin after the seventh year of growth.

D. Other assumptions for successful completion of the project, as stated in the log frame, continue to be valid.

16. Inputs

The timely flow of funds and food commodities to the departments has suffered from bureaucratic delays, which in turn has had an impact on project implementation.

A. USAID

USAID OPG grant contributions of \$493,251 are planned for the three year project. Allocation for the first year was set at \$150,000 and signed on March 27, 1979. To date, \$132,310 has been disbursed, leaving a balance of \$17,689 to be disbursed.

Second year funding, signed March 21, 1980, totals \$190,000 for a period of approximately nine months, instead of the \$227,786 originally budgeted for the full second year. (Limited availability of funds for this particular project during this fiscal year was stated as the reason for signing an agreement of less than a year. It is expected that the balance of the original budget for 1980 will be reallocated, added to the budget for 1981 and obligated during the last part of the first quarter of fiscal year 1981.) No disbursements have been made to date on the 1980 budget.

B. SEPAS

Although SEPAS hired adequate departmental and central staff to execute the project, standardized accounting procedures were not established during the first year of implementation to handle fund disbursement in an accurate and timely fashion. Vouchers were channeled from project staff in the departments to central GOP offices in Lima before submission to the voluntary agency. In addition, vouchers were often held until all eight departments reported, further delaying payments. As of May, 1980, the procedure has been decentralized and vouchers are sent directly from the departments to SEPAS in Lima. As well, a six month advance for project activities in each department has been established.

Standardized implementation reports from the departments to SEPAS have not been submitted on a regular basis. Existing reports give conflicting figures for the total number of workers employed in forestry greenhouses and the total number of food beneficiaries.

SEPAS promoters in the departments have successfully coordinated promotional activities for project participation with DGFF and ONAA staff assigned to the project. In departments where Quechua is spoken by the campesinos, SEPAS promoters are often the only member of the project staff to be proficient in the language, thus requiring their use as translators for the technical staff. While the voluntary agency is Protestant, there

Printed material provided to the nutritionists by ONAA for use in the project is written in Spanish-Quechua is not considered a written language--and is of questionable value in areas inhabited extensively by adult illiterates who speak only Quechua. ONAA appears to have little experience in developing appropriate material for use in the sierra.

During the first year of implementation ONAA nutritionists and SEPAS promoters worked in the formulation of 76 food support committees, 133 multifamily groups, 82 short courses to food beneficiaries and 147 demonstrations on the use and preparation of the PL 480 Title II food commodities.

D. PL 480 Title II Food

A total of 4,612 metric tons of PL 480 Title II food, valued at \$1.7 million, is planned for use in the project. During the first year of implementation, delays in the arrival of food commodities to ports and bureaucratic problems in expediting the required paperwork caused late deliveries to the departments. These problems have been investigated by the cooperating agencies and are not expected to be repeated.

Deficiencies in certain food products (due to the above reasons) were partially filled by borrowing from food stored in the departments by other voluntary agencies for other programs. The lack of some products -- mainly oatmeal and oil -- could not be filled by borrowing, and full rations could not be distributed to some campesinos participating in the project.

During the first year of implementations a total of 646,013 pounds of food was distributed, 65% of the 993,800 pounds planned for distribution during that period. DGFF estimates that 18,947 monthly food rations were distributed to greenhouse workers and campesinos participating in seasonal reforestation activities.

Observations in Ayacucho and inspection reports by USAID personnel indicate that warehouse storage of the food products is adequate. Food remaining in department warehouses at the end of the first year was 257,834 pounds. Project officials indicate that the rest of the second year supply of food is in transit from ports to departments and will be available for use during seasonal planting.

17. Outputs

At least 1,032 full time greenhouse workers and 7,264 landless or near landless campesinos received food rations for their participation in the project during the first year.

Seedling production for the first year totals 10,640,306, completing within 3% the programmed goal of 11,000,000 seedlings. The seedlings were planted (at a ratio of approximately 1,000 per hectare) on 9,003 hectares of land, thereby, exceeding the first year goal of 6,500 hectares by 39%.

