

# Appeal

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Peru

## Assistance to Cold & Snow Storm Affected LAPE41 Appeal Target: US\$ 69,507

Geneva, 9 August 2004

Dear Colleagues,

Cold waves and snowfalls have hit the Southern Andes of Peru since 25 June – the first week of July being the worst with the lowest temperatures and heaviest snowfalls. At the moment it is winter in Peru with the coldest months being June, July and August. However, this year temperatures have been very low since April and have descended as low as  $-9^{\circ}$  centigrade most nights. In the areas above 4,000 metres, there is deep snow covering the pastures. The situation could worsen drastically as the coldest peaks of winter usually occur around August/September.

The inhabitants of the affected areas are poor peasants surviving from their llamas and alpacas herds and subsistence farming. They live in small communities in very precarious conditions - their dwellings are built of mud with thatched roofs. The extreme climate conditions have caused death and acute cold related illnesses among people. However, their most significant losses have been in livestock that is kept in the open land and that is their main source of survival. This disaster adds up to the flooding and drought that the area has experienced in the preceding months.

ACT members in Peru, Lutheran World Relief (LWR) and PREDES are proposing to support the affected communities to prevent further losses in their livestock and ensure their survival through:

- Vaccinations and vitamins for the livestock
- Construction of shelters for the most vulnerable livestock
- Pasture land crops

**Project completion dates:**

**Lutheran World Relief** - **15 December 2004**  
**PREDES** - **15 December 2004**

**Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested**

	<b>LWR</b>	<b>PREDES</b>	<b>Targets in US\$</b>
Appeal Targets	24,836	44,671	69,507
Less: Pledges/ Contrib. Received	0	0	0
<b>Balance Requested</b>	24,836	44,671	69,507

Thor-Arne Prois  
 Director, ACT Co-ordinating Office

Full details of programmes and budgets are on following pages.

## BACKGROUND

Cold waves and snowfalls have hit the Southern Andes of Peru since 25 June – the first week of July being the worst with the lowest temperatures and heaviest snowfalls. This climatic phenomenon is being experienced to a lesser extent in 8 out of the 24 regions of the country. The most affected territories are located above 4000 metres.

At the moment it is winter in Peru with the coldest months being June, July and August. However, this year temperatures have been very low since April and have descended as low as  $-9^{\circ}$  centigrade most nights. In those areas above 4,000 metres, there is deep snow covering the pastures.

The departments that have been affected are:

**Puno** (provinces of Puno, Azángaro, Lampa, Melgar, Chucuito, Carabaya, San Antonio de Putina, Huancané, Moho and Collao)

**Cusco** (provinces of La Convención, Espinar, Chumbivilcas, Canas, Quispicanchis and Canchis)

**Moquegua** (province of Sánchez Cerro)

**Huancavelica** (provinces of Huancavelica, Castrovirreyña, Acobamba, Huaytará)

**Arequipa** (provinces of Arequipa, Caravelí, Caylloma, Castilla, La Unión and Condesuyos)

**Apurímac** (provinces of Andahuaylas and Aymaraes)

**Tacna** (provinces of Tarata, Candarave and Jorge Basadre)

**Ayacucho** (provinces of Parinacochas and Páucar del Sara Sara).

It is mountain territory, difficult to access, inhabited by poor peasants families who eke out an existence by raising alpacas, llamas and sheep.

Difficult weather conditions and lack of natural resources are characteristics of the hard life of the peasants. Due to the extreme conditions and poverty the peasants are unable to protect themselves and their families against such extreme temperatures. Houses were not built to support such extreme weather conditions. Cattle are raised outdoors and there are no shelters to provide some protection against the cold weather – this explains the high mortality rate of animals, specially those in calf and young ones.

Houses are mostly flimsy shacks with the roofs built of straw and metallic sheets. These shacks are located on a scattered distribution on field, close to the places where the peasant have their cattle or small crops.

On 23 July 2004 Peruvian Government devised an Intervention Plan for the emergency areas, prioritising medicines for treatment of bronchial illnesses of children and adults, blankets, clothing, roofing and food, as well as fodder, medicines and vitamins for the livestock. In second place: seeds, barns for the cattle and rehabilitation of some small infrastructure to provide employment and income for some of the peasants.

According to the National Institute of Civil Defense (INDECI, Update August 2), 342,947 people are affected. However, because of difficulties in accessing the areas due to bad road conditions and the altitude (between 4,000 and 5000 meters above sea level), these figures are constantly updated and it is feared that the number will increase. It is estimated that around 3,807 houses have been destroyed and agriculture has been severely affected. There have also been important livestock losses – mostly in llama, alpaca and sheep herds – which are the main food sources in the highland communities.

