

Report on the Initiation and Advancement
of the Kingdom Expansion Work in
Anapati, Pangoa, Peru

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Peru Missionary
The Mission Society

Background and Initial Analysis

General Religious Condition of Peru:

Peru represents a large range of mission opportunities. Many of the peoples have been evangelized, but as a contrast there are still people groups that have never been contacted. Operation World estimates that 11.6% of the population of Peru is considered evangelical Christians. They define an evangelical Christian as all who emphasize and adhere to all four of the following:

- The Lord Jesus Christ as the sole source of salvation through faith in Him, as validated by His crucifixion and resurrection.
- Personal faith and conversion with regeneration by the Holy Spirit.
- Recognition of the inspired Word of God as the ultimate basis and authority for faith and Christian living.
- Commitment to biblical witness, evangelism and mission that brings others to faith in Christ.

They further recognize that only 10-40% of evangelicals that meet the above definition may have had a valid conversion experience and attend church regularly. This number does show how many persons align themselves with churches where the Gospel is being proclaimed.

Operation World also indicates that 95.4% of the population is “Christian”. They define “Christian” as:

“Anyone who professes to be Christian. The term embraces all traditions and confessions of Christianity. It is no indicator of the degree of commitment or theological orthodoxy. The primary emphasis utilized is that of recognizing self-identification as well as accepting the Scriptural principles illustrated in Matthew 10:32 and Romans 10:9.”

Operation World further indicates that 5% of the 106 people groups in Peru are unreached. They define unreached as:

“An ethnolinguistic people among whom there is no viable indigenous community of believing Christians with adequate numbers and resources to evangelize their own people without outside (cross-cultural) assistance. Other researchers have adopted the terms “hidden people” or “frontier people group.”

These groups in Peru are known as: Cujareno, Isconahua, Pisabo, Yora, and Jews. Each one of these groups has less than 2% Christ followers. They represent less than 1% of the total population. The Joshua Project defines unreached or least reached as:

“...a people group among which there is no indigenous community of believing Christians with adequate numbers and resources to evangelize this people group.

The original Joshua Project editorial committee selected the criteria less than 2% Evangelical Christian and less than 5% Christian Adherents. While these percentage figures are somewhat arbitrary, there are some that suggest that the percentage of a population needed to be influenced to impact the whole group is 2%.”

The locations of these people groups, except for the Jews, is shown on the language map of Peru in Appendix A.

Survival International, a group that works to protect the rights of tribal groups, has indicated that there are at least 15 un-contacted groups in Peru. These are groups that have supposedly not had contact with the outside world. Some of the people groups named are: Cacataibo, Isconahua, Matsigenka, Mashco-Piro, Mastanahua, Murunahua (or Chitonahua), Nanti and Yora. This includes three of the groups mentioned by Operation World and listed above. Some of these, but not all, are noted on the language map in Appendix A.

The Joshua Project indicates, based on the 2% definition, that significant progress with the spread of the Gospel has been made in Peru. They also show that of the 106 language groups 62 have less than 10% evangelical presence. This would indicate that although Peru has a few unreached people groups that in general it would not be considered an unreached country. It does, however, indicate that it is an under-reached country.

Agricultural Project:

The agricultural project is located in the department of Junin a distance from the capital of Lima of 12 hours traveling on paved highway in a vehicle, plus 4 hours on dirt road, plus 10 hours walking; essentially two days travel from the Capital of Lima. Currently there is no road to the site. A road project is progressing toward the site and hopefully will provide access by four wheel drive vehicle by the end of 2011.

This location is in the valley of the Ene river. This was one of the strongholds of the terrorist group, The Shining Path, and to a lot of the narcotics trade. Peru is currently the world's top coca producer and second largest producer of cocaine. This area is no longer controlled by these groups, but they continue to have a stronghold approximately 30 to 40 miles south in the area designated the VRAE (Valle Rio Apurimac Ene). The effects of this domination are still very strong in this region. See also Appendix B.



Tributary to the Ene river that passes the site.



Political Map of Peru

Native People:

The native peoples in this zone are Asháninka, with possibly some people from the Nomatsiguenga people group. The Asháninka people group exists in 6 different departments (states) in Peru in 353 different communities, with a total population of 52,461 based on 1993



census figures. This census indicates that the Asháninka people constitute the most important indigenous group in the Amazon jungle of Peru, being 21.89% of the total indigenous population of the Peruvian Amazon jungle region. These statistics are probably adversely affected by the inability to do a thorough census due to the political violence in this region during this time (the presence of The Shining Path Terrorist). The average community size is 171 persons with groups as small as 10 persons and as large as 600 persons or larger. The largest being 1284 persons. 48% of the population is 15 years of age and under. Those older than 64 represent only 1% or less of the population. Six of the communities had 30 or more deaths as a result of the terrorist war, and another 33 communities register numbers of death due to terrorist activity from 10 to 29 per community.

Asháninka Religious History:

Starting in 1634, the Asháninka started to be evangelized by the Dominican and Franciscan orders. The first mission was established in La Merced by the Franciscans. By 1640 the Franciscans had established seven mission centers in this region. These missions were essentially destroyed by a rebellion provoked by the arrival of Spanish miners. In 1671 some of the missions were reestablished, and others were opened along the Perené River. These missions were adversely affected by an uprising by Fernando Torote, an Asháninka chief, because of the fear that the Franciscan presence would interfere with the salt trade.

In 1709, a new attempt to evangelize was attempted by the Franciscans, and by 1739, 38 missions were established that reached some 8500 Asháninka people. Again, epidemics in this region along with other rebellions closed the missions for almost 100 years.

In 1869 the armed Asháninka resistance was broken in the Chanchamayo Valley, and the city of La Merced was founded. The hostility continued until the establishment of the “Peruvian Corporation”, an English business, which was given 500,000 hectares in the valleys of the Perené and the Ene rivers in the Asháninka territory. With this action the beginning of the penetration of colonization began and has continued to the present. The enslavement of the Asháninka, especially of the women and children, started in this period and continued until approximately 1950.

In 1920 the Adventists church started working in this region followed in 1950 by the Summer Institute of Linguistics. In 1965 violence again entered the region with the arrival of the terrorist group Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria (MIR) and the Peruvian armed forces. In 1974, the Peruvian government passed a law giving the Asháninka certain guarantees to their native

lands. Violence again engulfed the region from 1986 to 1996 with the arrival of the terrorist groups, the Shining Path and Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru, along with actions of the Peruvian armed forces against these movements.

Currently this population is considered to be approximately 10% evangelical Christian, 10% Catholic and the remaining population being ethnic religions. It appears that the majority of the Christian groups are located in the Chanchamayo Valley and the area between that region and Satipo. The evangelical influence lessens further into the jungle from this area.

Economic Activities:

The principal activity in this region is agriculture. The principle products are: yucca, banana, corn, peanuts, yams, rice, beans, sugar cane, and citrus fruits. In the Chanchamayo valley down to Satipo, the production of coffee and achiote have grown. Hunting and fishing are also significant activities. Cattle farming was introduced into this region by evangelical missionaries and the Summer Institute of Linguistics. Logging is also significant.



Typical hut used for living in this area.

Education:

The 1993 census indicates that the level of illiteracy is 39% among persons older than 5 years. The men are more literate than women with 33% illiteracy among men and 45% among women. 32% of the population 5 years and older have not formal education, and 51% have not completed elementary education. Only 9% of the population has secondary education and 15% superior education of which only 23% completed their superior education.

This people group only has 332 schools, with 73% of these being only elementary level. Only 7% offer complete secondary education. There are a total of 575 teachers for this region, and only 232 of them are indigenous.

Potential Project Impact:

The principle purpose of this project is to provide income to self-sustain the Peru ministry. The project could begin providing income in 3 years with enough income to support Peruvian ministry workers and provide ministry materials in 4 years. The long term impact is even greater as the project grows. With additional outside help this project can produce more income sooner. The estimated potential income from the initial phase of the project would be approximately S/.100,000.00 nuevos soles (\$37,000.00) per year after four years.

