

DREF Operation Final Report

Peru: Cold Front

DREF Operation: MDRPE010	Glide No. CW-2015-000104-PER
Date of issue: 22 February 2016	Date of disaster: 19 July 2015
Operation manager: Pabel Angeles – Regional Disaster Management Coordinator for South America	Point of contact: Jorge Menéndez Martínez, Executive Director of the Peruvian Red Cross
Operation start date: 19 July 2015	Expected timeframe: 3 months
Overall operation budget: 220,846 Swiss francs	
Number of people affected: 200,620 people affected	Number of people to assisted: 620 families (3,100 families)
Host National Society: The Peruvian Red Cross has a national headquarters office in Lima, 38 branches throughout the country and 2,000 volunteers.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Office in Peru – Pan American Disaster Response Unit (PADRU). The American Red Cross, German Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross are present in the country.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The Peruvian Red Cross coordinated with State institutions active in the emergency response: National Institute for Civil Defence (INDECI), Regional Government of Pun (GORPU), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Housing, Ministry of Transportation and Communications and Municipality of San Antonio de Putina.	

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A. Situation analysis

A.1 Description of the disaster

In May and September 2015, meteorological phenomena causing low temperatures and frost affected Andean regions 3,500 meters above sea level, with temperatures dropping to below 0°C accompanied by hail and snowstorms. In some locations, temperatures plummeted to -15° C, severely affecting the lives and health of the population, as well as basic services, livelihoods (livestock and agriculture), different types of infrastructure and schools, among others.

On 19 July 2015, the government Executive Decree DS 050-2015 PCM declared a 45-day state of emergency for districts and provinces in the departments of Apurímac, Ayacucho, Arequipa, Cusco, Huancavelica, Lima, Moquegua, Pasco, Puno and Tacna.



The PRC distributed humanitarian aid in Cambria in the district of San Antonio de Putina. Source: Peruvian Red Cross

A.2 Summary of current response

The Peruvian Red Cross branch in San Antonio de Putina responded through coordination with the Province regional emergency operation centre (COER) to identify families affected by frosts in district provinces.

The Peruvian Red Cross (PRC) mobilized humanitarian aid to 450 families consisting of food kits, shelter, tarpaulins, blankets, cleaning kits and polar blankets. Volunteers from the San Antonio de Putina PRC branch identified the beneficiaries. The process to distribute the humanitarian aid was coordinated with the San Antonio de Putina municipal government, which contributed to transporting supplies to the affected area.

On 20 July, a member of the PRC National Intervention Team (NIT) was deployed to perform a damage assessment and distribute humanitarian aid supplies to the affected areas.

The Peruvian Red Cross, through its national president and volunteers from the San Antonio de Putina PRC branch, participated in the distribution process in highland communities, as well as in coordination meetings with local district and province authorities from the town. Likewise, coordination was maintained with various Humanitarian Network organizations at the national level. The following table provides details on the communities in which distributions to the 450 beneficiary families took place:

Humanitarian aid distribution
(up to 28 July 2015)

Description	Trapiche	Koriwara	Izcaycruz	Chijus	Cantuma	Mijani	Potoni	Total supplies delivered
	21 July	21 July	21 July	22 July	25 July	26 July	26 July	-
Food kit	127	48	31	44	46	54	100	450
Shelter kit	127	48	31	44	46	54	100	450
Tarps	127	48	31	44	0	0	200	450
Blankets	127	48	62	44	92	108	200	681
Cleaning kit	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Polar blankets	127	48	31	88	46	140	100	580

By implementing emergency micro-projects, the Peruvian Red Cross deployed provincial response teams to reduce the effects of low temperatures and frost. These emergency micro-projects were tools used by national headquarters as a first response because of the magnitude and according to the assessments by each province branch.

Given the additional needs, the National Society decided to request support through the disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) to provide additional assistance to at least 620 vulnerable families in the province of San Antonio de Putina in the Puno region.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country and Movement Coordination

The PRC coordinated with the IFRC regional disaster management coordinator for South America and the Coordinator of the IFRC office in Lima. The National Society also coordinated and shared information with the American Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, German Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Overview of current institutional response

The central government implemented multi-sectoral plans to assist the families affected by frost in different regions of the Southern Andes. The Ministry of Agriculture distributed veterinary kits to 1,200 producers in the department of Arequipa and 1,295 veterinary kits in the department of Cusco; the Ministry of Women delivered shelter kits, benefiting 27,888 people. Likewise, the National Health Service (EsSalud) delivered veterinary kits, medical care and information favouring disease prevention. The Ministry of Health implemented a plan to respond to the frost in the affected areas.

The head of Civil Defence in San Antonio de Putina reported that bales of oats were delivered on 13 and 15 July to the districts of Ananea, Putina, Sina and Quilcapuncu to feed affected animals. Stretches of affected areas were cleared by heavy machinery. The bales of oats and the distribution of veterinary kits were part of the first response by the municipality of San Antonio de Putina. These actions were requested by the Board of Community Farmers, prioritizing new-born alpacas, although this response failed to cover the entire alpaca population in the province.

