

TECHNICAL STANDARD N° 001 – 2008

OF REGIONAL AND LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CRECER NATIONAL STRATEGY



*Technical Standard N° 001 – 2008
CRECER National Strategy*

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TECHNICAL STANDARD N° 001 – 2008

INTRODUCTION

CRECER is a national strategy of structured intervention in the fight against poverty and chronic childhood malnutrition, that arises from an analysis through which a low efficiency of social programs for the reduction of chronic malnutrition is confirmed, in spite of the heavy investment made by the State in the past few years. The challenge is how to overcome chronic malnutrition due to multiple causes in a structured and multisectoral manner.

In this regard, it is important to point out that, within the framework of the objectives stated by the Social Program Reform Plan, approved by Supreme Decree No. 029-2007-PCM, and by the CRECER National Strategy, approved by Supreme Decree No. 055-2007-PCM, the President of the Republic, Dr. Alan Garcia Perez, in the Presidential Message of July 28th, 2007, manifested the following:

“(...) Reduce poverty from 50% in 2005 to 30% in 2011. Cities will have less than a 20% poverty rate, and in the rural areas, the poverty rate, currently at 70%, will fall to 45%. The chronic malnutrition rate, which is the combination of poor eating, suffering from intestinal and pulmonary illnesses and a lack of water, medicines and better education, is currently at 25%, but will be reduced to 16% by 2011. To achieve this, we are already working with CRECER and JUNTOS in the 811 poorest districts of the country.

The central objective of the government is the fight against chronic childhood malnutrition through the CRECER Strategy, its goal being direct and sustained attention given to one million children under the age of 3 years in the entire country. We have already begun the program in 330 districts, starting from Huanuco and spreading to other regions, initially giving assistance to 219,000 young children. Chronic malnutrition is not only an issue about the amount of food. The problem is much more complex, because it involves food education, literacy among mothers, the use of improved stoves that replace those that are utilized in the same location where the family sleeps, causing pulmonary illnesses in children. The issue also involves adequate toilets, permanent evaluation of development and medical attention through the Comprehensive Health Insurance [Spanish initials, SIS] and fulfillment of the conditions of the JUNTOS Program, that delivers monetary resources to families in return for compliance with obligations as regards school attendance, vaccination, physical monitoring of the child and attention given to the pregnant mother. Likewise, production projects and the granting of identification documents to the mother and the child through the RENIEC are needed [Spanish initials for the National Registry of Identity of Civil Status]. Combining all these actions in a structured manner involving a million children in 811 districts, and with an investment of more than 1 billion soles in the first stage, we will achieve the goal of reducing malnutrition by more than 8 points”.

In view of the foregoing, it should be noted that the government is profoundly interested in addressing the poverty and extreme poverty situation that millions of Peruvian citizens live in, especially in rural areas of our country, where it reaches almost 70% of the total population. This is the motive for which national goals have been established, that are directed towards the fight against poverty and chronic childhood malnutrition.

In this vein, in accordance with the CRECER National Strategy Operations Plan¹, it is necessary to approve the Regional and Local Implementation Technical Standard, so that local and regional governments can recognize their level of participation and commitment, and adopt the measures that allow for fulfillment of the stated short and long-term goals and objectives.

The Technical Standard for Regional and Local Implementation of the CRECER National Strategy for the year 2008 includes: scope and objectives; definition and principles; a combination of instruments aimed at facilitating multisectoral intervention in regional and local areas to help the targeted population to enjoy simultaneous and effective access to all services that guarantee comprehensive attention for the reduction of poverty and chronic childhood malnutrition; criteria for the creation of an social information system updated through regional and local governments. They can obtain reliable, updated and opportune information as regards the actions of the sectors and social programs in the areas of intervention, ultimately defining processes and instruments that must be implemented within the framework of their plans and budgets on the regional and local levels.

¹ Supreme Decree N° 080-2007-PCM

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Law N° 29158 – Organic Law of the Executive Power (LOPE [Spanish initials])

According to TITLE III relevant to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, in Chapter II of the Permanent Coordination Commissions, the permanent coordination commissions are established in Article 20:

- Interministerial Commission of Economic and Financial Affairs (CIAEF, [Spanish initials])
- Interministerial Commission of Social Affairs (CIAS, [Spanish initials])

The Interministerial Commission of Social Affairs is responsible for directing, structuring, coordinating and establishing policy and social expenditure guidelines, as well as supervising compliance with the same. Its principal function is to reduce poverty and extreme poverty.

Law N° 27867-Organic Law of Regional Governments

The Organic Law of Regional Governments establishes and regulates the structure, organization, jurisdictions and functions of the regional governments. Likewise, it approves their regulation, direction and management of regional policies, and the exercise of their general and specific functions in accordance with national and sectoral policies, in order to contribute to the region's comprehensive and sustainable development.

Law N° 27972-Organic Law of Municipalities

The Organic Law of Municipalities establishes that the local planning process is comprehensive, permanent and participatory, providing structure between the municipalities and their neighbors. This process establishes public policies on a local level, taking municipal jurisdictions and functions into consideration. As per the standard, these are the functions of the Municipalities in the social sector:

- Administer, organize and execute local social development and anti-poverty programs.
- Administer, organize and carry out local assistance, protection and support programs towards the population at risk and others that contribute to the population's development and well-being.
- Establish channels of dialogue between neighbors and social programs
- Administrate and regulate water, sewage and drainage services, either directly or by concession.

- Manage primary health care, as well as construct and equip medical stations, medical kits and health centers in populated areas that are in need of such.
- Carry out preventive medicine, first aid, health education and local prevention campaigns.

Law N° 27783 – Law of the Foundations of Decentralización

The Law of the Foundations of Decentralization establishes the purpose, principles, objectives and general criteria of the decentralization process, regulates the conformation of regions and municipalities, determining the jurisdictions of the three levels of government.

Law N° 29142 – Law of the Public Sector Budget for the 2008 Tax Year

The Law of the Public Sector Budget approves the Annual Expense Budget for the 2008 Tax Year, in which the Results-based Budget has, in Chapter IV, been established.

Provision is made within it for the implementation of the results-based budget to be carried out, in a progressive manner, in the entities of the Public Sector, promoting the incorporation of instruments such as strategic budgetary programming, tax goals, result indicators, and monitoring and evaluation of strategic programs.

Supreme Decree N° 006-2008/EF, “Execution of public-social investment projects declared as a priority”

Supreme Decree N° 006-2008-EF establishes that the public entities should prioritize the execution of interventions in social sectors that permit the achieving of priority social indicator goals for 2011 established in the Multi-annual Macroeconomic Framework (2008-2010)

Supreme Decree N° 002-2008-MIMDES “Approval of the Regulation of the Unified Regional Beneficiary Registry of Social Programs”

Supreme Decree N° 002-2008-MIMDES approves the Regulation of the Law N° 28540-Law that creates the Unified Regional Beneficiary Registry of Social Programs, in which the functions and procedures are established that public institutions and other organizations included in the provisions of Law N° 28540 must comply with.

Supreme Decree N° 001-2008-IN, “Modification of the Regulation of Organization and Functions of Policy-making Authorities”

Supreme Decree N° 001-2008-IN modifies Numeral a) of Article 8° and Numeral a) of Article 10° of the Regulation of Organization and Functions of Policymaking Authorities, approved by Supreme Decree N° 004-2007-IN, as regards the definition of policymaking authorities and applicable requirements. Likewise, Numeral 17.1 of Article 17° of the Regulation of Organization and Functions of Policy-making Authorities, approved by Supreme Decree N° 004-2007-IN, referring to functions pertaining to the Governors.

Supreme Decree N° 080-2007-PCM, “CRECER National Strategy Operations Plan”

Supreme Decree N° 080-2007-PCM approves the CRECER National Strategy Operations Plan, which will be monitored and evaluated by the PCM [Spanish initials, Presidency of the Council of Ministers] through the CIAS Technical Office.

Additionally, it establishes that the Ministries, programs and institutions of the national, regional and local governments adapt their plans and budgets in accordance with the objectives and goals established in the National Strategic Operations Plan.

Supreme Decree N° 055-2007-PCM, “CRECER National Strategy Operations Plan”

Supreme Decree N° 055-2007-PCM establishes the structured intervention of national, regional and local governmental entities linked to the fight against chronic childhood malnutrition, especially in children under five years of age. The CRECER National Strategy is directed by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through the Interministerial Commission of Social Affairs (CIAS, Spanish initials) and its Technical Office.

Supreme Decree N° 029-2007-PCM “Social Program Reform Plan”

Supreme Decree N° 029-2007-PCM approves the Social Program Reform Plan. For this purpose, it is necessary to update the inventory of the Social Programs of the Peruvian State, in order to obtain the information necessary for the preparation of a proposal consistent with the merger, integration and/or structuring of these programs, within the framework of the State's modernization policies.

The guidelines for the merger, structuring and/or integration of social programs will be prepared as per the policies established by the Interministerial Commission of Social Affairs (CIAS), and taking into consideration the three pivotal elements of the National Plan for Overcoming Poverty.

- Development of human capabilities and respect for fundamental rights,
- Promotion of opportunities and economic capabilities, and
- Establishing a social protection network.

Given the multidimensionality of social programs, in order to face them successfully, the execution of the reform requires comprehensive strategies that include multisectoral actions and specific strategies.

Supreme Decree N° 027-2007-PCM “Mandatory National Policies for National Government entities”

Supreme Decree N° 027-2007-PCM defines the 12 prioritized National Policies² of the State, regarding: decentralization, gender equality, equality of youth, Andean, Amazonic, Afro-Peruvian and Asian-Peruvian peoples, disability, inclusion, technology, the environment and competition, increase in social capabilities, employment and SMEs, administrative streamlining, anticorruption and national defense.

The standard establishes that the 16 ministries, 30 Decentralized Public Agencies (OPDs, Spanish initials) and other institutions and public and state enterprises must publish specific goals and performance indicators in order to bi-annually evaluate compliance with said national and sectoral policies.

Supreme Decree N° 062-2005-PCM, “Articles 1, 3, 4 and 5 of Supreme Decree N° 035-2005- PCM are modified”

Supreme Decree N° 062-2005-PCM, modifies Articles 1, 3, 4 and the first paragraph of Article 5 of Supreme Decree N° 032-2005-PCM

Article 1. - Creation of the National Program of Direct Support to the Poorest - JUNTOS. The National Program of Direct Support to the Poorest, named JUNTOS, is created within the framework of the National Plan for overcoming poverty, attached to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through the Interministerial Commission of Social Affairs - CIAS."

² National Policies: These are designed for determining prioritized objectives, guidelines and key content of public policies, as well as national compliance standards that must be met in order to ensure adequate delivery of services and the normal development of private activities.

Supreme Decree N° 032-2005-PCM Creates the Program of Direct Support to the Poorest

Supreme Decree N° 032-2005 creates the National Program of Direct Support to the Poorest within the framework of the National Plan for overcoming poverty, assigned to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through the Interministerial Commission of Social Affairs - CIAS.

The National Program of Direct Support to the Poorest is designed to make direct transfers for the benefit of the poorest rural and urban families among the population. The Program will offer benefited families, with their participation and voluntary commitment, health and educational services focused on ensuring preventive mother-child health services and preventing school truancy.

