**(ATUPCAN)**

**DRAFT**

**"IMPROVING SKILLS FOR MARKETING IN FIVE FISH FARMING DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS PUERTO balsa, Upper Amazon, LORETO "**

**Ready for:**

**February 2018**

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# Executive Summary

This project profile has been prepared taking some guidelines of a draft public investment (PIP), and is presented as a complement to the project that non-governmental organization, NGO (ATUPCAN) The project called "M**ejoramiento capabilities for marketing of fish farming in five associations Balsapuerto district, Alto Amazonas, Loreto "** It will be held in the following communities: New Hope, Fray Martin, Varadero, Balsapuerto and Pucalpillo and will benefit approximately 7448 people.

The 05 communities are located in Lower or Omagua Selva, belonging to the district of Balsa ports province of Alto Amazonas, Loreto Department.

Communities are inter located in a large network of rivers, streams, creeks and ponds and lakes, these water bodies can be divided into basins and sub-basins and interact with the vegetation of the Amazon basin, cause many habitats, microhabitats and towns . The projectIt aims to help improve conservation and pacotana paiche which influence on improving the quality of life of the population. Basic services project will focus primarily on the production of fingerlings, technical assistance andAlso strengthen business management capabilities by identifying niche markets thus ensuring the production market obtained.

In this project the diagnosis of the current situation motivates the project, mentioning the fish fauna and aquatic fauna is presented.

agricultural, livestock, fish farming, forestry, tourism, industry further road infrastructure system, the different services available to communities such as communications, electricity, trade, natural resources occurs are also displayed.

In the social part it is shown among other economic levels of the 05 districts, the educational level in the area of ​​influence of the project, indicating the schools and students of populations.

Finally a schedule of activities for the project implementation with a duration of 24 months and an investment of approximately S / appears. 3500.000 (three half soles and millions)

# **General features**



## **Project's name**

**"IMPROVING SKILLS FOR MARKETING IN FIVE FISH FARMING DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS PUERTO balsa, Alto Amazonas, Loreto".**

According to Functional Classifier Programmatic Public Investment Project, it is located in the following context:

**FUNCTION**  **03 Planning, Management and Contingency Reserve.**

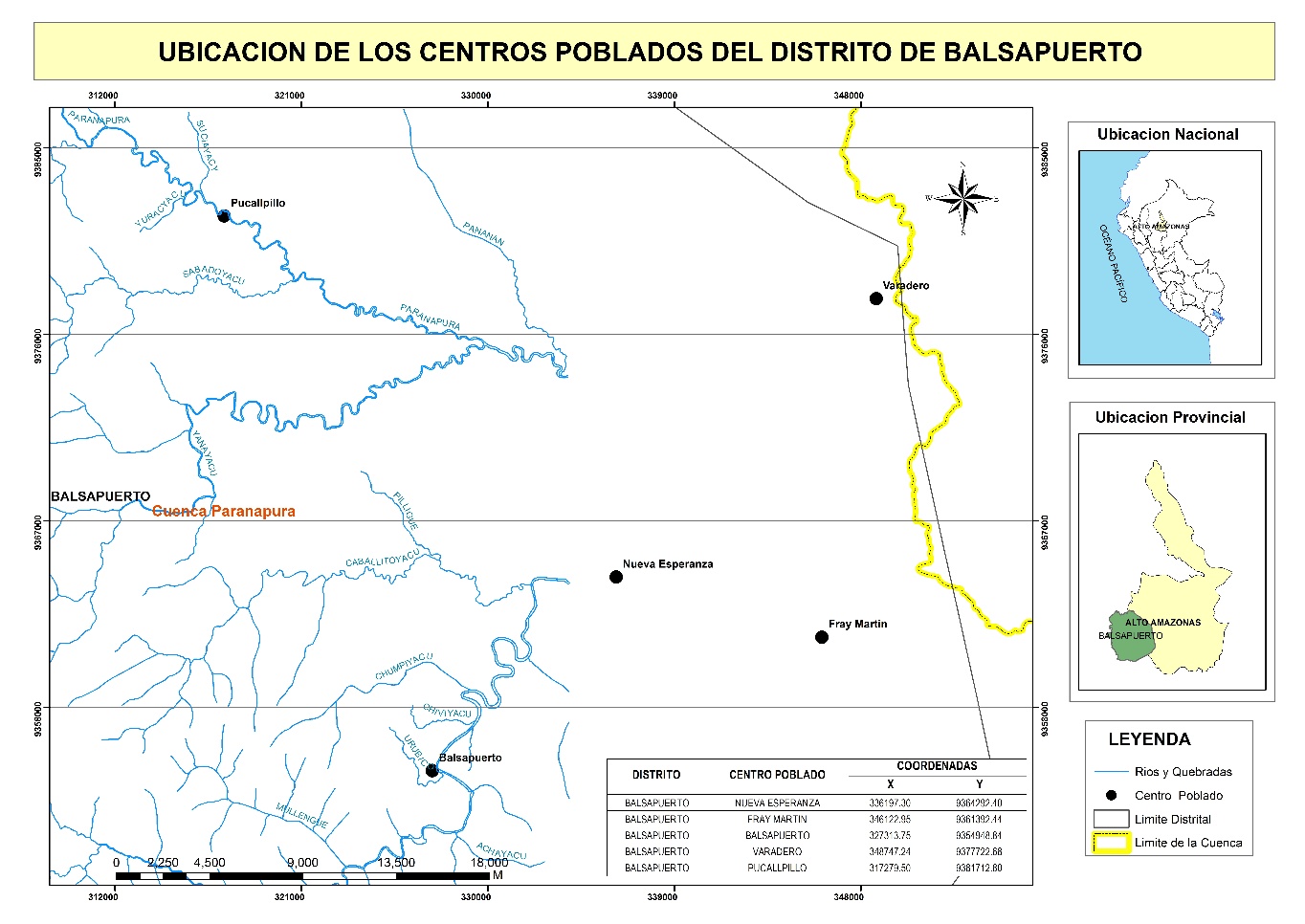
**FUNCTIONAL DIVISION 009 Science and Technology.**

**FUNCTIONAL GROUP 0017 Technological innovation**

It includes actions aimed at generating an improvement in the quality and efficiency of extraction and production processes and in the application of new knowledge to meet specific needs and access to new technologies.

## **Location**

**Graphic No. 01 PIP location maps.**

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### Project Location

The project will be located within the district of Balsa port Alto Amazonas province, Loreto department, where he worked with 05 communities, which are:

**Table No. 01: Project Location**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Department** | **Province** | **District** | **Town center** |
| **Loreto** | **Alto Amazonas** | **Balsapuerto** | **New Hope** |
| **Fray Martin** |
| **Varadero** |
| **Balsapuerto** |
| **Pucalpillo** |

### Population of the communities that benefit from the project

**Table No. 02:**

**current population of the province and localities benefited by 2017.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Geographic area** | **Population by 2017** |
| Alto Amazonas province. | **90422** |
| District Balsa Puerto | **14625** |
| New Hope  Fray Martin  Varadero  Balsapuerto  Pucalpillo | **7448** |

**Source: -estimaciones projections INEI.-team coach.**

## Formulator unit and PEU

### Formulator unit

Sector : public- private

Pliego : ATUPCAN

Person responsible for formulating the project:

First name : Ing. Jhon Patrick Rios Bartra

Position : Author Draft.

Person in charge:

First name : Ing Francisco Rodriguez Cachay

Address: Calle 27 March 03 Manzana 03 Lote urbanization Tiwinza Yurimaguas

Position: Project Coordinator

### Executing unit

First name : Presilda Morí Albán

Technical organizer: ATUPCAN

Address

Stakeholder participation

**Table No. 03: Matrix involved**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **group Involved** | **perceived problems** | **Interests** | **Strategies** | **Agreements and commitments** |
| **MINISTRY OF SOCIAL INCLUSION** | * Economically Disadvantaged most vulnerable areas of the country. | * Support projects that encourage improved income. * Financing productive projects. * Declining poverty rates, with installation of productive projects throughout the country. | Incorporate into your budget productive projects. | Agreement with Public and Private Entities. |
| **REGIONAL GOVERNMENT OF LORETO - GOREL** | * Limited financial resources of local governments. | * Support projects that encourage improved income at the regional level. * Financing productive projects. * Declining poverty rates, with installation of productive projects at regional level. | PIA incorporate the economic infrastructure projects. | Agreement with Public and Private Entities. |
| **PRODUCES** | * Poor productive capacity of fish farming in the area. | * Support projects that encourage improved income. * Staff to provide training and technical assistance. | Management of financing productive projects. | Agreement with communities and beneficiaries. |
| **IIAP** | * Poor technological capacity in aquaculture management in the area. | * Support projects that encourage improved income at the national level. * Funding Training and Technical Assistance. | Management of financing productive projects. | Agreement with communities and beneficiaries. |
| **YURIMAGUAS District Municipality.** | -Deficiente productive capacity of fish farming and extraction of illegal fishing in the area.  -Deficiente technical assistance to fish farmers. | - Support projects that encourage increase the incomes of the population.  -Financing Training and Technical Assistance. | Formulating the PIP, maintain operation and maintenance. | Agreement with Public and Private Entities. |
| **ORGANIZATIONS** | * Poor aquaculture management in the area. | - increased production in the domestic market and foreign markets | Training project management committee. | Signing of agreements with project beneficiaries. |
| **beneficiaries** | -Escasos economic resources of the population.  - high rate of malnutrition. | -Management and adequate resource sustainability Acuícola.  -Operation and Maintenance, unskilled work. | Training project management committee. | Signing of agreements with project beneficiaries. |

**Source: Team work**

## **Framework**

**Project Background.**

In the sphere of influence populations of communities NUEVA ESPERANZA, FRAY MARTIN, VARADERO, Balsapuerto, PUCALPILLO, repeatedly they asked local authorities financing of this project.

**Sectoral Policy Guidelines.**

Within Municipal Government policies defined expanding employment opportunities and income, taking advantage of the natural wealth and potential of our region and the country, exercising rights and equal access opportunities and food security.

The formulation of this project profile is based on:

**SORT FUNCTIONAL PROGRAM:**

According to Functional Classifier Programmatic Public Investment Project, it is located in the following context:

**Function 03 Planning, management and contingency reserve.**

**FUNCTIONAL DIVISION 009 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.**

**FUNCTIONAL GROUP 0017 TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION**

It includes actions aimed at generating an improvement in the quality and efficiency of extraction and production processes and in the application of new knowledge to meet specific needs and access to new technologies.

**Powers of the PEU:**

ATUPCA NGO, founded in June -----, and registered in the year ---- RRPP is an institution of public-private law of special character indigenous, non-profit, which puts political representation indigenous peoples of the Peruvian Amazon, to institutions of national and international order, its main objective is to ensure that all collective and individual rights of its members are respected and recognized by all stakeholders in Peru.

ATUPCAN manages, develops and implements projects with international and national aid workers. The organization with the help of donors is implementing several projects in the beneficiary communities, facilitates and promotes safety projects.

**Executing Unit Capacity:**

**ATUPCAN**Promotes sustainable and human development of indigenous communities, promoting dialogue and responsible relationship between representatives of public and private institutions, civil society and indigenous peoples with an intercultural vision of Integral Development, which allows propose, implement , monitor proposed intervention, Political, Economic and Cultural Social Productive field. Defense and Care Planning, Environment, Ecology and Biodiversity.

Within his government plan and work plan has its thematic Economic Development; It has a qualified technical team with experience appropriate for project implementation technologies

# **ID.**



## **Diagnosis of the current situation**

**Background to the current situation motivating the project**

The economy of the Loreto region has historically been based on a commercial extractive model, constituting in its beginnings a subsistence economy.

Today has changed somewhat this peculiarity, thanks to the industrialization of some exported products, such as wood products (plywood and sheets) and canned palm heart.

However, continue to export natural resources without any added value, such as medicinal plants, sangre de grado, seeds of fruit trees, ornamental fish, etc.

Our small level of exports, whose flagship products are forest and fish products, is oriented mainly to the US market and Mexico. The latter is the main market for forest products under Economic Complementation Agreement Peru-Mexico.

**Chart No. 02: World Exports of fish.**

**Destination of our exports (1992-2012)**

MEXICO

19%

COLOMBIA

fifteen%

EUROPE

1%

ASIA

1%

BRAZIL

4%

USA

60%

**Source: IIAP- ALTO AMAZONAS**

Fish fauna of the Amazon basin is considered the richest on the planet, which hidrobiological potential has a biomass of more than 748 identified species, which is now operated by craftsmen for self-supply and marketing, also existing fishing ornamental, which it is usually done with simple fishing gear and destined principally for export.

