

# Appeal

---

Bolivia

## Food security for flood affected families – LABO81

### Appeal Target: US\$ 71,718

Geneva, 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2008

Dear Colleagues,

On 24 January 2008, the Bolivian Government declared a state of National Emergency as a consequence to the constant and heavy rains produced by the “La Niña” phenomenon. The rains caused flooding in the nine departments of Bolivia resulting in the loss of human lives, crops and animals. The bad weather conditions began in December 2007, and reached a peak in January 2008. On 12 February, the President of Bolivia, Evo Morales, declared a State of National Disaster, asking for international humanitarian assistance.

Low-lying areas have been severely affected by flooding and epidemics. In the Andean highlands, constant rainfall, along with freezes, hail and snowfall have caused flash floods, swept away homes and bridges, destroyed roadways and caused landslides. According to the Vice minister for Civil Defense, this phenomenon has affected over 25,000 families across Bolivia. 5,339.76 hectares of agricultural lands have been lost along with 311 homes. 34 people have died.

The municipality of Tacobamba, in the Cornelio Savedra province of the Potosí department, is among the 70 “severely affected” declared municipalities. With a poverty rate of 96.15 %, it is also one of the most vulnerable area of the country. With 93% of crop loss, men are migrating to the cities of Potosí, Sucre and Cochabamba in search for work, leaving women and children behind. Families will not have food in the coming months, nor will they have seeds for the next planting season, to begin in August. Another effect of the flooding is the soil erosion, which reduces the availability of agricultural and pasturelands for the local livestock - an important part of the families’ capital.

Through the ACT Rapid Response Fund (RRF) request 9/2008, ACT members **Lutheran World Relief (LWR)** and **Evangelical Methodist Church of Bolivia (IEMB)** have been responding to the crisis situation with LWR delivering food to 440 hardest hit Quechua families in the municipality of Tacobamba, and IEMB supporting 770 families in 13 communities of the departments of Potosí and Beni - another strongly affected area of the country - with food and medicine.

In continuation of the RRF phase, **LWR** plans to deliver agriculture rehabilitation support to 440 families in 6 sub central districts of the municipality of Tacobamba. The intervention includes rehabilitation of soil, distribution of local crops seeds and reforestation. A disaster risk reduction strategy will be applied through training on agriculture and land management for the families as well as the local authorities, school cluster directors and experts of the municipality.

The IEMB is preparing a proposal for the intervention in the departments of Potosi and Beni, which will be integrated into this appeal as soon as it is completed.

**Project Completion Date: 18 February 2009**

**Reporting schedule:**

<b>Reports due ACT CO</b>	<b>LWR</b>
<b>Interim narrative &amp; financial</b>	18 August 2008
<b>Final narrative &amp; financial</b>	18 April 2009
<b>Audit</b>	18 May 2009

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

<b>Appeal Target</b>	US\$ 71,718
<b>Less: Pledges/Contr Recd</b>	0
<b>Balance Requested from ACT Alliance</b>	<b>US\$ 71,718</b>

John Nduna

Director, ACT Co-ordinating Office

## **I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION**

Lutheran World Relief (LWR)

## **II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION**

### **Description of the ACT member agency**

Lutheran World Relief works in partnership with grassroots, non-governmental and international organizations in 35 countries to help people to grow food, improve health, strengthen communities, end conflict, build livelihoods and recover from disasters. 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 six 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 empowering partner organizations to effectively address the immediate and long-term needs of those suffering from poverty, conflict, and disaster.

LWR commits its resources to strengthening the capacities of its partner organizations to work with communities in finding durable development solutions. 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 work in the Andean region, and in Bolivia in particular, targets Priority Action Zones located in Potosí and Santa Cruz departments and is based on its institutional strategy.

Working with ACT funds, in 2006 and 2007 through ACT appeal LABO61, LWR responded to emergencies such as flooding in the Cuatro Cañadas municipality in Santa Cruz department. To this end, LWR worked through their implementing partner Fundación TIERRA, using the Sphere Project standards and indicators.

### **Description of the organizations working in the field with the support of ACT member**

The Fundación Intercultural NOR SUD is a private, nonprofit, nonpartisan and nondenominational rural development organization. Originally founded on February 2, 1992, by a Quechua indigenous women's movement as an indigenous inter-community group, in 1995 it forged an alliance among indigenous women, environmentalists and professionals from various technical disciplines, consolidating its structure as an NGO to ensure greater access and representation in civil society in its quest for social justice, conservation of biodiversity, freedom, self-determination, gender and racial equity, and cultural survival.

For the past three years, Fundación NOR SUD has been working with LWR on a project for sustainable food diversification in six communities of Tacobamba municipality, which aims to improve the nutritional level of Quechua families.

Over the past four years it has had an average over 100 employees annually and is running five ten-year programs (2005-2015): Chaco, Poroma, Tacobamba, Rights of the Child and Indigenous Rights, with an average 24 active projects annually and an annual budget of over 600,000 Euros. The organizational structure for project implementation includes a project department, planning department, monitoring department, communications department, and sub-offices for each program.

The following projects are being implemented under the Tacobamba program “Juntos es Posible” (Together it is Possible):

“Sustainable food diversification in six communities in Tacobamba municipality” supporting agricultural production, infrastructure, nutrition and institutional strengthening, with a budget of US \$139,190.00;

“Irrigation project for six peasant communities of Tacobamba municipality, Potosí department,” to construct family micro-irrigation systems for the neediest families, with a total budget of US \$95,000.00;

“Project to improve basic needs in water provision in 19 indigenous communities of Tacobamba-Potosí (Bolivia),” to construct family micro-irrigation systems in the six communities of the Juruna sub central district through the formation of irrigation management committees, with a total budget of US \$156,554.96;

“Project to improve the access and quality of the education sector in Tacobamba municipality, Bolivia, Phase I,” to train school cluster directors (director de núcleo), school boards and to build dormitories, classrooms and teacher housing, with a total budget of US \$133,500.00. Project implementation includes training in production for food security, strengthening community organizations, and training for teachers, cluster directors, and school boards.