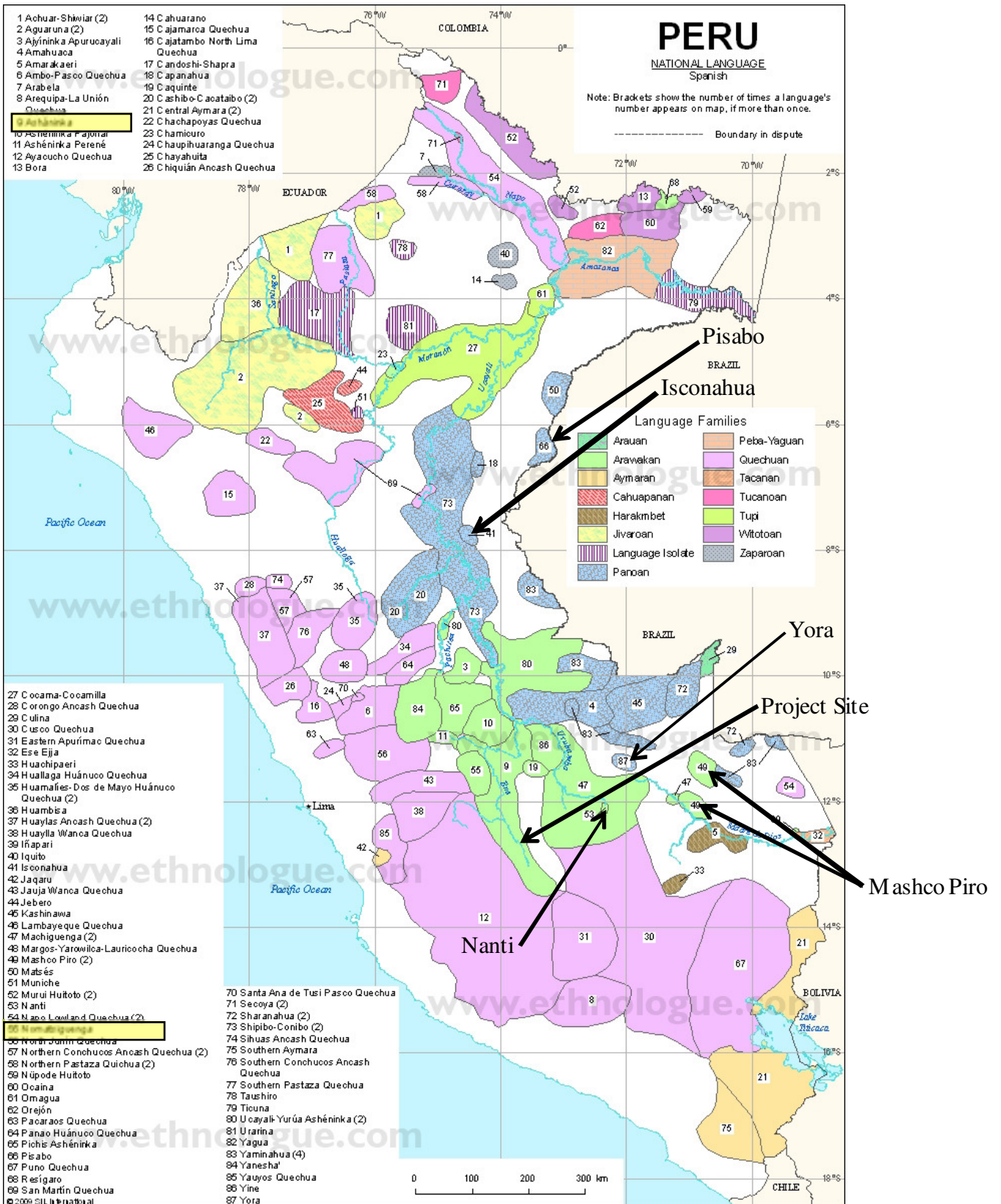
In addition to providing mission support, this project will provide jobs for local people. The first phase of the project is projected to provide approximately 2430 man-days of work in the first 4 years. This also creates influence in the local communities providing opportunities for evangelism and discipleship.

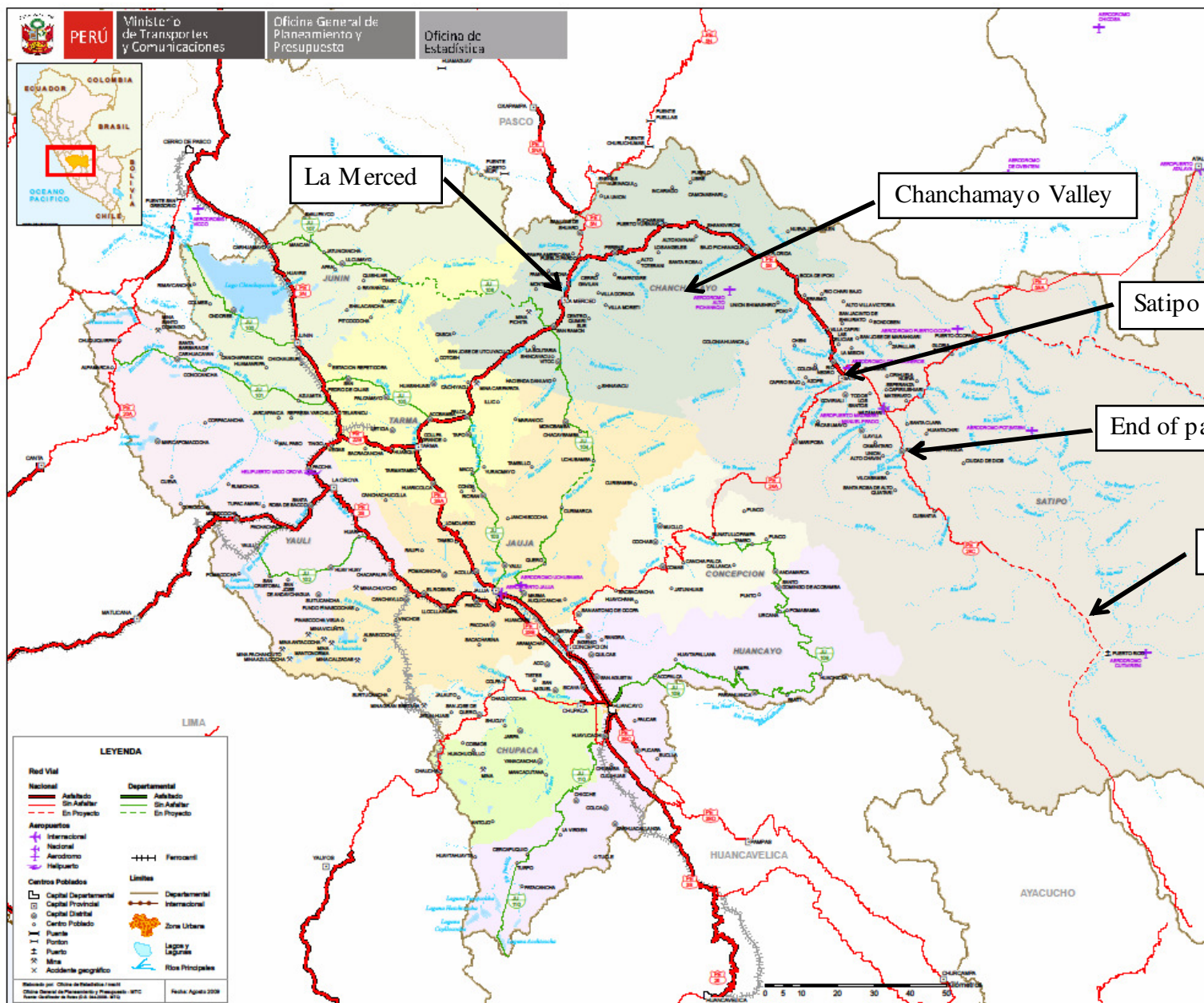
The project location provides future potential to construct a camp for Christian activities and outreach which can be used as a center of operation to provide educational opportunities as well as leadership training for further penetration of the Gospel into the jungle regions. The location on a semi-navigable river and the future road will provide access to more remote areas.

When electricity becomes available to this site it can provide future opportunities for processing plants to create added value to the agricultural products to be produced on the project and, as a result, additional employment for local peoples. Currently the small stream flowing through the site could be used to turn small generators to produce some electrical energy on a small scale.

References:

1. **Operation World**, by Partick Johnston, 1995, p. 655
2. **Operation World** <http://www.operationworld.org/peru>
3. **The Joshua Project** <http://www.joshuaproject.net/countries.php?rog3=PE>
4. **Ethnologue** http://www.ethnologue.com/show_map.asp?name=PE&seq=10
5. **Survival International** <http://www.survivalinternational.org/tribes/isolatedperu>
6. **Centro Cultural José Pío Aza** <http://www.selvasperu.org/documents/Ashaninka.pdf>
7. **Ministerio de Transportes y Comunicaciones**
http://www.mtc.gob.pe/portal/transportes/red_vial/dptos/junin_3v.pdf
8. **Instituto Nacional Geográfico del Perú**





Appendix B: Road Map of the Department of Junín.

Farm Project

Initial Investigation

In June 2011 an opportunity to purchase land in the jungle in the Anapati region came to our attention. The discussed purpose was to farm the land in order to produce income to help support the ministry from Peruvian sources. The price asked for the land was S/60,000.00 (\$21,660.00). The land size was 61.5866 hectares (158.1838 Ac).

In August 2011, Arthur Ivey and Ricardo Nattery visited the land with the land owner Aybar Tunco. The land was located on the Anapati River about 30 kilometers from its junction with the Ene River, and about 15 kilometer (six hours) walk from the end of the existing track (poor dirt road). The end of the dirt road was approximately 72 kilometers (six hour drive) south southeast of San Martin de Pangoa near the small population center of Libertad de Anapati.



Ricardo inspecting the land.