Similarly aquatic fauna contains about 697 species, develop their mechanisms bioreproducción, using flood areas where the dispersion is favorable as well as feeding and breeding. In the lowlands it has been estimated about 60 000 km2 of floodplain. The fishing potential in the Amazon River ichthyomass estimates a rate of61151 kg / ha. white water and31 147 kg / ha in sewage.

artisanal fisheries for species for human consumption and for export ornamental species is mostly practiced. Among the main species caught for human consumption it has at large, as the paiche and large Amazon catfish (gold, maiden, tower etc.); and minor species gamitana, menhaden, halibut and sea bass, among the more desirable, which will also come captive breeding (pisigranjas).

Ornamental species whose main market to the United States, however, are also exported to Germany, France, Japan and Taiwan. Best species listed are peruvianus tigrinus, the arawana, fish and stripes tower among the larger species, they are also highly prized small species like Bleeding Heart and a wide range of armored catfish.

Production and marketing of these products are directed towards international markets, generating a non-traditional exportable called, which is insignificant compared to the same category of products exported from Peru to the world.

Piache in Peru is among the lower reaches of Napo, Putumayo, Marañón, Ucayali rivers Pastaza and with abundance in the national reserve Pacaya - Samiria. To protect the species vedas ranging from October to February are established, but it is hardly respected by fishermen due to low control and high informality. It also prohibited the capture of specimens of paiche below the seventy meter long. Besides man paiches youth as potential enemies have some birds, while among predatory fish which ranks first is the piranha.

The species is more preferably in the state of dry salted state, instead of its fresh state as well as with the cod.

Another way to market it with very good prospects as an ornamental fish is destined for the US market and Asia.

**Current Status of Production Chain**

Currently the production chain is completely integrated fish, fish farmers sell their production individually, there are approximately 33 ponds with water mirrors ranging from 0.5 to one hectare, technical assistance in fish production is limited.

In our environment, the IIAP, through the Directorate General for Promotion and Development, has been promoting the formal establishment of productive chains. Therefore, the State and the private productive sector face a challenge articulated work if left aside, could mean another lost opportunity for the country.

### The area of ​​influence and area of ​​study

**Brief historical review**

NEW HOPE communities, FRAY MARTIN, VARADERO, Balsapuerto, PUCALPILLO are located in the lowlands or Omagua, belonging to the District of balsa ports province of Alto Amazonas, Loreto Department.

They are located on a large network of rivers, streams, creeks and ponds and lakes, these water bodies can be divided into basins and sub-basins and interact with the vegetation of the Amazon basin, cause many habitats, micro habitats and population centers.

The diagnosis will help us understand what happens in a certain space and time, ie place ourselves in the current context and have the vision foresight also determine the reasons for how problems, risks, threats and constraints occur, which we will allow to understand the situation and initiate a process of reflection.

District stakeholders are the promoters of development, economic, cultural, environmental, political, institutional, and territorial. To make this possible, the participation of men and women, where ideas and initiatives need to be analyzed, and establish commitments alternatives and solutions to different problems.

**economic dimension**

The Concerted Development Plan of the District of Balsa Puerto, requires a process of sustainable development, which should be a comprehensive process and aims at improving the quality of life of the entire population through comprehensive productive development with equity and the full participation of the population under the precepts of conservation of natural resources and the preservation of environmental quality.

The economic dimension includes the productive activity in general, with them, farming as the most important and fundamental and constitutes the main source of occupational district. It is complemented by the installed capacity of the district in terms of their potential in the economic concept.

**Goods**

#### **Agricultural activity**

Agricultural activity represents 50.7% of the employed EAP district, cultivated mainly rice, maize, cassava, plantain, beans, vegetables and other crops that have production averages, which do not meet the economic expectations of producers, mainly due to low technological level, lack of technical and credit assistance from the state and private companies, lack of markets, inadequate marketing channels, poor organization of producers applies.

The district has important implications for the development and crop production and further processing for sale to domestic and foreign markets, statistical information shown in the table below potential resources, soils, climate, topography and genetic variability.

In the province of Alto Amazonas, basically bread produced food out and some that are marketed on a smaller scale. The following table shows the increased production of irrigated rice in 2005, compared to 2003, however upland rice in 2005 there is a decline in production, as well as sugar cane, palm heart, pineapple, cassava, and banana.

**Table No. 04: Production of agricultural species**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Crops** | **2016** | | | |
| **Planting (ha.)** | **Harvest (Has)** | **ProducciónTon** | **Average price (S /. / Kg)** |
| upland rice | 590 | 590 | 1,220.90 | 0.67 |
| hard yellow corn | 992 | 992 | 2,320.60 | 0.75 |
| Cocoa | 280 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Yucca | 1,640 | 1,640 | 20010.00 | 0.19 |
| Banana | 1,680 | 1,795 | 19180.20 | 0.45 |
| Lemon | 19 | 12 | 69.30 | 0.55 |
| Sugar cane | 2. 3 | 2. 3 | 915.85 | 0.18 |
| cowpea | 43 | 43 | 42.65 | 1.20 |
| huasca beans | 290 | 290 | 278.42 | 2.65 |
| pijuayo fruit | 29 | Four. Five | 442.80 | 0.32 |
| Cocotero | 10 | 10 | 161.30 | 0.40 |
| Orange tree | 10 | fifteen | 118.60 | 0.45 |
| Papaya | 55 | 30 | 380.28 | 0.37 |
| Pineapple | 30 | fifteen | 157.70 | 0.45 |
| Tangerine | 2 | 2 | 14.90 | 0.50 |
| Peanut | 35 | 35 | 36.00 | 0.60 |
| aguaje | 102 | 27 | 468.30 | 0.25 |
| Tomato | 2 | 2 | 10.15 | 0.50 |
| Grapefruit | 7 | 12 | 140.75 | 0.25 |
| Brachiaria grass | 275 | 845 | 24410.00 | 0.15 |
| elephant grass | 35 | 100 | 2,912.60 | 0.15 |
| Sacha Inchi | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

**Source: Office Agraria Alto Amazonas 2016**

**Soil Resources District**

The following table shows the characterization of soils Balsapuerto district is presented. The general classification of soils is based on the seventh approximation of Soil Service, United States (1975).

**Table No. 05:**

**Features Soil Resources, Balsapuerto district**

|  |
| --- |
| **ALLUVIAL TERRACES FLOOR FLOOD LOW** |
| Large group of Floors: Entisols  Sub Group: Tropofluvents  flat topography  Textures: Arenosos Finos Franco, Franco and Franco Arcillo sandy clay loam.  slightly acidic to neutral reaction: pH 6.5 to 7.0  moderate organic matter content in the horizon |

|  |
| --- |
| **Alluvial LITTLE FLOORS TERRACES** |
| Large group of Floors: Inceptisols  Sub Group: Tropaquepts  flat to concave topography.  Textures: Arenosos Finos Franco, Franco and Franco Arcillo sandy clay loam.  acid reaction: pH 4.0 to 5.0  moderate organic matter content on the horizon |

|  |
| --- |
| **FLOORS TERRACES WAVY AND LOW MONTES** |
| Large group of Floors: Ultisols  Sub Group: Paleudults plinthic  light to moderately undulating topography.  Morphology: Profile edafizado developed and heavily mottled with severe due to iron oxide (pseudoplintita) on a greyish clay structure.  extremely acid reaction: pH less than 4.  means low content of organic matter in the horizon |
|  |
| **FLOORS AND WAVY COLINAS Dissected** |
| Large group of Floors: Ultisols  Sub Group: TYPICAL Paleudults  Moderately wavy rippled topography.  Morphology: Deep Profile intensely edafizado presence of a clay horizon depth of 1.50 meters. and content of not less than 20% clay throughout the profile.  extremely acid reaction: pH less than 4 with high aluminum content.  Low organic matter. |
|  |

**Source: INIAA - Yurimaguas**

#### **Animal activity**

Alto Amazonas lands are characterized by a potential resource for the production of pastures for cattle exploitation. According to INEI data, and ONERN APODESA is determined that 23.2% of these are suitable for the farming of grazing, according to the use capacity of soils.

In the province of Alto Amazonas 3'103,961 they have been studied representing 45% of the regional total (6'897,692).

**Table No. 06: Grasses grown and natural in hectares**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **districts** | **Grasses (Km2)** | |
| **Planted** | **natural** |
| Yurimaguas | 2,504 | 1,635 |
| Lt. C. Lopez | 70 | Four. Five |
| Balsapuerto | 47 | fifty |
| Lagunas | 40 | 100 |
| gully | 67 | 47 |
| Pastaza | 35 | 65 |
| Cahuapanas | 28 | 37 |
| Morona | twenty | 39 |
| Manseriche | 80 | 56 |
| **Total** | 2,891 | 2,074 |
| **Source: Ministry of Agriculture** | | |

The priority being the resurgence of livestock in the region, it is necessary to take action taking into account important social issues such as business organization of producers, guiding them to a market economy and the technical foundations that support them. This is based on increased production rates and productivity, improved product quality and better business management, which seeks to achieve.

There is a rancher plan that envisages the development of the following components: pasture improvement, recovery and consequent wombs livestock repopulation, the process of breeding through artificial insemination, improved livestock management through technical training. Livestock producers to be delivered in credit quality of individual species, via revolving funds, directed and supervised by FONGAL - Loreto and Regional Management Sub Alto Amazonas - Loreto. However, a fundamental aspect is to motivate the demand for red meat because it has been replaced by poultry meat and other products.

Also, the livestock must be supported by institutions linked to the livestock task present in the area: the Faculty of Animal Science, National University of the Peruvian Amazon, the National Institute for Agricultural Research and Extension, the Research Institute of the Peruvian Amazon, the dairyman Fund Loreto (Loreto FONGAL) and a generation of professionals trained in national universities and abroad who can contribute and consolidate a proposed livestock.

Marketing of milk, pasteurized, is done with the Provincial Municipality of Alto Amazonas, in a volume of 1.500 liters newspapers and the rest of the production is for yogurt processing and direct sale of fresh milk in the central market of the city.

Beef is sold mostly directly on the food market and a smaller part is processed into dried meat to supply the district, provincial and regional levels.

Beef cattle in the region undercapitalized due to political factors - social and abandonment of support of this activity by state agencies that encouraged rather other crops that were ultimately unsuccessful shifting cultivation pasture in areas of livestock vocation , and results in the progressive decline in livestock production.

Given today a cattle population adapted to the environment and important genetic background, achieved in half a century of efforts, it is necessary to use it to start a plan that in the long run allow the rational use of resources. It is necessary to maintain the sequence of genetic improvement that was taking up to 15 years in order to prevent deterioration of the quality of existing livestock currently in the region.

To meet the challenge of eliminating poverty in the country, it is necessary to use all the resources of our territory and simultaneously prepare producers for the management of these resources according to the demands of the modern market.

Raising pigs, sheep, and poultry are also widespread, mostly in domestic and traditional way, despite having resources such as pasture and crop surpluses for breeding and semi intensive exploitation.

Inventory upbringings, pastures and pastures district, is shown in the following tables.

**Table No. 07: Main raisings in the district**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **crianzas** | **2016** | | |
| **Saca (Units)** | **ProducciónTM** | **Average price (S /. / Kg)** |
| poultry meat | 99.262 | 206.69 | 9.08 |
| beef cattle | 152 | 47.33 | 5.84 |
| bovine milk | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| ovine | 46 | 2.64 | 4.16 |
| Pigs | 584 | 34.67 | 4.63 |
| buffalos | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

**Source: Office Agraria Alto Amazonas 2016**

**Table No. 08: Main pastures and pastures in the district Balsapuerto**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Species** | **Hectares** | **performance**  **Average TM / Ha.** | **Production areas** |
| Brachiaria decumbens | 267 | fifty | Road, Munichis, Yurimaguas |
| Brachiaria | 205 | Four. Five | Road, Munichis, Yurimaguas |
| Brachiaria brizanta | 121 | 60 | Yurimaguas |
| King grass | 62 | 110 | Yurimaguas |
| centrocema | 96 | 55 | Yurimaguas |
| Pueraria | 581 | 70 | District-wide |
| Torourco | 845 | 10 | District-wide |
| **TOTAL** | **2,177** | **-** | **-** |

**Source: Labor Cabinet**

#### fish farming

This resource is decreasing by indiscriminate fishing and the use of toxic substances that lead to the extermination of some species. Currently has been occurring in pisigranjas incipiently, this whole production is for the domestic market and to a lesser extent marketed in Tarapoto.