**DAMAGES (update August 2, 2004)**

Departments	Apurimac	Huancavelica	Ayacucho	Arequipa	Moquegua	Cusco	Puno	Tacna	TOTAL
Persons	30,608	44,238	14,167	38,675	6,215	33,855	169,394	5,794	342,947
Housings	379		2,288	1,140					3,807
Affected Roads (Km)	500			0,95					500
Damaged crops (hectares)				148	19	1,452			1,619
Loss of Crops (hectares)					13	1,650			1,663
Affected Sheep	25,792	20,883	97,970	39,945	33,489	356,284	44,687		619,050
Affected Alpacas/Llamas	37,930	22,845	26,386	42,371	113,259	180,064	66,187	76,860	565,902
Dead Sheep	7,030	2,222	1,558	1,000	1,407	59,943	10,532		83,692
Dead Alpacas/Llamas	12,889	2,123	6,243	3,338	5,259	22,845	13,167	64	65,928

Source: National Institute of Civil Defense, INDECI

## I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER

- **Lutheran World Relief (LWR), Andean Regional Office (LWR-ARO)**

## II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER and PARTNER INFORMATION

**Lutheran World Relief** works in partnership with approximately 150 grass roots, non-governmental and international organizations in 50 countries to help people to grow food, improve health, strengthen communities, end conflict, build livelihoods and recover from disasters. With people in the US, LWR works for justice for those they serve. Founded by U.S. Lutherans in 1945 to assist European refugees after World War II, LWR's mission is to work in partnership with local organizations to eradicate poverty and injustice in impoverished communities.

Over the past five decades, LWR has invested time and resources in developing and maintaining partnerships with organizations that have a history of accountability, integrity, and a long-term presence in the communities where they operate. LWR's relief and development strategies focus on mobilization of resources to enable partner organizations to effectively address the immediate and long-term needs of those suffering from poverty, conflict, and disaster. LWR commits its resources to build the capacities of its partner organizations to work with communities in finding durable solutions to problems. Regarding emergency response, LWR supports its partners in providing relief assistance in conjunction with longer-term efforts, such as rehabilitation, disaster preparedness, and vulnerability reduction projects. A combination of cash grants, material aid, and technical expertise make up the core of LWR's support system for its partners. LWR and its partners provide their services regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, religion or political affiliation.

LWR's Andean Regional Office (LWR-ARO), located in Peru, has been supporting relief and development activities since 1979. Focusing its efforts on remote and impoverished areas, LWR-ARO promotes rural development based on community participation and agro-ecology principles. Over the past years, LWR-ARO's office has responded to a number of emergencies including most recently the 2001 earthquake and the 2002 cold wave and snowstorms in Peru as well as El Niño from 1997 to 1998.

## **Description of LWR's Implementing Partner**

LWR will respond to the cold wave and snowstorms in Peru through its partner organization **Center for Study and Promotion of Development (DESCO)**, that has years of experience with rural development and alpaca breeders and their communities and is located in the affected zone of intervention:

**DESCO** is the country's second oldest non-governmental organization (NGO). Established in 1965, DESCO currently runs four regional programs, located in the Amazon, the central Andes (Huancavelica), the Southern coast and Lima. LWR's support for DESCO has focused primarily on the Andean region of Huancavelica. DESCO's program in this region was initially established in 1978, but political turmoil and rural terrorism in the region forced them to shut down their projects in 1984. By 1998, the political situation had improved. As a result of this stabilization and in response to requests from the local farmers, DESCO re-established its regional program, focusing on the need for technological assistance and organization among small rural producers. DESCO also recognized the need to work with local governments and associations on strengthening their organization and planning skills. Initially working with just 900 families in 12 communities, DESCO now works with 42 communities in Huancavelica, improving living conditions of over 12,000 poor rural families. LWR has partnered with DESCO in Huancavelica since the year 2000 on development projects, emphasizing work with poor Alpaca breeder families. LWR and its implementing partner follow the ACT Code of Conduct, the Code of Conduct on Sexual Exploitation, as well as the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response as outlined by the Sphere Project.

## **II. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION IN THE AREA OF PROPOSED RESPONSE**

Snowfall in the region has decreased, but cold waves continue to impact families and livestock in this high altitude region of Huancavelica. Animals now can find again fodder underneath the snow, but remain in high risk and very weak, due to weeks of poor alimentation. Access to the communities and affected area is possible.

(see table below)

