

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

**Inception Report
November 7th, 2006**

United Nations Emergency Technical Team

Benefiting country	Peru
Title of the project	Natural disasters in Peru: From damage limitation to risk management and prevention
Location	Carabaya - Puno and Quispicanchis – Cusco in the Andean Trapeze
Duration	Two years
Beneficiaries	An estimated 700 communities, covering 39 000 people or 9 400 households. Among this global target population, the beneficiaries will be: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• District and Province Civil Defence Committee members.• Poor peasant farmers, subsistence farmers and alpaca raisers• School-aged children in local primary schools, and their teachers• Young people in secondary schools who help with farm work• Members of women's committees
Executing Agencies	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">• The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)• The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)• The Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)• Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO)• The World Food Programme (WFP)
Counterparts	The project is to be implemented in collaboration with civil defence district committees (CDDCs), municipalities, communities, Non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and the following regional authorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The National Institute for Civil Defence (INDECI)• The National program for Food Assistance (PRONAA)• The National Program for River-basin Management and Soil Conservation (PRONAMACHS)• The National Service for Agrarian Hygiene (SENASA)• The National Fund for Compensation and Social Development (FONCODES)• The Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG)• The Ministry of Health (MINSa)• The Ministry of Education (MINED)
Project Cost	US\$ 1 534 072
Donor	The Government of Japan, through the UN Trust Fund for Human Security
Reporting period	1st July 2006 – 1st November 2006
Report No	1/2006 – Inception Report

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1. Abbreviations and Acronyms

APCI	Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation
CDDC	Civil Defence District Committee
EPR	Emergency Preparedness and Response
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FONCODES	National Fund for Compensation and Social Development - MIMDES
INDECI	National Civil Defence 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 Organisation
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 Defence 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. Executive Summary

The report covers the ongoing phase of preparation of the implementation of the project. The main activity of this phase has been the execution of the Base-line Vulnerability Assessment Study, by a team of consultants selected by UNETE and working under the supervision of WFP. The study has involved secondary research, enabling the selection of the 10 districts for project implementation, and primary field research in those 10 districts, gathering information of use for the planning of activities, and the data for indicators that will be the basis of later evaluation.

Pending the submission of the conclusions of the study UNETE has elaborated a more detailed work-plan for the first year of project implementation, paying careful attention to the timing in the light of upcoming local elections, the primary role of the Civil Defense District Committees, appropriate implementation and monitoring mechanisms, and coordination of the extensive training activities a disaster prevention project entails and includes.

Further preparation has been carried out to ensure the swift beginning of project activities in due course, including the approval of the project by the Peruvian government, the recruitment of the field coordination team, and the official launch of the project in Lima.

3. Purpose

Quispicanchis in Cusco and Carabaya in Puno are located in the area of the Andes that concentrates the highest levels of extreme poverty in the country, and have been repeatedly affected by natural phenomenon, including drought, frost, snow-storms, landslides, earthquakes, and forest fires. Their recurrent nature transforms would-be temporary emergencies into serious disasters, engendering a progressive loss of capacities and livelihoods while impeding recovery in the interim periods, generating a very unstable situation in terms of food security, income and health. Despite this, because of their extremely difficult access, these areas lack any kind of assistance and support, governmental or not.

a. Main objectives and outcomes expected as per the approved project document

The five inter-connected objectives are to:

1. Empower district municipalities in disaster preparedness, response, and coordination of the Civil Defence District Committees
2. Reduce the impact of natural disasters through risk mitigation and preparing for communities survival, health, and food security
3. Comprehensively strengthen coping capacities to protect livelihoods, improve nutrition, meet basic needs and expedite recovery in the event of a natural threat
4. Improve community awareness and knowledge of practical preventive measures in the event of natural disasters
5. Disseminate lessons learned at the regional level and implement standing agreements between regional, provincial, and district institutions to promote sustainability

b. Reference to how the project aims to attain the human security objective

This project aims to improve human security and reduce vulnerability, protecting and empowering some of the most neglected and exposed communities, supporting local disaster and risk management efforts, and cultivating a prevention attitude among local leaders. The objectives reflect the need to act on all three components of the disaster management equation: mitigating risks stabilising soils through the environmental management of river-basin natural resources, improving housing, and developing minor rural infrastructure; reducing vulnerability through better nutrition, improved health services, and more adequate farming techniques; and developing local prevention capacities through sharing appropriate disaster preparedness and response tools, implementing early-warning mechanisms, and awareness-raising and education.

c. A listing of the main implementing partners

The project shall be managed through UNETT and its participating agencies (UNICEF, FAO, WFP, PAHO/WHO and UNDP) with the support of a dedicated field coordination team.

Coordination will be established with INDECI at regional and sub-regional levels, regional government, district municipalities, community authorities and leaders. Agreements will be signed with councils and communities involved in implementing the operations, and with schools and district level education sector.

It is hoped that the overall impact of the project will be broader than that achieved in the area of implementation. The approach of involving wherever possible appropriate local authorities, enhancing coordination between partners and beneficiaries, and providing the opportunity for all to share experiences with groups in similar situations is expected to value the project results and encourage replication among other communities, districts, and provinces. The expectation is that the authorities will incorporate the project products of the in their own planning and procedures.