The land was divided into five parcels by a good sized stream that flows through it from the north to the south and empties into the Anapati River. This stream reduced the area available for cultivation to 55. 3284 hectares (136.7189 Ac), but is a significant resource for this project that will allow for other benefits in the future.



Stream through project site.



Stream junction with Anapati River.

The Anapati River is a large river that forms the southern boundary of the property. It is a fast flowing rather shallow river that is navigable by raft. Currently this river is used to take harvest downriver to Puerto Anapati where they are transferred to boats for delivery to market. The road that existed at the time of this inspection is scheduled to be extended to the Ene River at Puerto Anapati and will pass through this project site. This road will significantly improve access to the markets in San Martin de Pangoa.



Anapati River at the project site.

Property Purchase

The property titles were investigated, and it was determined that the owner in fact was Abyar Tunco. The titles were provisional as the property titles for this entire region were recently being prepared and entered into the public register by the Ministry of Agriculture. An agreement was made to purchase the property, but the official property transfer had to await the inscription of the final titles in the public register in the name of the current land owner, Aybar Tunco. In accordance with the Ministry of Agriculture this was to be completed by November 2011. This process was delayed by the government until November 2013. As a result of the delays the decision was made to sign a provisional sale contract with the owner so that the agriculture project could proceed. The contract was signed and payment made on March 5, 2012. The final

transfer of the title was completed on November 18, 2013, and was registered in the public register on December 13, 2013. Land plats are shown in Appendix C.

Agriculture

Abraham Campos, a registered agricultural engineer, was consulted before and during the land purchase about the best use of the land. He and his wife, Charo Puente, have been involved for many years with the mission in the discipleship and children's ministry. Abraham prepared several plans for the use of the first 10 hectares of land that involved the planting of cacao as a long term crop accompanied by different short term crops. After discussion of the different plans, the plan to plant cacao as a long term crop with short term crops of corn and papaya for the first two years was adopted. (Appendix D).

On July 24, 2012, Abraham was contracted as the farm manager and director. The work of initial clearing was begun shortly thereafter. The rough structure for lodging of workers and storage was constructed from timber harvest from the site during clearing. We plan to ultimately replace this structure with one of much higher quality and utility in the future as funds permit, possibly using short term teams to help with this process.



Sosimo Godoy, the crew chief for the site clearing process during clearing and burning.



Some of the timber harvested from the site.



Construction of temporary structure at site with neighbor, Grimaldo Méndez.



Temporary Structured completed.

The clearing process was hindered by early rains but was completed in October 2012. The first planting of corn was also accomplished supposedly along with the preparation of the onsite green houses for the planting of the cacao. The first corn harvest was set for March 2013.



Elvis Flores, farm worker, with early growth of corn in background.

The first corn harvest scheduled for March 2013 was delayed twice, supposedly due to late rains causing problems with the road and access to the site by vehicles to take the harvest out. The rains continued to cause delays until June 2013. The first harvest was finally taken to market in August 2013.



Bagging corn for market.



Corn bagged for transport.



Luis, Socimo, Elvis, and Willy unloading corn at market in San Martin.

A site visit to the farm in early August 2013 revealed greenhouses of cacao for only one to two hectares of cacao had been prepared and that the cacao had been transplanted to its final position. It also revealed that final clearing had not been completed as indicated. This along with previous problems with reporting on farm progress and financial reporting and accountability confirmed suspected problems with the management of the farm by Abraham Campos, the agricultural engineer contracted for this purpose. More detail on these issues will be discussed later in this report under Problems with the Farm.

In October 2013, transition of the farm management from Abraham Campos to Luis Lermo was initiated, and the final turnover was completed in December 2013. During the transition the cacao that was not planted was established in greenhouses and later transplanted to its final location in the field. In total 11,000 cacao plants had been transplanted and were growing in their final position with full replacement of any damaged or dead plants at that point.

The schedule for the near future is to complete the final clearing and cultivation of the planted area by mid-January 2014. In addition two hectares of mature cacao plants left by the previous owner will be cleaned up and reestablished for production. Inspection of these two hectares of plants showed them to be viable and resistant to blight. This will increase the cacao production area to 12 hectares in total. The newly planted cacao will be graphed with graphs from plants with proven production and resistance to blight during January and February 2014. Additionally after the final cleaning, corn from seed left from the first corn harvest will be planted in the same area as the cacao to provide temporary shade for the cacao and an additional small harvest of corn. This corn harvest would occur in June 2014 and would be less than a full production harvest due to the low density planting. Additional crops are being considered for the remainder

of 2014 and 2015 until the cacao is in production and permanent shade is established for the cacao plants.



Greenhouse with young cacao plants.



Plants in greenhouse ready for transplanting.



Previously transplanted cacao.



Typical mature cacao plant to be reestablished.

Problems with the Farm

In the fourth quarter of 2012, we begin to have some problems getting progress reports from Abraham Campos. An inspection trip to the farm in October 2012, did not reveal any significant abnormalities in the work to that point, but we would have to call to get verbal reports and the written reports, although promised, were not completed. In addition accounting documents presented by Charo Puente, Abraham's wife, at the end of the year showed a lack of a few official documents. This lack of official documents was questioned. Charo indicated that she was having trouble getting the required documents due to the remoteness and lack of development in the area. Knowing the difficulty of getting official documents, we decided to trust them since they had worked with us for so long in the ministry. Unfortunately this was a mistake in judgment on our part, as the appropriate documents were never given to us. Follow up on the problem for the first months of 2013 still did not produce the appropriate documentation. At this point additional funds were withheld pending the correction of these issues.

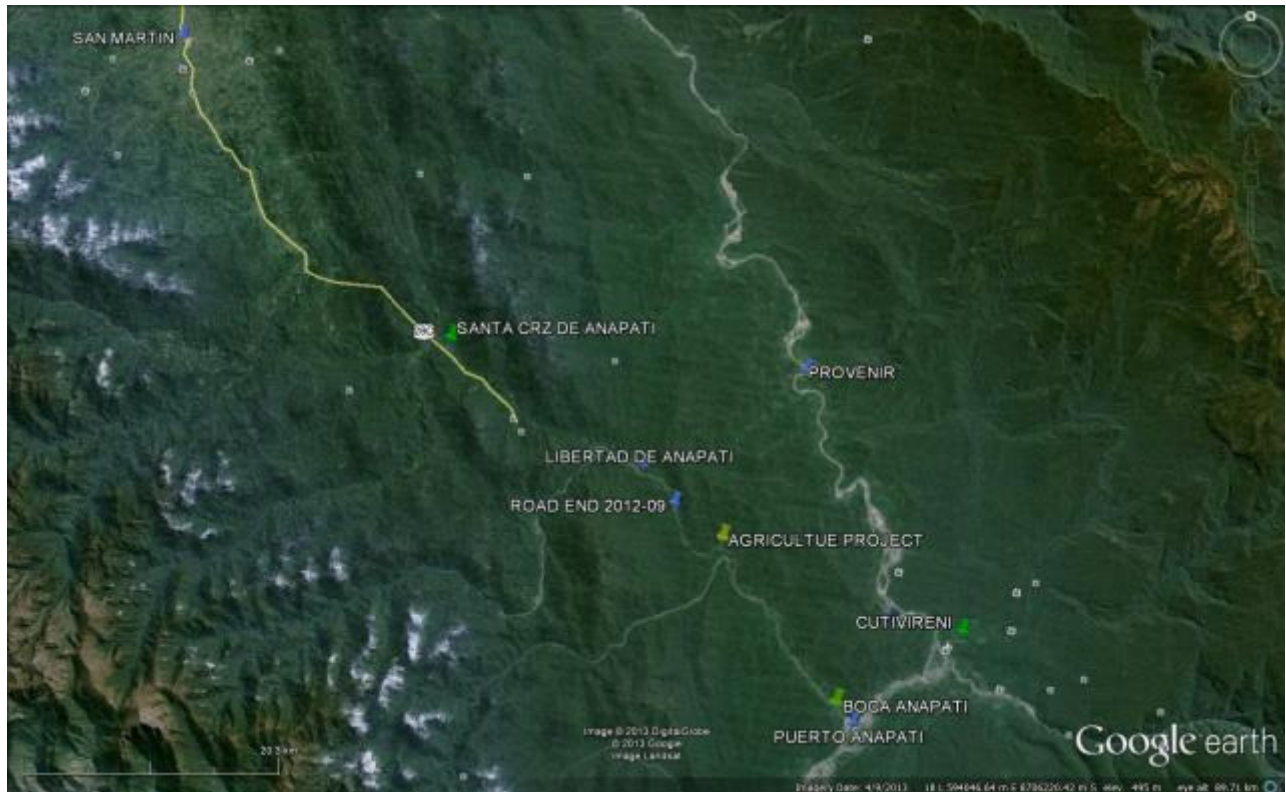
After an inspection in August of 2013 and threats of legal action were made, a very inadequate and inconsistent progress report was given to us in writing by Abraham. At this point a meeting was held with Abraham and Charo coerced by the threat of legal action. As a result of the meeting all of the accounting records were turned over and an additional written progress report was submitted. The accounting records proved to have inadequate support with documents unacceptable to the SUNAT (Peruvian IRS). Several of the documents for major expenditures were falsified. Further investigation, including interviews with farm workers, indicated the majority of the funds were spent on the farm project, but that appropriate documentation was not maintained. The result of the investigation showed that Abraham was negligent in completing the contracted work and the accounting associated with it. Abraham has since worked with the oversight of Luis Lermo to resolve the physical issues with the farm and to turn over the operation to Luis. The resolution of the accounting issues is still in progress at this time. After legal consultation it appears that the worst case would be that the SUNAT would file legal charges against Abraham and Charo, which could result in their incarceration. This issue will hopefully be resolved by no later than the end of March 2014.