Foundation NOR-SUD is aware of the ICRC code of conduct. LWR will provide an orientation to the Foundation NOR-SUD on the ACT International Code of Conduct on Sexual Exploitation, Abuse of Power and Corruption.

### **III. DESCRIPTION OF THE EMERGENCY SITUATION**

#### **Background**

On January 24, 2008, the Bolivian government declared a national emergency in response to the “La Niña” climatic event, which has caused constant precipitation and flooding (including flash floods) in nine of the country’s departments, causing losses of human life, crops and livestock. This phenomenon, which had been building in intensity since December 2007, reached disaster proportions. On February 12, 2008, President Evo Morales declared a national disaster and, unable to meet the needs of all of the victims, requested international humanitarian assistance (La PRENSA February 12, 2008).

Low-lying areas have been the most severely affected by flooding and epidemics. In the Andean highlands (Zona Alto andina) comprising Los Valles and Altiplano, constant rainfall, along with freezes, hail, and excessive snowfall, have caused flash floods, swept away homes and bridges, destroyed roadways, and battered the area with strong winds, electrical storms and landslides. Ironically other highland areas are experiencing droughts.

According to the Vice minister of Civil Defense, this phenomenon has affected over 25,000 families across Bolivia; 5,339.76 hectares have been lost along with 311 homes. Roadways have been damaged and 34 people have died.

The national government also declared the 70 municipalities “severely affected” by natural disasters, which includes Tacobamba municipality, the capital of the third section of Cornelio Savedra province in Potosí department. At 96.15%, the poverty rate in this municipality is among the highest in Bolivia (Atlas Municipal Statistics) and it is among the most vulnerable areas due to local conditions.

The response capacity of the municipality and the community has been confined to an immediate response to assist families affected by heavy rains, hailstorms, and flash floods that have damaged agricultural production in 11 of the municipality’s sub central districts. The most affected communities are: Tirina, Juruna, Samanchaca, Huerta Mayu, and Huanichuro Alto and Bajo. The municipal authorities sought assistance for the neediest families and visited the disaster area. They also requested aid from the departmental prefecture of Potosí and

from the Fundación NOR SUD, the only institution operating in the intervention area which has direct contact with the communities because of the projects it is implementing there.

The municipal authorities have been unable to obtain aid for the affected families and therefore, community representatives, in conjunction with the municipal mayor, have requested assistance from the Fundación NOR SUD and the departmental prefecture of Potosí. To date, however, it has not been possible to obtain any sort of assistance for the affected families. Due to the current political situation in Bolivia, the government has not responded to requests for assistance to this very depressed area, which only has received assistance from the Rapid Response Funds of ACT CO (RRF 09/08 issued on 19 February 2008).

One of the immediate repercussions of the lack of assistance is that families from the Juruna sub central district are migrating to different cities of Potosí, Sucre and Cochabamba in search of food, leaving women and children behind without any food whatsoever, since up to 93% of the crops were lost. These families will not have food in the coming months, nor do they have seeds for the next planting cycle of potato, corn, wheat, green beans and vetch (traditional plant).

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

##### **Current situation**

Hailstorms, excessive rainfall and other less frequent events such as freezes, have an immediate impact on agricultural and livestock production and directly affect these families in terms of food security and quality. Their day to day livelihoods are closely linked to the production of crops such as potato, corn, wheat, green beans, and vetch. The municipal government and local population, therefore, are mobilizing to seek help to surmount these problems, which have reached crisis proportions and will have extremely negative consequences for women, men, and particularly children. Access to food has been limited. Rot is setting into the potato crop, and the corn and wheat crops are stunted and yellow due to excessive precipitation. Along with rotting, pests have attacked the crops in their rustic storage facilities.

The assessment carried out in conjunction with families in the Juruna sub central district in the communities of Tirina, Samanchaca, Juruna, Huerta Mayu, and Huanichuro Alto and Bajo revealed and confirmed the damages and harm caused by the la Niña phenomenon (rains, hailstorms, landslides, flash floods, and freezes). A total of 93% of agricultural production was affected including potato, corn, wheat, green beans and vetch. Due to disruptions in the region's weather patterns, crops such as potato tubers, ears of corn, and grains of wheat never formed properly.

The families of Tacobamba, therefore, are facing shortages of food and seed because of the crop failure this year (harvest season is February to May). The loss of food and seed stores means that there will be a shortage of seeds for the agricultural cycle, which begins in August, and seeds that are available are of poor quality. Families subsist on agricultural production, which is planned on an annual cycle. Other effects of the flooding include the loss of genetic richness, particularly in potato and wheat crops, and soil erosion and depletion due to the leaching of topsoil, which reduces the availability of pasturelands for the typical local livestock such as sheep and camelids.

##### **Repercussions on human life**

A total of 544 families live in the Juruna sub central district of Tacobamba municipality and seek better conditions to ensure their children's wellbeing. Of these, 440 families were the most severely affected, losing nearly all of their crops and livestock due to the inclement weather conditions.