No overall figures are available on tree destruction following initial planting. DGFF officials estimate that 10% of the trees planted the first year have been destroyed by drought, freezes, land disputes or animal damage. Observations in Ayacucho and reports from Cajamarca indicate a figure two to three times greater. Followup reports are needed to accurately assess plant survival rates.

18. Purpose

The purpose of the project is to assist SEPAS to increase its food distribution program through reforestation activities in eight departments of the sierra (Cajamarca, Ancash, Junin, Huancavelica, Ayacucho, Apurimac, Cuzco and Puno). The food distribution program is designed to provide greatly needed food supplements to the rural poor. The reforestation activities are designed to prevent soil erosion and to provide temporary employment for landless or near landless workers.

First year accomplishments indicate that reforestation may be less labor intensive than originally expected and that the objective of providing temporary employment to 20,000 workers during the life of the project in forestry greenhouses may not be realistic. As well, the objective of providing temporary food supplements to 100,000 beneficiaries may be overly optimistic. More accurate reporting from the departments is needed to determine the actual number of workers required to execute project goals.

19. Goal/Subgoal

Not pertinent at this time.

20. Beneficiaries

All direct beneficiaries of the project are classified as landless, near landless, unemployed or underemployed campesinos. Direct food beneficiaries for the first year total at least 8,296 campesinos.* Of that number, 1,032 were forestry greenhouse workers who received food rations as partial or full payment for their work. The rest of the food beneficiaries were campesinos who participated in reforestation activities near their communities. Tree planting, carried out only during seasonal rains, involved the campesinos for periods of from six to 25 days, depending on the number of trees programmed for the communities. Food rations were distributed on the basis of days worked. Food rations, designed to supplement the diet of a family of five, were supposed to be distributed to only one adult beneficiary per family. Discussions with project officials in Ayacucho, however, indicate that where entire families participated in the planting, food rations were distributed to each adult and older youth, regardless of family affiliations.

*The number of beneficiaries is undoubtedly greater than stated here, as will be evidenced with the new and improved accounting system now being enforced.

21. Unplanned Effects

Land ownership disputes continue to be extensive in the Peruvian sierra. The rush to complete the first year goal of reforested land led project officials in the departments to select easily accessible land. That land, however, often turned out to be under litigation or the subject of informal ownership conflicts. Newly planted trees were ripped out of the ground or covered with herbicides in several departments. While overall figures are not available on the total number of plants lost due to land disputes, 20,000 plants were destroyed by being ripped out of the ground and 50,000 plants were killed by herbicides in Ayacucho alone during the first year.

Although campesino cooperatives were highly organized to participate in the project, they tended to limit the number of workers assigned to reforestation activities. The agricultural cooperative of Chupas in Ayacucho, for example, signed a contract with DGFF for the reforestation of 200 hectares during the first year of the project. A forestry greenhouse was put in on cooperative land to facilitate implementation. To date, however, only 58 hectares of land have been reforested, and the greenhouse has fallen into disuse. Cooperative members refuse to allocate enough workers to complete the goal and do not want to allow use of the greenhouse for reforestation activities in adjacent areas.

Continued land disputes in easily accessible areas and the difficulties of working with cooperatives have forced project officials in Ayacucho to begin implementation in less accessible, more impoverished and more distant campesino communities. This in turn has led to an increased demand for four-wheel traction vehicles, gasoline, spare parts and general equipment including sleeping gear and lanterns. While Title I funds could be made available to cover some of the equipment needs, to date the voluntary agency has not completed required documents to allow the use of such funds.

22. Lessons Learned

Not pertinent at this time.

23. Special Comments or Remarks

The need for four-wheel traction vehicles for use on narrow, dirt roads of the sierra during rainy seasons (the time for delivery of tools, plant seedlings and food commodities to participating communities), is evident for the safety of project personnel as well as the timely execution of project goals.

Extreme weather conditions in the sierra and the necessity for personnel to remain within participating communities for days at a time indicate a need for sleeping bags, rain gear, lanterns and similar equipment. As well, the provision of shrill whistles to campesino leaders patrolling newly reforested areas would help in the control of animal damage to young trees.

The need for Quechua speaking nutritionists will not be met through present institutions in Peru. There are only four nutrition schools in the country, all of which are on the coast and none of which include Quechua in the curriculum.