Ministry of Health actions to address the frosts affecting Puno included a health brigade that provided more than 5,000 medical consultations during a specialized health campaign in the Putina district in order to protect the health of the population, especially that of children under 5 years of age and older adults. The intervention had the support of the staff from the Huancane Health Network; the Putina Health Micro-network from the Regional Health Directorate (DIRESA) in Puno; the municipality of San Antonio de Putina; and the educational institutions.

The provincial government in San Antonio de Putina cleared and opened access roads to frost-affected communities.

A.3 Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

Health

A total of 2,033 families in the province of San Antonio de Putina were affected by acute respiratory, skin and eye infections and emotional distress, which compounded the challenges of the weather conditions. Children and older adults were most vulnerable, as most houses are built with rustic materials and are unfit to keep the occupants sheltered.

According to a report from the Office of Epidemiology at the Ministry of Health regarding 2011-2015 trends for pneumonia and deaths in children under 5, through epidemiological week 28, Puno ranked fifth in number of cases of pneumonia and second in deaths due to pneumonia (17 deaths versus the 12 annual deaths reported the previous year), which translates into a 3.6 case-fatality rate for Puno.

Up to 17 July, the Ministry of Health reported shipping half a ton of medicines to the area, in addition to a team of 10 specialized health professionals from Lima, including lung specialists, laboratory technicians and nurses who over a week provided treatment to the area.

The local coordinator of the Vulnerability Reduction and Emergency Care during Disasters programme (PREVAED - Putina) reported emotional distress in the student population, requesting emotional support kits from the local Ministry of Education office which had the emergency care kits available. In addition, PREVAED - Putina convened a meeting to request support in providing capacity-building to the educational community to assist in emotional support to the affected population.

Priority needs:

The following priorities were identified to assist affected families:

- Provision of primary health care through health brigades to prevent acute upper respiratory infections (AURIs) and eye and skin diseases.
- Informational activities, community mobilization.
- Psychosocial support (PSP), psychological first aid training to parents and teachers to supplement Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health actions.
- Training in basic first aid aimed at frequent injuries during cold weather and provision of first aid kits to community teams in affected and vulnerable areas.

Shelter and Housing

No homes were affected in the department of Puno, although it is important to note that the cold front caused problems for families due to the increased humidity levels and low temperatures from the snow combined with the high altitude of these communities. The heavy snowfalls also hindered the people's access to their homes.

The following table indicates the susceptibility in districts in San Antonio de Putina:

District	Susceptibility Parameters		
	Minimum temperatures (July)	Minimum temperatures (July)	Minimum temperatures (July)
Putina	-14 a -11°C	25 to 31 days	> 4.800
Ananea	-14 a -11°C	25 to 31 days	> 4.800
Pedro Vilca Apaza	-14 a -11°C	25 to 31 days	4.100 - 4.800
Quilcapuncu	-14 a -11°C	25 to 31 days	4.100 - 4.800
Sina	-14 a -11°C	25 to 31 days	> 4.800

Priority needs:

Tarpaulins were necessary to repair dwellings and blankets to protect people from the cold.

Livelihoods

Livestock farmers conduct this activity at altitudes between 3,000 to 5,000 metres above sea level, as these are the areas in which most of the natural pastures that alpaca feed on are located. The population's income comes from selling the fibre - obtained from biannual shearing - meat and pelts, and assets are calculated according to number of head. This climate event significantly altered the livestock's natural food chain by making it difficult for the livestock to have access to these natural pastures. As communities had no oats to feed livestock, they died from lack of food, vitamins and antibiotics.

Priority needs:

The following priorities were identified:

- Distribution of emergency veterinary kits
- Distribution of bales of oats as a contingency for upcoming cold fronts
- Construction of community shelters in high areas to protect vulnerable livestock from precipitation and snowstorms
- Delivery of tools and supplies to build emergency shelters
- Delivery of personal protection equipment (PPE) to farmers, consisting of eyewear with UV protection, rubber boots and waterproof ponchos, to reduce cases of conjunctivitis, acute and respiratory infections and to protect from the cold and humidity
- Capacity building in livestock production and management in communities

Target Population:

A total of 620 families affected by frosts in the communities in the Districts of Ananea, Quilcapuncu, Sina and Putina in the Province of San Antonio de Putina were assisted. These families were distributed as follows:

- District of Ananea: 200 families
- District of de Quilcapuncu: 120 families
- District of de Sina: 180 families
- District of de Putina: 120 families

The affected area was very large and the resources available were not enough to cover all communities. Therefore, the PRC decided to focus on the province of San Antonio de Putina because branch volunteers there had experience in responding to similar emergencies (in 2012 to 2013 in the province of Macusani) and this province was not receiving support from other institutions.

Beneficiary Selection:

The project focused on the Puno region in the province of San Antonio de Putina, and sought to carry out a comprehensive intervention with support from Movement actors assisting the Peruvian Red Cross.

The beneficiary selection criteria were as follows:

- Families significantly affected by the event (structural damage, damage to livelihoods and health of family members) who had not received adequate and timely support
- Families with children under 5 years of age, older adults, pregnant women, people with disabilities
- Families facing risk to their lives and health
- Families not receiving aid from other institutions

Risk Assessment

A total of 95% of families chose to remain in their homes despite the below-zero temperatures and the restricted access increased health risks to the population. The national weather service SENAMHI forecasted two frost events in August and September; therefore, needs increased due to worsening conditions due to the low temperatures.

