



Year Two: Annual Report: September 2010 – December 2011¹

Food Security and Sovereignty in Las Segovias Project: CAN-PRODECOOP-CIIASDENIC

Organization: Community Agroecology Network (CAN) in collaboration with our partners PRODECOOP and CII-ASDENIC

1. Executive Summary

A. Background and Context

The primary goal of this project is to work in partnership with PRODECOOP, the nineteen 1st level base cooperatives and CII-ASDENIC to build the capacity within the cooperatives and *decrease hunger and enhance food security by building resilient food and agricultural systems.*

This project will accomplish these goals primarily through four stages:

1. Develop and conduct a participatory diagnostic, identify best practices, and implement a Youth Promoter Training Program
2. Develop locally specific Food Security Action Plans for each of the nineteen 1st level base cooperatives.
3. Begin implementation and monitoring of the Food Security Action Plan
4. Evaluate and disseminate the results

B. Summary of Achievements

The work done during Year 2 effectively closed the second stage of the project as listed above. The major achievements centered around completing the diagnostic study analysis and reports; developing and vetting eleven cooperative and one global Food Security Action Plans through a participatory process; publishing and disseminating the Best Practices Guides; continuing capacity-building of project staff, cooperative promoters, and farming families; and the establishment of five CADA's and seven seed banks in the cooperatives. These achievements have positioned the project to continue to Stage 3, which is the implementation and monitoring of the Food Security Action Plans, which will address areas such as increased on-farm diversification and planting seasonal crops during 'thin' months, storage capacity for basic grains (individual and collective), community-based seed banks, cooperative-level projects, soil fertility improvement, agro ecological farming practices, and food nutrition and health.

¹ Our Project Year 2 Annual Report was originally due in September 2011, but we are transitioning to GMCR's new reporting timeline with this report, which will serve as both the Project Year 2 Annual Report and the December 6-month report required by GMCR.

2. Goals of Project Year 2

During the first year of the project, the major goals centered around building the foundation of the project by harmonizing the project management team and developing a shared vision; building local capacity with our partner organizations; conducting a participatory diagnostic study and identifying best practices; and initiating a pilot project.

The Year 2 Project Goals were:

1. Publish and distribute Best Practices Guide
2. Develop Action Plans for 18 base cooperatives combined into 11 food security action plans, and one General Action Plan
3. Create CADAs that serve the households involved in the project.
4. Implement seed-saving trainings that reach the 18 base communities, and establish community sandbanks, where feasible (funding is currently a limiting factor)
5. Disseminate diagnostic results and integrate into action plans development.
6. Cooperative promoter training and development

3. Outcomes and Achievements for Year 2

A. Major Outcomes and Achievements

1. Best Practices Guide and Poster for use by cooperative promoters finalized, published and distributed.

The Food Security Best Practices Guide was a tool created based on criteria previously identified. Practices were identified through field visits to project communities, a tour of food security projects in Honduras, and field visits to communities not affiliated with the project. The 32 practices were then systematized into the Guide, which is meant to be used by promoters in the project. Participating in the development committee were members of three organizations. In addition more than 15 Nicaraguan university students as well as cooperative promoters participated the guide's development. The Guide is available in hardcopy as well as on the internet freely accessible. The guide was presented in the Nicaragua food security/ sovereignty summit in San Ramon in August, as well as in the National Forum for World Food Day organized by the FAO in conjunction with FAREM-UNAN in Octubre 201. Besides the Guide, 25 posters of Best Practices were printed (See Appendix 3).

2. CADAs, Seedbanks, and Gardens Functioning

Five CADAs and seven seeds banks were established within the pre-existing structures of the local cooperatives and promoter system (see table below). Many households also started on-farm seed saving practices. Basic Grains are being stored in various CADAs and made available to community members. Two visits on the part of CIASDENIC were made to Miguel Ángel Ortez and Héroes yMártires de Cantagallo Cooperatives. Cooperative members demonstrated

the activities being developed in each organization, how the CADAs are stocked from the gardens with vegetables including onions, carrots, cucumber, tomatoes, peppers, and others, including on garden that produces malanga (taro) for the cooperative CADA and for export. One farmer to farmers exchange facilitated between CADAS and Seed banks personnel- coop. members. There were 24 participants and 2 facilitators from 6 cooperatives.