Supreme Decree N° 130-2004-MIMDES, “Establishes criteria and mechanisms to improve equity and quality in social expenditures, and priority of attention towards beneficiary groups, through targeting”

Supreme Decree N° 130-2004-MIMDES establishes the criteria and mechanisms to improve equity and quality in social expenditures, and prioritization of attention given to beneficiary groups, through targeting, for the purpose of greater efficiency and effectiveness, and to make improvements in the well-being of the poor and most vulnerable populations.

Ministerial Resolution N° 399-2004-PCM, “Household Targeting System and Organization and Operation Directive”

Ministerial Resolution N° 399-2004-PCM creates the Household Targeting System (SISFOH, Spanish initials), for the purpose of providing social programs with information that will be used for identification and selection of its beneficiaries, as well as to aid the Interministerial Commission of Social Affairs-CIAS in the execution, follow-up and evaluation of compliance with social policy.

It also approves the Institutional Organization Directive, the operability, and financing of the Household Targeting System, in order to establish the criteria and rules for the allocation of social program resources in local territories and provide relevant information in order to identify persons and households needing priority attention.



CHAPTER 1

SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES



1.1. Definition and Scope

This Technical Standard is an instructional guide for the implementation of the CRECER National Strategy —hereafter referred to as CRECER NS— COVERING all State entities at the national, regional and local levels, included in Supreme Decree N° O80-2007-PCM. (See Appendix No 02 and 03), and others that are linked to the fight against poverty and chronic childhood malnutrition within the areas of intervention of the abovementioned strategy.

1.2. Objectives

1.2.1. General Objective

To strengthen the inter-institutional management on the national, regional and local levels focused on the implementation of the CRECER NS, through a combination of instruments and procedures, favoring active participation and social inclusion to handle poverty successfully and reduce chronic childhood malnutrition.

1.2.2. Specific Objectives

- a) Disclose the multisectoral and inter-governmental structured intervention process at the regional and local levels, and establish a combination of procedures and instruments, in order for the beneficiary population to have basic services available that guarantee the exercise of their fundamental rights.
- b) To establish a combination of procedures in order to facilitate multisectoral intervention in the regional and local areas that aid the target population, duly identified and evaluated, to have simultaneous and effective access to all the services that guarantee comprehensive interventions for the reduction of Chronic Infantile Malnutrition, undertaking the commitment as regards compliance with the goals of reducing poverty and chronic childhood malnutrition.

CHAPTER II

THE CRECER NATIONAL STRATEGY

2.1. The CRECER NS - Definition

The CRECER NS is a nationally-structured intervention strategy of public bodies that include national, regional and local governments, and private entities that are directly or indirectly linked to the fight against poverty and chronic childhood malnutrition, especially in girls and boys under five (5) years of age.

Its implementation contemplates the development of results-based management, planning and executing a structured intervention in rural areas, by means of the following lines of intervention:

FIGURE N° 01
Lines of Intervention in rural areas³

LINE OF INTERVENTION OF THE CRECER NATIONAL STRATEGY
• Comprehensive attention to boys, girls and women of childbearing age.
• Financing of health services
• Food assistance and educational program.
• Comprehensive development of boys and girls in an adequate environment
• Literacy programs directed primarily at women over fifteen (15) years of age.
• Promotion of production projects for food safety and the market
• Conditional monetary transfers.
• Allocation of Water and Sanitation infrastructure.
• Public access to Identity.
• Temporary employment
• Highways.

Preparation: ST – CIAS/PCM

³Approved by Supreme Decree N° 080-2007/PCM

2.2. Principles

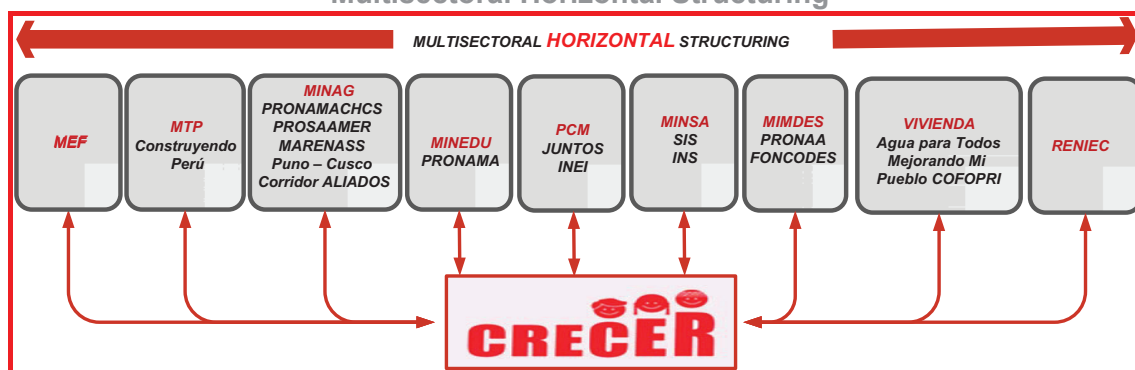
2.2.1. Integrated Approach and Structured Management

The principal objective is for social investment to be developed under an integrated targeting of the fight against poverty and chronic childhood malnutrition, whose interventions are based on effective structured management with specific approved guidelines within the framework of the exercise of the leadership of the Interministerial Commission of Social Affairs –hereafter referred to as CIAS–, and making use of a Comprehensive Social Information System.

The CRECER NS, in its Operational Plan⁴, establishes structured management involving two types of structure: horizontal and vertical:

- Horizontal structuring refers to the coordination on the multisectoral and interinstitutional levels of the various entities of the national government.
- Vertical structuring refers to management of programs and services at the three governmental levels (national, regional and local), within the framework of the decentralization process.

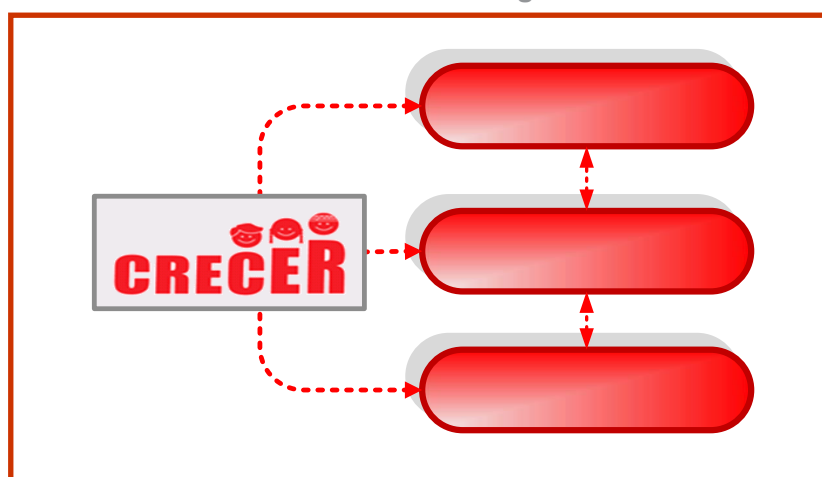
FIGURE N° 01
Multisectoral Horizontal Structuring



Preparation: ST – CIAS/PCM

⁴ Approved by Supreme Decree N° 080-2007/PCM

FIGURE N° 02
Vertical Structuring



Preparation: ST – CIAS/PCM

Structured management expresses the joint actions of national, regional and local authorities, the parties responsible for social programs and services with the community in each locality, in order to achieve effective results and positive impacts in the targeted population.

2.2.2. Social Investment Focus

There must be a transition from the conceptualization of social expenditures towards social investment, conceiving social investment to be that allocation of resources that allows for the creation of human capabilities and development of institutional, social and economic potentialities in each territory, in order to reduce poverty and chronic childhood malnutrition.

Likewise, the allocation of resources to the targeted population must be fostered, based on the achievement of previously established goals, depending on social policy priorities.

The level of social investment should be protected in order to ensure that the advantages of economic growth are equally distributed to the population and to promote development opportunities to the population as a whole.

The CRECER NS prioritizes the promotion of the development of human capabilities as a profitable social investment alternative, and, at the same time, the need for creating opportunities of market access and augmenting the competitive capabilities of the local population.

2.2.3. Effective and Efficient Social Management

The practice of social management focused on continual improvement is preferred in all State institutions, for the purpose of achieving higher levels of effectiveness in the development of interventions.

Results-based management contributes to this purpose in a decided and advantageous manner, insofar as it requires the use of information that allows for optimization of strategic planning, risk management, results monitoring and evaluation, supported by practical tools such as results-based budgeting, which seeks to:

- Refine social objectives and results.
- Recognize the current coverage, as well as the existing gap
- Identify key processes that allow for ensuring coverage and closing the gap.
- Establish goals fiscal (quantitative/qualitative), process and result indicators.
- Allocate resources by established fiscal goals.

The Technical Office of the CIAS—hereafter referred to as ST-CIAS— will carry out actions corresponding to its national responsibility for the structured execution of the five (5) strategic programs referred to in paragraph 15.2 of Art. 15° of Law N° 29142 - Law of the Public Sector Budget of the 2008 Tax Year.

2.2.4. Joint Responsibility and Social Participation

The creation of a social joint responsibility model is encouraged, in which all involved parties participate in a structured manner and interact with the beneficiaries, thus creating a consciousness in the targeted population as regards the importance of the exercise of their fundamental rights, committing themselves and actively participating in the improvement of their human capabilities as a fundamental part of social development.

The organization of social networks and citizen empowerment is to be reinforced, from which a response to the needs of active social participation in the management of local development, with a territorial approach that incorporates communal usage and customs, by means of interactive spaces and activities with local authorities.

The CRECER NS recognizes the importance of social participation to create behavioral changes in the beneficiary population that promote and guarantee, not only attention to basic services on the State's part, but also that such participation is empowered with the support of organized civil society, the private sector and means of communication; and, in particular, that improvements and changes that last beyond the period of assistance are made.

2.2.5. Transparency and Social Vigilance

It is necessary for the various actors and the population to share accurate, pertinent and opportune information and to have it available, for purposes of transparency in the administration of social programs.

The right to receive and request information must be part of the transparency procedures in the management of social services and programs that are structured in the CRECER NS, pursuant to Law N° 27806- Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information. Institutions will promote a system of opinion and information to users in each locality through the CRECER Office.

Social monitoring is important in the development of social policy, for its dual purpose: confirming that plans and programs are developing, but also, ensuring that they respond to the population's reality and needs, in order to obtain the satisfaction and recognition of the same.

INSTRUMENTS OF THE CRECER NS INTEGRATED SOCIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM



For the implementation of the CRECER NS program on the national, regional and local levels, the operation and functioning of an integrated social information system must be made viable, under the direction of the ST-CIAS which will permit the availability of data and useful information for making decisions, thus facilitating compliance and monitoring of social policy.