The 440 families from six communities were selected based on an assessment carried out in conjunction with the municipal authorities and the Juruna sub central district according to the level of damages incurred due to the la Niña phenomenon. The information gleaned from the assessment shed light on the degree to which families were affected, as well as extent and variance in the economic losses suffered in all areas of agricultural production. This proposal will provide assistance to all of the families in this area who were affected by the disaster, and the 440 families will simultaneously receive training in coordination with the technical staff of other projects currently being implemented in the area by the Fundación NOR SUD.

No human lives have been lost to date. However it has been discouraging and unfortunate for the local population to see 5 or 6 months of labor virtually lost due to the rains and hailstorms in the communities. They can see that their future is jeopardized as they will not have enough food for the year or seeds for the next planting cycle. This will also mean less income available to cover the basic needs of the families, due to the virtually complete loss of their harvests.

For this reason, family members are beginning to migrate, particularly the male heads of household, in search of food or to find work in the mines in Potosí, leaving behind their wives and children without food or protection.

The combined effect of all of this leads to the decapitalization of the family economy. On the one hand, there are no surplus agricultural products to sell. Families would usually use income from the sale of surplus agricultural products to purchase other necessities such as food not produced locally, healthcare, school expenses and travel. The vulnerability of these families is compounded by the decrease in the size and availability of livestock to sell. These sources of income essentially represented the petty cash of rural farming families.

## Description of the damage

### *Damage to agricultural fields*

Agriculture was most affected by overflowing rivers, mudslides, and freezes, which have killed wheat, corn and potato crops, and depleted soil quality, leaving it more clayish. This has seriously threatened the diet and nutrition of poor Quechua families.

The severe weather events which occurred during the first months of 2008 had the following effects on production:

- Potato production: 95% was affected in full flower, with a total loss of 36.36 hectares. According to production estimates for the area, the anticipated harvest would have been 3,626.5 qq, for consumption and seed.
- Corn production: 95% was damaged as the crops were forming, with a loss of 76.6 hectares; the estimated harvest would have been at least 308.3 qq of corn.
- 90% of the wheat was damaged in the tassel formation stage, with losses of 21.6 hectares; crop loss is estimated at a minimum of 418.6 qq, which would have been used for consumption in the six affected communities.
- 90% of the green bean crop was affected during its growth with a loss of 11.05 hectares under cultivation; the crop loss in the area is estimated at 456 qq of seed and beans for family consumption.
- 90% of the vetch crop was lost, representing 13 hectares in the six communities of the Juruna sub central district; the crop loss is estimated at 158.5 qq for seed and human consumption.
- Because of the heavy rains and hailstorms, the roots of the potato, corn, wheat, green bean and vetch crops rotted and the foliage yellowed due to damaged stems. The plants have been completely dried out by the sun and strong winds. These humid, flattened plants have been assailed by pests.

**Table.1. Specifics about the Affected Crops**

CROP		Potato						
Sub. Central	Community	Cultivated area ha.	qq/affected 80%	Yield/qq	Stage when harmed	Variety 1	Variety 2	Families affected
Juruna	Juruna	4.5	216	270	Flowering	Malcacho	Sani	78
Juruna	Huerta Mayu	4.1	295.2	369	Flowering	Malcacho	Sani	60
Juruna	Huanichuru Alto	3.5	294	367.5	Flowering	Malcacho	Sani	40
Juruna	Huanichuru Bajo	16	1344	1680	Flowering	Malcacho	Huaycha	112
Juruna	Tirina	7.93	736	920	Flowering	Malcacho	Sani	121
Juruna	Samanchaca	0.33	16	20	Flowering	Malcacho	Sani	29
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>36.36</b>	<b>2901.2</b>	<b>3626.5</b>				<b>440</b>

CROP		Corn						
Sub central	Community	Cultivated area ha.	qq /affected 80%	Yield/qq	Stage when harmed	variety 1	variety 2	Families affected
Juruna	Juruna	12.6	52.56	65.7	Growth	White	yellow	78
Juruna	Huerta Mayu	6.8	17.82	22.2	Flowering	White	yellow	60
Juruna	Huanichuru Alto	4.1	10.64	13.3	Flowering	White	yellow	40
Juruna	Huanichuru Bajo	28.8	90.1	112.7	Flowering	White	yellow	112
Juruna	Tirina	23.8	74.5	93.1	growth	White	yellow	121
Juruna	Samanchaca	0.5	1.0	1.3	Flowering	White	yellow	29
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>76.6</b>	<b>246.62</b>	<b>308.3</b>				<b>440</b>

CROP		Wheat						
Sub central	Community	Cultivated area ha	qq /affected 80%	Yield/qq	stage when harmed	variety 1	variety 2	Families affected
Juruna	Juruna	3.4	51.6	64.6	Growth	Florentine	Chilean	78
Juruna	Huerta Mayu	2.3	39	49	growth	Argentine	Florentine	60
Juruna	Huanichuru Alto	2.2	33.5	42	Growth	Florentine	Chilean	40
Juruna	Huanichuru Bajo	6	91.7	114.7	growth	Argentine	Florentine	112
Juruna	Tirina	7.4	113.8	142.3	Growth	Florentine	Chilean	121
Juruna	Samanchaca	0.3	4.7	6	growth	Argentine	Florentine	29
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>21.6</b>	<b>334.3</b>	<b>418.6</b>				<b>440</b>