Overall Objective

Providing humanitarian assistance to 620 families affected by frosts in the province of San Antonio de Putina in the districts of Putina, Sina, Ananea and Quilcapuncu, through health promotion, delivery of humanitarian aid and livelihoods protection.

Proposed Strategy

Coordination between the Peruvian Red Cross and various entities was essential for improving the impact of our actions and, in many cases, to ensure the safety of the operation. The objectives of such coordination with Emergency Operations Centres (EOC) at the regional, provincial and municipal levels were case-based, ensuring relevance, need and identification of communities, as well as engagement with and security of the operation.

The following were included within the line of action strategic operations plan for 620 families in the province of San Antonio de Putina on the Puno region.

Health actions

Addressing and meeting the needs of 380 families (60% of the target population) with information on disease prevention or healthy practices to prevent diseases resulting from the emergency, through informational modules (informative interventions) in each area of intervention

- Health promotion workshops to the community
- Psychosocial support in schools
- Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) workshop to volunteers and community leaders
- Psychosocial support workshops for volunteers.

Shelter actions

Distribution of supplies and shelter to 620 families identified in the province of San Antonio de Putina

- 620 families received tarpaulins (2 per family).
- 620 families received blankets (3 per family).

Livelihoods actions

Supporting basic productivity for 620 local livestock farmers through delivery of veterinary supplies to care for sick alpaca and protecting calves in districts in the province of San Antonio de Putina

- Delivery of 620 veterinary kits
- Delivery of 620 personal protection equipment sets for livestock farmers
- Construction of 8 temporary shelters for animals at high risk (calves, pregnant animals, others)
- Agricultural workshop to livestock farmers
- Training to volunteers on livelihoods and livestock management for population benefitting from veterinary kits.

B. Strategy and plan of action

Health and Care

Needs analysis:

Given the 2,033 families affected coupled with the weather forecast, the number of cases of acute respiratory, skin and eye infections were expected to rise. Those most vulnerable were the children and older adults as most houses are built with rustic materials and were unfit to keep the occupants sheltered.

Priority needs:

- Provide primary health care through health brigades to prevent AURIs and eye and skin diseases.
- Informational activities, community mobilization
- Psychosocial support, psychological first aid training to parents and teachers to supplement Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health actions
- Training in basic first aid aimed at frequent injuries during cold weather and provision of first aid kits to community teams in affected and vulnerable areas

Shelter and settlements

As previously stated, no homes were affected in the department of Puno but humidity levels increased and temperatures dropped due to the snow. Tarpaulins were provided to repair dwellings and blankets to protect from the cold.

Livelihoods

As previously stated, weather conditions altered the livestock's natural food chain, which led to their deaths by making it difficult for them to access their natural pastures. Communities did not have stored bales of oats, vitamins or needed antibiotics.

Priority needs

- Distribution of emergency veterinary kits
- Distribution of bales of oats as a contingency for upcoming cold fronts
- Construction of community shelters in high areas to protect vulnerable livestock from precipitation and snowstorms.
- Delivery of tools and supplies to build emergency shelters
- Delivery of personal protection equipment to farmers, consisting of eyewear with UV protection, rubber boots and waterproof ponchos, which contributed to reducing cases of conjunctivitis, acute and respiratory infections and to protection from the cold and humidity
- Building capacity in livestock production and management in communities

Target Population

The Peruvian Red Cross identified the target population of 620 families affected by frosts in the communities in the districts of Ananea, Quilcapuncu, Sina and Putina in the province of San Antonio de Putina.

Beneficiary Selection

The project focused on the Puno region in the province of San Antonio de Putina, and sought to carry out a comprehensive intervention with support from Movement actors assisting the Peruvian Red Cross. Beneficiaries were selected based on the previously described selection.

B2 Operational support services

Human resources

To implement the operation, the PRC had to hire an operation coordinator and an administrator/logistician. The latter provided administrative, financial and logistical support locally in the province of San Antonio de Putina. A livestock technician was also hired to provide orientation and training to livestock farmers.

The PRC headquarters team provided technical support throughout the entire operation. Volunteers were appointed to be responsible for health, shelter, and humanitarian aid distribution activities. A volunteer was also located in the PRC national headquarters for communications and reporting. National Intervention team (NIT) members were deployed. A General regional intervention team (RIT) member, specialized in livelihoods with experience in the Mega V and ODK tools was also deployed.

A total of 30 Peruvian Red Cross volunteers were active in this DREF operation. The operation did not have to cover the costs of IFRC insurance for PRC volunteers participating in activities since the National Society has all its members insured.

Logistics and supply chain

With support from PRC national headquarters, the administrator/logistician provides administrative, financial and logistical support to the operation. The operation followed the PRC guidelines for procurement and funds management procedures. Goods were stocked in a warehouse in Lima and a warehouse at the San Antonio de Putina branch until distribution. PRC national headquarters deployed its pick-up trucks to the target area to conduct planned activities. Likewise, two 4-wheel drive vehicles were deployed to transport personnel and a semi-truck to transport cargo. The Peruvian Red Cross purchased Mega V kits, VHF radios, a satellite phone and tarpaulins through the logistics unit.