**Table No. 09: Production according condition (TM)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **State** | **Years** | | | | **Local destination%** | **Destination% Tarapoto.** |
| **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **Var. %** |
| COOL | 3229.3 | 283.4 | 351.2 | 5.8 | 48.4 | 48.6 |
| DRY | 1618.6 | 1245.3 | 1948.1 | 20.4 | 21.9 | 78.1 |
| SALPRESO | 307.4 | 158.2 | 333.4 | 8.5 | 61.4 | 38.6 |
| TOTAL | 2255.3 | 1686.9 | 2632.7 | 16.7 |  |  |

**Source: Ministry of Fisheries - AA**

Fishfarmes city of Yurimaguas are approximately 242.968 m2 of water surface; being put up new areas, 142.968 m2 of water surface, new areas 170,000 m2., with a total of 555.936 m2 in Yurimaguas. In the district there is a potential land suitable for raising fingerlings of about 1`145,000 m2.

As mentioned we conclude that we have an approximate demand for 2,290 thousands of fingerlings per year campaign. Currently, official statistics recorded shipments and landings of commercial fisheries in the main ports of the Province as: Abel Guerra. Garcilaso de la Vega, San Miguel (Vado), etc.

**Table No. 10:**

**Fish landing conservation according Balsapuerto (kg)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **State of conservation** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** |
| Cool | 540143 | 968.595 | 439.658 | 485.800 | 317.629 | 244.190 |
| Salpreso | 545.60 | 570.442 | 258.982 | 397.919 | 254.945 | 104.410 |
| Salado dry- | 994935 | 1'949,223 | 906.540 | 1'596,767 | 1'563,984 | 1'178,440 |
| Total | 2'080,57 | 3'488,2 | 1'605,18 | 2'480,48 | 2'136,55 | 1'178,44 |

**Source: PRSP-Alto Amazonas**

**Table 11:**

**Shipment of fish as conservation in the department of San Martin in kg**.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **State of conservation** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** |
| Cool | 173.093 | 528.270 | 220.887 | 295.453 | 162.712 |
| Salpreso | 155.540 | 340.437 | 167.101 | 269.600 | 83.470 |
| Salado dry- | 518.663 | 1'373,771 | 734.939 | 1'289,338 | 1'262,342 |
| Total | 847.296 | 2'244,478 | 1'122.927 | 1'854,275 | 1'508,624 |

**Source: PRSP-Alto Amazonas**

Fishing is the most important economic activity in coastal populations. It is a source of cash income and consumption and is complemented by hunting that still exists in the less disturbed areas.

The supply of fish to the population occurs seasonally, especially in the dry season in the main river is the Huallaga, through so-called mijanos (spawning fish). It is the season of abundance of fish consumption that lasts only three months, then becomes scarce along the avenue of rivers.

It is important to encourage fish farming in ponds craft to improve the diet of the population. In the district there is great potential, but lack training and technical assistance.

#### **forestry**

District forest Balsapuerto, both in the highlands and the lowlands show lush vegetation of different varieties of tree, shrub plants. Among them are medicinal plants, conifers native fruit trees, lianas, vines, ornamental plants, exotic, timber trees of different use.

Within the commercial we mahogany, cedar, Moena, screw, ishpingo, quillo Bourdon, stick blood, Pona, quinilla, hardwoods for housing construction in the district level.

A rational activity logging can help improve the incomes of the population in the area. To this should contribute environmental and forestry regulations in force.

**Table No. 12: Production of timber species in the district**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Common name** | **Scientific name** |
| amasisa | Erytrinaulei |
| amasisa Colorada | Erytrinasp. |
| Anacaspi | Cynometrasp |
| Mahogany | Swietenia macrophylla |
| Capirona | Calycophillumspruceanum |
| Capirona high | Loretoasp. |
| Capinari | Rudgeacephalante |
| carahuasca | Guatyeriasp |
| Catamia | Hura crepitans |
| Caupurí | Cryantherasp. |
| Cedar | Cedrelaadorata |
| Cunola | Virola sp. |
| Espintana | Anaxagorcasp. |
| Estoraque | Myroxillonsp. |
| Huayruro | Batasiasp |
| ishpingo | Amburanacaerensis |
| lizard Caspi | Calophyllumbrasiliensis |
| lizard Moena | Sacogeottissp. |
| Lupuna | Chorisiasp. |
| Maruja | Simaroubaameara |
| Yellow Mocua | Amazon aniba |
| pashaco | Schizolobiumsp. |
| Pucaquiro | Sickingeatinetoria |
| Quillobordon | Aspidosperniavorgesii |
| quinilla | Manilkarasp. |
| renaco | Picussp |
| Requia | Guarea trichiliondis |
| Topa | Ochronialagopus |
| Screw | Cedrelingacatenaeformis |
| Ismamoena | Endlichriawilliansii |

Source: Concerted Development Plan 2005 - 2013 - district Balsapuerto

#### **tourism**

Balsapuerto District is one of the privileged of the Province of Alto Amazonas to have advantages to develop tourism. It has a population of ethnic Chayahuita covering 100% of the territory, whose knowledge of their culture can be used in the development of tourism, showing customs, culture, art and language.

It also has natural attractive places that tourists can use for recreation and adventure. It also has a special attraction as are the petroglyphs of Cumpanamá, real treasure for the tourist attraction.

also it has beautiful waterfalls or cataracts to delight friends and strangers. Attractions invaluable existing in the district leads to another reality we must also take note: we do not have adequately trained staff to develop this activity; Nor it has accommodation and shelters to accommodate both domestic and foreign visitors or tourists. The isolation of these resorts invites us to propose a path by road from Yurimaguas to Balsapuerto, complemented by a road network throughout its territory

#### **industrial activity and transformation**

Industrial activity does not exist because people District are isolated from the centers of consumption, the lack of road infrastructure, only observed the existence of small piladoras rice processing only for family consumption, but not to generate revenue . Processing of other products does not exist

#### **technological and financial access**

Balsapuerto agricultural production is done in the traditional way. It is a migratory agriculture; that is, a farm is, it is planted and harvested then leave and go elsewhere.

The situation could be reversed if support is given to the farmer with technical, financial and management training crops that have greater economic profitability assistance., Existing natural resources as seen in Table No. 13.

**Table 13: Natural Resources**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **floors** | | **Productive sector** | **Form of exploitation** |
| **Extension (Ha)** | **Usability** |
| 70.240 | forest Protection | Wildlife Conservation | Ecotourism |
| 87.750 | Productive land use | Agricultural | Annual and permanent agriculture |
| 52,660 | Pastures land use | Pecuario | crianzas |
| 139.40 | Forest exploitation | Forest | Extraction and reforestation |
|  | Water resources | Energetic | Hydropower, irrigation and drinking water |
|  | Mineral resources | Mining | Quarrying fine and coarse sand, gravel and salt. |
| Another resources | Cultural heritage | Tourist | Touristed |

**Source: Concerted Development Plan 2005 - 2013 - district Balsapuerto**

### Road infrastructure system

District Balsapuerto no account currently has no carrozable way that allows access and intercommunication between their communities and the capital of the Province of Alto Amazonas, the capital of the department of San Martin and less with the neighboring districts of Cahuapanas and Jeberos. According to the aspirations of its people and authorities, has designed a future road network comprising several sections considering a backbone that part of the community of Munichis through the basin and reaching Balsapuerto Armanayacu in an estimated length54 Km.

As another backbone has also been taken into account Balsapuerto path through the headwaters of the river Yanayacu up to San Antonio and then down this river to Progreso, at an approximate length 41 Km.

A third backbone is one that starts from Progreso through Freedom, New Life and Los Angeles in the Alto Paranapura to the border with the District of Cahuapanas in an estimated length 39 Km.

Then they considered other sections called secondary branches to trunk roads; among them are the route: Progreso, Panama and border with the District of Jeberos estimated at length30 km.

Another route considered secondary branch of the Community of San Juan de Palometayacu through Panama to San Gabriel de Varadero, in an area of ​​approximately 44 Km.

A third tranche of Progreso, along the right bank of Cachiyacu connecting to the main highway in an area of ​​approximately 25 Km.

The fourth section is the part of San Gabriel de Varadero along the left bank downstream of Paranapura to Achual Limón community in the District of Yurimaguas in an area of ​​approximately 39 Km.

It could not help thinking that in the future, the District of Balsapuerto is connected to the capital of the department of San Martin-Moyobamba, ancient ancestors of these people who want to reclaim route. It would be closer to the villages of the Costa and Sierra route. It is estimated that this section has35 kilometers of length.

Inventory was done to cover and interconnect villages in the district and adjoining an estimated extension 307 Km, As indicated in the road map Futura Red Balsapuerto District. See Table No.14

**Cuadro14: Projection of the main roads**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **stretches** | **Length** | **Type of road** | **Political Sciences** |
| 1. Los Angeles-limit district Cahuapanas | 10 Km. | Bridlepath | 5 CC.PP |
| 2. Los Angeles-Progress | 29 Km. | Bridlepath | 12 CC.PP |
| 3. Progress-Balsapuerto | 41 Km. | Bridlepath | 14 CC.PP |
| 4. Loreto-Progress | 25 Km. | Bridlepath | 4 CC.PP |
| 5. San Antonio-Progress | 15 Km. | Bridlepath | 8 CC.PP |
| 6. Balsapuerto-canoe Puerto | 6 Km. | Bridlepath | 4 CC.PP |
| 7. Canoa Puerto-Munichis | 50 Km. | Bridlepath | 20 CC.PP |
| 8. Angaiza-Naranjillo | 6 Km. | Bridlepath | 4 CC.PP |
| 9. Balsapuerto-San Gabriel de Varadero | 35 Km. | Bridlepath | 12 CC.PP |
| 10. Antioch-Maranatha | 16 Km. | Bridlepath | 4 CC.PP |
| 11. Maranatha-Buenos Aires | 10 Km. | Bridlepath | 4 CC.PP |
| 12. Maranatha-San Gabriel Varadero | 6 Km. | Bridlepath | 4 CC.PP |
| 13. SG-Munichis Varadero | 30 Km. | Bridlepath | 10 CC.PP |
| 14. Progress-Jeberos | 40 Km. | Bridlepath | 8 CC.PP |
| 15. Palometayacu-Core-Jeberos-Progress | 6 Km. | Bridlepath | 4 CC.PP |

**Source: Concerted Development Plan 2005 - 2013 - district Balsapuerto**

Services

**communications**

In the district capital only it has this phone service, public telephone booths in public places.

Electricity

The consumption of electricity in the district is almost nil, only reaches two population centers: Balsapuerto and San Gabriel de Varadero, equivalent to cover only 6% of the needs of the population. Eighty additional population centers, representing 94% of the population, do not have this service, or any other energy source.

The extreme poverty of these people does not allow for primary power grids facilities because they lack financial resources for the maintenance and sustainability of these services.

Lacking resources as recommended to equip these villages electricity must be by solar panel system or in the future take advantage of waterfalls or cataracts that exist in the headwaters of the major rivers to build mini hydropower plants.

### Commerce

Trade is relatively low, but has great expectations if the Yurimaguas-Balsapuerto and Moyobamba-Balsapuerto road is built.