CROP		Green bean						
Sub central	Community	Cultivated area ha	qq /affected 80%	Yield/qq	Stage when harmed	variety 1	variety 2	Families affected
Juruna	Juruna	1.75	56	70	growth	criolla	criolla	78
Juruna	Huerta Mayu	1.3	42.7	53.5	growth	criolla	criolla	60
Juruna	Huanichuru Alto	1.1	36.5	45.6	growth	criolla	criolla	40
Juruna	Huanichuru Bajo	3	100.2	125.2	growth	criolla	criolla	112
Juruna	Tirina	3.8	124.2	155.2	growth	criolla	criolla	121
Juruna	Samanchaca	0.1	5.2	6.5	growth	criolla	criolla	29
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>11.05</b>	<b>364.8</b>	<b>456</b>				<b>440</b>

CROP		Vetch						
Sub central	Community	Cultivated area ha	qq /affected 80%	Yield/qq	Stage when harmed	variety 1	variety 2	Families affected
Juruna	Juruna	2	19.7	24.6	growth	criolla	criolla	78
Juruna	Huerta Mayu	1.5	14.9	18.7	growth	criolla	criolla	60
Juruna	Huanichuru Alto	1.3	12	16	growth	criolla	criolla	40
Juruna	Huanichuru Bajo	3.6	34	43	growth	criolla	criolla	112
Juruna	Tirina	4.4	43.5	54	growth	criolla	criolla	121
Juruna	Samanchaca	0.2	1.8	2.2	growth	criolla	criolla	29
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>125.9</b>	<b>158.5</b>				<b>440</b>

### *Damage to Infrastructure*

A total of 288 family dwellings were damaged by the inclement weather and require immediate total or partial renovations to ensure safe housing for the population. These homes have been rendered unsafe for habitation due to humidity and the attendant weakening of the foundations. The municipality is seeking assistance from other humanitarian entities to respond to this need.

The central government plan includes housing construction for poor families in different municipalities of Bolivia. The municipal government headed by the mayor of Tacobamba municipality is seeking assistance to rebuild the homes of the families who were most seriously affected.

In the health sector, a higher incidence of disease has not been observed among the families due to these phenomena. Some respiratory and stomach problems were reported due to low temperatures and excessive humidity in the area. Two prevention campaigns were carried out among the affected population focusing on bronchial-pulmonary and gastrointestinal diseases, which are common in these types of emergency situations (the first in December 2007 and the second in February 2008). In order to meet health needs, preferential attention is accorded the children of families affected by natural disasters in the Juruna sub central district, with the participation of area health promoters from Departmental Health Services.

### *Effects on livestock*

The affected families report that their livestock is essentially the family savings account and this source of income security is at risk. The climatic events have knocked down corrals and pens leaving the animals without protection. This has caused livestock fatalities, particularly among young animals, as well as diseases that, if not treated with technical assistance soon, will gradually reduce their herds. Due to limited resources, this project cannot possibly respond to the needs for livestock improvement. However, experts from Tacobamba municipality are launching campaigns for the internal and external deparasitization of large and small livestock throughout the municipality to prevent animal mortality.

### **Current security situation**

Many of the communities in the Tacobamba municipality do not have road access to the main artery and existing roads are in very poor condition due to landslides and mudslides. This is limiting vehicle access and the population is obliged to make 10 – 13 hour journeys on foot. Radio communication is only available at the seven health posts and one health center and does not cover most of the communities, particularly the most remote settlements, which are only accessible on foot.

### **Proposed target areas**

Direct intervention will occur in six communities: Tirina, Juruna, Samanchaca, Huerta Mayu, and Huanichuro Alto and Bajo, in Tacobamba municipality, Potosí department. An assessment carried out with the Juruna sub central authorities and the municipal government showed that the la Niña phenomenon affected 80% of these communities. The following table describes the affected families.

**Table 2. Selected communities and families**

Nº	Communities	No. of families	Women	Men	Boys	Girls	Total No persons
1	Huanichuro Bajo Community	<b>92</b>	105	110	93	93	<b>401</b>
2	Huanichuro Alto Community	<b>16</b>	18	17	15	14	<b>64</b>
3	Huerta Mayu Community	<b>81</b>	39	46	33	31	<b>149</b>
4	Juruna Community	<b>90</b>	59	68	49	42	<b>218</b>
5	Ayllu Tirina Community	<b>145</b>	117	132	81	72	<b>402</b>
6	Samanchaca Community	<b>16</b>	5	6	4	6	<b>21</b>
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>1255</b>

Lutheran World Relief, working through its partner agency, the Fundación NOR SUD, will first attend to the most severely affected people in these six communities, followed by the rest of the victims. In a second phase, it will carry out reflection, awareness and training activities with the 11 sub central districts (Juruna, Chalviri, Migma Peregila Pampa, Rodeo, Yahuacari, Ancoma, Colavi, Chari Chari, Machacarca and Tapifaya) in the Tacobamba municipality, focusing on the importance of the sustainable use of natural resources. Activities during this phase will focus on rehabilitating the area and preventing the recurrence of emergencies through reforestation.

One of the main problems in Tacobamba municipality is that trees and bushes are chopped down for fuel used in food preparation. Similarly, tree trunks are used to roof houses and wood is used to make farming tools. Many rural families do not know about sustainable forest management and, out of need, resort to cutting down the few existing wooded areas in the zone. For this reason, the reforestation of vulnerable areas is proposed to reduce soil erosion and prevent gullies from forming in the land belonging to the six communities.

## V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

### Number and type of target beneficiary

Based on the assessment conducted with the participation of Juruna sub-central district authorities, the beneficiaries are 440 Quechua-speaking (native language) poor rural families whose main livelihood is farming and who were affected by the constant heavy rains and hailstorms in the aforementioned communities.

