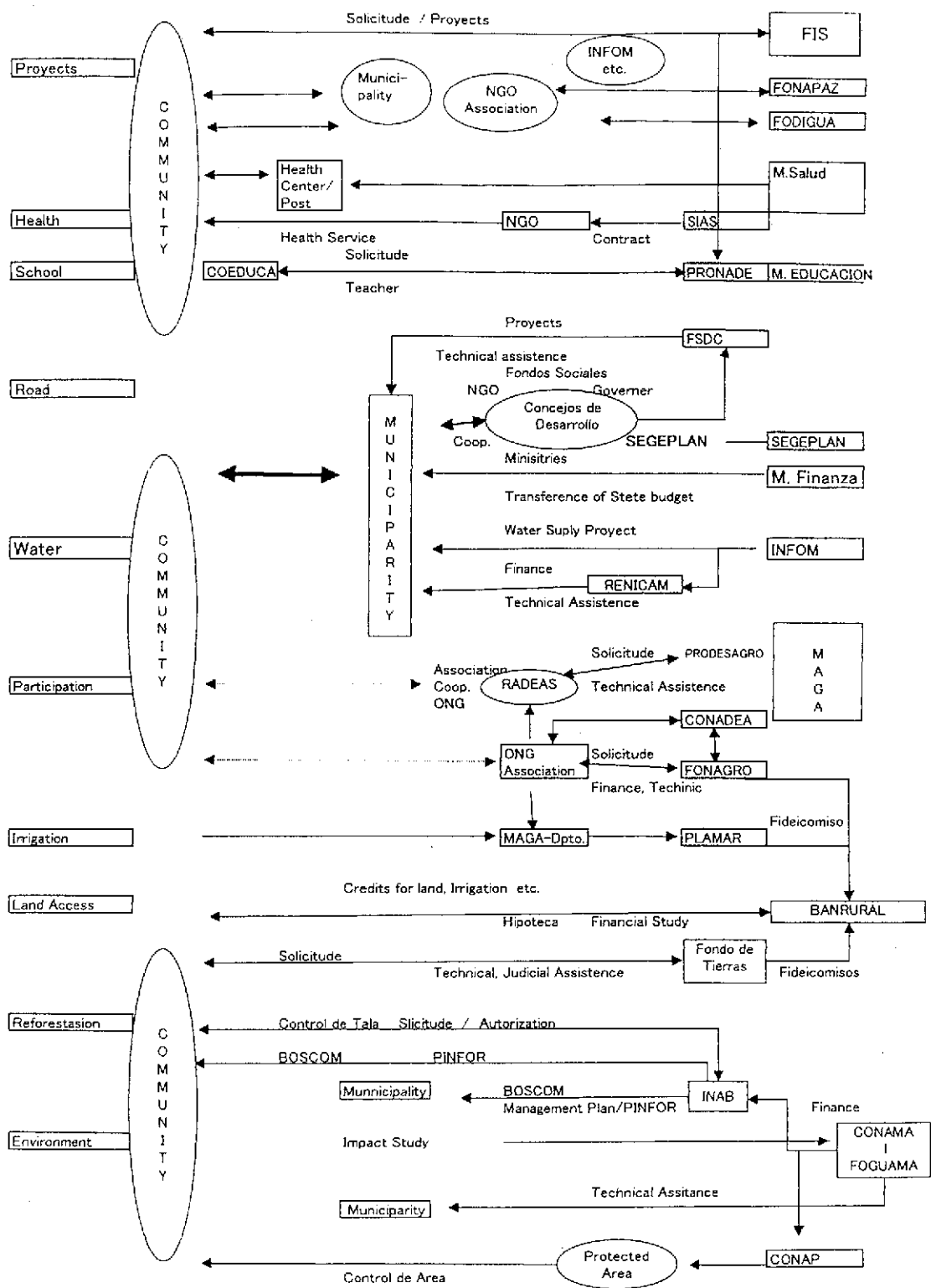


FIGURES

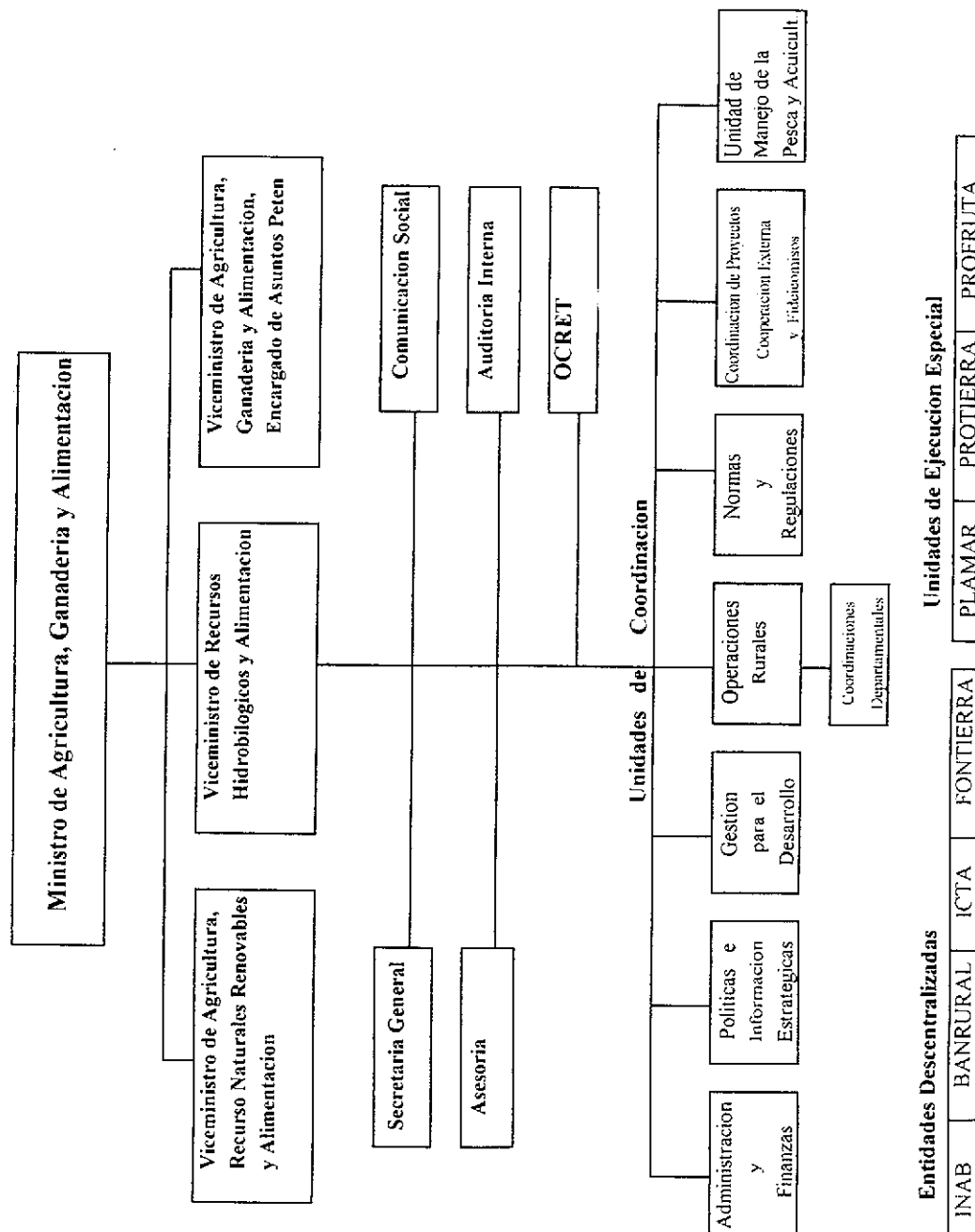


THE MASTER PLAN STUDY ON SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY IN THE CENTRAL HIGHLAND REGION OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA

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Figure 1

Organizations for Rural Development

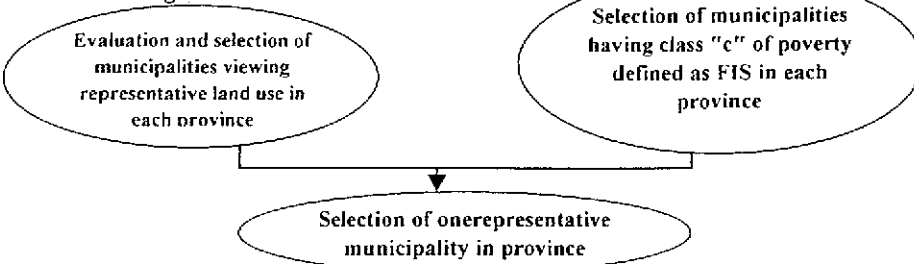


THE MASTER PLAN STUDY ON SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY IN THE CENTRAL HIGHLAND REGION OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA

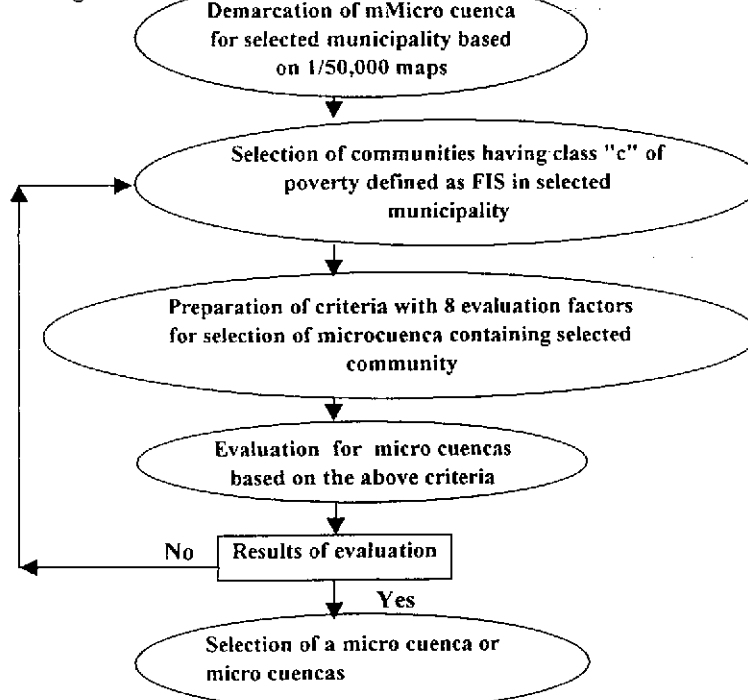
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Figure 2
Organization Chart of Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food

First Screening



Second Screening



Third Screening

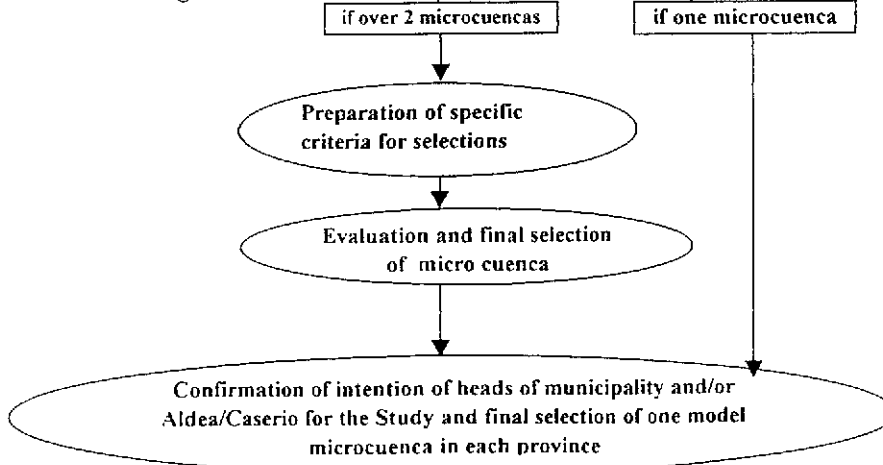
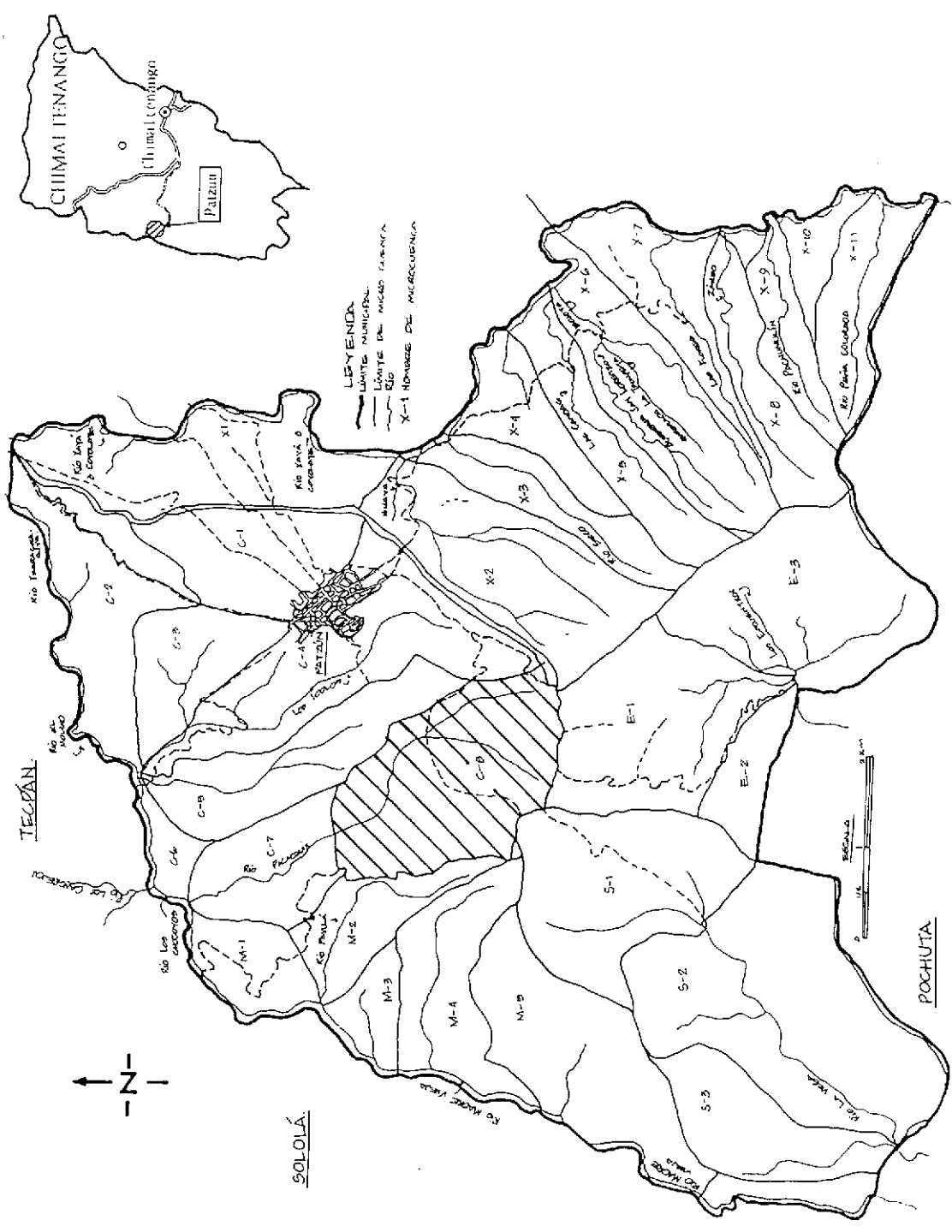


Figure 3

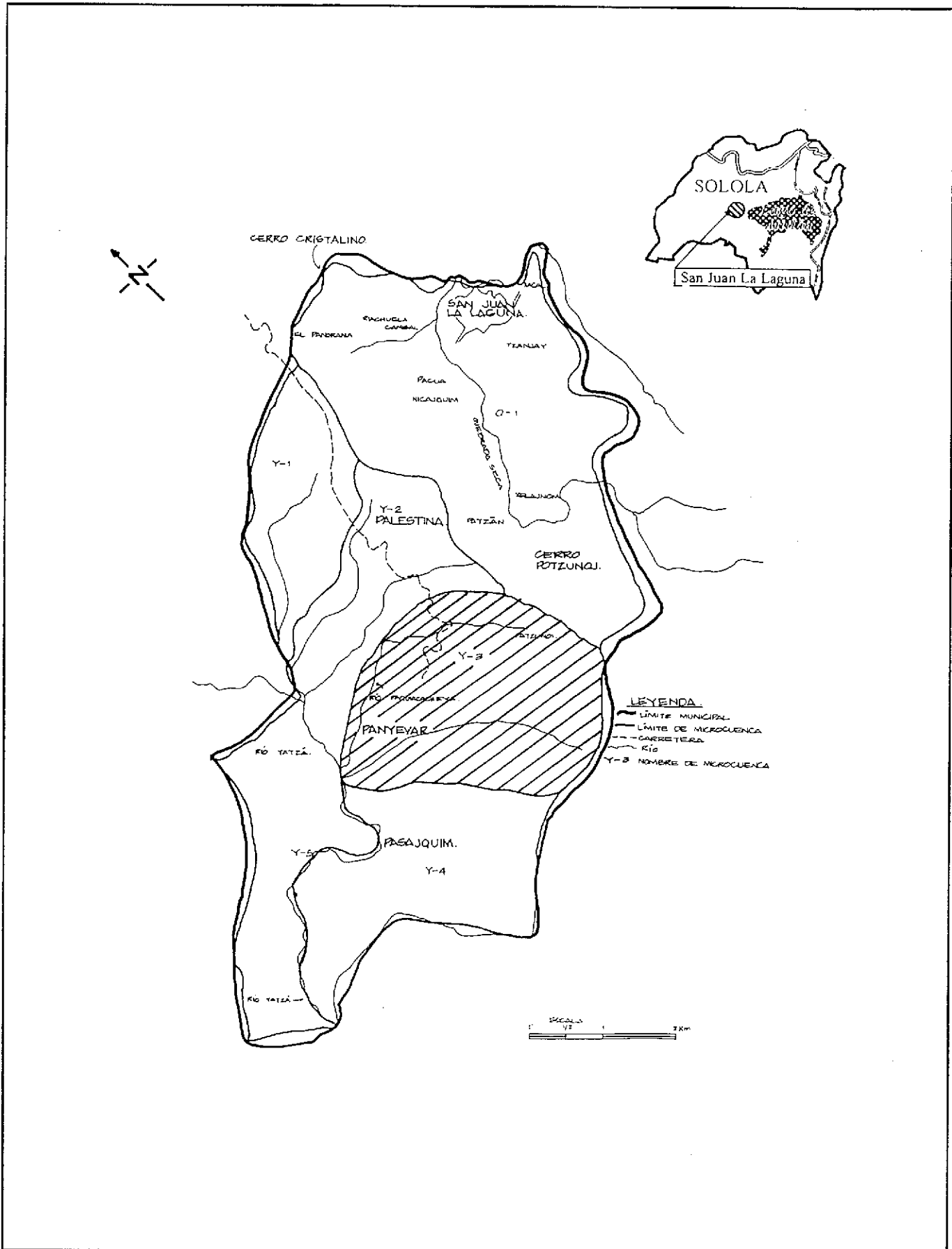
Flow of Selection of Model Micro-basin



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Figure 4
Micro-basin in Patzun

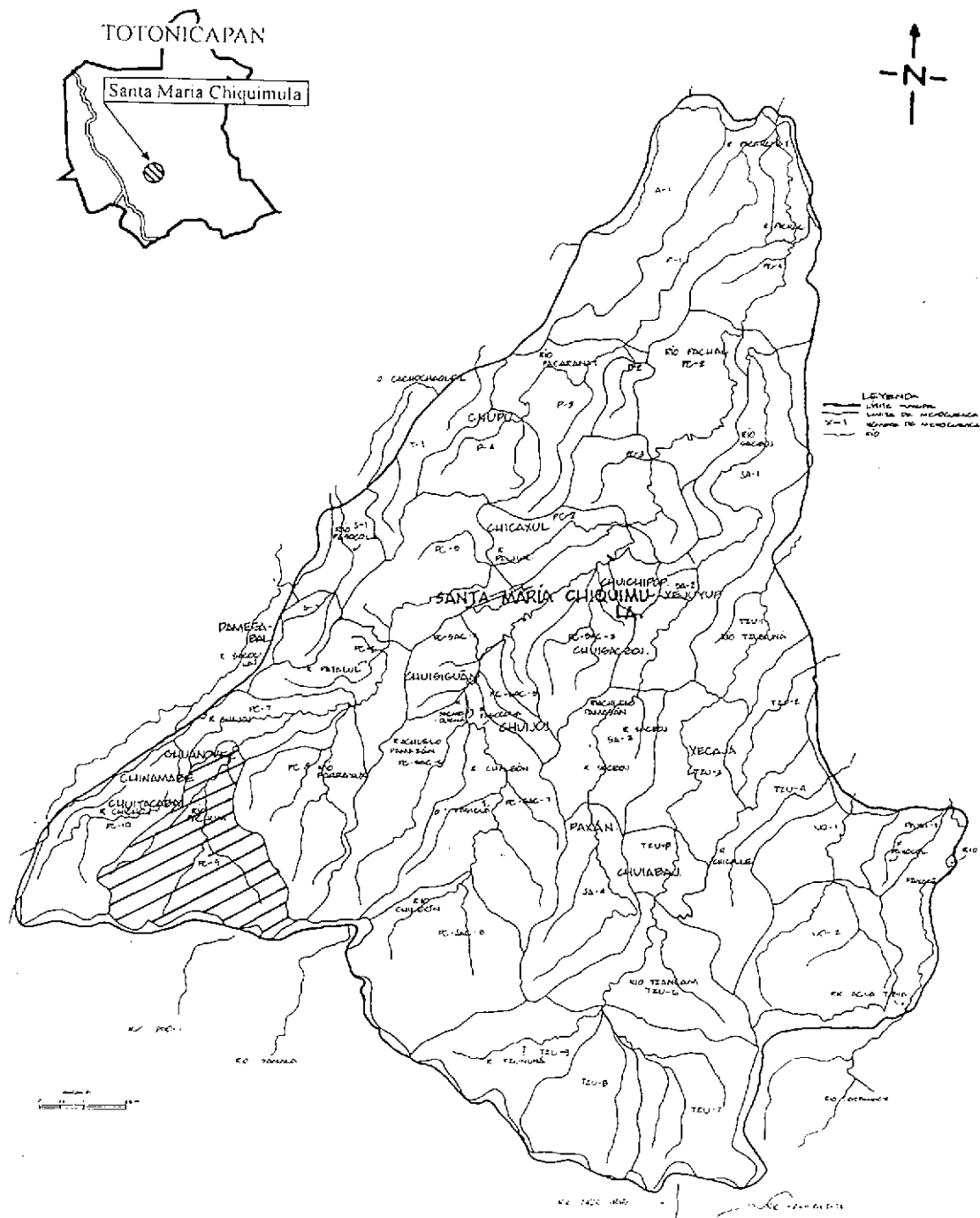
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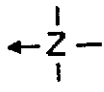
Figure 5
Micro-basin in San Juan La Laguna