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### Natural resources

**Flora**

Are all species of plants found in the district that concerning timber trees, wild fruit and medicinal plants. Tables 15, 16 and 17

. Table No. 15: Timber species

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **COMMON NAME** | **SCIENTIFIC NAME** |
| amasisa | Erytrina ulei |
| amasisa Colorada | Erytrina sp. |
| Anacaspi | Cynometra sp |
| Mahogany | Swietenia macrophylla |
| Capirona | Calycophillum spruceanum |
| Capirona high | Loretoa sp. |
| Capinari | rudgea cephalante |
| carahuasca | Guatyeria sp |
| Catamia | Hura crepitans |
| Caupurí | Cryanthera sp. |
| Cedar | Cedrela odorata |
| cetico | Cecropia sp. |
| Cunola | Virola sp. |
| Espintana | Anaxagorca sp. |
| Estoraque | Myroxillon sp. |
| Huayruro | Batasia sp |
| ishpingo | Amburana caerensis |
| lizard Caspi | Calophyllum brasiliensis |
| lizard Moena | Sacogeottis sp. |
| Lupuna | Chorisia sp. |
| Maruja | simarouba Ameara |
| Yellow Mocua | Amazon aniba |
| pashaco | Schizolobium sp. |
| Pucaquiro | Sickingea tinetoria |
| Quillobordon | Aspidospernia vorgesii |
| quinilla | Manilkara sp. |
| renaco | Picus sp |
| Requia | Guarea trichiliondis |
| Topa | Ochronia lagopus |
| Screw | Cedrelinga catenaeformis |
| Ismamoena | Endlichria williansii |

**Source: Concerted Development Plan 2005 - 2013 Balsapuerto**

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**Table No. 16 Wild Fruits**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Common name** | **Scientific name** |
| Anona | Dugutia spixiana |
| Cocoa | Theobronea cocoa |
| Caimito | Pouteria sp. |
| Camu camu | Nycioria paraensis |
| Guaba | Inga edulis |
| lucuma | Lucuma sp. |
| Macambillo | Theobroma quinquenervia |
| Metohuayo | Loretoa peruviana |
| Caspi stick | Campomamesia lineatifolia |
| Tree bread (Pandisho) | Artocorpus commenis |
| Sachamango | grias newberthii |
| shimbillo | Inga sp. |
| Uvilla | Ceoussapea sp. |
| Uvos | spondias mombin |
| Sapodilla | corolata matter |

**Source: Concerted Development Plan 2005 - 2013 Balsapuerto**

**.**

**Table No. 17: Medicinal Plants**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Common name** | **Scientific name** |
| garlic | Cordia Alliodora. |
| garlic Caspi | Cordiasp. |
| mullein Caspi | Lonchocorpussp. |
| sulfur Caspi | Synphonioglobulifera |
| huayo sugar | Hymenaeapalustris |
| Canela maena | Nectandrasp |
| Cudrochushohuasha | Heisteriapallida |
| Herito (jagua) | ironwood |
| Icoja | Unonopsisfloribunda |
| Lecha Caspi or huayo | Coumamacrocorpa |
| Palo achiote | Bixoaarborea |
| sulfur Palo | Shymponiaglobulifera |
| oje | Fraisanthelmitica |
| Broom | Cassiasp. |
| Sangre de grado | Crotondraconoidis |
| shiringa | Hevea brasiliensis |
| tamamuri | Brosimunsp. |

**Source: Concerted Development Plan 2005 - 2013 - district Balsapuerto**

**Fauna**

The fauna is mainly differentiated by wild species. Significantly, this is different, but is in the process of decreasing the loss of genetic diversity, predation species and is marked by various negative factors such as deforestation, burning, low food availability. The fauna is classified as mammals, reptiles and birds. Picture.

**Table No. 18: MAMMALS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **COMMON NAME** | **SCIENTIFIC NAME** |
| Deer | Odocoileus masama |
| añuje | Dasyprecta sp. |
| pestles | cuniculus paca |
| capybara | Hidrocheeris sp. |
| sajino | Tayasu sp. |
| Huangana | Dicotydes sp |
| Otter | Lutra incarrum |
| Wolf River | Pteroneira brasiliensis |
| leoncito | Cebuella pygnaca |
| pichico | Sagerimus sp. |
| howler monkey | Alonatta seniculus |
| Musmuqui, buri-buri | Aotus spp. |
| Puffin | Saimin boliviensis |

**Source: Concerted Development Plan 2005 - 2013 - district Balsapuerto**

**Table No. 19: REPTILES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **COMMON NAME** | **SCIENTIFIC NAME** |
| white lizard | Caiman cocodilus |
| black lizard | Melanosuchus neger |
| Boa | Boa constrictor |
| Anaconda | Eunectes nurinus |
| charapa | Podocnemis expansa |
| Taricaya | Podocnemis urifilis |
| Kill Kill | cellos fimbriatus |
| Tortoise | Geochelone carbonoria |

**Source: Concerted Development Plan 2005 - 2013 - district Balsapuerto**

**Table No. 20: Birds**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Common name** | **Scientific name** |
| black guan | Abarriaaburri |
| Kettle | Cras globulosa |
| perdis | Tinamusosgoodi |
| wild duck | Dendrocygnaspp |
| paujil | Crasmitu |
| Macaw | Ara spp. |
| Parrot | Amazon spp. |

**Source: DC Plan 2005 - 2013 Balsapuerto**

### social dimension

Population growth in the district due to two factors: the high birth rate translated into the high number of children per family and migration to the area, makes welfare programs in education, family safety, health and nutrition, not even cover basic needs. This situation, as well as other related implications in the high rate of child malnutrition.

**Population**

Balsapuerto district is considered an inter-riverine ancient culture with a migrant population, so that the people form a very important group of indigenous ethnic Chayahuita (field piyapi) 90% and 10% mestizos.

The Chayahuita culture, not protruding, often due to the passivity of its people, and influence of Western culture with marginalization and exploitation, considering him backward culture in the province of Alto Amazonas.

The result of all this, make Balsapuerto district is placed at the top of extreme poverty in Peru.

The male / female ratio is 51% to 49% .This information is verified in Tables 21 A and B

**Table 21 A:**

**Basins population and age groups of the intervention area**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **basins** | **No. communities** | **Poblation** | **Boy** | | **TOdolescente** | | **Adult** | | **Elderly** | |
| **0 - 9 years** | | **10 - 19 years** | | **20 - 64 years old** | | **65 + years** | |
| **M** | **F** | **M** | **F** | **M** | **F** | **M** | **F** |
| Armanayacu | 19 | 2,802 | 527 | 498 | 255 | 251 | 599 | 602 | 30 | 40 |
| Paranapura | 16 | 5,117 | 899 | 892 | 755 | 810 | 852 | 833 | 43 | 33 |
| **TOTAL** | **35** | **7,917** | **1426** | **1390** | **1010** | **1061** | **1451** | **1435** | **73** | **73** |

**Source: Alto Amazonas Health Network 2016**

**Table 21 B:**

**Basins and population Number of communities, the surgical site**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **basins** | **communities** | | **Population** | |
| **No.** | **%** | **Quantity** | **%** |
| Armanayacu | 25 | 24 | 2,417 | fifteen |
| Cachiyacu | 33 | 31 | 4,047 | 26 |
| Paranapura | 32 | 30 | 6,558 | 42 |
| yanayacu | 16 | fifteen | 2,771 | 17 |
| **TOTAL** | **106** | **100** | **15.793** | **100** |

**Source: Alto Amazonas Health Network 2016**

**Table No. 22:**

**Population of the province and localities benefited 2017**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Geographic area** | **Population by 2017** |
| Alto Amazonas province. | **90422** |
| District Balsa Puerto | **14625** |
| New Hope  Fray Martin  Varadero  Balsapuerto  Pucalpillo | **7448** |

**Source: INEI projections -estimaciones technical -Team.**

**Economically active population**

Economically Active Population (PEA) District is 17523, which represents 60.0% of the population over 15 years. This means that for every 100 economically active persons there are 180 non-active of all ages.

In urban areas of the district, the workforce is represented by agricultural producers reached 20.5% of the PEA.

**Language or dialect**

The district population is mainly native: 15723 inhabitants (65.5%) who speak Castilian, speak the dialect Chayawitas

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### Education

At the district level by 2012 it has 46 IEP Initial Level and 1,046 enrolled; 81 IEP enrolled 4,720 primary level; and 8 IEP and 889 enrolled Secondary Level.

Distribution of educational institutions in the area of ​​project intervention detailed in Tables 23 A, B and C

**Table 23-A: Educational institutions and students of initial level**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Code**  **Modular** | **Educational institution** | **Basin** | **Community** | **Students ages x** | | | | |
| **Total** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** |
| 1 | 1563501 | 62402 | Paranapura | irapay | 18 |  | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| 2 | 1148196 | St. Paul the Apostle | Paranapura | SG Varadero | 53 |  | 2. 3 | 13 | 17 |
| 3 | 1563287 | 62136 | Paranapura | beautiful hill | 18 |  | 7 | 9 | 2 |
| 4 | 1601962 | 62231 | Paranapura | Moyobambillo | 32 |  | 10 | 9 | 13 |
| 5 | 1149285 | Manco Capac | Paranapura | Fray Martin | 62 |  | twenty | 22 | twenty |
| 6 | 1535004 | Central America | Paranapura | Central America | 16 |  | 5 | 10 | 1 |
| 7 | 1602127 | 62571 | Paranapura | Damascus | 9 |  | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 8 | 1563261 | 62084 | Paranapura | Oculiza | 18 |  | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| 9 | 1563253 | 62082 | Paranapura | new Partnership | 12 |  | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 10 | 1563477 | 62388 | Paranapura | new Pachiza | 9 |  | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| eleven | 1563337 | 62264 | Armanayacu | Puerto Porvenir | 38 |  | 16 | 13 | 9 |
| 12 | 1563410 | 62334 | Armanayacu | Angaiza | twenty |  | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| 13 | 1602044 | 62377 | Armanayacu | new Arica | 17 |  | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| 14 | 1563469 | 62387 | Armanayacu | new Yurimaguas | fifteen |  | 8 | 2 | 5 |
| fifteen | 1563495 | 62395 | Armanayacu | S. Juan de Armanayacu | 13 |  | 8 | 3 | 2 |
| 16 | 1602063 | 62403 | Armanayacu | San Isidro | eleven |  | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| 17 | 1627678 | 62403 | Armanayacu | San Lorenzo | 25 |  | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| 18 | 1563626 | 62465 | Armanayacu | new Uchiza | 31 |  | 7 | 9 | 75 |
| 19 | 1645639 | 62552 | Armanayacu | San Vicente | eleven |  | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| twenty | 1602119 | 62555 | Armanayacu | Saint Charles | 7 |  | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| twenty-one | 1627652 | Kumpanama | Armanayacu | Nuevo Progreso | twenty-one |  | 4 | 4 | 13 |
| 22 | 1627645 | 62700 | Armanayacu | Paradise | twenty |  | 8 | 8 | 4 |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | **476** |  | **164** | **147** | **225** |

**Source: Local Educational Management Unit - Alto Amazonas 2016**

**B Table 23: Educational institutions and students at primary level**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Educational institution | Basin | Community | Nª of students x degree of studies | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | 62082 | Paranapura | new Partnership | 29 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| 2 | 62084 | Paranapura | Oculiza | 52 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 7 |
| 3 | 62136 | Paranapura | Beautiful hill | 54 | 10 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 6 |
| 4 | 62571 | Paranapura | Damascus | 32 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 62196 | Paranapura | San Pedro | 33 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| 6 | 62199 | Paranapura | three States | 36 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 5 |
| 7 | 62582 | Paranapura | santa Anita | 16 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 8 | 62231 | Paranapura | Moyobambillo | 64 | 13 | 9 | 5 | eleven | 14 | 12 |
| 9 | 62401 | Paranapura | Miraflores | 27 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 2 |
| 10 | 62402 | Paranapura | Hirapay | 63 | 9 | 28 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| eleven | Central America | Paranapura | Central America | 58 | 5 | 8 | eleven | 12 | fifteen | 7 |
| 12 | Manco Capac | Paranapura | Fray Martin | 147 | 19 | 31 | 24 | 26 | 29 | 18 |
| 13 | St. Paul the Apostle | Paranapura | San Gabriel Varadero | 196 | 27 | 49 | 38 | 43 | 29 | 10 |
| 14 | 62388 | Paranapura | new Pachiza | twenty-one | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3 |
| fifteen | 62149 | Armanayacu | San Lorenzo | 40 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| 16 | 62264 | Armanayacu | Puerto Porvenir | 122 | 16 | 36 | 25 | 18 | 18 | 9 |
| 17 | 62334 | Armanayacu | Angaiza | fifty | 6 | 9 | eleven | 9 | 9 | 6 |
| 18 | 62377 | Armanayacu | new Arica | 41 | 4 | 8 | fifteen | 2 | 8 | 4 |
| 19 | 62387 | Armanayacu | new Yurimaguas | 2. 3 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| twenty | 62395 | Armanayacu | San Juan | 29 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| twenty-one | 62700 | Armanayacu | Paradise | 32 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 2 |
| 22 | 62395 | Armanayacu | San Juan de Armanayacu | 3. 4 | eleven | 4 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| 2. 3 | 62399 | Armanayacu | San Isidro | twenty-one | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 24 | 162466 | Armanayacu | new Tocache | twenty-one | fifteen | 6 |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | 62552 | Armanayacu | San Vicente | 6 | 5 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | 62403 | Armanayacu | San Lorenzo | 87 | 10 | 25 | fifteen | fifteen | 8 | 14 |
| 27 | 62465 | Armanayacu | new Uchiza | 59 | 8 | 13 | 12 | eleven | 9 | 6 |
| 28 | 62467 | Armanayacu | new Zaramiriza | 30 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| 29 | 62468 | Armanayacu | Santa Rosa | 14 |  | 6 |  | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| 30 | 62574 | Armanayacu | naranjillo | twenty | 12 | 2 | 4 | 2 |  |  |
| 31 | 62581 | Armanayacu | Hagia Sophia | twenty | 4 | 16 |  |  |  |  |
| 32 | 62555 | Armanayacu | Saint Charles | 27 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 4 |
| 33 | Tec. Indus. Agro. | Armanayacu | new progress | 98 | 14 | 25 | 14 | 13 | 22 | 10 |
| **TOTAL** | | | | **1,693** | **251** | **385** | **289** | **268** | **246** | **166** |

**Source: Local Educational Management Unit - Alto Amazonas 2016**

**C Table 23: Educational institutions and students of secondary level**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Educational institution | Basin | Community | Nª of students x  level of study | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Central America | Paranapura | Central America | 69 | 22 | twenty | 8 | eleven | 8 |
| 2 | Manco Capac | Paranapura | Fray Martin | 101 | 41 | 29 | fifteen | 10 | 6 |
| 3 | St. Paul the Apostle | Paranapura | San Gabriel de Varadero | 141 | 59 | 26 | 30 | 13 | 13 |
| 4 | Industrial technical | Armanayacu | new progress | 53 | 10 | 17 | 14 | 14 | 12 |
| **TOTAL** | | | | **364** | **132** | **92** | **67** | **48** | **39** |

**Source: Local Educational Management Unit - Alto Amazonas 2016**

Balsapuerto district has the following educational information. A Beginner level: 12IE, 422 students ages 3, 4 and 5 years; At the primary level: 83IE, 4705alumnos in grades 1st through 6th and Secondary level: 8IE, 832 students from 1st to 5th grade. 40% of them are made of materials of the area and are in a regular and spoiled, others are in good condition noble material; furniture and teaching materials are insufficient and inefficient; The staff is most entitled without adequate training, because children are mostly bilingual. A poor diet that is added, which complicates the learning of children.

