



United Nations Systems in Peru  
United Nations Emergency Technical Team

***Natural disasters in Peru:  
From damage limitation  
to risk management and prevention***



**First Substantive Progress Report  
(SPR)**

**1st year of activities, October 2007**

**UNTFHS Project # UDP-SA-05-020**



United Nations Systems in Peru  
**United Nations Emergency Technical Team**

<b>Country</b>	Peru
<b>Project Name:</b>	Natural disasters in Peru: From damage limitation to risk management and prevention.
<b>Location</b>	Carabaya - Puno and Quispicanchis – Cusco in the Andean Trapeze
<b>Duration</b>	Two years
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Approximately 700 communities, that cover 39,000 persons or 9,400 households. Among this global population target, the beneficiaries will be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The members of the Civil Defense District and Province Committees</li><li>- Poor farmers, subsistence farmers and alpaca breeders</li><li>- School age children at the local primary education schools and their teachers</li><li>- Young secondary school students that help in farming activities</li><li>- The members of the women committees</li></ul>
<b>Executing Agencies</b>	The project will be a Joint Programme planned by UNETT (the UN inter-agency emergency technical team), and will be executed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</li><li>- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</li><li>- Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)</li><li>- Pan American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO)</li><li>- World Food Programme (WFP)</li></ul>
<b>Counterparts</b>	The project is implemented in cooperation with the civil defense district committees (CDDC), municipalities, communities, non governmental organizations (NGOs), and the following regional authorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• National Civil Defense Institute (INDECI)</li><li>• National Program for Food Assistance (PRONAA)</li><li>• National Program for River-basin Management and Soil Conservation (PRONAMACHS)</li><li>• National Service for Agrarian Hygiene (SENASA)</li><li>• National Fund for Compensation and Social Development (FONCODES)</li><li>• Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG)</li><li>• Ministry of Health (MINSa)</li><li>• Ministry of Education (MINED)</li></ul>
<b>Budget</b>	US\$ 1 534 072
<b>Donor</b>	The Government of Japan, through the UN Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS)
<b>Period</b>	1st.October 2006 to 30 September 2007
<b>Report Number</b>	SPR - 1



## CONTENTS

1.	<b>Abbreviations and acronyms</b> .....	4
2.	<b>Introduction</b> .....	5
3.	<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	6
4.	<b>Project Purpose..</b> .....	8
	a. Human Security Goal.....	8
	b. Main objectives .....	8
5.	<b>Project resources for the first year</b> .....	9
6.	<b>Planning of activities and inter institutional coordination</b> .....	9
7.	<b>First Year Outcomes: By specific objectives.</b> .....	12
	a. To strengthen the capabilities of the district municipalities to prepare, respond and coordinate activities in cases of disaster, with the Civil Defense District Committees .....	12
	b. To reduce the impact of the natural disasters through the mitigation of risks and to prepare survival, health and food security strategies for the communities. ....	14
	c. To strengthen in a comprehensive way to capability of advancement to protect the life means, improve nutrition, meet the basic needs and speed up recovery after a natural disaster. ....	18
	d. To improve community awareness and knowledge about preventive practices and measures in natural disaster cases. ....	22
8.	<b>Future work – plan</b> .....	23
	a. Preparing the Work Plan for the second year.....	23
	b. Full detail of the Year 2 work-plan.....	25
9.	<b>Financial Implementation</b> .....	32
10.	<b>Annexes</b> .....	32
	<b>Annex 1.-</b> Training course for authorities of the CDDC (province of Quispicanchi – Cusco)	
	<b>Annex 2.-</b> Training course for the CDDC squad (province of Quispicanchi– Cusco	
	<b>Annex 3.-</b> Additional achievements to the Project results (province of Quispicanchi – Cusco) and involvement campaigns and emergency drills	
	<b>Annex 4.-</b> Training course for the CDDC authorities (province of Carabaya - Puno).	
	<b>Annex 5 .-</b> Training course for the CDDC squad (province of Carabaya - Puno).	
	<b>Annex 6 .-</b> Additional achievements to the Project results (province of Carabaya – Puno) and prevention festivals.	
	<b>Annex 7.-</b> Timetable of programmed training courses and carried out training courses.	
	<b>Annex 8 .-</b> Ongoing installation and construction of sheds in the province of Carabaya-Puno.	
	<b>Annex 9 .-</b> Ongoing activities on soil conservation, province of Carabaya – Puno	
	<b>Annex 10.-</b> Forestry activities – province of Carabaya – Puno	
	<b>Annex 11.-</b> Improved irrigation foundations in Carabaya – Puno	
	<b>Annex 12.-</b> Ongoing pasture fittings and sheds construction in en Quispicanchi – Cusco.	
	<b>Annex 13.-</b> Ongoing activities in soil conservation in the province of Quispicanchi – Cusco	
	<b>Annex 14.-</b> Forestry activities – província of Quispicanchi – Cusco	



United Nations Systems in Peru

**United Nations Emergency Technical Team**

**Annex 15.-** Timetable distribution of materials for improved stoves province Quispicanchi - Cusco

**Annex 16.-** Training timetable – Province of Quispicanchi - Cusco

**Annex 17.-** Air quality evaluation to four stove models june– 2007.

**Annex 18.-** Implementing health centres in Quispicanchi – Cusco and waiting house appraisal.

**Annex 19.-** Agreement with the City Hall of Coasa.

**Annex 20.-** Agreement with the City Hall Ccatca



## 1. Abbreviations and acronyms

APCI	Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
CDDC	Civil Defense District Committee
EPR	Emergency Preparedness and Response
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FONCODES	National Fund for Compensation and Social Development - MIMDES
INDECI	National Civil Defense Institute
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MIMDES	Ministry of the Woman and Social Development
MINAG	Ministry of Agriculture
MINED	Ministry of Education
MINSA	Ministry of Health
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
PAHO/WHO	Pan-American Health Organisation / World Health Organization
POA	Annual Operative Plan
PREDES	Disaster Prevention NGO
PRONAA	National Program for Food Assistance - MIMDES
PRONAMACHS	National Program for River-basin Management and Soil Conservation - MINAG
SENASA	National Service for Agrarian Hygiene - MINAG
SINADECI	National Civil Defense System
SINPAD	National internet-reporting system of damages and needs due to disasters
SNIP	National Public Investment System
UNCT	UN Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNETT	UN Emergency Technical Team
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNTFHS	UN Trust Fund for Human Security
VAM	Vulnerability Assessment Map
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation



## 2. Introduction

Upon completion of the first management year of the Project Natural Disasters in Peru, it is important to assess the progress and outcomes achieved up to this date, as well as the difficulties faced during this period of time, in order to provide the required corrective measures and to ensure the compliance with the designed objectives and to achieve the relevant impact in the foreseen periods of time.

It is in this framework that the UNCT through the UNETT team and the project coordination office have prepared this report that shows the progress made up to this date. This information has been consolidated and submitted in an integrated way with regard to each strategic objective in order to ensure a global understanding of the achieved outcomes.

Despite the fact that the political, social and geographic context have been as foreseen an important challenge for the project execution<sup>1</sup> the progress achieved up to this date are the output of having involved successfully in the proposal since the very beginning the participation of those authorities elected in the local governments, as well as the close support of partner institutions, such as: DIRESA, INDECI, PRONAMACHCS, PRONAA, UGEL, SENCICO, SENAMHI, NGO PROPERU, NGO ADRA, among others.

The UNETT has performed an important role and through their program officers, technical advisors and field staff is uniting efforts for a suitable inter-agency, inter institutional and inter sector coordination.

Finally, it must be mentioned that the response of the people as direct beneficiaries is most encouraging. The technical secretaries in the municipalities, the presidents in the communities, the presidents of the conservation committees, the technical promoters in the municipalities and the communities, the family mothers and women leaders, as well as the young volunteers are closely identified with the project objectives and that is for us a challenge to continue working in those areas that are so deprived and excluded.

Lima, September 2007

---

<sup>1</sup> In November 2006 there was a general election of authorities for the regional Governments and Municipalities. This implied that the new authorities (direct counterparts of the project) were officially established since January 2007.



### 3. Executive Summary

One of the first activities to start the project operation was to prepare a baseline study for the project named “Human Insecurity and Vulnerability with regard to natural disasters in the provinces of Carabaya and Quispicanchis”. This study is the tool that will help to identify where the most vulnerable population group is located and which are the weakest social indicators, and on that basis be able set up the focus and priority of the project intervention areas.

After launching this initiative nationwide and implementing the coordination office in Cusco, a meeting was held to present the project in the regions of Puno and Cusco. The meeting took place in the city of Urcos, capital of the province of Quispicanchis and was attended by the presidents of the Regional Governments of Puno and Cusco, the newly elected mayors from the two Provinces and the elected mayors of the ten districts in the project area. Also, as participants were the managing and technical staff of PRONAMACHCS, DIRESA, INDECI, PRONAA, MINED, SENCICO and the NGO PROPERU. The aim of that meeting was to create awareness with regard to the project and to set up the coordination mechanisms and the involvement of the local stakeholders.

The next stage was the sector and thematic planning where all the various funding and programming agencies involved in the project as well as the institutional counterparts and the local governments, set up a work schedule in order to prepare the specific operational plans. In coordination with the technical staff of the UNETT agencies the activities were carried out to implement the general Annual Operative Plan (POA) and the specific regional POAs.

The strengthening of the District Committees of Civil Defense (CDDCs) was carried out with the support of consultants accredited by INDECI who together with the Municipal Mayors prepared the Work Plan for the implementation of the training workshops, the activities to create awareness and the mechanisms for the technical implementation of the committee at the district level. In this way it was possible to organize and provide training to the Civil Defense Committee for the Province of Carabaya, eight district committees and 30 community committees that have prepared now their work plans. In addition, activities to create awareness and to inform about the issue of risks management were carried out through information fairs, prevention festivals and theater shows, at both district and province level. Basic information has also been obtained to prepare the Risk Maps and the Early Warning System. The project has organized also 82 training workshops.

In order to reduce the impact of the disasters, the needs for basic equipment and training in the health centers were also identified. Basic medical equipment was purchased to implement the health centers in the Province of Quispicanchis and a methodological process together with a diagnose of the nutrition condition of the maternity homes have been developed. In the district



United Nations Systems in Peru

**United Nations Emergency Technical Team**

of Carhuayo (Province of Quispicanchis) the Municipality is building the infrastructure required for the above purpose. With regard to the implementation of the itinerant health brigades, the issue is in the process of diagnose and planning for the implementation.

Besides, with regard to the activities to protect the environment and the natural resources, 86,000 forest seedlings of native and exotic plants have been produced i.e. an 81% progress with regard to the project goal. These activities were complemented with training provided on forest management. Through the project component of support for the recovery of the rural micro infrastructure, it was possible to rehabilitate 9 kilometers of irrigation channels, establish 42 hectares for production of improved seeds, build slow formation terraces and build 55 hectares of infiltration ditches for soils protection.

With regard to local prevention, the project provided training to strengthen the families' capabilities and the construction of pilot cattle sheds in each one of the priority communities. This practice was oriented to improve the strategies for the protection of cattle that is the only productive asset for those communities living in areas located at 4,000 meters above sea level.

To support the agricultural activities oriented to improve the nutrition levels and food security, 31 hectares were installed with white potato seeds and 55 hectares with native potato seeds. These crops are complemented with broad beans, oats and tarhui (a high proteine native crop). For this purpose the project has provided seeds and organic fertilizer as well as some modules with tools.

The improvement of the health conditions for the people living in the Andean highlands area is being achieved through execution of the proposal *Implementation of Improved Kitchens* by PAHO/WHO who is working together with the National Program for Food Assistance (PRONAA/MIMDES) and NGOs. Under the guidance of WHO/PAHO, these organizations are jointly developing campaigns to create awareness at community level and training for the local artisans on the construction of improved kitchens.