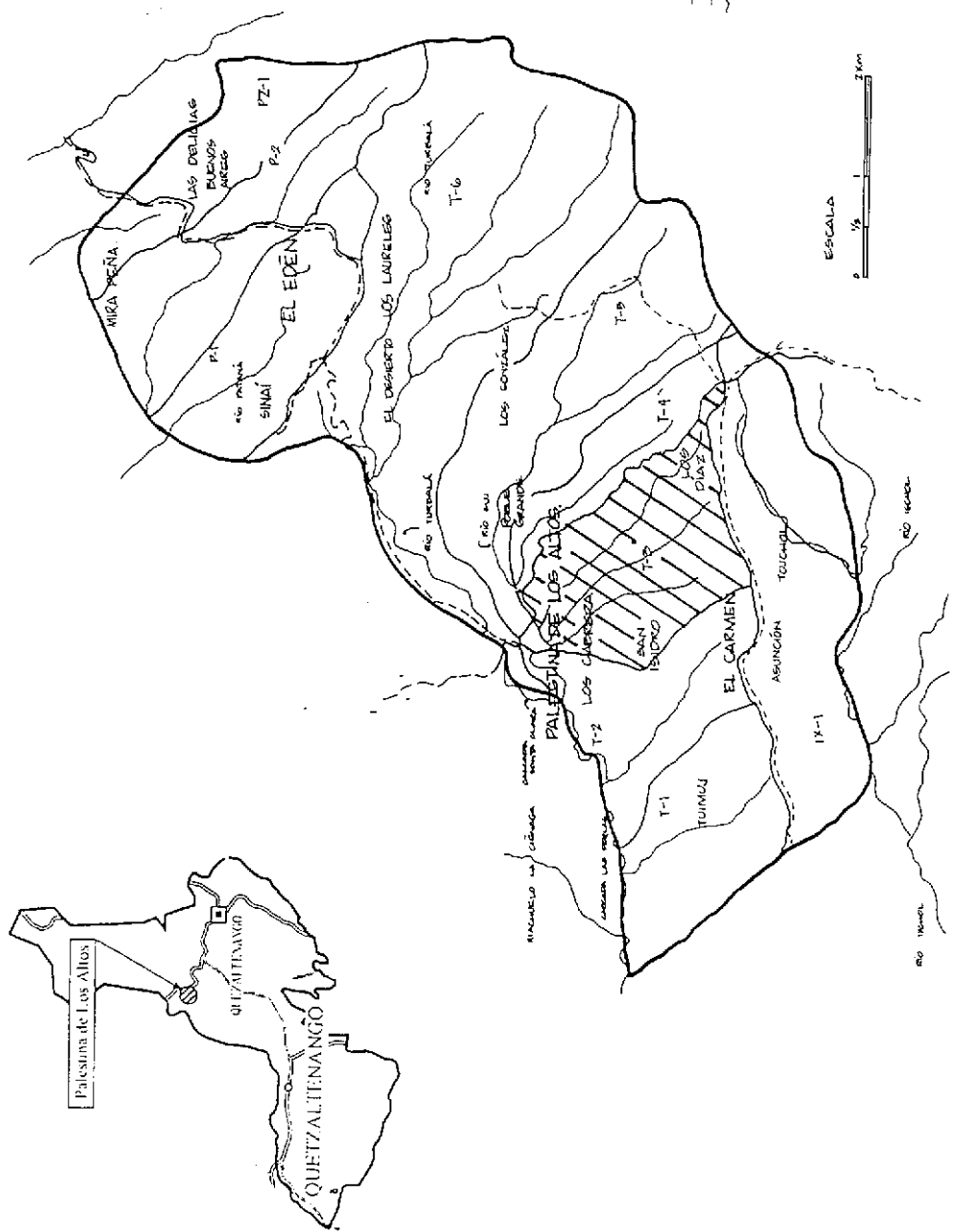
THE MASTER PLAN STUDY ON SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY IN THE CENTRAL HIGHLAND REGION OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA

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Figure 6
Micro-basin in Santa María Chiquimula



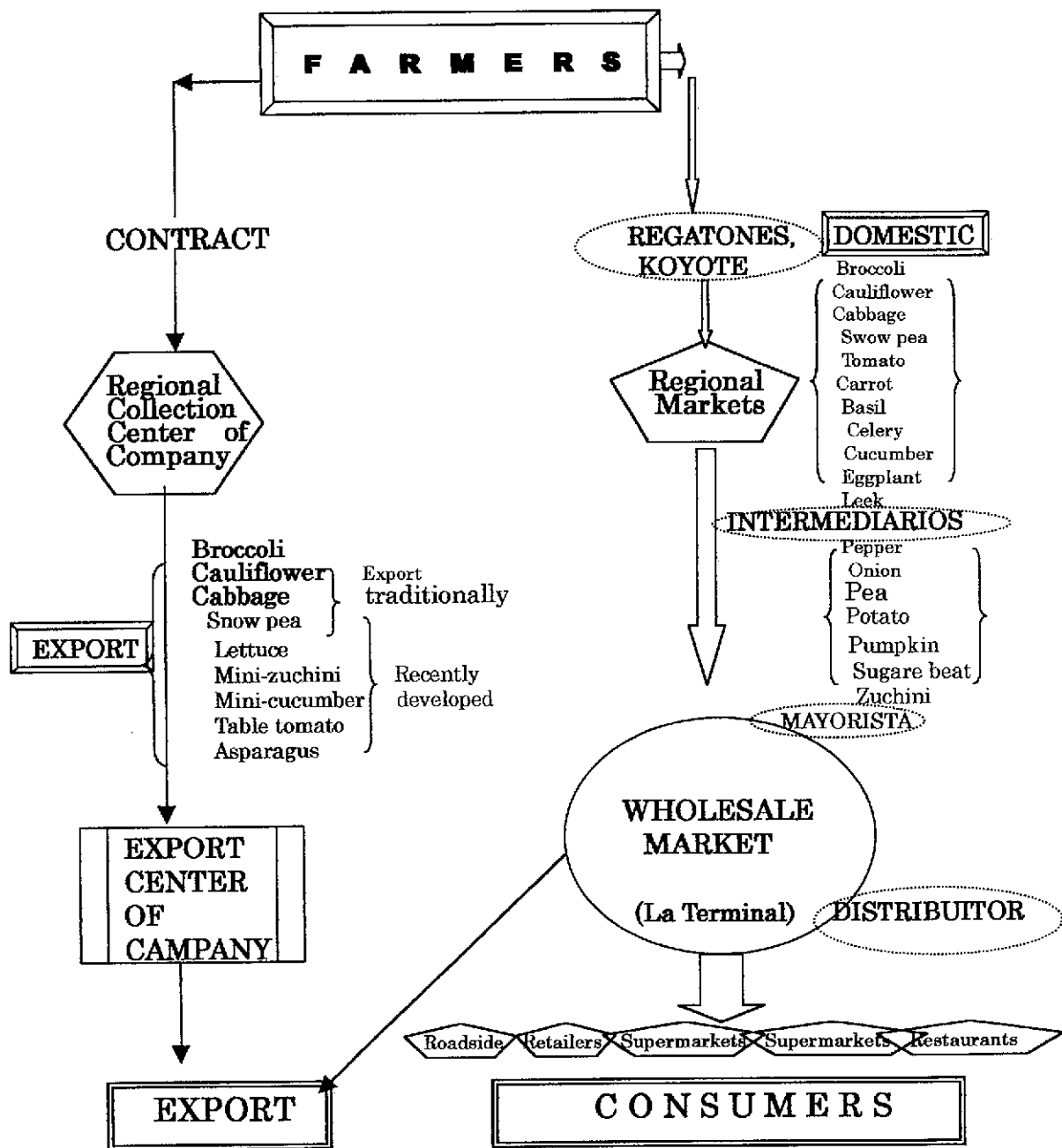
- LEYENDA**
- Límite Municipal
 - Límite De MICOE-CUENCA
 - - - - - COMUNITARIA
 - CANTINO
 - R.I.O
 - T-1 ROMBOS DE INECCO CUENCA



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Figure 7
Micro-basin in Palestina de los Altos

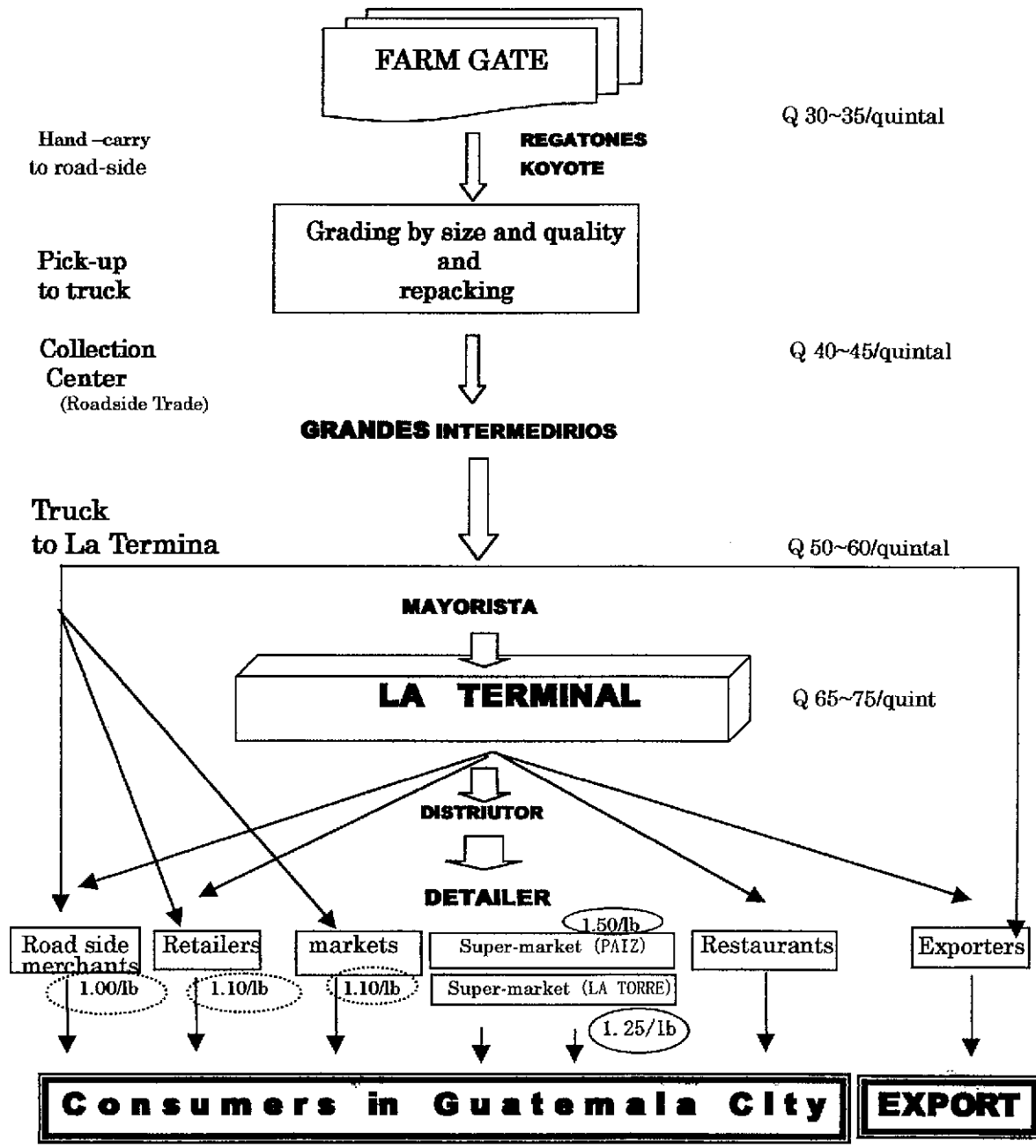


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Figure 8
Marketing Flow of Vegetables

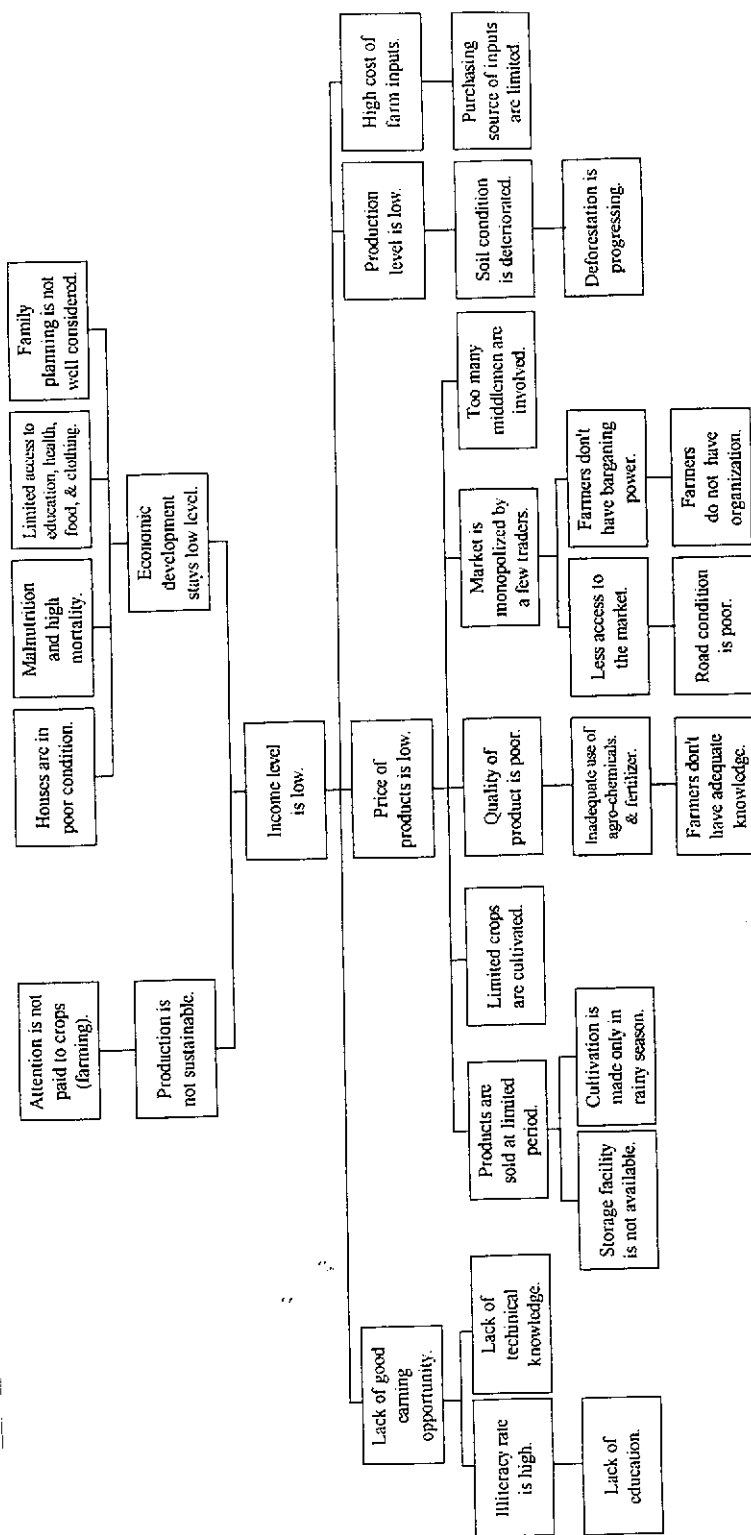
PRODUCTION AREA : Quetzaltenango
 Palestina de Los Altos, Caserio Los Perez
 CONSUMPTION AREA : Guatemala City
 DATE : 16, August, 2000
 COMODITY : Loman, washed, mediana



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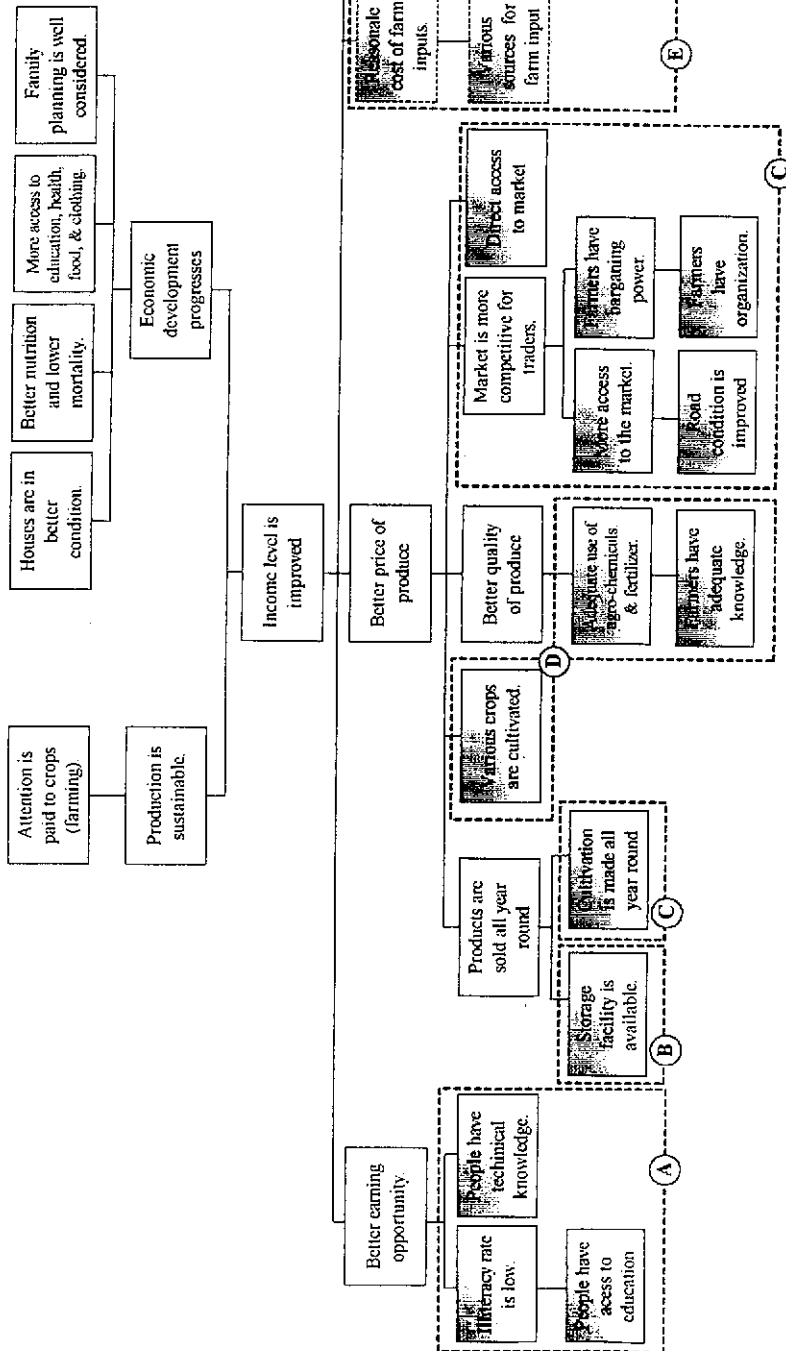
Figure 9
Price of Potato and Its Marketing
Flow



THE MASTER PLAN STUDY ON SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY IN THE CENTRAL HIGHLAND REGION OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA

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Figure 10
Problem Tree for Xeatzán Bajo



A. People capacitation Approach

- Establish for market for selling textile products.

B. Market Improvement Approach

- Construction of storage and processing facility for agricultural produce
- Formulation of cooperative
- Paving road with asphalt

C. Production Increase Approach

- Implementation of mini-irrigation project

D. Agricultural Capacitation Approach

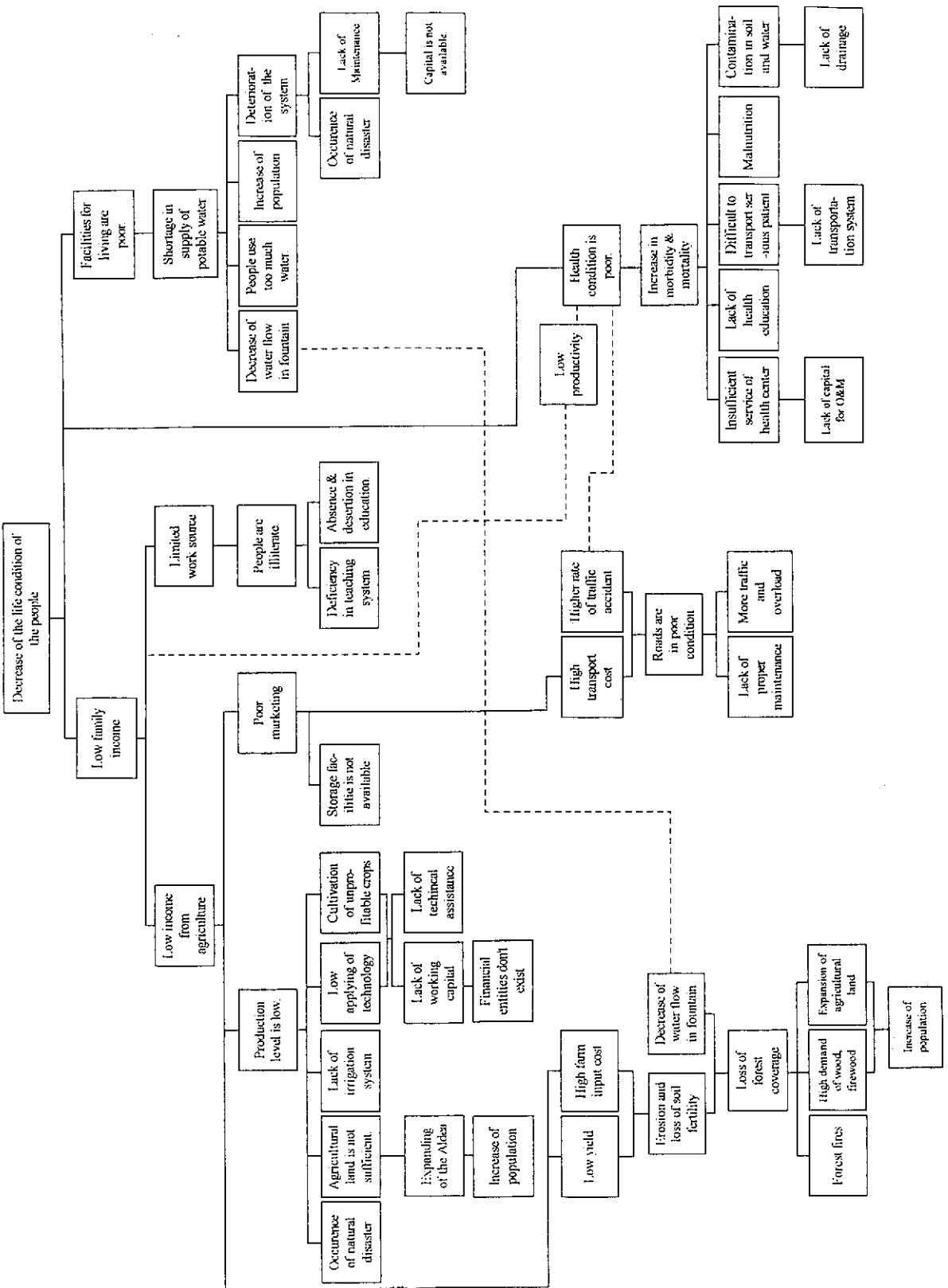
- Vocational school for technical orientation on agriculture
- Diversification of crop and crop rotation

E. Environment Conservation Approach

- Construction of drainage system

"Needs for drainage" was prioritized as one of the necessities. However, approach to "Deforestation" was not mentioned in the analysis.

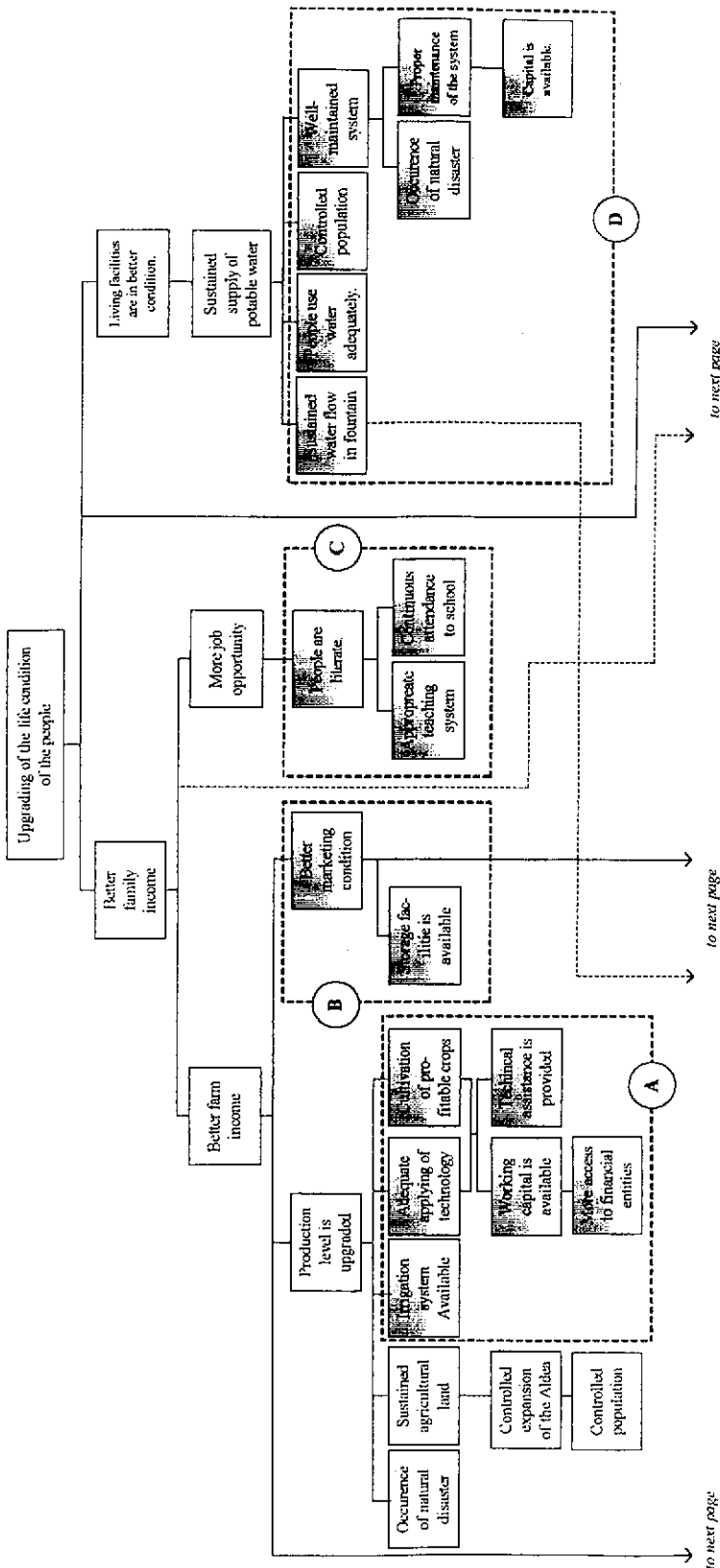
These cards are added so that the villagers' necessity matches with objective tree.