Paranapura in the basin is 44% of educational institutions Cachiyacu followed with 32%, with the same characteristics District.

The school-age population attends school only between initial and primary 68%; Secondary is primarily bilingual in technical areas, teachers do not count with due preparation and training for teaching - learning more efficient

### Health

Health establishments

The health service in the area of ​​intervention is not the most desirable, there are few establishments and health personnel is not enough, why accuses common prevalent diseases.

Health facilities (mostly posts I) in the intervention area are located on watersheds, leaving large gaps for proper health care.

In the basin of the Lower Paranapura are 4 health posts (3 of them Type I), 1 doctor and 2 technicians, making it clear that health coverage is inadequate. In the area of ​​intervention are 4 in Lower PS 3 PS Paranapura and the Armanayacu.

**Table 24: Health Institutions**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Community | Type of establishment | Basin |
| 1 | San Gabriel de Varadero | PS I-2 | Paranapura |
| 2 | Villa Alegre | PS I-1 | Paranapura |
| 3 | new Arica | PS I-1 | Armanayacu |
| 4 | San Juan de Armanayacu | PS I-1 | Armanayacu |
| 5 | Central America | PS I-1 | Paranapura |
| 6 | Fray Martin | PS I-1 | Paranapura |
| 7 | Puerto Porvenir | PS I-1 | Armanayacu |

**Source: Alto Amazonas Health Network 2016**

Healthy conditions

According to the Health Network Alto Amazonas (2013), health conditions in the district are not the most desirable because there prevalent diseases that affect the health of the population:

**Table 25: Health Conditions**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Code** | | **Morbidity** | **Sex** | **TOTAL** | **0-11A** | **12-17A** | **18-29A** | **30-59A** | **60A +** |
| **1** | R509 | fever, unspecified | Total | 5,541 | 2,974 | 787 | 699 | 995 | 86 |
| M | 2,561 | 1,542 | 388 | 191 | 397 | 43 |
| F | 2,980 | 1,432 | 399 | 508 | 598 | 43 |
| **2** | J00X | acute nasopharyngitis, acute rhinitis | Total | 5,432 | 4,232 | 442 | 340 | 386 | 32 |
| M | 2,538 | 2,085 | 176 | 110 | 156 | eleven |
| F | 2,894 | 2,147 | 266 | 230 | 230 | twenty-one |
| **3** | H103 | acute conjunctivitis, unspecified | Total | 2,911 | 2,215 | 294 | 181 | 211 | 10 |
| M | 1,379 | 1,100 | 137 | 51 | 85 | 6 |
| F | 1,532 | 1,115 | 157 | 130 | 126 | 4 |
| **4** | M549 | dorsalgia, unspecified | Total | 1,883 | 42 | 77 | 373 | 1,293 | 98 |
| M | 977 | 22 | 42 | 175 | 692 | 46 |
| F | 906 | twenty | 35 | 198 | 601 | 52 |
| **5** | G442 | headache due to tension | Total | 1,882 | 59 | 172 | 566 | 1,041 | 44 |
| M | 471 | 2. 3 | 42 | 91 | 303 | 12 |
| F | 1,411 | 36 | 130 | 475 | 738 | 32 |
| **6** | A049 | bacterial intestinal infection, unspecified | Total | 1.840 | 1,133 | 208 | 199 | 278 | 22 |
| M | 943 | 605 | 106 | 89 | 133 | 10 |
| F | 897 | 528 | 102 | 110 | 145 | 12 |
| **7** | J029 | acute pharyngitis, unspecified | Total | 1,789 | 1,119 | 246 | 199 | 211 | 14 |
| M | 822 | 558 | 125 | 68 | 65 | 6 |
| F | 967 | 561 | 121 | 131 | 146 | 8 |
| **8** | B829 | intestinal parasitosis, unspecified | Total | 1,499 | 1,076 | 203 | 75 | 137 | 8 |
| M | 722 | 557 | 81 | 2. 3 | 56 | 5 |
| F | 777 | 519 | 122 | 52 | 81 | 3 |
| **9** | N390 | INFECTION URINARY TRACT, unspecified | Total | 1,251 | 98 | 166 | 407 | 552 | 28 |
| M | 262 | 26 | 30 | 72 | 131 | 3 |
| F | 989 | 72 | 136 | 335 | 421 | 25 |
| **10** | B779 | ASCARIASIS, NOT SPECIFIED | Total | 1,047 | 786 | 145 | 55 | 56 | 5 |
| M | 496 | 384 | 68 | 2. 3 | twenty-one | - |
| F | 551 | 402 | 77 | 32 | 35 | 5 |
| 10 causes | | | Total | 25,075 | 13,734 | 2,740 | 3,094 | 5,160 | 347 |
| M | 11,171 | 6,902 | 1,195 | 893 | 2,039 | 142 |
| F | 13,904 | 6,832 | 1,545 | 2,201 | 3,121 | 205 |
| OTHER CAUSES | | | T | 24.256 | 10,601 | 3,980 | 3,670 | 5,561 | 444 |
| M | 10,579 | 5,196 | 1,677 | 1,158 | 2,320 | 228 |
| F | 13,677 | 5,405 | 2,303 | 2,512 | 3,241 | 216 |
| TOTAL | | | T | 49.331 | 24,335 | 6,720 | 6,764 | 10,721 | 791 |
| M | 21,750 | 12,098 | 2,872 | 2,051 | 4,359 | 370 |
| F | 27.581 | 12,237 | 3,848 | 4,713 | 6,362 | 421 |
| **Source: Health Network Alto Amazonas 2016** | | | | | |  |  |  |  |

**Basic sanitation**

You do not have the drinking water, water from wells, rivers, lakes, streams, bringing consequently consumed parasitism and multiple gastrointestinal diseases.

There is a lack of latrines and sewage services; so the vast majority of the population spreads excreta in open countryside polluting the environment, consequently causing sanitation problems in each population center.

**Baseline Summary**

**Table 26: Indicators Baseline**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| components | Measurement unit | Quantity |
| 1. Infant mortality rate | % | 70 |
| 2. Rate of chronic malnutrition | 63 |
| 3. acute malnutrition rate | 25 |
| 4. schooling rate | 68 |
| 5. Illiteracy | 55 |
| 6. Access to electricity services | 07 |
| 7. Access to potable water and drain | 00 |
| 8. Access to latrines | 07 |
| 9. Access to health services | 30 |
| 10. Access to land transport services | 00 |
| 11. Job Opportunities | 00 |

#### Goods or services that will intervene PIP

The assets that the project will intervene is 05 communities of Nueva Esperanza, Fray Martin, Varadero, Balsa Puerto, Pucalpillo, which aims to carry out the project, which will help improve conservation paiche and pacotana, and improve the quality of life. the population.

Basic services project will focus primarily on the production of fingerlings and technical assistance to the beneficiary population.

To do this affidavit where potential beneficiaries undertake to care for and work on pisigranjas were signed.

#### Those involved in the PIP

Those involved in the project are the entities involved in implementing the project together with communities and beneficiaries as shown in the table:

**Table No. 27: Matrix involved**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **group I**  **Involved** | **Perceived problems** | **Interests** | **Strategies** | **Agreements and commitments** |
| **MINISTRY OF SOCIAL INCLUSION** | * Economically Disadvantaged most vulnerable areas of the country. | * Support projects that encourage improved income. * Financing productive projects. * Declining poverty rates, with installation of productive projects throughout the country. | Incorporate into your budget productive projects. | Agreement with Public and Private Entities. |
| **REGIONAL GOVERNMENT OF LORETO - GOREL** | * Limited financial resources of local governments. | * Support projects that encourage improved income at the regional level. * Financing productive projects. * Declining poverty rates, with installation of productive projects at regional level. | PIA incorporate the economic infrastructure projects. | Agreement with Public and Private Entities. |
| **PRODUCES** | * Poor productive capacity of fish farming in the area. | * Support projects that encourage improved income. * Staff to provide training and technical assistance. | Management of financing productive projects. | Agreement with communities and beneficiaries. |
| **IIAP** | * Poor technological capacity in aquaculture management in the area. | * Support projects that encourage improved income at the national level. * Funding Training and Technical Assistance. | Management of financing productive projects. | Agreement with communities and beneficiaries. |
| **YURIMAGUAS District Municipality.** | -Deficiente productive capacity of fish farming and extraction of illegal fishing in the area.  -Deficiente technical assistance to fish farmers. | - Support projects that encourage increase the incomes of the population.  -Financing Training and Technical Assistance. | Formulating the PIP, maintain operation and maintenance. | Agreement with Public and Private Entities. |
| **ORGANIZATIONS** | * Poor aquaculture management in the area. | - increased production in the domestic market and foreign markets | Training project management committee. | Signing of agreements with project beneficiaries. |
| **beneficiaries** | -Escasos economic resources of the population. | -Management and adequate resource sustainability Acuícola.  -Operation and Maintenance, unskilled work. | Training project management committee. | Signing of agreements with project beneficiaries. |

**Source: Crew**

**socioeconomic, cultural conditions, access to basic services, disaster risk situations or environmental pollution.**

The population of the intervention zone accuses extreme poverty for the many shortcomings that have and levels of care in the state are not enough to try to reverse the situation, since it is not intervening in specific solutions, such as reducing malnutrition and other manifestations of prevalent morbidity. They do not have access to services such as electricity, water drainage and latrines.

Some communities are exposed to natural hazards such as floods in winter time.

Significantly reduced environmental pollution situations, mainly river water as it is rare use of local toxic.

**Groups that may be affected by the implementation of the PIP**

The population of the project area will not be affected by the project implementation, since their activities do not generate negative environmental impacts.

To prevent potential social conflicts in their situation of beneficiaries appropriate parameters they will be used in the selection.

**Benefited locations**

The population of the district of Balsapuerto amounts to 14625 inhabitants, projected last census to date, and affected areas is to carry out the project are the communities of Varadero Fray Martin, Pucalpillo, Nueva Esperanza and the District of Balsapuerto these communities located in the four basins that have the District and the highway axis, Balsapuerto Yurimaguas ..