The IFRC assisted in mobilizing tarpaulins from Panama warehouses, which were later distributed in line with beneficiary selection criteria.

Information Technology (IT)

Due to the field work and location of the target area, a satellite phone with its corresponding telephone line was purchased due to lack of regular mobile coverage in affected areas. It was also necessary to acquire four radios for communications between the various teams working in the field, as well as a Mega V kit (a computer, two barcode

readers, a printer and a mobile AC converter or adapter). Volunteers were trained to use the ODK-based reporting system.

Communications

Peruvian Red Cross disseminated information over social networks (the national institutional accounts and the San Antonio de Putina PRC branch) regarding the actions conducted. The PRC issued paid and free press releases, produced a video of the operation, provided visibility, and produced reports regarding the distribution plan. A beneficiary satisfaction survey was scheduled.

Information regarding the operation was distributed mainly through two social networks (Facebook and YouTube); more than 9,000 people follow Peruvian Red Cross actions. Disseminating actions via these channels provided visibility and better situated the National Society's position nationally and internationally.

On 21 July CNN's Spanish-speaking affiliate interviewed the Executive Director of the National Society to be informed about the emergency and actions conducted by the PRC.

Security

A security plan was created to assess the risks in the target areas. PRC volunteers participating in the operation had insurance and protective gear (coats, shoes, eye protectors, masks, sunscreen, rain ponchos, etc.) In addition, volunteers received instruction in the Stay Safe methodology and on National Society standards of conduct. As mentioned, satellite phones and portable radios were acquired due to the lack of normal mobile phone coverage in the area.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Peruvian Red Cross national coordinators for health, volunteers, administration, finance and executive leadership at national headquarters supported and monitored the Plan of Action. Communication and coordination was maintained with the IFRC's Disaster Management Coordinator for South America. Conducting lessons learned workshop was planned following the end of the operation.

A lessons learned workshop was held to improve processes and procedures in future interventions, and attended by community authorities and Peruvian Red Cross volunteers. The workshop assessed actions of the PRC but also actions by authorities or other organizations. A lessons learned facilitator supported and guided this workshop

Administration and Finance

The accounting and financial team at national PRC headquarters supported the administrator in the field, who in turn coordinated all activities necessary to ensure the proper use of resources. The administrator always coordinated with the operation coordinator prior to any expenditure or purchase during the operation. Resources were used according to National Society procedures and the DREF guidelines.

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment will inform the operation's implementation	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 1.1 Initial needs assessments are carried out in consultation with beneficiaries and authorities		100%
	Output 1.2 There is comprehensive monitoring and evaluation of the Plan of Action.		100%
Activities	Implemented on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Rapid Emergency Assessment	X		100%
Sectoral assessment	X		100%
Monitoring and tracking by the IFRC	X		100%
Monitoring visits to target communities	X		100%
Evaluation visits	X		100%

Support to Livelihoods General RIT mission	X		100%
Livelihoods and Mega V workshop.	X		100%
Beneficiary satisfaction survey		X	0%
Lessons learned workshop	X		100%
Video of the Operation	X		100%

The activity implementation process was preceded by a rapid assessment of the emergency, with support from the San Antonio de Putina province technical secretary and a representative from the agrarian agency.

In terms of monitoring and follow-up, a RIT volunteer joined the team in the field to participate in planned field activities, and the regional disaster management coordinator for South America also assisted.

A livelihoods workshop was held in order to train volunteers and to help them understand the focus of the project so as to apply it in each activity. PRC volunteers were also trained in the MEGA V tool used to distribute humanitarian aid.

At the end of the activities, a lessons learned workshop was held and attended by authorities from each targeted community. The satisfaction survey was not performed because there was not enough time to do so in the field. All project activities were documented through audio-visual and digital images.

Health and Care

Needs analysis

Given the 75,766 people affected in Puno and another 11,019 in Putina, coupled with the weather forecast, the number of cases of acute respiratory, skin and eye infections were expected to rise. The local coordinator of the Vulnerability Reduction and Emergency Care during Disasters programme (PREVAED - Putina) reported emotional distress in the student population, for which he requested emotional support kits from the local Ministry of Education office which had the emergency care kits available. He coordinated support with this same ministry to monitor absent students. In addition, PREVAED- Putina convened a meeting to request support to build the capacity of the educational community to provide emotional support.

Since the affected population required health and first aid care, medical brigades were formed to provide timely care or secondary prevention in difficult-to-access communities. PREVAED requested support to create community teams consisting of parents and teachers trained in psychological first aid to address crises among students and provide health promotion training.

This operation provided information regarding disease prevention or healthy practices to prevent diseases resulting from the emergency, through informational modules (informative interventions) in each area. These actions were undertaken during meetings called for livelihoods workshops, humanitarian aid distribution, etc.

Population assisted:

At least 380 families (approximately 60% of the total beneficiary population) due to the remoteness of communities and homes in the Andean region) in 4 frost-affected districts in the province of San Antonio de Putina in the Puno Region participated in health actions.