THE MASTER PLAN STUDY ON SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY IN THE CENTRAL HIGHLAND REGION OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA

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Figure 12
Problem Tree for Panyebar



A. Agriculture Improvement Approach

- Credit assistance for agricultural activities
- Provision of technical assistance on production on coffee, vegetable.
- Implementation of mini-irrigation system

B. Market Improvement Approach

- Construction of storage

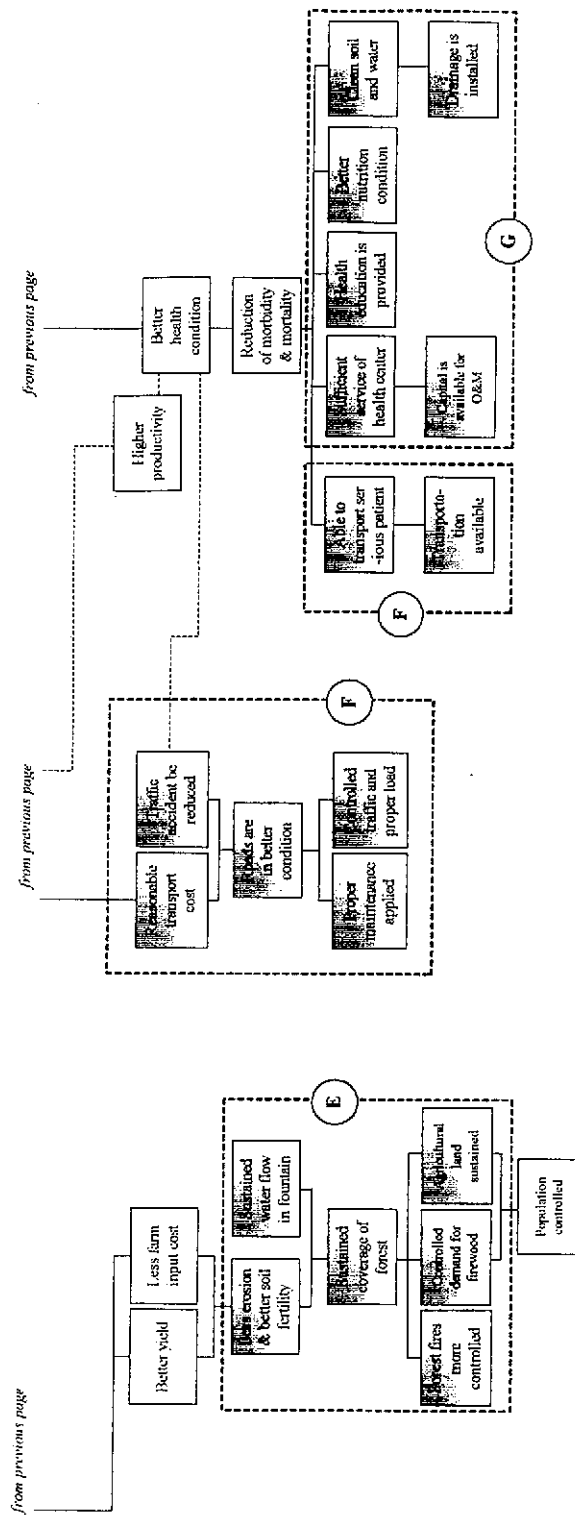
C. People Capacitation Approach

- Improvement of school facility and utilization of the facilities for children education and for training productive activities

D. Water Supply Improvement Approach

- Installation of Potable water supply system with the projection of 20 years projection of water consumption
- Protection of water source to maintain available water amount

Figure 13
Objective Tree with Potential Development Approaches for Panvebar (1/2)



E. Environment Improvement Approach

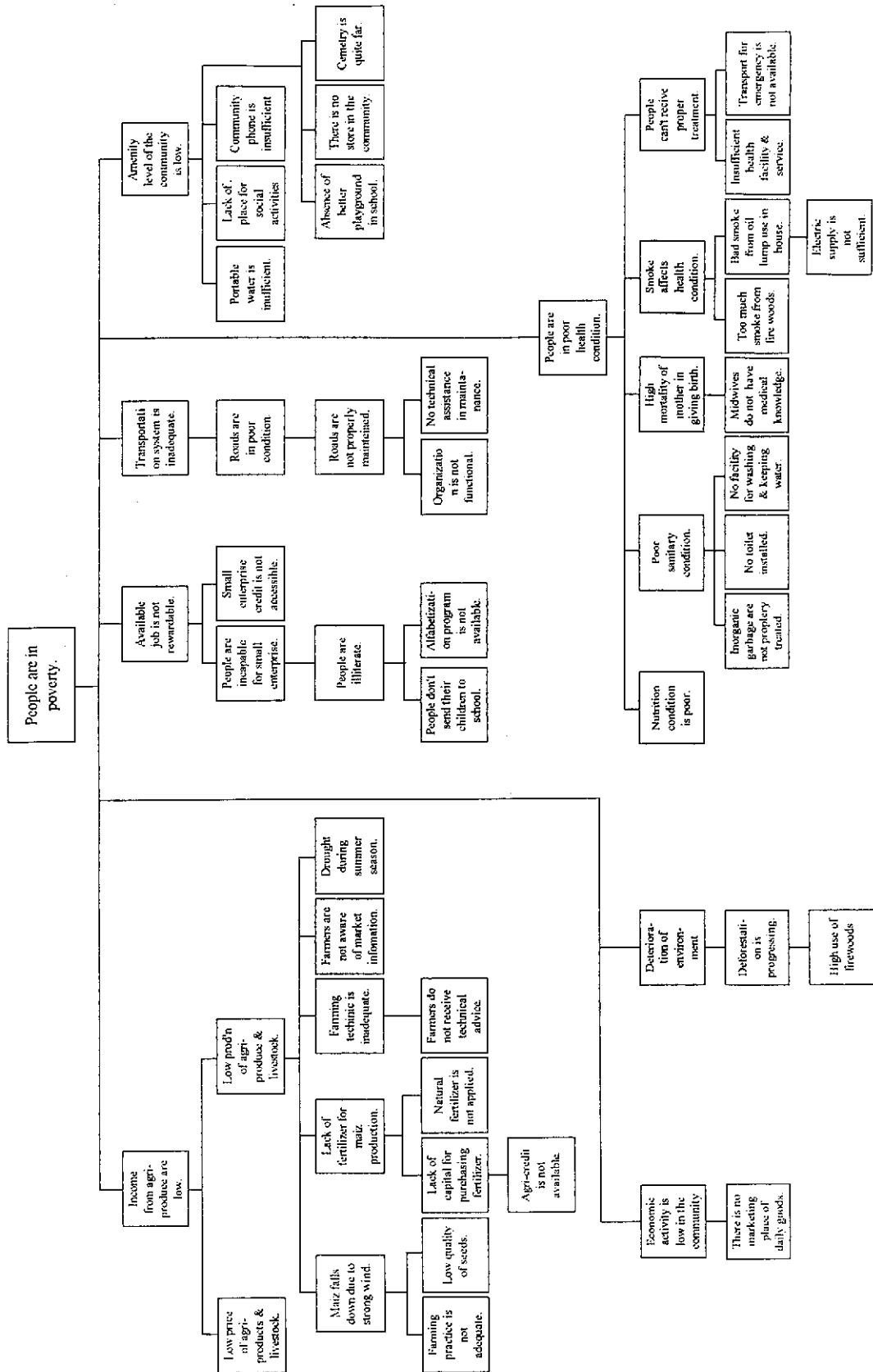
- Installation of infrastructure relating to environment such as treatment plant, latrine, and drainage.
- Implementation of soil conservation program
- Implementation of forest management program
- Implementation of environmental training program

G. Health Improvement Approach

- Disposition of medical staff, medicine and transportation for serious patients

F. Road Improvement Approach

- Improvement of road from Panyebar to Santa Clara La Laguna

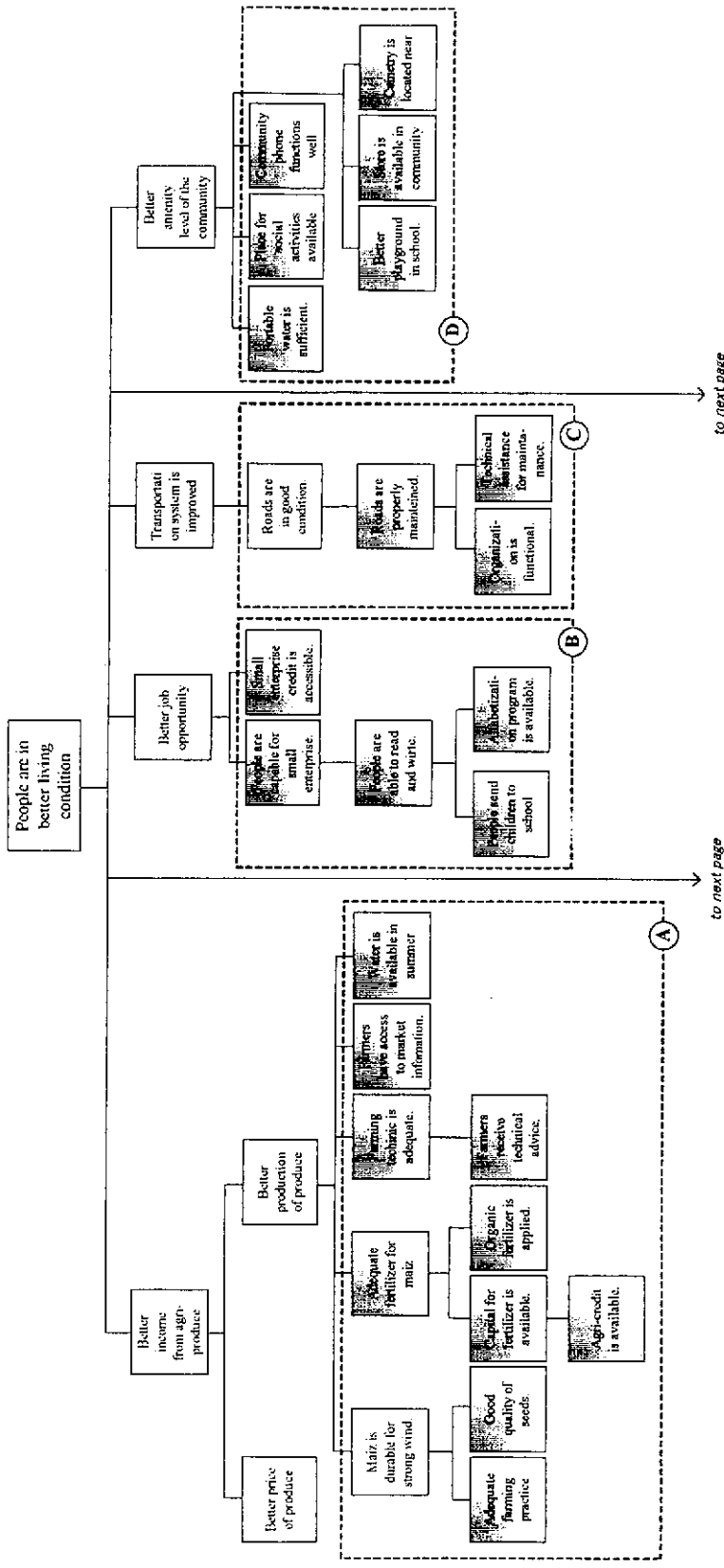


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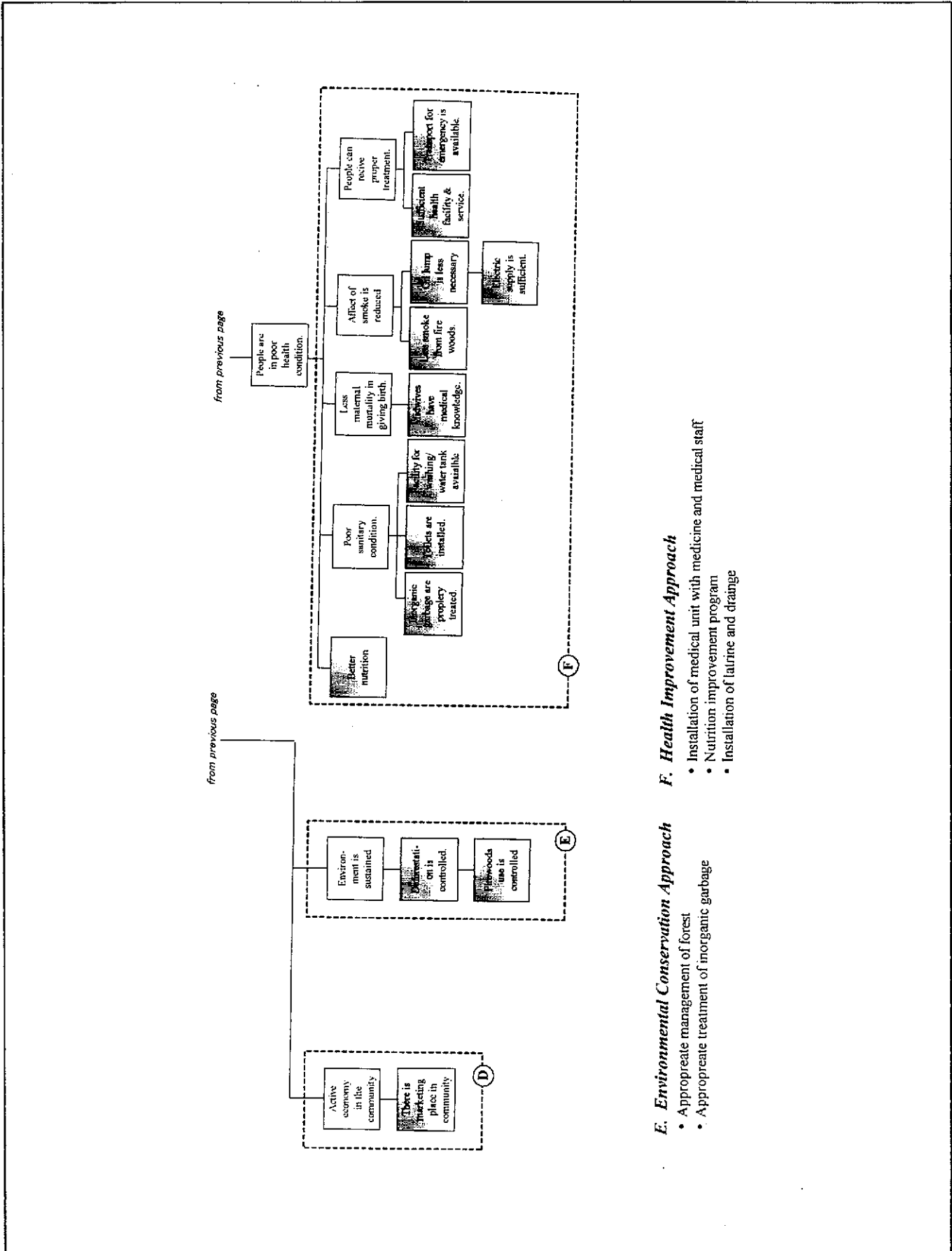
Figure 14

Problem Tree for Pachum



- A. Agriculture Improvement Approach**
 - Installation of mini-irrigation
 - Technical assistance of agriculture
 - Agricultural credit
- B. People Capacitation Approach**
 - Vocational training on non-agricultural activities (textile, carpenter, etc)
 - Credit for commercialization of non-agricultural activities
- C. Road Improvement Approach**
 - Improvement of road and maintenance
- D. Amenity Improvement Approach**
 - Improvement of tap water system
 - Enhancement of electric service
 - Diffusion of improved stove
 - Improvement of school and housing
 - Establishment of market in the community
 - Establishment of cemetery

Figure 15
Objective Tree with Potential Development Approach for Pachum (1/2)



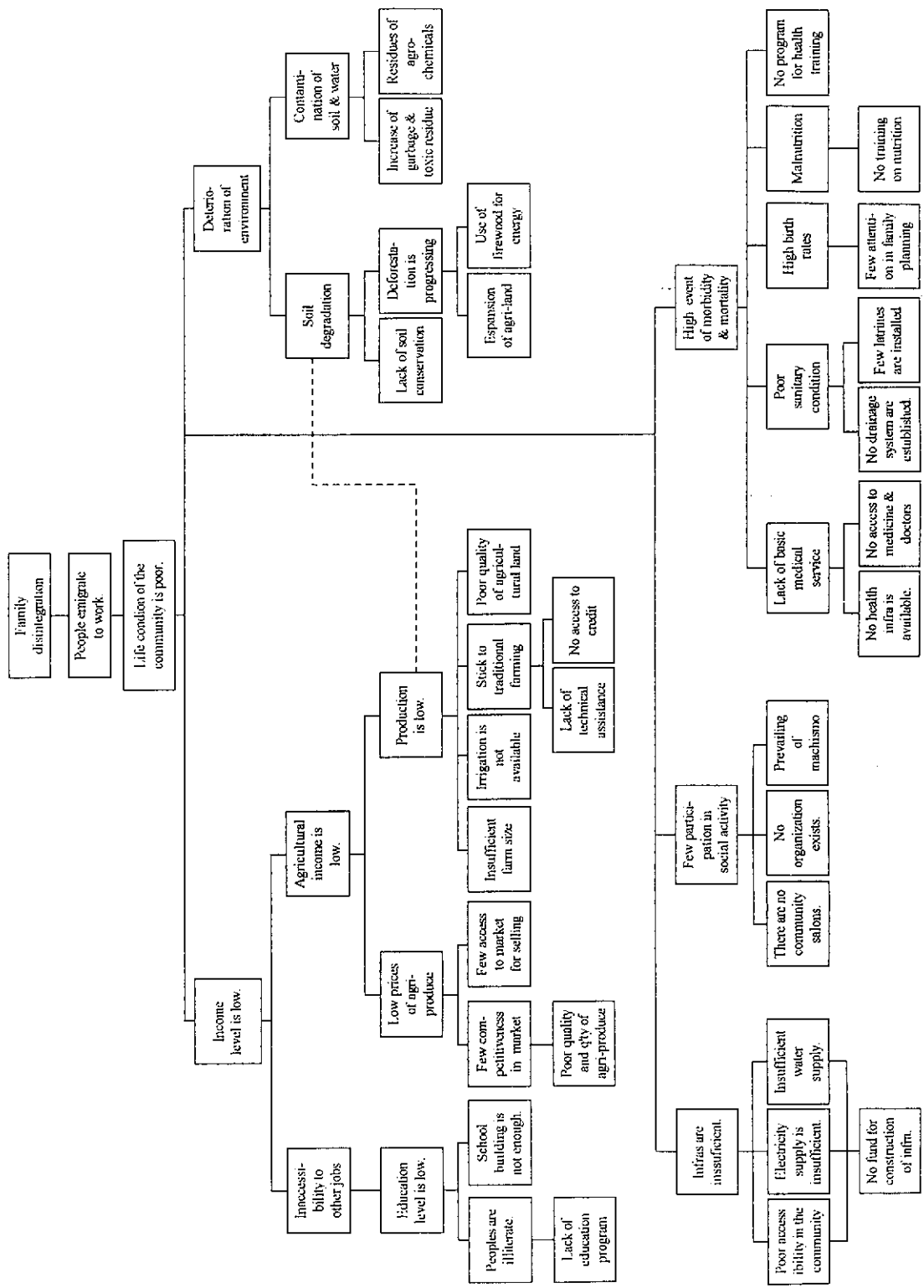
E. Environmental Conservation Approach

- Appropriate management of forest
- Appropriate treatment of inorganic garbage

F. Health Improvement Approach

- Installation of medical unit with medicine and medical staff
- Nutrition improvement program
- Installation of latrine and drainage

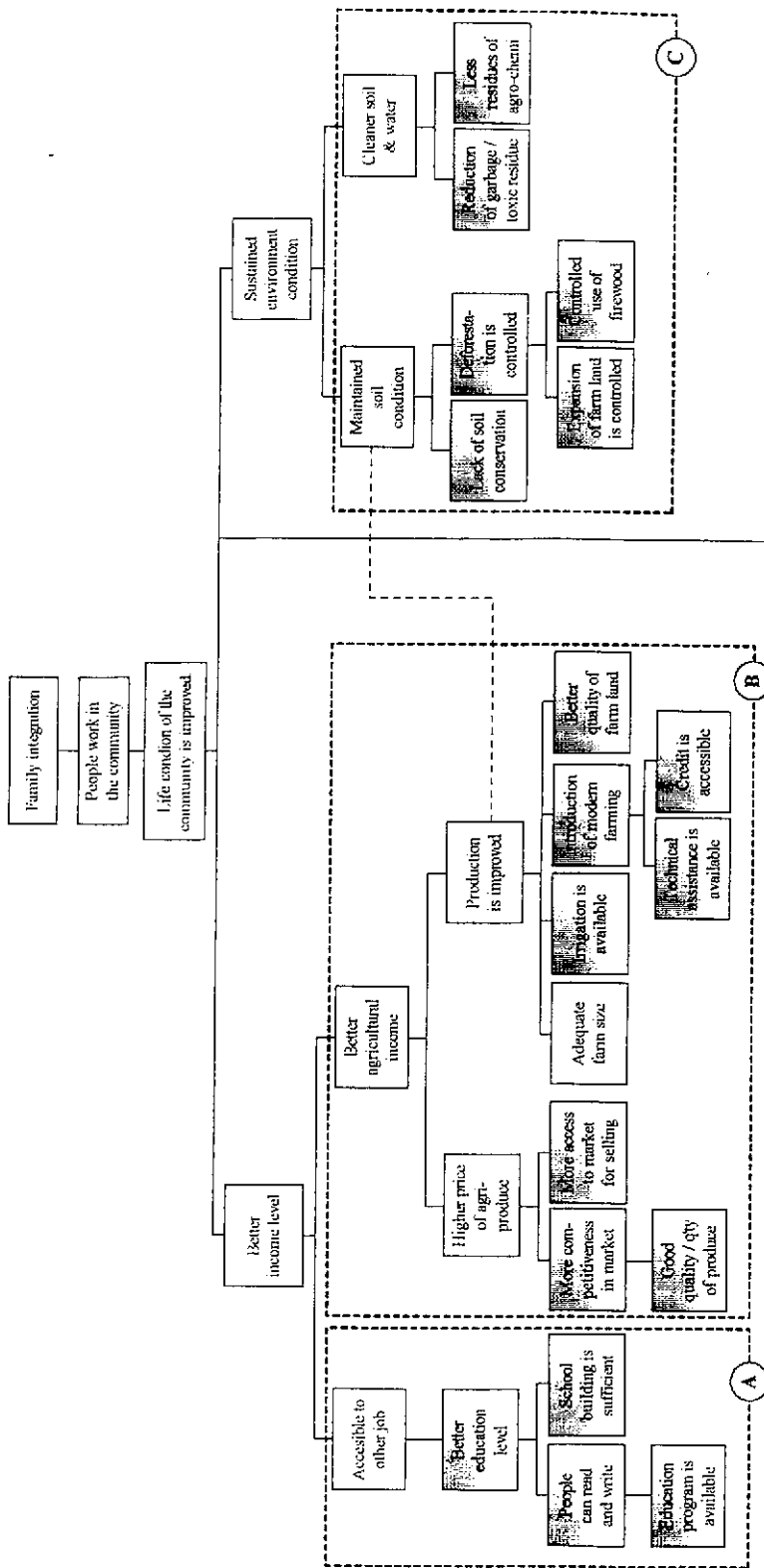
Figure 15
Objective Tree with Potential Development Approach for Pachum (2/2)



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Figure 16
Problem Tree for Palestina de los Altos



to next page

A. People Capacitation Approach

- Strengthening of community organization
- Implementation of training of productive activities
- Implementation of education program

B. Agriculture Improvement Approach

- Technical assistance for agriculture
- Introduction of improved seeds
- Provision of agricultural credit
- Promotion of commercialization of produce
- Installation of mini-irrigation system