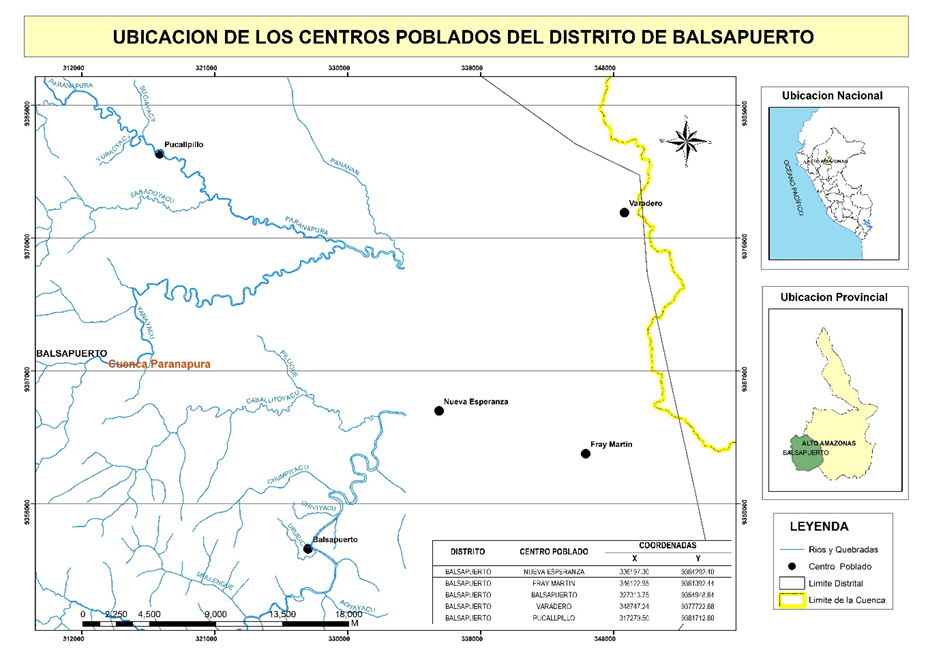
**Table 28:**

**Estimated population of the province of Alto Amazonas and localities benefited the sector**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Geographic area** | **Population by 2017** |
| Alto Amazonas province. | **90422** |
| District Balsa Puerto | **14625** |
| NEW HOPE  FRAY MARTIN  VARADERO  Balsapuerto  PUCALPILLO | **7448** |

**Source: INEI projections -estimaciones technical -Team**

**Graphic N °. 04 Departmental Geographic Location Project**



## Tree causes and effects

**Causes**

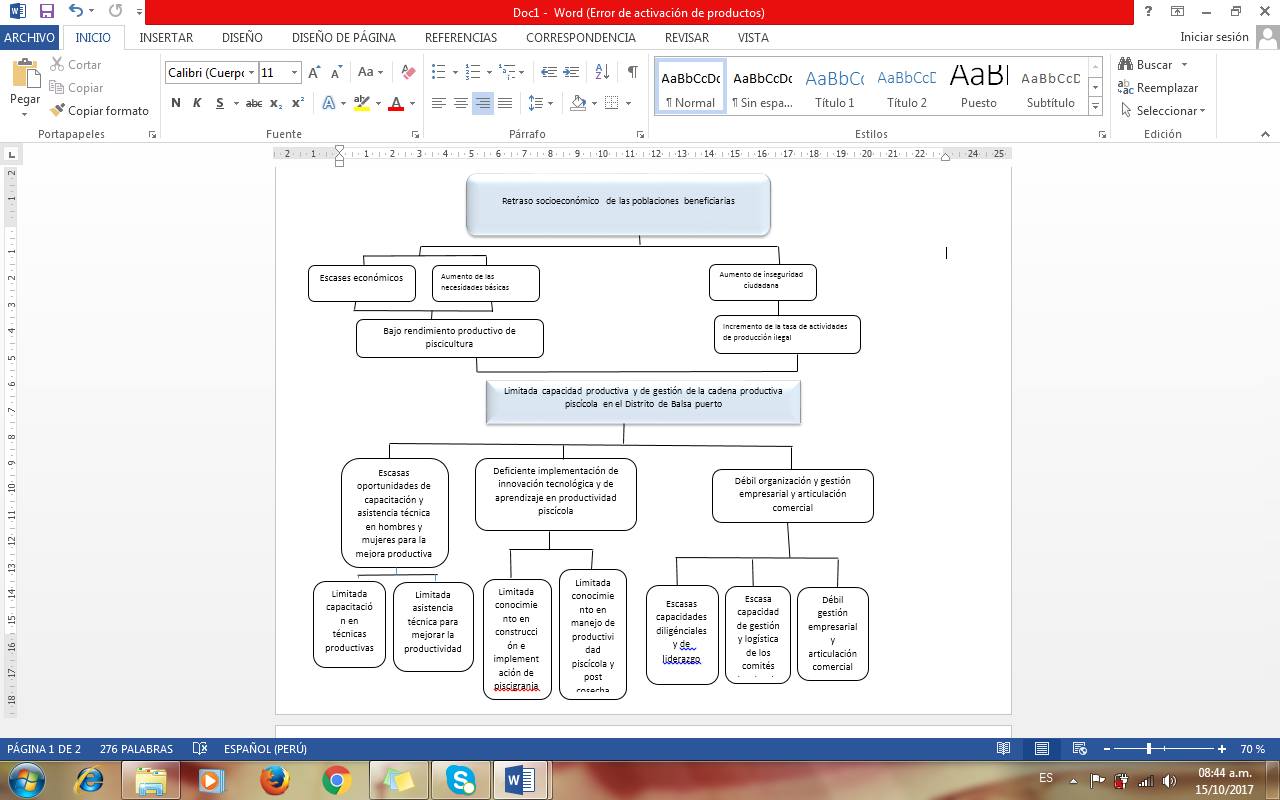
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Direct causes** | **Indirect causes** | |
| I .. Limited opportunities for training and technical assistance in men and women for productive improvement | 1.1 | Limited technical capacity of producers in Balsa port. |
| 1.2 | Limited technical assistance to improve productivity with application of art activities |
| II. Poor implementation of technological innovation and learning in fish productivity | 2.1 | Limited knowledge construction and implementation of pisigranjas |
| 2.2 | Limited knowledge management and post-harvest fish productivity |
| III. Weak organization and business management and commercial joint | 3.1 | Diligénciales scarce and leadership skills |
| 3.2 | Weak management capacity and logistics committees |
| 3.3 | Weak business management and commercial joint |
| 3.4 | Weak business management and commercial joint |

**Final effect**

"Delaying the socioeconomic and cultural development of the beneficiary population."

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **outcomes** | **indirect effects** |
| 1. | **Low production yields of fish farming** | **economic scarcity** |
| 1.1 |  | Increased basic needs |
| 2 | **Increased rate of illegal production activities** | Increasing insecurity |

**Graphic No. 05 TREE CAUSES - CENTRAL PROBLEM - EFFECTS**



## Tree of means and ends

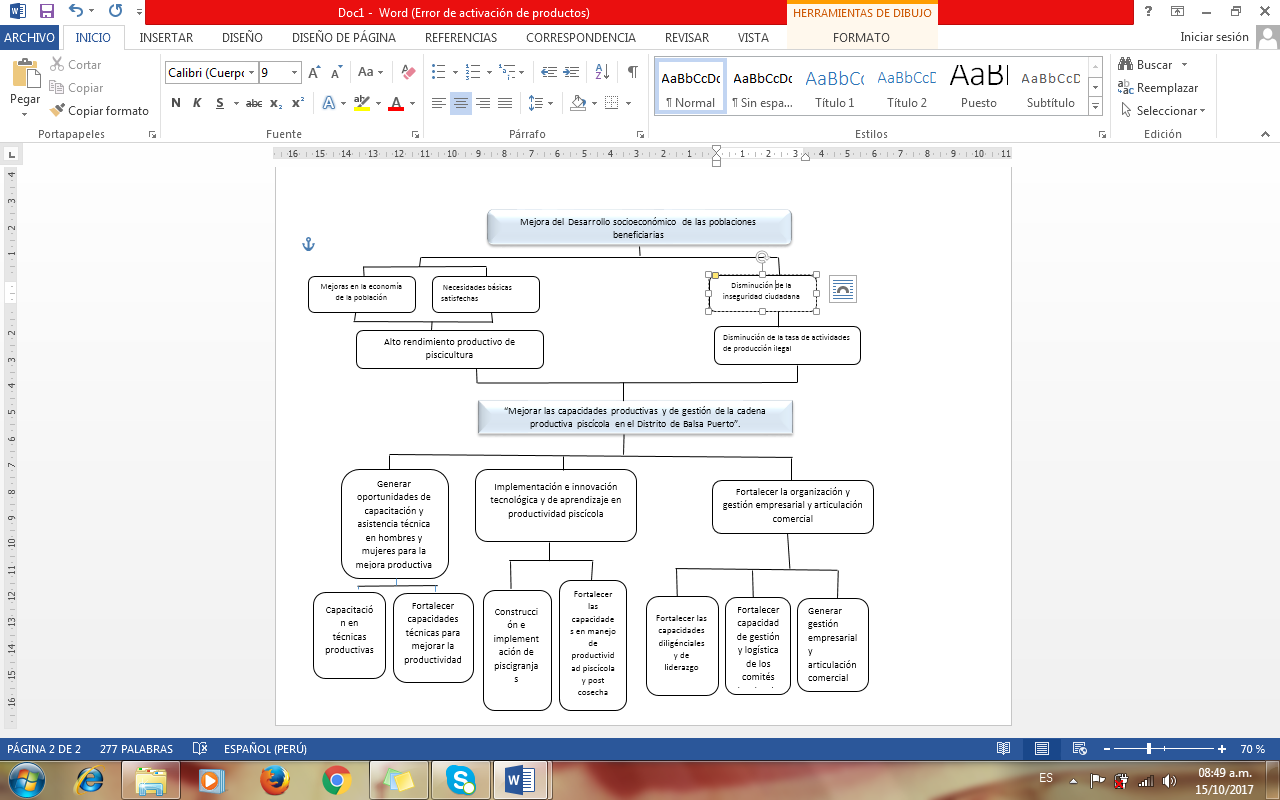
**Media**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Premier media** | **basic means** | |
| I. Create opportunities for training and technical assistance in men and women for productive improvement | 1.1 | Improve productive capacities techniques |
| 1.2 | Strengthen technical capabilities to improve productivity |
| II. Implementation and technological learning and innovation in fish productivity | 2.1 | Construction and implementation of pisigranjas |
| 2.2 | Strengthen management capabilities and post-harvest fish productivity |
| III. Strengthen enterprise management and business organization and articulation | 3.1 | Diligénciales strengthen capacities and leadership |
| 3.2 | Strengthen management capacity and logistics committees |
| 3.3 | Conditions generate business management and commercial joint |

**Ultimate Goal**

"Improving the socioeconomic and cultural development of the population of the beneficiary communities."

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **direct purposes** | **indirect purposes** |
| 1. | **High yield of fish farming** | Improvements in the economy of the population |
|  |  | basic needs met |
| 2. | **Decrease in the rate of illegal production activities** | Decrease of insecurity |
|  |  |  |

**Graphic No. 06 TREE MEDIA - CENTRAL objective or purpose - END**

## Alternative Solution:

The alternative proposes to improve the living conditions of 5 villages of the District of Balsa Puerto, through the planting of fingerlings pacotana and paiche in the province of Alto Amazonas, this will be complemented by a permanent training plan through personalized technical assistance, courses theoretical and field schools (FFS), with the aim of providing knowledge to people in techniques in fishponds, fertility and manure ponds, proper management of aquaculture ponds, crops and management and conservation of natural resources, etc. As well as to train and strengthen producer organizations with the participation of women, providing technical, logistical and technological capabilities,

It is worth mentioning that the role of women is crucial because not only they are provided with the knowledge of management and production market if food security program is also implemented with sharing workshops nutritional knowledge of products consumed within the zone learning to identify and use these products with their nutritional values.