Tree species included in this project are eucalyptus (90%), pine (5%) and others (5%). Eucalyptus is used by the campesinos for house construction and firewood. Pine is a sales crop. DGFF officials in Ayacucho express interest in a greater diversification of species to be used in reforestation to include trees and plants which offer more immediate economic benefits to the campesinos as well as higher benefits in soil reconditioning. Studies are needed to investigate the potential of native plants that might better benefit impoverished areas of the sierra.

The annexes to this evaluation are as follows:

- Annex A: Log Frame (June 1980)
- Annex B: Persons Contributing to Evaluation Effort
- Annex C: Photographs

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Life of Project: _____
From FY 79 to FY 81
Total U. S. Funds \$493,751
Date Prepared: July, 1980

Project Title & Number: SEPAS Reforestation Food for Work OPG 527-0206

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes:</p> <p>Increase income and food production of the rural poor.</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement:</p> <p>Income and food production of the sierra rural poor will increase by 10% in 10 years.</p>	<p>Government reports on income.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets: Continued GOP priority will be given to the needs of the rural poor. Program accomplishments will not be eroded by inflation or other economic considerations.</p>
<p>Project Purpose:</p> <p>Assist SEPAS to increase its food distribution program through reforestation activities. Provide greatly needed food supplement to the rural poor. Prevent soil erosion through reforestation. Increase employment opportunities for the rural poor.</p>	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End of project status. SEPAS successfully coordinated reforestation food incentive program. Supplementary food commodities received by 100,000 people over a 3 year period. 41 million seedling planted over 31,000 hectares of land. 20,000 workers employed in reforestation activities over a 3 year period.</p>	<p>Study of project documents, correspondence and accounting files, regular reports and evaluations, field trip reports, on-site inspections and meetings with officials of participating agencies.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose: SEPAS will be able to coordinate the PRAA with GOP agencies to achieve the goals. Target population will benefit from food distribution. Forestry training will be sufficient to maintain reforested land. Reforestation activities will be labor intensive.</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>Improved nutrition Increased reforested land Improved soil conditions Increased employment</p>	<p>Magnitude of Outputs:</p> <p>Supplementary food commodities distributed to 100,000 beneficiaries 20,000 landless or near landless campesinos trained and employed temporarily in reforestation activities 31,000 hectares of land reforested</p>	<p>Study of project documents, correspondence and accounting files, regular reports and evaluations, field trip reports, on-site inspections and meetings with officials of participating agencies.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving outputs: Food subsidy will not compete with local food production Target population will work in reforestation activities 80% of trees planted will survive to maturity.</p>
<p>Inputs:</p> <p>Seeds, tools, equipment, gasoline and vehicle maintenance, per diem and transportation for nutritionists, coordination and supervision to execute the project. 4,512 metric tons of PL 480 Title II food commodities Staff, food storage and food transportation to execute the project</p>	<p>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity)</p> <p>AID OPG grant to SEPAS \$493,251 - for SEPAS \$130,980 - for DGFP \$340,026 - for OMAA \$ 11,000 PL 480 Title II food valued at \$1.7 million GOP contribution \$352,503 SEPAS contribution \$ 33,000</p>	<p>Study of project documents, correspondence and accounting files, regular reports and evaluations, field trip reports, on-site inspections and meetings with officials of participating agencies.</p>	<p>Assumptions for providing inputs: AID supervision of voluntary agency will be adequate. Budget will cover project in spite of inflation. Food will arrive and reach ultimate destination in a timely fashion. GOP technicians will complete approved tasks.</p>

A N N E X B

PERSONS CONTRIBUTING TO EVALUATION EFFORT

USAID/Lima

José Rodríguez-Acevedo, FFD
Gerald Foucher, FFD
Armando Rodríguez, FFD
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SEPAS

Pedro Veliz/Lima
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MAA

Rolando Lajo Vásquez/Ayacucho

DGFF

Emilio Alvarez Romero/Lima
Wagner Godoy/Ayacucho
Juan Mendieta Palomino/Ayacucho

ONAA

Arturo Gutierrez P./Lima
Amado Ruiz Alva/Lima
Hilda Inostroza/Lima
Juana Ortíz Quispe/Ayacucho

Kathleen Vitale, Project Evaluator

A N N E X C

The following photographs were taken by the evaluator during on-site inspections of the project in the Department of Ayacucho during June, 1980.