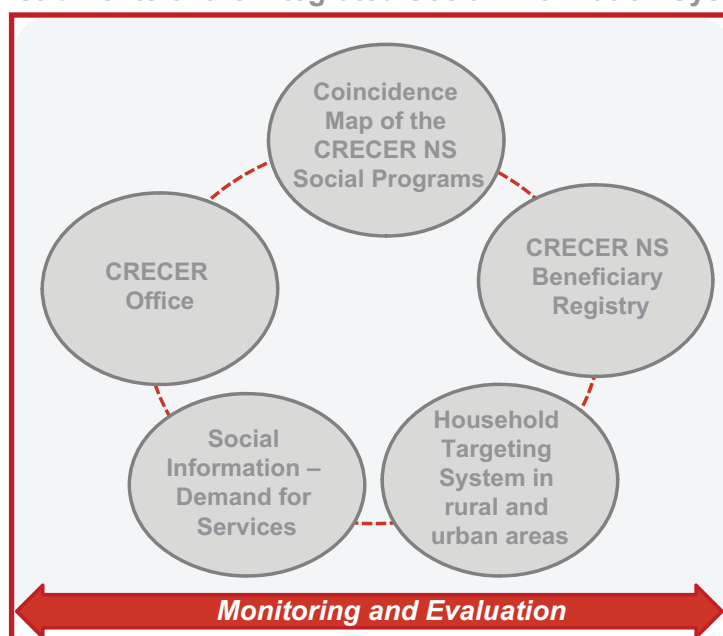
For that purpose, it is necessary to initiate, tailor and strengthen the instruments that provide social information, and that, in their turn, these can be used transversally with a territorial approach, that allows for interrelation between regional and local governmental levels: provincial and district (including communal), facilitated by the Integrated Social Information System under the ST-CIAS.

3.1. Instruments of the CRECER NS Integrated Social Information System

The following are instruments of the CRECER NS Integrated Social Information System:

- Coincidence Map of the CRECER NS Social Programs
- The CRECER NS Beneficiary Registry
- Household Targeting System in rural and urban areas.
- Social Information - Demand for Services: Censuses, surveys, data from the National Registry of Identity and Civil Status – RENIEC [Spanish initials].
- CRECER Office

FIGURE N ° 03
Instruments of the Integrated Social Information System



Preparation: ST – CIAS/PCM

3.1.1. Coincidence Map of the CRECER NS Social Programs

3.1.1.1. Definition

This map represents the distribution on the territorial level of sector and social program interventions linked to the CRECER NS, that allow for identification of the location of the same on a departmental, provincial and district level, as well as in populated centers, in order to analyze its structured territorial level.

The ST-CIAS is responsible for updating and administering of this instrument, and the information is supplied to the sectors and social programs, as per the instructions issued regarding the material.

3.1.1.2. Components

The Coincidence Map of the CRECER NS Social Programs is organized into five (5) modular components, at the initial stage:

i. Module: General Information

It contains the following information earmarked for the various levels of national, regional and local government:

- Data and social indicators, up to the district level

- Data and demographic indicators, up to the district level
- Budgetary Information, up to the district level

ii. Module: Institutional

This helps to know:

- Information relative to deconcentrated and/or decentralized offices of social programs,
- Human resources and materials available in sectors and social programs, including the staff that works directly with the population (paid or volunteers)
- Minimum information relevant to educational and health infrastructure.

iii. Module: Lines of Intervention of the CRECER NS Social Programs

This module characterizes of the actions of each individual social program, considering each of the established lines of intervention according to the delivered service or benefit.

iv. Intervention Area Module and its characteristics:

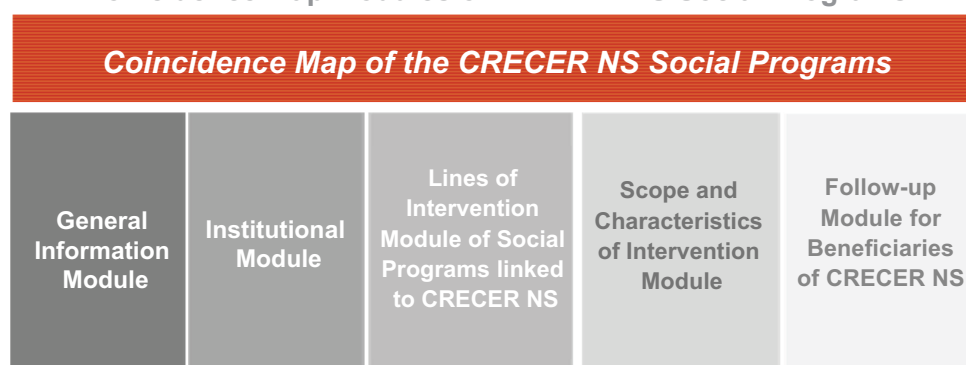
This module identifies the location of the social program's intervention; the territorial distribution up to the locality level.

Program or intervention coverage: Number of users or beneficiaries:

v. Module: Monitoring of CRECER NS Beneficiaries

This module allows for consultation of the CRECER NS Beneficiary Registry in order to characterize and monitor each user and/or beneficiary of social programs, according to age groups, and the nature of the intervention (individual, family or community). The purpose is to contribute to the improvement of social planning and management.

FIGURE N° 02
Coincidence Map Modules of CRECER NS Social Programs



Preparation: ST – CIAS/PCM

3.1.2. CRECER NS Beneficiary Registry

3.1.2.1. Definition

Implementation of the CRECER NS Beneficiary Registry is based on a structured information system, for the purpose of establishing better local planning and results-based management. In this regard, it is necessary for information of State beneficiaries towards beneficiaries to flow from social programs and sectors to the central government (ST-CIAS), as a part of its current operative execution.

3.1.2.2. Functions of the CRECER NS Beneficiary Registry

- Prepare an organized and updated CRECER NS Beneficiary Registry, for permanent consultation for State administrators, that reflects the transparency of its interventions.
- Record the services that the State offers directly to the population within the CRECER NS. Specifying that only the individually offered benefits should be registered, in which case, the offering of attention, assets or services, will be credited by means of the personal data record of the person receiving the benefit.
- Promoting the population's right to identification, with the operational support of the RENIEC, which will contribute to the CRECER NS targeted population being duly registered in the aforementioned Beneficiary Registry. To achieve this, the National Identification Document – DNI [Spanish initials] is necessary and indispensable.
- Sectors and social programs should incorporate the beneficiaries' National Identification Documents (DNI, Spanish initials) into its information-gathering instruments through its information systems. Likewise, they will supervise the registry operations in the respective information modules for the purpose of efficiently preparing the CRECER Beneficiary Registry in an

accurate, reliable and opportune manner.

3.1.3. Household Targeting System in rural and urban areas

3.1.3.1. Definition

The Household Targeting System –SISFOH [Spanish initials]– is created through Ministerial Resolution [Spanish initials, R.M.] N° 399-2004-PCM, for the purpose of providing social programs with information that will be used for beneficiary identification and selection.

Household targeting is the selection process that allows for prioritization of the allocation of public resources of social programs, based on socio-economic criteria.

3.1.3.2. Instruments

The following are included among the instruments prepared for household targeting:

- General Household Census, database of surveyed households.
- Household Demographic Record, registry information-gathering instrument of the Registry.

All social programs linked to the CRECER National Strategy must base their interventions on the General Household Census, fomenting its updating.

Within the scope of the CRECER NS, in its first two stages, JUNTOS will provide technical services to the local governments for continual updating of the General Household Census.

3.1.4. Social Information - Demand for Services

3.1.4.1. Definition

It represents a combination of first-tier instruments that gather data and information on demand for services. It serves to evaluate and characterize the population.

3.1.4.2. Instruments of National Power

- a. Population and Housing Censuses:** These facilitate population rates and its growth tendencies, by age groups and the specific territorial area identified by the UBIGEO [Spanish initials, "Geographical Location Code"]. The INEI [Spanish initials, "National Institute of Statistics and Information"] is responsible for this type of instrument.
- b. Thematic censuses:** Population Census of Native Communities, under the INEI; The School Census of School Size has been carried out regularly since 1995, under the MINEDU [Spanish initials for the "Ministry of Education"]; The Disabled Persons Census, under the MIMDES [Spanish initials for the "Ministry of Women and Social Development"], the Population Census of Victims of Political Violence, under the CMAM [Spanish initials for Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition], among others.
- c. National Surveys:** The principal instruments are the National Demographic and Health Survey, ENDES [Spanish initials], as well as the National Household Survey, ENAHO [Spanish initials], that, by means of household samples, characterize the situation affecting the population and basic living conditions, and also gathers information on the offer of services in a very limited form.
- d. Identity Registry:** The assigning and registry of the social identification number, civil status, under the responsibility of the RENIEC. This information serves as adequate identification of the individual user or beneficiary, in any database, and as confirmation of the actual receipt of services or benefits that each individual receives.

3.1.4.3. Special Thematic Instruments

- a. The National Monitoring System of Nutritional Indicators** is a sample instrument, with national coverage in five areas: Urban mountain areas, rural mountain areas, metropolitan Lima and the rest of the Coast. This is a continuous action and is applied in four quarters. The units under analysis are households with children under 36 months of age and women of child-bearing age. It gathers nutritional indicators of impact (anthropometric measures of weight-height, biochemical such as hemoglobin and other pertinent measures), variables of determining factors of nutritional status, as well as of interventions.

This national instrument is under the direct responsibility of the National Health Institute (INS [Spanish initials]), through the National Food and Nutrition Center (Spanish initials, CENAN).

- b. As does the national system, the Regional Nutritional Indicator Monitoring System** gathers those specific indicators of each region, in the case of the determining factors, as well as the specific interventions that are developed.

The CENAN-INS is responsible for the methodology of this instrument, and the application and development are undertaken on the regional level, in a transference process with third-party service support, until it is comprehensively undertaken in each region.

3.1.4.4. Sectorial Administrative Registry Instruments

These administrative instruments are the responsibilities of public sector bodies and organisms. Those entities that are more directly linked to the CRECER NS and that are taken into consideration are:

- a. **The Health Information System (HIS)** that records the services offered at healthcare centers in the public sector (MINSA, Spanish initials for "Ministry of Health") in the aggregate and that is distributed throughout the organizational levels up to the Ministry of Health.
- b. **The Comprehensive Health Insurance Information System (SIS, Spanish initials for "Comprehensive Health Insurance")** that records affiliate information, and in each transactional process or attention that includes anthropometric variables or weight-height and hemoglobin data of children under five years of age and pregnant women. It is distributed throughout organizational levels up to the Ministry of Health.
- c. **The Nutritional Status Information System (SIEN, Spanish initials),** that records the information of patients in healthcare centers in the public sector, and gathers anthropometric variables of weight and height, as well as the hemoglobin biochemistry variable of boys, girls under five years of age and pregnant women. The CENAN-INS is responsible for this system.

In order to create a sole registry instrument of the anthropometric variables of children under five years of age, women of childbearing age and pregnant women, the SIEN and SIS registries are being merged, in order to create a harmonized and synchronized process instrument.
- d. **The JUNTOS Program Information System,** that records the information of selected households, that receive conditional monetary transfers through the Banco de la Nación [Bank of the Nation], as well as compliance with specific nutritional conditions.
- e. **Other administrative instruments linked to the CRECER NS,** under entities and social programs that gather information from their interventions that provide variables and information from their services, both nominally and territorially. The DNI [National Identification Document] must be used as the sole identifier.