Table 1: Cooperatives with functioning CADAs and Seedbanks

Cooperatives	Community	CADAS ²	Seedbanks ³
El Progreso, La Esperanza y Rubén Díaz	Los Encinos y Las Sabanas.	18 socios+ 500 no socios	
Luis Alberto Vásquez	El Apante/San Lucas		
Pedro Pablo Carazo y Juan Francisco Estrada	El Volcán/San Lucas		18
San Antonio, Apolinar Díaz Ramos	Chichicaste, Moropoto/San Lucas	27socios+ 744 no socios	18
José Benito Díaz y Vicente Talavera	Miraflor/Estelí		24
Laureano Flores	Venecia/Condega		
H y M Cantagallo	Cantagallo/Condega	57 socios+ 825 no socios	30
Miguel Ángel Ortiz	El Colorado/Pueblo Nuevo	36socios + 138 no socios	18
Monte Verde	Los Llanos/Pueblo Nuevo		
Germán Pomares y Manuel Pastrana	Tauquil/Jalapa		8
H y M Escambray y Ramón Raudales	Escambray, Las Brisas/Jalapa	22socios+50 no socios	20
TOTAL		160 socios+2257 no socios	136

At least 160 families clients of the 5 CADAS are members of the cooperative and 2257 community members have visited the 5 CADAS at least once. The tendency will increase because there are two CADAS that have been working for 3 and 4.5 months only.

² Personas, socios y no socios que al menos una vez han llegado a hacer uso de los CADAS

³ Farmers using seed banks

- **Seedbanks: Seven seedbanks benefiting 12 cooperatives were installed in June 2011:** Cooperatives were grouped in the following manner to implement the seedbanks: (Pedro Pablo Carazo y Juan Francisco Estrada), (San Antonio y Apolinar Días), (H y M Cantagallo), (Vicente Talavera y José Benito Días), (Ramón Raudales y H y M Escambray), (Manuel Pastrana y Germán Pomares) y Miguel Ángel Ortez. In total at the level of the twelve cooperatives, the seedbanks supply the need for 107 manzanas of corn and 57 manzanas of beans.). There are 35 silos of 5qq capacities in the seven seed banks
 - **Establishing the seedbanks: Preparation of seeds and inputs for first planting cycle:** With the installation of the seedbanks in June, seeds were given to 136 producers to plant 35 manzanas of red beans, at 1 quintal of seeds per manzanas, with the condition that each would return 1.5 quintals of seed back to the cooperative to maintain the seedbank. Similarly, corn seed was given to producers to cultivate 52.5 manzanas of corn during the fallow season in August-October. The seed banks recovered 54qq of red beans and 86qq of corn.

“Los bancos de semilla han sido de gran ayuda. Fíjese que yo compre una semilla mejorada de maíz para sembrar una manzana; al ponerla a prueba vi. que se hinchaba así que dije: No hay problema, va ha nacer y también recibí semilla del banco, esta había sido enviada por los productos de Cantagallo, era menudita y para serle sincero, le tuve un poco de desconfianza así que sembré $\frac{3}{4}$ de manzana con la semilla mejorada y solo $\frac{1}{4}$ mz con la semilla del banco. Para mi sorpresa y arrepentimiento la semillas me orada no me nació y gracias a esa semilla menudita es que tuve que comer yo y mi familia y tengo semilla para sembrar en esta siguiente cosecha y para que, la semilla me salio rendidora.”

Uno de los 126 productores beneficiados con los bancos de semillas.