**Table 3. Number of beneficiaries in the Juruna sub central district**

Nº	Huanichuro Bajo Community	No. of families	Women	Men	Boys	Girls	Total No persons
1	Huanichuru Section	15	19	18	14	16	67
2	Nuqui Section	12	14	18	13	9	54
3	Jatun Pampa Section	17	13	17	17	18	65
4	Puca Pampa Section	12	17	15	10	12	54
5	Thaqopampa Section	10	10	12	10	12	44
6	Anoqara Section	12	11	12	16	15	54
7	Keñajara Section	14	21	18	13	11	63
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>		<b>92</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>401</b>

Nº	Huanichuro Alto Community	No. of families	Women	Men	Boys	Girls	Total No persons
1	Totora Section	9	10	9	9	8	36
2	Inca Pampa Section	7	8	8	6	6	28
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>64</b>

Nº	Huerta Mayu Community	No. of families	Women	Men	Boys	Girls	Total No persons
1	Capilla Pata Section	15	16	17	11	9	53
2	Larqa Pata Section	28	11	12	9	10	42
3	Savilas K'asa Chijchi Section	15	5	6	5	5	21
4	Calta Calta Section	23	7	11	8	7	33
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>		<b>81</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>149</b>

Nº	Juruna Community	No. of families	Women	Men	Boys	Girls	Total No persons
1	Thaqopampa Section	25	15	19	17	15	68
2	Qonchupata Section	20	13	13	8	8	40
3	Toldopampa Section	22	14	17	11	8	50
4	Arapampa Section	23	17	19	13	11	60
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>218</b>

Nº	Ayllu Tirina Community	No. of families	Women	Men	Boys	Girls	Total No persons
1	Tirina Baja Section	28	22	29	19	17	87
2	Huaylla Pampa Section	30	31	34	18	16	99
3	Tipa Tipa Section	23	17	18	12	11	58
4	Payrumani Section	23	13	11	7	6	37
5	Arzole Pampa Section	41	34	40	25	22	121
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>		<b>145</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>402</b>

N°	Samanchaca Community	No. of families	Women	Men	Boys	Girls	Total No persons
1	Wasipampa Section	16	5	6	4	6	21
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>

Total families affected by the natural disasters	No. of families	Women	Men	Boys	Girls	Total No persons
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>1255</b>

### Beneficiary selection criteria

The selection criteria were determined jointly with the Juruna sub central authorities and the municipal authorities in a complicated process that took into account the following factors:

1. Number of most severely affected families
2. Crop area affected
3. Crop losses
4. Agricultural yield of each crop
5. % of agricultural losses by crop
6. Number of children per family
7. Lowest income

## VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

### Goal:

- To ensure the food security of 440 families affected by climatic phenomenon such as rains and hailstorms in six communities in Tacobamba municipality, and to contribute to the development of their capacity for resilience.

### Objectives:

1. Rehabilitate agricultural production for 440 families in six communities of Tacobamba municipality, through the provision of traditionally grown seeds: 660 qq of potato, 118 qq of corn, 96 qq of wheat, 96 qq of green bean, 96 qq of vetch, and 881 farm implements.
2. Strengthen the agronomic management and risk and disaster management capacity of 440 families, the municipal government, and representative organizations of the 11 sub central districts of Tacobamba municipality, through reflection and a training plan.
3. Plant 2,500 forest seedlings of the Tara, Thaqho and Cedar species with 440 affected families.

### Description of the assistance

#### *Crisis*

As a result of the flooding, 440 peasant families in six communities (Tirina, Samanchaca, Huerta Mayu, Juruna, and Huanichuru Alto and Huanichuru Bajo) of the Juruna sub central district of Tacobamba municipality, Potosí department (the target area for this appeal) were unable to harvest the crops planned for this year, which has created a situation of food insecurity for these families. It is therefore a priority to provide basic foodstuffs for family consumption. A Rapid Response Fund (RRF) request was approved by ACT on February 19 in the amount of US \$46,070. Of this amount, US \$22,137 were obtained by LWR to respond to the basic food needs of the affected families by supplying them with 100 qq of flour, 100 qq of sugar, 10 qq of powdered milk, 57 qq of oats, 86 qq of rice, 86 qq of noodles, 100 qq of quinoa, 57qq of lentils and 880 liters of cooking oil. Food will be distributed equitably to the families affected by the la Niña phenomenon. These food products are currently being purchased through the local markets of Sucre and Potosí and organizational and coordination activities are in process with the municipal authorities and the beneficiary families for their subsequent distribution.

It should be noted that this RRF request has been jointly submitted with one member of the ACT Forum in Bolivia, the Bolivian Evangelical Methodist Church, which has been implementing the RRF in Beni department by providing food and medications totaling US \$23,933.

### ***Post - crisis***

This appeal has been prepared to aid the affected families in their return to normal life. The purpose is to provide the 440 families with the necessary seeds and tools to restore production within a ten month period. The rehabilitation intervention is complementary to the crisis phase intervention implemented thanks to the rapid response funds.

### **Description of implementation by activity**

The identified families are from Quechua-speaking rural areas and their main livelihood comes from agriculture and livestock production for food and income generation. This is supplemented by seasonal migration (as a survival strategy) following their main crop harvest, during the winter months from May to August (around 3-4 months). They return for the planting (September to April) of annual crops. This schedule enables families to count on an income outside of the farm and it means that family members currently migrating due to the emergency will return for the 2008-2009 agricultural cycle.

The project includes a training plan which will focus mainly on women, as they have the most responsibility in the entire farming process, precisely because of the migration of the heads of household. It will however, incorporate the migrant heads of family once they return to their communities.