FIGURE N° 03
Instruments according to levels of inference at the national and departmental levels

Instruments	National	Departmental	District
1. Census			
PCM - INEI	X.	X.	X.
2. Surveys by Sample			
ENAH0 - INEI	X.	X.	
ENDES- INEI	X.	X.	
MONIN - INS/ CENAN	X.	X.	
3. Administrative Registries			
-MINSA: HIS, SIS, SIEN	X.	X.	X.
PCM: JUNTOS		X.	X.
4. Other Registries			
MIMDES- PIN - PRONAA	X.	X.	X.
MINEDU	X.	X.	X.

Source: Approved in CIAS Session

3.1.5. Regional and Local CRECER Offices

3.1.5.1. Definition

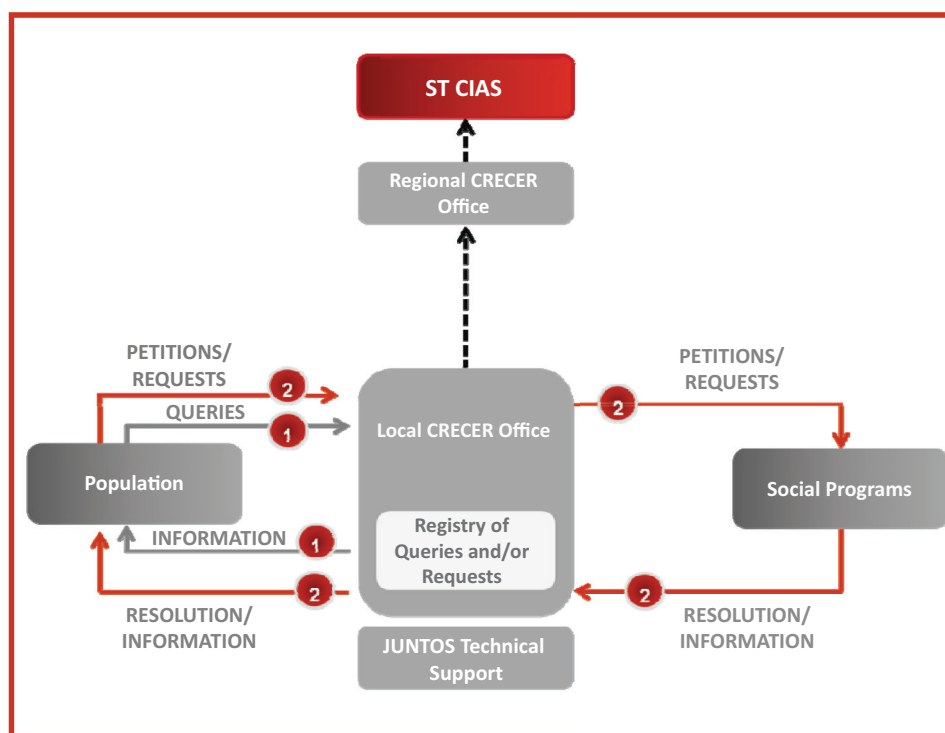
The Regional and Local CRECER Offices provide orientation and information to the population regarding sectoral services and benefits offered by social programs circumscribed to said jurisdiction in order to obtain adequate attention, coverage and quality levels, taking the opinions, inquiries, consultations, suggestions and requests of citizens into consideration. It will be implemented in virtual and presence-based modalities.

3.1.5.2. Functions of the CRECER Office

- a. Inform the population regarding the provision of universal sectoral services and social programs and other public programs linked to the CRECER NS, to guarantee the exercise of rights.
- b. Facilitate the application of identification and prioritization instruments (inclusion criteria) for population access to benefits of the targeted social programs and existing services in its living environment, whether or not they are linked to the CRECER NS.
- c. Receive and provide monitoring for offered services and/or requests stemming from programs and/or sectors.
- d. Prepare a consultation and/or requests registry according to the regional, provincial and district office. This registry is integrated into the ST-CIAS Integrated Social Information System.

- e. Channel the appointments not served by the by the mentioned programs and/or sectors to the regional government, or to the competent office, according to the mechanism established by the regional and local governments.

FIGURE N° 04
CRECER Office - Flow of Information



Preparation: ST – CIAS/PCM

3.2. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the CRECER NS is a permanent transversal process, which is fed by the information produced by the instruments that make up the Integrated Social Information System and participatory monitoring.

3.2.1. Instruments for the Diagnosis of the Local Social Situation

It is necessary that local diagnoses (district-level) contain basic demographic information, population, its distribution and situation, the local environmental context where the population lives and about the offering of services, especially referring to the strategic budgetary programs linked to the CRECER NS (with priority to the Structured Nutritional and Maternal-Neonatal Program).

3.2.1.1. District Records that are completed with information from instruments with basic existing information

It contains basic information and indicators that allow for the objective characterization and monitoring of processes, advances and limitations as regards the fight against poverty and chronic childhood malnutrition.

Basic social information is shown in the following figure:

FIGURE N° 04
Basic Social Information

Basic Social Information	
a.	Number of families in poverty with children under 5 years of age and women of child-bearing age.
b.	Number of boys and girls under five years of age.
c.	Number of six-month-old boys and girls.
d.	Number of boys and girls 5 years of age that do not have birth certificates.
e.	Number of pregnant women.
f.	Number of people who are illiterate (older than 15 years of age)
g.	Identification list of chronically malnourished boys and girls under 5 years of age.
h.	Number of cases with IRA and EDA [Translator's Note: context seems to point to IRA as referring to Acute Respiratory Infection and EDA as referring to Acute Diarrheic Disease] in boys and girls under 5 years of age.
i.	Number of families with pregnant mothers that receive baskets.
j.	Number of families with boys and girls that receive baby food.
k.	Number of families that receive benefits from a social program.

Preparation: ST – CIAS/PCM

3.2.1.2. Actor Map

It contains information regarding the actors that intervene in the specific territorial environment, indicating the existing relationships and roles.

This instrument is prepared in each territorial level and is under the responsibility of each government in the level and territory under its administrative jurisdiction.

3.2.2. Nutritional Diagnosis Survey

Within the framework of SD N° 080 –2007-PCM, as related to participatory monitoring, the Informed Decisions technology will be used, validated by the CENAN – INS⁵, which includes indicators referred to by the Structured Nutritional Program, and stems from the framework of the development of the CRECER National Strategy.

⁵ Instrument for developed local diagnosis by the National Health Institute-INS, by the National Food and Nutrition Center - CENAN. CENAN is the institution in charge, on the national level, of promoting, executing

Aspects to be considered for the design and processing of nutritional information include:

- Prioritization of indicators based on causal models
- Baseline of prioritized indicators
- Regional and local indicator monitoring

Implementation will be preceded by requisite training of local teams, with the participation of the regional INEI, in order to ensure standardized application of the instrument.

INEI and INS-CENAN technicians will give technical assistance, within the framework of their functions, at the regional and local level for the design, application and processing of nutritional information.

and evaluating the investigations and development of technologies appropriate to the areas of food, human nutrition, and the safety of foods, drinks and others.

4.1. The CRECER NS Implementation Processes

CRECER NS processes on the regional and local level are manifested in a continuous cycle. The incorporation of these processes into the management of the regional and local governments is proposed, in order to benefit their programs, policies and projects currently under development, within the framework of their specific, operative and budgetary development plans.

The CRECER NS Implementation Process is shown in the following figure and the continuous support of the ST-CIAS through technical assistance and training.

FIGURE N° 05
The CRECER NS Implementation Processes



Preparation: ST – CIAS/PCM

4.1.1. Institutionalization of the Structuring and Coordination Authority

The **Structuring and Coordination Authority** are responsible, within their jurisdictions, for the management, supervision and monitoring of the CRECER NS and will be established in regional and local areas (provincial and districts).

The **Structuring and Coordination Authority**, constitutes the institutional mechanism for coordination and structured interinstitutional actions of all public-private entities that act within the territorial area of the locality.

The **Structuring and Coordination Authority** must create, as far as possible, a Technical Committee that will be responsible for fulfillment of the agreements and goals linked to the fight against poverty and chronic childhood malnutrition. Likewise, it must designate a party responsible for the CRECER NS Monitoring and Information System within its jurisdiction.

As part of the institutionalization process of the **Structuring and Coordination Authority**, the respective ordinance and/or resolution will be approved by the Regional or Municipal Council, that will formulate the Structured Regional or Local Plan.

4.1.2. Diagnosis and Planning

The diagnosis at the regional and local levels takes as its principal data the information produced in the actual territory, stemming from sectors (education, health, among others), social programs, national censuses and other available sources. It will also have access to information originating from the Social Program Coincidence Map administered by the ST-CIAS.

As regards planning, there are two levels: programming and operative. The planning processes are different on the regional and local levels, principally due to the role of each governmental level in CRECER NS implementation.

The Structured Regional or Local Plan must contribute towards the fight against poverty and chronic childhood malnutrition, taking into consideration:

- Joint intervention of the various actors present
- Focusing on rights, with the beneficiary as the central element
- Results-based management, paying particular attention to social investment
- Equitable and good quality public spending
- The zone's productive reality

4.1.3. Operational Management

These are the components of operational management on the regional and local levels:

- Structuring of programs, projects and public and private actions.
- Promotion of social investment for the fight against poverty and chronic childhood malnutrition.
- Management of results-based budgeting.
- Educational Communication.

Using programs, projects and actions, local capabilities can be taken advantage of in order to obtain better results and impacts.

The promotion of social investment for the fight against poverty and chronic childhood malnutrition will foster the formulation, evaluation and execution of public and private investment projects in interventions that are considered as priorities by the CRECER NS.

The Ministry of Economics and Finances proposes to incorporate a gradual change in budgetary formulation methodology, thereby positing the application of results-based budgeting.

Results-based budgeting (PPR, Spanish initials) constitutes a tool that allows improvement in budgetary management, linking the Institutional Operational Plan (POI, Spanish initials) with the budget and with the execution of actions, directing public expenditures towards achieving specific results and impacts. In this regard, the carrying out of an alignment between fiscal and budgetary goals is proposed, focused on the framework of the fight against poverty and chronic childhood malnutrition, which will allow an optimization of social management on the regional and local levels.

This will be implemented in the context of the following strategic programs, defined in Law N° 29142, Law of Public Budget 2008:

- Structured Nutritional Program
- Maternal-Neonatal Health
- Learning Achievements after the finalization of Cycle III
- Public Access to Identity
- Access to basic social services and market opportunities

The component of educational communication is important, since it allows for improving knowledge, attitudes and above all, practices in the population and social program managers.

4.1.4. Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation process of CRECER NS advances and impacts will allow for adjustment of the goals proposed in the Structured Regional or Local Plan, and will allow for refinement of intervention strategies focused on reducing poverty and chronic childhood malnutrition.

This process is focused on measuring results for management; collecting experiences, facilitating transparency and promoting responsibility of the actors and functionaries that implement policies, programs and/or projects.

The aim is to develop a form of monitoring and simple evaluation, at the governmental level, based on established goals and results, and expressed by means of select social indicators at the national, regional and local levels.

FIGURE N° 05
Key Indicators of the CRECER National Strategy - Principle 1

Key Indicators of the CRECER National Strategy - Principle 1	
1	Incidence of poverty and extreme poverty.
2	Prevalence of malnutrition in children under five (5) years.
3	Neonatal mortality rate per thousand live births.
4	Prevalence of anemia in children thirty-six (36) months of age.
5	Incidence of low birth weight.
6	Percentage of children thirty-six (36) months who were exclusively breastfed up to six (6) months.
7	Incidence of acute respiratory infection (IRA, Spanish initials) in children thirty-six (36) months of age.
8	Incidence of acute diarrheic disease (EDA, Spanish initials) in children thirty-six (36) months of age.
9	Increase in Identification (DNI, Spanish initials for National Identification Document).