C. Environment Conservation Approach

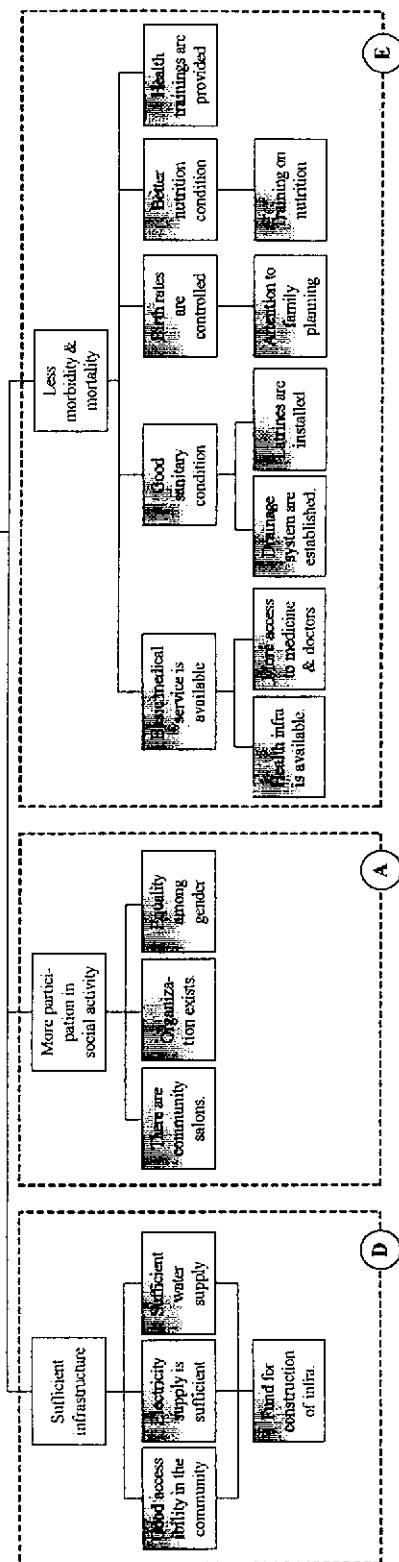
- Management of forest conservation
- Reforestation
- Management of soil conservation
- Management of agro-chemicals

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Figure 17
Objective Tree with Potential Development Approach for Palestina de los Altos (1/2)

from previous page



D. Infrastructure Improvement Approach

- Rehabilitation of water tank for washing
- Asphalt paving of road
- Enhancement of potable water supply system
- Constructin of drainage
- Enlargement of school facility

E. Health Improvement Approach

- Construction of health post
- Implementation of health education program
- Disposition of medical staff and medicine
- Establishment of communal pharmacy
- Establishment of medical unit

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Figure 17
Objective Tree with Potential Development Approach for Palestina de los Altos (2/2)

ATTACHMENT-1

PROJECT DESIGN MATRIX

(Excluding the PDMs of pilot projects)

List of Project Design Matrices

Xeatzan Bajo

01 Reforestation Plan (a-3).....	1
02 Plan for Making Compost (b-1).....	2
03 Mini-irrigation Plan (b-5).....	*
04 Agro-processing Development Plan (b-9).....	3
05 Plan of Direct Sale of Vegetables (b-10).....	4
06 Institutional Plan for Fostering Nucleus Farmers (b-12).....	5
07 Plan of Revolving Fund for Hand Weaving Thread (b-13).....	*
08 Rehabilitation Plan of Roads in the Village (c-1).....	6
09 Rehabilitation Plan of Regional Roads (c-2).....	7
10 Water Quality Improvement Plan for Existing Drinking Water Supply System (c-5).....	*
11 Plan for Installation of Minimal Pharmacy Unit (MPU) (c-11).....	8

Panyebar

12 Soil Conservation Plan for Steep Farm Lands (a-2).....	9
13 Reforestation Plan (a-3).....	10
14 Agro-forestry Development Plan (a-4).....	11
15 Plan for Making Composts (b-1).....	12
16 Poultry Raising Plan by Women’s Group (b-6).....	13
17 Coffee Production Improvement Plan (b-7).....	*
18 Coffee Processing Plan (b-8).....	14
19 Institutional Plan for Fostering Nucleus Farmers (b-12).....	15
20 Rehabilitation Plan of Regional Roads (c-2).....	16
21 Rehabilitation Plan for Drinking Water System (c-4).....	*
22 Water Quality Improvement Plan for Existing Drinking Water Supply System (c-5).....	*
23 Plant Medicine Growing Plan (c-9).....	17
24 Plan for Installation of Minimal Pharmacy Unit (MPU) (c-11).....	18
25 Coffee Processing Plan for Workload Reduction in Mountainous Area (c-14).....	*

Pachum

26 Restoration of the Collapsed Lands (a-1).....	19
27 Soil Conservation Plan for Steep Farm Lands (a-2).....	20
28 Reforestation Plan (a-3).....	*
29 Agro-forestry Development Plan (a-4).....	21
30 Mini-irrigation Plan (b-5).....	22
31 Poultry Raising Plan for Women’s Group (b-6).....	*
32 Institutional Plan for Fostering Nucleus Farmers (b-12).....	23
33 Rehabilitation Plan of Regional Roads (c-2).....	24
34 Rehabilitation Plan for Drinking Water System (c-4).....	25
35 Plan of Rural Electricity (c-7).....	26
36 Water Quality Improvement Plan for Existing Drinking Water Supply System (c-5).....	*
37 Plan of Extension Use of Improved Cooking Stoves and of Sauna Bath “Temascal” (c-6).....	*
38 Plan of Provision Toilet Facilities (c-7).....	27

39	Plan of Night Time Health Education (c-8)	28
40	Improvement Plan of Service Quality given by Comadronas (c-10)	29
41	Plan for Installation of Minimal Pharmacy unit (MPU) (c-11).....	*

Palestina

42	Soil Conservation Plan for Steep Farm Lands (a-2)	30
43	Reforestation Plan (a-3)	31
44	Management Plan of Water Quality (a-5)	32
45	Solid Waste Treatment Plan (a-6)	33
46	Plan for Making Composts (b-1)	34
47	Plan of Model Farm on Potato Production (b-2).....	*
48	Potato Storage Plan (b-3)	*
49	Potato Processing Plan (b-4).....	35
50	Mini-irrigation Plan (b-5)	*
51	Poultry Raising Plan by Women's Group (b-6)	36
52	Institutional Plan for Fostering Nucleus Farmers (b-12)	37
53	Rehabilitation Plan of Roads in the Village (c-1)	38
54	Rehabilitation Plan for Drinking Water System (c-4).....	39
55	Water Quality Improvement Plan for Existing Drinking Water Supply System (c-5)	*
56	Plan of Night Time Health Education (c-8)	40
57	Improvement Plan of Service Quality given by Comadronas (c-10).....	41
58	Municipality Community Health Service Plan (c-12)	*
59	Plan for Migrant People to the Coastal Areas (c-13)	*

Note : *:The Pilot Projects' PDMs that are not filed in this attachment. The Pilot Projects' PDMs should be referred in Chapter 8 of the main text.

PDM #01: Forestation Plan (a-3)

Community: Xeatzan Bajo, Chimaltenango
 Period: 2002 ~ 2006

Target Group: Village people
 Implt. Organization: Plantation Committee / MAGA

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Overall Goal 1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.	1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.	1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.	1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.
Project Purpose 1. The farm lands and forest are improved. 2. People's income increases through promotion of agro-forestry and fruit plantation.	1. The condition of farm lands is improved. 2. Farmer's income increases.	1. Number of plantation 2. Interview with farmers.	1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other communities by utilizing monitoring results of the project.
Outputs 1. Plantation is promoted. 2. The condition of farm lands are improved. 3. Harvest from agro-forestry increases. 4. Income increases by the fruit plantation. 5. The water is secured by the plantation of watershed protection. 6. Firewood necessary for daily life is secured. 7. The water is available by the water management. 8. People's understanding on forest management is enhanced through training.	1. The area of plantation spread. 2. Soil condition is improved. 3. The amount of harvest increases. 4. Income increases. 5. The volume of water is preserved. 6. The area of plantation for fuel woods spread. 7. Irrigation system is arranged. 8. People's participation in the project continues.	1. Plantation results 2. Measurement of amount of soil erosion (field observation) 3. Interview with farmers 4. Interview with farmers 5. Water survey in dry season. 6. Plantation records 7. Implementation record of irrigation system 8. Record of participants in forestation activities (number of participants)	1. There is no drastic change in demand for forestry products. 2. There is no problem for water right within peoples.
Activities 1. Nursery construction 2. Promotion of agro-forestry 3. Fruit plantation 4. Plantation for soil conservation. 5. Plantation for watershed protection. 6. Plantation for firewood securing. 7. Arrangement of water system 8. Making compost. 9. Training for people related to plantation. 10. Study tour to advanced areas. 11. Environmental education.	Inputs 1. Cost for nursery management - Nursery construction - Purchase cost of seedlings and seeds 2. Storage construction 3. Plantation 4. Training 5. Study tour	1. Land condition does not deteriorate more than present condition by the earthquake and abnormal weather.	
		Pre-conditions 1. The technical cooperation by MAGA will be continued. 2. Budget for project implementation is allocated by the Government.	

PDM #02: Plan for Making Compost (b-1)

Community: Xeatzan Bajo	Target Group: 102 Vegetable Farmers of Xeatzan
Period: 2002 ~ 2006	Implt. Organization: Farmers Coop-MAGA-ICTA-NGO

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Chemical and physical condition of soil is improved. 2. Dependence on chemical inputs is reduced. 3. Farmers' income level of farmers in Xeatzan Bajo is improved. 4. Job opportunities in Xeatzan increase.</p>	<p>1. Yield of crop improved. 2. Application of chemical fertilizer is reduced. 3. Farmers income level from crop production increases. 4. Number of employed person at compost factory increases.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring on crop production. 2. Monitoring on farmers on chemical application 3. Monitoring on farmers' income 4. Employed record of compost factory.</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other communities by utilizing monitoring results of the project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Organization of compost producers' group is established and in action. 2. Leaders are well trained and capable of producing compost. 3. Compost of good quality is produced and sold with competitive cost.</p>	<p>1. Numbers of participants for a compost producers' group. 2. Participation of leaders in compost production is more frequent 3. Amount, quality, and cost of compost produced. 4. Percentage of farmers in Xeatzan Bajo who apply compost increases. 5. Yield of crops is increased.</p>	<p>1. Record of compost producers' group 2. Monitoring of leaders in training process and operation stage. 3. Production and marketing record of compost factory. 4. Monitoring of farmers. 5. Monitoring of farmers.</p>	<p>1. Farmers have intention to use compost to improve their farming. 2. Prices of produced compost is competitive compared with other sources of organic fertilizers.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Organizing group of compost making farmers. 2. Selection of leaders to be trained. 3. Training of 2 leaders in compost production practices. 4. Evaluation of quantity of organic materials available for the production of compost, mainly leftover from agriculture production. 5. Selection of compost production sites 6. Construction of facilities. 7. Production and sell of compost.</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Cost for training and technical assistance from ICTA, INTECAP and a NGO for organizing group of farmers for compost making. 2. Land acquisition for compost production sites. 3. Cost of a Pickup for transporting organic materials. 4. Cost of machinery for cutting agricultural leftover. 5. Labor for collecting organic matter and making compost.</p>	<p>1. Farmers of Xeatzan Bajo are highly interested in the implementation of this project and willing to cooperate..</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. Budget for the project implementation is allocated within the budget of Guatemalan Government.</p>

PDM #04: Agro-processing Development Plan (b-9)

Community: Xeatzan Bajo	Target Group: Farmers in Xeatzan Bajo
Period: 2002~2006	Implt. Organization: Cooperatives for agro-processing

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions																							
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.</p>																							
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Income level of the beneficiaries is improved.</p>	<p>1. Income level of the beneficiaries increases. 2. Employment in the community is increased.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring of farm income through interview survey. 2. Number of employee of the plant.</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project.</p>																							
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Agro-processing cooperative is in act. 2. Coop members master the skill of produce collection, processing, marketing, & operation. 3. Primal processed-foods are produced (500kg/day) and sold for the domestic market. (middle term) 4. Advanced processed-foods are produced (2t/day) and sold for domestic and overseas market. (long term)</p>	<p>1. Production (500kg/day) and sale of primal processed-foods will be achieved by 2006(short-medium term goal). 2. Production (2t/day) and sale of advanced processed-foods will be achieved by 2015(long term goal). 3. Participants in the project will increase.</p>	<p>1. Production and sale report of the cooperative. 2. Number of cooperative members.</p>	<p>1. There is no drastic change in demand for processed foods such as jam, canned foods, purée, ketchup, etc. 2. The price of processed foods does not collapse.</p>																							
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Establishment of agro-processing cooperative. 2. Construction of simple agro-processing plant. 3. Training on produce collection, processing, marketing, organization management. 4. Production of primal processed-foods (jam, canned foods) and sale for the domestic market. (short-medium term) 5. Production of advanced processed-foods (purée, ketchup, source, juice) and sale for domestic and overseas market. (long term)</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>Short-medium Term Plan (Initial stage of processing / activities on marketing of vegetables)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>1. Collection and processing facilities(90m²).....</td><td style="text-align: right;">Q 45,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2. Working tables, washing tools, scales</td><td style="text-align: right;">Q 15,000</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Pick-up</td><td style="text-align: right;">Q 35,000</td></tr> <tr><td>4. Training cost for processing, operation and management, and marketing.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">Q 9,600</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;"><u>Total Q104,600</u></td></tr> </table> <p>5. Employment: 2 Full time, 3 seasonal for 4 months of harvesting.</p> <p>Long Term Plan (Activities on full scale processing and marketing of vegetables)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>1. Collection and processing facilities(180m²).....</td><td style="text-align: right;">Q 90,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2. Room for cold storage (15 m²).....</td><td style="text-align: right;">Q 70,000</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Scales, working tables, washing tools</td><td style="text-align: right;">Q 20,000</td></tr> <tr><td>4. various processing machinery such as mixer, sterilizing machine, bottling, canning small boiler.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">Q 240,000</td></tr> <tr><td>5. Pick-up</td><td style="text-align: right;">Q 35,000</td></tr> <tr><td>6. Training cost for processing, operation and management, and marketing.....</td><td style="text-align: right;">Q 19,200</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;"><u>Total Q 474,200</u></td></tr> </table> <p>7. Employment: 4 full time, 8 seasonal for 8 months in working season.</p>	1. Collection and processing facilities(90m ²).....	Q 45,000	2. Working tables, washing tools, scales	Q 15,000	3. Pick-up	Q 35,000	4. Training cost for processing, operation and management, and marketing.....	Q 9,600	<u>Total Q104,600</u>		1. Collection and processing facilities(180m ²).....	Q 90,000	2. Room for cold storage (15 m ²).....	Q 70,000	3. Scales, working tables, washing tools	Q 20,000	4. various processing machinery such as mixer, sterilizing machine, bottling, canning small boiler.....	Q 240,000	5. Pick-up	Q 35,000	6. Training cost for processing, operation and management, and marketing.....	Q 19,200	<u>Total Q 474,200</u>		<p>1. Farmers bring their produces to the plants, 2. Neither abnormal weather nor extreme outbreak of diseases.</p> <p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. Having well functional marketing operation system and no unpaid bill remained. 2. No case of chemical residue or poisonous food additives are used. 3. Bank loan with low interest for operational fund is available.</p>
1. Collection and processing facilities(90m ²).....	Q 45,000																									
2. Working tables, washing tools, scales	Q 15,000																									
3. Pick-up	Q 35,000																									
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5. Pick-up	Q 35,000																									
6. Training cost for processing, operation and management, and marketing.....	Q 19,200																									
<u>Total Q 474,200</u>																										

PDM #05: Plan of Direct Sale of Vegetables (b-10)

Community: Xeatzan Bajo	Target Group: Farmers in Xeatzan Bajo
Period: 2002 ~ 2006	Implt. Organization: MAGA & Farmers' marketing group

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Overall Goal 1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.	1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.	1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.	1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.
Project Purpose 1. Increase income level of farmers. 2. Local industry developed and the kind of system prevails to neighboring areas. 3. Businesses organized by farmers shall be promoted.	1. Price of the produces of farmers become higher. 2. New employment opportunities are opened and number of employees	1. Hearing from farmers 2. Quantity of agricultural produce handled by the system 3. Number of people mobilized for implementing this project.	1. Results of monitoring of this project (lessons and suggestions) are utilized and similar projects are implemented in nearby areas.
Outputs 1. Organizing a vegetable marketing cooperative by local farmers. 2. The cooperative members learn know-how to collect, process, ship and sell. 3. Handling about 1/3 of the total harvest. 4. All management matters such as cash accounting and financial concerns are done by association member themselves. 5. Sales networks are established in nearby markets and restaurants.	1. By the year 2006, all the vegetables harvested in the area shall be collected, processed and sold by the cooperative. 2. For that purpose, surplus shall be deposited and invest more effective processing and transport facilities. 3. Number of local participants in this project increases and the business grows and develops further.	1. Actual records of collection, processes, adjustments, shipment and sales by the vegetable marketing cooperative. 2. Number of farmers joined in the cooperative. 3. Survey by interviews with farmers	1. Purchases by neighboring markets, restaurants, etc. continue. 2. Vegetable prices do not fall heavily
Activities 1. Local farmers organize a vegetable marketing cooperative. 2. The cooperative members shall carry their produce to the marketing center by themselves. 3. The cooperative members process and sorts the produces. 4. Sorted produces are shipped and sold by cooperative. 5. The money collected after sales is managed by accountants. 6. This money shall be distributed among farmers who shipped them according to their quantity and quality. 7. Surplus after distribution shall be deposited for future investment and management after deducting management cost. 8. Monitoring and evaluation of the project.	Inputs 1. Construction cost for vegetable collection and processing center (15 x 5 m)..... Q 37,500 2. Simple low temperature warehouse (15 m ²)..... Q 50,000 3. Processing machinery (Sorting table, washing machine, ice machine, etc.) Q 22,000 4. Pick-up Q 35,000 5. Technical guidance..... Q 25,000 1) Organizing and management of producers' cooperative 2) Facility operation and management 3) Market development 6. Total Q 167,500 7. Workers: 2 full time employees 4 seasonal employees (1.5 months x 3 times)	1. There is no abnormal weather such as drought and abnormal breeding of harmful insects. 2. No disturbance from middlemen exists in the way of marketing.	Pre-conditions 1. Cooperative member carry out the project faithfully with united enthusiasm. Members are bearable middlemen's temptation 2. Reliable market access is opened for daily sales

PDM #06: Institutional Plan for Fostering Nucleus Farmers (b-12)

Community: Xeatzan Bajo	Target Group: 102 Farmers of Xeatzan Bajo
Period: September 2005 to February 2010	Impl. Organization: Farmers Org., MAGA-ICTA-INTECAP

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Crop yield / production and quality of vegetables will increase 2. Production cost will be reduced. 3. Income level of small vegetable producer will be improved.</p>	<p>1. Crop yield will increase 2. Production cost will decrease. 3. Income of the farmers will increase.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring on crop yield. 2. Monitoring on production cost 3. Monitoring on farmers income</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Organization of nucleus farmers group is established and becomes active. 2. Key farmers master the skill introduced by ICTA and INTECAP. 3. Key farmers transfer appropriate farming practices to other farmers. 4. Farmers apply transferred technology.</p>	<p>1. Number of participants in the group will increase. 2. Number of trained key farmers. 3. Number of farmers who applied the transferred technology. 4. Use of chemical fertilizer will decrease.</p>	<p>1. Record of organization 2. Monitoring on key farmer training 3. Monitoring of farmers. 4. Monitoring of chemical fertilizer</p>	<p>1. There is no great change in type of crop produced in Xeatzan Bajo. 2. There is no drastic reduction in the price and demand for the said crop.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Organize groups of 20 nucleus farmers. 2. Selection of 5 young farmers who can read and write for training. 3. Training of selected key farmers by technical staff of ICTA and INTECAP. 4. Provision of technical material to be used in training key farmers.</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Transportation costs for technical staff of ICTA and INTECAP traveling to Xeatzan Bajo. 2. Transportation costs for 5 trainees traveling from Xeatzan Bajo to ICTA compounds at Chimaltenango. 3. Expenses for 20 days lodging and food of 5 trainees. 4. Cost for preparing training materials. 5. Cost for development of Model Plots on management of vegetable crop</p>	<p>1. There is no occurrence of natural disaster that affects agricultural production.</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. There is no objection for the project among farmers. 2. Budget is allocated for the project implementation by the Government</p>

PDM #08: Rehabilitation Plan of Roads in the Village (c-1)

Community: Xeatzan Bajo
 Period: 2002~2006

Target Group: Community People
 Implt. Organization: Municipality

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central altiplano will be mitigated</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of the rural area improved up to provincial level.</p>	<p>1. FIS poverty indicator and statistical data</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of the Guatemalan government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Transportation inside the community becomes easier. 2. Occurrence of traffic accidents will be reduced.</p>	<p>1. Time consumption to community center will be reduced. 2. Number of accidents observed will be reduced.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring and interview with users 2. Accidents record in the community if it exists.</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other communities by utilizing monitoring results of the project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Road inside the community will be improved. 2. Road committee will be strengthened. 3. Roads are properly maintained by community people.</p>	<p>1. Length of improved road 2. Times of maintenance and number of people who participate in maintenance activities</p>	<p>1. Monitoring and interview with users 2. Record of road committee</p>	<p>1. Community people continuously maintain the road properly.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Improvement of road inside the community (3km approx.) 2. Strengthening of road committee 3. Maintenance of road by community people</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Cost for road improvement 2. Cost for Road committee strengthening</p>		<p>1. There is no occurrence of natural disaster such as large scale of earthquake.</p> <hr/> <p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. Budget for the project implementation is allocated within the state budget of Guatemalan government.</p>

PDM #09: Rehabilitation Plan of Regional Roads (c-2)

Community: Xeatzan Bajo
 Period: 2002~2006

Target Group: Community People
 Implt. Organization: Municipality

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of the rural area improved up to provincial level.</p>	<p>1. FIS poverty indicator and statistical data</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of the Guatemalan government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Transportation to Patzun becomes easier. 2. Reduction of transportation cost to Patzun 3. Occurrence of traffic accidents will be reduced.</p>	<p>1. Time consumption to Patzun will be reduced. 2. Reduction of bus fee 3. Number of accidents observed will be reduced.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring and interview with users 2. Interviewing bus company or other transportation company 2. Accidents record in the community if it exists.</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other communities by utilizing monitoring results of the project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Road to Patzun will be improved. 2. Road committee will be strengthened. 3. Roads are properly maintained by the community people and other communities.</p>	<p>1. Length of improved road 2. Times of maintenance and number of people who participate in maintenance activities</p>	<p>1. Monitoring and interview with users 2. Record of road committee</p>	<p>1. Community people and other communities continuously maintain the road properly.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Improvement of road from the community to Patzun (10 km) 2. Strengthening of road committee 3. Establishment of cooperation system with other communities for road maintenance 3. Maintenance of road by the community people in cooperation with other communities.</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Cost for road improvement 2. Cost for Road committee strengthening</p>	<p>1. There is no occurrence of natural disaster such as large scale of earthquake.</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. Budget for the project implementation is allocated within the state budget of Guatemalan government.</p>

PDM #11: Plan for Installation of Minimal Pharmacy Unit (MPU) (c-11)

Community: Xetzan Bajo, Chimaltenango	Target Group: MPU users
Period: 2002~2006	Implt. Organization: Health Committee, Health Post, NGO

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of the rural area improved up to provincial level.</p>	<p>1. FIS poverty indicator and statistical data</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of the Guatemalan government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. The quality of health service will be improved by operating MPU.</p>	<p>1. Number of patients comes to MPU increased. 2. Decrease of spending on drugs per month (including opportunity cost)</p>	<p>1. Monthly record of MPU 2. Cost and distance comparison of MPU, Health Center and private pharmacies</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Drugs are easily accessible geographically and economically (cheap and near) 2. Revolving drug fund system is sustained.</p>	<p>1. Drugs are sold constantly per month (more than Q800) 2. Stock of drugs are well sustained and revolved. 3. Accounting of MPU is properly kept.</p>	<p>1. Daily and monthly record on MPU (sales, stock control etc) 2. Record of MPU (Incoming and outgoing of the stock) 3. Bookkeeping of MPU</p>	<p>1. There is no drastic change of pricing structure of drugs. 2. Demand for drugs is not drastically reduced. 3. NGO gives supervision constantly.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Organizing health committee 2. Choosing auxiliary pharmacist candidate 3. Training for auxiliary pharmacist and committee members 4. Establishment of MPU 5. Operation of MPU in charge of selling essential drugs at cheaper price 6. Provision of initial drugs and equipment and their transportation 7. Monthly supervision by health committee 8. Retraining (every six month) 9. Regular supervision by Health Post 10. Every three month, purchasing necessary drugs from PROAM 11. Monitoring by Health Post</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Cost for Initial training of auxiliary pharmacist 2. Cost for Initial training of health committee 3. Construction cost of MPU 4. Cost for initial drug inputs 5. Purchase cost of MPU equipment (shelf, table, chair, money box) 6. Purchase cost of initial administrative material (notebooks, Pens) 7. Cost of first aid kits 8. Cost for regular retraining and technical assistance for the auxiliary pharmacist (every six month) 9. Cost for regular follow-up by Health Post</p>	<p>1. Supply of drugs from PROAM is adequate and constant. 2. Good coordination with public health facilities is sustained.</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. Budget the project implementation is allocated by the Government. 2. There is the needs for cheaper and easily accessible drugs in the community 3. Candidate for community pharmacist who meets certain requirements is available.</p>