Health and Care			
Outcome 1: The adverse effects of frost on the health of the affected population in San Antonio de Putina are reduced through health activities by the Peruvian Red Cross in coordination with the Ministry of Health.	Outputs		% achieved
		Output 1.1 Community health promotion and PSS interventions have been conducted.	
Activities	Implemented on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	

Coordination meetings/workshops to present and plan actions involving the PRC and the Ministry of Health	X		100%
Community health promotion workshops	X		100%
Design, printing and purchase of materials for the informational module	X		100%
PSS workshops for students in schools	X		100%
CBHFA training workshop to volunteers and community health promoters	X		100%
PSS training workshop to volunteers and community health promoters.	X		100%

Progress toward results

Coordination with San Antonio de Putina's health centre served to organize workshops and visits to targeted communities.

Output 1.1 Community health promotion and PSS interventions have been conducted.

Basic training workshop for volunteers in Epidemics Control for Volunteers (CEV) and Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA)

The workshop was held from 16 to 18 October in the PRC branch in San Antonio de Putina. It addressed priority themes in epidemics control modules for volunteers and CBHFA. It provided knowledge and skills to apply the methodology in community activities.

Participants were composed of volunteers from the PRC branches in Juliaca and Huancañe were mobilized, as well as representatives from the communities of Cambria, Picotani, citizen security from the municipality of San Antonio de Putina, and the Putina Health Centre, for a total of 21 participants (14 women and 7 men).



Psychosocial training workshop for volunteers

This activity was conducted in the province of San Antonio de Putina. A total of 18 volunteers from the PRC branch in San Antonio de Putina, personnel from brigades conducting activities in the field, civil defence, and organized community brigades participated. A community PSS team was created in the province of San Antonio de Putina.



Community health promotion workshops

To build volunteer CBHFA capacity, a strategy for health promotion activities in targeted communities was designed. Information and awareness-raising workshops were conducted in community centres using basic supplies for instructions and procedures for health care, as well as flip charts and informational flyers with messages regarding the importance of community first aid, healthy practices for disease prevention and hygiene promotion. The following table details the community health workshops:

Community	Date	Men	Women	Total
Saqui	30 October	56	8	64
Girigachi	30 October	29	5	34
Limata	29 October	19	9	28
Picotani	26 October	41	19	60
Cambria	28 October	28	28	56
Chijus	23 October	16	12	28
Cumbuco	27 October	41	59	100
Alto Hilata	25 October	35	39	74
Chaparral	24 October	28	11	39

Mijani	27 October	31	29	60
Total population reached			543	

Psychosocial workshops for students in schools

PRC volunteers who participated in this activity were previously trained at a basic psychological first aid workshop that dealt with the issues they would be working on during visits to San Antonio de Putina schools. Work teams were created and the forms for registering schools and students visited were developed. The following table describes the PSS workshops in the schools:

Community	Date	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Saqui	30 October	2	5	5	10	22
Girigachi	30 October	0	5	7	13	25
Picotani	26 October	0	5	10	6	21
Cumbuco	27 October	2	3	9	16	30
Total population reached					98	

Shelter and settlements

Needs analysis:

Most dwellings are made of clay and adobe and in some exceptional cases from stone, with straw roofs and dirt floors; therefore two tarpaulins per household were provided to affected families to protect exposed areas of their homes or to cover roofs. Three blankets per household were provided as well to protect from the low temperatures.

Population assisted:

A total of 620 families in Ananea, Quilcapuncu, Sina, and Putina in the province of San Antonio de Putina, department of Puno were reached with household items within the shelter and settlements area.

Emergency shelter and human settlements			
Outcome 1: The housing needs of 620 targeted families are covered	Outputs		% achieved
	Output 1.1 620 kits with non-food items are delivered to the target population.		100%
Activities	Implemented on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Acquisition of plastic tarpaulins	X		100%
Acquisition of blankets	X		100%
Delivery of items to affected families	X		100%

Progress toward results

Output 1.1 620 kits with non-food items are delivered to the target population.

Two tarpaulins and three blankets were provided to each household. The following table details the communities where distributions were done, as well as the total number of families reached:

	Saqui	Girigachi	Limata	Picotani	Cambria	Chijus	Cumbuco	Alto Hilita	Chaparral	Mijani	Huallani	Total
Families	76	42	57	73	58	35	78	81	38	60	22	620
Blankets	228	126	171	219	174	105	234	243	114	180	66	1860
Tarpaulins	152	84	114	146	116	70	156	162	76	120	44	1240

After informing the population, the PRC provided the blankets and tarpaulins in distribution points located in each community.

The Chamber of Commerce of Peru-Canada donated clothing and shelter to 59 families in the community of Peña Azul, including 179 blankets (3 per family), 78 men's clothing kits, 69 women's clothing kits, 38 children's clothing kits, and clothing kits and diapers for babies. These were delivered based on the needs of each beneficiary.

Livelihoods

Needs analysis:

As mentioned, 68% of a total 141,920 livestock head were affected, and 11% of the livestock calves were lost.