- **CADAS (centros de acopio y distribución de alimentos):** Five CADAs are currently storing corn and beans, which will be distributed at a fair price in the community during the lean months. There are twenty one silos in the CADAs of different capacities (18(8) y 30(13) quintals) of grain storage. Agroecological techniques are being applied to grain preservation, techniques which have been learned during exchanges with other producers during project execution. The CADAs store grains produced in cooperatives to be distributed in other cooperatives where these grains are not produced. The CADAs have also found it necessary to purchase basic grains from outside the cooperative when there have been disasters or loss of crops like that which occurred during the harvest of May 2010, and to a lesser degree during September 2011. The functionality of each CADA depends on the degree to which its infrastructure is established, how much grain storage is occurring, and the organizational processes themselves; each CADA has a different rhythm and particular characteristics.
- **Diversification:** Production diversification is another strategy being promoted, and is being applied to the five categories of land use found: Patio, patio and cafetal, patio and milpa, patio cafetal and milpa, cafetal and milpa. 45% producers of the 18 cooperatives are diversifying their crops with plantain, bananas, and malanga. 200 producers received 5500 fruits trees to diversify their farms. Producers are also putting more emphasis on the second

planting season to produce corn and beans. 4 farmer from PRODECOOP participated in the famers Exchange (farmers from Ticuantepe and La concha municipality of Managua who cultivate citrus and farmers from PRODECOOP) This exchange was coordinated with CIIASDENIC team.

- **Experimentation:** Experimentation with storage and grain preservation techniques:
 1. Grains were cured in the silos in the CADAs during the first harvest (2011), and the experimient will continue.
 2. Hermetically-sealing storage bags were distributed, and we have preliminary results of their effectiveness in terms of resistance and preservation capacity. The majority of the people who used these bags have sued the grains stored in the them, and the results obtained from the MAO, H y M Cantagallo, V.Talavera, J B Días, San Antonio, El progreso, la Esperanza, Ramón Raudales, H y M Escambray Cooperatives show that the bags resisted rodent attacks. It was also shown that grains that already had storage damage did not get worse during four months in the hermetic bags. Finally, it was shown that corn and bean grains that were stored in the bags did not lose their germination capacity nor their texture or quality over four or five months of storage.
 3. There was also experimentation led by the seedbank commissions to follow up on the management, cultivation and phenological processes of seeds among other themes.
 4. There has been experimentation on irrigated bean crops as well, led by 19 producers organized in collectives, who have established 10.5 manzanas of red beans, and 2 manzanas of sorgum, using available sources of water. The farmers were provided with red bean seed, irrigation materials, and basic inputs.

3. Diagnostic Study, M&E, and Action Plans:

- Global and Cooperative Action Plans were reviewed and finalized by 18 participating local cooperatives, complete with cooperative level profiles, cooperative-specific problems related to availability, access, and usage of food, strategies and activities, and budgets for short- and medium-term planned activities and investments ((several expanding beyond the scope of the current project, and others that can be funded with existing funds for farm and community level investments).
- Initial M&E Funds were distributed to fund development of M&E plan, and M&E Indicators for ongoing M&E were defined, including a draft of the M&E Framework, methodologies (including MSC) and activities (see Appendix 4). One focus group to include farmer perspectives and M&E from H y M de Cantagallo and Laurenao Flores cooperatives.

“El cambio más significativo que he tenido producto de la beca que recibo es el poner más esfuerzo y empeño para lograr lo que me estoy proponiendo en mi carrera, ya que en estos diez meses que me han brindado el apoyo he sentido un refrescamiento en mi cerebro, en mi sentir, en lo personal de lo que estoy recibiendo para mi persona, mi familia y la comunidad”

Ana Maldonado G. 42 años, 2do año de magisterio, Cooperativa MAO.

Testimonio seleccionado por todo el grupo de becados con la metodología del cambio mas significativo, llevado a cabo el 21 de Diciembre del 2011.