1. Sepas Reforestation

A full time woman worker at the DGF forestry greenhouse in Cuzco pauses by beds of eucalyptus seedlings that will be planted as part of the SEPAS reforestation Food for Work Project. Women make up approximately 40% of the greenhouse workers. June 1980.

#2 Sept 1968

A worker at the DGFF forestry greenhouse in Canaan sifts dirt to be used in seedling development.





An impromptu lecture is delivered by DUFF Eng. Godoy on the need to reforest with plants and trees offering economic benefits. The rows of cactus planted on this slope directly above Ayacucho will not only help control soil erosion, but will sprout edible fruit and provide haven for cochinitas, an insect valued for the dye it contains. June 1980.

(site not part of PRAA)



Cochinillas, small insects that live on the cactus (tuna) may be collected and sold for 3,500 soles per kilo. The insect is valued for the red dye it contains. June 1980.



#5 SEPAS reforestation

DGFF Engineer Wagner Godoy inspects eucalyptus trees planted in March on the slopes above Roccray, at 3600 meters. The steep, rocky slopes are inappropriate for crop use. June 1980

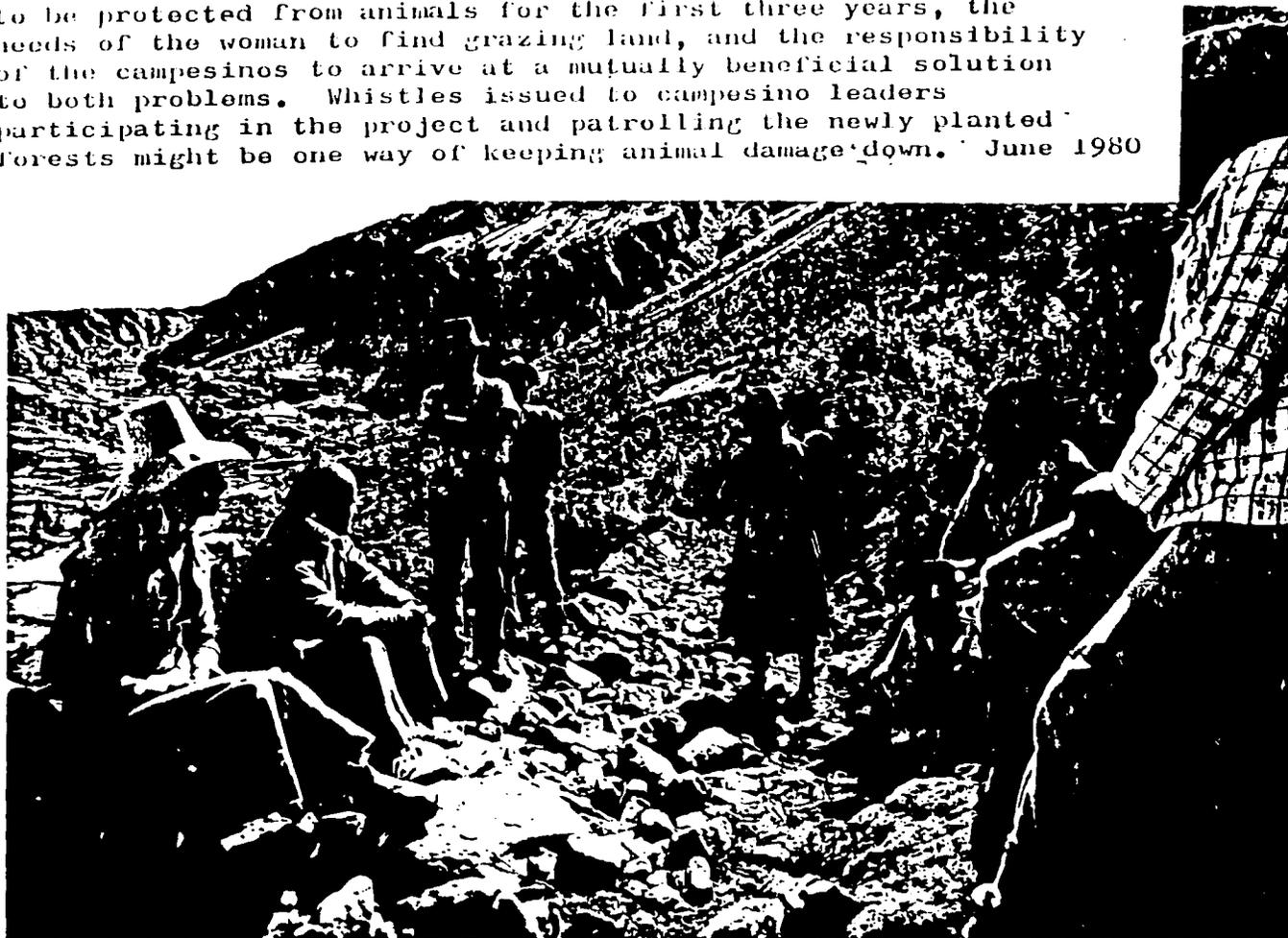


#6 SEM. Replantation

Animal damage to sprouting eucalyptus trees above Roccray was said to be about 3%, though personal observations indicated a figure of between 5 and 10% might be more accurate. Many of the trees will survive in spite of the damage, though they will probably not grow in a single, straight trunk. June 1980.