Impact to livelihoods capital:

Physical capital:

Small livestock had sheds in the affected areas to serve as temporary shelters to protect vulnerable, pregnant and baby alpaca from the low temperatures. Access to these communities was over hard-packed dirt roads which had been damaged by the snow and rain. Rehabilitation was slow and in some cases the users themselves had to repair them.

These farmers lacked the personal protective equipment to deal with extreme weather conditions, which increases their exposure during their normal farming activities. Some sectors had mobile services which were used by communities during emergencies.

Social capital

Production activities are carried out at the family level, which is the first level that required support to cope with this emergency. Response was provided by local and regional public institutions but not by other institutions, private companies or nearby mining companies.

Human capital

Communities engaged in livestock use traditional practices conducted at altitude of 3,000 to 5,000 metres above sea level and provide very basic health care to their herds. This weather phenomenon affected the health of population (respiratory, eye and skin infections) because they lacked the personal protection equipment to work under extreme weather conditions.

Natural capital

Climate conditions during the emergency damaged the natural pastures where small livestock graze, which put the farmers' livelihoods at risk. The source of feed available was low in vitamins, proteins and minerals due to the cold front. Family support networks were strengthened through joint grazing activities in order to prevent them from completely abandoning raising alpaca.

Population assisted:

A total of 620 families affected by frost in four districts in the province of San Antonio de Putina in the Puno region were provided with livelihoods support.

Temporary emergency shelter and livelihoods		
	Outputs	% achieved
Outcome: Reduce the impact of frost on 620 families in 4 districts in the province of San Antonio de Putina	Output 1.1 620 families in 4 districts in the province of San Antonio de Putina have the supplies and knowledge to protect their livelihoods through the provision of veterinary kits, protection kits, technical assistance and animal feed.	100%
	Output 1.2 8 communities have shelters to protect their animals, food and other things during current and future cold snaps.	100%
	Output 1.3 PRC volunteers and district municipalities have increased their technical expertise in livelihoods, livestock, Mega V and cash transfer programmes.	100%

Activities	Implemented on time?		% of progress
	Yes	No	
Developing beneficiary selection criteria	X		100%
Identification and registration of beneficiaries using the ODK - Mega V systems	X		100%
Signing of agreement with the municipality of San Antonio de Putina.		X	0%
Community workshops on techniques to protect livestock and use veterinary kits.	X		100%
Quotes for and acquisition of veterinary kit supplies	X		100%
Purchase of bales of oats for animal feed	X		100%
Conducting a study of viable areas for construction	X		100%
Acquisition and distribution of materials and tools to build temporary animal shelters	X		100%
Construction of temporary animal shelters	X		100%
Livelihoods workshop for PRC volunteers, beneficiaries and government representatives	X		100%

The project had considered signing agreements with the province municipality of San Antonio de Putina and districts where project activities were to be implemented; however, this was not necessary because authorities in each community assumed direct coordination together with district municipalities, which facilitated the implementation process. Due to this, in the table above, it appears that this activity was registered at 0%.

The PRC focused on animal care and protection, access to cash or food for families, access to physical capital and support to train people to develop the first three activities. To this end, the Peruvian Red Cross hired livestock experts who were responsible for making home visits, training farmers and motivating community involvement in building shelters to protect livestock during this winter and future emergencies.

Veterinary kits to care for sick animals and protect calves were acquired with technical advice from Agro Rural. Each kit contained supplies for 100 head of livestock (alpacas), which are described below:

- 1 200-ml bottle of vitamins (AB3E) as a supplement in location where pastures do not exist
- 1 100-ml bottle of antibiotic (antibiotic, anti-inflammatory, oxi-tetracycline and ketoprofen) for pneumonia and respiratory diseases
- 1 200-ml bottle of anti-parasitic
- 1 500-ml bottle of iodized alcohol
- 1 500-g pack of cotton
- 100 10-ml syringes
- 1 thermometer
- 18 x 1½ needles

Bales of oats were purchased to meet livestock feed needs.

Personal protection equipment for livestock owners were delivered consisting of eyewear with UV protection, rubber boots and waterproof ponchos, which would contribute to reducing conjunctivitis, acute eye and skin infections and to protecting themselves from the cold and damp.

To build temporary shelters for the most vulnerable animals (calves, pregnant alpaca, among others) this activity strongly emphasized coordination with Agro Rural and the municipality for the necessary support, as well as using the capacity of local technicians who know the area, traditional techniques and local languages (Quechua and Aymara). Toolkits were provided to build the temporary shelters, which included a shovel, pick, hammer, saw, crowbar and pliers.

Activities also included agricultural workshops for beneficiaries and livelihoods training for volunteers and local authorities in order to socialize the actions that were developed and to increase knowledge regarding livelihoods interventions, from planning to practical implementation within the operation.

Progress toward results

Output 1.1 620 families in 4 districts in the province of San Antonio de Putina have the supplies and knowledge to protect their livelihoods through the provision of veterinary kits, protection kits, technical assistance and animal feed.