A critical issue that must be mentioned is that during the first year of the project implementation, on August 15, 2007 an earthquake took place in Peru that affected mainly the cities of Ica, Chincha and Pisco. Despite the fact that the project area was not affected by the earthquake, the tragedy was of such a magnitude that all the institutions and agencies working on response, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities started to work together at both national and international level to help the people affected by the earthquake. The United Nations System, together with INDECI had all their human and institutional resources oriented to help the devastated areas, and therefore some of the project activities had to be rescheduled, particularly those that required INDECI participation (early warning system), and those related to the elaboration and joint UN revision of this report.



In terms of sustainability, despite the fact that the issue of Risk Management for Disasters is something relatively new and is not considered as a priority in the Local Development Plans, the district mayors are supporting the initiative from various perspectives, including their commitment with regard to human and economic resources as counterpart for the project activities. This attitude of the mayors is a good opportunity to have the risk management issue included in their planning processes for the districts and in the participatory budgets that will be started in May 2008.

In general, the first year of the implementation of this project validates the base proposal of the project with regard to the effectiveness of an integrated implementation through the UN joint action to improve human security and reduce vulnerability.

## **4. Project Purpose**

### *a. Human Security Goal*

The project aims to improve human security and to reduce vulnerability through the protection and empowerment of those communities that most abandoned and exposed, thus supporting the efforts made for the management of local disasters and risks, and creating a prevention culture among the local leaders. The objectives reflect the need to work based on the three components of the equation for the management of disasters: **risks mitigation** with soils stabilization through environmental management of natural resources in the river basins, housing improvement and the development of rural micro infrastructure; **reduction of vulnerability** through improved nutrition and health services, and more adequate agricultural techniques; and **development of local prevention capabilities** by sharing adequate preparedness and response tool in cases of disaster, implementing early alert mechanisms and creating awareness and education.

### *b. Main objectives*

- i. Strengthening of the capabilities of the district municipalities to prepare, respond and coordinate in cases of disasters with the Civil Defense District Committees (CDDC)
- ii. To reduce the impact of the natural disasters through the mitigation of risks and by preparing the communities for survival, health and food security.
- iii. To strengthen in a comprehensive way the capabilities to overcome and protect life means, improve nutrition, cover the basic needs and speed up recovery in a natural disaster case.
- iv. To improve community awareness and knowledge with regard to preventive practices in natural disaster cases.
- v. To disseminate at regional level the lessons learned and to implement permanent agreements among regional, province and district institutions in order to promote sustainability.



## 5.- Project resources for the first year

Description	Year 1
A. Personnel	247.602
B. Training	126.230
C. Equipment	
Expendable	227.746
Non-expendable	109.531
D. Communication	
Telephone	5.405
E. Travel	
Airfare	17.784
DSA	44.540
Vehicle rental	39.190
Fuel	27.418
F. Promotional activities	
CD-Rom production	1.820
Brochures, sharing forums	13.487
G. Total (A+B+C+D+E+F)	860,753
Other operational costs	79.484
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>940.238</b>

## 6. Planning of activities and inter institutional coordination

One of the first activities for the project implementation was to prepare a Baseline study that included the gathering of primary information among more than 1400 households, as well as from key persons, with regard chronic child malnutrition indicators, food insecurity, access limitations to markets, food prices, income levels, access to save water, health services and other basic services; and the capability for response of the local communities and institutions in emergency cases.

The study was made with support of the UNETT team that included representatives from the WFP, UNDP, FAO, PAHO, and UNICEF with whom the design and the outcomes were discussed. The team responsible for the study included a specialist in Emergency Appraisal from the WFP Regional office and a consulting company that with a team of specialists in multiple disciplines (statistician, psychologist and nutritionist) was responsible for the review of the secondary information, the sample design, field data gathering , processing, analysis and data structuring.

In the process to select the sample size, the universe defined were the people living in communities located at altitudes of more than 3500 meters above sea level in the districts with a high rate of human insecurity and vulnerability to



natural threats in the provinces of Quispicanchis (Department of Cusco) and Carabaya (Department of Puno) in the south of Peru. The districts with the worst condition of human insecurity and vulnerability were selected based on an analysis of secondary information in a group of economic, social and risk indicators. On this basis the following 10 districts were selected; Ccarhuayo, Ccatcca, Marcapata, Ocongate, Ayapata, Coasa, Corani, Ituata, Ollachea and Usicayos.

The study confirmed the condition of extreme human insecurity and vulnerability to disasters in which the families live in this area of Peru. The conditions of extreme food insecurity are seen basically in the inadequate nutrition and health condition of the people, in particular among the children. There are extremely high rates of anemia and iron deficiency among 70% of the children under five years old and among 93% of the children between 6 and 11 months old. One of every two children suffers of chronic malnutrition. This figure doubles the national averages and is even higher to the average for the rural areas in the highlands. The prevalence of infectious diseases is also very high, 88% of the children had suffered from an ARI case during the two week before the survey and 56% had suffered of diarrhea.

#### **WHO THEY ARE AND WHERE ARE THE MOST VULNERABLE ONES**

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	Percentage of households with a very high level of vulnerability	Percentage of children with chronic malnutrition	Percentage of children with anemia	Percentage of households with poor or very poor food consumption
QUISPICANCHIS	Ccarhuayo	41.3	58.0	72.8	31.3
	CCatca	32.0	61.1	69.3	15.0
	Marcapata	41.3	68.2	71.6	45.3
	Ocongate	43.0	53.5	61.1	35.0
CARABAYA	Ayapata	54.8	56.9	67.7	35.2
	Coasa	51.9	53.9	67.4	51.9
	Corani	57.9	47.4	76.3	40.6
	Ituata	58.2	51.2	74.1	61.3
	Ollachea	57.1	78.6	73.7	79.5
	Usicayos	46.9	59.4	72.2	36.4

As an outcome of the study it was possible to identify those groups with a large rate of human insecurity and to describe its features, for which the households were classified according to a number of key indicators related to Human Security and the Vulnerability to certain types of threats. The analysis process had two stages: initially through an analysis of the main components to determine the factors for human insecurity and vulnerability, and on that basis the households were classified into clusters or homogenous households groups.

In general it can be said that these households are in a human insecurity condition and that there are slight differences in particular with regard to some factors that make them to be less or more vulnerable to the natural threats and



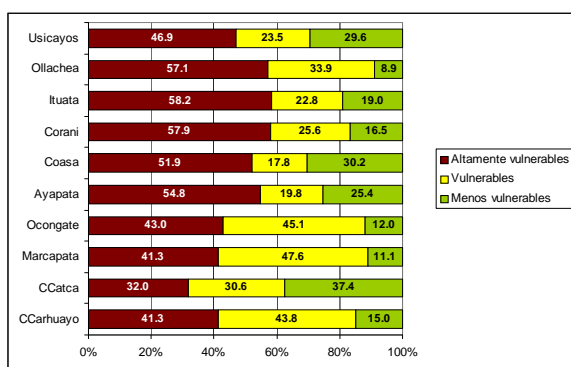
those of other type. With these features the households were grouped in three ranks:

**Human insecurity and very high vulnerability: 48.3 % of the households**

**Human insecurity and vulnerable to threats: 30.2% of the households**

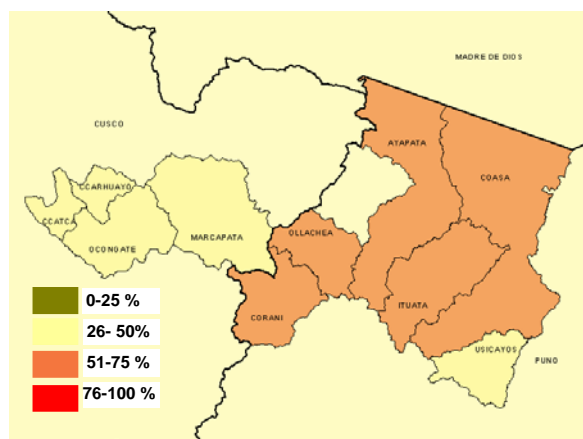
**Human insecurity and less vulnerability: 21.5% of the households**

**Distribution of the households according to the vulnerability of the districts**



Source: Households Survey – VAM Study

**Percentage of families with high vulnerability**



Parallel to the implementation of the baseline study, the process for the selection and hiring of the local coordination team was completed, as well as the procurement of the equipment needed. The efforts were oriented to establish a first approach with the partner institutions to carry out activities jointly, and for that a workshop was organized for the presentation of the project at the level of the Region of Puno and the Region of Cusco. That meeting was held in the city of Urcos, capital of the Province of Quispicanchis; on March 1 and 2. The meeting was attended by the regional government authorities from the two Departments, as well as the mayors and councilmen from the two provinces and the 10 districts involved, and officers from the Ministry of Health, PRONAA, PRONAMACHCS, INDECI, DRED, local NGOs and representatives of the UNETT team. At the meeting the project objectives and the proposed outcomes were presented.

The methodology for the implementation of the project activities, includes the strategies and activities proposed as Management Tools for the Local Governments such as the Coordinated Development Plans, the Institutional Operational Plan, etc. that includes support to construct and prepare these plans. As starting point frame agreements were signed with the Municipal authorities to commit their participation and involve them in the project implementation process and management.

In order to have synergy between the proposed outcomes and objectives and to achieve the expected income, priority has been given to carry out the activities in two communities in each one of the selected districts. This



priority has been set up in a participatory way at the meetings and planning workshops carried out at the project start.

## 7. First year outcomes: By specific objectives.

a. **To strengthen the capabilities of the district municipalities to prepare, respond and coordinate activities in cases of disaster, with the Civil Defense District Committees.**

The UNDP and INDECI have a shared responsibility with regard to the process for the implementation of activities –for this objective– with the direct participation of the district mayors that were involved in the process for the activity planning, as well as to convoke the Civil Defense District Committee, the training sessions and the development of management tools for prevention and response actions in emergency cases.

Together with the team of six trainers accredited by INDECI and based on the material developed by this institution, four training manuals have been issued to be used by the authorities and the brigade members in the districts and rural communities.

With the material prepared and the Civil Defense trainers the training workshops were organized to strengthen the CDDCs' capabilities at district level and also in some of the communities in the selected districts with the participation of district authorities and community leaders, and different age and gender groups.

i. ***The CDDCs are operational, participatory and are trained to identify, plan and take prevention and response measures in emergency cases.***

In order to determine the condition of the CDDCs a diagnose was made in the 10 selected districts, and it was ascertained that the Committees had not been established or updated. With the information gathered the specific needs of the Committees were established with regard to training, organization and management tools. The training plan and the implementation of the committees were then designed on the basis of this analysis.

To this date, the project has helped the Municipaliteis to establish and train the Civil Defense Province Committees in the Municipality of the Province of Carabaya, 8 District Committees and 30 Civil Defense Community Committees. After this process the committees have now legal recognition.

In the strengthening process for the Civil Defense Committees 82 training workshops have been organized on issues related to



United Nations Systems in Peru

**United Nations Emergency Technical Team**

phenomenology, prevention concepts, the CDDCs' roles and the formulation a workplan to prepare the district prevention and emergency plans. These workshops have had 2 792 participants among mayors, local authorities, government sector representatives, community leaders and youth.

***ii. The risk maps and the operation plans for local emergency are prepared by the local CDDCs with community participation.***

Through participatory workshops organized at province, district and community level, an inventory of perils was prepared in eight districts and thirty communities. This data is used as a basis to prepare the Risks Maps. In a parallel way a database was prepared with geological, mapping and socio economic information.