Table 2: Action Plans and their respective cooperatives and communities

Action Plans	Cooperativas	Community
1	El Progreso, La Esperanza y Rubén Díaz	Los Encinos y Las Sabanas.
2	Luis Alberto Vásquez	El Apante/San Lucas
3	Pedro Pablo Carazo y Juan Francisco Estrada	El Volcán/San Lucas
4	San Antonio, Apolinar Díaz Ramos	Chichicaste, Moropoto/San Lucas
5	José Benito Díaz y Vicente Talavera	Mirafior/Estelí
6	Laureano Flores	Venecia/Condega
7	H y M Cantagallo	Cantagallo/Condega
8	Miguel Ángel Ortez	El Colorado/Pueblo Nuevo
9	Monte Verde	Los Llanos/Pueblo Nuevo
10	Germán Pomares y Manuel Pastrana	Tauquill/Jalapa
11	H y M Escambray y Ramón Raudales	Escambray, Las Brisas/Jalapa
12	UNION DE PRODECOOP Global plan used as a basis next proposal	All 18 participating cooperatives – aspects for all 40 members and all socios

4. Training and Promoter Development

- **Execution of the Collaborative Project Training Plan is underway.** The plan includes twelve 3-day workshops with promoters over two years, who will then disseminate the topics in their cooperatives (See Appendix 1a, 1b), although the goal of doing a three-day training every other month has not been reached due to lack of funds.
- We started a closer examination of how to incorporate Campesino-a-Campesino promoter training methodology and exchange events into this processes, dove deeper into identifying and using local knowledge to guide this project (as evidenced in the best practices guide and re-worked promoter training plan) and interest a continued interest and need for advanced training with core project staff.
- The first training was completed on march 23-25, and included themes like soil fertility, history and culture, human development, cooking and nutrition; 27 promoters, 5 technicians, and 5 social promoters participated.

- A mutual-learning exchange that included farmers and promoters from PRODECOOP and individuals from PCAP in Matagalpa (33 individuals total) was completed on May 10 in Matagalpa. The exchange focused on crop diversification and seedbank establishment and management.

B. Other Achievements

1. **Rebuilding of the MAO Cooperative Building:** three CADAS rebuilt. MAO, H y M del Esxambray and HyM de Cantagallo.
2. **Team from CIASDENIC and PRODECOOP participated in Exchange and Forum on Food Security and Sovereignty in Coffee Growing Regions in Nicaragua in August 2011** (see Appendix 1C).
3. **Two students from the US worked in the project:**
 - Erik from UC Berkeley who has committed to 4-5 months of fieldwork this year and will accompany the experimentation component of the project, documenting some of the experiments with the bolsas hermeticas.
 - Chris with support from Dr. Mendez advised a second Master's student from Colorado State University, Karie Boone, who will focus on the role of home gardens in food security, developing a case study with several households in one or two cooperatives.
4. **Counterpart funds successfully contributed**
 - Counterpart funds used: additional training by ASDENIC. Additional CADAs were also financed by PRODECOOP.
 - CAN counter part funds for scholarships: ten scholarships were funded for promoters from 8 cooperatives for one year: 2 in high school, one in university, and seven in technical studies.
 - Project consultant counter part funds were contributed, which included two additional trips to Nicaragua, funds reallocated from consultant salary to pay for expert participation in Nicaragua (CaC), and unpaid hours worked.

4. Challenges Encountered

- The processes of coordinating the different chapters in the Best Practices Guide as well as the lack of advanced training in Agroecology and adult education among the editors and illustrators is a challenge, but the team is improving. The attendance and participation of team members from allied organizations in the Agroecology Shortcourse in Mexico last year helped, but it is a long journey from being a *tecnico* to *agroecologo*.
- Lack of funding in several specific budget lines, including for training (each workshop is substantially more expensive than we had initially anticipated, as we underestimated the costs of food in many of these cases), and cooperative staff salaries.
- Lack of funding for PRODECOOP project staff, local transportation, and training.
- CAN continue to work very well with both partners. All through organizations worked closely together in the diagnostic, the development of best practices, and , although there have been some tensions within the alliance b
- Las Segovias experienced another extreme storm, though it was smaller in magnitude and

impact than the devastating hurricane of the previous year. Farmers did, however, experience some loss of grains.

