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Coordinating Office

Appeal

Peru

Assistance to Cold & Snow Storm Affected LAPE41 (Revision 1)

Appeal Target: US\$ 123,754

Balance Requested from ACT Alliance: US\$ 122,254

Geneva, 17 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° 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.

This revision is being made to accommodate the proposal by DIACONIA who propose to assist the most vulnerable affected population in Parinacochas in the department of Ayacucho. The assistance comprises building of animal shelters (sheds), veterinary medicines, seeds and capacity building. The proposals from Lutheran World Relief and PREDES remain unchanged as in the original appeal issued on 9 August.

ACT is a global alliance of churches and related agencies working to save lives and support communities in emergencies worldwide.

The ACT Coordinating Office is based with the World Council of Churches (WCC) and The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in Switzerland.

Project completion dates:

Lutheran World Relief	-	15 December 2004
PREDES	-	15 December 2004
DIACONIA	-	30 June 2005

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

	DIACONIA	LWR	PREDES	Targets in US\$
Appeal Targets	54,247	24,836	44,671	123,754
Less: Pledges/ Contrib. Received	0	0	1,500	1,500
Balance Requested	54,247	24,836	43,171	122,254

Thor-Arne Prois
Director, ACT Co-ordinating Office

Full details of programmes and budgets are on following pages.

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

- **DIACONIA - Asociación Evangélica Luterana de Ayuda para el Desarrollo Comunal.**

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

DIACONIA is a non-governmental development organisation, founded by the Lutheran Church in Peru. It began working in 1970 as the Community Development Department of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Peru, following the 1970 earthquake in Yungay (Ancash), and in 1983 it became an independent organisation duly recognised under Peruvian law. DIACONIA is registered in the Executive Secretariat of International Technical Co-operation of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Resolution N°104-2000/PCM-SECTI-. Since 1994, DIACONIA has been carrying out rural integrated development projects in several of Peru's Andean regions, and has accumulated a great deal of experience and a methodology of its own to help peasant communities. DIACONIA has developed two lines of action: one for rural development and to improve the quality of life of the high-Andean peasant families living in extreme poverty; and the other to improve the quality of education and of care in early childhood in rural areas.

Previous experience in emergency response

In the course of its work, DIACONIA has responded to different emergency situations in the departments of Ancash and Ayacucho, such as the floods caused by the El Niño Phenomenon, droughts, the cholera epidemic and *huaycos* (debris and rock flows) In 2001, DIACONIA helped in the emergency caused by the southern Peru earthquake, especially in the Ayacucho area.

During its emergency relief work, DIACONIA has developed actions for the construction and/or rehabilitation of houses, water systems, canals, and reservoirs, and also for supplying medicine, seeds, and tools, while at the same time carrying out training work so that the people affected by the event will be able to turn the emergency into an opportunity for development.

DIACONIA assumes the implementation of this emergency project with its own personnel in co-ordination with the local authorities and with the promoters of the Association of Alpaca Farmers of Parinacochas.

III. DESCRIPTION of the SITUATION in the AREA of PROPOSED RESPONSE

Current situation

According to reports from the Regional Government of Ayacucho and the Regional Agrarian Directorate, dated 21 July, the situation in the Department of Ayacucho can be summarised thus: 13,164 persons, 2,288 houses and 119,952 animals affected. 9,962 animals have died.

19 peasant communities in the province of Parinacochas, at an elevation of over 3,800 metres above sea level, are severely affected by the intense cold. Because of the precarious housing and lack of fuel (the families use animal dung for fuel, and this is buried under the snow), many persons, especially small children, have health problems such as broncho-pulmonary diseases and pneumonia. The Ministry of Health has taken responsibility for the health care of the affected population and the Government, through food aid projects, has partially met their feeding needs.

The greatest shock is to the livelihood of the families – most of whom live exclusively from raising livestock (sheep, alpacas, llamas). Traditional livestock-raising is extensive, and the animals graze on the open plains and feed on native grasses. During the cold wave, the land was covered for several days

with snow, so the animals were unable to feed (camelids are not capable of finding food under snow) and combined with the cold, this caused the deaths of thousands of alpacas, llamas and sheep. The surviving animals are vulnerable to infectious and parasite-related diseases.