At the moment Emergency Operation Plans have been completed for three districts (Carhuayo, Catca and Ocongate). draft is ready for approval for the other 7 districts. Likewise, 30 emergency plans have been prepared at community level. During the second year of the project implementation, technical assistance and accompaniment will be provided for the remaining CDDCs so that they may prepare and make effective and publish the district prevention and emergency plans.

***iii. The communities understand the environmental threats and the emergency procedures in case of disaster.***

With a methodological guide to carry out community activities to create awareness known as “Information fairs and prevention festivals”, eight campaigns to create awareness were organized to involve municipal mayors, sector representatives and primary and secondary education institutions.

***iv. Low cost implementation of communications, Early Alert Systems and Monitoring Systems.***

An inventory was made of the communication means existing in the area, in particular radio telecommunication, fixed phones system, satellite phone system and Internet services. Likewise, in eight districts an inventory was made of the resources available in the district municipalities.

After the earthquake that took place in Ica and Pisco on August 15, the actions of INDECI are in priority focused on a



United Nations Systems in Peru

**United Nations Emergency Technical Team**

response and rehabilitation process in the area of the disaster and for that reason the project activities have been rescheduled for the second year.

Currently, the partner institution for the project implementation has appointed a coordinator for the implementation of this stage. The gathering of proofs about biological indicators and local prevention strategies is now in process, and the relevant recording will follow.

**b. *To reduce the impact of the natural disasters through the mitigation of risks and to prepare survival, health and food security strategies for the communities.***

For the strengthening of the health centers as well as for the operation of the maternity houses, UNICEF links the proposal with local health centers having as counterpart the Ministry of Health network of Regional Directorates of Health. To organize the itinerant health brigades, the work is carried out with the Local Health Centers. In a parallel way, work meetings were organized with the Directorate for Sanitation Intelligence that belongs to the National Defense office that is responsible for actions relevant to the implementation of prevention measures and disaster response for health facilities in the country. An appraisal was made of the implementation of the “Cold Season” Contingency Plan.

According to the Vulnerability Assessment the province of Quispicanchi is considered to be one of the provinces with the highest number of maternity and prenatal deaths. The project has started information campaigns about the waiting houses established where the pregnant women registered jointly with the health centers can have access.

FAO in coordination with the WFP is carrying out activities oriented to improve the agricultural and livestock activities in the districts to protect the cattle in cases of disasters, to protect the natural resources, and to improve food security.

In partnership with the PRONAMACH, and the municipalities as strategic partners, FAO and WFP have started soil conservation works to protect the crop lands, located mostly in steep side hills, dissemination of adequate crop practices, construction of terraces and reforestation in the province of Carabaya. The work is carried out with 13 community organizations located in 6 districts. In the area of Quispicanchi the work is done in 17 communities in 4 districts. These activities are carried out under the food for work modality with an active participation of the beneficiaries and the technical advice of professionals from the zone agency of PRONAMACHCS in



United Nations Systems in Peru

**United Nations Emergency Technical Team**

Carabaya and Quispicanchis, technicians hired by the municipalities and technical assistance from FAO and the WFP.

To carry out these activities the project has incentivated the participation of the district conservationist committees whose members are trained in the above described techniques in order to strengthen their technical capability and be prepared to face the adverse phenomena. This involvement of the community members requires to dedicate part of their time to the activities proposed by the project, the same that is compensated with a food for work incentive, so that they may soon be able to improve their food diet. PRONAA supports the initiative and is responsible for the distribution of food received from WFP.

Complementary, WHO/PAHO is focusing its intervention in improving people's quality of life by reducing the fumes produced consumption of firewood or dung through "Improved Kitchens". For all this process the work carried out includes the strengthening of capabilities and the change of attitudes with regard to health, through training provided in the workshops organized in the intervention areas and addressed mainly to the target population. This initiative is worked jointly with PRONAA and a local NGO.

***i. To strengthen the capability of the health centers to respond to the emergency.***

A process has been designed for the implementation of the health centers that includes technical meetings with officers from the Regional Directorate for Health, the Network for Health Service sin South Cusco and the Micro network managers, quick check-up lists, joint planning meetings and training sessions to prepare the relevant technical files. As an output of all this the project has prepared an inventory of the basic equipment required in the health centers of the 10 districts. In the case of the province of Quispicanchis basic equipment has been purchased for 5 health centers (Ccatca, Carhuayo, Ocongate, Ocongate, Tinki and Marcapata) that includes 2 oxygen equipment, 2 stoves and 1 pediatric ambu (artificial-respiration device consisting of a bag that is squeezed by hand) per Health Center. This equipment is in UNICEF's storage room ready to be delivered to the Ministry of Health.

The furnishing and conditioning of the health centers for emergency care is most important, in particular in those districts with communities that are located in distant areas with difficult access, and therefore the organization and implementation of brigades for itinerant care is being done together with the staff responsible for the health centers, through an identification of their needs for equipment and the



United Nations Systems in Peru

**United Nations Emergency Technical Team**

important training issues. On that basis, 3 workshops on Risks Management (Damage Assessment, brigades' roles, terminology, etc) were addressed to health staff in the districts of Ocongate-Ccatca, Carhuayo and Marcapata.

***ii. The Waiting Houses for pregnant women have been implemented***

The implementation, use and maintenance of the Waiting Houses need to go through a planning and coordination proposes together with the Municipality, the Health Center and organized population, For that, four participatory workshops with the communities and meetings with the local authorities were carried out in Quispicanchis. As an outcome of those activities a situational diagnose has been prepared for the Waiting Houses in the 4 districts, and the Municipality of Carhuayo has started to build the infrastructure required to install a Waiting House.

It has been foreseen to carry out participatory planning workshops in Carabaya in order to design the building and implementation strategies. The methodological way followed for the implementation of the Waiting House is the following:

- Consultation with the actual or potential users to determine their perceptions, expectations and commitments for a joint management.
- An inventory of the implementation needs.
- Promotion for the use of the Waiting House.
- Monitoring, evaluation and sustainability strategies.

***iii. Reduced risk through mitigation works focused on the protection of natural resources and environment***

For the process of reforestation with native species in the community and institutional nurseries assisted by PRONAMACHCS the production of native forest plants have been produced (Queuña and Colle), complemented with exotic species (Eucalyptus and Pine), and now the identification of areas for definitive plantation is in process. In the four priority districts of the province of Quispicanchis the production is of 48,050 seedlings that is 75.1% of the programmed goal, and in the six priority districts of Carabaya the production is 33,200 seedlings that is 77% of the programmed goal. The men and women of the community conservationist committees that are dedicated mainly to agriculture and livestock activities, participate in the installation and maintenance of the nurseries.

With regard to the improved irrigation systems, in the district of Ayapata 3 kilometers of channels have been recovered (100 % progress). With the small sprinkling irrigation systems at



United Nations Systems in Peru

**United Nations Emergency Technical Team**

family and multifamily level the progress made was on the technical profile. The program includes the installation of 6 modules in the province of Carabaya and of 4 modules in the province of Quispicanchis. The installation of the modules is on a demonstration level and will provide training to the community promoters who will then replicate the experience in their work areas.

In 42 agricultural areas have been installed with mechanic structural works to develop slow formation terraces, and also the project was able to open 55 hectares of infiltration ditches for the improvement of pastures and forest plantations. To encourage the implementation of these practices the project purchased tools, such as 372 spoon shovels, 300 chaquitajlla gates, 150 picks and 160 reaping hooks. These tools have been delivered in modules to the conservationist committees in 20 communities of the ten priority districts.

In the training component there have been 02 training events related to soil conservation practices, the construction of sheds and 04 replication events of the course on sheds. These 06 events have been carried out from July 20 to August 25, with the participation of 305 persons among promoters, board members and beneficiaries, and awareness has been created among 473 families in 06 districts in the Province of Carabaya.

***Improved techniques for the construction of households to stand extreme weather conditions and for an improved health.***

To face the negative impacts for health produced during the last two years by the phenomena of freezing, hailstorms, cold waves, when the temperature inside the households reach extremely low levels, the PAHO/WHO consider that it was convenient to modify the proposal for the building of 20 healthy households for that of 500 Solar Energy Heaters installed in the walls, with which a population of 500 families or 2500 persons will be benefited. The proposal for this change has been sent in consultation to OCHA/UNTFHS and approved.

The proposed model refers to solar heaters installed in the walls of the households, which at a very low cost, easy construction and using local materials will provide thermic comfort in the interior of the house for the people living there, which will be reflected in a decrease of respiratory infections, mainly among the vulnerable groups. This intervention has the same objectives as those to be achieved with the implementation of the improved kitchens through which in addition to the reduction of toxic gases, the people are having suitable temperatures in the inside place where they cook the meals.



- c. **To strengthen in a comprehensive way to capability of advancement to protect the life means, improve nutrition, meet the basic needs and speed up recovery after a natural disaster.**

The project has been able to include the agricultural and livestock activities in PRONAMACHCS' activity plans and in the district municipalities' agendas. The construction of models of sheds and the installation of potato, broad beans and oats seed reserves in protected areas have been promoted by technical staff from PRONAMACHCS as well as from the municipalities and they have worked with the Conservationists Committees of the communities. This partnership and the relevant coordination have permitted to have the crops installed in the seasons considered in the agricultural and livestock schedule.

Permanent coordination meetings were held with the National Program for Food Assistance (PRONAA) in order to implement the construction of improved kitchens mostly prioritizing families with children under 5 years old. Based on the information provided by PRONAA of the families they had registered for food distribution in the area, the mayors in the four districts of the province of Quispicanchis have prepared the list of the persons to be considered for the installation of the improved kitchens. The aim of the project is to install an average of 300 or 350 improved kitchens in each one of the ten districts, with priority in those communities where FAO/WFP activities are being implemented.

***i. To protect the cattle in a natural disaster case***

The installation of sheds for animals as an activity to train the participants in both the construction and the installation process. Currently in the six districts of the province of Carabaya, 17 modules have been completed that represent a 70.8% level of progress. In the province of Quispicanchis, the six community organizations in three selected districts are in the process of building the shed walls. The estimated cost of each shed is US\$ 400.00 and the project has purchased the calamine sheets, lumber rolls, and beam packages. The construction process included a training cycle and it is foreseen to have accompaniment actions to ensure the right use and maintenance of the infrastructure. In the construction process of the sheds, the unskilled labor will receive food for work in order to encourage their participation. This activity is carried out jointly by FAO and WFP.

In order to ensure the protection to the livestock cattle and as a complementary activity of the sheds, it has been foreseen to ensure the supply of food cattle with the installation of 30



United Nations Systems in Peru

**United Nations Emergency Technical Team**

hectares of fodder oats, and the seeds and fertilizer has been purchased already.

***ii. Improved subsistence agriculture according to the local weather conditions through the participation of the community organizations in the management of the natural resources.***

In order to have an improved subsistence agriculture, the ten selected districts received certified potato seeds and organic fertilizer for 31 hectares (Province of Quispicanchis 15 Hectares and Province of Carabaya 16 Hectares.); the crop installation is advanced now by 90%. Likewise, organic fertilizer was provided for the production of local seeds (native potato) to cover 55 hectares (Province of Quispicanchis 30 Hectares and Province of Carabaya 25 Hectares.); the crop plantation progress is 85%. For the production of broad bean seeds, the fertilizer and seeds required were provided for 20 hectares (Province of Quispicanchis 15 Hectares and Province of Carabaya 5 hectares); the crop plantation progress is 95 %. Improved seeds of the Munay Angelica variety (extreme weather resistant) were used in both provinces. For the production of Tarhui (a high proteine local seed) only fertilizers were purchased but not seeds, because of the difficulty to obtain this important input. To carry out these activities the project has delivered 142.9 metric tons of Guano de Isla (for the Spanish name of the fertilizer), 59 metric tons of potato seed, 2.0 metric tons of broad bean seed, 3.60 metric tons of fodder oats seed for fodder production, tools, veterinarian medicines and small equipment.