#7 *SEIHS Replantation*

An impromptu discussion between PRAA technicians and campesinos of Roccray is held at 3,600 meters near 18 hectares planted with eucalyptus seedlings. The woman in the center is a goat herder who continues to allow her animals to graze on the replanted slopes. The session involved the need of the trees to be protected from animals for the first three years, the needs of the woman to find grazing land, and the responsibility of the campesinos to arrive at a mutually beneficial solution to both problems. Whistles issued to campesino leaders participating in the project and patrolling the newly planted forests might be one way of keeping animal damage down. June 1980





#8 *SEPA's reforestation*

A campesino worker from Roccray props up a struggling eucalyptus tree planted in March on the rocky slopes above the community. June 1980.



9 SEPAS Re/forestation

This Roccray youth is a member of one of 60 families in the community that worked in March to plant 18 hectares with 20,000 eucalyptus seedlings. Women and children worked along with the men to complete the planting. All adults participating received PL 480 Title II food rations for 6 days work. Prior to the planning, SEPAS, ONAA and DGFF staff made five visits to Roccray to motivate project participation and demonstrate forestry techniques and food use. June 1980.



WIO SKIN'S Rejuvenation

One glass
Eleven people
Salud!
A way of saying
 thanks for caring
A way of saying
 thanks for sharing