PDM #12: Soil Conservation Plan for Steep Farm Lands (a-2)

Community: Panyebar, Solola	Target Group: Village people
Period: 2002 ~ 2006	Implt. Organization: Plantation Committee / MAGA

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Crop yield will be stable and improved. 2. Farmers' income will be stable and improved.</p>	<p>1. Crop yield will increase. 2. Farmers' income will increase.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring record of cultivation 2. Monitoring record of farmers' income.</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Trees are planted for soil conservation area 2. Terraces are constructed at steep farm land.. 3. Agro-forestry is promoted at steep area. 4. People's understanding on soil conservation is enhanced.</p>	<p>1. Number of trees planted at soil conservation area will increase. 2. Area of farm lands with terrace will expand. 3. The area of agro-forestry will increase. 4. 80% of the population receives training on soil conservation.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring record of plantation 2. Monitoring record of farm land 3. Monitoring record of agro-forestry 4. Record of participants in training</p>	<p>1. People continue cultivation at the conserved area.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. The nursery is constructed. 2. Grass planting for the vegetation recovery. 3. Plantation for soil conservation. 4. Construction of terraces 5. Making compost. 6. Promotion of agro-forestry 7. Fruit plantation 8. Arrangement of irrigation system 9. Training for people related to plantation. 10. Study tour to advanced areas.</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Nursery construction expenses 2. Purchase of seedlings and seeds expenses 3. Plantation expenses 4. Provision of tools 5. Irrigation arrangement expenses 6. Construction expenses (terraces) 7. Training expenses 8. Study tour expenses</p>	<p>1. Land condition does not deteriorate more than present condition by the earthquake and/or abnormal weather.</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. The technical cooperation by MAGA will be continued. 2. Budget is allocated for project implementation by the Government</p>

PDM #13: Forestation Plan (a-3)

Community: Panyebar, Sololá	Target Group: Village people
Period: 2002 ~ 2006	Implt. Organization: Plantation Committee / MAGA

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. The farm lands and forest are improved. 2. People's income increases through promotion of agro-forestry and fruit plantation.</p>	<p>1. The condition of farm lands is improved. 2. Farmer's income increases.</p>	<p>1. Number of plantation 2. Interview with farmers.</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other communities by utilizing monitoring results of the project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Plantation is promoted. 2. The condition of farm lands are improved. 3. Harvest from agro-forestry increases. 4. Income increases by the fruit plantation. 5. The water is secured by the plantation of watershed protection. 6. Firewood necessary for daily life is secured. 7. The water is available by the water management. 8. People's understanding on forest management is enhanced through training.</p>	<p>1. The area of plantation spread. 2. Soil condition is improved. 3. The amount of harvest increases. 4. Income increases. 5. The volume of water is preserved. 6. The area of plantation for fuel woods spread. 7. Irrigation system is arranged. 8. People's participation in the project continues.</p>	<p>1. Plantation results 2. Measurement of amount of soil erosion (field observation) 3. Interview with farmers 4. Interview with farmers 5. Water survey in dry season. 6. Plantation records 7. Implementation record of irrigation system 8. Record of participants in forestation activities (number of participants)</p>	<p>1. There is no drastic change in demand for forestry products. 2. There is no problem for water right within peoples.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Nursery construction 2. Promotion of agro-forestry 3. Fruit plantation 4. Plantation for soil conservation. 5. Plantation for watershed protection. 6. Plantation for firewood securing. 7. Arrangement of water system 8. Making compost. 9. Training for people related to plantation. 10. Study tour to advanced areas. 11. Environmental education.</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Cost for nursery management - Nursery construction - Purchase cost of seedlings and seeds 2. Storage construction 3. Plantation 4. Training 5. Study tour</p>	<p>1. Land condition does not deteriorate more than present condition by the earthquake and abnormal weather.</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. The technical cooperation by MAGA will be continued. 2. Budget for project implementation is allocated by the Government.</p>

PDM #14: Agro-forestry Development Plan (a-4)

Community: Pnayebar, Sololá	Target Group: Village people
Period: 2002 ~ 2006	Implt. Organization: Plantation Committee / MAGA

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Farmers' income will be improved through the additional income from agro-forestry.</p> <p>2. Yield of coffee will be stable because of positive effect from the shading trees and conserved soil condition.</p>	<p>1. Farmers' income will increase.</p> <p>2. Yield of coffee will be stable or improved.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring record of farmers' income</p> <p>2. Monitoring record of yield</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Agro-forestry group is established and active.</p> <p>2. People master the management skill of nursery and operate properly.</p> <p>3. Profitable trees are planted in the coffee area as shading trees.</p> <p>4. People's understanding on agro-forestry is enhanced.</p>	<p>1. Number of participant increases.</p> <p>2. Constant number of seedling is produced from the nursery.</p> <p>3. Number of trees planted.</p> <p>4. Number of participants in the training.</p>	<p>1. Operation record of the group.</p> <p>2. Operation record of the nursery.</p> <p>3. Monitoring record of the plantation.</p> <p>4. Record of training participants</p>	<p>1. People continue growing coffee in the future.</p> <p>2. Demand and price of agro-forestry produces will not deteriorate dramatically..</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Establishment of agro-forestry group (Or utilize coffee producers' group)</p> <p>2. Nursery construction</p> <p>3. Provision of seedlings and seeds at initial stage</p> <p>4. Plantation of profitable trees as shading trees in the coffee area.</p> <p>5. Training on nursery management</p> <p>6. Training on agro-forestry management</p> <p>7. Study tour to advanced areas</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Construction cost of nursery</p> <p>2. Purchase cost of seedlings and seeds</p> <p>3. Cost for planting (labor, materials, etc.)</p> <p>4. Cost for necessary tools</p> <p>5. Training cost</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">- Nursery management</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">- Agro-forestry</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">- Study tour</p>	<p>1. Land condition does not deteriorate from present condition by the earthquake and abnormal weather.</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. The technical cooperation by MAGA will be continued.</p> <p>2. Budget for project implementation is allocated by the Government.</p>

PDM #15: Plan for Making Compost (b-1)

Community: Panyebar
 Period: 2002 ~ 2006

Target Group: Farmers of Panyebar
 Implt. Organization: Farmers Coop-MAGA-ICTA-NGO

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Chemical and physical condition of soil is improved. 2. Dependence on chemical inputs is reduced. 3. Farmers' income level of farmers in Panyebar is improved. 4. Job opportunities in Panyebar increase.</p>	<p>1. Yield of crop improved. 2. Application of chemical fertilizer is reduced. 3. Farmers income level from crop production increases. 4. Number of employed person at compost factory increases.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring on crop production. 2. Monitoring on farmers on chemical application 3. Monitoring on farmers' income 4. Employed record of compost factory.</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other communities by utilizing monitoring results of the project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Organization of compost producers' group is established and in action. 2. Leaders are well trained and capable of producing compost. 3. Compost of good quality is produced and sold with competitive cost.</p>	<p>1. Numbers of participants for a compost producers' group. 2. Participation of leaders in compost production is more frequent 3. Amount, quality, and cost of compost produced. 4. Percentage of farmers in Panyebar who apply compost increases. 5. Yield of crops is increased.</p>	<p>1. Record of compost producers' group 2. Monitoring of leaders in training process and operation stage. 3. Production and marketing record of compost factory. 4. Monitoring of farmers. 5. Monitoring of farmers.</p>	<p>1. Farmers have intention to use compost to improve their farming. 2. Prices of produced compost is competitive compared with other sources of organic fertilizers.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Organizing group of compost making farmers. 2. Selection of leaders to be trained. 3. Training of 2 leaders in compost production practices. 4. Evaluation of quantity of organic materials available for the production of compost, mainly leftover from agriculture production. 5. Selection of compost production sites 6. Construction of facilities. 7. Production and sell of compost.</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Cost for training and technical assistance from ICTA, INTECAP and a NGO for organizing group of farmers for compost making. 2. Land acquisition for compost production sites. 3. Cost of a Pickup for transporting organic materials. 4. Cost of machinery for cutting agricultural leftover. 5. Labor for collecting organic matter and making compost.</p>	<p>1. Farmers of Panyebar are highly interested in the implementation of this project and willing to cooperate..</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. Budget for the project implementation is allocated within the budget of Guatemalan Government.</p>

PDM #16: Layer-chicken Raising Plan for Women's Group (b-6)

Community: Panyebar
 Period: 2002~2006

Target Group: Women's group with 20 members
 Implt. Organization: MAGA & Women's Group

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Farm income level will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring of farm income through interview survey.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of the Guatemalan government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Income level of the beneficiaries will be improved. 2. Women's status will be improved within the community.</p>	<p>1. Net income of the beneficiaries from chicken raising. 2. Women's participation in socio-economic activities will increase.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring of farm income through interview survey. 2. Activity report of women's group, number of women who participate in any village committees as permanent member.</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Women's group is in action. 2. Beneficiaries master raising technique and practice chicken raising. 3. Joint sale of eggs and old chickens are practiced.</p>	<p>1. About 2000 chickens (100 chickens/family) are raised. 2. 1000 eggs are produced daily for 20 families. 3. Participants of the project are increased.</p>	<p>1. Activity report of the women's group 2. Interview survey to the beneficiaries 3. Number of members of the women's group</p>	<p>1. There is no drastic change in demand for eggs within the surrounding area. 2. There is no drastic decrease in egg price.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Establishment of women's group 2. Joint purchase of young egg chicken 3. Raising of egg chicken and provision of technical assistance 4. Selling of egg and old chicken in and around the community. 5. Monitoring and evaluation of the project</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Purchasing cost for young chicken, feed, chemicals/medicine. 2. Construction cost of simple chicken house 3. Cost for technical assistance in chicken raising 4. Cost for technical assistance operation of women's group</p>	<p>1. There is no unusual outbreak of diseases (New Castle Disease, etc.).</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. Budget for the project implementation is allocated within the state budget of Guatemalan government.</p>

PDM #18: Coffee Processing Plan (b-8)

Community: Panyebar	Target Group: Coffee Farmers in Panyebar
Period: 2002 ~ 2006	Imp Organization: Farmers Coop-MAGA-ANACAFE-INTECAP

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Income level of small coffee farmers will be improved. 2. Job opportunities will be created in Panyebar.</p>	<p>1. Income level of beneficiary farmers will increase about 10 %. 2. Number of labors employed for depulping will increase.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring production costs and selling prices of dry and fresh coffee beans. 2. Monitoring of employed farmers.</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Coffee producers' association is established and become active. 2. Coffee beans are processed into depulped and dry coffee beans. 3. Coffee farmers sell dried coffee bean with added value. 4. Organic materials for compost production become available.</p>	<p>1. Number of groups organized and their member 2. About 10,000 quintals of coffee beans are depulped and dried up every year by beneficiary farmers. 3. The price will be higher by 10~20% compared with the price of fresh beans. 4. Number of farmers who apply organic matter from depulping.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring on membership of the organized coffee farmers groups. 2. Monitoring on depulped coffee. 3. Monitoring on coffee sale of group members. 4. Monitoring on farmers.</p>	<p>1. Demand and prices of coffee will not decrease greatly and farmers continue producing coffee.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Establishment of coffee producers' association 2. Designing of processing plant. 3. Construction of coffee processing plan. 4. Training on operation and management of plant staff 5. Contact markets outlets for selling dry coffee beans.</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Cost for technical assistance for organizing coffee producers' association (the coffee producers' association of b-7 could be utilized. In this case, cost will not be necessary.) 2. Cost for designing of coffee processing plant. 3. Construction cost of coffee processing plant. 4. Training cost for operation and management of the plant 5. Cost for technical assistance in marketing of the dry bean coffee.</p>	<p>1. There is no occurrence of natural disaster that damages the facilities.</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. Coffee farmers cooperate in providing the land area for the project and in providing free labor for the necessary project works. 2. Budget for implementation is allocated by the Government.</p>

PDM #19: Institutional Plan for Fostering Nucleus Farmers (b-12)

Community: Panyebar	Target Group: 80 Farmers of Panyebar Model Area
Period: September 2005 to February 2010	Impl. Organization: Farmers Org., MAGA-INTECAP-ANACAFE

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Crop yield / production and quality of vegetables will increase 2. Production cost will be reduced. 3. Income level of small vegetable producer will be improved.</p>	<p>1. Crop yield will increase 2. Production cost will decrease. 3. Income of the farmers will increase.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring on crop yield. 2. Monitoring on production cost 3. Monitoring on farmers income</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Organization of nucleus farmers group is established and becomes active. 2. Key farmers master the skill introduced by INTECAP and ANACAFE. 3. Key farmers transfer appropriate farming practices to other farmers. 4. Farmers apply transferred technology.</p>	<p>1. Number of participants in the group will increase. 2. Number of trained key farmers. 3. Number of farmers who applied the transferred technology. 4. Use of chemical fertilizer will decrease.</p>	<p>1. Record of organization 2. Monitoring on key farmer training 3. Monitoring of farmers. 4. Monitoring of chemical fertilizer</p>	<p>1. There is no great change in type of crop produced in Panyebar. 2. There is no drastic reduction in the price and demand for the said crop.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Organize groups of 20 nucleus farmers. 2. Selection of 5 young farmers who can read and write for training. 3. Training of selected key farmers by technical staff of INTECAP and ANACAFE. 4. Provision of technical material to be used in training key farmers.</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Transportation costs for technical staff of INTECAP and ANACAFE traveling to Panyebar. 2. Transportation costs for 4 trainees traveling from Panyebar to ANACAFE Model Farm. 3. Expenses for 20 days lodging and food for 4 trainees. 4. Cost for preparing training materials. 5. Cost for development of Model Plots on management of coffee plantation, maize and beans in Panyebar Project area.</p>	<p>1. There is no occurrence of natural disaster that affects agricultural production.</p> <p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. There is no objection for the project among farmers. 2. Budget is allocated for the project implementation by the Government</p>	

PDM #20: Rehabilitation Plan of Regional Roads (c-2)

Community: Panyebar
 Period: 2002~2006

Target Group: Community People
 Implt. Organization: Municipality

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of the rural area improved up to provincial level.</p>	<p>1. FIS poverty indicator and statistical data</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of the Guatemalan government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Transportation to Patzun becomes easier. 2. Reduction of transportation cost to Patzun 3. Occurrence of traffic accidents will be reduced.</p>	<p>1. Time consumption to Patzun will be reduced. 2. Reduction of bus fee 3. Number of accidents observed will be reduced.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring and interview with users 2. Interviewing bus company or other transportation company 2. Accidents record in the community if it exists.</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other communities by utilizing monitoring results of the project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Road to Patzun will be improved. 2. Road committee will be strengthened. 3. Roads are properly maintained by the community people and other communities.</p>	<p>1. Length of improved road 2. Times of maintenance and number of people who participate in maintenance activities</p>	<p>1. Monitoring and interview with users 2. Record of road committee</p>	<p>1. Community people and other communities continuously maintain the road properly.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Improvement of road from the community to San Juan la Laguna (7.6 km) 2. Strengthening of road committee 3. Establishment of cooperation system with other communities for road maintenance 3. Maintenance of road by the community people in cooperation with other communities.</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Cost for road improvement 2. Cost for Road committee strengthening</p>	<p>1. There is no occurrence of natural disaster such as large scale of earthquake.</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. Budget for the project implementation is allocated within the state budget of Guatemalan government.</p>

PDM #23: Plant Medicine Growing Plan (c-9)

Community: Panyebar, Solola
 Period: 2002 ~ 2006

Target Group: Whole population
 Implt. Organization: Health facilitator/guards

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Health condition in the community will be improved.</p>	<p>1. Number of patients cured by plant medicine will increase.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring on health condition in the community.</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Plant medicine is easily and economically available.</p>	<p>1. Medicine plants are sold to 5 patients a day</p>	<p>1. Monthly health record of prescription and sales of medicine plants</p>	<p>1. The price of the medicine plant near by market (Solola and Santa Clara La Laguna) does not change much from the present situation.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Choosing medicine plants according to the climate situation, morbidity /mortality rate and health needs in the community</p> <p>2. Growing, drying (one week), processing and stocking (one year) medicine plants beside community health center.</p> <p>3. Health facilitator and health guards will grow plants..</p> <p>4. Selling them at reasonable price at community health center</p> <p>5. 80 % of the benefit will be distributed among facilitator and guards while the rest will be kept for future health activities by health committee.</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Identification of medicine plants for cultivation according to the health needs as well as the climate condition in this area</p> <p>2. Initial training of one health facilitator and 15 health guards for growing, drying, stocking and prescribing medicine plants</p> <p>3. The topics covered in the training include: (1)What is medicinal plants and its variety(2)How to grow, process and store medicinal plants (3) Prescribing medicinal plants (4)Most common diseases treated by medicinal plants</p> <p>4. Provision of Initial seeds for medicine plants, fertilizers, agricultural tools and small plastic bags</p> <p>5. Installation of dehydrator for medicine plant</p> <p>6. Retraining and technical assistance by NGO</p>	<p>1. There is no drastic change in climatic condition.</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. There is no strong objection among villagers.</p>

PDM #24: Plan for Installation of Minimal Pharmacy Unit (MPU) (c-11)

Community: Panyebar	Target Group: MPU users
Period: 2002~2006	Implt. Organization: Health Committee, Health Post, NGO

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of the rural area improved up to provincial level.</p>	<p>1. FIS poverty indicator and statistical data</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of the Guatemalan government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. The quality of health service will be improved by operating MPU.</p>	<p>1. Number of patients comes to MPU increased. 2. Decrease of spending on drugs per month (including opportunity cost)</p>	<p>1. Monthly record of MPU 2. Cost and distance comparison of MPU, Health Center and private pharmacies</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Drugs are easily accessible geographically and economically (cheap and near) 2. Revolving drug fund system is sustained.</p>	<p>1. Drugs are sold constantly per month (more than Q800) 2. Stock of drugs are well sustained and revolved. 3. Accounting of MPU is properly kept.</p>	<p>1. Daily and monthly record on MPU (sales, stock control etc) 2. Record of MPU (Incoming and outgoing of the stock) 3. Bookkeeping of MPU</p>	<p>1. There is no drastic change of pricing structure of drugs. 2. Demand for drugs is not drastically reduced. 3. NGO gives supervision constantly.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Organizing health committee 2. Choosing auxiliary pharmacist candidate 3. Training for auxiliary pharmacist and committee members 4. Establishment of MPU 5. Operation of MPU in charge of selling essential drugs at cheaper price 6. Provision of initial drugs and equipment and their transportation 7. Monthly supervision by health committee 8. Retraining (every six month) 9. Regular supervision by Health Post 10. Every three month, purchasing necessary drugs from PROAM 11. Monitoring by Health Post</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Cost for Initial training of auxiliary pharmacist 2. Cost for Initial training of health committee 3. Construction cost of MPU 4. Cost for initial drug inputs 5. Purchase cost of MPU equipment (shelf, table, chair, money box) 6. Purchase cost of initial administrative material (notebooks, Pens) 7. Cost of first aid kits 8. Cost for regular retraining and technical assistance for the auxiliary pharmacist (every six month) 9. Cost for regular follow-up by Health Post</p>	<p>1. Supply of drugs from PROAM is adequate and constant. 2. Good coordination with public health facilities is sustained.</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. Budget the project implementation is allocated by the Government. 2. There is the needs for cheaper and easily accessible drugs in the community 3. Candidate for community pharmacist who meets certain requirements is available.</p>

PDM #26: Restoration Plan of the Collapsed Lands (a-1)

Community: Pachum, Totonicapán
 Period: 2002 ~ 2006

Target Group: Village people
 Implt. Organization: Plantation Committee / MAGA

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. People's life become safer and ssecured. 2. Income from inclined land will be sustained</p>	<p>1. The situation of the collapsed lands is improved. 2. Income from inclined land will not be reduced</p>	<p>1. Monitoring of inclined area by observation 2. Monitoring on farmers' income.</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. People take shelter to a safe place. 2. The collapsed of inclined lands are reduced. 3. Soil condition is improved. 4. Some crops are cultivated at the preserved area.</p>	<p>1. Number of damage by the natural disaster is reduced. 2. The soil vegetation recovers. 3. The amount of harvest increases.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring record on number of damage by the natural disaster. 2. Measurement of amount of soil erosion 3. Monitoring on crop production</p>	<p>1. Land condition does not deteriorate more than present condition by the earthquake and abnormal weather.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Making the relocation plan for the people who live under collapsed inclined lands. 2. The nursery is constructed. 3. Grass planting for the vegetation recovery. 4. Plantation for soil conservation. 5. Construction of structure (check dam etc.) for soil conservation. 6. Making compost. 7. Training for people related to plantation. 8. Study tour to advanced areas.</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Nursery construction cost 2. Purchase cost of seedlings and seeds 3. Plantation cost 4. Construction cost 5. Training cost 6. Study tour cost.</p>	<p>1. Land condition does not deteriorate more than present condition by the earthquake and abnormal weather.</p>	
		<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. The technical cooperation by MAGA will be continued.</p>	

PDM #27: Soil Conservation Plan for Steep Farm Lands (a-2)

Community: Pachum, Totonicapán	Target Group: Village people
Period: 2002 ~ 2006	Implt. Organization: Plantation Committee / MAGA

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Crop yield will be stable and improved. 2. Farmers' income will be stable and improved.</p>	<p>1. Crop yield will increase. 2. Farmers' income will increase.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring record of cultivation 2. Monitoring record of farmers' income.</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Trees are planted for soil conservation area 2. Terraces are constructed at steep farm land.. 3. Agro-forestry is promoted at steep area. 4. People's understanding on soil conservation is enhanced.</p>	<p>1. Number of trees planted at soil conservation area will increase. 2. Area of farm lands with terrace will expand. 3. The area of agro-forestry will increase. 4. 80% of the population receives training on soil conservation.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring record of plantation 2. Monitoring record of farm land 3. Monitoring record of agro-forestry 4. Record of participants in training</p>	<p>1. People continue cultivation at the conserved area.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. The nursery is constructed. 2. Grass planting for the vegetation recovery. 3. Plantation for soil conservation. 4. Construction of terraces 5. Making compost. 6. Promotion of agro-forestry 7. Fruit plantation 8. Arrangement of irrigation system 9. Training for people related to plantation. 10. Study tour to advanced areas.</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Nursery construction expenses 2. Purchase of seedlings and seeds expenses 3. Plantation expenses 4. Provision of tools 5. Irrigation arrangement expenses 6. Construction expenses (terraces) 7. Training expenses 8. Study tour expenses</p>	<p>1. Land condition does not deteriorate more than present condition by the earthquake and/or abnormal weather.</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. The technical cooperation by MAGA will be continued. 2. Budget is allocated for project implementation by the Government</p>

PDM #29: Agro-forestry Development Plan (a-4)

Community: Pachum, Totonicapán	Target Group: Village people
Period: 2002 ~ 2006	Implt. Organization: Plantation Committee / MAGA

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Farmers' income will be improved through the additional income from agro-forestry.</p>	<p>1. Farmers' income will increase. 2. Yield of coffee will be stable or improved.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring record of farmers' income 2. Monitoring record of yield</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Agro-forestry group is established and active. 2. People master the management skill of nursery and operate properly. 3. Profitable trees are planted. 4. People's understanding on agro-forestry is enhanced.</p>	<p>1. Number of participant increases. 2. Constant number of seedling is produced from the nursery. 3. Number of trees planted. 4. Number of participants in the training.</p>	<p>1. Operation record of the group. 2. Operation record of the nursery. 3. Monitoring record of the plantation. 4. Record of training participants</p>	<p>1. People continue growing coffee in the future. 2. Demand and price of agro-forestry produces will not deteriorate dramatically..</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Establishment of agro-forestry group (Or utilize coffee producers' group) 2. Nursery construction 3. Provision of seedlings and seeds at initial stage 4. Plantation of profitable trees. 5. Training on nursery management 6. Training on agro-forestry management 7. Study tour to advanced areas</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Construction cost of nursery 2. Purchase cost of seedlings and seeds 3. Cost for planting (labor, materials, etc.) 4. Cost for necessary tools 5. Training cost - Nursery management - Agro-forestry - Study tour</p>	<p>1. Land condition does not deteriorate from present condition by the earthquake and abnormal weather.</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. The technical cooperation by MAGA will be continued. 2. Budget for project implementation is allocated by the Government.</p>

PDM #30: Mini Irrigation Plan (b-5)