The use of certified seeds using the Guano de Isla as fertilizer, and suitable cultural labor make the crops to be more resistant to the hard weather conditions and to have a better crop production.

***iii. Nutrition and health conditions among the local communities and vulnerable groups.***

The use of improved kitchens is an important protection factor for the current and future target population, as the high level of pollution produced by the traditional kitchens is ten times higher than the limits recommended by WHO (see annex 1). An evaluation of air quality made with three models of improved kitchens versus the traditional kitchens used in the intervention area, was made jointly by PAHO with the SWISS CONTACT. The evaluation showed the negative effects of the traditional kitchens compared with the improved kitchen



models of ADRA PERU and PROPERU, and it was also decided that these technologies, adapted by these organizations to the Peruvian context, are the most suitable ones to be implemented.

It must be highlighted that this intervention is not related only to improve the human health but also to protect the environment, as to face the current environmental crisis, the improved kitchens contribute also to a reduced pressure on the green areas ( 47% of savings in firewood at family level), and with a reduced deforestation, the possibilities for land erosion will be reduced and the environment will be purified in an adequate way.

In addition, this technology increases the heat level in the cooking place, so that the women and children may have a more comfortable space for during 63% of a day. On that basis it has been considered basic to install the improved kitchens among families with children under 05 years old that remain at home because they are not yet at school age and therefore are exposed to the intra-house pollution, as they accompany their mothers permanently in the house chores.

The field work is carried out according to the following phases:  
a) Create awareness among the local authorities; b) Promote health and create awareness among the families; c) Training of specialized technicians; and d) Implementation of improved kitchens.

a). To create awareness among the district authorities has been one of the first actions. The municipal authorities have assumed the commitment to participate and to support in an active way all the phases of the intervention process, through the provision of human resources and logistic support. At the start of this phase the project delivered material for the dissemination of information at technical level (professional and technical staff in the health centers and the municipality) and among the population.

b). The promotion of health and the creation of awareness among the families in the intervention communities (most of them with difficult access) through training workshops carried out community by community, have allowed the people in general to have the information required with regard to the damage that the use of traditional kitchens produces to their health, and also to increase their interest about the implementation of the improved kitchens. In addition they are learning about the improvement and/or reconstruction of the promoted improved kitchens. The promotion of health is made by local community women working for PRONAA that have



United Nations Systems in Peru

**United Nations Emergency Technical Team**

wide experience in community work and master the quechua language. It must be mentioned, that the training schedule is coordinated with the relevant district authorities, who are responsible for the selection of those target communities, and at the same time to inform about our intervention. To this date there have been 20 workshops organized in three districts (two in Cusco and one in Puno), where training has been provided to 785 persons.

c). Likewise, workshops have been organized periodically to train technical staff in the two evaluated technologies for improved kitchens. For that, two NGOs have been selected to develop training workshops for artisans or workers proposed by each municipality. This strategy permits to have at least one trained staff in each district with wide capability for the construction and/or assembling, which in addition might be able to continue training more technicians. For that purpose they have Instruction Guides prepared in a very didactic way (Graph 2). Currently, there are 12 trained technicians.

d). For the implementation of the improved kitchens, the following acquisitions have been made:

Institution	Number of kitchens acquired
ADRA PERU	500
PROPERU	1400

Each trained technician works in the installation of the improved kitchens in each the house of the beneficiary family.

In order to facilitate the work of the technicians, the community authorities are previously informed and they disseminate in a timely way the intervention among the beneficiary families that have been selected together with the district authorities, taking into account that the priority assistance is provided to families with children under years old. Each family helps in the implementation, thus learning in situ about the installation of the improved kitchen. To this date, 100 kitchens of the PROPERU model have been installed in the department of Cusco.

In order to achieve the proposed outcome. During the stage for the Promotion of Health and to create awareness among the families, the women working as health promoters are making isoperimetric tests among 20% of the family mothers in the target households, at each district level, in order to record values about the reduced vital capability of the lungs before the



intervention and how that has been improved 6 months after the intervention.

***iv. The population is informed about preventive health and nutrition problems.***

At the coordination meetings held between the technical staff of UNICEF and WFP, an intervention strategy has been developed, including the planning of training workshops and the preparation of materials. This methodology will be applied and validated in the field. The organization of the workshop is now in process.

**d. To improve community awareness and knowledge about preventive practices and measures in natural disaster cases.**

To ensure the sustainability of the activities to create awareness and disseminate information to promote a prevention culture, the activities carried out are based on the social and cultural dynamics prevailing in the area, starting with a previous knowledge and using the available mechanisms. This together with the fact that the local stakeholders, in particular youth and children assume a proactive participation and local leadership. It is in that understanding that UNICEF and UNDP are working directly with the local government structure, the young volunteers brigades, the UGEL, school teachers and primary school students.

***i. Design of a global communication strategy to promote prevention attitudes.***

After the training process for the CDDCs as well as the organization and training of the brigades for civil defense volunteers, a local initiative is being implemented, known as “itinerant voluntary brigade” of young people from the district of Macusani, capital of the province of Carabaya, with whom a plan has been developed to create awareness and to disseminate information about the civil defense issue. In the framework of this initiative a theater play has been implemented based on the prevention issue. This brigade has been integrated to the fairs to create awareness carried out in Macusani in four districts. This experience is an initiative that will be replicated in the province of Quispicanchis.

Another initiative that has been supported is the dissemination through radio of a song sang by a girl from the district of Uscayos with local melodies with a prevention message.

To complement the training and creating awareness actions, and based on the dissemination material of INDECI, the dissemination leaflets were designed highlighting the



United Nations Systems in Peru

**United Nations Emergency Technical Team**

importance of prevention and the role performed by the organized with regard to risk management. This material is going through a final review, and will be printed and used as training material.

*ii. Development and test of a module for Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) with students, to be included later in the school curriculum.*

Meetings to coordinate and create awareness have been held with authorities from the education sector in order to identify the sector's priorities with regard to the prevention of disasters. There is a wide experience on this issue, in particular among institutions specialized on this issue. Therefore, specialists on risk management, bilingual education and health will be convoked in order to develop the methodological process and the tools needed for the implementation of the activity in the second year.

## **8. Future work – plan.**

### **a) Preparing the Work Plan for the second year**

Based on the progress achieved during the first year of the project implementation, as well as on the difficulties found, the UNETE team together with the project coordination team and the accredited consultants for the field work has prepared the Work plan for the second year of the project implementation, taking into account the following criteria:

#### **The district mayors and the municipal management perform an important role.**

In order to be able to achieve the project objectives, it is most important to continue ensuring the municipal authorities' commitment to provide support and to complement the project initiatives, as well as to set up the standards for the sustainability of the proposal. In that regard, it has been seen that in the first year the priorities of the municipal authorities and of the community leaders were focused on the investment of the municipal budget on small and medium size infrastructure works, which in some cases did not have any impact on the improvement of the social infrastructure. Therefore, in the project POA the priority is focused on the provision of technical assistance in order that risk management may be present and included in the concerted planning processes and in the Participatory Budget of the district municipality, in order to have technical guidelines to set up the priorities for investment.



### **Strengthening of the Civil Defense District Committee**

Once the Civil Defense District Committee has been organized and its members have been trained, a constant accompaniment and monitoring is needed for the implementation of the Work Plan. For that it has been foreseen to put an increased emphasis in providing accompaniment and technical assistance to the various CDDC commissions as well as to set up mechanisms for inter institutional linking both at the level of governmental sectors present in the work area and at the communities, as well as at the province and regional authorities level.

### **Information, education and training as a support to promote a change of attitude.**

Taking into account the difficult access to the work area, the limited services of the communication means, the messages with contents that do not agree with the reality, the lack of knowledge among the authorities and the population on how to link risk management to their priority and local dynamics - for the implementation of the 2008 POA- the greatest emphasis must be placed on the design of new and innovating communication and information strategies, the same which must be adapted to the social and cultural conditions of the relevant area, in such a way that communities located at great distances may have access to information about preventive measures and on the response in emergency cases.

#### **b. - Full detail of the Year 2 work-plan**





United Nations Systems in Peru  
**United Nations Emergency Technical Team**

Objectives	Outcomes	Activities	Assumptions	2007			YEAR 2008													
				Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
1. To strengthen the district municipalities' capabilities to prepare the Civil Defense District Committees, for response and coordination in cases of disaster.	1.3 The communities understand the threats offered by their environment and the emergency procedures in disaster cases.	To share and explain the risk maps and the emergency operations and contingency plans to the Municipalities, and the Civil Defense Committees at district and community authorities level.	The risk management tools are prepared (Risk maps, Emergency Operations Plan and Contingency Plans)																	
		Organization of Simulacrams (Educational Centers) and Simulacrams (Province, district and community authorities)	The CDDCs know the legal regulations for the organization of simulacrams																	
	1.4 Implementation at low cost of Early Alarm Systems and Monitoring Systems	Identification of low cost communication means to implement the Early Alarm System.	Outcomes of risk maps and VAM																	
		Implementation Plan for the Early Alarm System	The diagnose of the communication system has been completed.																	
		The communication infrastructure and internet service has been installed.	The implementation plan has been completed and awareness created among the municipal authorities.																	
		Training on how to use the Early Alarm System.	The communications system is already at work																	
	Identification of biological indicators	Native biological practices																		
2. To reduce the natural disasters impact through risk mitigation and preparing the communities for survival, health, and food security.	2.1 Strengthened capability of the health centers to be prepared to respond in emergency cases.	Implementation of basic equipment or respond to emergency situations.	The diagnose about equipment needs has been completed.																	
		Implementation and training provided to itinerant health brigades.	The itinerant health brigades have been set up.																	
		Education and training of health promoters about prevention in cases of disaster.	The training plan has been developed.																	
		Workshops for coordination between health services, local authorities and community organizations to prepare responses.	The health commission of the CDDC is at work.																	
		Development of educational modules for care to vulnerable populations.	The VAM and the Risks Map are completed.																	