The peasants have no means of caring for their animals and they have no knowledge of prevention techniques, even basics such as sheds to protect the animals from the intense cold, and hay-making techniques that would enable them to store hay to feed their animals. It is important to mention that this year, besides heavy snow for several days, it has been a dry year and there is little grass available for the animals, not only in the high-lying areas but also in the lower parts.

Impact on human lives in the area of proposed response

Table No. 1: Number of affected persons: 2,759.

<i>Province</i>	<i>Families affected</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Elderly</i>
<i>Parinacochas</i>	541	528	602	1,551	78

Source of information: *Regional Government of Ayacucho, Agrarian Agency of Parinacochas, and DIACONIA statistics.*

Because of the intense cold, people have developed respiratory and broncho-pulmonary infections, especially the children. The greatest problem for the families is the loss of income due to the death of their livestock. In Parinacochas, an average of ten animals per family (alpacas, llamas, and sheep) have died. The remaining animals are in a state of extreme exhaustion and prone to diseases. It should be noted that the pregnant alpacas, because of the cold and lack of food, started to miscarry, which means that the recovery of the herds will take two to three years. Another important factor is the lack of food for the animals. Considering that the alpaca-farming families belong to the extremely poor living in vary precarious conditions, these losses are very significant to them and greatly affect their subsistence economy.

It should be mentioned that these alpaca-farming communities have no road access, and because of their remoteness they receive very little attention from either regional or provincial authorities.

Description of the damages in the area of proposed response

Table: 2

District	Community	No. of families	No. of animals that have died		
			Alpacas	Llamas	Sheep
Coracora	Pampamarca	77	503	-	40
	Condorcocha	42	102	53	45
	Pallccarana	45	112	100	-
	Pallapalla	30	80	40	-
	Carhuayo	30	40	20	-
	Champini	20	55	45	-
	Negromayo	50	200	50	-
	Urayuma	70	450	220	65
San Francisco de	Paucaray	44	115	45	30
	Rivacayco	18	210	80	45
	Huanacomarca	46	340	295	-
	Pallanca	18	19'	171	-
	Unión Santa Rosa	09	20	10	-
	Cora Florida	13	85	80	-
	Coronel Castañeda	Pucara	04	-	-
	Aniso	04	-	-	20
	San Antonio	06	20	-	15

	San Gabriel	10	80	55	10
	Pachachaca	05	-	10	08
Total		541	2,602	1,294	318

According to information from the Agriculture Sector and Civil Defence Committee, in the districts of Coracora, Rivacayco, and Coronel Castañeda, which belong to the province of Parinacochas, there are 541 affected families, and a total of 4,214 animals have died. There are approximately 62,800 animals affected. The project foresees assisting 48% of the affected animals - 30,000 that are in a state of exhaustion and in need of urgent care. This means that provision should be made for around 21,930 vaccinations (small animals need lower doses).

Security situation in the area of proposed response

The communities DIACONIA proposes to assist are located above 4,000 m.a.s.l. and they are areas that were very severely affected by terrorism. At present the situation is calm, although the situation is sensitive.

Access to the affected area is through Coracora or from the Puquio-Cuzco road. There are no roads going as far as the affected zone, but one has to walk there, using llamas or other camelids as beasts of burden, which raises the transportation costs.

Location for proposed response

DIACONIA proposes to assist communities located above 4000 m.a.s.l. in the province of Parinacochas in the department of Ayacucho.

Table 3: List of beneficiary communities

<i>District</i>	<i>COMMUNITY</i>	<i>No. of families</i>
Coracora	Pampamarca	77
	Condorcocha	42
	Pallecarana	45
	Pallapalla	30
	Carhuayo	30
	Champini	20
	Negromayo	50
	Urayuma	70
San Francisco de Rivacayco	Paucaray	44
	Sauricay	18
Coronel Castañeda	Huanacomarca	46
	Pallanca	18
	Unión Santa Rosa	09
	Cora Florida	13
	Pucara	04
	Aniso	04
	San Antonio	06
	San Gabriel	10
	Pachachaca	05

DIACONIA is responding to the emergency in these communities at the request of **the Association of Alpaca Farmers of Parinacochas (ADECAP)**. DIACONIA carried out a development project in the provinces of Parinacochas and Paucar del Sarasara in the period 1986-92, motivating the creation of ADECAP. DIACONIA had to withdraw from the area before completing all the stages of that project because of the permanent presence of subversive groups. There is fluent communication between the members of this Association, the trained alpaca farming promoters and DIACONIA.