### ***Tool provision***

Heavy rain and flooding in the target area flooded the fields, forming ponds that impede working the land. In order to restore these lands to productivity, farming tools are required for agricultural tasks including: infiltration ditches, diversion channels, slow-forming terraces, bank terraces, and soil removal and topsoil removal, depending on the type of soil. Clay content is high in the area and hardened clods have formed which will have to be crushed in order to work the soil effectively. For this reason, farming tools will be provided with the goal of seeking long-term strategies and project sustainability.

One shovel and a pickax will be provided to each family and 2 wheelbarrows will be provided per community. These tools will be used for reconstruction and restoring farmlands damaged by the natural events. They will be delivered with the participation of the municipal and sub central authorities as well as technical staff from the projects under implementation, the director of the Tirina cluster and the district director of Tacobamba municipality.

### ***Seed provision***

Considering that seed stores are a decisive factor for agricultural production in the municipality, seeds will be distributed to the most severely affected families of Tacobamba municipality, with the participation of the municipal government and the Juruna sub central authorities.

Seeds will be distributed as follows:

- 660 qq of potato seed (Malcacho and Revolución varieties) in an approximate proportion of 1.5qq/family;
- 118qq of corn (Criolla variety ) or 12.33Kg/family;
- 96 qq of wheat or 10 kg./family,
- 96 qq of green bean (Payrumai 1 variety) or 10 Kg./family,
- 96 qq of vetch Criolla Blanca variety) or 10 Kg/family.

The donation of the different types of seeds (potato, corn, wheat, green bean and vetch) will cover, depending on planting density, at least 17 hectares of potato, 213 hectares of corn, 39 hectares of wheat, and 31 hectares of vetch. It should be noted that local families have very little arable land - between 2-5 hectares - so that an associated production system is used whereby up to three crops are planted at once and up to two plantings take place during the agricultural year (the winter planting) in order to cover food needs.

**Table 4. Seed distribution**

Seed	Quan. qq	Quan. Kg.	N°. of families	Total Seeds qq	Total Seeds Kg*
Potato(Malcacho)	1,5		440	660	30.360
Corn (Criollo)		12,33	440	118	5.428
Wheat (Redención)		10	440	96	4.416
Green bean (Payrumani 1)		10	440	96	4.416
Vetch (Criollo Blanco)		10	440	96	4.416
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>1.066</b>	<b>49.036</b>

Prepared by authors

\* 1quintal= 46 kilograms

### ***Provision of seedlings.***

A total of 2,500 seedlings (Tara, Thaqho and Cedar species) will be procured in Sucre city and distributed as follows: each family will receive an average of six seedlings to prevent the erosion of their farm plots. It will first be necessary to design the forest plantations taking into account the location and slope of forestation areas. Finally, local technical personnel and promoters will follow up on the forest plantations in coordination with community authorities.

### **Methodology**

Lutheran World Relief and its local counterpart, Fundación NOR SUD, will implement the project involving crosscutting issues such as disaster risk management, gender equity, and promotion of beneficiaries' rights. In the area of rights, as Fundación NOR SUD is the only institution operating in the area, it is committed to carrying out advocacy efforts concerning the emergency with the departmental authorities which have virtually neglected the humanitarian aid issue. The government must attend to and meet the minimum needs of the affected population. The intention, then, is to seek consensus and dialogue with the responsible authorities to ensure that they fulfill their obligation to aid the affected families who are eligible for emergency aid under the law.

The methodology includes the following components:

**Internal evaluations:** Prior to launching the project, LWR and the Fundación NOR SUD will conduct an internal workshop which will serve to inform the beneficiaries about the project and could also be considered pre-implementation needs assessment that could lead to minor revisions to some activities to ensure the effectiveness of the project. If activities are revised, the timeline will be adjusted and adapted to other activities involving NOR SUD, the municipality or the beneficiaries.

A participatory methodology will be used for project implementation, involving municipal government authorities and ensuring the accountability of the beneficiary families, who will participate as active subjects from the planning stage to the implementation of activities.

The project implementation methodology includes two phases which will be implemented in an orderly and systematic manner:

**Organization:** Activities include the formation of a technical working group, the organization of staff responsibilities, meetings with the various beneficiary groups, and the development of the operational plan of activities.

**Formation of the project technical team:** the project technical team will be formed by designating a full-time head of production, in addition to the technical team from the zone, three technical staff, an educator, two agronomists, and the general project coordinator, who will work in coordination to meet the needs in the areas of technical assistance and leadership training in risk and disaster management.

The general project coordinator will be responsible for meeting project objectives and for budget execution. His or her functions will include preparing the project's operational plan in coordination with the technical team, implementation and follow-up of training plans, preparation of monthly progress reports, and coordination with

the heads of other projects being implemented that will contribute to achieving the outcomes and supporting the teams as they undertake their activities.

The head of production, an agronomist, will be responsible for implementing project activities, developing training plans following the approved methodology, preparing monthly progress reports, providing technical assistance and training to promoters, and developing training materials as needed to carry out project activities.

The agronomist will contribute to all project activities in the areas of technical assistance and training, in coordination with the project head.

LWR is familiar with the Sphere Project's code of conduct and minimum standards for emergencies. LWR will sign an Memorandum of Understanding with its local counterpart, the Fundación NOR SUD, about the respect of guidelines, procedures and policies laid down in the ACT membership agreement. This MoU will also outline the mutual responsibilities of LWR and NOR SUR.