UNETE		UNDP		WHO		WFP/FAO	
WFP		UNICEF		FAO		UNICEF/WFP	



United Nations Systems in Peru  
**United Nations Emergency Technical Team**

Objectives	Outcomes	Activities	Assumptions	2007			YEAR 2008													
				Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
2. To reduce the natural disasters impact through risk mitigation and preparing the communities for survival, health, and food security.	2.2 Inauguration of Waiting Houses for pregnant women	Participatory planning for the development of the proposal for the implementation of the "Waiting Houses".	The municipal and health authorities support the proposal.																	
		Equipment installed in the "Waiting House".	The situational diagnose of the "Waiting Houses" has been completed and the implementation plan has been developed.																	
		Dissemination of information and promotion of the "Waiting House"	The "Waiting Houses" have been equipped and are working. The dissemination of information and promotion has been designed.																	
		Monitoring of the work of the "Waiting House", with authorities and community participation.	The Monitoring Plan has been developed in a coordinated way.																	
	2.3 Risk reduced through mitigation works focused on the protection to natural resources and environment	Maintenance of seedlings for reforestation and installation of a permanent vegetal coverage.	The greenhouses are installed and producing.																	
		Plantation protection in agro forestry	The areas in erosion or shifting process have been identified.																	
		Installation and training on how to use the sprinkling micro irrigation module.	Evaluation of needs for the implementation of micro irrigation systems.																	
		Installation of perimetric fences for the management of natural pastures and protection of pasture areas	The pasture areas have been identified																	
		implementation of the follow-up plan for natural resources protection actions at community level through promoters and community leaders.	The follow up plan has been prepared in a concerted way.																	
		Training to Conservationists' Committees on Soils Conservation and Natural Resources practices.	The methodological guides have been developed																	

UNETE		UNDP		WHO		WFP/FAO	
WFP		UNICEF		FAO		UNICEF/WFP	



United Nations Systems in Peru  
**United Nations Emergency Technical Team**

Objectives	Outcomes	Activities	Assumptions	2007			YEAR 2008												
				Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
2. To reduce the natural disasters impact through the risks mitigation and to prepare survival, health and food security for the communities.	2.4. Improved housing construction techniques to resist extreme weather conditions and to improve health.	Strengthening the artisans' capabilities in rural technologies for the construction of trombe walls.	Artisans identified and selected				■	■	■										
		To provide knowledge to sanitary and education authorities about the intra-household sanitary problems.	Sanitary problems identified					■	■	■	■								
		Dissemination of information about the sanitary benefits of the beneficiary population.	Plan to create awareness has been prepared.						■	■	■								
		Key stakeholders include construction techniques of trombe walls.	The families are selected and involved in the installation of the trombe walls.							■	■	■	■	■					
		Evaluation about the knowledge, attitudes and practices in family use of the trombe walls.	The monitoring plan has been prepared.												■	■			
3. Strengthening in a comprehensive way the overcoming capability to protect the means of life, improve nutrition, cover the basic needs and speed up recovery in a natural disaster case.	3.1 to protect the cattle in a natural disaster case	Training of local promoters on fodder production and storage and in natural pastures management.	The training plan has been developed						■	■	■	■	■	■					
		Promote the improvement and conditioning of cattle sheds.	The cattle sheds have been built						■	■	■	■	■	■					
		Production of seed and barley and oats fodder.	The land has been prepared and the seeds stocks are available.							■	■	■	■	■	■				
		Implementation with basic equipment for the post crop management and fodder reserve strategies.	The weather conditions favor production							■	■	■							
		Training of community leaders on basic veterinary capabilities, monitoring of animal health, anti parasites treatment and adequate animal care techniques under severe weather conditions.	The training plan has been developed				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■					

UNETE	UNDP	WHO	WFP/FAO
WFP	UNICEF	FAO	UNICEF/WFP



United Nations Systems in Peru  
**United Nations Emergency Technical Team**

Objectives	Outcomes	Activities	Assumptions	2007			YEAR 2008														
				Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
3. To strengthen in a comprehensive way the capabilities to protect the means of life, to improve nutrition, cover the basic needs and speed up recovery in a natural disaster case.	3.2 Improved subsistence agriculture according to the local weather conditions through the participation of the community organizations on natural resources management	Follow up and cultural work for the cropping and storage of certified potato seeds, native potato seed and broad bean seeds.	The weather conditions are favorable for the installed crops.																		
		Installation of crops for the production of tarwi seed	Prepared lands and favorable weather conditions																		
		Training of community leaders and reconditioning of storage facilities for the potato, broad bean and tarwi seeds.	Seed storage rooms are adequate and available.																		
		Identification and strengthening of the organization capabilities of the farmers' communities with regard to agricultural practices and animal care.	The training plan has been prepared.																		
	3.3 Nutrition and health conditions have been improved in the local communities and the vulnerable groups	Phytocovers are installed in the schools to produce vegetables, , through the supply of seeds, inputs and tools.	The schools approve the installation of infrastructure																		
		Training on the installation of biogardens and phytocovers management for the production of vegetables, fertilizers and biocides.	Phytocovers have been built.																		
		Strengthening of the artisans' capabilities on rural technologies for the construction of improved kitchens.	The artisans have been identified and selected																		
		To make the sanitary and education authorities knowledgeable about the intra-household sanitary problems.	The sanitary problems have been identified																		
		Dissemination of information on the sanitary benefits among the beneficiary population.	The Plan to create awareness has been prepared.																		
		Key stakeholders incorporate construction techniques for improved kitchens	The families have been selected and involved in the installation of improved kitchens																		
Evaluation of the family use of improved kitchens.	The evaluation and monitoring plan has been prepared.																				



United Nations Systems in Peru  
United Nations Emergency Technical Team

Objectives	Outcomes	Activities	Assumptions	2007			YEAR 2008													
				Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
3. To strengthen in a comprehensive way the capabilities to protect the means of life, to improve nutrition, cover the basic needs and speed up recovery in a natural disaster case.	3.4 The population is informed about preventive health and nutrition problems	Development of Educational materials that are adapted to the local characteristics and provided to the families in the communities.	VAM and risks map																	
		Training to community health services facilitators with regard to the contents of the educational module.	Training plan prepared																	
		Information and education sessions addressed to mothers and families to promote child care with regard to diseases, hygiene habits and adequate nutrition.	I.E.C. plan prepared.																	
		Monitoring of the work carried out by the community agents.	Monitoring plan prepared																	
		Support the excluded communities with basic food to protect the small children	Diagnose of needs prepared.																	
4. To improve awareness and knowledge among the community about the practical preventive measures in natural disaster cases.	4.1 Design of a global communications strategy to promote prevention attitudes.	Draw up of the Communication Plan	VAM and risks map.																	
		Design, validation and printing of the communication material	The communication plan is prepared.																	
		Dissemination of the communication material	The construction material is prepared.																	
		Development of alternative communication activities, festivals, theater, and puppets.	The alternative Communication plan is draw up.																	
	4.2. Development and test of a module on Preparation and Response in Emergency (EPR) with students for future inclusion in the school curriculum.	Design and participatory validation to prepare the module.	VAM and risks map																	
		Preparation and validation of the educational proposal.	Module prepared																	
		Training to teachers from the selected schools..	Training plan prepared																	
		Application at classroom level in selected schools.	Teachers trained on how to use the modules.																	

UNETE		UNDP		WHO		WFP/FAO	
WFP		UNICEF		FAO		UNICEF/WFP	



United Nations Systems in Peru  
**United Nations Emergency Technical Team**

Objectives	Outcomes	Activities	Assumptions	2007			YEAR 2008													
				Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
4. To improve awareness and knowledge among the community about the practical preventive measures in natural disaster cases.	4.3. Identification, production and/or dissemination of material to create awareness.	Design of educational material through the participatory methodology.	The team work has been set up																	
		Validation, design and printing of the material.	The methodological proposal has been prepared																	
		Training to local communication means for the dissemination of educational material.	The training plan has been prepared.																	
		Dissemination of educational material through the communication means.	The communication means have been trained and the materials have been produced.																	
		Development of alternative communication activities, festivals, theater and puppets.	An alternative Communication Plan has been draw up.																	
5. To disseminate at regional level the lessons learned and to implement permanent agreements among the regional, province, and district institutions in order to promote sustainability.	5.1 The best practices and lessons on how to be prepared in cases of disaster are shared among the districts.	Processing and publication of the experiences	A methodological processing systems has been prepared.																	
		Exchange of successful experiences	The innovating experiences have been identified.																	
		Promotion and dissemination of experiences	The experiences have been processed.																	
	5.2 Commitment of the regional and province authorities to make general a prevention approach.	Negotiation and signing of agreements with the authorities for the project replication.	The province and regional authorities know the project outcomes.																	
		Technical assistance for the implementation of a province work plan	The province PDCs incorporate the risks management issues.																	
	5.3 The project experiences are disseminated at national level through the media	Field work and workshops with the participation of press members and private sector representatives to promote their interest on the project outcomes.	The activities plan has been developed																	
		Design of a Web page and dissemination information plan about the project outcomes through the communication media.	The experiences have been processed.																	

UNETE		UNDP		WHO		WFP/FAO	
WFP		UNICEF		FAO		UNICEF/WFP	



## **9. Financial implementation**

The first Interim Financial Report will be submitted on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2008 as agreed in the Letter of Agreement between the United Nations and UNDP.

## **10. Annexes**



United Nations System in Peru

**United Nations Emergency Technical Team**

**ANNEX 1**

**TRAINING FOR CDDC AUTHORITIES (PROVINCE OF QUISPICANCHI – CUSCO)**

DATE	DISTRICT		COURSES PCA(1)	Number of Participants		TIME
	DISTRICT	LOCATION		PROGRAMMED	ATTENDANTS	
14-Jun	Ccatcca	Ccatca	1	35	43	8 HOURS
08-Aug	Ccatcca	Yaccacheta	1	35	24	8 HOURS
09-Aug	Ccatcca	Atapata	1	35	29	8 HOURS
24-Sep	Ccatcca	Kcauri	1	35	12	8 HOURS
26-Sep	Ccatcca	Ccopi	1	35	25	8 HOURS
17-Jun	Carhuayo	Carhuayo	1	35	60	7:1/2 HOURS
23-Aug	Carhuayo	Chilihuani	1	35	30	8 HOURS
27-Aug	Carhuayo	Parcoccalla	1	35	30	8 HOURS
24-Aug	Carhuayo	Hachaccalla	1	35	31	8 HOURS
19-Jun	Ocongate	Mahuayani	1	35	30	7:1/2 HOURS
21-Jun	Ocongate	Lauramarca	1	35	40	8 HOURS
15-Jun	Ocongate	Ocongate	1	35	28	4 HOURS
17-Sep	Ocongate	Tinke	1	35	29	8 HOURS
19-Sep	Ocongate	Huacatinco	1	35	31	8 HOURS
27-Sep	Ocongate	Andamayo	1	35	24	8 HOURS
07-Jul	Marcapata	Marcapata Collana	1	35	39	9 HOURS
09-Jul	Marcapata	Marcapata	1	35	41	8 HOURS
14-Jul	Marcapata	Union Araza	1	35	17	9 HOURS
17-Jul	Marcapata	Sahuancay	1	35	17	9 HOURS
18-Jul	Marcapata	Socapata	1	35	20	8 HOURS
19-Jul	Marcapata	Puyca	1	35	20	8 HOURS
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>			<b>21</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>176 HOURS</b>

**(1) TPA Training Program for Authorities**

04 Civil Defense District Committees Organized and Installed

17 Civil Defense District Committees Organized



United Nations System in Peru

**United Nations Emergency Technical Team**

**ANNEX 2**

**TRAINING FOR BRIGADE MEMBERS OF THE CDDC (PROVINCE OF QUISPICANCHI – CUSCO)**

DATE	DISTRICT		COURSES	Number of participants		TIME
	DISTRICT	LOCATION	PCB (1)	PROGRAMMED	AATTENDANTS	
13/14 August	Ccatcca	Ccatca	1	35	42	14 HOURS
09-Aug	Ccatcca	Atapata	1	35	44	8 HOURS
08-Aug	Ccatcca	Yaccacheta	1	35	30	8 HOURS
24-Sep	Ccatcca	Kcauri	1	35	25	8 HOURS
29-Sep	Ccatcca	Ccopi	1	35	33	8 HOURS
23-Aug	Carhuayo	Chilihuani	1	35	37	8 HOURS
24-Aug	Carhuayo	Hachaccalla	1	35	41	8 HOURS
27-Aug	Carhuayo	Parcoccalla	1	35	40	8 HOURS
10 & 11 Sep	Carhuayo	Carhuayo	1	35	35	15 HOURS
11/12 JULY	Marcapata	Marcapata	1	35	23	14 HOURS
14-Jul	Marcapata	Union Araza	1	35	29	9 HOURS
18-Jul	Marcapate	Socapata	1	35	28	8 HOURS
16-Jul	Marcapata	Puyca Ccollana	1	35	28	8 HOURS
13-Jul	Marcapata	Marcapata Ccollana	1	35	33	8 HOURS
12-Sep	Ocongate	Lauramarca	1	35	35	8 HOURS
15-Sep	Ocongate	Tinke	1	35	27	8 HOURS
16 & 23 - Sep	Ocongate	Ocongate	1	35	27	15 HOURS
19-Sep	Ocongate	Huacatinco	1	35	31	8 HOURS
21 & 22 Sep	Ocongate	Ocongate	1	35	45	15 HOURS
27-Sep	Ocongate	Andamayo	1	35	26	8 HOURS
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>			<b>20</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>186 HOURS</b>