In order to start the process to identify beneficiaries, PRC branch volunteer staff was trained in basic needs assessment and use of the ODK and Mega V tools. The virtual and physical form were implemented in 11 highland communities located in the districts of Sina, Ananea, Quilcapuncu, and Putina in the province of San Antonio de Putina, as per beneficiary selection criteria and based on geography of San Antonio de Putina, vulnerability, and level of damage suffered from frost. A total of 620 families were identified as beneficiaries.

Coordination meetings were held with municipal presidents, the technical civil defence secretary and mayors from all districts mentioned, managing to convene the affected population. This measure was due to the distance between homes in highland communities. This activity involved 20 per cent of the targeted population in each community, which was chosen via random sampling. The following table describes the distribution of humanitarian aid supplies:

	Saqui	Girigachi	Limata	Picotani	Cambria	Chijus	Cumbuco	Alto Hilata	Chaparral	Mijani	Huallani	Total
Families	76	42	57	73	58	35	78	81	38	60	22	620
11 bales of oats	836	462	627	803	638	385	858	891	418	660	242	6820
Veterinary kits	76	42	57	73	58	35	78	81	38	60	22	620
Protection kits	76	42	57	73	58	35	78	81	38	60	22	620

Municipal authorities suggested the process used to purchase supplies such as the veterinary and protection kits and the bales of oats, managing to identify suppliers locally and in the nearby city of Juliaca.

A bidding process was published in Lima, in Putina, and in Juliaca for the acquisition veterinary kit supplies, a process which was guided and advised by Agro Rural in the province of San Antonio de Putina. The content of the veterinary kits is listed above.

To acquire the livestock breeders' protection kits, aspects such as sturdiness, durability and colour were considered. These kits contained:

- 1 pair of black, high, PVC boots with specifications for lightning
- 1 blue, hooded, waterproof poncho with utility pocket
- 1 pair of cut-proof polyester gloves, with latex-impregnated palm
- 1 blue wide-brimmed cap

A meeting was held in coordination with provincial authorities to arrange for the transport of bales of oats to each community; however, no transportation support was available for this task. After a second meeting with municipal presidents and representatives from district municipalities, arrangements were made to receive partial funding for the transport of 420 total bales to the communities of Limata, Girigachi, Picotani, Cambria, and Saqui. The operation contributed fuel to transport bales of oats as per the coordination meeting with the municipal presidents of communities benefited by the project.

The total cost of transportation was covered for the communities of Cumbuco and Mijani, and the PRC vehicle deployed to the area of intervention was used to transport bales to the communities of Alto Hilata, Gran Chaparral Alvarizani, Chijus, and Huallani.



At the start of the operation, the PRC planned to provide 15 bales of oats per household; however, only 11 were purchased and delivered due to the rise in prices.

Capacity building and techniques for proper handling of livestock (alpaca)

In the highlands, the breeding of South American camelids is one of the main sources of employment and income for small producers, who sell the wool and meat. Given the importance of livestock in districts in Putina, Quilcapunco, Ananea, and Sina, it became necessary provide better ways of raising alpaca to optimize production, achieve higher incomes, and improve food security.

The main issues affecting alpaca producers were poor livestock management and lack of sufficient knowledge for disease prevention. Low production rates were due to low genetic quality, sanitation issues, availability of cultivated pastures, organization of producers, and loss of body energy due to weather conditions, which caused a decline in alpaca production in San Antonio de Putina.

The PRC focused on strengthening disease prevention knowledge and actions and fostering proper alpaca management through training aimed at alpaca producers in San Antonio Putina, seeking to strengthen the mechanisms and the strategy for protecting livestock and improving productivity levels.

The PRC hired two livestock professionals, who were supported by two livestock technical assistants, to provide these services. Community training workshops for alpaca breeders had the specific objectives of:

- Training in alpaca feeding practices, adequate number of animals per area, and rotation grazing areas and sleeping areas
- Training in alpaca husbandry
- Training in alpaca disease prevention
- Demonstration and proper use of veterinary kit
- Adequate management of bales of oats and nutrient supplements
- Adequate planning of pastures

The following table provides details on the location and attendance of these capacity-building workshops:

Community	Date	Men	Women	Total
Saqui	30 October	52	2	54
Girigachi	30 October	33	4	37
Limata	29 October	28	20	48
Picotani	26 October	42	17	59
Cambria	28 October	13	24	37
Chijus	28 October	15	13	28
Cumbuco	18 October	45	28	73
Alto Hilata	19 October	42	22	64
Chaparral	20 October	29	8	37
Mijani	27 October	30	27	57
Total		329	165	494

Output 1.2 8 communities have shelters to protect their animals, food and other things during current and future cold snaps.

Eight shelters were built on communal lands in Girigachi, Saqui Totora, Cambria, Picotani, Gran Chaparral Alvarizani, Alto Hilata, Chijus and Cumbuco. These communities are located between 4,450 and 5,200 metres above sea level, precipitation is usually 1250 mm - 750 mm, and temperatures range from 13° C to 2° C in summer and 10° C to 17° C in winter. These emergency shelters reduced the impact to livestock since they provided protection from icy precipitation and frost.