4. Resources

Description	Year 1	Year 2
A. Personnel	247.602	162.502
B. Training	126.230	83.732
C. Equipment		
Expendable	227.746	86.776
Non-expendable	109.531	119.306
D. Communication		
Telephone	5.405	3.760
E. Travel		
Airfare	17.784	9.270
DSA	44.540	36.369
Vehicle rental	39.190	17.350
Fuel	27.418	16.736
F. Promotional activities		
CD-Rom production	1.820	
Brochures, sharing forums	13.487	17.200
G. Total (A+B+C+D+E+F)	860,753	553,001
Other operational costs	79.484	40.833
GRAND TOTAL	940.238	593.834

5. Results - Main activities undertaken and achievements

a. Approval of the project by the Peruvian Government

The approval of the project by the Peruvian government was not straightforward, mainly due to the existence of a National Public Investment System (SNIP), whose role is to evaluate the sustainability cost to national, regional, or local governments of projects, be they national or donor-funded. In the case of the Natural Disaster Prevention project, it was unclear whether the project should be subject to this approval procedure, given the absence of national execution, and the non public investment nature of the project.

An initial meeting was held with the Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation (APCI) on July 18th to clarify the issue. As a result it was felt appropriate to consult the Ministry of Economy and Finance, responsible for managing the SNIP, directly. This meeting was held on July 20th, attended by the UNETE group, APCI representative, and representatives of the National Institute for Civil Defiance (INDECI), the project's main counterpart.

The approach agreed on as a result of the meeting with MEF was to seek technical approval of the project by INDECI, and submit the project with this approval to APCI for their approval. The INDECI approval was granted on August 9th 2006, after adjusting the project document on the basis of their comments. The APCI approval was then swiftly granted the same day (Annex A), enabling UNETE to begin with the activities outlined in the pre-implementation phase of the project.

b. Creation of the Field Coordination Team

The field coordination team has been provided with office space within the UNICEF Regional Delegation Office in Cusco. The programme coordinator was recruited on July 27th to assist in the establishment of the administrative and financial framework of the project, prepare the implementation, assist with the execution of the Base-line Vulnerability Assessment Study, and recruit the rest of the team.

The project assistant and administrative assistant/secretary have been selected with the support of the UNDP human resources specialist, in consultation with UNETE. The candidates retained are locals from the area, and speak Quechua fluently. They will begin work on November 21st 2006.

The recruitment of the driver has been taken steps forward in the identification of candidates and verification of their references. However the actual recruitment has been suspended until the project vehicle is available. The vehicle has been purchased, and is currently clearing customs and foreign affairs for tax exemption and registration.

The team as it stands is therefore:

Programme coordinator	Barnaby Rooke
Technical assistant	Walter Quispe
Administrative assistant	Patricia Paullo

c. Project launch in Lima

In order to communicate project objectives prior to implementation, seek the support of the central government departments whose regional delegations are the project counterparts, and officially thank the government of Japan for their support, a launch was held in the Palacio de Torre Tagle in Lima, on October 18th, 2006.

The ceremony was attended by the Vice-chancellor Gonzalo Gutiérrez, the Ambassador of Japan in Perú Hitohiro Ishida, the Vice-minister of Institutional management of the Ministry of Education, Dr. Víctor Díaz Chávez, the Head of the National Institute of Civil Defense General EP(r) Luis Felipe Palomino Rodríguez, the UN Resident Coordinator Jorge Chediek, and representatives of agencies involved in the project.

The event was publicized through the Ministry of External Relations web-site, the UN System in Peru web-site, and through the national radio Radio Programas del Peru. The press brief is attached in Annex B.

d. Selection of the 10 districts for project implementation

The Base-Line Vulnerability Assessment Study team assisted UNETE with the selection of the 10 districts for project implementation, prior to carrying out the field surveys for the said study. On the basis of criteria of poverty, remoteness, altitude, Human Development Index, lack of prior cooperation projects or access to social services, and recurrence of natural disasters, the following ten districts were agreed on:

Region	Province	Districts
CUSCO	QUISPICANCH	Ccarhuayo, Ccatca, Marcapata, Ocongate
PUNO	CARABAYA	Ollachea, Ayapata, Coasa, Corani, Ituata, Usicayos

The full detail of the progress report of the Base-Line Vulnerability Assessment Study can be found in Annex C.

6. Future work-plan

a. Elaboration of the Year 1 work-plan and activities

Pending the submission of the Base-line Vulnerability Assessment study results which will enable further refining of the implementation of the project, the UNETE team has elaborated the work-plan for the first year of execution of the project on the basis of the following agreements:

Local Elections: a pre-requisite for ownership and participation

Regional, Provincial, and Municipal elections will be held on November 19th, and the newly elected officials will enter into function in January 2007. These elections will have a notable impact on staff rotation among project counterpart organizations, in addition to the fact that district mayors are the de facto presidents of the Civil Defense District Committees, through which all agencies intend to work for the execution of prevention activities at district and community level.

To enhance project ownership and participation by the districts involved, it is preferable to begin the implementation of the project proper with the new local government.