The amount of funds provided to Abraham for the project was S/.86,184 (\$31,113). The amount that was inappropriately documented was S/.61, 582 (\$22,232). The documentation provided does indicate that all but S/.7000.00 (\$2527) was spent on the project. This S/.7000.00 (\$2527) in addition to his own funds and time were used to rectify his negligence in the management of the project. As a result we are on track with the project, but approximately 6 to 8 months behind our original schedule.

Road Construction

When this project was begun the road to this area ended at the location of Libertad Anapati, approximately 15 kilometers from the project site. A committee had been formed by the San Martin de Pangoa government on August 23, 2011 to initiate and manage the extension of the road to Puerto Anapati at the Ene River. Sosimo Godoy was appointed by the government as

president of the committee, and Abraham Campos was a committee member along with 5 other persons. Abraham also works for the San Martin de Pangoa government. The road, although not paved, was in very good condition to Santa Cruz de Anapati, and from that point the condition was poor to Libertad de Anapati. This road also serves as access to Puerto Porvenir on the Ene River as well. The San Martin de Pangoa government as well as DIVIAS, a national government entity, was to provide the majority of the funding for the road construction. Our contribution to the project was S/.500.00 and occasional labor for clearing work (approximately 12 man-days). By September 26, 2012 the road had been opened to within five kilometers of the project site. The road was opened to the project site in July 2013, but in unfinished condition. The rough clearing for the road to Puerto Anapati was completed in August 2013. The road conditions from Libertad de Anapati to the project site remain in rough condition, but road improvement work is continuing.



Anapati Project Zone.



Road at Project site in August 2013.



Typical road condition between Libertad de Anapati and project site.



Typical road condition between Libertad de Anapati and project site.



Road condition between project site and Puerto Anapati.



Road improvement work between Santa Cruz de Anapati and Libertad de Anapati.

Kingdom Advancement Mission

Background

Since early 2007 we have been working with Charo Puente to establish the discipleship ministry in San Martin de Pangoa. We had our first leadership workshop in August 2007. By December 2011, we had approximately 125 participants in nine groups.

In November 2011, Charo introduced Arthur to Elvis Grandos, who was at that time the Sub-minister of Development for San Martin de Pangoa. Elvis was interested in the possibility of medical campaigns in some of the villages along the Ene River. Arthur then contacted John Pearson of Roswell United Methodist to see if there was any interest on his part about organizing a medical campaign for this area. As a result an exploratory trip was planned for April 2012.

A team, consisting of Arthur Ivey and Billy Drum, both Mission Society missionaries in Peru, John Pearson, representative of Roswell United Methodist Church, and Jorge Ayala, a Peruvian national missionary working with Arthur in Arequipa and originally from Pangoa, was established. The team met Abraham Campos, who works for the government of San Martin de Pangoa in the region of interest, who acted as our guide during the trip. The team left San Martin de Pangoa on April 20, 2012 to visit four villages on the Ene River: Puerto Porvenir, Micaela, Puerto Anapati, and Boca Anapati. Puerto Porvenir, Micaela, and Puerto Anapati are colonial villages, and Boca Anapati is a native Ashaninka village. See map in Appendix E.



Puerto Porvenir



Arthur sharing the Gospel in Micaela.



Puerto Anapati.



Boca Anapati.



Chief Pedro

Prayerful consideration was given to various aspects of the ministry and how the Lord Jesus might be calling us to this area to expand His Kingdom. All parties were in agreement that we should attempt to enter this area with the discipleship ministry using a medical campaign to help open the doors. Jorge Ayala agreed to lead a team of national workers, and John Pearson agreed to raise up a medical team. In consultation with Elvis Granados, Chief Pedro of Boca Anapti, and the mayor of Puerto Anapati, we scheduled a medical team to work in both Boca Anapati and Puerto Anapati for June of 2013.

In April 2013 Jorge Ayala and his team entered Puerto Anapati to establish a base for the discipleship ministry. They began the process of learning about the community and forming relationships. They presented their letters of presentation to the civil and military authorities in order to formalize their presence and purpose for being there. The authorities accepted them and offered their support for the work.

They did the same in the native community of Boca Anapati carrying with them our offering of a weed eater which was presented to the new community chief, Constantino. The team was warmly received and a community meeting was called to present the team to the community and share with the community what the team would be doing.



Four of the five national team members serving in Anapati.
Left to right: David Cairuna, David Vargas, Luis Ayala, and Jorge Ayala

In May the team began the process of forming deeper relationships, sharing the Gospel, and discipling new believers. Many came to faith in the Lord Jesus. This was a difficult time in the community because the intense late rains caused many to lose their harvest, because they could not dry them. The mission team also approached the small church that was present in the community, as was the Apostle Paul's practice. They offered their services to this church as well, which were initially received. In addition, they began the preparations for the medical campaign that was planned for June.

The medical campaign was held in June 3rd through June 8th of 2013 as programed. The new Chief, Constantino, had been briefed and helped in the preparation for the team by our national missionaries. A total of 680 patients received attention: 476 in medical, 79 in optical, and 125 in dental. The people that received attention were Ashaninka from Boca Anapati and approximately five other surrounding native villages, as well as colonials from Puerto Anapati. The medical campaign resulted in 57 professions of faith, 22 reconciliations, and 65 people interested in learning more about the Gospel. Our national team was left with the responsibility for the follow up and discipleship of these new believers.



Medical team for Boca and Puerto Anapati.

In August a second medical campaign was conducted in Puerto Porvenir working with Halltown Baptist Church. Seven of the new believers from Puerto Anapti, whose lives had been significantly changed by the Gospel, came with Jorge and his team to help with this medical campaign. These seven believers were baptized during this event as well.



Jorge with the new believers from Puerto Anapati who were baptized.

This team provided attention to 1035 people: 584 in medical, 214 in dental, and 237 in optical. People from one or two nearby villages also came for attention. This campaign resulted in 121 professions of faith, 14 reconciliations, and 123 people who expressed further interest in the Gospel. This medical campaign was more than we had anticipated when we started the work in this area, so we did not have personnel ready to do follow up. Work was begun to find personnel to do the follow up work, and in November 2013 Luis Lermo and Carlos Mendoza started discipleship with 25 of the new believers. Carlos lives in Santa Cruz de Anapati and has a discipleship group there that meets in his home, as well. Luis and Carlos presently travel about 4 to 5 hours on motorcycles to get to Puerto Porvenir from Santa Cruz de Anapati. They currently go twice a month. They will be working to establish leaders in the community that will start additional discipleship groups.



Medical campaign in Puerto Porvenir.

Before the team left, John Pearson presented Jorge Ayala with several audio bible devices which had recordings of the Bible both in Spanish and Ashaninka. The team had to work to find a method to introduce these into the community of Boca Anapti without causing strife. They ultimately decided to have a contest, and the winners would receive the small devices. The persons that studied the most in discipleship and learned the most Bible verses won the devices. One of the large devices was given to the church in the community, and the other was given to the pastor, Julian. Some of the persons showing leadership potential are Bernabe, Hector and his wife, Sonia, Walter and his wife, Ana, and a young lady named Georgina. Some of the small devices still remain to be given out and will be awarded when persons show the potential as leaders that warrant this prize.



Giving Audio Devices to the Church.
 Leaders left to right: Bernabe, Jorge, and Pastor Julian
 Fifth and sixth from left: Hector and Walter

One of the persons in discipleship, Bernabe, showed tremendous potential as a leader. He has grown significantly in his faith and conviction. He took the initiative to carry the missionary team to a larger village on the other side of the Ene river, Kamantabishi, and introduced them to the leaders there. His purpose was to get the discipleship ministry started in that community. Kamantabishi is larger than Boca Anapati and is the center of five other smaller native communities. Bernabe will most probably be a key to reaching other Ashaninka in the future.



Jorge giving a small audio device to Bernabe and his family.

The team at the invitation of the local schools, both in Puerto Anapati and Boca Anapati, are discipling children in the schools. They are using the Kid's Club methods and lessons prepared by Mary Alice. They are also holding Kid's Clubs in the community as well.



Discipleship with children in Boca Anapati school.