The emergency response work will be effected through ADECAP and the alpaca farming promoters, and this will help them to build their institutional capability.

There are no other institutions responding to the emergency in the high-lying area of Coracora. DIACONIA will co-ordinate with the food aid programmes in the area so that during the days when the community members are working on the construction of sheds, the families can be given food aid.

IV. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

Number and type

The project seeks to assist 541 families who have been affected in the three districts mentioned in Table 3.

The beneficiaries are peasant families whose main source of income is raising alpacas and sheep. Their life in the high-Andean region is semi-nomadic, since they move around in the different seasons depending on the availability of pasture for their livestock. The families have very few cultivated fields, except for a few plots where they grow potatoes or broad beans. The wool and meat of the animals is exchanged for food products such as corn, barley, and oats, using a barter system. Some families weave ponchos, blankets, and other garments for bartering. The houses are made of stone, roofed with straw and, since they have no firewood, animal manure is used for fuel. In their farming, they do not yet have a culture of prevention, and only a few families know about making hay and conserving pastures, which in normal years is not necessary.

Criteria for selection

Families that have been severely affected through the death of their livestock or whose animals are suffering from extreme exhaustion and in danger of death. All these families are included as:

- they are in a situation of exclusion.
- they have asked for help and are willing to work to recover their herds.
- they are willing and able to build sheds for their animals.

In the selection and execution of the project, the principles of the Code of Conduct are taken fully into account. There was no outside pressure on the organisation in selection of beneficiaries.

V. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

Goal

To assist the population affected by the intense wave of cold with material help for the survival of their animals (and hence livelihood) as well as training in the prevention of future emergencies.

Objectives

- To assist in the recovery of 21,930 severely exhausted and vulnerable animals through providing inoculations
- To promote a culture of prevention, providing training in various pasture crop techniques, hay-making and construction of sheds for the animals.

Activities

This proposal consists of providing post-crisis aid following the damage caused by the cold wave. The following activities are planned:

VETERINARY MEDICINES

The alpaca farming promoters will be trained to conduct an inoculation campaign. It is calculated that there will be one promoter in each community. The livestock of all the families affected by the cold wave will be given vitamins and anti-parasite medication; antibiotics will also be applied to 20% of the livestock population (estimated percentage of livestock with infectious diseases).

SEEDS

With the help of the alpaca promoters, a selection will be made of the poorest and worst affected families (four per community) who have innovative skills and the desire to share knowledge. With these selected people, a demonstration plot of pasture crops will be installed, on an area of ¼ hectare per family. The demonstration plots will include feed oats, vicia, dactylis glomerata, and red clover. The land selected for the pasture crops will be strategically placed so that the “innovating farmer” will be conveniently placed to give assistance to other farmers and facilitate the replication of training provided. Once the pasture grasses have grown, training will be given in hay-making processes: cutting the grass, drying it, and storage.

ANIMAL SHEDS

Two families will be selected from each small community using the criteria mentioned in the previous point, for the construction of model sheds. The shed is designed to shelter 50 alpacas in an area of 70 m² and comprises a 2 m high wall made of stone and mud, wooden holders and a roof made of corrugated zinc sheeting. The construction work will be done as a learning process, with the participation of the community during “communal work days”. The beneficiary families will contribute local construction materials - stone and mud. Materials not found locally (corrugated zinc sheeting, and wood) will be provided by the project.