### **Operational activities (by objective)**

**Objective 1 Rehabilitate agricultural production for 440 families in six communities of the municipality of Tacobamba, through the provision of traditionally grown seeds: 660 qq of potato, 118 qq of corn, 96 qq of wheat, 96 qq of green bean, 96 qq of vetch, and 881 farm implements.**

The first activity will be to obtain price quotes and purchasing potato, corn, green bean, and vetch seeds in the local market of Sucre city, so as to ensure providing the highest quantity of seeds to families at the lowest cost. Moreover, since the families are familiar with seed varieties, purchases will be carried out with the participation of the beneficiaries and local authorities throughout the process.

Seed transport will be carried out with the participation of the Juruna sub central authorities and beneficiaries from six communities (one representative per community). Seeds will be transported via two points of entry: the first route through Talula (Rio Pilcomayo) and the second through the Tambillos community. The seeds will be handed over to the 440 families in events attended by the authorities of Tacobamba municipality.

Another important activity will be the procurement of farming implements after obtaining the respective price quotes in the local markets of Potosí and Sucre city. The 440 shovels, 440 pickaxes and 12 wheelbarrows will be handed over to the families during a special event, and the authorities will commit to a supervisory role to ensure that the tools will be used exclusively for agricultural pursuits and the rehabilitation of croplands.

Technical assistance will be provided from land preparation through harvesting. This will consist of monitoring land preparation, planting, field work and irrigation, and comprehensive pest and blight management. Technicians will remain in the area based on a timeline of activities, mainly to visit family plots for training purposes in the communities.

**Objective 2: Strengthen the agronomic management and risk and disaster management capacity of 440 families, the municipal government, and representative organizations of the 11 sub central districts of Tacobamba municipality, through reflection and a training plan.**

Training workshops target women and boys since they are the family members who spend the most time in the beneficiary communities. The trainings will be participatory, analytical and reflective in nature and its theoretical and practical approach will be designed to recover traditional knowledge and complement it with the technical production expertise applicable to the various species. Topics will include soil conservation, formation of bank terraces, construction of slow-forming terraces, and construction of infiltration ditches.

The following training plan will be used for the six 6 communities of Juruna:

- Techniques for soil preparation and conservation, use of different types of compost
- Seed selection, quality and size
- Planting, planting density
- Field work: irrigation, hoeing, weeding, pest and blight control.





## VIII. MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

LWR will monitor, support and evaluate project activities and outcomes by hiring a consultant with the necessary expertise to support and guide the work of its counterpart. The consultant will visit the project area every two months to verify seed distribution, planting, training workshops, monitor outcomes, and collect data to substantiate the information provided by Fundación NOR SUD in its reports. At the same time, LWR's Country Program Manager (CPM) in Bolivia will support the project by raising awareness on risk management issues and supervising proper project implementation. The CPM will work in coordination with the consultant to review narrative reports and conduct field visits to monitor training and crop implementation. The LWR Andean Regional Representative (RR)—for the region comprising Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia—will offer guidance and suggestions for project implementation and will make one visit to the project for the evaluation.

The Fundación NOR SUD will follow its own monitoring methodology under the supervision of LWR, the project coordinator and the monitoring and follow-up director of the institution, who will work in a coordinated manner with the technical experts to prepare the narrative and financial reports for LWR. The latter in turn will forward the relevant reports to the ACT International Coordinating Office.

## IX. COORDINATION

The Fundación NOR SUD is the only institution operating in the area. It has been implementing a food security project with funds from the Foods Resource Bank and Lutheran World Relief and therefore is familiar with and has earned the trust of families living in the communities of the Juruna sub central district. Once it has been approved, however, the project will coordinate with the municipal authorities and community representative authorities through the work plan and time line. Moreover, the Civil Defense and the risk and disaster management unit of the Prefecture of Potosí have been invited to participate and they will contribute to the training programs.

The food security project currently being implemented by the Fundación NOR SUD has yielded favorable outcomes such as substantial increases in potato, corn and wheat production, which are the beneficiaries' main source of nutrition. This process was unexpectedly disrupted by the constant rains and hailstorms and their negative effects on the crops, which had been progressing successfully up to that point. As shown, the project was harmed by the loss of annual crops and garden vegetables. After this unfortunate situation and facing food shortages, the beneficiaries, represented by their authorities, mobilized to seek support from government entities and from Fundación NOR SUD. The new appeal— the "Emergency Project"— is a response to this life and death situation. It aims to contribute to cover some of the basic needs that the community at large has appealed for and to replace the seeds lost as described in the project.

Lutheran World Relief, as member of the ACT Forum in Bolivia, has been coordinating with ACT – Bolivia members, particularly the Bolivian Evangelical Methodist Church (IEMB) and the Bolivian Evangelical Lutheran Church (IELB), who refrained from submitting an appeal since the government is working on housing reconstruction in their zone. Information was shared with the IEMB for the original submission of the Rapid Response Fund request, which was prepared jointly, and the submission of this appeal. The ACT Forum coordination meetings will serve as the venue to share the lessons learned in emergency project implementation and to evaluate the outcomes and the emergency response capacity of ACT Forum in Bolivia members.