Civil Defense District Committees: a primary and pivotal role

Given the pivotal role that these inter-sectoral committees are expected to play within the National Disaster Prevention and Response mechanism, the SINADECI, and the project's aim to enhance their capacities to carry out proactive prevention and sensitization activities, the chronology of project implementation reflects the logic that first and foremost these committees must have been created in the project districts, and have some basic tools and training.

Refining the implementation strategy: district level project facilitators

Consideration given to the preliminary recommendations of the Base-line study team, referring to the difficulty of access to communities and the distances involved, the UNETE team has agreed to identify project facilitators in each district, to assist in planning the implementation of project activities with the beneficiary communities, participate in execution, act as permanent peer-trainers, monitor participatory implementation among the communities, and provide the Field Coordination Team and agencies with valuable information about progress or potential issues.

These facilitators would ideally be Civil Defense District Committee members, to ensure indirect capacitation of the committees, exchange of information from the community to the district level and vice-versa, and enhance sustainability of the project approach and prevention mentality.

Training, information, education, sensitization: working together

The nature of the projects' objectives seeking a change in mentality, entail numerous and substantive training activities, direct and indirect, theoretical and practical, in communities or district capitals, with farmers and government officials. Given the multi-sectoral and inter-agency dimensions of the project, UNETE has recognized the risk that the multiplication of such activities to cover different aspects of prevention, could be disorienting for the beneficiaries, and result in loss of interest or participation.

All such activities shall thus be planned in a coordinated way, involving the beneficiaries, and with the help of the district facilitators, in order to respect agricultural calendars, prior community commitments, etc. Much of the training will hinge on the evaluation of risks within districts and communities, activity that must be carried out by the then-trained CDDCs. For this reason, planning of training activities will take place in the first term of 2007, to begin implementation as of April.

b. Full detail of the Year 1 work-plan as at 7th November 2006

Objectives	Results	Activities	Assumptions	2006				2007													
				sep	oct	nov	dec	jan	feb	mar	apr	ma y	jun	jul	aug	sep	oct	nov	dec		
Reporting to Donor	Inception Report, Substantive Progress Reports, Interim Financial Reports, Anual Financial Reports					IR		IFR 1						AF R1					SP R1		
Preparation	Development of a work plan	Design of the VAM study	All VAM specs met to proper standards																		
		Survey implementation	Approval given, survey organized																		
		Data processing	Surveys completed with appropriate data																		
		Multi-factorial analysis	Data processing implemented																		
		Report, editing and publication	Approvals given for implementation																		
	Activities and prevention in regional plans	Participate in regional sectoral planning																			
	Project communicated to counterparts and beneficiaries, implementation prepared	Selection of facilitators for each district																			
		District work-shops with communities	District facilitators selected																		
		Presentation of project to local government	VAM results communicated																		

Legend

UNETE		UNDP		WHO	
WFP		UNICEF		FAO	

Objectives	Results	Activities	Assumptions	2006				2007																	
				sep	oct	nov	dec	jan	feb	mar	apr	ma y	jun	jul	aug	sep	oct	nov	dec						
Objective I: Empower district municipalities in disaster preparedness, response, and coordination of the Civil Defense District Communities	1.1 District Committees are operational	Promotion of "ordenanzas municipales"	Entry into function of new mayors																						
	1.1 District Committees are operational	Assessment of committees (work-shops)	VAM results communicated																						
	1.1 District Committees are operational	Elaboration of CDDC work-plans	Nomination of municipal teams																						
	1.2 Risk maps elaborated	Participatory elaboration of risk maps	Sign agreements with districts and INDECI																						
	1,4 Early warning systems implemented	Identification of low-cost EWS alternatives	Preliminary results of risk evaluation																						
	1,4 Early warning systems implemented	Assessment of local comms infrastructure	VAM results communicated																						
	1.2 Risk maps elaborated	Elaborate contingency plans, escape routes	Risk maps elaborated																						
	1,4 Early warning systems implemented	Comms & www equipment installed	Infrastructure assessed; rain season over																						
	1.2 Risk maps elaborated	Municipality and CDC training in use of tools	Tools elaborated																						
	1,4 Early warning systems implemented	Training in use of equipment, and connectivity	Equipment installed																						
	1.3 Communities understand threats, procedures	Share, explain risk maps, emergency plans	CDDCs have preliminary training																						
	1.3 Communities understand threats, procedures	Carry out simulations and emergency drills	CDDCs have preliminary training																						
1,4 Early warning systems implemented	Identification of biological indicators																								

Objectives	Results	Activities	Assumptions	2006				2007													
				sep	oct	nov	dec	jan	feb	mar	apr	ma y	jun	jul	aug	sep	oct	nov	dec		
Objective II: Reduce the impact of Natural Disasters through risk mitigation and preparing for communities survival, health, and food security.	2.1 Health centers capacities' reinforced	Promote emergency standing arrangements	Tools elaborated																		
		Special emergency modules developed	Equipment and supplies have been purchased																		
		Itinerant health brigades are operational	Preliminary results of risk evaluation																		
	2.2 Welcome-centres inaugurated	Establishment of welcome-centers	Risk maps elaborated																		
		Pre-positioning of emergency supplies	VAM results communicated																		
	2.3 Risk reduced through mitigation works focused on protection of natural resources and the environment	Identify river-basins for reforestation	VAM results communicated																		
		Begin reforestation in high river-basin strata	Stable climate without disaster conditions																		
		Water management with micro-infrastructure	No community or political conflicts or problems																		
		Irrigation equipment purchase	Soil and reforestation activities have begun																		
		Mini irrigation Module installation	Equipment has been purchased																		
		Soil conservation, erosion control, terraces	Participation of beneficiaries and institutions																		
		Terrace construction	Supplies delivered and areas prepared																		