**Damages in seven rural Alpaca Communities in the Huancavelica Department**

IN	DISTRICT	COMMUNITY	HUMAN POPULATION			LIVESTOCK POPULATION															TOTAL	
			POPULATION	AFFECTED		ALPACAS			LLAMAS			SHEEP			HIGH RISK POPULATION*							
				TOTAL	CHILDREN	ADULTS	POPULATION	AFFECTED - DEAD-	POPULATION	AFFECTED - DEAD-	POPULATION	AFFECTED - DEAD-	POPULATION	AFFECTED - DEAD-	ALPACAS		LLAMAS		SHEEP			LIVESTOCK
				(persons)			TOTAL	BABY	ADULTS	TOTAL	BABY	ADULTS	TOTAL	BABY	ADULTS	BABY	ADULTS	BABY	ADULTS	BABY		ADULTS
			ANIMAL			ANIMAL			ANIMAL										RISK			
veli	Ascensión	Yauricocha	450	23	11	9.000	324	162	400	14	7	5400	216	97	360	324	16	14	216	97	1028	
	Ascensión	Cachimayo	400	20	10	6400	230	115	400	14	7	5600	224	101	256	230	16	14	224	101	842	
	Hvca.	Pampachacra	1200	32	30	2500	90	45	150	5	3	3200	128	58	100	90	6	5	128	58	387	
irre	Santa Ana	Pucapampa	450	23	11	5400	194	97	270	10	5	4500	180	81	216	194	11	10	180	81	692	
		Choclococha	400	20	10	6400	230	115	480	17	9	4000	160	72	256	230	19	17	160	72	755	
rá	Pilpichaca	Pilpichaca	250	13	6	2000	72	36	150	5	3	2500	100	45	80	72	6	5	100	45	308	
		Carhuancho	400	20	10	12000	432	216	400	14	7	5600	224	101	480	432	16	14	224	101	1267	
AL			3550	150	89	43.700	1573	787	2250	81	41	30800	1232	554	1748	1573	90	81	1232	554	5279	

DESCO, Huancavelica

priority for attention due to high risk livestock

### Security Situation in the area of response

Access by road to the affected areas and families is possible now, since snowfall has decreased. There is no phone or email communication in these high altitude communities. DESCO has been working with these families and communities for over four years and has implemented all necessary security and communication measures.

### Location for Proposed Response

LWR/ARO plans to assist a total of 270 rural families and 5,279 animals in the affected communities in the central Andes, Department of Huancavelica. DESCO, will work in seven districts of the three provinces Huancavelica, Castrovirreyna and Huaytara, located in the department of Huancavelica. Statistically, these provinces are all considered to be among the poorest in Peru. Their distance from the department capital and the remote locations of most of their communities limit the amount of state support they receive. DESCO is located and has permanent staff as well as trained local promoters in the affected area where it will be providing assistance and has been working in these areas for many years.

LWR has been supporting these communities for the last four years in development work through DESCO, which has a close relationship with the affected population. These communities have so far not received any assistance from other organisations for this emergency.

## III. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

### Number and Type of Targeted Beneficiaries

LWR plans to assist 270 poor alpaca breeder families (approximately 1350 people) and 5,279 animals in seven districts in three Provinces of the Department of Huancavelica. On average, each family comprises five members, two adults and three children. LWR will be assisting approximately 38% of the affected population.

**Total Population of the Project Area, Number of Families Affected, and Number of Beneficiary Families**

Location	Total Population (persons)	Number of Families Affected	Number of Beneficiary Families
<b>COMMUNITIES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HUANCAVELICA</b>			
Yauricocha	450	90	45
Cachimayo	400	80	40
Pampachacra	1200	240	30
Pucapampa	450	90	35
Choclococha	400	80	35
Pilpichaca	250	50	20
Carhuancho	400	80	65
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3,550</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>270</b>

### Criteria for Beneficiary Selection

The priority areas of intervention are very remote and isolated, and have been severely affected by the freezing temperatures and snowstorms. LWR/ARO and its partner will give priority to families or individuals affected by the severely cold weather conditions who fit into the following categories:

- ✓ Families who have been most affected by the severe weather conditions.
- ✓ Families who have lost their livestock and/or have livestock at high risk.

- ✓ Poor families with young children.
- ✓ Single-parent households.
- ✓ Extremely impoverished families.
- ✓ Trained local alpaca promoters, committed with their community and serving others.

The families will be selected by DESCO together with community authorities and local alpaca promoters who know the most needed families. - Neither LWR nor DESCO has received any pressure on how to select these families.

#### **IV. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION**

**Goal:** To assist 270 families to save 5,279 animals (alpacas, llamas and sheep) at high risk, through livestock shelters and animal health, as well as oat seeds for pastureland.

##### **Objectives**

- Cultivate a total of 28 hectares (4 hectares each community) of pastureland with oat seeds, and protect 7 hectares of community pastureland with an iron fence.
- Provide and apply vitamins and medicines to a total of 5,279 alpacas, llamas and sheep with high mortality risk.
- Construct 14 livestock shelters, two each in seven alpaca breeder communities.

This is a post-crisis support, with initial post-emergency activities to save the life of high risk livestock and help the affected population to return to their normal activities and re-establish production. The economy of these families is totally based on livestock breeding (alpacas, llamas and sheep) due to the high altitudes where they live. Each dead animal, means a loss of capital to these families. This project will help families to rebuild their capital and their base of production.

#### **V. PROPOSED ACTIVITIES & IMPLEMENTATION**

**PASTURELAND:** In each of the seven communities, 4 hectares of pastureland will be cultivated with forage oat seed. One hectare each will be cultivated on community farm land and three hectares will be cultivated in different plots of 20 to 25 families with high risk animals. A total of 28 hectares in seven communities will be cultivated from October 2004 onwards, once the rain season starts, to provide 35 to 60 metric tons of fodder for 60 Alpacas per hectare from April to October 2005, ie. the next winter season. The seven hectares of community pastureland in the seven communities will be protected with an iron fence in order to prevent animals from entering into the pasture while it is growing.