Community: Pachum
 Period: 2003 ~ 2004

Target Group: Farmers
 Implt. Organization: MAGA & Water Users' Association

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Farm income level will increase up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring of farm income through sample interview survey and statistics.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of the Guatemalan government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Income level of the beneficiaries will be improved.</p>	<p>1. Income level of the beneficiaries (income from vegetable production) will increase.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring of farm income through interview survey.</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Irrigation system is utilized. 2. Water users' association is in act. 3. Water charge is properly collected. 4. The facility is properly maintained by the water users. 5. Farmers master skill of vegetable production.</p>	<p>1. Number of water users association and number of facility users 2. Collection rate is more than 80%. 3. Condition of operation and maintenance of the facility (Utilization of water charge and actual working days of the facility) 4. Number of farmers that practice vegetable production.</p>	<p>1. Record of water users' association and water users 2. Record of water charge collection (account book) 3. Monitoring of the facility 4. Monitoring of farmers</p>	<p>1. Demand for vegetable will not be worsen. 2. There is no extreme reduction in the price of vegetable</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Construction of irrigation system. 2. Establishment of water users association and its strengthening 3. Collection of water charge by water users' association. 4. Operation and maintenance of system by water users themselves 5. Training on vegetable production 6. Provision of farm inputs for vegetable production</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Construction cost of irrigation system 2. Cost for organizational assistance for water users' association (its establishment and strengthening) 3. Training cost for operation and maintenance of the system 4. Training cost for vegetable production 5. Cost for provision of initial farm inputs of vegetable production</p>	<p>1. There is no abnormal weather such as drought, abnormal scale typhoon, etc. 2. There is no abnormal outbreak of pests and/or diseases of vegetables.</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. People have intention to participate in construction of irrigation system and are willing to pay necessary cost (water charge, etc.)</p>

PDM #32 : Institutional Plan for Fostering Nucleus Farmers (b-12)

Community: Pachum
 Period: Sep. 2005 ~ Feb. 2010

Target Group: Farmers of Pachum Model Area
 Impl. Organization: Farmers Org., MAGA-INTECAP-

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Crop yield / production and quality of vegetables will increase</p> <p>2. Production cost will be reduced.</p> <p>3. Income level of small vegetable producer will be improved.</p>	<p>1. Crop yield will increase</p> <p>2. Production cost will decrease.</p> <p>3. Income of the farmers will increase.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring on crop yield.</p> <p>2. Monitoring on production cost</p> <p>3. Monitoring on farmers income</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Organization of nucleus farmers group is established and becomes active.</p> <p>2. Key farmers master the skill introduced.</p> <p>3. Key farmers transfer appropriate farming practices to other farmers.</p> <p>4. Farmers apply transferred technology.</p>	<p>1. Number of participants in the group will increase.</p> <p>2. Number of trained key farmers.</p> <p>3. Number of farmers who applied the transferred technology.</p> <p>4. Use of chemical fertilizer will decrease.</p>	<p>1. Record of organization</p> <p>2. Monitoring on key farmer training</p> <p>3. Monitoring of farmers.</p> <p>4. Monitoring of chemical fertilizer</p>	<p>1. There is no great change in type of crop produced in Pachum.</p> <p>2. There is no drastic reduction in the price and demand for the said crop.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Organize groups of 20 nucleus farmers.</p> <p>2. Selection of 3 young farmers who can read and write for training.</p> <p>3. Training of selected key farmers by technical staff of ICTA and INTECAP.</p> <p>4. Provision of technical material to be used in training key farmers.</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Transportation costs for technical staff of ICTA and INTECAP traveling to Pachum Project area.</p> <p>2. Transportation costs for 3 trainees traveling from Pachum to ICTA compounds at Quetzaltenango.</p> <p>3. Expenses for 20 days lodging and food of 3 trainees.</p> <p>4. Cost for preparing training materials.</p> <p>5. Cost for development of Model Plots on maize and bean management in Pachum Project area.</p>	<p>1. There is no occurrence of natural disaster that affects agricultural production.</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. There is no objection for the project among farmers.</p> <p>2. Budget is allocated for the project implementation by the Government</p>

PDM #33: Rehabilitation Plan of Roads in the Village (c-1)

Community: Pachum
 Period: 2002~2006

Target Group: Community People
 Implt. Organization: Municipality

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of the rural area improved up to provincial level.</p>	<p>1. FIS poverty indicator and statistical data</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of the Guatemalan government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Transportation inside the community becomes easier. 2. Occurrence of traffic accidents will be reduced.</p>	<p>1. Time consumption to community center will be reduced. 2. Number of accidents observed will be reduced.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring and interview with users 2. Accidents record in the community if it exists.</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other communities by utilizing monitoring results of the project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Road inside the community will be improved. 2. Road committee will be strengthened. 3. Roads are properly maintained by community people.</p>	<p>1. Length of improved road 2. Times of maintenance and number of people who participate in maintenance activities</p>	<p>1. Monitoring and interview with users 2. Record of road committee</p>	<p>1. Community people continuously maintain the road properly.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Improvement of road and protection of road side slop inside the community (3 km approx.) 2. Strengthening of road committee 3. Maintenance of road by community people</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Cost for road improvement 2. Cost for Road committee strengthening</p>	<p>1. There is no occurrence of natural disaster such as large scale of earthquake.</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. Budget for the project implementation is allocated within the state budget of Guatemalan government.</p>

PDM #34: Rehabilitation Plan of Regional Roads (c-2)

Community: Pachum
 Period: 2002~2006

Target Group: Community People
 Implt. Organization: Municipality

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of the rural area improved up to provincial level.</p>	<p>1. FIS poverty indicator and statistical data</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of the Guatemalan government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Transportation to Patzun becomes easier. 2. Reduction of transportation cost to Patzun 3. Occurrence of traffic accidents will be reduced.</p>	<p>1. Time consumption to Patzun will be reduced. 2. Reduction of bus fee 3. Number of accidents observed will be reduced.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring and interview with users 2. Interviewing bus company or other transportation company 2. Accidents record in the community if it exists.</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other communities by utilizing monitoring results of the project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Road to Patzun will be improved. 2. Road committee will be strengthened. 3. Roads are properly maintained by the community people and other communities.</p>	<p>1. Length of improved road 2. Times of maintenance and number of people who participate in maintenance activities</p>	<p>1. Monitoring and interview with users 2. Record of road committee</p>	<p>1. Community people and other communities continuously maintain the road properly.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Improvement of road and protection of road side slopes in the regional road to Santa Maria Chiquimula (5 km) 2. Strengthening of road committee 3. Establishment of cooperation system with other communities for road maintenance 3. Maintenance of road by the community people in cooperation with other communities.</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Cost for road improvement 2. Cost for Road committee strengthening</p>	<p>1. There is no occurrence of natural disaster such as large scale of earthquake.</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. Budget for the project implementation is allocated within the state budget of Guatemalan government.</p>

PDM #35: Plan of Rural Electricity (c-3)

Community: Pachum, Tonicapán
 Period: 2002 ~ 2006

Target Group: Farmers
 Implt. Organization: MAGA, NGO, Energy Committee

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Night-time will be utilized more effectively because of electrification.</p>	<p>1. Time consumed for activities during night-time will be extended.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring on electricity users.</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Non-electrified households in the community obtain electricity supply.</p>	<p>1. Number of electrified households will increase.</p>	<p>1. Record of electrification</p>	<p>1. There will be no natural disaster such as earthquake that damages the facility.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Conduct inventory survey on electricity</p> <p>2. Planning of electrification.</p> <p>3. Provision of electric system to the community</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Cost for pre-planning survey and planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inventory survey - Planning <p>2. Cost for electrification</p>	<p>1. People are willing to have the system with the agreement for payment of electric charge.</p>	
		<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. Budget for implementation is allocated by the Government</p>	

PDM #38: Plan of Provision Toilet Facilities (c-7)

Community: Pachum, Tonicapán
 Period: 2002 ~ 2006

Target Group: Farmers
 Implt. Organization: MAGA, NGO, Health Committee

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Sanitary condition in the community will be improved and health condition of community people will be improved.</p>	<p>1. Morbidity of water-related disease (diarrhea, etc.) will be reduced</p>	<p>1. Record on the number of patients visited health post for diarrhea.</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Toilet facilities are provided to the households.</p> <p>2. People understand the general knowledge of sanitary and practice it.</p>	<p>1. Number of toilet provided to the household</p> <p>2. 80 % of the residents participate in the training activity</p>	<p>1. Record of provision</p> <p>2. Record of participants in the training</p>	<p>1. People's life cycle and principles of life do not change drastically.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Conduct inventory survey on toilet facility</p> <p>2. Survey on sanitary condition</p> <p>3. Designing appropriate type of toilet</p> <p>4. Provision of toilet facilities</p> <p>5. Training on general sanitary knowledge</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Cost for pre-implementation survey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inventory survey - Survey on sanitary condition - Designing of appropriate type of toilet <p>2. Cost for provision of toilet</p> <p>3. Training cost on sanitary knowledge</p>	<p>1. Community people are willing to cooperate the project.</p>	
		<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. Budget for implementation is allocated by the Government</p>	

PDM #39: Plan of Night Time Health Education (c-8)

Community: Pachum
 Period: Every month

Target Group: Whole population
 Implt. Organization: NGO or public health facilities(health Post/Health Center)

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1 Preventable common health problems</p>	<p>1. Decrease in morbidity rate (diarrhea, URI, malnutrition, parasitic diseases)</p> <p>2 Increase in family planning method utility rate</p> <p>3 Increase in vaccination coverage rate</p>	<p>1. Statistics data(morbidity, mortality, patient attendance rate) from SIAS NGO working here</p> <p>2. Monitoring or sample survey in the community</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Night time education is conducted at the community.</p>	<p>1. High attendance rate at the health education unit</p> <p>2. Better knowledge for health issues covered by this health education</p>	<p>1. Number of participants attended at health education session</p> <p>2. Sample Survey in the community about health knowledge</p>	<p>1 People who attended the meeting</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Gathering the population by showing amusement film such as music video</p> <p>2. The film about important health issues including prevention of common diseases, family planning, vaccination will be shown followed by explanation by the facilitator and discussion among the people.</p> <p>3. Information given includes support and follow up system (ex. Where they can get contact with in case they need more information or material support)</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1 Cost for necessary equipment (vehicle, fuel, audio visual equipment, speaker</p> <p>2 Cost for necessary personnel (Audio machine technician, Facilitator/Organizer, Assistant facilitator.</p> <p>4. Cost for health education materials (video on various health issues including nutrition, vaccination, family planning, reproductive health, upper respiratory disease, diarrhea, parasitical diseases, sanitation)</p> <p>5. Cost for amusement audio materials(such as music video which attract the village people)</p>	<p>1. Safety of night time moving in and around the community is secured.</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. There is no strong objection to the project among the people.</p>

PDM #40: Improvement Plan of Service Quality given by Comadronas (c-10)

Community: Pachum, Totonacapan
 Period: 2002 ~2006

Target Group: People in the community
 Implt. Organization: NGO for SIAS

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Maternal and Child health condition will be improved.</p>	<p><i>By year 2015</i></p> <p>1. Maternal mortality rate decreases. 2. Neonatal/infant mortality rate decreases 3. Higher vaccination coverage 4. Better nutritional situation for mother and children</p>	<p>1. Medical statistics and sample survey</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Comadronas' understanding on necessary knowledge is enhanced. 2. Quality of service given by Comadronas is improved.</p>	<p>1. Attendance rate for training 2. Number of prenatal care attended by comadronas increases 3. Knowledge of comadronas for reproductive health issues increases 4. Improved service of comadronas perceived by pregnant women</p>	<p>1. Attendance rate for training 2. Prenatal care attendance rate 3. Interview survey with comadronas 4. Sample survey and interview in the targeted villages</p>	<p>1. Comadronas put into practice what they learn 2. Follow-up / support /technical assistance from NGO & HC will be continued.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Improvement of the regular training for comadronas by NGO and HC. - Role as birth attendant - Role as prenatal care provider. 2. Provision of essential equipment. 3. Publishing and provision of 'Maternity Passbook'</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Transportation fee/ lunch/ Viaticos for comadronas(at least 6 comadronas in Xesana) 2. Education material for NGO-one set 3. Education material for comadronas 4. Preparation cost of maternity passbooks designing and publishing (1000 units) - It explains with the picture for those who are illiterate about maternal and children health care(necessity of vaccination/growth monitoring and its timing, prenatal care, nutrition during the pregnancy and maternal lactation, family planning etc) 5. Cost for essential equipment for comadronas</p>	<p>1. Their role needs to be highly respected by professional health personnel in HC&NGO.</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. Human resource in NGO and HC is available. 2. Comadronas are willing to have the project.</p>

PDM #42: Soil Conservation Plan for Steep Farm Lands (a-2)

Community: Palestina, Quetzaltenango	Target Group: Village people
Period: 2002 ~ 2006	Implt. Organization: Plantation Committee / MAGA

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Crop yield will be stable and improved. 2. Farmers' income will be stable and improved.</p>	<p>1. Crop yield will increase. 2. Farmers' income will increase.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring record of cultivation 2. Monitoring record of farmers' income.</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Trees are planted for soil conservation area 2. Terraces are constructed at steep farm land.. 3. Agro-forestry is promoted at steep area. 4. People's understanding on soil conservation is enhanced.</p>	<p>1. Number of trees planted at soil conservation area will increase. 2. Area of farm lands with terrace will expand. 3. The area of agro-forestry will increase. 4. 80% of the population receives training on soil conservation.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring record of plantation 2. Monitoring record of farm land 3. Monitoring record of agro-forestry 4. Record of participants in training</p>	<p>1. People continue cultivation at the conserved area.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. The nursery is constructed. 2. Grass planting for the vegetation recovery. 3. Plantation for soil conservation. 4. Construction of terraces 5. Making compost. 6. Promotion of agro-forestry 7. Fruit plantation 8. Arrangement of irrigation system 9. Training for people related to plantation. 10. Study tour to advanced areas.</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Nursery construction expenses 2. Purchase of seedlings and seeds expenses 3. Plantation expenses 4. Provision of tools 5. Irrigation arrangement expenses 6. Construction expenses (terraces) 7. Training expenses 8. Study tour expenses</p>	<p>1. Land condition does not deteriorate more than present condition by the earthquake and/or abnormal weather.</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. The technical cooperation by MAGA will be continued. 2. Budget is allocated for project implementation by the Government</p>

PDM #43 : Forestation Plan (a-3)

Community: Palestina, Quetzaltenango
 Period: 2002 ~ 2006

Target Group: Village people
 Implt. Organization: Plantation Committee / MAGA

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Overall Goal 1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.	1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.	1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.	1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.
Project Purpose 1. The farm lands and forest are improved. 2. People's income increases through promotion of agro-forestry and fruit plantation.	1. The condition of farm lands is improved. 2. Farmer's income increases.	1. Number of plantation 2. Interview with farmers.	1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other communities by utilizing monitoring results of the project.
Outputs 1. Plantation is promoted. 2. The condition of farm lands are improved. 3. Harvest from agro-forestry increases. 4. Income increases by the fruit plantation. 5. The water is secured by the plantation of watershed protection. 6. Firewood necessary for daily life is secured. 7. The water is available by the water management. 8. People's understanding on forest management is enhanced through training.	1. The area of plantation spread. 2. Soil condition is improved. 3. The amount of harvest increases. 4. Income increases. 5. The volume of water is preserved. 6. The area of plantation for fuel woods spread. 7. Irrigation system is arranged. 8. People's participation in the project continues.	1. Plantation results 2. Measurement of amount of soil erosion (field observation) 3. Interview with farmers 4. Interview with farmers 5. Water survey in dry season. 6. Plantation records 7. Implementation record of irrigation system 8. Record of participants in forestation activities (number of participants)	1. There is no drastic change in demand for forestry products. 2. There is no problem for water right within peoples.
Activities 1. Nursery construction 2. Promotion of agro-forestry 3. Fruit plantation 4. Plantation for soil conservation. 5. Plantation for watershed protection. 6. Plantation for firewood securing. 7. Arrangement of water system 8. Making compost. 9. Training for people related to plantation. 10. Study tour to advanced areas. 11. Environmental education.	Inputs 1. Cost for nursery management - Nursery construction - Purchase cost of seedlings and seeds 2. Storage construction 3. Plantation 4. Training 5. Study tour	1. Land condition does not deteriorate more than present condition by the earthquake and abnormal weather.	
		Pre-conditions 1. The technical cooperation by MAGA will be continued. 2. Budget for project implementation is allocated by the Government.	

PDM #44: Management Plan of Water Quality (a-5)

Community: Palestina, Quetzaltenango
 Period: 2002 ~ 2006

Target Group: Village people
 Implt. Organization: Plantation Committee / MAGA

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Overall Goal 1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.	1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.	1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.	1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.
Project Purpose 1. Water quality in Palestina is improved.	1. Water pollution is reduced and safe drinking water is secured.	1. Simple water analysis	1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project.
Outputs 1. The poisonous substance can be specified. 2. Safe drinking water can be secured by protecting the source of water. 3. People understand by the training.	1. Number and type of identified poisonous substance 2. Safe drinking water is secured. 3. The project continues by people.	1. Specific of poisonous substance name 2. Water analysis 3. Term of project continuation.	1. The poisonous substance does not spread by other causes in the district.
Activities 1. Analysis of the resource of a river (fountain, well) 2. Survey of the pollution condition in the river and farm lands. 3. Survey of the maintenance situation of the water supply facilities 4. Making the improvement plan of the well facilities 5. Training on use of fertilizers and medicines 6. Information dissemination for hygiene and environmental conservation	Inputs 1. Survey Cost 2. Training Cost 3. Cost for Information and dissemination activities 4. Construction Cost	1. The amount of the fertilizer does not increase more than present.	
		Pre-conditions 1. The technical cooperation by MAGA will be continued.	

PDM #45: Solid Waste Treatment Plan (a-6)

Community: Paestina de los Altos
 Period: 2002 ~ 2006

Target Group: Village people
 Implt. Organization: Paestina de los Altos Municipality

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. The environmental condition is improved by the garbage dump construction.</p>	<p>1. The sickness that originates in environmental pollution is reduced. 2. Number of complaints to the municipality is reduced.</p>	<p>1. Sick morbidity rate 2. Number of complaints solved by the Municipality</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. The amount and the kind of waste are specified, and measures can be considered. 2. The current condition of the medical waste can be understood, and danger is recognized. 3. Making compost and sell them to the people. 4. Environmental conservation is promoted by construction the garbage dump. 5. The collection work becomes prompt by purchase the vehicle. 6. The consideration of the local people improves by implementation the environmental conservation education.</p>	<p>1. The amount and the kind of waste are specified. 2. A dangerous factor becomes clear. 3. The income of the Municipality increases. 4. The compliment from the local people to the Municipality decreases. 5. The collection work becomes prompt. 6. Consideration that local peoples make the town beautiful improves.</p>	<p>1. Project investigation data 2. Project investigation data 3. Income statistics of Municipality 4. Number of complaints solved by the Municipality 5. Collection work schedule 6. Environmental conservation movement by the local people.</p>	<p>1. The budget of the waste management in the Municipality is not decrease.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Investigation of the amount of waste. 2. Investigation of the kind of waste. 3. Investigation of the medical waste's condition. 4. Compost making by using organic waste. 5. The garbage dump construction. 6. Purchase of the waste collection vehicle. 7. Implementation of the environmental conservation education</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Investigation Cost 2. Construction Cost of small-scale factory for compost making 3. Construction Cost of garbage dump 4. Purchase Cost of vehicle 5. Cost for the environmental education</p>		<p>1. The local people cooperates in the separated garbage collection.</p> <hr/> <p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. Technical support is continued by Paestina de los Altos Municipality</p>

PDM #46: Plan for Making Compost (b-1)

Community: Palestina	Target Group: Farmers of Palestina
Period: 2002 ~ 2006	Implt. Organization: Farmers Coop-MAGA-ICTA-NGO

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Chemical and physical condition of soil is improved.</p> <p>2. Dependence on chemical inputs is reduced.</p> <p>3. Farmers' income level of farmers in Palestina is improved.</p> <p>4. 4. Job opportunities in Palestina increase.</p>	<p>1. Yield of crop improved.</p> <p>2. Application of chemical fertilizer is reduced.</p> <p>3. Farmers income level from crop production increases.</p> <p>4. 4. Number of employed person at compost factory increases.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring on crop production.</p> <p>2. Monitoring on farmers on chemical application</p> <p>3. Monitoring on farmers' income</p> <p>4. Employed record of compost factory.</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other communities by utilizing monitoring results of the project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Organization of compost producers' group is established and in action.</p> <p>2. Leaders are well trained and capable of producing compost.</p> <p>3. Compost of good quality is produced and sold with competitive cost.</p>	<p>1. Numbers of participants for a compost producers' group.</p> <p>2. Participation of leaders in compost production is more frequent</p> <p>3. Amount, quality, and cost of compost produced.</p> <p>4. Percentage of farmers in Palestina who apply compost increases.</p> <p>5. Yield of crops is increased.</p>	<p>1. Record of compost producers' group</p> <p>2. Monitoring of leaders in training process and operation stage.</p> <p>3. Production and marketing record of compost factory.</p> <p>4. Monitoring of farmers.</p> <p>5. Monitoring of farmers.</p>	<p>1. Farmers have intention to use compost to improve their farming.</p> <p>2. Prices of produced compost is competitive compared with other sources of organic fertilizers.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Organizing group of compost making farmers.</p> <p>2. Selection of leaders to be trained.</p> <p>3. Training of 2 leaders in compost production practices.</p> <p>4. Evaluation of quantity of organic materials available for the production of compost, mainly leftover from agriculture production.</p> <p>5. Selection of compost production sites</p> <p>6. Construction of facilities.</p> <p>7. Production and sell of compost.</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Cost for training and technical assistance from ICTA, INTECAP and a NGO for organizing group of farmers for compost making.</p> <p>2. Land acquisition for compost production sites.</p> <p>3. Cost of a Pickup for transporting organic materials.</p> <p>4. Cost of machinery for cutting agricultural leftover.</p> <p>5. Labor for collecting organic matter and making compost.</p>	<p>1. Farmers of Palestina are highly interested in the implementation of this project and willing to cooperate..</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. Budget for the project implementation is allocated within the budget of Guatemalan Government.</p>

PDM #49: Potato Processing Plan (b-4)

Community: Palestina de los Altos	Target Group: Potato Farmers of Project Area
Period: March 2005 to December 2010	Implt. Organization: Farmers Cooperative, MAGA-INTECAP

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Income level of farmers will be improved. 2. Job opportunities will be created.</p>	<p>1. The income level of beneficiary farmers will increase. 2. Number of employee will increase.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring of farmers' income 2. Employment record of the cooperative</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Potato Processing cooperative is active. 2. Potato variety suitable for processing is introduced. 3. Produced potatoes are processed into potato chips and sold to local and regional markets every month.</p>	<p>1. Number of cooperative member increases. 2. Number of farmers who cultivates new potato 3. By year 2005 about 6 ton of potato chips are produced per month.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring cooperative activities and membership. 2. Monitoring of potato farmers. 3. Operation record of processing facility.</p>	<p>1. There is no drastic reduction in demand and price of potato chips.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Establishment of organization of Agro-processing cooperative. 2. Selection of potato variety to be produced. 3. Provision of seeds and Production of potato variety suitable for potato chips processing. 4. Installations of small scale potato chips processing facilities. 5. Training members and employees of cooperative. 6. Production of potato chips. 7. Marketing of potato chips at local and regional markets.</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Cost for technical assistance for organizing a potato processing cooperative. 2. About 2 Man-Month of ICTA professional for technical assistance for selection and production of potato variety suitable for processing potato chips. 3. About 1 Man-Month of INTECAP professional for technical assistance on processing potato chips. 4. Construction cost of potato processing facilities 5. Cost for purchase and install Potato cutting, frying, and packing machinery.</p>	<p>1. There are no natural disaster that affects facilities and potato production.</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. Budget for implementation is allocated by the Government 2. There is no strong objection to the project.</p>

PDM #51: Layer-chicken Raising Plan for Women's Group (b-6)

Community: Palestina
 Period: 2002~2006

Target Group: Women's group with 20 members
 Implt. Organization: MAGA & Women's Group