Legend

UNETE		UNDP		WHO	
WFP		UNICEF		FAO	

Objectives	Results	Activities	Assumptions	2006				2007												
				sep	oct	nov	dec	jan	feb	mar	apr	ma y	jun	jul	aug	sep	oct	nov	dec	
Objective II: Reduce the impact of Natural Disasters through risk mitigation and preparing for communities survival, health, and food security.	2,3 Risk reduced through mitigation works focused on protection of natural resources and the environment	Training in soil management and forestry	Equipment has been purchased and soil is ready																	
		Nurseries	Results in soil management and forestry																	
		Plant production	Terraces & soil management advanced																	
		Plant installation	Plant production has been successful																	
		Plant maintenance	Plant installation has been successful																	
	2.4 Improved house-building techniques	Preparation of technical report																		
		Building houses, with making the material	Community participation																	
		Occupation, maintenance, visits of houses	Community participation																	
		Duplication of the house model	Training was effective, peasants available																	

Legend

UNETE		UNDP		WHO	
WFP		UNICEF		FAO	

Objectives	Results	Activities	Assumptions	2006				2007											
				sep	oct	nov	dec	jan	feb	mar	apr	ma y	jun	jul	aug	sep	oct	nov	dec
Objective III: Comprehensive strengthening of coping capacities to protect livelihoods, improve nutrition, meet basic needs and expedite recovery in the event of a natural threat.	3,1 Livestock is protected in case of natural disaster	Training of farmers in basic animal care	Animal care kits purchased																
		Natural pasture and improved grazing practice	Favorable climate																
		Forage production and storage	Participation of beneficiaries and institutions																
		Transhumant livestock shelter building	Tools purchased and training has been completed																
		Ditch construction	Tools purchased and training has been completed																
		Seed Gathering	Rain season is over																
		Construction of terraces for pastures	Tools purchased and training has been completed																
		Instalation of pastures	Tools purchased and training has been completed																
		Stone fence installation (pircas)	Tools purchased and training has been completed																
		Workshops for beneficiaries on pasture practice	Preliminary works completed and functioning																

Legend

UNETE		UNDP		WHO	
WFP		UNICEF		FAO	

Objectives	Results	Activities	Assumptions	2006				2007													
				sep	oct	nov	dec	jan	feb	mar	apr	ma y	jun	jul	aug	sep	oct	nov	dec		
Objective III: Comprehensive strengthening of coping capacities to protect livelihoods, improve nutrition, meet basic needs and expedite recovery in the event of a natural threat.	3.2 Subsistence agriculture is improved	Assessment and selection of local crop storage	Will to instigate productive farming chains																		
		Train farmers on timely harvest and crop storage	Participation of beneficiaries and institutions																		
		Train farmers in agric. practice and animal care	Participation of beneficiaries and institutions																		
		Alternative crops and natural fertilizers	Stable climate without disaster conditions																		
	3.3 Improved nutrition and health conditions of local communities and vulnerable groups	Greenhouse and vegetable production	Prior training, equipment and location ready																		
		Food distribution to vulnerable people	People and nutritional needs identified																		
		Selection of healthy kitchen prototype	Review of best-practices and lessons learned																		
		Validation of the prototype	Community participation																		
		Identification of material and labour	Field trips with SENSICO																		
		Sensitize actors and validate process	Community participation																		
		Construction of the kitchens	Material available in all locations																		

Legend

UNETE		UNDP		WHO	
WFP		UNICEF		FAO	

Objectives	Results	Activities	Assumptions	2006				2007												
				sep	oct	nov	dec	jan	feb	mar	apr	ma y	jun	jul	aug	sep	oct	nov	dec	
Objective III: Comprehensive strengthening of coping capacities to protect livelihoods, improve nutrition, meet basic needs and expedite recovery in the event of a natural threat.	3,4 Villagers are aware of preventative health and nutrition issues	Elaboration of capacitation plan	All agencies coordinate training activities				UNDP	UNDP												
		Reproduction of training materials	Collaboration of agencies and DEXCEL					UNDP	UNDP											
		Identification and training of trainers	Participation of district facilitators						UNDP	UNDP										
		Training on nutrition and hygiene	Training sessions have been organized and attendees selected and informed							WHO	WHO	WHO	WHO	WHO	WHO	WHO	WHO	WHO	WHO	
		Training of mothers in food conservation								WHO	WHO	WHO	WHO	WHO	WHO	WHO	WHO	WHO		
		Promotional campaign about preventive health	Prior promotional activities, attendees informed, supplies delivered								WHO	WHO	WHO	WHO	FAO	FAO	FAO	FAO		
		Simulation exercise on child-protection									WHO	WHO	WHO	WHO	FAO	FAO	FAO	FAO		
		Promotion of healthy practices in the home										WHO	WHO	WHO	WHO	WHO	WHO	WHO	WHO	WHO