**LIVESTOCK HEALTH:** Veterinarians and local trained alpaca promoters will provide and apply to 5,279 animals at high risk (alpaca, llamas and sheep), doses of multi-vitamins (ADEK) and medicines (Trimetoprim and Sulfametaxazol) to control respiration problems, pneumonia, diarrhoea, fever, low fertility rate and abortion risk, to give those animals at high risk some chance of surviving the severe weather conditions and allowing the families to save their only capital and source of income.

**LIVESTOCK SHELTERS:** A total of 14 shelters will be constructed. One in each of the seven communities in the community farm and one at the place of the most committed alpaca promoter. This latter shelter will provide protection to the high risk animals of all the families in the respective community. Each shelter will have an area of 108 square meters of which 60 square meters will be covered with an iron roof. Each unit will give shelter to 50 adult Alpaca mothers and their 50 young. There will be in each community one communal shelter, located in the community farm, and one shelter located with the local Alpaca Promoter which has been trained by DESCO during the past years and is most committed to community service. This shelter will not only receive animals from all families, but also serve as a

training and service centre for the whole community.

**TRAINING MATERIALS:** Leaflets and/or brochures about livestock health and shelter construction will be edited by DESCO and disseminated among the families for training purposes and to serve the community in the future.

### **Implementation Methodology**

The work will mainly be done by the affected families themselves for which they will receive support from one technical assistant from DESCO. The population will participate in the sewing of oat pasture and the construction of the fences around the community pastureland. Together with the trained local alpaca promoters, they will apply the medicines and vitamins. The construction of the shelters will mainly be made with their own labour: construction of the foundations, wooden constructions and roofs. The population also will participate in the selection of the participant families and land where the work will be carried out. DESCO will provide technical support and assistance to the communities and participants.

DESCO is aware of the ACT Code of Conduct and will take it into consideration during the implementation phase.

### **PASTURELAND:**

- Selection of the community pastureland
- Selection of the promoters' pastureland
- Preparation of the land by the community/promoters
- Plowing and cleaning of the land
- Cultivation with forage oat seed
- Protection of community pastureland with iron wire
- Care with natural fertiliser during growing period
- Crop and use prioritising mother Alpacas and their babies; pregnant Alpacas; weak and undernourished animals

### **LIVESTOCK HEALTH:**

- Selection of the community farms and affected families
- Selection of high risk animals
- Evaluation of the selected animals
- Application of vitamins and medicines
- Animal care after application

### **LIVESTOCK SHELTERS:**

- Selection of the families with high risk livestock
- Selection of the land where the construction will take place (communal and individual)
- Design of the shelter together with the community
- Collection of local materials such as stones and earth and production of earth bricks/walls by the local alpaca farmers
- Purchase and transportation to the sites of materials such as wooden sticks, nails, iron sheets for the roof, wire, etc.
- Construction of the wooden structure and roof by the farmers

Technical assistance and training will be provided by DESCO to the communities and alpaca breeders

**TRAINING MATERIALS:**

- Brochures and leaflets will be edited to hand over to the communities and participants

**Inputs for project implementation**

One technical assistant will provide assistance during a period of 4 months to the population and communities together with the local alpaca promoters and the population itself. Ordinary tools only will be used as equipment - these are mainly owned by the families: shovels, hammers, nails, etc. Some of the materials will be local, such as stones and earth – others are provided by the project, such as seeds, wire, and wood for construction, veterinary medicines and instruments.

Transportation of materials such as: seeds, iron sheets, wires, wood, medicines, etc. will be provided by the project from the town of Huancavelica.

**Planning assumptions, constraints and prioritisation**

The assumption is that there will be no further dramatic climatic changes; that the materials are timely and available and that the population will co-operate with their labour.

A risk to cultivating pastureland will arise if the raining season does not start in October. Should this happen, then the ground water level will be checked to see if it is sufficient for cultivation.

Priorities are: 1) pastureland, 2) medicines, 3) animal shelters. However, climate also has to be considered.

**VI. IMPLEMENTATION TIME TABLE**

The implementation period in the field is planned from August 15, 2004 to December 15, 2004 (four months).

Activity	Months
Animal Health (medicines, vitamins)	August, September, October
Shelter Construction	August, September, October
Pastureland and protection fence	October, November and December

**Transition from Emergency**

LWR is addressing medium-long-term needs through this project. Livestock medicines are being distributed at this time to save livestock from dying. The provision of seeds for pasture, the protection of pastureland and the construction of the livestock shelters address food security issues. LWR and its partner will be in constant contact with the beneficiary population to encourage their participation in the project. If funds above the currently requested amount were available from ACT, additional assistance would be provided to those in need. LWR has been supporting these communities and alpaca breeder families for the last four years through Desco who has permanent presence in the region and working area.