## Costs involved during the life of the project

It has considered the following components:

1. Strengthening technical capacities in productive improvements
2. Implementation of technologies
3. Strengthening organizational activities and business management
4. Human Resources

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | **DESCRIPTION OF THE INDICATOR** | **UNIT OF MEASUREMENT** | **QUANTITY** | **No. of times** | **UNIT PRICE** | **SUBTOTAL** | **TOTAL** |
|
| I | **Componet 01: STRENGTHEN technical skills in production improvements** |  |  |  |  |  | **431560** |
| 1.1 | technical assistance to improve productivity with application of methodology ECAs |  |  |  |  | **325,000.00** |  |
| 1.1.1 | training workshop building pisigranjas | general | 5 | 1 | 5,000.00 | 25,000.00 |  |
| 1.1.2 | training workshops planting alivinos paiche | general | 5 | 1 | 5,000.00 | 25,000.00 |  |
| 1.1.3 | training workshops planting alivinos of pacotana | general | 5 | 1 | 5,000.00 | 25,000.00 |  |
| 1.1.4 | training workshops in production management paiche | general | 5 | 2 | 5,000.00 | 50,000.00 |  |
| 1.1.5 | training workshops in productive management of pacotana | general | 5 | 2 | 5,000.00 | 50,000.00 |  |
| 1.1.6 | training workshop maintenance pisigranjas | general | 5 | 2 | 5,000.00 | 50,000.00 |  |
| 1.1.7 | technical training workshops in preparation for marketing fish paiche | general | 5 | 2 | 5,000.00 | 50,000.00 |  |
| 1.1.8 | technical training workshops in preparation for marketing fish pacotana | general | 5 | 2 | 5,000.00 | 50,000.00 |  |
| 1.2 | technical assistance and support to improve productivity in planting, maintenance and harvesting |  |  |  |  | **106,560.00** |  |
| 1.2.1 | technical support | general | 5 | 24 | 500.00 | 60,000.00 |  |
| 1.2.2 | mobility | general | 5 | 24 | 78.00 | 9,360.00 |  |
| 1.2.3 | accommodation | general | 5 | 24 | 50.00 | 6,000.00 |  |
| 1.2.4 | feeding | general | 5 | 24 | 60.00 | 7,200.00 |  |
| 1.2.5 | others | general | 5 | 24 | 200.00 | 24,000.00 |  |
| II | **COMPONENT 02: IMPLEMENTATION OF TECHNOLOGY TO IMPROVE MANAGEMENT fish. (Water surface area of ​​5000 m2)** |  |  |  |  |  | **265410** |
|  | **construction of 3 pools in the Community of Balsa port (pools 5,000 m2 each)** |  |  |  |  | **76.923** |  |
| 2.1 | **Clearance area** | | | | | | |
| 2.1.1 | Land clearing | Wage. | 5 | 10.5 | 30 | 1575 |  |
| 2.2 | **Earthmoving** | | | | | | |
| 2.2.1 | Land preparation (plowing) | Hrs. | 5 | 3 | 60 | 900 |  |
| 2.2.2 | Trenching | m | 600 | 3 | 0.6 | 1080 |  |
| 2.2.3 | Fill with own material | m | 600 | 3 | 0.6 | 1080 |  |
| 2.3 | **Construction of pools** | | | | | | |
| 2.3.1 | Construction of ponds (d 6 - d8) | Hrs. | fifty | 3 | 300 | 45000 |  |
| 2.3.2 | shuck | Wage. | 5 | 3 | 30 | 450 |  |
| 2.3.3 | Workforce | Wage. | 10 | 3 | 30 | 900 |  |
| 2.4 | **pipe fixtures and fittings** | | | | | | |
| 2.4.1 | Pipe 6 " | Und. | 25 | 3 | 200 | 15000 |  |
| 2.4.2 | keys | Und. | 5 | 3 | 120 | 1800 |  |
| 2.4.3 | Elbows 6 " | Und. | 5 | 3 | Four. Five | 675 |  |
| 2.4.4 | Glue tubes | Und. | 5 | 3 | 9 | 135 |  |
| 2.5 | **Freight and / or transport** | | | | | | |
| 2.5.1 | Mobilization and demobilization of machinery | Gln. | 2 | 3 | 13 | 78 |  |
| 2.5.2 | Transport machinery (Fluvial) | Und. | 2 | 3 | 400 | 2400 |  |
| 2.5.3 | Technical team | Und. | 10 | 3 | twenty | 600 |  |
| 2.5.4 | Gas | Gln. | 150 | 3 | 13 | 5850 |  |
|  | **construction of 2 swimming pools in the community of Fray Martin (water surface area m2 5,000 each)** |  |  |  |  | **54.082** |  |
| 2.6 | **Clearance area** | | | | | | |
| 2.6.1 | Land clearing | Wage. | 5 | 7 | 30 | 1050 |  |
| 2.7 | **Earthmoving** | | | | | |  |
| 2.7.1 | Land preparation (plowing) | Hrs. | 5 | 2 | 60 | 600 |  |
| 2.7.2 | Trenching | m | 600 | 2 | 0.6 | 720 |  |
| 2.7.3 | Fill with own material | m | 600 | 2 | 0.6 | 720 |  |
| 2.8 | **Construction of pools** | | | | | |  |
| 2.8.1 | Construction of ponds (d 6 - d8) | Hrs. | fifty | 2 | 300 | 30000 |  |
| 2.8.2 | shuck | Wage. | 5 | 2 | 30 | 300 |  |
| 2.8.3 | Workforce | Wage. | 10 | 2 | 30 | 600 |  |
| 2.9 | **pipe fixtures and fittings** | | | | | | |
| 2.9.1 | Pipe 6 " | Und. | 25 | 2 | 200 | 10000 |  |
| 2.9.2 | keys | Und. | 5 | 2 | 120 | 1200 |  |
| 2.9.3 | Elbows 6 " | Und. | 5 | 2 | Four. Five | 450 |  |
| 2.9.4 | Glue tubes | Und. | 5 | 2 | 9 | 90 |  |
| 2.10 | **Freight and / or transport** | | | | | | |
| 2.10.1 | Mobilization and demobilization of machinery | Gln. | 2 | 2 | 13 | 52 |  |
| 2.10.2 | Transport machinery (Fluvial) | Und. | 2 | 2 | 1000 | 4000 |  |
| 2.10.3 | Technical team | Und. | 10 | 2 | twenty | 400 |  |
| 2.10.4 | Gas | Gln. | 150 | 2 | 13 | 3900 |  |
|  | **building 02 pools in the community of Varadero (water surface area m2 5000 c / u)** |  |  |  |  | **26.241** |  |
| 2.11 | **Clearance area** | | | | | | |
| 2.11.1 | Land clearing | Wage. | 5 | 3.5 | 30 | 525 |  |
| 2.12 | **Earthmoving** | | | | | | |
| 2.12.1 | Land preparation (plowing) | Hrs. | 5 | 1 | 60 | 300 |  |
| 2.12.2 | Trenching | m | 600 | 1 | 0.6 | 360 |  |
| 2.12.3 | Fill with own material | m | 600 | 1 | 0.6 | 360 |  |
| 2.13 | **Construction of pools** | | | | | | |
| 2.13.1 | Construction of ponds (d 6 - d8) | Hrs. | fifty | 1 | 300 | 15000 |  |
| 2.13.2 | shuck | Wage. | 5 | 1 | 30 | 150 |  |
| 2.13.3 | Workforce | Wage. | 10 | 1 | 30 | 300 |  |
| 2.14 | **pipe fixtures and fittings** | | | | | | |
| 2.14.1 | Pipe 6 " | Und. | 25 | 1 | 200 | 5000 |  |
| 2.14.2 | keys | Und. | 5 | 1 | 120 | 600 |  |
| 2.14.3 | Elbows 6 " | Und. | 5 | 1 | Four. Five | 225 |  |
| 2.14.4 | Glue tubes | Und. | 5 | 1 | 9 | Four. Five |  |
| 2.15 | **Freight and / or transport** | | | | | | |
| 2.15.1 | Mobilization and demobilization of machinery | Gl. | 2 | 1 | 13 | 26 |  |
| 2.15.2 | Transport machinery (Fluvial) | Und. | 2 | 1 | 600 | 1200 |  |
| 2.15.3 | Technical team | Und. | 10 | 1 | twenty | 200 |  |
| 2.15.4 | Gas | Gln. | 150 | 1 | 13 | 1950 |  |
|  | **construction of swimming pools in the Community of Pucalpillo (Area 2 water mirrors 5,000 m2 each)** |  |  |  |  | **54.082** |  |
| 2.16 | **Clearance area** | | | | | | |
| 2.16.1 | Land clearing | Wage. | 5 | 7 | 30 | 1050 |  |
| 2.17 | **Earthmoving** | | | | | | |
| 2.17.1 | Land preparation (plowing) | Hrs. | 5 | 2 | 60 | 600 |  |
| 2.17.2 | Trenching | m | 600 | 2 | 0.6 | 720 |  |
| 2.17.3 | Fill with own material | m | 600 | 2 | 0.6 | 720 |  |
| 2.18 | **Construction of pools** | | | | | | |
| 2.18.1 | Construction of ponds (d 6 - d8) | Hrs. | fifty | 2 | 300 | 30000 |  |
| 2.18.2 | shuck | Wage. | 5 | 2 | 30 | 300 |  |
| 2.18.3 | Workforce | Wage. | 10 | 2 | 30 | 600 |  |
| 2.19 | **pipe fixtures and fittings** | | | | | |  |
| 2.19.1 | Pipe 6 " | Und. | 25 | 2 | 200 | 10000 |  |
| 2.19.2 | keys | Und. | 5 | 2 | 120 | 1200 |  |
| 2.19.3 | Elbows 6 " | Und. | 5 | 2 | Four. Five | 450 |  |
| 2.19.4 | Glue tubes | Und. | 5 | 2 | 9 | 90 |  |
| 2.20 | **Freight and / or transport** | | | | | | |
| 2.20.1 | Mobilization and demobilization of machinery | Gln. | 2 | 2 | 13 | 52 |  |
| 2.20.2 | Transport machinery (Fluvial) | Und. | 2 | 2 | 1000 | 4000 |  |
| 2.20.3 | Technical team | Und. | 10 | 2 | twenty | 400 |  |
| 2.20.4 | Gas | Gln. | 150 | 2 | 13 | 3900 |  |
|  | **construction of swimming pools in the community of Nueva Esperanza (Area 1 water mirror 5000 m2)** |  |  |  |  | **54.082** |  |
| 2.20 | **Clearance area** | | | | | | |
| 2.20.1 | Land clearing | Wage. | 5 | 7 | 30 | 1050 |  |
| 2.21 | **Earthmoving** | | | | | | |
| 2.21.1 | Land preparation (plowing) | Hrs. | 5 | 2 | 60 | 600 |  |
| 2.21.2 | Trenching | m | 600 | 2 | 0.6 | 720 |  |
| 2.21.3 | Fill with own material | m | 600 | 2 | 0.6 | 720 |  |
| 2.22 | **Construction of pools** | | | | | | |
| 2.22.1 | Construction of ponds (d 6 - d8) | Hrs. | fifty | 2 | 300 | 30000 |  |
| 2.22.2 | shuck | Wage. | 5 | 2 | 30 | 300 |  |
| 2.22.3 | Workforce | Wage. | 10 | 2 | 30 | 600 |  |
| 2.24 | **pipe fixtures and fittings** | | | | | |  |
| 2.24.1 | Pipe 6 " | Und. | 25 | 2 | 200 | 10000 |  |
| 2.24.2 | keys | Und. | 5 | 2 | 120 | 1200 |  |
| 2.24.3 | Elbows 6 " | Und. | 5 | 2 | Four. Five | 450 |  |
| 2.24.4 | Glue tubes | Und. | 5 | 2 | 9 | 90 |  |
| 2.25 | **Freight and / or transport** | | | | | | |
| 2.25.1 | Mobilization and demobilization of machinery | Gln. | 2 | 2 | 13 | 52 |  |
| 2.25.2 | Transport machinery (Fluvial) | Und. | 2 | 2 | 1000 | 4000 |  |
| 2.25.3 | Technical team | Und. | 10 | 2 | twenty | 400 |  |
| 2.25.4 | Gas | Gln. | 150 | 2 | 13 | 3900 |  |
| III | **COMPONENT 03: CAPACITY BUILDING BUSINESS MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION AND JOINT TRADE** |  |  |  |  |  | **1,202 310.00** |
| 3.1 | **Implementing administrative office** |  |  |  |  | 90030.00 |  |
| 3.1.1 | Laptop | units | 1 | 1 | 5,500.00 | 5,500.00 |  |
| 3.1.2 | A4 Color Laser Printer | units | 1 | 1 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |  |
| 3.1.3 | multimedia projector | units | 1 | 1 | 3,100.00 | 3,100.00 |  |
| 3.1.4 | Digital camera | units | 1 | 1 | 1,480.00 | 1,480.00 |  |
| 3.1.5 | Photocopier | units | 1 | 1 | 4,975.00 | 4,975.00 |  |
| 3.1.6 | stationery (bond paper, pens, etc.) | general | 1 | 1 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |  |
| 3.1.7 | Equipment Sound Amplifier | units | 1 | 1 | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 |  |
| 3.1.8 | USB memory 8 GB | units | 5 | 1 | 85.00 | 425.00 |  |
| 3.1.9 | External Hard Drive 01 TERA | units | 1 | 1 | 500.00 | 500.00 |  |
| 3.1.10 | Rubber boots | pairs | 12 | 2 | 20.00 | 480.00 |  |
| 3.1.11 | desk | units | 2 | 1 | 800.00 | 1,600.00 |  |
| 3.1.12 | chairs | units | 6 | 1 | 50.00 | 300.00 |  |
| 3.1.13 | Small closet | units | 6 | 1 | 800.00 | 4,800.00 |  |
| 3.1.14 | Sleeping bag | units | 14 | 1 | 150.00 | 2,100.00 |  |
| 3.1.15 | Capotas | units | 14 | 1 | 30.00 | 420.00 |  |
| 3.1.16 | one-man tents with waterproof floor and mattresses. | units | 14 | 1 | 75.00 | 1,050.00 |  |
| 3.1.17 | Canvas bags with reinforced espaldar | units | 14 | 1 | 70.00 | 980.00 |  |
| 3.1.18 | Guillotine | units | 1 | 1 | 500.00 | 500.00 |  |
| 3.1.19 | Anilladora | units | 1 | 1 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |  |
| 3.1.20 | machetes | units | 14 | 1 | 30.00 | 420.00 |  |
| 3.1.21 | Wincha 100 m | units | 14 | 1 | 350.00 | 4,900.00 |  |
| 3.1.22 | Local rental | units | 24 | 1 | 2,000.00 | 48,000.00 |  |
| 3.2 | **Diligénciales develop and leadership skills with a focus on Equal Opportunities for Men and Women - IOHM** | **general** |  |  |  | **125,000** |  |
| 3.2.1 | Formulation and implementation of management tools (poa) | document | 5 | 1 | 5000 | 25000 |  |
| 3.2.2 | Training workshops in management and leadership | general | 5 | 4 | 2000 | 40000 |  |
| 3.2.3 | Workshop management training management tools | general | 5 | 2 | 2000 | 20000 |  |
| 3.2.4 | strengthening knowledge associativity | general | 5 | 2 | 2000 | 20000 |  |
| 3.2.5 | strengthening knowledge in food safety practices | general | 5 | 2 | 2000 | 20000 |  |
| 3.3 | **Improve the management capacity of local committees producers** | **general** |  |  |  | **230,000.000** |  |
| 3.3.1 | Implementation with work tools | materials | 5 | 2 | 10000 | 100000 |  |
| 3.3.2 | implementing safety equipment | materials | 5 | 2 | 3000 | 30000 |  |
| 3.3.3 | Workshop management training management tools | materials | 5 | 2 | 2000 | 20000 |  |
| 3.3.4 | Training workshop handling and preparation of pisigranjas | materials | 5 | 2 | 2000 | 20000 |  |
| 3.3.5 | Training workshop maintenance pisigranjas | materials | 5 | 2 | 2000 | 20000 |  |
| 3.3.6 | Training workshop harvest pisigranjas | materials | 5 | 2 | 2000 | 20000 |  |
| 3.3.7 | Training Workshop on postharvest pisigranjas | materials | 5 | 2 | 2000 | 20000 |  |
| 3.4 | **Strengthen enterprise management and commercial joint** | **general** |  |  |  | **68,200** |  |
| 3.4.1 | identifying market niches | general | 5 | 1 | 3000 | 15000 |  |
| 3.4.2 | small small | unity | 1 | 1 | 20000 | 20000 |  |
| 3.4.3 | construction permits | document | 1 | 1 | 2000 | 2000 |  |
| 3.4.4 | SOAT | document | 1 | 2 | 200 | 200 |  |
| 3.4.5 | circulation permits | document | 1 | 2 | 200 | 200 |  |
| 3.4.6 | saves lives | SOAT | 10 | 1 | 80 | 800 |  |
| 3.4.7 | implement development plan two negotiating | document | 5 | 1 | 4000 | 20000 |  |
| 3.4.8 | strengthen knowledge management in commercial fish products | general | 5 | 2 | 2000 | 10000 |  |
| 3.5 | **Exchange of experiences related to fishpond, with producers in other regions** | **general** |  |  |  | **10,200** |  |
| 3.5.1 | mobility | passages | 30 | 1 | 120 | 3600 |  |
| 3.5.2 | feeding | unity | 30 | 1 | 60 | 1800 |  |
| 3.5.3 | accommodation | unity | 30 | 1 | 60 | 1800 |  |
| 3.5.4 | **others** | **general** | 1 | 1 | 3000 | 3000 |  |
| 3.6 | **Implementation of pisigranjas** |  |  |  |  | **605,600.00** |  |
| 3.6.1 | Infrastructure preparation | Workforce | 10 | 2 | 30.00 | 600 |  |
| 3.6.2 | Lime | Kg. | 10 | 400 | 1.00 | 4000 |  |
| 3.6.3 | alevinos | Millar | 10 | 30 | 80.00 | 24000 |  |
| 3.6.4 | Transportation of fingerlings | Freight | 10 | 1 | 100.00 | 1000 |  |
| 3.6.5 | Feeding | Kg. | 10 | 13200 | 3.00 | 396000 |  |
| 3.6.6 | materials and equipment | general | 5 | 4 | 3000 | 60000 |  |
| 3.6.7 | guardian | personal | 5 | 24 | 1000 | 120000 |  |
| 3.7 | **general expenses** |  |  |  |  | **73280.00** |  |
| 3.7.1 | *Light and water* | month | 1 | 24 | 100.00 | 2400 |  |
| 3.7.2 | *SOAT* | unit / year | 2 | 2 | 280.00 | 1120 |  |
| 3.7.3 | *Small small theft insurance* | Yearly fee | 1 | 2 | 1,760.00 | 3520 |  |
| 3.7.4 | *90 octane fuel* | Gallons / month | twenty | 24 | 17.00 | 8160 |  |
| 3.7.5 | *Lubricant* | Cushions / gallon | 10 | 24 | 30.00 | 7200 |  |
| 3.7.6 | *small small basic parts* | kit | 1 | 12 | 400.00 | 4800 |  |
| 3.7.7 | *Communications (phone, Courier, internet)* | month | 1 | 24 | 480.00 | 11520 |  |
| 3.7.8 | *Service maintenance of computer equipment* | Service / month | 7 | 3 | 1,400.00 | 29400 |  |
| 3.7.9 | *Printing Services* | Service | 3 | 2 | 300.00 | 1800 |  |
| 3.7.10 | *Basic printer parts* | kit | 2 | 2 | 600.00 | 2400 |  |
| 3.7.11 | *Financial expenses* | month | 1 | 24 | 40.00 | 960 |  |
| IV | **COMPONENT 04; HUMAN RESOURCES** |  |  |  |  | 1056000 | **1056000** |
| 4.1 | PROJECT COORDINATOR | general | 24 | 1 | 5500 | 132000 |  |
| 4.2 | PRODUCTION SPECIALIST | general | 24 | 1 | 5000 | 120000 |  |
| 4.3 | SOCIAL SPECIALIST | general | 24 | 1 | 5000 | 120000 |  |
| 4.4 | SECRETARY | general | 24 | 1 | 2000 | 48000 |  |
| 4.5 | PRODUCTION TECHNICIAN | general | 24 | 5 | 2800 | 336000 |  |
| 4.6 | COMMERCIAL SPECIALIST | general | 24 | 1 | 4500 | 108000 |  |
| 4.7 | ADMINISTRATOR | general | 24 | 1 | 3800 | 91200 |  |
| 4.8 | ENVIRONMENTAL LAW SPECIALIST | general | 24 | 1 | 4200 | 100800 |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **DIRECT COST** | | | | | | 2,955,280.00 |
|  | **OVERHEAD (10%)** | | | | | | **295.528** |
|  | **SUBTOTAL** |  |  |  |  |  | **3,250,808.00** |
|  | **Monitoring costs (6%)** | | | | | | **195048.5** |
|  | **CURRENT STUDIES (1.51%)** | | | | | | **49087.2** |
|  | **TOTAL INVERSION** | | | | | | **3,494,943.70** |