Legend

UNETE	UNDP	WHO
WFP	UNICEF	FAO

Objectives	Results	Activities	Assumptions	2006				2007													
				sep	oct	nov	dec	jan	feb	mar	apr	ma y	jun	jul	aug	sep	oct	nov	dec		
Objective IV: Improve community awareness and knowledge of practical preventive measures in the event of natural disasters	4.1 Design of communication strategy	Design of a communication strategy	Prior training to appreciate understanding																		
		Implementation of the comms. strategy	Strategy elaborated																		
	4.2 Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) module	Prepare disaster education module	Preliminary results of risk evaluation																		
		Test the module on other pupils	Tools elaborated																		
		Design and print of 30,000 modules	VAM results communicated																		
	4.3 Awareness-raising material identified, produced and/or disseminated	Train teachers in module use with students	Modules produced																		
Design of other material for disaster prevention		Participative process development																			
Objective V: Disseminate lessons learned at the regional level and implement standing agreements between regional, provincial, and district institutions to promote sustainability	5.1 Disaster preparedness best-practices and lessons learned shared	Local authorities visit other districts	Identification of best practices																		
		Promotion of inter-district alliances	Geographic proximity among districts																		
	5.2 Authorities committed to the generalization of disaster preparedness approach	Multi-stakeholder experience sharing forums	70% of activity work-plan completed																		
		Signature of agreements to replicate project	Involvement of regional and provincial govt.																		
	5.3 Project experiences disseminated at national level through the media	Visits and workshops with press & private sector																			
		Elaboration of a project web-site	Support from the United Nations web-master																		

7. Financial implementation

The first Interim Financial Report will be submitted on 31st January 2007 as agreed in the Letter of Agreement between the United Nations and UNDP, signed 22 of June 2006 by the UN Resident Coordinator in Peru and 14th May 2006 by the Assistant Secretary-General, Controller.

8. Annexes

a. APCI Approval of the Project



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http://www.apci.gob.pe

Año de la consolidación Democrática

Lima, 9 AGO 2006

CARTA N° 244 -2005/APCI-DE
Proyecto "Desastres Naturales en el Perú: De la limitación de daños al manejo y Prevención de Riesgos"

REF.: Su Carta N° 001889 del 31-07-06
Oficio N° 4418-2006-INDEC/9.0

Reg. y Com. / UNDP LIMA - PERU

REG. N°	RECEIVED: 5.8.06				
FILE CLASSIF:					
ROUTING	ACTION	INFO	ROUTING	ACTION	INFO
RR			OPER		
DRR (RS)			FIN		
PRM			ADQ		
COMUNIC.			PER		
IDH			SERV. GEN.		
SEGUR			OTROS (BR)		

Señor
JORGE CHEDIAK
Representante Residente
Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo- PNUD
Presente.-

Me dirijo a usted, con relación al Proyecto Interagencial "Desastres Naturales en el Perú: de la limitación de daños al manejo y Prevención de Riesgos" que cuenta con financiamiento del Fondo de Seguridad Humana, apoyado por el Gobierno de Japón y administrado por la Oficina de Coordinación de Asuntos Humanitarios de Naciones Unidas.

Al respecto, esta Agencia teniendo en cuenta la opinión favorable expresada por el Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil- INDECI sobre el citado proyecto, expresa su conformidad con la citada propuesta y remite adjunto al presente dos ejemplares debidamente firmados por el suscrito, en nombre de la Agencia Peruana de Cooperación Internacional

Cabe resaltar que esta Agencia ve con simpatía el citado proyecto interagencial, el primero de gran escala, orientado a la atención de las necesidades humanitarias y de preparación de respuesta para desastres en las provincias del Cusco y Puno (Quispicanchis y Carabaya) recurrentemente afectadas por fenómenos de friaje e inundaciones y que se enmarca en las líneas prioritarias del Marco de la cooperación de Naciones Unidas aprobado por el Gobierno peruano.

//..



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Asimismo, se remite adjunto al presente la Hoja de recomendaciones elaborada por el INDECI respecto al referido proyecto y que agradeceremos considerar y tener en cuenta en la fase de implementación, así mismo solicitamos se disponga lo conveniente para cumplir en lo que corresponde lo dispuesto por el Sistema Nacional de inversión Pública-SNIP, en tanto se va avanzando en los componentes que no requieran de este requisito.

Atentamente,

Adj. Lo indicado




CAR SCHIAPPA-PIETRA
Director Ejecutivo
Agencia Peruana de Cooperación Internacional

Gobierno del PERU**Sistema de las Naciones Unidas en el Perú****Proyecto****Desastres Naturales en el Perú:****De la limitación de daños al manejo y prevención de riesgos**

Este proyecto busca mejorar la seguridad humana y reducir la vulnerabilidad, protegiendo y empoderando a las comunidades más abandonadas y expuestas, respaldando los esfuerzos de manejo de desastres y riesgos locales, y cultivando una actitud de prevención entre los líderes locales. Los objetivos reflejan la necesidad de actuar sobre los tres componentes de la ecuación de manejo de desastres: mitigar riesgos estabilizando suelos a través del manejo ambiental de los recursos naturales de las cuencas hidrográficas, mejorando las viviendas, y desarrollando micro-infraestructura rural; reducir la vulnerabilidad a través de una mejor nutrición, servicios de salud mejorados y técnicas agrarias más adecuadas; y desarrollar capacidades de prevención local compartiendo las herramientas adecuadas de preparación y respuesta ante desastres, implementando mecanismos de alerta temprana y creación de conciencia y educación.