Preparation: ST – CIAS/PCM

Source: Supreme Decree N° 080-2007-PCM

With respect to evaluation, the purpose is to incorporate information and its causal relation in the decision-making process for the appraisal of selected interventions, that are in progress or have been recently terminated, including the referred to Strategy, as a product of the structured action, in order to determine its efficacy, efficiency and effectiveness. This has been established for areas in the following manner:

- **On the national and regional levels,** information and outcome goals, and national and regional average amounts anticipated by each intervention are taken into account.
- **On the regional and local levels,** information and outcome goals established in the respective concerted development plans are collected as input, where goals must be duly aligned with those of the CRECER NS.
- **On the local level,** municipal efforts will be strengthened and supplemented, so that information regarding goals and outcomes is made available, based on the local diagnosis and baseline stemming from the participation, according to jurisdictions and experiences of the national institutions, with mandate and responsibility in monitoring and evaluation; in a participatory process and with civic surveillance. Especially in the field of nutrition and food, to those referred to by the approach using results-based budgeting.

With respect to the dissemination and communication of social information, the use of information for decision-making and adequate monitoring requires that supply institutions establish systematic, opportune and adequate processes of dissemination and communication of standardized information that they produce, according to users and the targeted population.

4.2. Role of the ST-CIAS in the CRECER NS implementation process

On the national level, the Technical Office of the Interministerial Commission of Social Affairs of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers is the authority responsible for the establishment of the norms and guidelines of the implementation of the CRECER NS on governmental levels: central, regional and local. For this purpose:

- It coordinates the providing of necessary information (non-tradable, such as census and survey information, among others; and tradable, which is produced daily) for the preparation of national diagnoses, and principally with regional and local inference and for special areas.
- It coordinates and structures the various public sector bodies, in order to offer technical assistance for management in the area of social policy management at the regional and local levels.
- It coordinates the design, implementation and development of the communicational and social marketing educational plan, focused on achieving behavioral changes as respects interculturality, with emphasis on nutrition, according to regions and specific areas.
- It coordinates, directs and supports national coverage initiatives in the field of social matters of technical Cooperation, NGOs and the Church, in order to ensure CRECER NS implementation. process.
- It coordinates the technical and financial support with the private sector in order to reinforce CRECER NS implementation and development process directed towards outcome results.
- It structures necessary data and information with the private and public sectors, based on the Integrated Social Information System, which permits:
 - Conducting CRECER NS monitoring and evaluation
 - Direct progressive implementation of participatory monitoring on the district level, as per CRECER NS priorities
 - Coordination and direct the Technical Focalization Unit, as expected by the SISFOH, which is responsible before the Ministry of Economics and Finances for its development.
 - Direct and offer technical assistance for the monitoring of specific regional development plans, including guidelines and prioritized social policy actions, as well as its implementation at the local level.
- It performs monitoring of budgetary programming of social programs, regional plans, within the framework of planning and results-based management (results-based budgeting).
- It offers technical assistance to the Nutritional PIP [Translator's Note: Spanish initials for "Public Investment Plan"] processes that should facilitate the development of projects and programs that expedite preventive and reduction objectives and goals regarding malnutrition and extreme poverty.

CHAPTER V

CRECER NS- IMPLEMENTATION

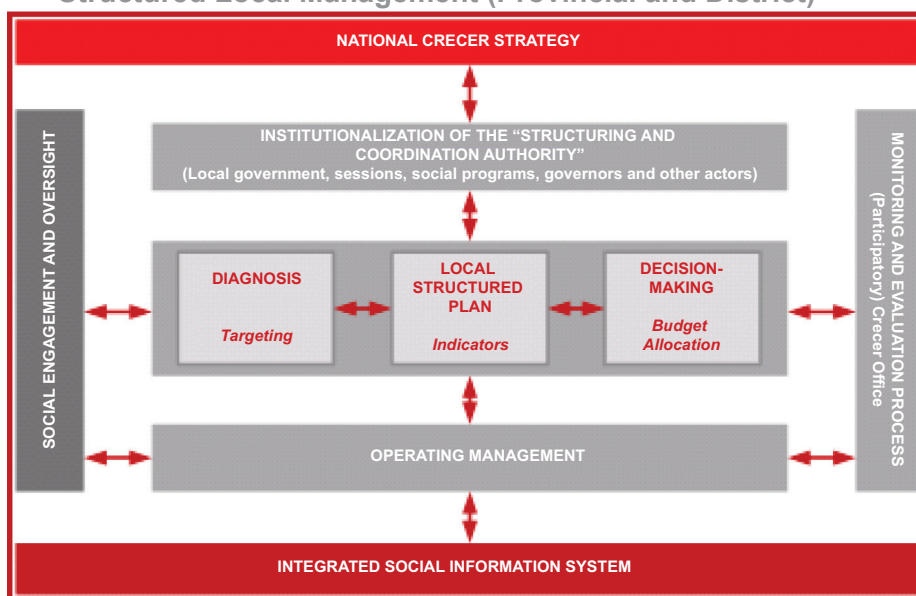
5.1. On the local governmental level.

The local level is the key authority in the management of the CRECER NS, in virtue of its proximity to the beneficiaries and unique knowledge of local reality.

The key processes in local (provincial and district) implementation of the CRECER NS will include:

- Institutionalization of the structuring and coordination authority, for the organization of inter-institutional processes, applying horizontal structuring on the local level.
- Diagnosis and planning, for prioritization, and strategy, activity and budget creation.
- Operational management, for a structured launch.
- Monitoring and evaluation, for follow-up of undertaken actions and refining of strategies in a permanent effort to reach prioritized groups.
- The same processes should be developed on the provincial level for the district capital of the province, and additionally, establish, with its district municipalities, the mechanisms that allow the provincial local government to support them throughout the entire implementation process.

FIGURE N° 06
Structured Local Management (Provincial and District)



Preparation: ST – CIAS/PCM

5.1.1. Institutionalization Process of the Structuring and Coordination Authority

The **Structuring and Coordination Authority** has the support of the local government's leadership, the body responsible for pursuing its organization, promoting the widest possible institutional participation of all actors located within the jurisdiction.

With the objective of institutionalizing the **local structuring and coordination agency**, the municipal ordinance that highlights the commitment of the local government in the fight against poverty and chronic childhood malnutrition will be approved, within the framework of the CRECER NS in its jurisdiction. This agency may be created from a similar one already in existence within the district (CODECO [Spanish initials for "Community Development Councils"], Comité de Lucha contra la Pobreza [Committee for the Fight Against Poverty], COSAPI [Spanish initials for Sade-Pivasa Consortium], Comité de Cogestión [Co-management Committee], etc..) or as a new agency.

The **Structuring and Coordination Authority** will be presided by the Mayor and must include the following participants:

- Governors.
- Representatives of offices and dependencies of the local government with responsibility in social affairs.
- Local coordinators of sectors and social programs with provincial or district intervention.
- At least one representative of the district local governments (in the case of the provincial agency).
- Representatives of social organizations, the Church and other actors, duly accredited by the Mayor.

This list can be adjusted in accord with the reality of each locality.

5.1.2. Diagnosis and Planning - Process

The District or Provincial Diagnosis establishes the characterization of the district or province. Key information is required for its preparation, which will be obtained from the healthcare center, educational center and other bodies assigned to the jurisdiction. This information allows for an approach to the social, economic, demographic, epidemiological and other reality aspects of the district or province, from which starting point a social and production diagnosis can be established. The Local Economic-Production Survey can be used, among others, for this purpose (See Appendix N° 7).

As an effect, the information contained in the Social Program Coincidence Map should be used for diagnosing the range of services.

The Structured Local Plan should be aligned with the specific development plan of the locality and with the participatory budget. Likewise, this Plan will be structured with the institutional plans of all the bodies that form part of the CRECER NS.

The Structured Local Plan will include a timetable of activities for the current year, identification of officials for each one of the proposed activities, as well as the fiscal goals and financial requirements that permit the district or province to fulfill the objectives in the fight against poverty and chronic childhood malnutrition. These interventions should be focused on those communities through targeting instruments.

5.1.3. Operational Management - Process

The local government should carry out the following as regards the **Operational Management process**:

Structure the programs, projects and actions –public and private– regarding the fight against poverty and chronic malnutrition in children under 5 years of age, that allows for fostering the creation of local capabilities and initiatives, within a framework of joint responsibility, that facilitates families in overcoming their poverty situation through their own efforts.

For this purpose, within the framework of these objectives an incentive and recognition system for these communities can be implemented that shows objective advancements in the fight against poverty and chronic childhood malnutrition. Procedures, mechanisms, and the nature of said incentives and recognition will be established by the local government in application of relevant regulations and with attention to the availability of resources and the local reality.

Promote management of public and private social investment, prioritizing a combination of high-impact interventions in the vulnerable population. For that purpose, the ST-CIAS, in coordination with the Ministry of Economics and Finance will put training and technical assistance tools at the disposition of the local governments that optimize the identification process, formulation, evaluation and management of social investment.

As regards results-based budgeting (PPR, Spanish initials), it is necessary that the local government, in coordination with the MEF (Spanish initials, Ministry of Economics and Finance), improve the capabilities of its functionaries in order to achieve adequate PPR application, and using it to optimize budget allocation to goals related to strategic programs.

The application of the educational communication component develops a combination of tools and means, such as: contests, dissemination of successful experiences, online consultation, virtual manuals, among others, which makes it a very important component of social management. This component aims to improve the level of knowledge and influence the attitudes and practices of the population and operators, so that they assume an active role in social development and do not exclude themselves from the process.

5.1.4. Monitoring and Evaluation - Process

With regard to the monitoring and evaluation process, the local government is responsible for carrying out the following actions:

Performing follow-up and evaluation of the advancements in the CRECER NS within the local area, which will allow for adjustment of the Structured Plan, redefining goals and refining strategies.

Promoting participatory monitoring methodologies under the responsibility of the organized community, consolidated by the local government, which permits it to make appropriate decisions that address the issues identified in the district or provincial communities.

Create the presence-based CRECER office, establishing the functional agency responsible for its implementation, with technical support from the JUNTOS Program.

The CRECER Office will carry out the following functions:

- a. Receive orders and/or requests through the CRECER Office, that revolve around non-attention or inadequate attention from the programs and/or sectors. These must be referred by Office personnel to the alluded to programs and/or sectors, so that actions necessary for attention to the case, where necessary, are made available promptly.
- b. Channel orders and/or requests that have not been addressed within a reasonable period of time by the alluded to programs and/or sectors through the CRECER Office, and where reoccurrence is observed, to the regional government.
- c. Prepare the Orders and/or Requests Registry formulated by the citizens for the CRECER Office that were either addressed or not addressed at the particular Office, which will be sent quarterly to the regional government of its jurisdiction, and then to the ST-CIAS.

Supervise the quality of social services related to the CRECER NS, granted by the social programs in its jurisdiction, using information registry methods, via factsheets directed to the community and promoters.