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central altiplano will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Farm income level will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring of farm income through interview survey.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of the Guatemalan government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Income level of the beneficiaries will be improved. 2. Women's status will be improved within the community.</p>	<p>1. Net income of the beneficiaries from chicken raising. 2. Women's participation in socio-economic activities will increase.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring of farm income through interview survey. 2. Activity report of women's group, number of women who participate in any village committees as permanent member.</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Women's group is in action. 2. Beneficiaries master raising technique and practice chicken raising. 3. Joint sale of eggs and old chickens are practiced.</p>	<p>1. About 2000 chickens (100 chickens/family) are raised. 2. 1000 eggs are produced daily by 20 families. 3. Participants of the project are increased.</p>	<p>1. Activity report of the women's group 2. Interview survey to the beneficiaries 3. Number of members of the women's group</p>	<p>1. There is no drastic change in demand for eggs within the surrounding area. 2. There is no drastic decrease in egg price.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Establishment of women's group 2. Joint purchase of young egg chicken 3. Raising of egg chicken and provision of technical assistance 4. Selling of egg and old chicken in and around the community. 5. Monitoring and evaluation of the project</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Purchasing cost for young chicken, feed, chemicals/medicine. 2. Construction cost of simple chicken house 3. Cost for technical assistance in chicken raising 4. Cost for technical assistance operation of women's group</p>	<p>1. There is no unusual outbreak of diseases (New Castle Disease, etc.).</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. Budget for the project implementation is allocated within the state budget of Guatemalan government.</p>

PDM #52 : Institutional Plan for Fostering Nucleus Farmers (b-12)

Community: Palestina de Los Altos
 Period: Sep. 2005 ~ Feb. 2010

Target Group: 76 Farmers of Palestina Model Area
 Impl. Organization: Farmers Org., MAGA-ICTA-INTECAP

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Crop yield / production and quality of vegetables will increase 2. Production cost will be reduced. 3. Income level of small vegetable producer will be improved.</p>	<p>1. Crop yield will increase 2. Production cost will decrease. 3. Income of the farmers will increase.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring on crop yield. 2. Monitoring on production cost 3. Monitoring on farmers income</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Organization of nucleus farmers group is established and becomes active. 2. Key farmers master the skill introduced. 3. Key farmers transfer appropriate farming practices to other farmers. 4. Farmers apply transferred technology.</p>	<p>1. Number of participants in the group will increase. 2. Number of trained key farmers. 3. Number of farmers who applied the transferred technology. 4. Use of chemical fertilizer will decrease.</p>	<p>1. Record of organization 2. Monitoring on key farmer training 3. Monitoring of farmers. 4. Monitoring of chemical fertilizer</p>	<p>1. There is no great change in type of crop produced in Pachum. 2. There is no drastic reduction in the price and demand for the said crop.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Organize groups of 20 nucleus farmers. 2. Selection of 4 young farmers who can read and write for training. 3. Training of selected key farmers by technical staff of ICTA and INTECAP. 4. Provision of technical material to be used in training key farmers.</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Transportation costs for technical staff of ICTA and INTECAP traveling to Palestina de Los Altos Project area. 2. Transportation costs for 4 trainees traveling from Palestina de Los Altos to ICTA compounds at Quetzaltenango. 3. Expenses for 20 days lodging and food of 4 trainees. 4. Cost for preparing training materials. 5. Cost for development of Model Plots on management of potato and vegetable crop under greenhouse in Palestina de Los Altos Project area.</p>	<p>1. There is no occurrence of natural disaster that affects agricultural production.</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. There is no objection for the project among farmers. 2. Budget is allocated for the project implementation by the Government</p>

PDM #53: Rehabilitation Plan of Roads in the Village (c-1)

Community: Palestina de Los Altos
 Period: 2002~2006

Target Group: Community People
 Implt. Organization: Municipality

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of the rural area improved up to provincial level.</p>	<p>1. FIS poverty indicator and statistical data</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of the Guatemalan government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Transportation inside the community becomes easier. 2. Occurrence of traffic accidents will be reduced.</p>	<p>1. Time consumption to community center will be reduced. 2. Number of accidents observed will be reduced.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring and interview with users 2. Accidents record in the community if it exists.</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other communities by utilizing monitoring results of the project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Road inside the community will be improved. 2. Road committee will be strengthened. 3. Roads are properly maintained by community people.</p>	<p>1. Length of improved road 2. Times of maintenance and number of people who participate in maintenance activities</p>	<p>1. Monitoring and interview with users 2. Record of road committee</p>	<p>1. Community people continuously maintain the road properly.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Improvement of road inside the community (10 km approx.) 2. Strengthening of road committee 3. Maintenance of road by community people</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Cost for road improvement 2. Cost for Road committee strengthening</p>		<p>1. There is no occurrence of natural disaster such as large scale of earthquake.</p> <p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. Budget for the project implementation is allocated within the state budget of Guatemalan government.</p>

PDM #54: Rehabilitation Plan for Drinking Water System (c-4)

Community: Palestina
 Period: 2002 ~ 2006

Target Group: Beneficiaries of water system
 Implt. Organization: Water Committee

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Water will be always available at each house. 2. Time and energy spent for water collection will be reduced.</p>	<p>1. Water supply to each house will be stable. 2. Time spent for water collection per day or per week will be reduced.</p>	<p>1. Monitoring on water users.</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other communities by utilizing monitoring results of the project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Water system is Rehabilitated. 2. Water charge is collected by the water committee. 3. Water system is properly maintained by the beneficiaries themselves. 4. Water is properly used at each house and saved.</p>	<p>1. Status of water system improvement. 2. Collection rate of water charge is more than 80%. 3. Maintenance condition of water supply system (collected water charge is properly used of maintenance purpose) 4. Amount of water used at each house will be reduced.</p>	<p>1. Record of repair work 2. Record of water charge collection 3. Account record of water charge 4. Monitoring on beneficiaries.</p>	<p>1. Available water amount will not be reduced and water quality at water source will not be deteriorated.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Implementation of pre-planning survey - Inventory survey (facility, water availability, illegal use of water) - Water requirement confirmation. - Evaluation of present supply system 2. Rehabilitation of water supply system 3. Strengthening of water committee (improvement of water fee collection system) 4. Installation of equipment for water quality improvement. 5. Education on water saving</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Cost for pre-planning survey - Inventory survey - Water requirement survey - Evaluation of the surveys 2. Cost for planning of systematic water supply 3. Rehabilitation cost 4. Training cost for water saving 5. Cost for water quality improvement</p>	<p>1. There is no occurrence of natural disasters that damages water system drastically such as earthquake.</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. People have intention to participate in repair work of water system and are willing to pay water charge. 2. Budget for implementation is allocated by the Government</p>

PDM #56 : Plan of Night Time Health Education (c-8)

Community: Palestina
 Period: 2002 ~ 2006

Target Group: Whole population
 Implt. Organization: NGO or public health facilities(health Post/Health Center)

March, 2001

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Preventable common health problems</p>	<p>1. Decrease in morbidity rate (diarrhea, URI, malnutrition, parasitic diseases)</p> <p>2. Increase in family planning method utility rate</p> <p>3. Increase in vaccination coverage rate</p>	<p>1. Statistics data(morbidity, mortality, patient attendance rate) from SIAS NGO working here</p> <p>2. Monitoring or sample survey in the community</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Night time education is conducted at the community.</p>	<p>1. High attendance rate at the health education unit</p> <p>2. Better knowledge for health issues covered by this health education</p>	<p>1. Number of participants attended at health education session</p> <p>2. Sample Survey in the community about health knowledge</p>	<p>1. People who attended the meeting</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Gathering the population by showing amusement film such as music video</p> <p>2. The film about important health issues including prevention of common diseases, family planning, vaccination will be shown followed by explanation by the facilitator and discussion among the people.</p> <p>3. Information given includes support and follow up system (ex. Where they can get contact with in case they need more information or material support)</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Cost for necessary equipment (vehicle, fuel, audio visual equipment, speaker</p> <p>2. Cost for necessary personnel (Audio machine technician, Facilitator/Organizer, Assistant facilitator.</p> <p>3. Cost for health education materials (video on various health issues including nutrition, vaccination, family planning, reproductive health, upper respiratory disease, diarrhea, parasitical diseases, sanitation)</p> <p>4. Cost for amusement audio materials(such as music video which attract the village people)</p>	<p>1. Safety of night time moving in and around the community is secured.</p>	
		<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. There is no strong objection to the project among the people.</p>	

PDM #57: Improvement Plan of Service Quality given to Comadronas (c-10)

Community: Palestina, Quetzaltenango
 Period: 2002 ~2006

Target Group: People in the community
 Implt. Organization: NGO for SIAS

March, 2001

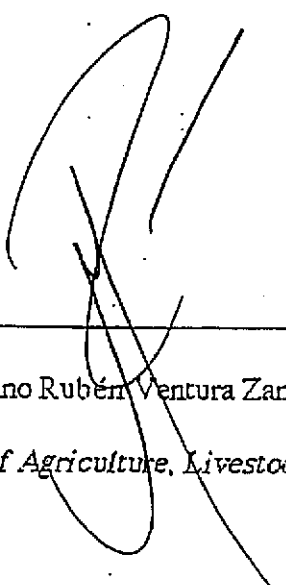
Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>1. Poverty condition in central highland region will be mitigated.</p>	<p>1. Poverty indicator of rural area will be improved up to the provincial average by 2015.</p>	<p>1. FIS Poverty Indicator and monitoring on Farmers.</p>	<p>1. There will be no drastic change in development policy of Guatemalan Government.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>1. Maternal and Child health condition will be improved.</p>	<p><i>By year 2015</i></p> <p>1. Maternal mortality rate decreases. 2. Neonatal/infant mortality rate decreases 3. Higher vaccination coverage 4. Better nutritional situation for mother and children</p>	<p>1. Medical statistics and sample survey</p>	<p>1. Similar type of projects will be implemented in other neighboring communities with utilizing the monitoring results of this project</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Comadronas' understanding on necessary knowledge is enhanced. 2. Quality of service given by Comadronas is improved.</p>	<p>1. Attendance rate for training 2. Number of prenatal care attended by comadronas increases 3. Knowledge of comadronas for reproductive health issues increases 4. Improved service of comadronas perceived by pregnant women</p>	<p>1. Attendance rate for training 2. Prenatal care attendance rate 3. Interview survey with comadronas 4. Sample survey and interview in the targeted villages</p>	<p>1. Comadronas put into practice what they learn 2. Follow-up / support /technical assistance from NGO & HC will be continued.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. Improvement of the regular training for comadronas by NGO and HC. 2. Role as birth attendant 3. Role as prenatal care provider. 4. Provision of essential equipment. 5. Publishing and provision of 'Maternity Passbook'</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>1. Transportation fee/ lunch/ Viaticos for comadronas(at least 6 comadronas in Xesana) 2. Education material for NGO-one set 3. Education material for comadronas 4. Preparation cost of maternity passbooks designing and publishing (1000 units) 5. It explains with the picture for those who are illiterate about maternal and children health care(necessity of vaccination/growth monitoring and its timing, prenatal care, nutrition during the pregnancy and maternal lactation, family planning etc) 6. Cost for essential equipment for comadronas</p>	<p>1. Their role needs to be highly respected by professional health personnel in HC&NGO.</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>1. Human resource in NGO and HC is available. 2. Comadronas are willing to have the project.</p>

ATTACHMENT-2
SCOPE OF WORKS (S/W)

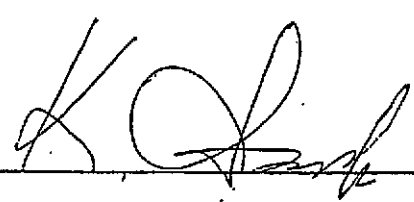
SCOPE OF WORK
FOR
THE MASTER PLAN STUDY
ON
SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE REDUCTION OF
POVERTY
IN
THE CENTRAL HIGHLAND REGION
OF
THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA

AGREED UPON BETWEEN
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FOOD
THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA
AND
THE JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY


Guatemala City, 29 July 1999



Mr. Mariano Rubén Ventura Zamora
Minister
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food



Mr. Kiyoshi SAWADA
Leader of Preparatory Study Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency



Ms. Rossana Peralta de Hegel
Under Secretary for International Cooperation
for Development
SEGEPLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

In response to the request of the Government of the Republic of Guatemala (hereinafter referred to as "the Government of Guatemala"), the Government of Japan decided to conduct the Master Plan Study on Sustainable Rural Development for the Reduction of Poverty in the Central Highland Region of the Republic of Guatemala (hereinafter referred to as "the Study") in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations in force in Japan.

Accordingly, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), the official agency responsible for the implementation of the technical cooperation programmes of the Government of Japan, will undertake the Study in close cooperation with the authorities concerned of the Government of Guatemala.

The present document sets forth the scope of works with regard to the Study.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the Study are:

- (a) To conduct the master plan study aiming primarily at reduction of poverty in rural areas of the Central Highland Region through the integrated approach of : (1) increase of income by agriculture promotion and rural house-hold industry development ; (2) improvement of living conditions such as health service, sanitation and water supply; and (3) conservation and effective use of natural resources.
- (b) To carry out technology transfer to Guatemalan counterpart personnel through on-the-job training in the course of the Study.

III. STUDY AREA

The Study area is covered by the departments of Chimaltenango, Solola, Totonicapan and Quetzaltenango. The total area would be approximately 6,000km², and the location map is attached as ANNEX-1.

IV. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The Study would consist of two phases with the contents of following study items.

PHASE-I: Selection of the model areas

- (a) To collect and analyze existing data, information and indexes from the aspect of natural, environmental, social and agricultural conditions for the selection

- (b) To select four (4) typical micro-basins, one in each of the departments within the study area

PHASE-II: Diagnostic analysis of the present condition and formulation of the development plan

- (a) To collect and analyze existing data and information and to conduct field surveys and research in the model areas on the followings:

(1) natural and environmental conditions

- meteorology
- topography
- geology
- soil
- forestry
- water resources
- land use
- others

(2) socio-cultural and socio-economic conditions

- history, tradition, culture and religion
- ethnic groups and ethnicity
- rural social structure
- house-hold economy
- rural house-hold industry
- rural credit
- gender related issues
- others

(3) agricultural conditions

- agricultural economy
- crops
- agricultural inputs
- farming practices including cropping pattern and livestock
- marketing system including price mechanism
- post-harvest and processing systems
- technical assistance and training activities
- farmer's organizations
- others

(4) agricultural infrastructure

- irrigation and drainage facilities
- post-harvest and processing facilities
- storage facilities
- rural road networks

- others
- (5) social infrastructure and related systems
 - health services
 - sanitation
 - water supply
 - others
- (b) To identify the needs and problems of the model areas under the participation of the community members
 - (1) increase of income
 - (2) improvement of living conditions
 - (3) conservation of environment
- (c) To formulate the development plan of the model areas under the participation of the community members
 - (1) increase of income
 - (2) improvement of living conditions
 - (3) conservation of environment

V. STUDY SCHEDULE

A tentative study schedule is attached in ANNEX-2.

VI. REPORTING

JICA shall prepare and submit the following reports to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (hereinafter referred to as "MAGA"), Department of Project and International Cooperation, of the Government of Guatemala:

- Inception Report: : Thirty (30) copies in Spanish at the start of Phase-I field work
 - Interim Report: : Thirty (30) copies in Spanish at the start of Phase-II field work
 - Progress Report: : Thirty (30) copies in Spanish at the middle of Phase-II field work
 - Draft Final Report: : Thirty (30) copies in Spanish and thirty (30) copies in English at the end of Phase-II home office work;
 - Final Report: : Fifty (50) copies in Spanish and thirty (30) copies in English within two months after the receipt of comments from the Government of Guatemala
- The Government of Guatemala shall submit written comments on the DFR to JICA within one month after receiving the reports

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VII. UNDERTAKING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GUATEMALA

1. To facilitate smooth conduct of the Study, the Government of Guatemala shall take necessary measures:

- (a) To secure the safety of the Japanese study team(s);
- (b) To permit the members of the Japanese study team(s) to enter, leave and sojourn in the Republic of Guatemala for the duration of their assignment therein, and exempt them from foreign registration requirements and consular fees;
- (c) To exempt the members of the Japanese study team(s) from taxes, duties, fees and any other charges on equipments, machinery and other materials to be brought into and out of the Republic of Guatemala for the conduct of the Study;
- (d) To exempt the members of the Japanese study team(s) from income tax and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with any emoluments or allowances paid to the members of the Japanese study team for their services in connection with the implementation of the Study;
- (e) To provide necessary facilities to the Japanese study team(s) for the remittance as well as the utilization of the funds introduced into the Republic of Guatemala from Japan in connection with the implementation of the Study;
- (f) To secure permission for the members of the Japanese study team(s) to enter into private properties or restricted areas for the implementation of the Study;
- (g) To secure permission for the members of the Japanese study team(s) to take all data and documents related to the Study, including maps and photographs, out of the Republic of Guatemala to Japan; and,
- (h) To provide the Japanese study team(s) with medical services as needed, the expenses of which shall be chargeable to the members of the Japanese study team(s).

2. The Government of Guatemala shall bear claims, if any arises, against the members of the Japanese study team(s) resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with the discharge of their duties in the implementation of the Study, except when such claims arise from gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the members of the Japanese study team(s).

3. Department of Project and International Cooperation, MAGA shall act as the counterpart agency to the Japanese study team(s) and also as the coordinating body in relation with other governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned for the smooth implementation of

4. Department of Project and International Cooperation, MAGA shall act as the implementing agency for the Study. It shall provide, at its own expense, the Japanese study team(s) with the following, in cooperation with other organizations concerned:

- (a) available data, information and maps related to the Study;
- (b) counterpart personnel;
- (c) suitable office space with necessary equipments and furniture including telephone and office assistants in Guatemala City and in the field sites;
- (d) vehicles with drivers in Guatemala City and in the field sites;
- (e) credentials or identification cards; and,
- (f) additional surveys related to the Study, if necessary.

VIII. UNDERTAKING OF JICA

For the implementation of the study, JICA shall take the following measures:

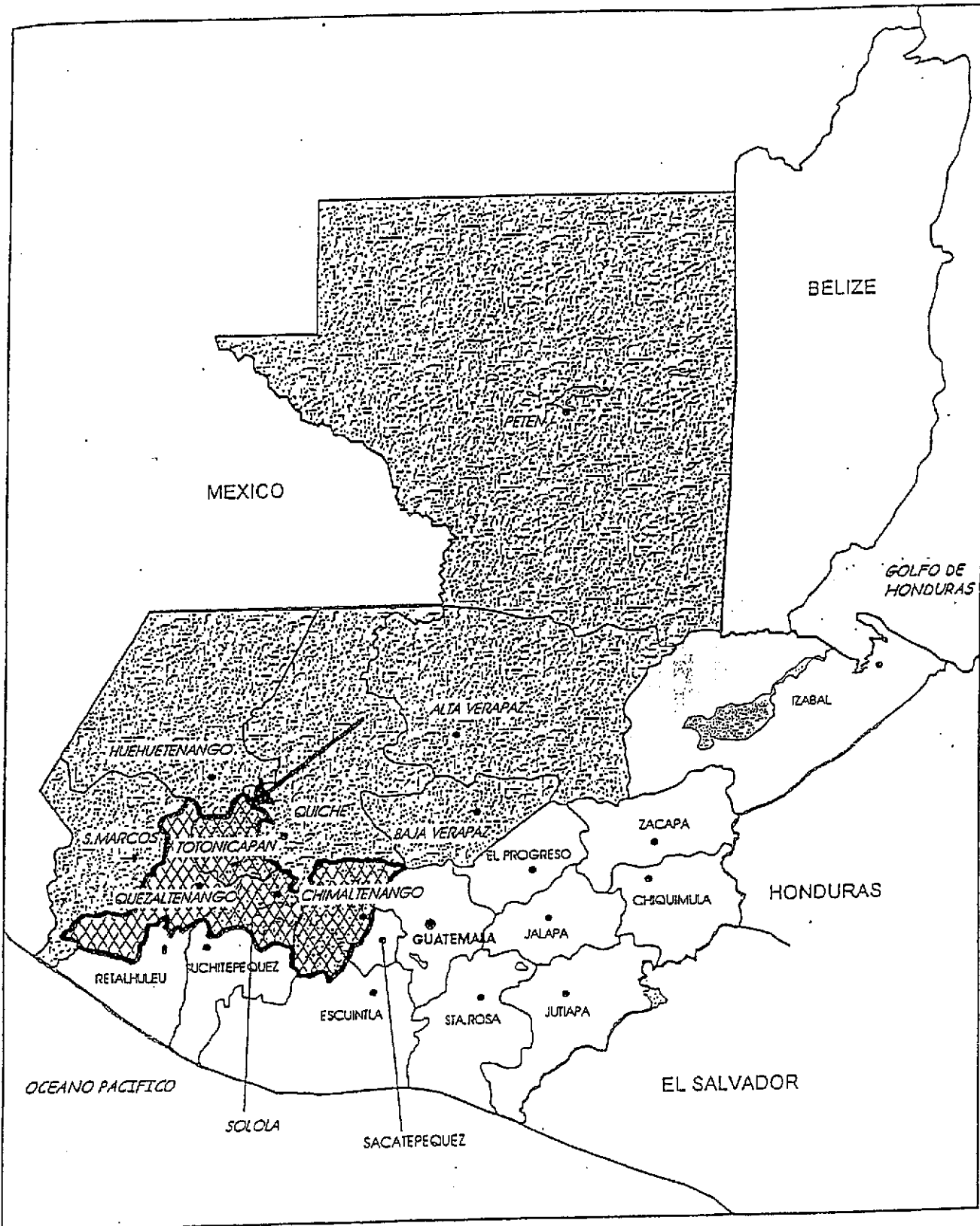
- (a) To dispatch, at its own expense, study team(s) to the Republic of Guatemala; and,
- (b) To pursue technology transfer to the Guatemalan counterpart personnel in the course of the study.

IX. CONSULTATION

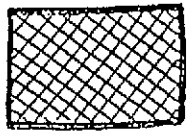
JICA and the Government of Guatemala shall consult with each other in respect of any matters that may arise from or in connection with the Study.

X. OTHERS

The Scope of Work is prepared on both Spanish and English. In case any doubt arises in interpretation, the English text shall prevail.



STUDY AREA



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TENTATIVE WORKING SCHEDULE

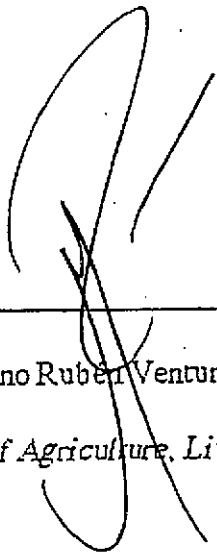
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Work in Guatemala																		
Work in Japan																		
Phasing			← PHASE1	→	←													
Reports	△ Ic/R				△ It/R					△ P/R			△ Df/R			△ F/R		

- Ic / R : Inception Report
- It / R : Interim Report
- P / R : Progress Report
- Df / R : Draft Final Report
- F / R : Final Report
- ◎ : Submission of written comments on DF/R by Guatemalan side

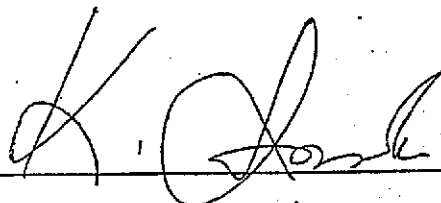
MINUTES OF MEETING
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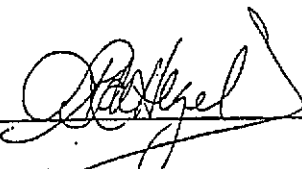
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SEGEPLAN

I . INTRODUCTION

In response to the request of the Government of the Republic of Guatemala (hereinafter referred to as "the Government of Guatemala"), the Preparatory Study Team headed by Mr. K. SAWADA (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), was sent to Guatemala by the Government of Japan through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), from 19th July to 1st August, 1999 for the purpose of discussing and confirming the Scope of Work for the Master Plan Study on Sustainable Rural Development for the Reduction of Poverty in the Central Highland Region of the Republic of Guatemala (hereinafter referred to as "the Study").

The Team held a series of discussions with the relevant authorities of the Government of Guatemala represented by Dr. Carlos A. Anzueto del Valle, Department of Project and International Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (hereinafter referred to as "MAGA").

As a result of the discussion, the Guatemalan Side and the Team agreed on the Scope of Work of the Study.

The following are the main issues discussed and agreed upon by both sides in relation to the Scope of Work for the Study. The list of participants in the series of meeting is attached as ANNEX.

II . RESULTS OF DISCUSSIONS

1. Title of the Study

Both sides agreed that the title of the Study shall be changed from "the Master Plan Study on Integrated, Sustainable and Rural Development for the Eradication of Poverty in the Central Highland Region of the Republic of Guatemala" to "the Master Plan Study on Sustainable Rural Development for the Reduction of Poverty in the Central Highland Region of the Republic of Guatemala", in order to make the objectives of the Study clear by focusing the crucial point of the issue.

2. Steering Committee and Working Committee

1) National Level

For the smooth and effective implementation of the Study, both sides agreed to establish the Steering Committee which shall comprise institutions concerned with the Study. The Committee should be chaired by Department of Project and International Cooperation, MAGA, and the members are listed as follows:

- MAGA
- Ministry of Health and Welfare
- Ministry of Communications, Public Works and Transport
- SEGEPLAN
- INAB

- CONAP
- FIS
- FONAPAZ
- FT
- JICA/JOCV Office
- Japanese Study team
- others

Basically, the Committee will meet each time when the Japanese Study team explains the Reports and/or as necessary.