Los cinco objetivos interconectados son:

- Fortalecer las capacidades de los municipios distritales para la preparación, respuesta y coordinación ante desastres de los Comités Distritales de Defensa Civil (CDDC)
- 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
- 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
- Mejorar la conciencia y conocimiento de la comunidad sobre prácticas medidas preventivas en caso de desastres naturales
- Difundir las lecciones aprendidas a nivel regional e implementar acuerdos permanentes entre las instituciones regionales, provinciales y distritales para promover la sostenibilidad.

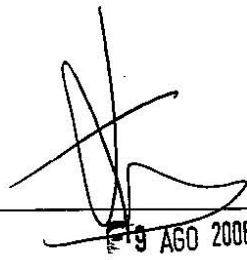
El proyecto será administrado a través de UNETE y sus agencias participantes (UNICEF, FAO, PMA, OPS/OMS y UNDP), con el apoyo de un equipo dedicado de coordinación de campo.

La presente aprobación se hace de acuerdo a los lineamientos que rigen los proyectos de cooperación internacional y facultan a las agencias involucradas a desarrollar las actividades previstas en el documento de proyecto y siguiendo los canales requeridos por la APCI para la implementación de proyectos de Cooperación.

PRESUPUESTO US\$

Presupuesto	Año 1	Año 2	Total
FAO	174.625	63.775	238.400
PMA	195.430	92.410	287.840
UNICEF	156.140	74.940	231.080
OPS/OMS	88.000	73.000	161.000
UNDP	122.550	151.376	273.926
Costos operacionales			341.817
Total	736.753	455.501	1.534.072

Gobierno




Oscar Schiappa-Pietra
 Director Ejecutivo
 Agencia Peruana de Cooperación Internacional (APCI)

19 AGO 2006

Sistema de Naciones Unidas en el Perú

Jorge L. Chediek
 Representante residente PNUD
 Coordinador Residente del Sistema de Naciones Unidas en el Perú

b. Press brief published for the Project Launch ceremony in Lima



MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES
EXTERIORES
Oficina de Prensa y Difusión

CANCILLERÍA Y NACIONES UNIDAS ANUNCIAN EJECUCIÓN DE PROYECTO DE PREVENCIÓN DE DESASTRES EN EL PERÚ

Proyecto será financiado por el Gobierno de Japón y beneficiará poblaciones en extrema pobreza de Cusco y Puno

(Nota de Prensa 481-06)

Con la finalidad de reducir la vulnerabilidad de las poblaciones en extrema pobreza de los andes del sur del país, se realizó esta mañana en Palacio de Torre Tagle, el lanzamiento del Proyecto “Desastres Naturales en el Perú: De la limitación de daños al manejo y prevención de riesgos”.

El Vicecanciller Gonzalo Gutiérrez y el Embajador de Japón en el Perú, Hitohiro Ishida, realizaron el intercambio de los instrumentos referidos al citado Proyecto que será ejecutado con recursos del Gobierno japonés, a través del Fondo Fiduciario de las Naciones Unidas para la Seguridad Humana.

La ceremonia contó con la presencia del Viceministro de Gestión Institucional del Ministerio de Educación, doctor Víctor Díaz Chávez y del Jefe del Instituto de Defensa Civil (INDECI), General EP (r) Luis Felipe Palomino Rodríguez.

Asimismo, estuvo presente el Coordinador Residente de Naciones Unidas, Jorge Chediek, y representantes de las agencias de las Naciones Unidas participantes en este programa.

El referido Proyecto está orientado a implementar un programa de prevención de desastres y mejora de la capacidad de respuesta en las provincias de Quispicanchis y Carabaya, en los departamentos de Puno y Cusco, respectivamente.

Con la ejecución de este proyecto se espera fortalecer las capacidades de los municipios y los Comités Distritales de Defensa Civil para la preparación, respuesta y coordinación ante desastres, así como reducir el impacto de éstos a través de la mitigación de riesgos y la preparación de supervivencia de las comunidades.

Asimismo, se busca fortalecer la capacidad de superación para proteger los medios de vida, mejorar la nutrición y acelerar la recuperación de las comunidades en caso de desastres naturales, ampliando el conocimiento de las comunidades sobre prácticas y medidas preventivas.

Cabe señalar que muchas de las poblaciones en extrema pobreza del sur del país, aún no se han recuperado de la emergencia de junio del 2004, que tuvo como saldo numerosa pérdida de vidas humanas, la destrucción de miles de viviendas, la muerte de cientos de animales y la destrucción de 647 mil hectáreas de cultivos.

Esta iniciativa es el primer proyecto interagencial que se inscribe en el Marco de Cooperación para el Desarrollo del Sistema de Naciones Unidas en el Perú 2006-2010, que involucra a cinco agencias: OPS/OMS, FAO, UNICEF, PMA y PNUD , las que actuarán con el apoyo de un dedicado equipo de expertos en el campo.