**VII. ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE****Administration**

The LWR-ARO Regional Representative has overall responsibility for the implementation of all project activities implemented by DESCO. While the Regional Representative has overall management responsibilities, the day to day operational management will be the responsibility of the LWR program manager for Peru, and the director and staff of DESCO.

As stated in LWR's mission and capacity statement, LWR works through local implementing partners in order to build the indigenous capacity to respond to emergencies and development issues. During implementation, DESCO will carry out project activities and will prepare progress reports for LWR-ARO. LWR as project holder will be responsible for ensuring that the project is implemented correctly and meets the stated objectives.

LWR-ARO will co-ordinate any changes in appeal activities with LWR headquarters in Baltimore, Maryland, USA. Headquarters will be responsible for assisting the ARO office with reporting and communication with the ACT Co-ordinating office in Geneva. LWR is aware that as project holder it is responsible for ensuring the proper use of resources from ACT.

The funding/co-operative agreement will be signed by LWR head office in Baltimore.

Transfers from ACT-OC have been made to LWR head office in Baltimore, who on its turn will transfer the corresponding amounts to DESCO and to LWR-ARO.

### **Finance Management and Controls**

LWR will monitor the contributions and expenditures through monthly review of financial reports from the implementing agencies. Occasional visits to the project sites will be conducted to relate project reports to activities on the ground. LWR will closely monitor the progress of the project.

## **VIII. MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATIONS**

### **Monitoring Procedures**

Project monitoring will be carried out through written reports from the implementing organisation and field visits by LWR-ARO staff. LWR and the implementing agency will jointly monitor the activities to ensure that project objectives are achieved. Monitoring will be a continuous process aimed at taking corrective measures and ensuring that the project objectives are met. Regular monitoring will be conducted through monthly, quarterly, and final reports. During all phases of implementation, LWR and its partners will promote active participation of the communities/beneficiaries, and the consideration of ACT Code of Conduct and Sphere guidelines.

### **Reporting Schedule**

First interim narrative and financial reports - 15 November 2004

Final narrative and financial reports to be received by ACT CO within three months of closing date of project – 15 December 2004.

## **IX. CO-ORDINATION**

LWR, is a member of the local ACT Peru Mechanism and the Emergency Network of local Agencies, and on 26 March 2004 signed a contract for Co-operation and Inter-institutional Co-ordination with the National Civil Defence Institute, INDECI. LWR-ARO is co-ordinating with the local ACT-Mechanism and its local partners to ensure that there is no duplication of services and to ensure that the needs of the survivors are met.

LWR, PREDES, and DIACONIA, all members of the ACT Peru Mechanism, met along with the Lutheran Church, the Methodist Church, and other institutions to share information regarding the severe weather conditions, damages, and needs. ACT-International issued on 19 July 2004 the ALERT Peru 1/2004 "Cold Wave and Snowstorms in Peru" and on 28 July ALERT Peru 2/2004 "Cold Wave and Snowstorms in Peru". The ACT Peru members have discussed and co-ordinated each other's proposed

emergency responses in order to guarantee that there will be no duplication of efforts. For this appeal, PREDES, DIACONIA and LWR have also co-ordinated costs. The three agencies will have additional meetings once the implementation of their projects are underway to share information and lessons learned.

## X. BUDGET

	Type of Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost USD	Budget USD
<b>DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				
<b><u>Post Crisis Phase Reconstruction</u></b>				
<b><u>Pastureland</u></b>				
Oat forage	Kg	2,800	0.20	560.00
Protection of community pastures	Number	14	355.00	4,970.00
<b><u>Livestock Sanitation</u></b>				
Vitamins / ADEK	Dose	5,279	0.60	3,146.28
Medicines and anti-biotics	Dose	5,279	0.50	2,639.50
Veterinary instruments	Lump sum			350.00
Livestock shelters	Number	14	440.00	6,160.00
Training materials	Lump sum			400.00
<b><u>Direct Programme Related Costs</u></b>				
Technical assistant DESCO	Month	4	500.00	2,000.00
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				<b>20,225.78</b>
<b>TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>				
<b><u>Transport</u></b>				
Rental of vehicles	Lump sum			700.00
Fuel	Lump sum			300.00
<b>TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>				<b>1,000.00</b>
<b>PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS &amp; SUPPORT</b>				
<b><u>Staff salaries</u></b>				
Emergency program monitoring assistant	Month	5	515.00	2,575.00
<b><u>Staff Travel</u></b>				
Roundtrip bus travel Lima-Huancavelica-Lima	Trip	2	80.00	160.00
Per Diem for food and lodging	Day	14	30.00	420.00
<b><u>Office Operations</u></b>				
Office Supplies	Lump sum			150.00
Photo supplies (film, processing)	Lump sum			80.00
<b><u>Communications</u></b>				
Telephone and fax	Month	5	40.00	200.00
Postage	Month	5	5.00	25.00
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS &amp; SUPPORT</b>				<b>3,610.00</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>				<b>24,835.78</b>