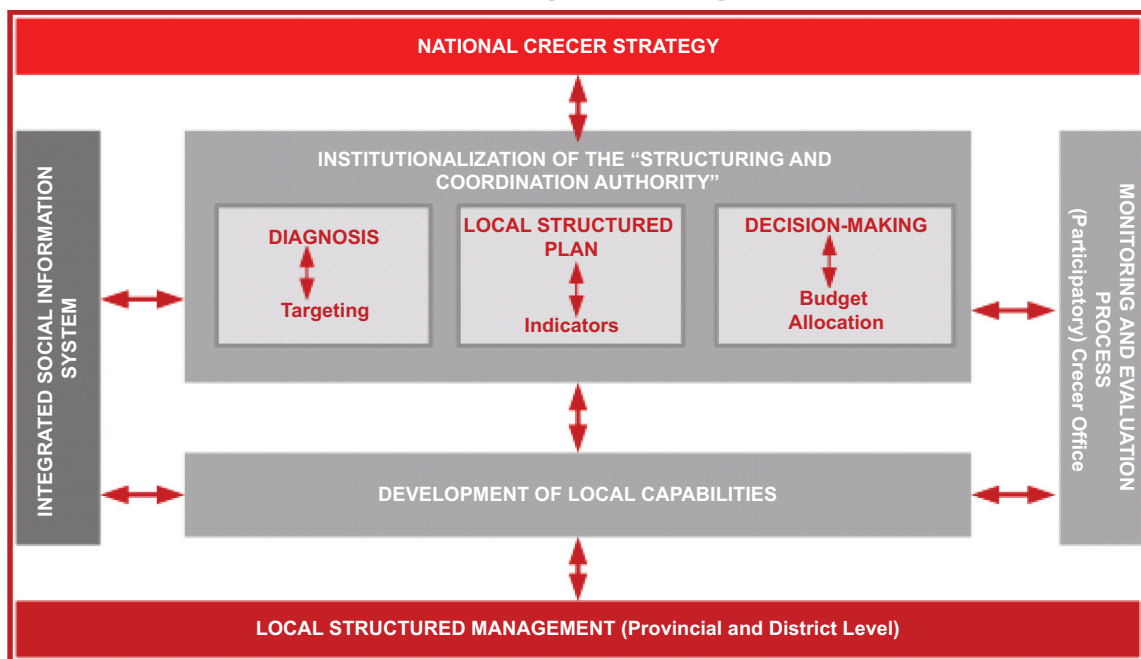
The entire CRECER NS implementation process on the local level is indicated in Appendix N° 04.

5.2. On the regional governmental level.

The regional governments define policies, strategies, programs and projects in accordance with the attributes highlighted in Law N° 27867, Organic Law of Regional Governments, as well as the responsibilities and transferred functions regarding health, education, social development and equal opportunities, housing and construction.

aid policies, strategies, programs and projects must be defined in the framework of the CRECER NS, according to what is highlighted in Supreme Decree No. 080 - 2007 - PCM.

FIGURE N° 07
Structured Regional Management



Preparation: ST – CIAS/PCM

5.2.1. Institutionalization Process of the Structuring and Coordination Authority

The regional government must carry out the following:

Definition of regional policy, as regards the fight against poverty and chronic childhood malnutrition, which will allow for the strengthening of the leadership of the regional government in these topics. Based on this, the decision will be made, if appropriate, to create the Structuring and Coordination Authority, or broaden the functions and responsibilities of another existing agency that has a purpose in accordance with the objectives of the CRECER NS, by means of a regional ordinance, taken into consideration the principle of non-duplication of offices, but rather the optimization of human and economic resources.

The Structuring and Coordination Authority, whether new or existing, must be headed by the President of the regional government, and must enjoy a broad institutional participation of all actors located in its jurisdiction, including:

- Representatives of the regional offices
- Regional Office Officials:
- Governors.
- Sectoral representations

- Representatives of the national social programs with regional presence
- University representatives
- Representatives of Civil Society, the church, among others that are linked to the objectives and results of the CRECER NS, duly accredited by the regional government.

This list can be adjusted in accord with the reality of each locality.

The ordinance and / or resolution of the regional government must specify, as a minimum, the following:

- Participants,
- Organization,
- Direction (Technical Office)
- Approval of the objectives and goals of the Structured Regional Plan
- Other matters that the regional government considers to be pertinent.

5.2.2. Diagnosis and Planning Process

The following is proposed regarding the diagnosis and planning in regional governments:

Elaboration of the regional diagnosis. This will be carried out using the information stemming from the Social Programs Coincidence Map as input, along with other sources of available information.

Identification of the causes of chronic malnutrition on a regional level. It is necessary, for this purpose, to develop the necessary actions for its formulation. The result of this process will be the strengthening of the local capability to reduce malnutrition with reliable truthful information.

Preparation and approval of the Structured Regional Plan, elaborated by the Structuring and Coordination Authority, which should be aligned with the specific development plan, participatory budget and other pertinent institutional plans. Appendix N° 05 shows the basic structure of this document.

Alignment of the objectives and scopes of the Structured Plan regarding the fight against poverty and chronic childhood malnutrition, with the formulation of objectives and strategic lines of the Specific Regional Development Plan.

5.2.3. Operational Management Process

With regard to the operational management process, the regional government, if it deems necessary, may sign management contracts between the regional and local governments in order to establish goals, commitments, responsibilities, among others, etc., carrying out the following:

Reinforcing the operational management process of local governments, by means of:

- Promoting public-private technical assistance towards local governments (provincial and district), allowing for optimization of health services and education principally, in their respective areas.
- Coordinate activities with local governments in the social field (communicational educational, social investment, etc.) and keep informed as to the advancements of the local Structuring and Coordination Authority, taking support measures if necessary, specifically in the areas of training and technical assistance.
- Establish incentive and recognition mechanisms toward the local best practices in the social field, promoting their application with the national government, private entities and international technical cooperation.

Coordinate and promote initiatives of public and private social investment, structuring actions and resources with local governments, with national agencies and private sectors having resources available that can be aimed at the fight against poverty and chronic childhood malnutrition.

Direct the various budgetary tools of the regional government for the allocation of resources to social investment (participatory budget, institutional, among others), verifying their allocation for compliance with the proposed goals in the Structured Regional Plan, this being within the framework of the results-based budget.

5.2.4. Monitoring and Evaluation Process

With regards to the monitoring and evaluation process, the regional government is responsible for carrying out the following actions:

- Supervision of the quality of health and educational services of the universal social programs. It must be guided, for this purpose, by the existing technical regulations given by the sectors in the national government.
- Installation and management of the CRECER Office. (Virtual)
- Installation and management of the CRECER Office (presence-based). For this purpose, the following is necessary:
 - a. Establish the functional agency responsible for its implementation.

- b. Receive orders and/or requests from citizens that revolve around non-attention or inadequate attention from decentralized social programs and/or sectors in the area of its jurisdiction. These must be referred by Crecer Office personnel to the representatives or responsible parties of the programs and/or sectors alluded to, so that actions necessary for attention to the case, where necessary, are promptly made available.
 - c. In the event that orders and/or requests have not been attended to; and besides, reoccurrence is observed by the program and/or sector alluded to, as well as those stemming from local government, such will be communicated to the competent Office of the national government to which the alluded to program or sector belongs, in order that, if appropriate, it can proceed as per its powers in these cases.
 - d. Verify that the CRECER office prepares the Regional Registry of Consultations, Opinions, Orders and Suggestions, formulated within its jurisdiction, as well as the requests and/or orders of attention that have been satisfactorily resolved, which constitutes part of the regional information system regarding the functioning of programs and services that form part of the CRECER NS, and that should be communicated to the ST-CIAS.
- Follow-up of the goals and budgetary action for the fight against poverty and chronic childhood malnutrition within the framework of the results-based budget.
 - Evaluation and adjustment of the advances of the CRECER NS. This will allow for refinement of the interventions and goals in regional and local areas.
 - Coordination with the national government and with other regions regarding goals, solutions, proposals, advancements, successful strategies and additional requirements for resources revolving around the CRECER NS.

The entire CRECER NS implementation process on the regional level is indicated in Appendix N° 06.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

1. In the cases of areas defined as being under special treatment: border zones, special projects, emergency zones, among others will be defined in an opportune manner, procedures and special levels in order to facilitate the fulfillment of this Technical Standard.
2. Local governments may establish the necessary procedures for facilitating the expedition of birth certificates to the population in a poverty situation.
3. Regional and local governments must implement the necessary actions in order to strengthen the jurisdictions of their Social Development management or their substitute, in order to fulfill the objectives of this technical standard.
4. If necessary, the regional and local governments must make modifications in the respective regulations in order to be able to implement this technical standard. Likewise, they may undersign interinstitutional agreements with universities, NGOs or other public or private entities, with the objective of making their execution viable.
5. Absolutely no payment will be required from residents for their consultations, opinions, suggestions formulated in the CRECER office.
6. In the event of emergencies that demand attention and/or immediate resolution, the CRECER office may carry out the pertinent actions and coordination with the programs and/or sectors in order to make sure that the population is offered a particular service, when necessary.
7. The departmental and provincial governments, where necessary, and in accordance with what is established in Article 2 of Supreme Decree number 001-2008- IN, may support the territory of its jurisdiction in the coordination and actions that are necessary with programs and or sectors that articulate in the CRECER NS, for the execution and implementation of this Technical Standard.
8. Regional governments will send social policy documents (plans, strategies, agendas, among others) that have been formulated according to this technical standard, duly approved, and including its planning cycle as regards its implementation and evaluation, until June 30th, 2008.

APPENDICES

Appendix N°01.	Basic Definitions for CRECER NS Implementation
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- **Beneficiaries Database of Social Programs and Sectors:** Set of beneficiary registries of social programs and sectors, systematized and administered through the use of computer equipment.
- **Beneficiaries:** Persons who, due to their vulnerability or social risk, temporarily access goods or services of a social program, contingent upon actions of joint responsibility⁶.
- **Social Program Care Centers** physical office where an asset or service is delivered, according to the particular characteristics of the social program ⁷.
- **Structured direction:** This refers to the role of direction, leadership and execution of the planning instruments that the Structuring and Coordination Authority will develop on the regional or local level.

By relevance, it is hoped that the function of leadership in the regional and local governments be assumed by the Social Development Management Team in its respective areas. Otherwise, the regional Presidency or the Mayor's Office will designate the agency responsible for directing regional or local strategy.

- **Targeting:** Geographic targeting identifies geographic areas as official socio-economic indicators. One of these instruments is the Poverty Map.

Individual targeting identifies individuals and/or families within geographical areas, that, due to their condition, should be attended to first.

Individual targeting is that which identifies individuals and/or families and geographical areas that can be attended to with available resources. in that regard, with prior approval of official entities⁸.

- **Results-based Management:** Seeks to promote a public culture focused on the user, obtaining results and accountability of the responsible parties of public institutions. It allows the usage of tools for the formulation of indicators, risks and required resources in order to achieve the stated objectives.

^{6/7} Supplementary definition with the instructional guide of the Sole Beneficiary Registry of Social Programs – Law N° 28540

⁸ Supplementary definition with the Banco Mundial, Helena Ribe, 2005.