Kid's Club in Boca Anapati

It was reported to Jorge that on three different occasions terrorist groups tried to enter Puerto Anapiti and were prevented from doing so for some unknown reason. The people in the town and the marines present in the military post have commented that they believe this is due to the presence of God's workers and God's protection. The military personnel have indicated that it has been much more peaceful since the national missionary team arrived and that they have had virtually no encounters on night patrols in the jungles during this time. Both the general population and the military are convinced that God is at work in Anapiti.

As of December 2013 there are 20 people in discipleship groups and 40 children in Kid's Club in Puerto Anapiti, and 35 adults and 31 young adults in discipleship along with 43 children in Kid's Club in Boca Anapiti. Chiefs from other native communities have been requesting that the team provide discipleship in their communities as well. The team has started work in Kamantabishi on the other side of the river from Boca Anapiti, thanks to Bernabe.

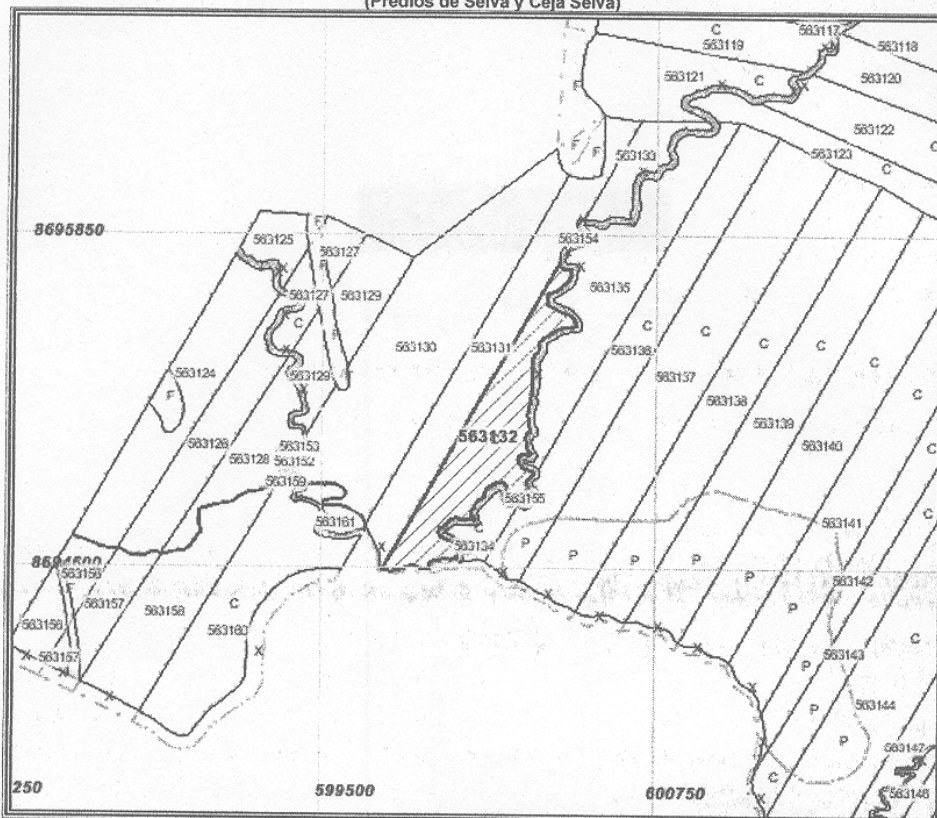
Future Ministry Plans

We hope to expand the discipleship team by adding two ladies to the current ministry team in April 2014. We are also trying to raise up more workers from the communities in which the team is working and train them to lead additional discipleship groups and to go to other native communities with the ministry. This usually takes about a year of discipleship before leaders are ready, and in this environment, could take longer. In addition, we have a second medical campaign with Roswell United Methodist Church programed for June 2014 in Boca Anapiti, and are hoping to have a medical campaign in Kamantabishi in 2015, if the Lord Jesus is willing.

Appendix C: Land Plats



GOBIERNO REGIONAL DE JUNÍN
Dirección Regional de Agricultura
CERTIFICADO DE INFORMACION CATASTRAL
(Predios de Selva y Ceja Selva)



Titular Catastral:

Apellidos y Nombres:
 TLICNO MEDRANO AYBAR NIEVES
 COTERA HUAMAN NOEMI AYDA

DATOS DEL PREDIO

CUC (*):
 COD_REF_CATASTRAL: 8_6008695_563132
 ESCALA DE IMPRESIÓN: 25000
 ESCALA LEVANTAMIENTO 1/10000
 ÁREA_ha: 20.7779
 PERÍMETRO_m: 3563.35
 CENTROIDE_E: 600082
 CENTROIDE_N: 8695165
 Departamento: JUNÍN
 Provincia: SATIPO
 Distrito: PANGOA
 Sector: LA LIBERTAD DE ANAPATI - PACHA
 Caserio:
 Valle: ENE
 Nombre del Predio: LA NARANJA
 MÉTODO_LEVANTAMIENTO GPS
 MÉTODO_CÁLCULO_ÁREA: CARTESIANO
 Datum Horizontal: WGS84
 ÁREA_APT_FORESTAL_ha: 0.0000
 ÁREA_PROTECCION_X_ha: 1.9984

Área Titulada / (A,C,P) : 20.7779
 Área de Protección (X) : 1.9984
 Área de Aptitud Forestal (F) : 0.0000

PRIMERA DISPOSICION COMPLEMENTARIA FINAL DEL
 REGLAMENTO APROBADO POR D.S. N° 032-2008-VIVIENDA

FECHA: 02/09/2013 07:39:06p.m.

Wilson Ori Camarena
 Ingeniero Agrónomo
 CIP N° 688229CZRVII

PROFESIONAL RESPONSABLE

DIRECCIÓN REGIONAL DE AGRICULTURA
 DIRECCIÓN DE TITULACIÓN

 Ing. Silvano Migue
 CIP N° 123456789

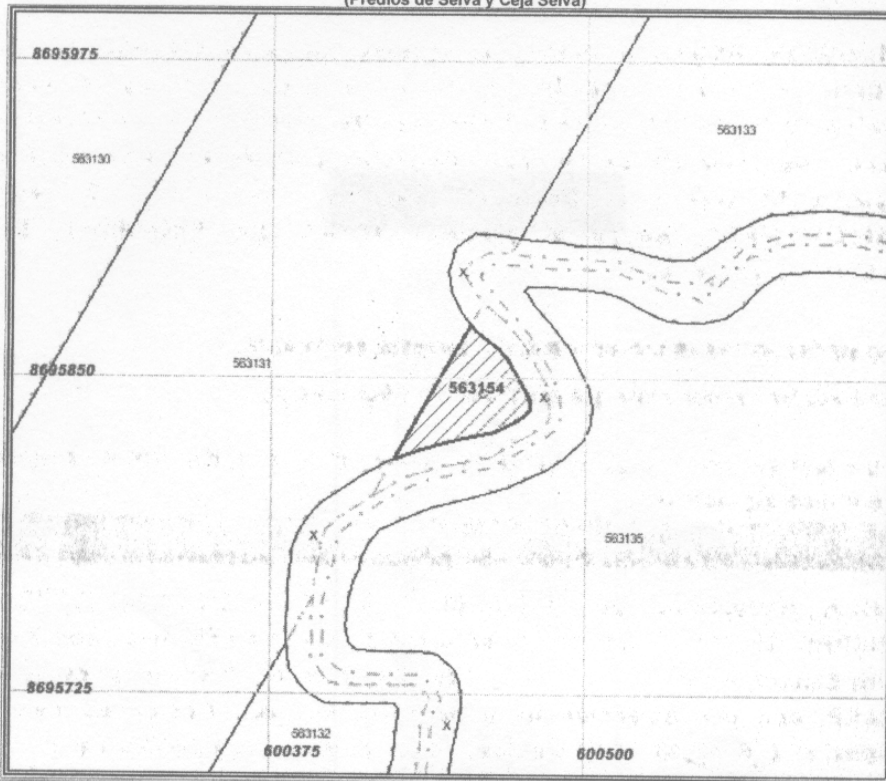
RESPONSABLE DE SANEAMIENTO FISICO DTCR/JUNÍN



* LA ASIGNACION DEL CODIGO UNICO CATASTRAL (CUC) SE IMPLEMENTARA EN COORDINACION CON EL SISTEMA NACIONAL INTEGRADO DE CATASTRO.
 Nota: Para su Presentación al Registro de Predios, en los trámites de modificación y/o inmatriculación, se adjunta el archivo digital del predio.