Roccray, Annex of the Campesino Community Pomabamba
June 1980



#11 SEPAS Rejestrator

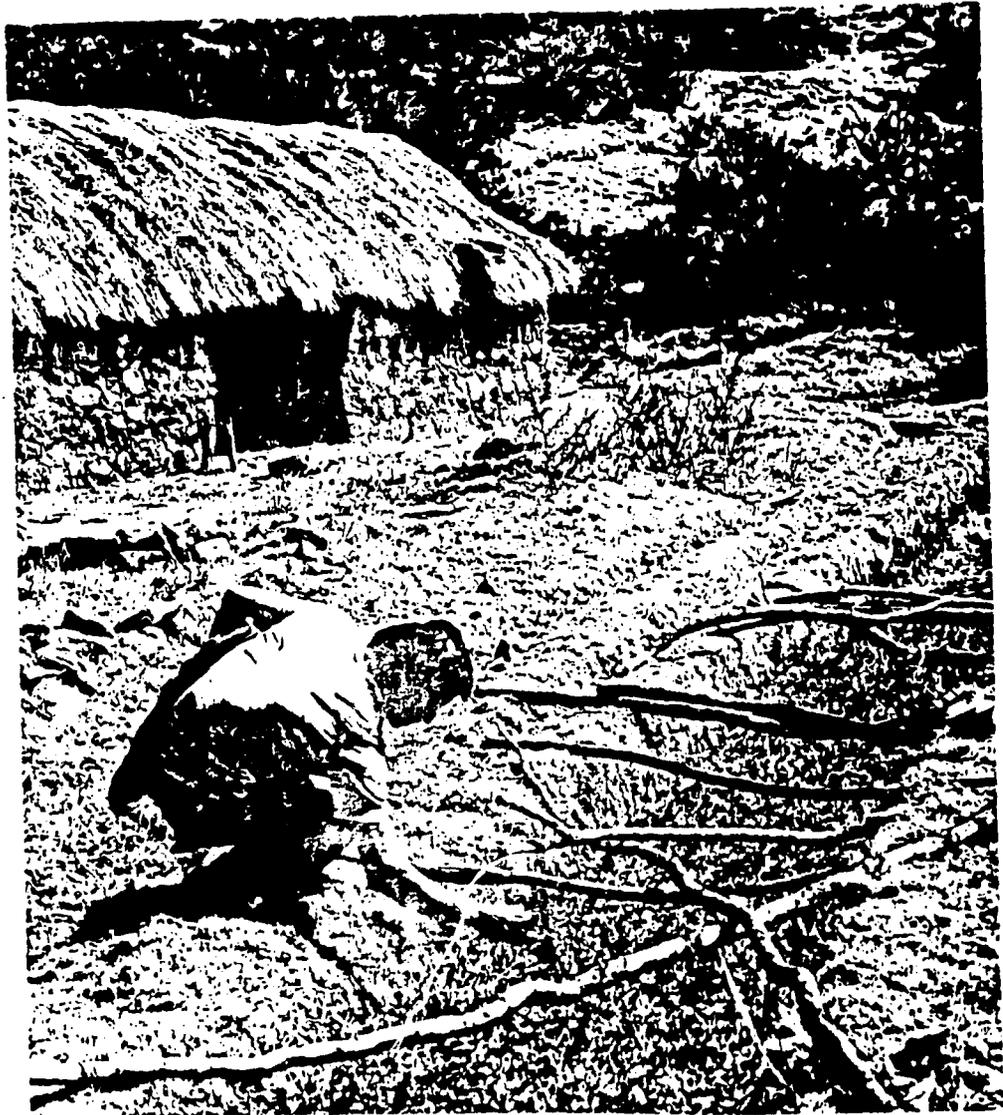
While beer was shared at an impromptu session in Roccray, this campesino leader asked for help from PRAA technicians in finding out where to go in Ayacucho to request that Roccray become an independent campesino community. Roccray is presently an annex of Pomabamba, and is located 107 kilometers, 11 gallons of gas and 4 hours from Ayacucho. PRAA staff assured the campesino that they would do what they could to help. June 1980.



B12 SEPAS K1 1000000000

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1650
Engineer Juan Mendieta overlooks the slopes outside Roccray.



#13 SAIA Replantation

A member of the agricultural cooperative of Chupas checks remaining eucalyptus seedlings left in the forestry greenhouse constructed for the PRAA. The hut behind was constructed to house technical staff associated with the project, but is now vacant. Although the contract between DGFP and Chupas was to cover the reforestation of 200 hectares, only 58 have actually been planted. Forty-four members worked on the planting in March and received PL 430 food commodities as an incentive. According to DGFP Engineer Wagner Godoy, Cooperatives like Chupas offer fewer workers than more distant campesino communities. Chupas is also not interested in sharing the greenhouse beds with surrounding communities. June 1980



#14 SERA Reforestation

A Chupas cooperative member checks the growth of a healthy eucalyptus planted last March. June 1980.



815 S.M.H. Reforestation

The drought has killed at least 10% of the eucalyptus seedlings planted at the Chupas cooperative. June 1980.



#16 SEPAS Representativa

SEPAS worker Elizabeth Cabezas talks informally with one of the PRAA beneficiaries at Chupas. Fluent in Quechua, Mrs. Cabezas has been extremely helpful in translating for the nutritionist and engineers assigned to the project in Ayacucho. While all of the SEPAS workers in the eight departments included in the PRAA speak the indigenous language, none of the nutritionists and few of the engineers do. June 1980.