- **Social Program:** This is the structured combination of projects and activities, for which public resources are transferred, that are performed in public institutions in national, regional and local areas. These respond to the State's policy guidelines and are directed primarily to resolve problems of a target population suffering from vulnerability, exclusion or poverty ⁹.
- **Target Population of the CRECER National Strategy** This refers to boys and girls under five (5) years of age (NM5, Spanish initials), with priority in children of 3 years of age, as well as women of childbearing age (MEF, Spanish initials), pregnant women and breastfeeding women in poverty conditions, nutritional vulnerability located within the environment presented by the CRECER Operations Plan, that receives targeted, structured and comprehensive intervention on the part of the sectors and social programs that participate in the CRECER NS.¹⁰
- **Sector:** Group of organisms with common purposes that carry out actions referred to in governmental management¹¹.
- **Social Program Managers or Care Centers** physical office where an asset or service is delivered, according to the particular characteristics of the social program¹².
- **PIP Nutrition:** Public investment project in nutrition. These are the interventions in the health, education, social infrastructure, and development of capacities, among others, that are constituted in fundamental measures for overcoming chronic malnutrition.

^{11/09/12} Supplementary definition with the instructional guide of the Sole Beneficiary Registry of Social Programs – Law N° 28540

¹⁰ The qualification of the poverty situation to determine the areas included in the CRECER National Strategy was based on the appropriate official technical systems and/or mechanisms such as the Household Targeting System (SISFOH, Spanish initials), INEI, JUNTOS, etc. Therefore, no specific legal provision has been promulgated in this respect.

Appendix N°02.

RELATIONSHIP OF INSTITUTIONS THAT FORM PART OF THE CRECER NS

INSTITUTION	LEGAL BASIS	DESCRIPTION
<p>Presidency of the Council of Ministers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interministerial Commission of Social Affairs (CIAEF [Spanish initials]) - JUNTOS Program - National Institute of Statistics and Information–INEI 	<p>Supreme Decree N° 055-0557-PCM</p> <p>Supreme Decree N° 080-2007-PCM</p> <p>Supreme Decree N° 032-2005-PCM. L. D. N° 604</p>	<p>CIAS: National Responsible Party of the CRECER Strategy. The technical office carries out the work of coordination, follow-up and evaluation for implementation on the national level.</p> <p>JUNTOS: Participate by means of direct support to the poorest families of rural and urban areas, by means of the delivery of cash under the conditions of fulfillments of participatory commitments in the areas of health, nutrition, education and citizen development (Identity).</p> <p>INEI: It is the directing body of the National Statistics and Information Systems in Peru. It makes regulations, direct, coordinates and supervises the country's official statistical and information activities.</p>
<p>Ministry of Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comprehensive Health Insurance (SIS, Spanish initials): - National Health Institute 	<p>Law No. 27657, Law of the Ministry of Health</p> <p>Supreme Decree N° 080-2007-PCM</p>	<p>MINSA: Participates in comprehensive attention to beneficiary women, boys and girls, as well as in the monitoring of endemic zones. Likewise, it has the responsibility of the promotional educational component for the prevention of teenage pregnancy, adequate birth intervals, demonstration sessions and nutritional counseling, with emphasis on women, boys and girls.</p> <p>SIS: Its general functional objective consists of financing health services of the population that is not under contributive regimes, with special attention to the poorest and most vulnerable persons among them.</p>

Relationship of Institutions that form part of the CRECER NS (Table continuation)

INSTITUTION	LEGAL BASIS	DESCRIPTION
Ministry of Health - Comprehensive Health Insurance (SIS, Spanish initials): - National Health Institute	Law No. 27657, Law of the Ministry of Health Supreme Decree N° 080-2007-PCM	INS: The National Center of Food and Nutrition is the line agency of the National Health Institute, in charge of promoting, programming, executing and evaluating investigations and the development of appropriate technology in the field of food and human nutrition. Likewise, it directs the nutritional monitoring system and is responsible for performing the monitoring of food quality.
Ministry of Women and Social Development - National Program of Food Assistance (PRONAA, Spanish initials) - FONCODES	Supreme Decree N° 080-2007-PCM Supreme Decree N° 004-2007-PCM L. D. N° 657	PRONAA: Supplies food to boys and girls under three (3) years of age, pregnant and breastfeeding women; It will implement a nutritional educational component directed towards the protection and development of children and will promote the implementation of improved stoves and toilets. FONCODES: Participates in promoting the development of local projects aimed at improving family and community living conditions.
Ministry of Education - National Mobilization Program for Literacy (PRONAMA) - Early Stimulation	Supreme Decree N° 080-2007-PCM Supreme Decree N° 022-2006-ED	PRONAMA Promotes literacy programs directed primarily at women over the age of fifteen (15) years, by means of literacy circles, and coordination with regional and local governments. Promotes actions that favor the comprehensive development of boys and girls especially those of delete of between • and ° years of age, allowing for a learning process compatible with their environment and the development of their potentialities.

Relationship of Institutions that form part of the CRECER NS (Table continuation)

INSTITUTION	LEGAL BASIS	DESCRIPTION
Ministry of Agriculture - National Program of Management of Water Basins and Soil Preservation (PRONAMACHCS) - PROSAAMER - MARENAS, which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cusco-Puno Corridor (FIDA I [Spanish initials for the International Fund for Agricultural Development]) • Southern Sierra Corridor (FIDA II) • ALIADOS 	Supreme Decree N° 080-2007-PCM Supreme Decree N° 002-88-AG S. D. N° 003-2007-MIMDES	<p>PRONAMACHS Promotes the implementation of family and community production projects, improving food safety link to production diversification for future rural businesses.</p> <p>PROSAAMER: Its mission is to improve access for rural producers to national and international goods and services, by means of the providing of services, such as entrepreneurial information and training.</p> <p>MARENAS: It is a natural source management project under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture, that facilitates the self-management development of the poorest families and rural communities in the southern mountainous area of Peru, transferring responsibilities, resources and promoting opportunities to improve their living conditions taking into consideration their capacity of management, organization and environment, respecting and reassessing their culture and autonomy.</p>

Relationship of Institutions that form part of the CRECER NS (Table continuation)

INSTITUTION	LEGAL BASIS	DESCRIPTION
<p>COFOPRI</p> <p>Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agua for All [Water for All] Program - Comprehensive Program of Improvement of Neighborhoods and Towns - "Mi Pueblo" ["My Town"] 	<p>Law N° 29035</p> <p>S. D. N° 080-2007-PCM.</p> <p>S. D. N° 006-2007-VIVIENDA</p> <p>S. D. N° 017 -2007-PCM</p>	<p>COFOPRI: It is the maximum directing body responsible for designing and executing in an integrated, comprehensive and prompt manner, the Property Formalization Program and its maintenance within the formal system, on the national level, centralizing jurisdictions and decision-making for this purpose.</p> <p>AGUA PARA TODOS: Program under the auspices of the Vice-Ministry of Construction and Sanitation, of the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation, and it is instituted as the responsible party for coordination of the corresponding actions of the Project Cycle Stages, of the projects and programs of the sanitation sector. It participates by financing the execution of water and sanitation systems (toilets). It promotes the improvement of living conditions of families in rural populated centers, especially in their urban environment, tourist routes.</p> <p>MI PUEBLO: This is a project of the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation, for the purpose of improving the physical and environmental conditions of rural populated centers, restoring the quality of life in the rural population, restoring and elevating the real estate value of rural dwellings, restoring the use of unused infrastructure, contributing to the creation of competitive conditions for the development of locally-based production chains with national and international demand.</p>
<p>Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Construyendo Perú" [Constructing Peru] Program 	<p>Supreme Decree N° 080-2007/PCM</p>	<p>CONSTRUYENDO PERU: Participates in the promotion of the development of family and communal initiatives that increase their economic income. Strengthens the capacity for entrepreneurial ability for overcoming poverty.</p>

Relationship of Institutions that form part of the CRECER NS (Table continuation)

INSTITUTION	LEGAL BASIS	DESCRIPTION
Ministry of Economics and y Finances:	Law N° 29142, Law of the Public Sector Budget for the 2008 Tax Year Supreme Decree N° 080-2007/PCM	MEF: In the framework of the targeting of the results-based budget, the Ministry of Economics and Finances is the responsible party for setting regulation of its implementation by means of strategic programs in all sectors in the 2008 budget year.
National Registry of Identification and Civil Status (RENIEC):	Law N° 26497, Organic Law of the National Registry of Identification and Civil Status Supreme Decree N° 080-2007-PCM.	RENIEC: The National Registry of Identification and Civil Status, as the responsible party of the Public Access to Identity Strategic Program, ensures the issuing of the National Identification Document (DNI, Spanish initials).
Regional governments: - Regional Health Office - Regional Education Office	Law N° 27867, Organic Law of Regional Governments Supreme Decree N° 080-2007-PCM.	REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS: Enjoy functions and jurisdictions in the fields of health, education, social development, housing and construction. They must lead the implementation of the CRECER NS in their respective territories based on the above. They contribute to the offer of required services. Regional governments promote the formulation of regional policies, and they will conduct a system of follow-up and monitoring in their respective territories.

Relationship of Institutions that form part of the CRECER NS (Table continuation)

INSTITUTION	LEGAL BASIS	DESCRIPTION
<p>Local governments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wawawasi [School] National Program - National Dining Rooms: - Vaso de Leche [Glass of Milk] 	<p>Law N° 27972, Organic Law of Municipalities</p> <p>Supreme Decree N° 080-2007-PCM</p>	<p>LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: Local governments, as regards social programs and promotion of rights, organized, administer and carry out local programs linked to the fight against poverty, being responsible for contributing to the design and execution of social development plans and support to the population at risk, children and women. In this regard, they will direct the implementation of the CRECER NS in their respective territories.</p> <p>They will participate by supporting the execution of construction projects and equipping of medical stations, basic sanitation (toilets), improved stoves and other infrastructures and capacity-creating projects, that contribute to the construction of healthy municipalities and communities.</p> <p>By means of the Wawawasi program, the offering of early childhood comprehensive services to individuals in poverty and extreme poverty with community support.</p>