Lima, 18 de octubre de 2006

**MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
OFICINA DE PRENSA Y DIFUSIÓN**

c. Progress Report of The Base-Line Vulnerability Assessment Study

The base line study is carried out by a team of multi-specialist consultants headed up by Ruth Lurita, selected and supervised on behalf of all agencies by WFP.

1. Activities

Study Design

The selected team initially benefited from the support of Margarita Lovon, VAM Officer of WFP Panama, with the following results:

- Exchange of ideas about the methodology, clarification of responsibilities and expectations
- Definition of an initial list of indicators representative of the broad human security equation relevant to the project, and choice of forms of data collection
- Elaboration of the instruments required to carry out the study
- Review of the forms and information collection tools: household surveys, check-lists, interview sheets for key informants, etc.
- Translation to Quechua language and review of the tools
- Work plan and time-line for the study established

Research and analysis of secondary information

A compilation and systematization of indicators disaggregated by district covered: Climatic risk, Human Development Index, Education, Malnutrition, Poverty, Demography. This was complemented with information on Production, Income sources, and Livelihoods.

On the basis of this information an equation was created weighting the individual variables, enabling the classification of districts according to their human vulnerability.

Selection of the districts for Project implementation

The secondary information, collected in a SPSS database, enabled the selection of the 10 districts for Project implementation showing the greatest degree of vulnerability.

Statistical Analysis Approach

On the basis of the 35 plus indicators for which data was available a Principal Component Analysis was performed, eliminating variables with a high degree of correlation, and retaining those with the highest variation coefficient. Two components resulted from this exercise:

- Poverty in high-andine areas, where frost is the most recurrent natural disaster. A first list of districts according to relevance is shown in Annex D.
- Other natural disasters, including soil-erosion, drought, flooding, etc., in consideration of their frequency of occurrence by district.

Additional criteria of exclusion

To the list of districts obtained, the following eliminating criteria were applied:

- Districts below 3500m above sea level
- Prior existence of development projects relevant to our own objectives
- The number of vulnerable persons, lower malnutrition index, insufficient population of under 5 years or of over 65 years.

The final selection of districts for the Project implementation and execution of the base-line study is presented in Annex E with number of communities, homes, and persons by district.

Creation of tools

To carry out the study various tools were elaborated on the basis of Vulnerability Assessment Mapping practice by WFP in other countries, and adapted to the list of indicators retained for the project. The list of tools used is presented in Annex F. The household survey being the one providing most information to all agencies involved, its coverage is presented in Annex G.

Selection of the Sample and level of inference

The sample was selected on a district by district basis, ensuring that representativity was good for each individual district, and by livelihood strata. The primary sample units (communities) was ensured through a process of stratification, with systematic selection, random start-up and proportional probability, the probability being relative to the size of homes. The secondary sample units (homes) was performed according to a straightforward systematic selection, in the field, on the basis of the table of households.

The methodology of estimation involved in the data processing involved weight or expansion factors for each record, multiplied by all the data included in the corresponding expanded record, and lack of interview factors.

Training of survey staff

Sixteen surveyors and two supervisors were selected and trained in Cusco between 31st August and 8th September. The training method was presentational and participatory, with daily tests, practice, harmonisation of anthropometric readings, and practice performance of blood tests. It involved a pilot survey that enabled the adjustment of the tools.

Field Survey

The field survey began on September 9th, with eight teams of two people each. The multi-disciplinary team selected included personnel with extensive experience in social and demographic research; they are teachers or experts, covering specialties in nutrition, sociology, anthropology, health, agricultural engineers, etc. all with experience of field work in high-andine areas.

Outstanding activities to complete the study

- Processing of the field data collected – until 15th November
- Data analysis – until 30th November
- Submission of the final report – until 15th December

2. Results

Over 100% of the sample communities and families were surveyed as per the terms of reference of the study (1200 homes y 1200 children), reaching 1345 homes, of which 1218 were found to have children.

In each case all of the survey tools was used, with the exception of a Municipal Authority and Civil Defence survey, due to the absence of the people.

20 Focus Groups were carried out to sound out local prevention attitudes; two per district, one with men and one with women.

3. Conclusions

- The field surveys have created high expectations among the local population as to the project's activities to be carried out.
- Communities have a reasonably high level of organisation, despite their poverty and lack of support, with a strong power to convene. Community authorities and peasant associations have significant influence on the communities and are given great respect.
- Distances and access are difficult aspects to manage: communities may be anything from 30 minutes to two days walk from the district capital, the average being a four day trek.
- Due to the recurrence of natural disasters and climatic change, populations have naturally adopted the migratory practice of moving all their people to unaffected areas during the seasons most prone to disaster occurrence. They also tend to manage the risk of agricultural loss through dispersing their production over larger areas.

- Communication is mainly *vía* radio, although some district capitals have Internet access and satellite phone booths. Most communities have no form of communication.