TRAINING

Capacity building, using participatory training processes, will be the main line of action of this project. It will contribute to preventing similar disasters in the future. The training program will be designed taking into account the problems and potential of the area in coordination with the promoters and ADECAP leaders. The training will be on the three main farming activities: animal health, pasture crops, and construction of sheds. There will be 7 training workshops, 36 field work days (12 field days on each topic) and 5 oriented visits (4 per community). The field work days will involve the whole community and “community pots” will be organised to feed them. The oriented visits will consist in exchange visits between communities and will include transportation.

Table 4: Training activities

Type of event	Topics of training events			Total
	Health	Pastures	Construction	
Workshops	3	3	1	7
Field days	12	12	12	36
Directed visits				19

Project implementation methodology

Implementation will be DIACONIA’s responsibility. A veterinarian and a livestock technician will be appointed to execute the project in co-ordination and collaboration with the ADECAP leaders and alpaca promoters previously trained by DIACONIA.

The inoculation campaigns will be carried out with the help of the alpaca promoters, who will be trained to conduct these campaigns. The sowing of pastures and construction of sheds will be done

during communal-work-days as training activities. The project seeks to promote women's participation. The personnel of the Agrarian Agency of Parinacochas have promised their support for the co-ordination of activities and for communication.

In training activities, the “learning by doing” and “peasant to peasant” methods will be used. At all times the project will include gender aspects and the need for a culture of prevention.

Organisational activities

Contact has been made with the families, authorities, leaders, local organisations and they have been informed about DIACONIA's system of working, namely, to provide support with materials that are not available locally, and to provide technical guidance, in the case of shed construction. It has been decided, along with the communities concerned as to how much labour the beneficiaries can contribute.

The beneficiary families have been identified and the areas for building the animal sheds have also been decided upon. .

DIACONIA's administrative personnel will purchase the materials and send them to the project area for distribution.

In the community, opportunities for reflection and for training have already been provided for.

Upon completion of the emergency response work, the activities carried will be evaluated, and final narrative and financial reports will be submitted according to the ACT guidelines.

Inputs for project implementation

Personnel taking part in the project

- 1 Co-ordinator – Veterinarian
- 1 livestock technician
- 1 infrastructure technician
- 1 person in charge of logistics
- 1 accountant

Equipment needed

The office will be in Coracora, in the premises of the Agrarian Agency of Parinacochas, which has its own telephone and electricity. The office of ADECAP is located in the same place.

Purchase of materials

The veterinary medicine will be purchased directly from the laboratories in Lima. The seeds and corrugated zinc sheets will also be bought in Lima. The wood will be bought in Coracora.

Transportation

A lorry (truck) will be hired to carry the material from Lima to Coracora, from where it will be distributed to the communities. From Coracora, the materials will be picked up by the community members with llamas. It is planned to rent a place to use as a warehouse in Coracora.

Planning assumptions, constraints and prioritisation

The main assumptions behind the planning

- The communities participate without any internal disputes.
- ADECAP Association has the confidence of the whole population and there are no conflicts.
- Socially and politically, the atmosphere is calm.

- The project is co-ordinated with the National Institute of Civil Defence and with the local authorities.
- The project will involve the Parinacochas branch of the Co-ordination Committee for the Fight against Poverty.
- No special permits are required.

Prioritisation

- If there is a lack of funding the number of beneficiary families will be reduced. Prioritisation will be according to the criteria already mentioned.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE

This project is planned to last 10 months.

Table 5: Timeframe for activities

<u>ACTIVITIES</u>	2004				2005					
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Contact with authorities, leaders & families	x									
Identification & registration of beneficiary families	x									
Purchase, sending & distribution of material	x			x						
Construction of sheds		x	x	x						
Training of alpaca promoters	x				x			x		
Training of community members (workshops, field days, directed visits)	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		
Inoculation campaigns		x	x	x						
Installation of demonstration plots of pasture crops				x	x	x				
Hay making								x	x	
Evaluation & final report										x

Transition or Exit Strategy

During the training courses, the existing organisation will be strengthened and the project will seek to introduce a culture of prevention. This will be done specifically by the alpaca farming promoters and the ADECAP leaders. Nevertheless, it must be stressed that the subsistence levels in the alpaca farming areas are extremely precarious, so it is impossible for the communities to recover by themselves from the effects of this emergency situation.