GOBIERNO REGIONAL DE JUNIN
Dirección Regional de Agricultura
CERTIFICADO DE INFORMACION CATASTRAL
(Predios de Selva y Ceja Selva)



Titular Catastral:

Apellidos y Nombres:

TUCNO MEDRANO AYBAR NIEVES
COTERA HUAMAN NOEMI AYDA

DATOS DEL PREDIO

CUC (*):

COD_REF_CATASTRAL: 8_6008695_563154

ESCALA DE IMPRESIÓN: 2500

ESCALA LEVANTAMIENTO 1/2500

ÁREA_ha: 0.1327

PERÍMETRO_m: 161.79

CENTROIDE_E: 600451

CENTROIDE_N: 8695844

Departamento: JUNIN

Provincia: SATIPO

Distrito: PANGOA

Sector: LA LIBERTAD DE ANAPATI - PACHA

Caserío:

Valle: ENE

Nombre del Predio: LA NARANJA

MÉTODO_LEVANTAMIENTO GPS

MÉTODO_CÁLCULO_ÁREA: CARTESIANO

Datum Horizontal: WGS84

AREA_APT_FORESTAL_ha: 0.0000

AREA_PROTECCION_X_ha: 0.1019

Area Titulada / (A_C_P) : 0.1327
Area de Protección (X) : 0.1019
Area de Aptitud Forestal (F) : 0.0000

PRIMERA DISPOSICION COMPLEMENTARIA FINAL DEL
REGLAMENTO APROBADO POR D.S. N° 032-2008-VIVIENDA

FECHA: 02/09/2013 05:06:33p.m.

Wilson Ore Camarena

Ingeniero Agrónomo

PROFESIONAL RESPONSABLE

DIRECCIÓN REGIONAL DE AGRICULTURA JUNIN
DIRECCIÓN DE TITULACIÓN DE PREDIOS Y CATASTRO JUNIN

Ing. Guillermo Miguel Aquino Camacho

RESPONSABLE DE SANEAMIENTO FÍSICO DTCR/JUNIN

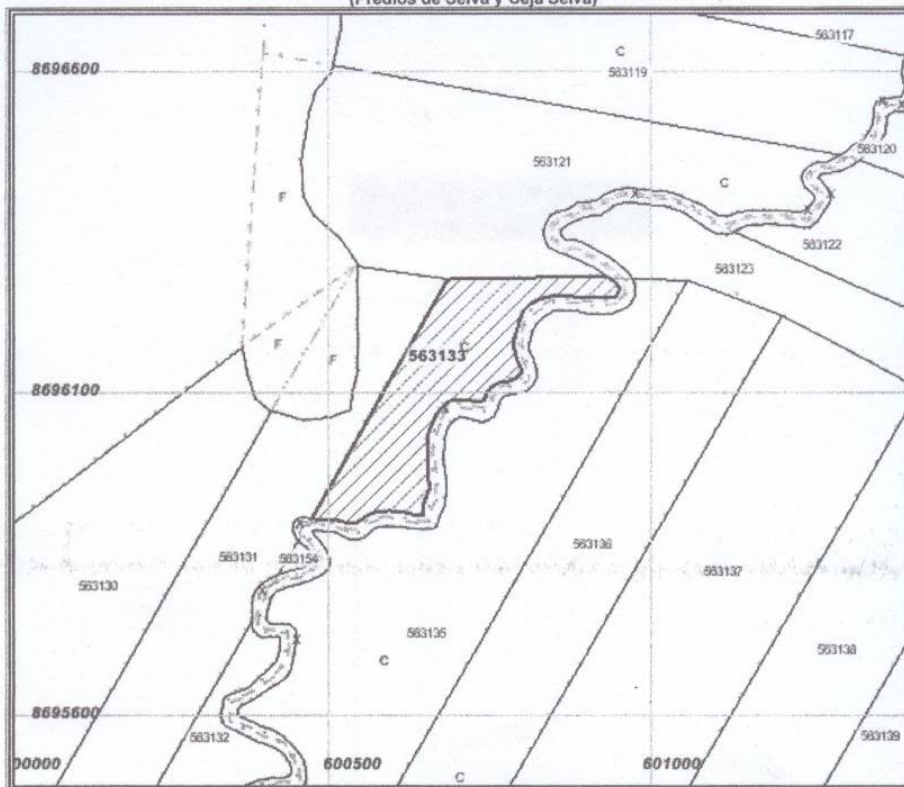


* LA ASIGNACION DEL CODIGO UNICO CATASTRAL (CUC) SE IMPLEMENTARA EN COORDINACION CON EL SISTEMA NACIONAL INTEGRADO DE CATASTRO.
Nota: Para su Presentación al Registro de Predios, en los trámites de modificación y/o inmatriculación, se adjunta el archivo digital del predio.

Fuente : cvc.cotopit.gov.pe



GOBIERNO REGIONAL DE JUNÍN
Dirección Regional de Agricultura
CERTIFICADO DE INFORMACION CATASTRAL
(Predios de Selva y Ceja Selva)



Titular Catastral:

Apellidos y Nombres:

TUCNO MEDRANO AYBAR NIEVES
COTERA HUAMAN NOEMI AYDA

DATOS DEL PREDIO

CUC (*):
COD_REF_CATASTRAL: 8_6008695_563133
ESCALA DE IMPRESIÓN: 10000
ESCALA LEVANTAMIENTO 1/10000
ÁREA_ha: 5.8145
PERÍMETRO_m: 1469.70
CENTROIDE_E: 600712
CENTROIDE_N: 8696089
Departamento: JUNÍN
Provincia: SATIPO
Distrito: PANGOA
Sector: LA LIBERTAD DE ANAPATI - PACHA
Caserío:
Valle: ENE
Nombre del Predio: LA NARANJA
MÉTODO_LEVANTAMIENTO GPS
MÉTODO_CÁLCULO_ÁREA: CARTESIANO
Datum Horizontal: WGS84
AREA_APT_FORESTAL_ha: 0.0000
AREA_PROTECCION_X_ha: 0.6542

Area Titulada / (A_C_P) : 5.8145
Area de Protección (X) : 0.6542
Area de Aptitud Forestal (F) : 0.0000

PRIMERA DISPOSICION COMPLEMENTARIA FINAL DEL
REGLAMENTO APROBADO POR D.S. N° 032-2008-VIVIENDA

FECHA: 02/09/2013 07:37:12p.m.

Wilson Ore Camarena
Ingeniero Agrónomo
CIV. N° 008722VCZRVII
PROFESIONAL RESPONSABLE

GOBIERNO REGIONAL DE AGRICULTURA JUNÍN
DIRECCIÓN DE REGISTRO DE TIERRAS Y CATASTRAL

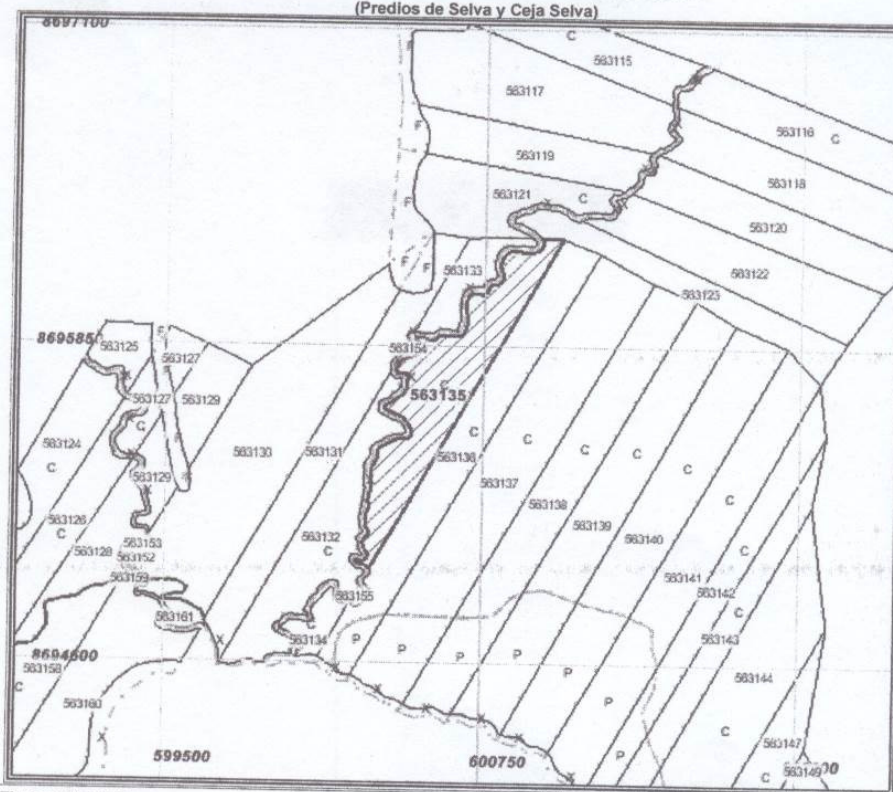
Ing. Silverio Miguel Aguayo Campos
CIV. N° 008722VCZRVII
RESPONSABLE DE SANEAMIENTO FÍSICO DTTCR/JUNÍN



* LA ASIGNACION DEL CODIGO UNICO CATASTRAL (CUC) SE IMPLEMENTARA EN COORDINACION CON EL SISTEMA NACIONAL INTEGRADO DE CATASTRO.
Nota: Para su Presentación al Registro de Predios, en los trámites de modificación y/o inmatriculación, se adjunte el archivo digital del predio.