**X. BUDGET**

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit cost</u>	<u>Total Bs.</u>	<u>Total USD</u>
<b>DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>					
<b>Crisis phase RRF (LWR part)</b>					
<b><u>food security and support</u></b>					
Sugar	Kg.	4600	3.96	18,216	2,400
Oil	Lt.	880	10.39	9,143	1,205
Rice	Kg.	3956	7.56	29,907	3,940
Lentils	Kg.	2622	7.57	19,849	2,615
Powdered milk	Kg.	460	32	14,720	1,939
Wheat flour	Kg.	4600	3.96	18,216	2,400
Oats	Kg.	2622	3.7	9,701	1,278
Quinoa	Kg.	4600	3.35	15,410	2,030
Spaghetti	Kg.	3956	5	19,780	2,606
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>154,942</b>	<b>20,414</b>
<b><u>Salaries</u></b>					
Technician- part time	Month	2	1518	3036	400
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>3036</b>	<b>400</b>
<b><u>Transportation</u></b>					
Food transportation	Global	4	900	3600	474
Transportat of relief workers	Global	10	100	1000	132
Fuel for the technician	Lt	300	3.74	1122	148
Motor oil	Lt	20	9	180	24
Vehicle maintenance	Global	2	200	400	53
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>6302</b>	<b>830</b>
<b><u>Communication/ monitoring</u></b>					
Monitoring work	Global	2	800	1600	211
Internet use	Month	2	80	160	21
Telephone	Month	2	200	400	53
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>2160</b>	<b>285</b>
<b><u>Other</u></b>					
Operating expenses	Global	2	500	1000	132
Panels, stickers for visibility	Global	1	500	500	66
Bank fees	Global	1	80	80	11
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>1580</b>	<b>208</b>
<b>TOTAL RRF LWR</b>				<b>168,020</b>	<b>22,137</b>
<b><u>Rehabilitation Phase</u></b>					
<b><u>Agriculture</u></b>					
Malcacho Potato	qq	660	178	117,721	15,510
Criollo Corn	qq	118	213	25,077	3,304
Wheat	qq	96	304	29,146	3,840
Broad Beans	qq	96	243	23,316	3,072
Criollo Blanco Peas	qq	96	243	23,316	3,072
Shovels	Pieces	440	50	22,008	2,900
Pickaxes	Pieces	440	45	19,704	2,596
Wheelbarrows	Pieces	12	417	5,009	660
Purchase of tree seedlings (Tara, Thaqho, Cedar)	Plants	2,500	4	9,488	1,250
<b>Subtotal food security and sustenance</b>				<b>274,785</b>	<b>36,204</b>

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit cost</u>	<u>Total Bs.</u>	<u>Total USD</u>
<b>Group Training Workshops</b>					
2 workshops on risk prevention in the municipality	Workshop	2	911	1,822	240
Workshop in the sub centralia of Juruna	Workshop	2	607	1,214	160
<u>Training Materials</u>					
Sheets of bonded paper	Packet	2	304	607	80
Bond Paper A4	Packet	2	46	91	12
Bond letter paper	Packet	2	53	106	14
CD's	Box	1	137	137	18
Toner (photocopies) and binders	Unit	2	380	759	100
Highlighters	Box	2	61	121	16
<b>Subtotal for workshops and trainings</b>				<b>4,857</b>	<b>640</b>
<u>Program related costs</u>					
<u>Personnel Salaries &amp; Benefits (eg: nutritionist, engineers, logisticians)</u>					
Agronomist	Months	10	2,588	25,880	3,410
Agronomist technician ( part time)	Months	10	1,253	12,530	1,651
Stipend for Technicians	Global	1	1,139	1,139	150
Personal Equipment (Backpack, Slipin, etc.)	Stock	1	607	607	80
<b>Subtotal Program Related Costs</b>				<b>40,156</b>	<b>5,291</b>
<b>TOTAL REHABILITATION</b>				<b>319,798</b>	<b>42,135</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				<b>487,818</b>	<b>64,272</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE AND MANUAL LABOR</b>					
Vehicle rental	Rental	4	1,442	5,768	760
Gasoline	Liters	10	304	3,036	400
Storage facility rental	Global	1	1,366	1,366	180
Manual labor for portage of materials	Person	4	759	3,036	400
<b>TOTAL TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE AND MANUAL LABOR</b>				<b>13,206</b>	<b>1,740</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS, ASSISTANCE</b>					
<u>Personnel salaries</u>					
Emergency project consultant LWR	Month	5	3,036	15,180	2,000
Accountant - LWR Bolivia	Month	10	251	2,510	331
<u>Benefits</u>					
Tacobamba stay	Stay	10	152	1,518	200
<u>Administrative Office Expenses</u>					
Office Supplies	Month	10	76	759	100
Photocopies	Month	5	38	190	25
Photo supplies (film, processing)	Month	5	76	380	50
<u>Communications</u>					
Telephone and fax	Month	10	266	2,657	350
Postage	Month	3	304	911	120
<u>Others</u>					
ACT Logo	Global	2	759	1,518	200
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES FOR PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS &amp; ASSISTANCE</b>				<b>25,623</b>	<b>3,376</b>

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit cost</u>	<u>Total Bs.</u>	<u>Total USD</u>
<b>LWR MONITORING</b>					
<b>Staff Travel- Regional Travel</b>					
Roundtrip Sucre-Tacobamba for LWR Country Program Manager	Trip	4	152	607	80
Per Diem for Food and Lodging for LWR Country Program Manager	Day	10	76	759	100
Roundtrip Sucre-Tacobamba for LWR Consultant	Trip	5	152	759	100
Per Diem for Food and Lodging for LWR Consultant	Day	25	76	1,898	250
Airfare-Roundtrip Lima-Potosi for LWR Regional Representative	Trip	1	4,554	4,554	600
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES FOR LWR MONITORING</b>				<b>8,577</b>	<b>1,130</b>
<b>AUDIT AND EVALUATION</b>					
External Audit of ACT Appeal Funds	Total	1	9,108	9,108	1,200
<b>TOTAL AUDIT AND EVALUATION</b>				<b>9,108</b>	<b>1,200</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>				<b>544,332</b>	<b>71,718</b>