## I. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

### • Center of Studies and Disaster Prevention (PREDES)

PREDES is an organization specialized in disaster response, focused on supporting people to overcome risk situations and disasters. PREDES provides training programs and technical assistance and direct relief to people affected by the disasters. PREDES coordinates with other local organizations (i.e. municipalities, religious groups, churches, NGOs). PREDES works in the provinces of Castilla and Sánchez Cerro, located in the departments of Arequipa and Moquegua, respectively. PREDES works with rural communities in the field of improvement and security of rural housing

## II. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION IN THE AREA OF PROPOSED RESPONSE

PREDES will respond in the departments of Arequipa and Moquegua. According to the official figures the total of damages in these areas is:

	Arequipa	Moquegua	Total
Affected people	38,675	6,215	44,890
Dead people	10	8	18
Affected housing	1,140	0	1,140
Damaged crops (has)	148	0	148
Lost crops (has)	0	60	60
Affected animals	82,400	35,496	117,896
Dead animals	16,330	3,398	19,728

In these areas there have been a great affectation of people's health, particularly children, because there is neither proper protection from the cold in the rustic shacks nor proper clothing. Numerous cases of cold related illnesses, such as pneumonia, have caused the death of many children. The government has provided health assistance through rural brigades and has distributed portions of dry food. The population remained in their locations.

The cold and snow have also had very harmful effects on the survival means of thousands of peasants living at altitudes of over 4000 meters. The populations in these areas depend on llamas and sheep herds to survive. The extreme cold has seriously affected the animal population, killing many of them and weakening the survivors, because they are kept in open land.

### Damages

According to information collected by PREDES's technical team in the field, in coordination with local defense civil committees, the following numbers show the affected human and animal population in the area in which the response is proposed:

**Affectations and damages in people and animals by the Wave of cold and snow  
in four districts of Arequipa and Moquegua**

Regions Districts	Population		Affected families		Sick animals		Dead animals	
	People	Families	Families	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Arequipa</b>								
Tarucani	2280	570	378	66	13195	29.0	266	0.58
<b>Moquegua</b>								
Ubinas	4586	1178	178	15	17516	27.5	353	0.58
Chojata	1844	479	62	13	3106	30.1	49	0.46
Lloque	766	201	78	39	8004	29.8	62	0.22
<b>Totals</b>	<b>9476</b>	<b>2428</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>41821</b>	<b>441.3</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>7.70</b>

(\* ) This district is part of Arequipa province and Arequipa region. The others are part of Sancez Cerro province and Moquegua Region.

The nature of the damages has gone beyond the immediate effects, affecting the survival and economic reproduction mechanisms of the population.

- It is predictable that the losses in cattle and the lack of forages will lead the affected families to a drastic reduction in their meager incomes, consequently increasing even more the level of poverty in which they were already living.
- The food insecurity that starts becoming evident will produce a major deterioration in the nutritional conditions of the population and particularly those of the children.

It is probable that migratory movements of these populations to the cities, searching for better life conditions, will take place during the coming months. This phenomenon will increase the misery in the main cities.

### **Security in the area**

The snowfalls have ceased, but it is still difficult to move within the territory due to the bad condition of the roads. The only possibility of reaching destinations is by combining different means of transport.

### **Locations for proposed response**

Arequipa Region: district San Juan de Tarucani (in Arequipa province)

Moquegua Region: districts Lloque, Chojata y Ubinas (in Sánchez Cerro province).

PREDES is working in this area since 2002 in capacity building to prevent and face droughts, ground frost and other hazards.

### **III. BENEFICIARIES**

The beneficiaries will be the 438 poor peasant families (2293 people) in following communities:

Location	Families to be assisted	Population
<b>San Juan de Tarucani</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>520</b>
<b>Lloque</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>311</b>
Lucco	45	147
Curo	14	99
Umalzo	19	65
<b>Chojata</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>806</b>

Hirhuara	25	656
Pacchani	37	150
<b>Ubinas</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>656</b>
Quimsachata	44	175
Santa Lucía de Salinas	48	68
Yalagua	65	330
San Carlos de Tite	21	83
<b>Total</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>2,293</b>

#### Criteria for the selection of the beneficiaries:

The beneficiaries will be selected based on their needs. The operation will be ruled by the principles that guide ACT Humanitarian work and SPHERE.

#### Number of targeted beneficiaries according to proposed assistance

Location	Families	Barns for cattle	Veterinary medicine	Seed of oat forage
<b>San Juan de Tarucani</b>	<b>120</b>			<b>120</b>
<b>Lloque</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>12</b>
Lucco	45	9	45	
Curo	14	3	14	
Umalzo	19	4	19	
<b>Chojata</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>12</b>
Hirhuara	25	5	25	
Pacchani	37	7	37	
<b>Ubinas</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>90</b>
Quimsachata	44	9	44	
Santa Lucía de Salinas	48	10	48	
Yalagua	65	13	65	
San Carlos de Tite	21	4	21	
<b>Total</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>234</b>

## IV. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND IMPELEMENTATION

### Goal

To help the population, affected by cold waves and snowstorms, to return to their normal activities and resume production in the districts of San Juan Tarucani, Lloque, Chojata and Ubinas.