**(1) TPB Training Program for Members of the Civil Defense Brigade**

05 Civil Defense Brigades at District Level (02 Brigades in the District Municipality of Ocongate)

15 Brigadas de Defensa Civil a Nivel Comunal



United Nations System in Peru

**United Nations Emergency Technical Team**

**ANNEX 3**

**ACHIEVEMENTS ADDITIONAL TO THE PROJECT OUTCOMES (PROVINCE OF QUISPICANCHI – CUSCO)**

DATE	DISTRICT		COURSES	Number of participants		TIME
	DISTRICT	LOCATION	PCA	PROGRAMED	ATTENDANTS	
10-Aug	Ocongate	Ocongate	UNICEF1	35	19	9 HOURS
22-Aug	Ocongate	Ocongate	Depuy governors	35	30	8 HOURS
18-Sep	Ocongate	I. E. Andamayo	Lecture	35	30	2 HOURS
19-Sep	Ocongate	I.E. Huacatinco	Lecture	35	350	3 HOURS
18-Aug	Marcapata	Marcapata	Deputy governors	35	30	8 HOURS
11-Aug	Carhuayo	Carhuayo	Milk glass	35	35	4 HOURS
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>34 HOURS</b>

**CAMPAIGNS TO CREATE AWARENESS AND SIMULACRUMS**

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	DATE
Information Fair	Marcapata	23 July 2007
Information Fair	Ocongate	15 August 2007
Information Fair	Ocongate	16 September 2007
Information Fair	Tinke	23 September 2007
Campaign to create awareness and Simulacrum en I.E. San Francisco	Marcapata	17 August 2007
Campaign to create awareness and Simulacrum en I.E. Marcapata Primaria	Marcapata	18 August 2007



United Nations System in Peru

United Nations Emergency Technical Team

ANNEX 4

TRAINING FOR CDDC AUTHORITIES (PROVINCE OF CARABAYA -PUNO)

DATE	DISTRICT		COURSES PCA (1)	Number of participants		TIME
	DISTRICT	LOCATION		PROGR.	ATTENDANTS	
30/07/2007 y 15/08/2007	Ayapata	Hanan Ayllu	1	35	52	09:30:00
16/08/2007	Ayapata	Ayapata	1	35	25	04:00:00
01/08/2007	Ayapata	Taype	1	35	53	06:00:00
19/07/2007 y 20/09/2007	Corani	Corani	1	35	17	06:00:00
16/09/2007	Corani	Isivilla	1	35	9	03:30:00
17/09/2007	Corani	Quelcaya	1	35	30	06:00:00
18/09/2007	Corani	Chimboya	1	35	58	06:30:00
21/09/2007	Corani	Chacaconiza	1	35	25	05:00:00
16/07/2007	Ituata	Tambillo	1	35	45	04:30:00
17/07/2007	Ituata	Ituata	1	35	38	05:30:00
18/07/2007	Ituata	Upina	1	35	35	02:00:00
04/08/2007	Ollachea	Quichu - Palca	1	35	91	05:25:00
10/07/2007 y 02/10/2007	Usicayos	Usicayos	1	35	33	07:30:00
11/07/2007 y 01/10/2007	Usicayos	Sallaconi	1	35	18	09:00:00
13/07/2007 y 28/08/2007	Usicayos	Phusca	1	35	38	09:00:00
13/07/2007 y 29/08/2007	Usicayos	Quetapalo	1	35	32	08:30:00
12/07/2007	Usicayos	Coyarana	1	35	40	06:00:00
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>			<b>17</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>104 HOURS 30 Min</b>

**(1) TPA Training Program for Authorities**

04 Civil Defense District Committees organized

13 Civil Defense District Committees organized



United Nations System in Peru

**United Nations Emergency Technical Team**

**ANNEX 5**

**TRAINING FOR BRIGADE MEMBERS OF THE CDDC (PROVINCE OF CARABAYA -PUNO)**

DATE	DISTRICT		COURSES PCB (1)	Number of Participants		TIME
	DISTRICT	LOCATION		PROGR.	ATTENDANTS	
31/07/2007	Ayapata	Hanan Ayllu	1	35	35	05:30:00
17/08/2007	Ayapata	Ayapata	1	35	39	5:00:00
02/08/2007	Ayapata	Taype	1	35	55	6:00:00
01/10/2007	Usicayos	Sallaconi	1	35	19	05:30:00
02/10/2007	Usicayos	Coyorana	1	35	29	6:00:00
20/09/2007	Corani	Corani	1	35	18	7:00:00
17/09/2007	Corani	Isivilla	1	35	16	4:30:00
18/09/2007	Corani	Chimboya	1	35	15	6:30:00
02/10/2007	Corani	Quelcaya	1	35	17	4:30:00
29/08/2007	Usicayos	Phusca	1	35	38	06:30:00
29/08/2007	Usicayos	Quetapalo	1	35	32	4:00:00
04/08/2007	Ollachea	Quichu	1	35	91	5:25:00
21/09/2007	Corani	Chacaconiza	1	35	25	05:00:00
03/09/2007	Usicayos	Usicayos	1	35	63	05:00:00
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>			<b>14</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>50 HOURS 30min</b>

**(1) TPB – Training Program for Brigade Members**

03 Civil Defense Brigade Members at District level (Ayapata and Corani)

11 Civil Defense Brigade at Community level



United Nations System in Peru

**United Nations Emergency Technical Team**

**ANNEX 6**

**ADDITIONAL PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS (PROVINCE OF CARABAYA -PUNO)**

DATE	DISTRICT		COURSES	Number of Participants		TIME
	DISTRICT	LOCATION	PCA/PCB	PROGR.	ATTENDANTS	
Junio	Carabaya	Macusani	PCA	40	32	05:00:00
Junio	Macusani	Queracucho	PCA	35	15	05:00:00
03/08/2007	Macusani	Macusani	PCB	35	24	04:00:00
03/09/2007	Usicayos	Usicayos	PCA	35	66	03:00:00
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>17:00:00</b>

- 01 Civil Defense Province Committee organized and installed
- 01 Civil Defense Community Committee in the District of Macusani - Carabaya
- 01 Civil Defense Brigades at Province level
- 01 School brigades

**PREVENTION FESTIVAL**

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	DATE
Prevention Festival	Corani	19 September 2007
Prevention Festival	Ayapata	August 2007
Prevention Festival	Macusani	29/08/2007
Prevention Festival	Usicayos( Sallaconi)	01/09/2007



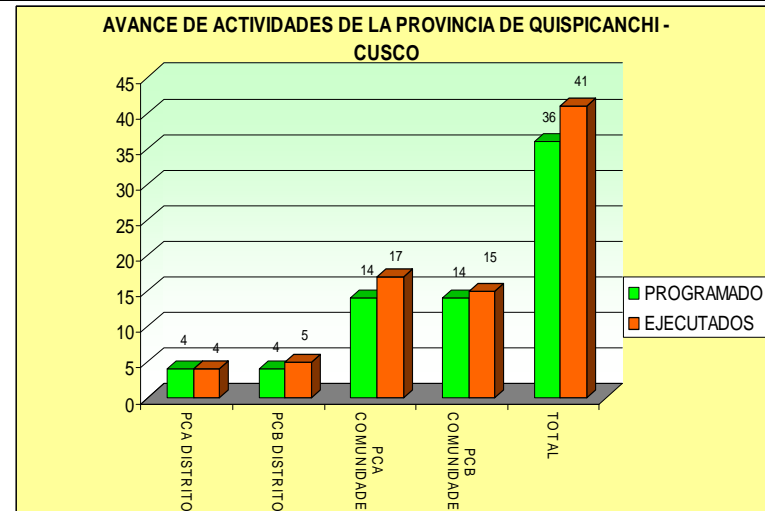
United Nations System in Peru

United Nations Emergency Technical Team

**ANNEX 7**

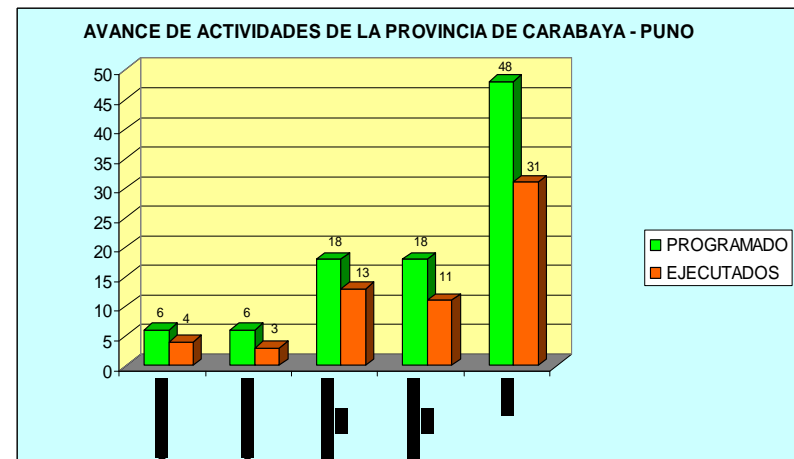
**PROGRESS CHART OF PROGRAMMED AND IMPLEMENTED TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN QUISPICANCHI - CUSCO**

PROGRESS	PCA DISTRICT	PCB DISTRICT	PCA COMMUNITIES	PCB COMMUNITIES	TOTAL
PROGRAMMED	4	4	14	14	<b>36</b>
IMPLEMENTED	4	5	17	15	<b>41</b>
					<b>113%</b>



**ACTIVITIES IN CARABAYA - PUNO**

PROGRESS	PCA DISTRICT	PCB DISTRICT	PCA COMMUNITIES	PCB COMMUNITIES	TOTAL
PROGRAMMED	6	6	18	18	<b>48</b>
IMPLEMENTED	4	3	13	11	<b>31</b>
					<b>65%</b>





United Nations System in Peru

**United Nations Emergency Technical Team**

**PROGRESS ON PASTURES INSTALLATION AND SHEDS BUILDING – Province of Carabaya - Puno**

ANNEX 8

DESCRIPTION	Management of Natural Pastures and Protection of Pasture areas to be collected in Disaster cases				Building of shelters for nomadic cattle. Building of Sheds.			
	PROGRAMMED GOAL	MEASURED UNIT	PHYSICAL PROGRESS	PROGRESS %	PROGRAMMED	MEASURED UNIT	PROGRESS	PROGRESS %
<b>District Usicayos</b>								
1.- Puska		Hectares			2.0	Unit	0.0	00.0
2.- Sallaconi		Hectares			2.0	Unit	2.0	100.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>		<b>0.0</b>		<b>4.0</b>		<b>2.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>
<b>District Ituata</b>								
3.- Quety Unión Benditani		Hectares			2.0	Unit	2.0	100.0
4.- Carabaya		Hectares			2.0	Unit	2.0	100.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>		<b>0.0</b>		<b>4.0</b>		<b>4.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>District Ayapata</b>								
5.- Taype		Hectares			2.0	Unit	2.0	100.0
6.- Escalera Anac Ayllu		Hectares			2.0	Unit	2.0	100.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>		<b>0.0</b>		<b>4.0</b>		<b>4.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>District Coaza</b>								
7.- Ayusuma		Hectares			2.0	Unit	2.0	100.0
8.- Uchuma		Hectares			2.0	Unit	2.0	100.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>		<b>0.0</b>		<b>4.0</b>		<b>4.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>District Ollachea</b>								
9.- Quichu		Hectares			2.0	Unit	0.0	00.0
10.- Palca		Hectares			2.0	Unit	0.0	00.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>		<b>0.0</b>		<b>4.0</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>00.0</b>
<b>District Corani</b>								
11.- Isivilla	3.5	Hectares	2.0	57.1	1.0	Unit	1.0	100.0
12.- Chacaconiza	3.5	Hectares	2.0	57.1	1.0	Unit	1.0	100.0
13.- Quelcaya	3.0	Hectares	2.0	66.7	2.0	Unit	1.0	50.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>10.0</b>		<b>6.0</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>		<b>3.0</b>	<b>75.0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10.0</b>		<b>6.0</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>		<b>17.0</b>	<b>70.83</b>