GOBIERNO REGIONAL DE JUNIN
Dirección Regional de Agricultura
CERTIFICADO DE INFORMACION CATASTRAL
(Predios de Selva y Ceja Selva)



Titular Catastral:

Apellidos y Nombres:

TUCNO MEDRANO AYBAR NIEVES
COTERA HUAMAN NOEMI AYDA

DATOS DEL PREDIO

CUC (*):
COD_REF_CATASTRAL: 8_6008695_563135
ESCALA DE IMPRESIÓN: 25000
ESCALA LEVANTAMIENTO 1/10000
ÁREA_ha: 25.6189
PERIMETRO_m: 3734.90
CENTROIDE_E: 600654
CENTROIDE_N: 8695623
Departamento: JUNIN
Provincia: SATIPO
Distrito: PANGOA
Sector: LA LIBERTAD DE ANAPATI - PACHA
Caserío:
Valle: ENE
Nombre del Predio: LA NARANJA
MÉTODO_LEVANTAMIENTO GPS
MÉTODO_CÁLCULO_ÁREA: CARTESIANO
Datum Horizontal: WGS84
AREA_APT_FORESTAL_ha: 0.0000
AREA_PROTECCION_X_ha: 2.2407

Área Titulada / (A_C_P) : 25.6189
Área de Protección (X) : 2.2407
Área de Aptitud Forestal (F) : 0.0000

PRIMERA DISPOSICION COMPLEMENTARIA FINAL DEL
REGLAMENTO APROBADO POR D.S. N° 032-2008-VIVIENDA

FECHA: 02/09/2013 07:31:12p.m.

Wilson Ore Camarena
Ingeniero Agrónomo
PROFESIONAL RESPONSABLE

DIRECCIÓN REGIONAL DE AGRICULTURA JUNIN
DIRECCIÓN DE TITULACIÓN DE PREDIOS Y CATASTRO RURAL

Ing. Silvano Miguel Ríos Campos
RESPONSABLE DE SANEAMIENTO FÍSICO DTTCR/JUNIN



* LA ASIGNACION DEL CODIGO UNICO CATASTRAL (CUC) SE IMPLEMENTARA EN COORDINACION CON EL SISTEMA NACIONAL INTEGRADO DE CATASTRO.
Nota: Para su Presentación al Registro de Predios, en los trámites de modificación y/o inmatriculación, se adjunta el archivo digital del predio.