### Objectives

- To build 54 livestock shelters that will shelter 2,788 heads of the most vulnerable livestock (babies and young)
- To provide 5,000 doses of vaccines and vitamins to recover the affected livestock
- To promote the sowing of pasture lands in communal lands to ensure the future survival of the livestock

## **Activities**

This proposal is focused on initial post-emergency activities to save the lives of livestock in danger and to help the affected population to return to their normal activities and resume production.

### Livestock shelters

54 shelters of 63 square meters with brick walls, or earth and stone walls and corrugated iron roof, will be built. The structure will be rustic wooden. It allows protecting about 50 llamas and will serve 3–4 families.

The walls will be built by the beneficiary families, using the plans and the technical advice provided by PREDES. Specialized teams will build the roofs.

Technical specifications: cement is used to reinforce the foundations of wooden columns, making sure that they do not rot. Reinforcement elements in the roofs: wires, metal sheets and fasteners will help to resist the force of the winds.

The shelters can be built in 3 -5 weeks.

### Livestock health

A veterinary will identify the vitamins and antibiotics to be used. The medicines will be given by trained local members of the communities (the teams in each district average about 6 persons each).

5,000 doses of vaccines and vitamins will be given to the livestock of 318 families, averaging 15 vaccinated animals per family.

### Pasture lands

234 families will be selected to provide pasture seeds to be planted in community lands. They will prepare the land, using tool kits that PREDES will provide. They will be also teach to use ecological fertilizer using animal manure which will be collected in bags that PREDES will provide. In order to promote the pasture culture, the families will delimit the land plots with fences build with stones and mud.

Each family will prepare 5000 square meters (50 x 100), where they will plant 50 kilos of seeds. The preparatory work will be start in September. The sowing will be carried out in October and the harvest will take place in March next year. It is expected to harvest 30 metric tons of pasture that will enable to feed their livestock during six months. If this is achieved, it will be possible to have food for the livestock in rotational and continuous form, decreasing the dependence on natural grass.

The seeds will be bought in the area to save transport costs and time. However, their price in the area is higher than in other areas of the country.

## **Prioritization**

Priority will be given to the livestock health component. Another priority will be the livestock shelters and, if resources will be available, the pasturelands will be the third priority.

## **Implementation methodology**

PREDES will be responsible for the coordination in the execution of the entire project. One staff will work in the area during six months to support and to ensure the accomplishment of the project objectives. PREDES staff will:

- Collect the information needed for the distribution of the assistance.
- Establish relationships with the affected communities, municipalities and other official bodies.
- Visit the areas in order to establish the lists of the families to be helped and their needs.
- Establish the routes and alternatives for the best distribution mechanisms.
- Coordinate with the municipalities in order to establish working systems for prioritization of needs.
- Define the systems of storage, transportation and distribution, identifying the persons that will participate and their responsibilities
- Distribute assistance through the community organizations, based on the criteria previously agreed upon with the municipalities and organizations of the population itself.
- Monitor and control the entire operation.
- Encourage the organization of the affected population and the representation of the authorities.
- Promote the rehabilitation based on shared community work and mutual assistance.

Agreements have been established with the municipalities to support the logistics, i.e. the storage and the transportation to the communities.

Local population will participate in the selection of the families to be assisted through their community organizations.

### **Personnel that will participate in the project**

One coordinator

One person in charge of the logistics

2 persons in charge of the promotion

1 accountant

### **Offices of the Project**

The project will use a central base in Arequipa, from where all the activities of the project will be coordinated. Two sub-sites will be supervised from Arequipa: the cities of Ubinas and Chojata in the Sánchez Cerro province, where PREDES has local offices.

### **Purchase of materials**

Materials like seeds, wood, corrugated iron sheets, medicines, etc. will be acquired in the city of Arequipa, from where they will be transported to the affected communities that are located in areas of higher altitudes.

### **Transport**

Cargo vehicles will be hired in Arequipa to transport the materials to the capitals of the districts. Smaller units will be hired to transport the materials from the district capitals to the final beneficiaries. Beneficiaries will participate in this activity.

## V. ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

### **Management of the project:**

A Coordinator that reports to the main office of PREDES will manage the project.

The staff in charge of promotion will be part of PREDES team in the project area. The person in charge of the logistics will also be in charge of bids and purchases. The logistics activities in the field will be coordinated with the staff in charge of the promotion of each area.

### **Management of fundraising and control:**

The funds received for this project will be credited to the PREDES bank account. A new bank account will be opened exclusively for the Project, to be managed according to the regular system established by PREDES.

The transfer of funds to the area will be done through a bank account to be opened with a local bank. They will be used to cover local expenses, which will be established in advance. Transfer of funds requires the approval of the PREDES main office. The Coordinator has the right to expend and he/she can approve the expenses of the personnel in the project. The Coordinator will send the bills and a list of the expenses made at the local level to Lima after review and approval.