VII. ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE

Administration & Finance

The General Co-ordinator of DIACONIA will assume responsibility for the planning, execution, and supervision of the project activities, reporting to the Board of Directors. The General Co-ordinator delegates tasks to the field personnel and Planning Department.

Additional personnel required for the activities to be carried out will be hired following DIACONIA's current labour policy.

Purchases will be effected through DIACONIA's Logistics Department.

Financial management of the emergency funds is the task of DIACONIA's Accounts Department, and will be performed in accordance with ACT standards. The Accounts Department will prepare the

financial reports following WLF and ACT regulations. Disbursements for payments of project expenses are authorised by DIACONIA's General Co-ordinator, and the pertinent cheques will be signed by the Chairman and the Treasurer of the Board of Directors of DIACONIA.

DIACONIA projects are audited by a firm of auditors approved by WLF. Emergency projects are included in these audits.

VIII. MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATIONS

The supervision and monitoring of the progress of activities is carried out by the General Co-ordinator, the Planning Department, and technical personnel of the institution, during visits to the field. Monthly progress reports will be made, and a final report will be submitted upon completion of the project.

Reporting Schedule

First interim reports (narrative and financial) - 30 November 2004
 Second interim reports - 28 February 2005
 Final narrative and financial reports to be received within three months of the closing date of 30 June 2005.

IX. CO-ORDINATION

In the project area co-ordination will be made with the community authorities, alpaca promoters and directors of schools. The training programs, inoculation campaigns, and communal work days for construction of sheds and implementation of demonstration plots will be co-ordinated at community assemblies first at the district level and subsequently in each community.

The proposal has been co-ordinated with the other ACT members in Peru, that is, with PREDES and with Lutheran World Relief.

There is also close co-ordination with local representative of the National System of Civil Defence. Activities will be co-ordinated with the Agrarian Agency of Parinacochas, Provincial Municipality of Parinacochas, and district municipalities of Coracora, Coronel Castañeda, and San Francisco de Rivacayco, as well as CARITAS of the Catholic Church. The training of promoters will also involve the alpaca promoters and the members of the Parish of Coracora who work in the alpaca farming zone.

X. BUDGET

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US\$</u>	<u>Budget US\$</u>
DIRECT ASSISTANCE				
Veterinary medicine				
Vitamins, antibiotics, anti-parasites	doses	21,930	0.655	14,364
Post Crisis				
Rehabilitation - food Security, livelihood,				
Seeds (detail in annex)	kgs	1,805	3	5,280
Sheds for alpacas	unit	38	410	15,580
Direct Programme Related Costs				
Salaries & benefits for staff				
Coordinator-Veterinarian	months	4	1,000	4,000
Livestock technician	months	6	600	3,600
Infrastructure technician	months	3	500	1,500

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US\$</u>	<u>Budget US\$</u>
Training				
Workshops	unit	7	250	1,750
Field days - Food	unit	36	30	1,080
Oriented visits - Food and transport	unit	5	200	<u>1,000</u>
Sub Total				<u>33,790</u>
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				<u>48,154</u>
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				
Transport				
Hire/ Rental of Vehicles	Trips	4	317	1,268
Fuel				
Warehousing				
Rental of warehouse	Month	3	30.0	90
Wages for Security/ Guards	Month	3	25.0	<u>75</u>
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				<u>1,433</u>
PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS & SUPPORT				
Staff salaries				
Salaries e. g for Programme Director)				0
Salaries e. g for Finance Director)				0
Salaries for Accountant)	Month	2	1,100	2,200
Salaries For Logistic	Month	1	800	800
Office Operations				
Office Utilities	Month	7	40	280
Office stationery	Global			100
Communications				
Telephone and fax	Month	7	40	<u>280</u>
TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN & SUPPORT				<u>3,660</u>
AUDIT & MONITORING				
Audit of ACT Funds	Estimate	1	1,000	600
Monitoring & Evaluation	Estimate	2	200	<u>400</u>
TOTAL AUDIT & MONITORING				<u>1,000</u>
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				<u>54,247</u>