5. Lessons Learned

- From the perspective of the team at CII-ASDENIC, in the processes of developing the diagnostic study and the Best Practices Guide, the team learned that it is possible to work in a collaborative manner between researchers and the families involved. It is a very complex process to combine their diverse knowledges and it takes a lot of time, but at the same time it is extremely enriching for everyone, and everyone learns. Many farmers have good practices but are only lacking the incentive to implement them. The promoters learn a lot from each other, especially when they see results, as was the case in the Soil Conservation Workshop put on by Campesino a Campesino, and the visit to the seed bank in San Ram'ón. The promoters are also willing to share their collective knowledge: for example, the farmers in the Vicente Talavera and José Benito Díaz cooperatives have shared their knowledge of nutritious food, including in a cooperative assembly.
- The dynamic or the project is changing and it is expanding as the leaders within the cooperatives appropriate the methods and vision of this project and move it in their own strategic directions.

6. Next Steps

1. Continue executing promoter training plan.
2. Continue improving the management and function of the CADAs
3. Further Distribute Best Practices Manual
4. Leverage funds to build new MAO building
5. Leverage funds for water-harvesting project in MAO
6. Monitoring plan implementation
7. Develop list of needs and plans for fulfilling them

7. Appendices

Appendix 1: Lists of Participants in Various Workshops

1A. Workshop on Action Plan Development PRODECOOP -CIASDENIC

Actividades de capacitacion tres equipos			
Equipo	Lugar	Cooperativas	Fechas
primera semana			
Ruddy, Edrulfo/Dr	Condega	H y M de Canta gallo	1 y 2 Marzo
Misael, Cindy, Martha	Condega	Laureano Flores	1 y 2 Marzo
Ruddy, Edrulfo/Dr	P.Nuevo	M. Verde	3 y 4 de Marzo
Misael, Cindy, Martha	Esteli	Vicente T y JB Diaz	3 y 4 de Marzo
Segunda semana			
Erika y Martha	El Apante	Luis Alberto Vazquez	8 y 9 de Marzo
Misael, Cindy	San Lucas	Juan F. Estrada y Pedro p Carazo	8 y 9 de Marzo
Ruddy, Edrulfo	San Lucas	Apolinar Diaz y San Antonio	8 y 9 de Marzo
Martha, Jorge,	Las Sabanas	El progreso, La esperanza y Ruben Dias	10 y 11 de Marzo
Erika y Anita	Jalapa	H y M Escambray y Ra. Raudales	10 y 11 de Marzo
Erika y Anita	Jalapa	German Pomares y anuel Pastrana	15 y 16 Marzo

1B. Participant List of First Promoter Training Session

No.	Nombre	Cooperativa	Cargo
1	Santos Eleuterio Baez	Miguel Angel Ortez	Promotor
2	Jesús Acevedo Duarte	Miguel Angel Ortez	Promotor
3	Rita Elida Olivas Castellon	Miguel Angel Ortez	Secretaria de Educación
4	Esneyder Bladimir Alvarado Carazo	Esperanza	Promotor
5	José Manuel Talavera	José Benito Díaz	Junta de vigilancia
6	Juan Pablo Gámez Godines	Vicente Talavera	Promotor
7	Luis Agel Talavera	Vicente Talavera	Secretario
8	Edgar Miguel Villarreyna	José Benito Díaz	Promotor
9	Oscar Eduardo Alfaro	Monte Verde	Promotor
10	Oscar Noel Díaz Balladarez	El Progreso	Promotor
11	Nereyda del Rosario Reyes Tórrez	Luis Alberto Vasquez	Promotor

12	Javier Salomón Pérez	San Antonio	Promotor
13	Yelsin Marilet Reyes Rodríguez	Ramón raudales	Promotor
14	Pulio Centeno Espinoza	San Antonio	Promotor
15	Maximino Gutiérrez Lira	H y M de Canta Gallo	Promotor
16	Otilio Rivera Martínez	H y M de Canta Gallo	Promotor
17	Douglas Padilla González	H y M de Canta Gallo	Promotor
18	Deybin Alberto Padilla Martínez	Laureano Flores Cruz	Promotor
19	Alex Anibal Mercado García	Juan Francisco Estrada	Promotor
20	Fredy Tórrez Martínez	Luis Alverto Vásquez	Promotor
21	Denis Vázquez Rivera	H y M del Escambray	Promotor
22	Pablo Alfonso Medina López	H y M del Escambray	Promotor
23	Erwin Tórrez Chavarria	Manuel Pastrana	Promotor
24	Yeiner Quiñínez Ramirez	Jerman Pomares	Promotor
25	Joaquin Acuña	Jerman Pomares	Promotor
26	Juana Lorena Alfaro	Ramón Raudales	Secretaria
27	Santos Fernando Inestrosa	Rubén Díaz Benavides	Promotor
28	José Enmanuel Tórrez	Luis Alverto Vásquez	Promotor