2) Local Level

Both sides also agreed to establish the Working Committee which shall comprise organizations concerned with the Study at local level. Basically, the Committee will meet regularly and/or as necessary.

3. Counterpart personnel

Both sides agreed that MAGA shall take responsibility for assigning necessary number of qualified counterpart personnel prior to the arrival of the Study team.

4. Necessary Equipment and Facilities for the Study

The Government of Guatemala promised to provide the Study team with desks, chairs, the exclusive use of telephone lines, mobile phones, telephone with facsimile function and a photocopy machine in suitable office space both in the MAGA building in Guatemala City and in the Departmental Office of MAGA in the Study areas.

The Government of Guatemala requested that vehicles for the Study should be provided by the Government of Japan. The Study team promised to convey the request to the Government of Japan for consideration.

5. Training of Counterpart Personnel

The Guatemalan side requested the counterpart training in Japan for an effective technology transfer. The Study team promised to convey the request to the Government of Japan for consideration.

6. Final Report

Both sides agreed that the final report of the Study would be made open and available to the public.

7. Others

The Scope of Work and the Minutes of Meeting are prepared in English and Spanish. In case any discrepancy arises in interpretation between the two texts, the English text shall prevail.

K.

JK

SD

Annex

List of Participants

MAGA

Carlos A. Anzueto del Valle	Coordinador de la Unidad de Proyectos y Cooperación Externa
Marco Tulio Díaz	Asistente de Fideicomisos de la Unidad de Proyectos y Cooperación Externa
José Miguel Duro Tamasiunas	Jefe Area de Planificación de la Unidad de Políticas e Información Estratégica
Carlos Rivera Pomes	Asesor Científico Tecnológico de la Unidad de Políticas e Información Estratégica
Otoniel Monterroso	Especialista Macroeconomía de la Unidad de Políticas e Información Estratégica

JICA/JOCV Guatemala Office

Shozo Tabuse	Resident Representative
--------------	-------------------------

Preparatory Study Team

Kiyoshi Sawada	Leader
Suzuka Maruyama	Project Planning
Yoshinori Kanetshuna	Natural Environment
Keiichi Yoshida	Social Infrastructure
Yasuro Funaki	Agriculture
Kimio Osuga	Agricultural Infrastructure
Aki Higuchi	Interpreter
Juan Manuel Estada	Rural Sociology

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K

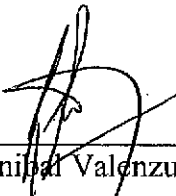
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ATTACHMENT-3

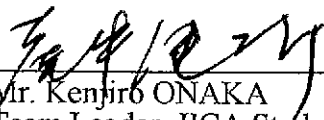
MINUTES OF MEETINGS (M/M)

MINUTES OF MEETING
ON
THE INCEPTION REPORT
FOR
THE MASTER PLAN STUDY
ON
SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY
IN
THE CENTRAL HIGHLAND REGION
OF
THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA

Guatemala City, February 14, 2000

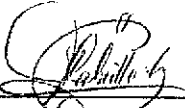


Mr. Roger Anibal Valenzuela Bonilla
Minister,
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock
and Food, MAGA

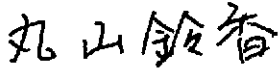


Mr. Kenjiro ONAKA
Team Leader, JICA Study Team

Witnessed by



Mr. Jorge Mario Calvillo Loaiza
Under Secretary for International
Cooperation for Development,
Ministry of Planning and Program of
the Presidency, SEGEPLAN



Ms. Suzuka MARUYAMA
Leader, Advisory Team
JICA Headquarters, Tokyo



MINUTES OF MEETING
ON
THE INCEPTION REPORT
FOR
THE MASTER PLAN STUDY
ON
SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY
IN
THE CENTRAL HIGHLAND REGION
OF
THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA

DATE : February 8, 2000
TIME : 9:00 a.m. to 11:45 a.m.
VENUE : Meeting Room 1, MAGA Headquarters, Guatemala City
ATTENDANCE : As listed in Annex

JICA Study Team submitted 30 copies of the Inception Report to the Government of Guatemala on February 8, 2000. The meeting was convened to explain and discuss the Inception Report.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Carlos Humberto Morales, Coordinator in charge Projects Unit and International Cooperation of MAGA, who pointed out the importance of Japanese cooperation, specially this Project for the reduction of poverty in this region.

Mr. Kenjiro Onaka, Team Leader of JICA Study Team made a detailed explanation of the Inception Report. Major points agreed upon by both sides in the meeting are as follows;

1. The Guatemalan side accepted the contents of the Inception Report, and indicated that the approach described by JICA's Study Team for the Study implementation was highly appreciated.
2. The Guatemalan side made the following comments and suggestions:

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- a) There are several institutions and NGOs implementing projects for poverty reduction in the country, but until now good results have been obtained only at very small scales.
 - b) The participatory planning approach is acceptable, and JICA Study Team should consider the low level of education and knowledge of people in the Study area.
 - c) It is very important that the results of this project could be replicated in other similar areas.
 - d) JICA Study Team should recommend possible ways to attain financing for implementation of recommended projects in the plan.
3. The JICA Study Team replied to the comments and suggestions of Guatemalan side as follows:
During the Study process JICA Study Team will grasp and evaluate the actual conditions in the Study area, and will apply the most practical approach to formulation of the sustainable rural development project based on the results of the above evaluation.
4. This document is prepared in both English and Spanish. In case any discrepancy of interpretation arises between the two languages, the English version shall prevail.

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List of Participants

The Government of Guatemala

Carlos Humberto Morales	Coordinator of Foreign Cooperation and Projects Unit
José Guillermo De León	Foreign Cooperation Unit, MAGA
Antonio Hidalgo	Directorate of Projects, SEGEPLAN
Leonel Lepe Cárdenas	Project Coordination, MAGA
Cesar Argueta	Director, Program of Community Organization and Training, Social Investment Fund, FIS
Oscar Medina	Strategic Policy and Information Unit, MAGA
Fabián Pérez Medrano	International Cooperation Directorate, SEGEPLAN
Soichi Oba	JICA Expert, Strategic Policy and Information Unit, MAGA

JICA/JOCV Guatemala Office

Takashi Ishizuka	Resident Representative
------------------	-------------------------

JICA Advisory Team

Suzuka Maruyama	Leader of Advisory Team
-----------------	-------------------------

JICA Study Team

Kenjiro Onaka	Team Leader, JICA Study Team
Luis Rosado	JICA Study Team
Fumiaki Murakami	JICA Study Team
Yasuo Aonishi	JICA Study Team

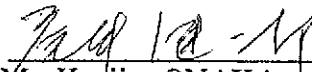
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MINUTES OF MEETING
ON
SELECTION OF MICRO-BASINS
FOR
THE MASTER PLAN STUDY
ON
SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY
IN
THE CENTRAL HIGHLAND REGION
OF
THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA

Guatemala City, May 2, 2000



Mr. Carlos Humberto Morales Cruz
Coordinator of Foreign Cooperation and Projects Unit
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock
and Food, MAGA



Mr. Kenjiro ONAKA
Team Leader, JICA Study Team

MINUTES OF MEETING
ON
SELECTION OF MICRO-BASINS
FOR
THE MASTER PLAN STUDY
ON
SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY
IN
THE CENTRAL HIGHLAND REGION
OF
THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA

DATE : May 2, 2000
TIME : 15:30 to 17:30
VENUE : Meeting room 1 of MAGA Headquarters, Guatemala City
ATTENDANCE : As listed in Annex

The meeting was opened by Mr. Carlos Humberto Morales Cruz, Coordinator of Foreign Cooperation and Projects Unit, Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Food.

Mr. Kenjiro Onaka, Team Leader of JICA Study Team explained the background and overall progress of performance of the Study during the period of February to May, 2000. Afterwards, Mr. R. Chávez, chief counterpart, explained the basic concept of the selection of a micro-basin from each province and selection procedure. Then, each head of 4 provinces, MAGA, counterpart, made a detailed explanation of the selection of the micro-basin in each province. Also the basic concept and survey procedure for participatory approach, and potential of water resources in the Study area were reported by the counterparts.

1. The Guatemalan side accepted the model micro-basins selected in each province for sustainable rural development for the reduction of poverty in the Sty area, as follows:

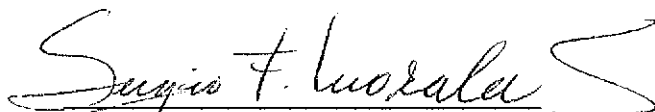
- a) Aldea Xeatzan Bajo, Patzún municipality, Chimaltenango Province
- b) Aldea Panyever, San Juan la Laguna municipality, Sololá Province
- c) Caserío Pachúm, Aldea Xesana, Santa María Chiquimula municipality, Totonicapán Province
- d) Caseríos Los Pérez, Los Cabrera and San Isidro, Palestina municipality, Quetzaltenango Province

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Carlos Humberto Morales	Coordinator of the External Cooperation Unit , Projects and Trusts, MAGA
Roberto Chávez	External Cooperation Unit, Projects and Trusts, MAGA
Orlan Rodas	MAGA Coordinator, Department of Totonicapán
José Gerardo Méndez	MAGA Coordinator, Department of Sololá
Jorge Guevara	MAGA Coordinator, Department of Chimaltenango
Oliverio B. Portillo Méndez	Arrangements for the Development Unit, MAGA
Oscar César López Maldonado	PLAMAR
Mario Norberto López Rodríguez	PLAMAR
Werner Morales	Palestina de los Altos, Municipal Mayor
Roberto Yosoco	Xetzan Bajo, Patzun Auxiliary Mayor
Aland Castillo	Sub-coordinator of external financing, General Headquarters of CAMINOS
Fernando Quiñonez	Study Assistant, General Headquarters of CAMINOS
Armando Hernández Puac	First Trustee, San Juan La Laguna
Santos Pablo Puac	Social Development Committee, San Juan La Laguna
Juan López Imul	Municipal Trustee, Santa María Chiquimula, Totonicapán
Juan Castro	Council Santa María Chiquimula, Totonicapán
Neftali Hernández	Planification, FIS
Rubén Rodolfo Pérez	Regulation Department Chief for the Programs of Health and Environment, MSP and AS
Kazuo Tada	JICA/JOCV, Coordinator
Ryoko Takeda	JICA
Kazuhiro Fuse	JICA, SEGEPLAN
Soichi Oba	JICA, MAGA-UPIE
Nobuhisa Suzuki	JOCV, ICTA
Kenjiro Onaka	Chief, JICA Study Team
Katsuya Kamisato	JICA Study Team
Ko Watanabe	JICA Study Team
Yasuo Aonishi	JICA Study Team
Luis Rosado	JICA Study Team

MINUTES OF MEETING
ON
THE INTERIM REPORT
FOR
THE MASTER PLAN STUDY
ON
SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY
IN
THE CENTRAL HIGHLAND REGION
OF
THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA

Guatemala City, October 6, 2000



Mr. Sergio Morales Suarez
Coordinator Project Unit, Foreign Cooperation,
and Fideicomisos
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock
and Food, MAGA



Mr. Kenjiro ONAKA
Team Leader, JICA Study

MINUTES OF MEETING
ON
THE INTERIM REPORT
FOR
THE MASTER PLAN STUDY
ON
SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY
IN
THE CENTRAL HIGHLAND REGION
OF
THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA

DATE : October 6, 2000
TIME : 10:00 a.m. to 12:30a.m.
VENUE : CONADEA Room, MAGA Headquarters, Guatemala City
ATTENDANCE : As listed in Annex

The meeting was opened by Mr. Sergio Morales, Coordinator Project Unit, Foreign Cooperation and Fideicomisos, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food.

Mr. K. Onaka, Team Leader of JICA Study Team explained the background and overall progress of performance of the Study during the period of February to October, 2000. Afterwards, Mr. R. Chavez, chief counterpart, Mr. Portillo and coordinators of MAGA of 4 provinces made a detailed explanation of the results of participatory survey, formulation of preliminary sustainable rural development plans and pilot projects. Discussion was made.

Major points agreed upon by both sides in the meeting are as follows:

1. The Guatemalan side accepted the contents of the Interim Report in principle.
2. Nineteen (19) pilot projects that are proposed by the JICA Study Team are still tentative and will be finalized after JICA headquarters in Tokyo analyze the proposed plans.

3. This document is prepared in both English and Spanish. In case any discrepancy of interpretation arises between the two languages, the English version shall prevail.



List of Participants to the Meeting on Friday October 6th, 2000 (1/2)

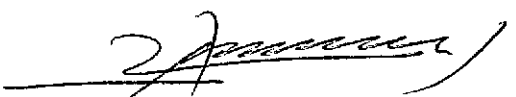
MAGA		
	Leopaldo Sandoval Villeda	Minister of MAGA
	Julio Hernández	Vice-minister of MAGA
	Sergio Morales	Coordinator UPCF, MAGA
	Roberto Chávez	UPCEF-MAGA
	Rafaél Rodríguez	Coord. MAGA Chimaltenango
	José Gerardo Méndez	Coord. MAGA Sololá
	Orlán Rodas	Coord. MAGA Totonicapán
	Jorge Guevara	Coord. MAGA Quetzaltenango
	Danilo González	MAGA External Cooperation
	Carlos García	MAGA-Quetzaltenango
	Gabriela Guido	MAGA-Social Communications
	Ricardo López	Social Communications MAGA
	Judith Tzúnun	UCE-MAGA
	Claudia Alfaro	UCE-MAGA
	Carlos Spiegeler	UGD-MAGA
	Fredy Morales	UOR-MAGA
	Oswaldo Morales	UOR-MAGA
	Roderico Alfaro	UPIE-MAGA
	Oscar López	Plamar MAGA
	David Juárez	Plamar MAGA
	Silvia Tejeda	Communication Department of MAGA
	Guillermo de León	Coord. Norms and Regulations MAGA
Embassy of Japan		
	Kiyoshi Ishii	First Secretary Embassy of Japan
	Takakiyo Koizumi	Embassy of Japan
	José Luis Guillén	Embassy of Japan
JICA		
	Takashi Ishizuka	Director JICA/JOCV
	Antonio Ovalle	JICA/JOCV
	Kazuhiro Fuse	JICA Expert/Segeplan
	Soichi Oba	JICA Expert/MAGA
	Ayumi Sakamoto	Secretary JICA/JOCV
SEGEPLAN		
	Julio Gordillo	Consultant SEGEPLAN
	Leticia Ramírez	Consultant SEGEPLAN
	Fabián Pérez Medrano	Consultant SEGEPLAN
ICTA		
	Carlos Heer	General Manager, ICTA

List of Participants to the Meeting on Friday October 6th, 2000 (2/2)

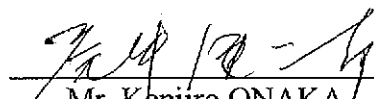
Representative of 4 communities		
	Alfredo Trejo	BID
	Marcos Lux	Pachum
	Eliseo Chiti	Pachum
	Emilio Pérez	Palestina
	Emilio Cabrera	Palestina
	Dionicio González	Palestina
	Alejandro Morales	Palestina
	Virgilio Díaz	Palestina
	Ismael Ixcamparic	Panyebar
	Orlando Ixcamparic	Panyebar
	Armando Hernández	San Juan La Laguna, Sololá
	Juan Maldonado	Santa María Chiquimula
	Alfredo Yoz	Xeatzan Bajo
	Margarito Tzay	Xeatzan Bajo
	Lorenzo Baján	Xeatzan Bajo
	Roberto Yoz	Xeatzan Bajo
JICA Study Team		
	Kenjiro Onaka	JICA Study Team, Team Leader
	Luis Rosado	JICA Study Team
	Makoto Yamada	JICA Study Team
	Yuji Hatakeyama	JICA Study Team
	Ko Watanabe	JICA Study Team
	Fumiaki Murakami	JICA Study Team

MINUTES OF MEETING
ON
THE PROGRESS REPORT - 2
FOR
THE MASTER PLAN STUDY
ON
SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY
IN
THE CENTRAL HIGHLAND REGION
OF
THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA

Guatemala City, March 20, 2001



Mr. Ricardo Santa Cruz Rubí
Vice Minister of Livestock,
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock
and Food, MAGA


Mr. Kenjiro ONAKA
Team Leader, JICA Study

MINUTES OF MEETING
ON
THE PROGRESS REPORT - 2
FOR
THE MASTER PLAN STUDY
ON
SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY
IN
THE CENTRAL HIGHLAND REGION
OF
THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA

DATE : March 20, 2001
TIME : 10:00 a.m. to 1:30p.m.
VENUE : CONADEA Room, MAGA Headquarters in Guatemala City
ATTENDANCE : As listed in Annex

Mr. Ricardo Santa Cruz Rubí, Vice Minister of Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food, opened the meeting.

Mr. K. Onaka, Team Leader of JICA Study Team explained that the JICA headquarters, Tokyo, ordered the Study Team on 16 February 2001 to stop making the field survey for the 4 model areas due to security problems, which made the progress of performance of the study in Phase-2 be behind as original schedule.

Afterwards, each member of the JICA Study mainly explained the provisional pilot projects that were formulated with cooperation with counterparts. Discussion was made.

Major points agreed upon by both sides in the meeting are as follows:

1. The Guatemalan side accepted the contents of the Progress Report-2 in principle.
2. Both sides agreed that the development scale on the reforestation plan in the Pachum

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model area will be determined in the final field survey to be made in May.

3. The Guatemalan side accepted the replacement of "the Plan for Reducing Work Load in the Mountain Area by Rope-way System" with "the Coffee Processing Plan for Work Load in the Mountain Area" from the viewpoint of safety and cost effectiveness of the rope-way system and conservation of the forest.
4. The Guatemalan side accepted that formulation of the rural developments including the pilot projects could not be finalized in terms of organization plan, operation and management plan and confirmation of necessary procedures among Study Team, farmers in the model areas and related rural authorities concerned.
5. MAGA expressed that the field survey for 5 pilot projects in the model area of Pachum in Totonicapan will be carried out for coming April by a MAGA Totonicapan office.
6. This document is prepared in both English and Spanish. In case any discrepancy of interpretation arises between the two languages, the English version shall prevail.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
 OF
 THE MEETING OF PROGRESS REPORT-2
 FOR
 THE MASTER PLAN STUDY ON SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT
 FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY IN THE CENTRAL HIGHLAND REGION
 OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA

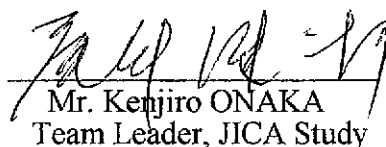
<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
(MAGA)	
Ricardo Santa Cruz Rubi	Vice Minister, MAGA
Carlos Set Oliva	Vice Minister Petén, MAGA
Oliverio B. Portillo	UGD-MAGA
Carlos Rolando Santos	Coordinator of MAGA Chimaltenango
Luis E. Barrientos	Project MAGA Chimaltenango
Walter Reyes	Monitoring and Evaluation Section, MAGA Chimaltenango
Héctor Godínez	MAGA PLAMAR Chimaltenango
Lester H. Muñoz Aguirre	UOR MAGA
Orlán Rodas de León	Coordinator of MAGA Totonicapán
Roberto Chavez	UPCEF, MAGA
Christobal Márquez A.	Coordinator of MAGA Sololá
Claudia Alfaro	Counterpart MAGA
 (JICA Study Team)	
Kenjiro Onaka	Team Leader
Luis Rosado	Team Member
Ayako Nishiwaki	Team Member
Junichi Usami	Team Member
Toru Ide	Team Member
Makoto Yamada	Team Member
Minako Kakuma	Team Member
Ko Watanabe	Team Member
Fumiaki Murakami	Team Member

MINUTES OF MEETING
ON
THE DRAFT FINAL REPORT
FOR
THE MASTER PLAN STUDY
ON
SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY
IN
THE CENTRAL HIGHLAND REGION
OF
THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA

Guatemala City, July 02, 2001



Mr. Rony Abil Chali
Coordinator of Project Unit
External Cooperation and Management
Vice Minister of Livestock, Ministry
of Agriculture, Livestock and Food



Mr. Kenjiro ONAKA
Team Leader, JICA Study

MINUTES OF MEETING
ON
THE DRAFT FINAL REPORT
FOR
THE MASTER PLAN STUDY
ON
SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY
IN
THE CENTRAL HIGHLAND REGION
OF
THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA

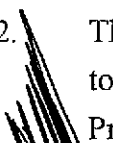
DATE : July 02, 2001
TIME : 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.
VENUE : CONADEA Room, MAGA Headquarters in Guatemala City
ATTENDANCE : As listed in Annex

Mr. C. Sett , Vice Minister of Peten, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food, opened the meeting.

Mr. K. Onaka, Team Leader of JICA Study Team, explained the background, overview and overall progress of performance of the Study.


Afterwards, Mr. R. Chavez, chief counterpart, Mr. O. Portillo and coordinators of MAGA of 4 provinces made detailed explanation of the results of participatory survey, formulation of sustainable rural development plans and the pilot projects. Discussion was made.

Major points agreed upon by both sides in the meeting are as follows:

1. The Guatemalan side fully accepted the contents of the Draft Final Report without any comments and objections.
2.  The Guatemalan side expressed their satisfaction with the fruitful results of the Study to the JICA Study Team, and strongly desired early implementation of the Pilot Projects.

3. JICA Study Team has submitted following reports to MAGA.

Draft Final Report	Main Report	(English)	7 copies
		(Spanish)	30 copies
	Annex-1	(English)	7 copies
		(Spanish)	30 copies
	Annex-2	(English)	7 copies
		(Spanish)	30 copies

4.  This document is prepared in both English and Spanish. In case any discrepancy of interpretation arises between the two languages, the English version shall prevail.



ATTENDANTS LIST FROM FINAL MEETING

CONADEA MEETING ROOM

July 2, 2001

10:00 A.M.- 12:00 P.M.

NO.	NAME	POSITION
01	Carlos R. Sett O.	Vice-Minister Petén MAGA
02	Rony Abiú	Project Coordinator/ External Cooperation
03	José Luis Guillén Guillén	Consultant Japan Embassy
04	Takashi Ishizuka	Director JICA in Guatemala
05	Kenjiro Onaka	JICA Study Team Leader
06	Fumiaki Murakami	JICA Study Team
07	Koh Watanabe	JICA Study Team
08	Yusuke Goto	JICA Study Team
09	Ronald Castellanos	JICA Study Team
10	Roberto Chávez	UPCEF-MAGA
11	Oliverio Portillo	UGD-MAGA
12	Rolando Lemus	UGD-MAGA
13	Rolando Ortíz	Coordinator UGD-MAGA
14	Humberto Tejada	EFA-UGD/MAGA
15	Juan Antonio Flores	International Cooperation Sub-director/SEGEPLAN
16	Victor Cabrera Cruz	Executive Director/PLAMAR
17	Luis E. Barrientos	Projects/MAGA Chimaltenango
18	Walter Reyes	Monitoring and Evaluation/MAGA Chimaltenango
19	Carlos Santos	Coordinator MAGA Chimaltenango
20	Cristobal Márquez	Coordinator MAGA Sololá
21	Orlan Rodas	Coordinator MAGA Totonicapán
22	Jorge Guevara	Coordinator MAGA Quetzaltenango
23	Lester Muñoz	Rural Operations/MAGA
24	Fernando Quiñónez	BIRF-JBIC Road Projects
25	René Miguel Estrada	Coordinator External Finances
26	Abner Josué Monterroso	Caserío Los Morales
27	Anastacio González	Caserío Los Cabrera
28	Santos Díaz	Caserío Los Díaz
29	Obispo Escobar	Caserío Los Díaz
30	Alejandro Morales	Caserío Los Morales
31	Emilio Cabrera	Caserío Los Cabrera
32	Flor de María Orozco	Support MAGA Quetzaltenango
33	Bartolo Cumes Xinico	Xeatzán Bajo
34	Hugo Francisco Cumes	Development Committee/Xeatzán Bajo
35	Lorenzo Baján Ajú	Irrigation Committee/Xeatzán Bajo
36	Brigido Cuy Cumes	Irrigation Committee/Xeatzán Bajo
37	Margarito Tzay	Irrigation Committee/Xeatzán Bajo
38	Santiago Cumes	Handscraft Committee/Xeatzán Bajo
39	Alfonsina Olcot Yos	Handscraft Committee/Xeatzán Bajo
40	Carlos García	Projects
41	Carmen Natreno	Institutional Comunication
42	Lorenzo Ramos Noj	Director NGO: Las Verapaces Agricultura Sostenible
43	Raúl Morales	Sonora
44	Douglas González	Noti 7
45	Rudy Zepeda	Tele Diario
46	Diego Tax	Tele Diario
47	Felicito Alegría	Diario Centroamérica