The accounts recording part of the Project will take place in Lima, including the payroll and all the documents. This accounts department will produce an update of the expenses for budget control purposes once a month.

Purchases: the main office will approve a purchase plan with the assistance of the PREDES Manager. The plan will be elaborated and presented by the Coordinator of the Project.

Budget control will be done on three levels:

- a) By the Coordinator, who will update the expenses of the project.
- b) By the Accounting Department, that will present a monthly report with the update of the expenses that will be checked by the Coordinator.
- c) Through the periodic meetings of the main office with the Manager and with the Coordinator of the project.

Financial reporting will be done by the Accounting Department and will be verified by the Coordinator of the project and the main office before being sent to the ACT office in Geneva.

### **Duration of the project:**

The project will last 4 months starting August 15.

## VI. MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATIONS

PREDES will monitor the global performance of the project through reports from the coordinator. The PREDES main office will also verify and approve the written and financial reports prepared for presentation to the ACT office in Geneva.

The Central Administrator will supervise the purchases that will be done for this project, verifying prices, material quality and the quantities acquired. He will also verify that the purchases are according to the approved amounts under the budget of the project, as well as the final destination of the assistance.

A final evaluation of the project will be made with participation of the whole team, of the coordinator, of the director and of the administrator of PREDES, after which a final report on the operation will be sent.

**Reporting Schedule:**

First interim narrative and financial reports - 15 November 2004

Final narrative and financial reports - to be received by ACT CO within three months of closing dated of the project (15 December 2004)

**VII. COORDINATION**

The coordination will be done with the appropriate government institutions, with the human aid organizations that will be participating in the emergency, with the local committees of civil defense, as well as with the municipalities and the social organizations in the areas of intervention.

**Coordination with other members of ACT PERU.** The current proposal has been coordinated with the other ACT members in Peru. It is planned that the implementation activities will be also coordinated through regular meetings of information exchange. The experience will be shared and evaluated with the members of ACT PERU.

**VIII. BUDGET**

	Type of Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost Soles	Budget Soles	Budget USD
<b><u>DIRECT ASSISTANCE</u></b>					
<b><u>Crisis Phase</u></b>					
<b><u>Health Inputs</u></b>					
Vitamins and antibiotics	Dose	5,000	3.93	19,650.00	5779.41
<b><u>Post Crisis Phase</u></b>					
<b><u>Agricultural Inputs</u></b>					
Barns for the cattle	Number	54	1,393.00	75,222.00	22124.12
Oat forage seeds	Kg	11,700	1.00	11,700.00	3441.18
Bags for transport of fertilizers	Number	600	1.00	600.00	176.47
Tool kits (cultivation of oat forage seeds)	Kit	234	15.00	3,510.00	1032.35
<b><u>Direct Programme Related Costs</u></b>					
Veterinary technician	Month	2	1,000.00	2,000.00	588.24
Barn construction technician	Month	2	1,000.00	2,000.00	588.24
Social worker barn construction and vaccination	Month	4	2,550.00	10,200.00	3000.00
Social worker oat forage seeds	Month	4	1,020.00	4,080.00	1200.00
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				<b>128,962.00</b>	<b>37,930.00</b>
<b><u>TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</u></b>					
<b><u>Transport</u></b>					
Rental of truck	Trip	7	1,100.00	7,700.00	2264.71
Inter community transport costs	Trip	20	30	600.00	176.47
<b><u>Warehousing</u></b>					
Rental of warehouse	Day	7	30	210.00	61.76
<b><u>Handling</u></b>					
Wages for laborers	Trip	9	85	765.00	225.00
<b>TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>				<b>9,275.00</b>	<b>2,727.94</b>

**PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS & SUPPORT****Staff salaries**

Coordinator (1 person)	Month	4	510.00	2,040.00	600.00
Logistician (1 person)	Month	2	510.00	1,020.00	300.00
Accountant (1 person)	Month	4	340.00	1,360.00	400.00

**Staff Benefits**

Travel to monitoring site	Trip	1	800	800.00	235.29
Local and regional transportation	Trip	24	50	1,200.00	352.94
Per diem for food and lodging	Day	120	15	1,800.00	529.41
Housing allowance for coordinator	Day		10	1,200.00	352.94
		120			

**Office Operations**

Rental of 2 offices	Month	4	100	400.00	117.65
Rental of office equipment	Month	4	341	1,364.00	401.18
Utilities	Month	4	100	400.00	117.65
Stationary & supplies for 2 offices	Lumpsum			300.00	88.24

**Communications**

Telephone and fax	Month	4	70	280.00	82.35
Electronic mail for 2 offices	Month	4	120	480.00	141.18

**Other**

Rental of a 4WD pickup vehicle	Day	4	250	1,000.00	294.12
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**TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN & SUPPORT**

<b>13,644.00</b>	<b>4,012.94</b>
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**TOTAL EXPENDITURE**

<b>151,881.00</b>	<b>44,670.88</b>
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**EXCHANGE RATE**

Budget : USD 1 = Soles

3.40