1C: List of Participants in FSS Exchange, San Ramón – Matagalpa, August 2011

No	Nombre	Cooperativa	Cargo
1	Santos Eleuterio Baez	Miguel Angel Ortez	Promotor
2	Jesús Acevedo Duarte	Miguel Angel Ortez	Promotor
3	Rita Elida Olivas Castellon	Miguel Angel Ortez	Secretaria de Educación
4	Esneyder Bladimir Alvarado Carazo	Esperanza	Promotor
5	José Manuel Talavera	José Benito Díaz	Junta de vigilancia
6	Juan Pablo Gámez Godines	Vicente Talavera	Promotor

7	Luis Agel Talavera	Vicente Talavera	Secretario
8	Edgar Miguel Villarreyña	José Benito Díaz	Promotor
9	Oscar Eduardo Alfaro	Monte Verde	Promotor
10	Oscar Noel Díaz Balladarez	El Progreso	Promotor
11	Nereyda del Rosario Reyes Tórrez	Luis Alberto Vasquez	Promotor
12	Javier Salomón Pérez	San Antonio	Promotor
13	Yelsin Marilet Reyes Rodríguez	Ramón raudales	Promotor
14	Pulio Centeno Espinoza	San Antonio	Promotor
15	Maximino Gutiérrez Lira	H y M de Canta Gallo	Promotor
16	Otilio Rivera Martínez	H y M de Canta Gallo	Promotor
17	Douglas Padilla González	H y M de Canta Gallo	Promotor
18	Deybin Alberto Padilla Martínez	Laureano Flores Cruz	Promotor
19	Alex Anibal Mercado García	Juan Francisco Estrada	Promotor
20	Fredy Tórrez Martínez	Luis Alverto Vásquez	Promotor
21	Denis Vázquez Rivera	H y M del Escambray	Promotor
22	Pablo Alfonso Medina López	H y M del Escambray	Promotor
23	Erwin Tórrez Chavarria	Manuel Pastrana	Promotor
24	Yeiner Quiñínez Ramirez	Jerman Pomares	Promotor
25	Joaquin Acuña	Jerman Pomares	Promotor
26	Juana Lorena Alfaro	Ramón Raudales	Secretaria
27	Santos Fernando Inestrosa	Rubén Díaz Benavides	Promotor
28	José Enmanuel Tórrez	Luis Alberto Vásquez	Promotor

Appendix 1D: List of participantes in the exchange on CADA's and Seed banks, November 24, 2011.

No	Nombre del Productor/a	Cooperativa
1	Leoncio Báez Salgado	MAO
2	José Santos Carazo Rivera	Pedro Pablo Carazo
3	Juan de Dios Alvarado Carazo	Juan Francisco Estrada
4	Alex Aníbal Mercado Gutiérrez	Juan Francisco Estrada