United Nations System in Peru

**United Nations Emergency Technical Team  
SOIL CONSERVATION**

**PROGRESS IN SOIL CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES – PROVINCE OF CARABAYA - PUNO**

**ANNEX 9**

DESCRIPTION	MEASURED UNIT	Construction of Slow Formation Terrace			Opening of Infiltration Ditches for Forest Plantations			Opening of Infiltration Ditches for Pasture Areas		
		PROGRAMMED GOAL	PHYSICAL PROGRESS	PROGRESS %	PROGRAMMED	PROGRESS	PROGRESS %	PROGRAMMED	PROGRESS	PROGRESS %
<b>District Usicayos</b>										
1.- Puska	ha	3.0	2.0	66.7	1.0	1.0	100.0	1.0	1.5	150.0
2.- Sallaconi	ha	3.0	2.0	66.7	1.0	1.0	100.0	1.0	1.3	130.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>ha</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>140.0</b>
<b>District Ituata tambillo</b>										
3.- Quety	ha	2.0	2.0	100.0	1.0	1.0	100.0	1.0	1.0	100.0
.- Unión Benditani	ha	2.0	2.0	100.0	1.0	1.0	100.0	1.0	1.3	130.0
4.- Carabaya	ha	2.0	2.0	100.0	1.0	1.0	100.0	1.0	1.0	100.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>ha</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>110.0</b>
<b>District Ayapata</b>										
5.- Taype	ha	2.0	2.0	100.0	1.0	1.3	130.0	1.0	1.0	100.0
.- Hanac Ayllu	ha	2.0	2.0	100.0	1.0	1.2	120.0	1.0	1.0	100.0
6.- Escalera	ha	2.0	2.0	100.0	1.0	1.0	100.0	1.0	1.0	100.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>ha</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>116.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>District Coaza</b>										
7.- Ayusuma	ha	3.0	2.0	66.7	1.0	1.2	120.0	1.0	1.0	100.0
8.- Uchuma	ha	3.0	2.0	66.7	1.0	1.2	120.0	1.0	1.0	100.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>ha</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>District Ollachea</b>										
9.- Quichu	ha	3.0	1.0	33.3	1.0	1.0	100.0	1.0	1.0	100.0
10.- Palca	ha	3.0	1.0	33.3	1.0	1.0	100.0	1.0	1.0	100.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>ha</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>District Corani</b>										
11.- Isivilla	ha	3.0	1.0	33.3	1.0	1.0	100.0	1.0	1.0	100.0
12.- Chacaconiza	ha	2.0	1.0	50.0	1.0	1.0	100.0	1.0	1.0	100.0
13.- Quelcaya	ha	3.0	1.0	33.3	1.0	1.0	100.0	1.0	1.0	100.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>ha</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>38.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>107.3</b>



United Nations System in Peru

**United Nations Emergency Technical Team**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**ANNEX 10**

--

**FORESTRY ACTIVITIES – PROVINCE OF CARABAYA – PUNO**

DESCRIPTION	PRODUCTION OF SEEDLINGS			
	PROGRAMMED GOAL	MEASURED UNIT	PHYSICAL PROGRESS	PROGRESS %
<b>District Usicayos</b>				
1.- Puska	3500	Number	00.0	00.0
2.- Sallaconi	3500	Number	3200.0	91.4
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>7000</b>		<b>6000.0</b>	<b>85.7</b>
<b>District Ituata tambillo</b>				
3.- Quety	3500	Number	3000.0	85.7
.- Unión Benditani	2000	Number	1500.0	0.0
4.- Carabaya	3500	Number	3500.0	100.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>9000</b>		<b>8000.0</b>	<b>88.9</b>
<b>District Ayapata</b>				
5.- Taype	3000	Number	3000.0	100.0
.- Hanac Ayllu	1000	Number	1500.0	150.0
6.- Escalera	3000	Number	3000.0	100.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>7000</b>		<b>7500.0</b>	<b>107.1</b>
<b>District Coaza</b>				
7.- Ayusuma	3500	Number	3500.0	100.0
8.- Uchuma	3500	Number	3000.0	85.7
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>7000</b>		<b>6500.0</b>	<b>92.9</b>
<b>District Ollachea</b>				
9.- Quichu	3000	Number	500.0	16.0
10.- Palca	3000	Number	500.0	16.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>6000</b>		<b>3000.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>
<b>District Corani</b>				
11.- Isivilla	2500	Number	2500.0	100.0
12.- Chacaconiza	2500	Number	2500.0	100.0
13.- Quelcaya	2000	Number	2000.0	100.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>7000</b>		<b>7000.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43000.0</b>		<b>33200.0</b>	<b>77.21</b>



United Nations System in Peru

**United Nations Emergency Technical Team**

**IMPROVED IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE - CARABAYA - PUNO**

**ANNEX 11**

DESCRIPTION	MEASUREMENT UNIT	Improvement of Small Irrigation Channels.		
		PROGRAMMED GOAL	PHYSICAL PROGRESS	ADVANCE %
<b>District Ayapata</b>				
5.- Taype	Unit	1.0	1.0	100.0
.- Hanac Ayllu	Unit	1.0	1.0	100.0
6.- Escalera	Unit	1.0	1.0	100.0
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>



United Nations System in Peru

United Nations Emergency Technical Team

ANNEX 12

PROGRESS MADE IN PASTURES INSTALLATION AND BUILDING OF SHEDS – Province of Quispicanchis - Cusco

DESCRIPTION	Management of Natural Pastures and Protection to Pasturing Areas to be collected in disaster cases				Implementation of phytocovers designed locally in schools for vegetable production.				Construction of shelters for nomadic cattle. Building of sheds.			
	PROGRAMMED GOAL	MEASURED UNIT	PHYSICAL PROGRESS	PROGRESS %	PROGRAMMED GOAL	MEASURED UNIT	PHYSICAL PROGRESS	PROGRESS%	PROGRAMMED	MEASURED UNIT	PROGRESS	PROGRESS %
Organizations												
<b>District Ccatcca</b>												
1.- Cuyuni					1.0	Unit	0.0	0.0	1.0	Unit	0.5	50.0
2.- Ausaray					1.0	Unit	0.0	0.0	1.0	Unit	0.4	40.0
3.- Ullpo	1.0	Hectares	0.0	0.0					1.0	Unit	0.5	50.0
4.- Chichina	1.0	Hectares	0.0	0.0								
5.- Llqueta	1.0	Hectares	0.0	0.0					1.0	Unit	0.4	40.0
6.- Pumaorco					1.0	Unit	0.0	0.0	1.0	Unit	0.4	40.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>3.0</b>		<b>0.0</b>		<b>3.0</b>		<b>0.0</b>		<b>5.0</b>		<b>0.9</b>	<b>18.0</b>
<b>District Carhuayo</b>												
7.- Ccarhuayo	1.0	Hectares	0.0	0.0					1.0	Unit	0.5	50.0
8.- Parccoccalla	1.0	Hectares	0.0	0.0	1.0	Unit	0.0	0.0	1.0	Unit	0.5	50.0
9.- Tayancani					1.0	Unit	0.0	0.0	1.0	Unit	0.5	50.0
10.- Qoya					1.0	Unit	0.0	0.0	1.0	Unit	0.5	50.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2.0</b>		<b>0.0</b>		<b>3.0</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>		<b>2.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>
<b>District Ocongate</b>												
11.- Jullicunca	1.0	Hectares	0.0	0.0	1.0	Unit	0.0	0.0	1.0	Unit	0.5	50.0
12.- Chaupimayo	1.0	Hectares	0.0	0.0	1.0	Unit	0.0	0.0	1.0	Unit	0.5	50.0
13.- Sallicancha	1.0	Hectares	0.0	0.0	1.0	Unit	0.0	0.0	1.0	Unit	0.5	50.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>3.0</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>		<b>1.5</b>	<b>50.0</b>
<b>District Marcapata</b>												
14.- Marcapata Collana	1.0	Hectares	0.0	0.0		Unit			1.0	Unit	0.5	50.0
15.- Incacancha Yanacancha					1.0	Unit	0.0	0.0	1.0	Unit	0.5	50.0
16.- Sahuancay					1.0	Unit	0.0	0.0	1.0	Unit	0.5	50.0
17.- Collasuyo	1.0	Hectares	0.0	0.0	1.0	Unit	0.0	0.0	1.0	Unit	0.5	50.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2.0</b>		<b>0.0</b>		<b>3.0</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>		<b>2.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10.0</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>		<b>6.4</b>	<b>40.0</b>



United Nations System in Peru

United Nations Emergency Technical Team

ANNEX 13

PROGRESS MADE IN SOIL CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES – PROVINCE OF QUISPICANCHIS - CUSCO

DESCRIPTION	MEASUREMENT UNIT	Construction of Slow Formation Terrace			Opening of Infiltration Ditches for Forest Seedlings		
		PROGRAMMED GOAL	PHYSICAL PROGRESS	PROGRESS PERCENTAGE	PROGRAMMED	PROGRESS	PROGRESS %
<b>District Ccatcca</b>							
1.- Cuyuni	ha	2.0	1.0	50.0	2.0	3.1	156.0
2.- Ausaray	ha	2.0	1.0	50.0	2.0	3.5	175.0
3.- Ullpo	ha	2.0	1.0	50.0	2.0	1.9	97.0
4.- Chichina	ha	2.0	1.0	50.0	2.0	2.0	100.0
5.- Lliqueta	ha	2.0	1.0	50.0	2.0	1.4	72.0
6.- Pumaorco	ha	2.0	1.0	50.0	2.0	1.8	89.5
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>12.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>114.9</b>
<b>District Carhuayo</b>							
7.- Ccarhuayo	ha	2.5	1.7	68.0	2.0	1.5	75.0
8.- Parccoccalla	ha	2.5	1.5	60.0	2.0	1.5	75.0
9.- Tayancani	ha	2.5	1.8	72.0	2.0	1.0	50.0
10.- Qoya	ha	2.5	1.6	64.0	2.0	1.0	50.0
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>10.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>62.5</b>
<b>District Ocongate</b>							
11.- Jullicunca	ha	2.5	1.6	64.0	2.0	1.0	50.0
12.- Chaupimayo	ha	2.5	1.5	60.0	2.0	1.0	50.0
13.- Sallicancha	ha	2.5	1.4	56.0	2.0	1.0	50.0
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>7.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>
<b>District Marcapata</b>							
14.- Marcapata Collana	ha	2.5		0.0	2.0	1.0	50.0
15.- Incacancha Yanacancha	ha	2.0		0.0	2.0	1.0	50.0
16.- Sahuancay	ha	2.0		0.0	2.0	1.0	50.0
17.- Collasuyo	ha	2.0		0.0	2.0	1.0	50.0
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>8.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>38.0</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>75.9</b>