Fuente : cvo.cofopri.gob.pe

Appendix D : Agriculture Plan

PLAN ANUAL E/C

NO DEL CULTIVO DE CACAO

FECHA: JUNIO DEL 2011

COSTO DE PRODUCCIÓN DE PLANTONES INERTADOS DE CACAO		AÑO 01		AÑO 01 - 02		AÑO 03		AÑO 04		AÑO 05		AÑO 06							
A1.- MATERIALES		COSTO DE PRODUCCIÓN PARA LA INSTALACIÓN DE FÁBRICA Y CASAS ASOCIADAS		COSTO DE PRODUCCIÓN PARA EL ESTABLECIMIENTO Y SERVICIOS		COSTO DE PRODUCCIÓN PARA EL ESTABLECIMIENTO Y SERVICIOS		COSTO DE PRODUCCIÓN PARA EL ESTABLECIMIENTO Y SERVICIOS		COSTO DE PRODUCCIÓN PARA EL ESTABLECIMIENTO Y SERVICIOS		COSTO DE PRODUCCIÓN PARA EL ESTABLECIMIENTO Y SERVICIOS							
Unidad	Medida	Descripción	C. Unit.	C. Total	Unidad	Medida	Descripción	C. Unit.	C. Total	Unidad	Medida	Descripción	C. Unit.	C. Total	Unidad	Medida	Descripción	C. Unit.	C. Total
1	Unidad	1. Materiales	4.5	6	2. Mano de obra	770	770	3. Mano de obra	8000	8000	4. Mano de obra	8000	8000	5. Mano de obra	8000	8000	6. Mano de obra	8000	8000
2	Unidad	2. Materiales	13	42	3. Mano de obra	770	770	4. Mano de obra	8000	8000	5. Mano de obra	8000	8000	6. Mano de obra	8000	8000	7. Mano de obra	8000	8000
3	Unidad	3. Materiales	13	42	4. Mano de obra	770	770	5. Mano de obra	8000	8000	6. Mano de obra	8000	8000	7. Mano de obra	8000	8000	8. Mano de obra	8000	8000
4	Unidad	4. Materiales	13	42	5. Mano de obra	770	770	6. Mano de obra	8000	8000	7. Mano de obra	8000	8000	8. Mano de obra	8000	8000	9. Mano de obra	8000	8000
5	Unidad	5. Materiales	13	42	6. Mano de obra	770	770	7. Mano de obra	8000	8000	8. Mano de obra	8000	8000	9. Mano de obra	8000	8000	10. Mano de obra	8000	8000
6	Unidad	6. Materiales	13	42	7. Mano de obra	770	770	8. Mano de obra	8000	8000	9. Mano de obra	8000	8000	10. Mano de obra	8000	8000	11. Mano de obra	8000	8000
7	Unidad	7. Materiales	13	42	8. Mano de obra	770	770	9. Mano de obra	8000	8000	10. Mano de obra	8000	8000	11. Mano de obra	8000	8000	12. Mano de obra	8000	8000
8	Unidad	8. Materiales	13	42	9. Mano de obra	770	770	10. Mano de obra	8000	8000	11. Mano de obra	8000	8000	12. Mano de obra	8000	8000	13. Mano de obra	8000	8000
9	Unidad	9. Materiales	13	42	10. Mano de obra	770	770	11. Mano de obra	8000	8000	12. Mano de obra	8000	8000	13. Mano de obra	8000	8000	14. Mano de obra	8000	8000
10	Unidad	10. Materiales	13	42	11. Mano de obra	770	770	12. Mano de obra	8000	8000	13. Mano de obra	8000	8000	14. Mano de obra	8000	8000	15. Mano de obra	8000	8000
11	Unidad	11. Materiales	13	42	12. Mano de obra	770	770	13. Mano de obra	8000	8000	14. Mano de obra	8000	8000	15. Mano de obra	8000	8000	16. Mano de obra	8000	8000
12	Unidad	12. Materiales	13	42	13. Mano de obra	770	770	14. Mano de obra	8000	8000	15. Mano de obra	8000	8000	16. Mano de obra	8000	8000	17. Mano de obra	8000	8000
13	Unidad	13. Materiales	13	42	14. Mano de obra	770	770	15. Mano de obra	8000	8000	16. Mano de obra	8000	8000	17. Mano de obra	8000	8000	18. Mano de obra	8000	8000
14	Unidad	14. Materiales	13	42	15. Mano de obra	770	770	16. Mano de obra	8000	8000	17. Mano de obra	8000	8000	18. Mano de obra	8000	8000	19. Mano de obra	8000	8000
15	Unidad	15. Materiales	13	42	16. Mano de obra	770	770	17. Mano de obra	8000	8000	18. Mano de obra	8000	8000	19. Mano de obra	8000	8000	20. Mano de obra	8000	8000
16	Unidad	16. Materiales	13	42	17. Mano de obra	770	770	18. Mano de obra	8000	8000	19. Mano de obra	8000	8000	20. Mano de obra	8000	8000	21. Mano de obra	8000	8000
17	Unidad	17. Materiales	13	42	18. Mano de obra	770	770	19. Mano de obra	8000	8000	20. Mano de obra	8000	8000	21. Mano de obra	8000	8000	22. Mano de obra	8000	8000
18	Unidad	18. Materiales	13	42	19. Mano de obra	770	770	20. Mano de obra	8000	8000	21. Mano de obra	8000	8000	22. Mano de obra	8000	8000	23. Mano de obra	8000	8000
19	Unidad	19. Materiales	13	42	20. Mano de obra	770	770	21. Mano de obra	8000	8000	22. Mano de obra	8000	8000	23. Mano de obra	8000	8000	24. Mano de obra	8000	8000
20	Unidad	20. Materiales	13	42	21. Mano de obra	770	770	22. Mano de obra	8000	8000	23. Mano de obra	8000	8000	24. Mano de obra	8000	8000	25. Mano de obra	8000	8000
21	Unidad	21. Materiales	13	42	22. Mano de obra	770	770	23. Mano de obra	8000	8000	24. Mano de obra	8000	8000	25. Mano de obra	8000	8000	26. Mano de obra	8000	8000
22	Unidad	22. Materiales	13	42	23. Mano de obra	770	770	24. Mano de obra	8000	8000	25. Mano de obra	8000	8000	26. Mano de obra	8000	8000	27. Mano de obra	8000	8000
23	Unidad	23. Materiales	13	42	24. Mano de obra	770	770	25. Mano de obra	8000	8000	26. Mano de obra	8000	8000	27. Mano de obra	8000	8000	28. Mano de obra	8000	8000
24	Unidad	24. Materiales	13	42	25. Mano de obra	770	770	26. Mano de obra	8000	8000	27. Mano de obra	8000	8000	28. Mano de obra	8000	8000	29. Mano de obra	8000	8000
25	Unidad	25. Materiales	13	42	26. Mano de obra	770	770	27. Mano de obra	8000	8000	28. Mano de obra	8000	8000	29. Mano de obra	8000	8000	30. Mano de obra	8000	8000
26	Unidad	26. Materiales	13	42	27. Mano de obra	770	770	28. Mano de obra	8000	8000	29. Mano de obra	8000	8000	30. Mano de obra	8000	8000	31. Mano de obra	8000	8000
27	Unidad	27. Materiales	13	42	28. Mano de obra	770	770	29. Mano de obra	8000	8000	30. Mano de obra	8000	8000	31. Mano de obra	8000	8000	32. Mano de obra	8000	8000
28	Unidad	28. Materiales	13	42	29. Mano de obra	770	770	30. Mano de obra	8000	8000	31. Mano de obra	8000	8000	32. Mano de obra	8000	8000	33. Mano de obra	8000	8000
29	Unidad	29. Materiales	13	42	30. Mano de obra	770	770	31. Mano de obra	8000	8000	32. Mano de obra	8000	8000	33. Mano de obra	8000	8000	34. Mano de obra	8000	8000
30	Unidad	30. Materiales	13	42	31. Mano de obra	770	770	32. Mano de obra	8000	8000	33. Mano de obra	8000	8000	34. Mano de obra	8000	8000	35. Mano de obra	8000	8000
31	Unidad	31. Materiales	13	42	32. Mano de obra	770	770	33. Mano de obra	8000	8000	34. Mano de obra	8000	8000	35. Mano de obra	8000	8000	36. Mano de obra	8000	8000
32	Unidad	32. Materiales	13	42	33. Mano de obra	770	770	34. Mano de obra	8000	8000	35. Mano de obra	8000	8000	36. Mano de obra	8000	8000	37. Mano de obra	8000	8000
33	Unidad	33. Materiales	13	42	34. Mano de obra	770	770	35. Mano de obra	8000	8000	36. Mano de obra	8000	8000	37. Mano de obra	8000	8000	38. Mano de obra	8000	8000
34	Unidad	34. Materiales	13	42	35. Mano de obra	770	770	36. Mano de obra	8000	8000	37. Mano de obra	8000	8000	38. Mano de obra	8000	8000	39. Mano de obra	8000	8000
35	Unidad	35. Materiales	13	42	36. Mano de obra	770	770	37. Mano de obra	8000	8000	38. Mano de obra	8000	8000	39. Mano de obra	8000	8000	40. Mano de obra	8000	8000
36	Unidad	36. Materiales	13	42	37. Mano de obra	770	770	38. Mano de obra	8000	8000	39. Mano de obra	8000	8000	40. Mano de obra	8000	8000	41. Mano de obra	8000	8000
37	Unidad	37. Materiales	13	42	38. Mano de obra	770	770	39. Mano de obra	8000	8000	40. Mano de obra	8000	8000	41. Mano de obra	8000	8000	42. Mano de obra	8000	8000
38	Unidad	38. Materiales	13	42	39. Mano de obra	770	770	40. Mano de obra	8000	8000	41. Mano de obra	8000	8000	42. Mano de obra	8000	8000	43. Mano de obra	8000	8000
39	Unidad	39. Materiales	13	42	40. Mano de obra	770	770	41. Mano de obra	8000	8000	42. Mano de obra	8000	8000	43. Mano de obra	8000	8000	44. Mano de obra	8000	8000
40	Unidad	40. Materiales	13	42	41. Mano de obra	770	770	42. Mano de obra	8000	8000	43. Mano de obra	8000	8000	44. Mano de obra	8000	8000	45. Mano de obra	8000	8000
41	Unidad	41. Materiales	13	42	42. Mano de obra	770	770	43. Mano de obra	8000	8000	44. Mano de obra	8000	8000	45. Mano de obra	8000	8000	46. Mano de obra	8000	8000
42	Unidad	42. Materiales	13	42	43. Mano de obra	770	770	44. Mano de obra	8000	8000	45. Mano de obra	8000	8000	46. Mano de obra	8000	8000	47. Mano de obra	8000	8000
43	Unidad	43. Materiales	13	42	44. Mano de obra	770	770	45. Mano de obra	8000	8000	46. Mano de obra	8000	8000	47. Mano de obra	8000	8000	48. Mano de obra	8000	8000
44	Unidad	44. Materiales	13	42	45. Mano de obra	770	770	46. Mano de obra	8000	8000	47. Mano de obra	8000	8000	48. Mano de obra	8000	8000	49. Mano de obra	8000	8000
45	Unidad	45. Materiales	13	42	46. Mano de obra	770	770	47. Mano de obra	8000	8000	48. Mano de obra	8000	8000	49. Mano de obra	8000	8000	50. Mano de obra	8000	8000
46	Unidad	46. Materiales	13	42	47. Mano de obra	770	770	48. Mano de obra	8000	8000	49. Mano de obra	8000	8000	50. Mano de obra	8000	8000	51. Mano de obra	8000	8000
47	Unidad	47. Materiales	13	42	48. Mano de obra	770	770	49. Mano de obra	8000	8000	50. Mano de obra	8000	8000	51. Mano de obra	8000	8000	52. Mano de obra	8000	8000
48	Unidad	48. Materiales	13	42	49. Mano de obra	770	770	50. Mano de obra	8000	8000	51. Mano de obra	8000	8000	52. Mano de obra	8000	8000	53. Mano de obra	8000	8000
49	Unidad	49. Materiales	13	42	50. Mano de obra	770	770	51. Mano de obra	8000	8000	52. Mano de obra	8000	8000	53. Mano de obra	8000	8000	54. Mano de obra	8000	8000
50	Unidad	50. Materiales	13	42	51. Mano de obra	770	770	52. Mano de obra	8000	8000	53. Mano de obra	8000	8000	54. Mano de obra	8000	8000	55. Mano de obra	8000	8000
51	Unidad	51. Materiales	13	42	52. Mano de obra	770	770	53. Mano de obra	8000	8000	54. Mano de obra	8000	8000	55. Mano de obra	8000	8000	56. Mano de obra	8000	8000
52	Unidad	52. Materiales	13	42	53. Mano de obra	770	770	54. Mano de obra	8000	8000	55. Mano de obra	8000	8000	56. Mano de obra	8000	8000	57. Mano de obra	8000	8000
53	Unidad	53. Materiales	13	42	54. Mano de obra	770	770	55. Mano de obra	8000	8000	56. Mano de obra	8000	8000	57. Mano de obra	8000	8000	58. Mano de obra	8000	8000
54	Unidad	54. Materiales	13	42	55. Mano de obra	770	770	56. Mano de obra	8000	8000	57. Mano de obra	8000	8000	58. Mano de obra	8000	8000	59. Mano de obra	8000	8000
55	Unidad	55. Materiales	13	42	56. Mano de obra	770	770	57. Mano de obra	8000	8000	58. Mano de obra	8000	8000	59. Mano de obra	8000	8000	60. Mano de obra	8000	8000
56	Unidad	56. Materiales	13	42	57. Mano de obra	770	770	58. Mano de obra	8000	8000	59. Mano de obra	8000	8000	60. Mano de obra	8000	8000	61. Mano de obra	8000	8000
57	Unidad	57. Materiales	13	42	58. Mano de obra	770	770	59. Mano de obra	8000	8000	60. Mano de obra	8000	8000	61. Mano de obra	8000	8000	62. Mano de obra	8000	8000
58	Unidad	58. Materiales	13	42	59. Mano de obra	770	770	60. Mano de obra	8000	8000	61. Mano de obra	8000	8000	62. Mano de obra	8000	8000	63. Mano de obra	8000	8000
59	Unidad	59. Materiales	13	42	60. Mano de obra	770	770	61. Mano de obra	8000	8000	62. Mano de obra	8000	8000	63. Mano de obra	8000	8000	64. Mano de obra	8000	8000
60	Unidad	60. Materiales	13	42	61. Mano de obra	770	770	62. Mano de obra	8000	8000	63. Mano de obra	8000	8000	64. Mano de obra	8000	8000	65. Mano de obra	8000	8000
61	Unidad	61. Materiales	13	42	62. Mano de obra	770	770	63. Mano de obra	8000	8000	64. Mano de obra	8000	8000	65. Mano de obra	8000	8000	66. Mano de obra	8000	8000
62	Unidad	62. Materiales	13	42	63. Mano de obra	770	770	64. Mano de obra	8000	8000	65. Mano de obra	8000	8000	66. Mano de obra	8000	8000	67. Mano de obra	8000	8000
63	Unidad	63. Materiales	13	42	64. Mano de obra	770	770	65. Mano de obra	8000	8000	66. Mano de obra	8000	8000	67. Mano de obra	8000	8000	68. Mano de obra	8000	8000
64	Unidad	64. Materiales	13	42	65. Mano de obra	770	770	66. Mano de obra	8000	8000	67. Mano de obra	8000	8000	68. Mano de obra	8000	8000	69. Mano de obra	8000	8000
65	Unidad																		

Appendix E: Kingdom Advancement Map