5	Pulio Centeno Espinoza	San Antonio
6	Ricardo Magdiel Reyes Cárcamo	San Antonio
7	Víctor Hugo Huete Santander	San Antonio
8	Javier Salomón Pérez Sánchez	San Antonio
9	Santiago Rivera Hernández	Pedro Pablo Carazo
10	Justo Pastor Acevedo Hoyes	MAO
11	Migdalia Merlo Acuña	MAO
12	Jesús Acevedo Duarte	MAO
13	Pablo Alfonso Medina H	HyM Escambray
14	Mirla Rosa Huete Espinoza	HyM Escambray
15	Cástulo Manuel Umanzor	San Antonio
16	Santos Marlo Martínez Ochoa	HyM Cantagallo
17	Antonia del Carmen Monzón Herrera	HyM Cantagallo
18	José Romeo Matey Cruz	HyM Cantagallo
19	Douglas Ramón Padilla González	HyM Cantagallo
20	Maximino Gutiérrez Lira	HyM Cantagallo
21	Santos Otilio Rivera Martínez	HyM Cantagallo
22	Víctor Manuel Zavala Castillo	HyM Cantagallo
23	Ramona Monzón Herrera	HyM Cantagallo
24	Gilma Córdoba Calderón	HyM Cantagallo
25	Ruddy Antonio Espinoza Bejarano	PRODECOOP
26	Armando Misael Rivas	PRODECOOP

Appendix 2: List of Scholarship Recipients

CENTRAL DE COOPERATIVAS DE SERVICIOS MULTIPLES

PRODECOOP.R.L

Información general de becados subsidiados por el proyecto Seguridad alimentaria.

No	Nombre	Cooperativa	Comunidad	Edad, años	Universidad	Carrera Que estudia	Nivel	Ayuda mensual recibida U\$
1	Oscar Eduardo Alfaro Rivas	Monte verde	Los Llanos No 1	21	Instituto Nacional de Pueblo Nuevo	Secundaria	5to año	30
2	Javier Salomón Pérez Sánchez	San Antonio	San Lucas	29	Universidad Martín Lutero	Ingeniería en gerencia	3er Año	50

						Agropecuaria		
3	Esneyder Bladimir Alvarado Carazo	La Esperanza	La palmita	22	Politécnico Che Guevara	Técnico Agropecuario	3er Año	30
4	Erwins Torrez Chavarría	Manuel Pastrana	Taoquíl, Jalapa	29	Universidad Martín Lutero UML.	Tecnico en contabilidad	2o Año	30
5	Pulio Centeno Espinoza	San Antonio	San Lucas	43	Centro de computación y sistemas	Técnico operador de micro computadora	1er Año	30
6	Ana del Carmen Maldonado Galeano	Miguel Angel Ortez	El colorado	42	Escuela Normal	Magisterio	2do Año	30
7	Deybin Alberto Padilla Martínez	Laureano Flores	Venecia	19	Instituto Nacional San Jerónimo.	Secundaria	5to año	30
8	Denis Omar Vasquez Rivera	H y M del Escambray	El Escambray	40	Centro Integral de computación CIC	Técnico operador de micro computadora	1er Año	30
9	Pablo Alfonso Medina López	Ramon Raudales	Las Brisas	40	Centro Integral de computación CIC	Técnico operador de micro computadora	1er Año	30
10	Douglas Ramón Padilla González	H y M de Cantagallo	Canta gallo	38	Asociación para la promoción de proyectos de prevención, la fraternidad	Operador de micro computadora	1er Año	30

Los promotores utilizan la ayuda asignada principalmente para pago de Aranceles, compra de materiales de estudio, transporte y alimentación.

Appendix 3: Best Practices Poster

Appendix 4: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Matriz de Monitoreo, acompañamiento y evaluación para el proyecto de Seguridad y Soberanía

Metas para los próximos 10 años de la alianza y la programa de PRODECOOP de seguridad alimentaria

Meta del document: Desarrollar e implementar una estrategia de investigación acción participación que incluya el monitoreo constante, incorpore la retroalimentación para los

Objetivo general del proyecto: En colaboración con nuestros socios, este proyecto mejorará la seguridad alimentaria con la construcción de sistemas agro-alimentarios más sostenibles. Juntos con las cooperativas y 740 familias (aproximadamente 4440 personas) vamos a reducir y finalmente eliminar el hambre de estas familias durante los meses de las vacas flacas y resistir con más éxito, en el futuro, los impactos negativos provocados por los cambios climáticos