## Schedule of actions

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **months** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Description** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **eleven** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **fifteen** | **16** | **17** | **18** | **19** | **twenty** | **twenty-one** | **22** | **2. 3** | **24** |
| technical assistance to improve productivity with application of methodology ECAs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| technical assistance and support to improve productivity in planting, maintenance and harvesting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building Community Balsapuerto 3 pools (pools 500m2 each) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction of 2 pools in Community of Fray Martin (Area of ​​water surface 5000 m2 each) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction of swimming in the Community of Varadero (Area 2 water mirror 5000 m2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Community pool construction Pucalpillo (Area 2 water mirror 5000 m2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Community pool construction in New Hope (Area 2 water mirror 5000 m2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Implementing administrative office |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diligénciales develop and leadership skills with a focus on Equal Opportunities for Men and Women - IOHM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Improve the management capacity of local committees producers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Strengthen enterprise management and commercial joint |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Implementation of pisigranjas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General expenses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Human Resources |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Logical Framework Matrix

**Box No. 29 Logical Framework Matrix.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUMMARY OF GOALS** | **INDICATORS** | **Means of verification** | **ASSUMPTIONS** |
| **END OF PROJECT** |  |  |  |
| "Improving the socioeconomic and cultural development of the population of the beneficiary communities. | * properly trained and operating with an efficiency of 90% in 05 District Associations Balsapuerto, for 10 years beneficiaries. | * official statistics of population, cultivation of cocoa and production. | * Implementation of development policies. |
| * The population of the District of Balsapuerto, has an adequate aquaculture management in 05 District Associations. | * Baseline. | * Community organizations work efficiently. |
| **PURPOSE** |  |  |  |
| "Improving management capabilities and the productive chain of fish in the District of Balsa port" | * Improving fish farming system in 05 District Associations Yurimaguas, in 10 years. |  |  |
| * Increased supply and demand for pacotana and paicge in the district. | * Willingness of families to the planting and cultivation of fish. |
| * Visit Report. |  |
| **COMPONENTS** |  |  |  |
| Component 01: strengthen the technical capacities in productive improvements | * 5 communities beneficiaries trained in aquaculture management. | * Monitoring reports, pictures |  |
| Component 02: implementation of technology for the improvement of fish handling. (Water surface area of ​​5000 m2) | * Installation of 10 demonstration plots in 05 District Associations Balsa Puerto | * Tareo sheets and payroll. | * Application of acquired knowledge. |
| Component 03: strengthen business management and organization capabilities commercial joint | * technical assistance, in 05 communities over 2 years. | * List of participants to workshops. | * strengthened environmental awareness. |
| * Acquisition of 12.5 thousand fingerlings pacotana and paiche. | * Minutes · Ballots sales, invoices, photos. · Monitoring Report. | * Organizational interest in the project. |
| Component 04; human Resources | * highly qualified staff | * TRD, contracts | * safety management and knowledge transfer |
| **ACTIVITIES** |  |  |  |
| technical assistance to improve productivity with application of methodology ECAs | S / 325 soles implementation 000.00 | Proceedings of delivery and receipt. | • Timely budget allocation. |
| technical assistance and support to improve productivity in planting, maintenance and harvesting | S / 106 support and implementation soles 560.00 | Field trip. | • Efficient management of technical and financial resources. |
| Construction of 3 pools Balsa Community port (pools 500m2 each) | S / 0.73 923.00 soles built 3 farms pools | Proof of purchase materials and supplies. | • Existence of specialized staff to handle the project. |
| Construction of 2 pools in Community of Fray Martin (water surface area 5000 m2 each) | S /. 54 082.00 02 construction pisigranjas | Freight bill of materials. | • Attendance at training workshops. |
| construction of swimming pools in the community of Varadero (Area 1 water mirror 5000 m2) | S / 26 241.00 01 construction pisigranjas | Pay stubs. | • Population support and foster the project. |
| Community pool construction Pucalpillo (Area 2 water mirror 5000 m2) | S /. 54 082.00 02 construction pisigranjas | Photos. |  |
| Community pool construction in New Hope (Area 2 water mirror 5000 m2) | S /. 54 082.00 02 construction pisigranjas | Monitoring Report |  |
| Implementing administrative office | 90,030 nuevos soles office implementation | logistical material | cover logistical capacity |
| Diligénciales develop and leadership skills with a focus on Equal Opportunities for Men and Women - IOHM | S / 125 000.00 soles in capacity | lists | technical capability cover |
| Improve the management capacity of local committees producers | S /. 230 000.00 nuevos soles in capacity management | reports | cover management capacity |
| Strengthen enterprise management and commercial joint | S /. 68200 improve business indicators |  | Local GDP indicator improved |
| Exchange of experiences related to fishpond, with producers in other regions | S /. 10 people 200.00 new soles with new experiences |  | people use new knowledge |
| Implementation of pisigranjas | S / 265 410.00construcción pool |  | correct use of pools |
| general expenses | S /. 295.528 générale expenses |  |  |
| Human Resources | S /. 1'056,000 personal payment |  | qualified personnel |
| total inversion | S /. 3,494,943.70 |  |  |

# CONCLUSIONS

1. The central problem under the attention of the project is referred to the "limited production capacity and management of the fish production chain in the district of Balsa Puerto".
2. The project is not sensitive to changes in prices and yields.
3. Financing until 02 borne by the project.
4. The environmental impact is zero, by the application of a model system to improve the environment.
5. Project sustainability is ensured by perfectly suit a business situation.
6. It will provide the supply of meat and paiche pacotana the population, creating permanent jobs both production marketing and food security, as well as improving the economy of the people, thereby reducing extreme poverty.
7. Therefore the project profile should be feasible for the same benefits rests.

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