United Nations System in Peru

United Nations Emergency Technical Team

ANNEX 14

FOREST ACTIVITIES – PROVINCE OF QUISPICANCHIS - CUSCO

DESCRIPTION	Producción de plántones			
	PROGRAMMED GOAL	MEASURED UNIT	PHYSICAL PROGRESS	PROGRESS %
<b>District Ccatcca</b>				
1.- Cuyuni	3340	Number	3000.0	89.8
2.- Ausaray	3340	Number	3000.0	89.8
3.- Ullpo	3340	Number	2500.0	74.9
4.- Chichina	3340	Number	2000.0	59.9
5.- Lloqueta	3340	Number	3000.0	89.8
6.- Pumaorco	3300	Number	2500.0	75.8
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>20000</b>		<b>16000.0</b>	<b>80.0</b>
<b>District Carhuayo</b>				
7.- Ccarhuayo	3250	Number	3200.0	98.5
8.- Parccoccalla	3250	Number	2850.0	87.7
9.- Tayancani	3250	Number	3100.0	95.4
10.- Qoya	3250	Number	2800.0	86.2
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>13000</b>		<b>11950.0</b>	<b>91.9</b>
<b>District Ocongate</b>				
11.- Jullicunca	4000	Number	4000.0	100.0
12.- Chaupimayo	4000	Number	3800.0	95.0
13.- Sallicancha	4000	Number	3500.0	87.5
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>12000</b>		<b>11300.0</b>	<b>94.2</b>
<b>District Marcapata</b>				
14.- Marcapata Collana	4750	Number	2500.0	52.6
15.- Incacancha Yanacancha	4750	Number	2300.0	48.4
16.- Sahuancay	4750	Number	1500.0	31.6
17.- Collasuyo	4750	Number	2500.0	52.6
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>19000</b>		<b>8800.0</b>	<b>46.3</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64000.0</b>		<b>48050.0</b>	<b>75.1</b>



United Nations System in Peru

United Nations Emergency Technical Team

ANNEX 15

SCHEDULE FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF IMPROVED KITCHEN MATERIALS – DISTRICT OF QUISPICANCHIS - CUSCO

DISTRICT	QUANTITY	Unit/kitchen	TYPE OF MATERIAL	ALLOCATED QUANTITY	RECEIVED QUANTITY
Carhua&o	150	12	Bricks	1800	1200
	150	2	Wall bricks	300	200
	150	1	PiecesI	150	100
	150	2	PiecesC	300	200
	150	9	Drum bricks	1350	1350
	150	1	Control	150	150
	150	1	parasol	150	150
Marcapata	200	12	Bricks	2400	2400
	200	2	Wall bricks	400	700
	200	1	PiecesI	200	200
	200	2	PiecesC	400	400
	200	9	Drum bricks	1800	2100
	200	1	Control	200	0
	200	1	parasol	200	0
Ccatca	350	12	Bricks	4200	0
	350	2	Wall bricks	700	104
	350	1	PiecesI	350	350
	350	2	PiecesC	700	700
	350	9	Drum bricks	3150	785
	350	1	Control	350	350
	350	1	parasol	350	350



United Nations System in Peru

**United Nations Emergency Technical Team**

**ANNEX 16**

**SC HEDULE FOR TRAINING ON IMPROVED KITCHENS – DISTRICT OF QUISPICANCHIS - CUSCO**

DISTRICT	COMMUNITY	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES	TRAINING DATE
<b>Carhua&amp;o</b>	Carhua&o	52	09 & 10 OCT 2007
	Anccasi	28	24 & 25 SEPT 2007
	Ccasapata	20	02 & 03 OCT 2007
	Chillihuani	24	30 SEP & 01 OCT 2007
	Hachaccalla	35	26 & 27 SEPT 2007
	Ta&ankani	23	04 & 05 OCT 2007
	Cco&a	30	28 & 29 SEPT 2007
	Sumana	40	11 & 12 OCT 2007
	Parccoccalla	83	06, 07 & 08 OCT 2007
<b>Marcapata</b>	Baños Termales	27	The training was provided during the whole month of October
	La&ampampa	15	
	Hua&lla&oc	23	
	Palquilla	21	
	Collana	59	
	Marcapata	103	
	Ccocha	12	
	San Lorenzo	11	
	Socapata Anexo Machacmarca	14	
	Socapata Sector San Isidro	11	
Sahuanca&	48		





United Nations System in Peru

**ANNEX 18**

**United Nations Emergency Technical Team**  
**Implementation of Health Centers in Quispicanchis and diagnose on Waiting Houses**

Health center	District	Quantity
H.C. in Ccatca	Ccatcca	2 containers of O2 2stoves 1 pediatric <b>ambú</b>
H.P. in Ccarhuayo	Ccarhuayo	2 containers of O2 2 stoves 1 pediatric <b>ambú</b> . 1 radiant cradle as per model
H.P. in Ocongate	Ocongate	2containers of O2 2 stoves 1 pediatric <b>ambú</b> 1 baby warmer. 1 radiant cradle as per model
H.P. de Tinki		2 containers of O2 2 stoves 1 pediatric <b>ambú</b> . 1 radiant cradle as per model
H. P. Marcapata	Marcapata	2 containers of O2 2 stoves 1 pediatric <b>ambú</b> . 1 radiant cradle as per model

District	Health Center	A Waiting House exists	Management Type	Remarks
Ccatca	HC Ccatca	Yes	Municipality – Heath Centers (Out of the Health Centers.	Facilities granted for use, to strengthen the mayor's commitment and to promote the use of the house.
Ccarhuayo	HP Ccarhuayo	Yes	Municipality - Health Center (in the Health Center).	It has problems to provide food for the users. To promote the use of the house.
Ocongate	HC Ocongate	Yes	Health centers- in the Health Center facilities)	Implementation is still outstanding. The mayor was committed to build a new facility, but the implementation still needs to promote use. .
Marcapata	HP Marcapata	Yes	Municipality- Health Centre (out of the Health Center)	The facilities need and improved and larger infrastructure, and to promote its use.



United Nations System in Peru

ANNEX 19

## United Nations Emergency Technical Team Agreement with the Municipality of Coaza

### ACUERDO MARCO DE INICIO DE ACTIVIDADES DEL PROYECTO DESASTRES NATURALES EN EL PERÚ "DE LA LIMITACIÓN DE DAÑOS AL MANEJO Y PREVENCIÓN DE RIESGOS"

Con fecha de 1 de marzo de 2007, el Sr. Alcalde del Distrito de Coaza, Señor Meliton Palacios Casazola y el Sr. Jorge L. Chediek, Coordinador Residente del Sistema de Naciones Unidas en el Perú y Representante Residente del Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo, en presencia de los Presidentes Regionales de Cusco y Puno, y de los Representantes de las Agencias del Sistema de Naciones Unidas participantes, firman el presente acta, que da inicio a las actividades del proyecto:

#### "PREVENCIÓN DE DESASTRES NATURALES: DE LA LIMITACION DE DAÑOS AL MANEJO Y PREVENCIÓN DE RIESGOS"

Este proyecto está destinado a apoyar las capacidades de prevención y respuesta a desastres de las comunidades de las provincias de Quispicanchis (Cusco) y Carabaya (Puno).

La MUNICIPALIDAD y el PROYECTO DE DESASTRES NATURALES, dentro de sus fines y objetivos institucionales acuerdan realizar acciones conjuntas en programas de prevención y reducción de desastres, programas de fortalecimiento de la organización y participación comunal para la prevención y reducción del riesgo, programas de reducción de vulnerabilidad física y social, capacitación y comunicación social en beneficio de la seguridad y desarrollo de la comunidad.

Para cumplir los objetivos del presente Convenio, las Instituciones firmantes se comprometen en forma conjunta a:

1. Fomentar y fortalecer la capacidad del municipio distrital para la preparación, respuesta y coordinación frente a desastres.
2. Ejecutar actividades para reducir el impacto de los desastres naturales a través de la mitigación de riesgos y la preparación de supervivencia, salud y seguridad alimentaria de las comunidades.
3. Fortalecer comprensivamente la capacidad de superación para proteger medios de vida, mejorar la nutrición, cubrir las necesidades básicas y acelerar la recuperación en caso de un desastre natural.
4. Promover la difusión y sensibilización a la comunidad y Autoridades sobre medidas preventivas prácticas en caso de desastres naturales.
5. Promover y difundir las lecciones aprendidas a nivel regional e implementar acuerdos permanentes entre las instituciones regionales, provinciales y distritales para promover la sostenibilidad.

Sobre la base del presente convenio, LA MUNICIPALIDAD y EL PROYECTO DE DESASTRES NATURALES, podrán celebrar convenios específicos para llevar a cabo cualquiera de las acciones aquí previstas. En estos convenios específicos se precisarán las responsabilidades de las partes.

El presente Convenio se suscribe en tres (03) ejemplares originales con igual valor, en la ciudad de Urcos, el 01 día del mes de Marzo de 2007

Sr. Meliton Palacios Casazola  
Alcalde de la Municipalidad Distrital de  
Coaza

Sr. Jorge L. Chediek  
Coordinador Residente Naciones Unidas  
Representante Residente PNUD



United Nations System in Peru

ANNEX 20

## United Nations Emergency Technical Team Agreement with the Municipality of Ccatcca

### ACUERDO MARCO DE INICIO DE ACTIVIDADES DEL PROYECTO DESASTRES NATURALES EN EL PERÚ "DE LA LIMITACIÓN DE DAÑOS AL MANEJO Y PREVENCIÓN DE RIESGOS"

Con fecha de 1 de marzo de 2007, el Sr. Alcalde del Distrito de Ccatcca, Señor Pedro Illares Paucar y el Sr. Jorge L. Chediek, Coordinador Residente del Sistema de Naciones Unidas en el Perú y Representante Residente del Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo, en presencia de los Presidentes Regionales de Cusco y Puno, y de los Representantes de las Agencias del Sistema de Naciones Unidas participantes, firman el presente acta, que da inicio a las actividades del proyecto:

#### "PREVENCIÓN DE DESASTRES NATURALES: DE LA LIMITACION DE DAÑOS AL MANEJO Y PREVENCIÓN DE RIESGOS"

Este proyecto está destinado a apoyar las capacidades de prevención y respuesta a desastres de las comunidades de las provincias de Quispicanchis (Cusco) y Carabaya (Puno).

La MUNICIPALIDAD y el PROYECTO DE DESASTRES NATURALES, dentro de sus fines y objetivos institucionales acuerdan realizar acciones conjuntas en programas de prevención y reducción de desastres, programas de fortalecimiento de la organización y participación comunal para la prevención y reducción del riesgo, programas de reducción de vulnerabilidad física y social, capacitación y comunicación social en beneficio de la seguridad y desarrollo de la comunidad.

Para cumplir los objetivos del presente Convenio, las Instituciones firmantes se comprometen en forma conjunta a:

1. Fomentar y fortalecer la capacidad del municipio distrital para la preparación, respuesta y coordinación frente a desastres.
2. Ejecutar actividades para reducir el impacto de los desastres naturales a través de la mitigación de riesgos y la preparación de supervivencia, salud y seguridad alimentaria de las comunidades.
3. Fortalecer comprensivamente la capacidad de superación para proteger medios de vida, mejorar la nutrición, cubrir las necesidades básicas y acelerar la recuperación en caso de un desastre natural.
4. Promover la difusión y sensibilización a la comunidad y Autoridades sobre medidas preventivas prácticas en caso de desastres naturales.
5. Promover y difundir las lecciones aprendidas a nivel regional e implementar acuerdos permanentes entre las instituciones regionales, provinciales y distritales para promover la sostenibilidad.

Sobre la base del presente convenio, LA MUNICIPALIDAD y EL PROYECTO DE DESASTRES NATURALES, podrán celebrar convenios específicos para llevar a cabo cualquiera de las acciones aquí previstas. En estos convenios específicos se precisarán las responsabilidades de las partes.

El presente Convenio se suscribe en tres (03) ejemplares originales con igual valor, en la ciudad de Lima, el 01 día del mes de Marzo de 2007

  
Sr. Pedro Illares Paucar  
Alcalde de la Municipalidad Distrital de  
Ccatcca

  
Sr. Jorge L. Chediek  
Coordinador Residente Naciones Unidas  
Representante Residente PNUD