Appendix N° 03

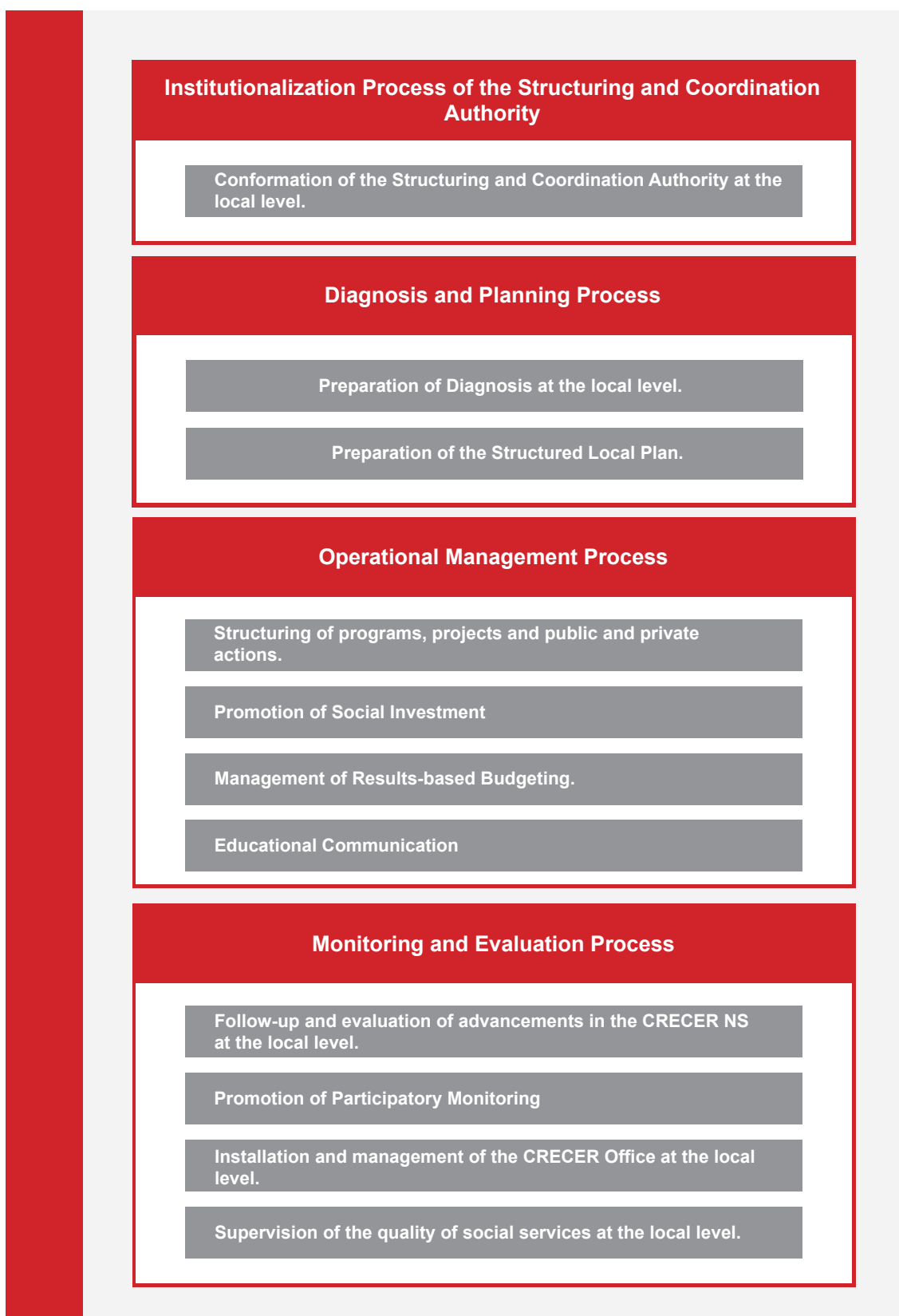
RELATIONSHIP OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS THAT FORM PART OF THE CRECER NS

GOVERNMENTAL SECTOR	SOCIAL PROGRAM
LOCAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS	Vaso de Leche Program WAWA WASI Program
LOCAL PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS	Community Dining Rooms
REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS	Regional Office of Education and Regional Office of Health
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	Support Services Program for Access to Rural Markets - PROSAAMER National Program of Management of Water Basins and Soil Preservation - (PRONAMACHCS) Natural Resources Management Project - MARENAS*
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	Early Stimulation Program National Mobilization Program for Literacy (PRONAMA)
MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES	Executive Office of Projects RURAL ELECTRIFICATION Program
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Cooperative Fund for Social Development - FONCODES [Spanish initials] National Program of Food Assistance - PRONAA [Spanish initials]
MINISTRY OF HEALTH	Comprehensive Health Insurance (SIS, Spanish initials)
MINISTRY OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION	"CONSTRUYENDO PERU" [Constructing Peru] Program
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	Telecommunications Investment Fund - FTEL [Spanish initials] DECENTRALIZED PROVIAS [Spanish initials for possibly "Special Project on National Transport Infrastructure"]
MINISTRY OF HOUSING, CONSTRUCTION AND SANITATION	Commission of Formalization of Informal Property - COFOPRI [Spanish initials] Agua for All [Water for All] Program** Comprehensive Program of Improvement of Neighborhoods and Towns - "Mi Pueblo" ["My Town"]
PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS	National Program of Direct Support to the Poorest - JUNTOS Comprehensive Reparations Plan - High-Level Commission - CEMAN [Spanish initials]

(*) Includes: The Cusco-Puno Corridor Development Project, Reinforcing Project for markets, diversification of income and improvement in living conditions in the southern mountainous region and the ALIADOS project.

(**) Includes: Support Program for Improvement of the Sanitation Sector - PARSSA [Spanish initials] and National Program of Water and Rural Sanitation - PRONASAR [Spanish initials].

ENTIRE CRECER NS IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS ON THE LOCAL LEVEL



STRUCTURED REGIONAL PLAN

BACKGROUND

In this section, the most relevant information and initiatives in the local territory will be mentioned as respects the issues of poverty and overcoming childhood malnutrition. Relevant aspects include policies, programs and local projects in the areas of food safety, child policies and creation of local economies that benefit the vulnerable population.

JUSTIFICATION

In this section, the principal foundations that support the importance of intervention in chronic childhood malnutrition will be stated.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

CRECER National Strategy

The CRECER NS has the objective of reducing malnutrition in boys and girls under 5 years of age by 9 percentage points by the year 2011, with priority in children of 3 years of age in vulnerable situations and poverty with the focus on rights, protection of human capital, social development and Joint responsibility.

Specific Objectives

The proposal of regional public policy is taken as a reference, which is how the national CRECER program is structured.

The formulation of this objective must be linked with the identification of indicators, activities and commitments of the local participants.

Results ¹³	Indicators ¹⁴	Goal ¹⁵ / Measuring Unit	Activities ¹⁶	Budget ¹⁷	Responsible Institutions
Comprehensive attention to women of childbearing age and boys and girls under 5 years of age					
Healthy communities and municipalities					
Improve food and nutrition based on regional products					
Structuration and programmed and operative harmonization of the state and non-state agents in order to optimize social investment					

¹³ The results are taken from the results-based budget proposal stated by the Ministry of Economics and Finances -MEF.

¹⁴ Establish the calculation formulas and sources used to obtain it.

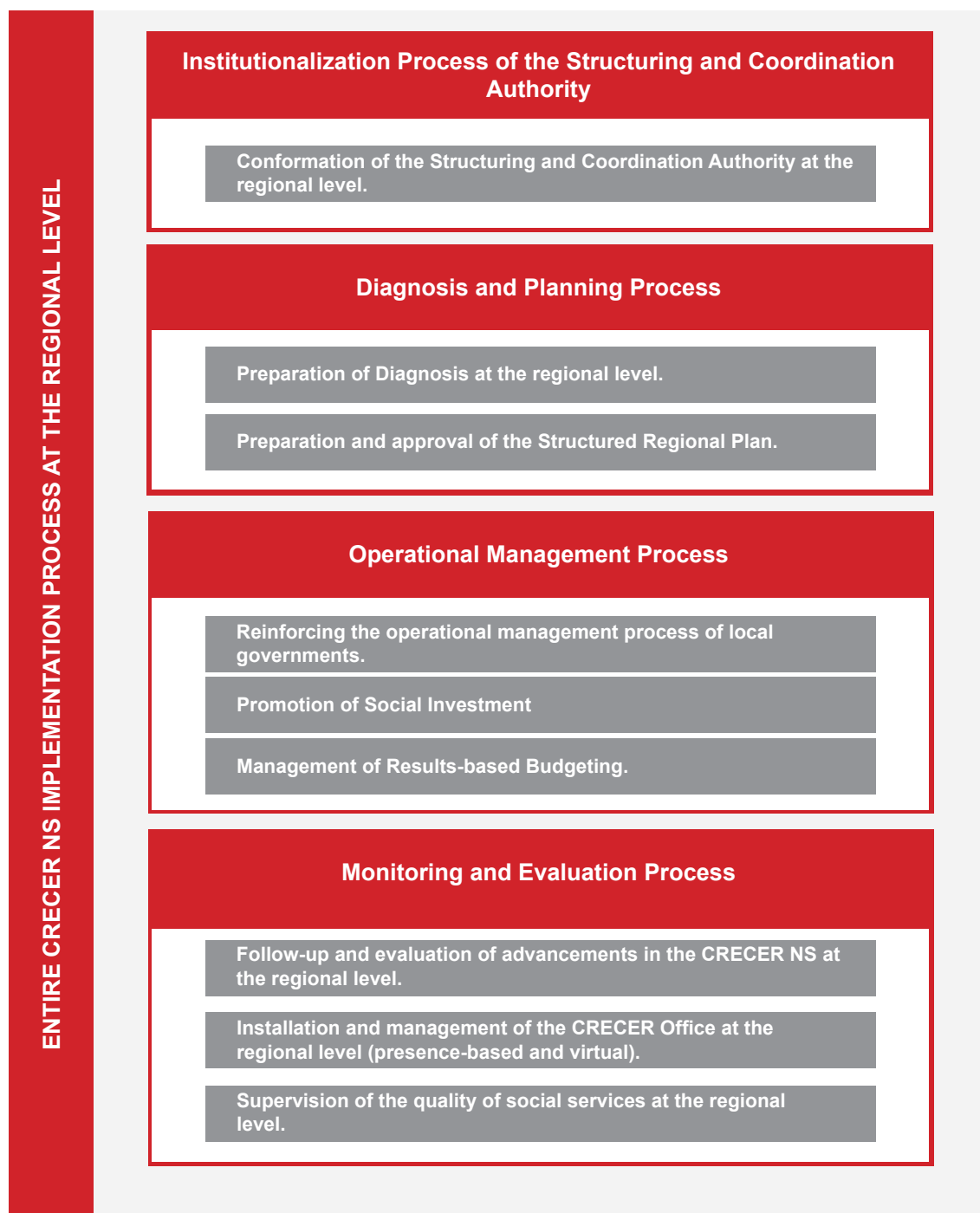
¹⁵ It identifies the number of beneficiaries by result. For example: number of boys and girls that improve their diet and nutrition based on regional products.

¹⁶ Understood to refer to activities, services that beneficiaries receive defined in the goal column.

¹⁷ Only investment expenditures must be considered

Appendix N°05.

ENTIRE CRECER NS IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL



APPENDIX N° 07

PRODUCTION DIAGNOSIS: WEALTH MAP AND ECONOMIC SURVEY- LOCAL PRODUCTION

The wealth map is a work tool that allows for visualization on the local level of the social, natural, production, geographic, and tourist potentiality, among others, which can be used for the creation of income capable of boosting local economy and improving the levels of sustainable development of the population.

The wealth map allows public and private entities to:

- Promote production strategies for the local population, identifying activities with demands within or outside of the district..
- Prepare the social and production development plan of the district and carry out follow-up and monitoring of the fulfillment of its goals.
- Promoting associativity, formation of production chains and competition of local entrepreneurs.
- Obtain other types of benefits or financing.

In order to prepare the wealth map, the information gathered in the local economic-production survey will be used, which collects information on the local level regarding:

- Geographic location
- Existing services
- Social investment and production projects
- Potential resources
- Local socioeconomic information
- Accessibility to the locality