4. Recommendations

- Public transport in the project implementation area is rare, so it is strongly advised to dispose of two vehicles for access.
- It is recommended that the project be able to rely on personnel with experience in working with rural communities of the area, fluent in quechua, and with training in social sciences, to be able to establish fluid communication with the beneficiary population.
- It should be taken into account that given the distance and difficulty of access to communities or of their members to the district capital, a full week of forewarning should be provided for any activity or meeting they are requested to attend.
- Given the apparent lack of attention provided to the beneficiary population by the government or other organizations, and their capacity to organize themselves and develop subsistence strategies, the focus of the project is fully justified in: seeking to promote inter-community and community-municipality relations, and training.
- Communication should reach the very communities in collaboration with involved counter-parts. Dates should be fixed, and respected, so as not to lose the good-will of the beneficiaries. Formal agreements between counter-parts and communities tend to be respected, making these a good strategy for the Project implementation.
- It would be helpful to establish some form of communications infrastructure in the area, be it by satellite, radio, or other. Beneficiaries could be incentivated with paid work to improve the condition of roads and paths providing access to their communities. Institutional communication between, the civil society organizations in the area and local and regional government should be strengthened, in order to reduce the deception of the areas population stemming from the lack of response when they request support.

Ruth Lurita Carpio
WFP Consultant
Human Vulnerability Base Line Study
Lima, November 3rd 2006

d. Analysis of Poverty Index and Human Development Index

Region	Province	District	HDI rank	HDI index	UBN rank	UBN index	Poverty index	Ranking
CUSCO	QUISPICANCHI	CCARHUAYO	1	0.330	1	99.5	57.2	8
CUSCO	QUISPICANCHI	CCATCA	2	0.357	2	97.6	56.1	11
PUNO	CARABAYA	CORANI	8	0.405	4	95.8	74.9	13
PUNO	CARABAYA	ITUATA	10	0.413	5	95.8	61.4	19
CUSCO	QUISPICANCHI	MARCAPATA	3	0.387	9	90.8	54.7	20
CUSCO	QUISPICANCHI	OCONGATE	4	0.389	6	95.5	49.1	21
PUNO	CARABAYA	COASA	9	0.406	10	88.4	65.3	22
CUSCO	QUISPICANCHI	CUSIPATA	11	0.431	7	94.7	57.8	23
PUNO	CARABAYA	USICAYOS	13	0.449	3	96.2	49.9	26
CUSCO	QUISPICANCHI	QUIQUIJANA	6	0.399	8	92.0	44.9	29
PUNO	CARABAYA	AJOYANI	17	0.476	13	84.1	66.4	32
PUNO	CARABAYA	SAN GABAN	7	0.405	16	79.7	47.2	36
PUNO	CARABAYA	CRUCERO	14	0.454	11	88.1	47.5	37
PUNO	CARABAYA	AYAPATA	18	0.481	14	81.8	51.7	41
PUNO	CARABAYA	OLLACHEA	5	0.393	18	76.9	39.6	42
CUSCO	QUISPICANCHI	OROPESA	12	0.439	22	70.2	41.0	51
CUSCO	QUISPICANCHI	ANDAHUAYLILLAS	21	0.505	12	87.1	40.5	51
CUSCO	QUISPICANCHI	HUARO	15	0.467	17	77.4	34.0	53
CUSCO	QUISPICANCHI	CAMANTI	20	0.497	19	75.3	44.0	55
PUNO	CARABAYA	MACUSANI	22	0.525	20	74.4	46.3	56
CUSCO	QUISPICANCHI	LUCRE	19	0.483	15	81.2	30.9	56
CUSCO	QUISPICANCHI	URCOS	16	0.474	21	70.8	37.4	57

Elaboration: VAM team

NB: UBN is Unsatisfied Basic Needs

e. Sample of Communities and homes, by district

Region	Province	District	TOTAL			SAMPLE	
			Community	Population	Homes	Community	Homes
CUSCO	QUISPICANCHI	Ccarhuayo	8	1275	279	4	80
CUSCO	QUISPICANCHI	Ccatca	33	8800	1878	10	150
CUSCO	QUISPICANCHI	Marcapata	3	671	295	3	90
CUSCO	QUISPICANCHI	Ocongate	12	4435	925	5	150
PUNO	CARABAYA	Ollachea	12	2256	605	4	110
PUNO	CARABAYA	Ayapata	8	3345	682	4	130
PUNO	CARABAYA	Coasa	9	3138	770	4	130
PUNO	CARABAYA	Corani	85	5161	992	12	150
PUNO	CARABAYA	Ituata	9	747	250	4	80
PUNO	CARABAYA	Uscayos	60	3821	729	10	130
TOTAL			239	33649	7405	60	1200

f. Tools employed in the Field Survey of the Base-line study

Surveys:

- a) Household (Spanish and quechua versions)
- b) Community Leaders
- c) Health-centre personnel
- d) Educational-centre personnel
- e) Civil Defence and Municipality personnel

Focus Groups

g. Household Survey contents for the Field Survey of the Base-line study

- Heading (Sample identification)
- 100. Family data
- 200. Child health (under 5 years)
 - Diarrhoea
 - Acute respiratory infections
 - Diet during and alter diarrhea
- 300. Child and family diet
- 400. Reproductive health
- 500. Household characteristics
 - Access to credit
 - Ownership of agricultural goods
- 600. Natural risks and threats, and support programmes
- 700. Agricultural units
 - Characteristics
 - Type of produce
 - Sources of income
- 800. Income and outgoings
 - Primary products
 - Secondary products
- 900. Communication infrastructure
- 1000. Anthropometrics