Objetivos específicos del proyecto	Resultados esperados	Indicadores de resultados	Notas	
Identificar las mejores prácticas locales, el alcance del hambre y malnutrición, disponibilidad de recursos sociales, agrícolas y otras ventajas locales, e identificar las mejores prácticas y estrategias a nivel del hogar, finca, localidad, y región que aumentarán la seguridad alimentaria y mejorar los medios de vida sostenibles desde una perspectiva integral, agroecológica, y de sistemas alimentarios sostenibles	Capacidades y Metodologías de las cooperativas y socios	Integral % de promotores entrenados en temas relevantes % Personal del equipo de desarrollo de prodecoop y asdenic entrenado % de promotores estudiando que son becados % de inversión directa con los planes de seguridad alimentaria. apropiación de la iniciativa % de hogares aplicando otras mejores practicas vínculos de PRODECOOP y ASDENIC con otros proyectos y redes sobre alimentación % de productores participando en actividades de entrenamiento	Las meta en % y en No por cada indicadores es un proceso a ser definido en Junio del 2011 con la finiquitacion de los planes de accion aunque se espera que el 70% de los hogares se beneficien con los CADAS y que el mismo munero implemente practicas agroecologicas y de diversificacio	
	Disponibilidad de alimentos Mejorada	% de socios, promotroes, y tecnicos involucrados experimentacion campesina % de mujeres y jovenes en posiciones de liderazo en este proceso No. de meses que hay maiz almacenado en casa No. de meses que hay frijol almacenado en casa % de hogares con sistemas de almacenamiento mejorados % de cooperativas involucradas con un CADA % hogares beneficiados con el funcionamiento de CADAs % de hogares no afiliados que utilizan los CADA % de cooperativas y hogares involucrados en la creacion y mantenimiento de bancos de semillas % de los productores que diversifican sus fincas y patios % hogares/fincas sembrando la milpa en policultivo % de cooperativas y hogares aplicando tecnicas de analisis, mejoramiento y conservacion de suelos % de produccion de patio incrementada debido a la aplicacion de sistemas de riego % de hogares aplicando sistemas de manejo de cultivos de cobertura y aboneras % de hogares que aumentaron los rendimientos de maiz % de hogares que aumentaron los rendimientos de frijol		
Mejorar el uso de los alimentos disponibles especialmente durante los meses de las vacas	Utilización de alimentos mejorada	% de personas participando en clases de cocina y nutrición % de hogares que aumentan el uso de los beneficios proporcionados por los cultivos ya existentes en el café de sombra (frutos y plantas medicinales) para la seguridad alimentaria. No de variedades de semillas disponibles en bancos y intercambios Adicional-% de dieta diversificada por grupo de alimentos % y variedad de resetas retomadas e intercambiadas entre poblacion participante		
	Acceso a los alimentos mejorado	Precio promedio de maiz y frijol en CADA vs. Precio local % de hogares participando en trueque % participantes en el proyecto que aumentan los ingresos % de hogares beneficiados por los CADAS y otras actividades retomadas en los Plan de Acción para la Seguridad Alimentaria (centro de almacenamiento, las microempresas, etc) Asignación de la alimentación mejorada a través de un análisis de los mercados alimentarios % de madres embarazadas o en lactancia recibiendo vitaminas por programas de Gobierno % de cooperativas que desarrollan la capacidad para mitigar desastres como sequías, los huracanes y otras emergencias climáticas.		
Aumentar la capacidad de responder a cambios climaticos y desastres naturales	Capacidad de responder a cambios climaticos y desastres naturales mejorada	% hogares sembrando variedades de granos con resistencia de sequias planes en las CADAS y otras estrategias en planes de accion % de hogares que mejoran sus niveles de nutricion		
	Reducir y finalmente eliminar el hambre	% de personas con brecha calorica reducida % de personas sobre peso o obeso % de personas desnutridas % de niños menores que 5 años desnutridos Mecanismos de Confrontacion negativo reducido Historias de Cambio Signativos		
OTROS INDICADORES DE EVALUACION		Creación de un comité interno encargado del monitoreo acompañamiento y evaluación		NUEVO por GMCR Indice de NUEVO por GMCR Indice de