A civil works technician assisted in the construction design, implementation and supervision; the technical specifications, blueprints, and list of materials and tools were appropriate for the geography of the districts of Sina, Ananea, Quilcapunco, and Putina. The participation of project beneficiaries during the implementation and preparation phase for this new infrastructure ensured the fulfilment of the commitment made in terms of labour,



and local materials (stone, adobe and others) were provided by highland community and district authorities.

To fulfil this activity, communities were provided tools and materials to build shelters; the communities of Saqui and Girigachi received food as well in exchange for this labour. These two communities are located near the Bolivian border and are considered extremely poor by INEI and the Puno regional government.

The following tables lists the materials and tools used for the building of each shelter:

Materials for each shelter

Quantity	Description
60	Portland cement Type 1 42.5
6	½" corrugated iron
25	¼" smooth iron
10 kilograms	Nails for corrugated iron
9 kilograms	4" nails
8 kilograms	3" nails
54	Galvanized corrugated iron
10 kilograms	N°16 construction wire
40	Wood 3" x 2" x 10"
40	Wood 2" x 2" x 10"
25	Wood 8"x 1"x10
6	Eucalyptus rolls for doors 2.00 X3"
1	2.00 x 1.20 doors
2	1.00 x 0.40 window
5	Tarpaulin

Tools for each shelter

Quantity	Description
6	Shovel
2	Rake
4	Pick
2	Crowbar
2	Saw
2	Hammer
2	Pliers
2	Wheelbarrow
2	4-lb sledgehammer
2	Flat chisel
2	Pointed chisel
10	Safety helmet
10	Construction gloves

Once agreements for building these eight shelters were concluded, construction was expanded to the communities of Limata and Mijani. The following table indicates the coordinates for the beneficiary communities:

Community	Coordinates	Metres above sea level
Mijani	S 14° 51' 51.9" / W 069° 48' 09.4"	3950
Saqui	S 14° 32' 24.9" / W 069° 11' 31.3"	3700
Girigachi	S 14° 30' 48.2" / W 069° 14' 49.0"	3900
Limata	S 14° 35' 59.8" / W 069° 34' 49.2"	4600
Cambria	S 14° 36' 49.4" / W 069° 49' 22.8"	4500
Picotani	S 14° 33' 48.5" / W 069° 48' 13.0"	4600
Chijus	S 14° 39' 12.1" / W 069° 46' 44.4"	4680
Cumbuco	S 14° 55' 14.4" / W 069° 40' 45.0"	4000
Gran Chaparral A.	S 14° 51' 11.7" / W 069° 36' 16.4"	4250
Alto Hilata	S 14° 28' 23.3" / W 069° 36' 56.3"	4300

Output 1.3 PRC volunteers and district municipalities have increased their technical expertise in livelihoods, livestock, Mega V and cash transfer programmes.

Within the context of this operation, a cash transfer, livelihoods, and Mega V workshop was held from 31 October to 1 November 2015 in San Antonio de Putina. This workshop had the aim to foster sustainable technical skills in the operation area and in other neighbouring regions in the South of Peru. A total of 23 PRC volunteers (10 from the branch in San Antonio de Putina; 3 from the branch in Huancane; 4 from the branch in Tambopata; and 2 each from the branches in Juliaca, Tacna and Arequipa) learned about the tools that the International Movement uses to identify, register and distribute humanitarian aid; better understand sustainable livelihoods; and identify the reasons and

moments to support livelihoods. The Peruvian Red Cross deployed a PRC volunteer to facilitate the workshop, the livelihoods point person, and the project coordinator to provide the guidance on Mega V and the cash transfer programme.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In IFRC regional office in Panama:** Alejandra Van Hensbergen, relationship management senior officer; phone: +507 317 3050; email: alejandra.vanhensbergen@ifrc.org.
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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPE010 - Peru - Cold Front

Timeframe: 07 Aug 15 to 07 Nov 15

Appeal Launch Date: 07 Aug 15

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/8-2016/1	Programme	MDRPE010
Budget Timeframe	2015/8-2015/11	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		220,846				220,846	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		220,846				220,846	
C4. Other Income		220,846				220,846	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		220,846				220,846	
D. Total Funding = B +C		220,846				220,846	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		220,846				220,846	
E. Expenditure		-165,101				-165,101	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		55,745				55,745	

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Budget Timeframe	2015/8-2015/11	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			220,846			220,846		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	17,269		14,086			14,086	3,183	
Construction Materials	22,433		14,769			14,769	7,664	
Clothing & Textiles	9,640		9,961			9,961	-321	
Food			410			410	-410	
Seeds & Plants	65,945		66,623			66,623	-678	
Teaching Materials	12,764		2,296			2,296	10,468	
Utensils & Tools	3,868						3,868	
Other Supplies & Services	14,988		15			15	14,972	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	146,906		108,161			108,161	38,745	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage			2,016			2,016	-2,016	
Distribution & Monitoring	1,670		3,653			3,653	-1,983	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	15,278		11,163			11,163	4,115	
Logistics Services	5,174		1,605			1,605	3,569	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	22,122		18,436			18,436	3,685	
Personnel								
International Staff	7,736		4,915			4,915	2,821	
National Society Staff	12,812		10,033			10,033	2,779	
Volunteers	2,417		2,918			2,918	-501	
Other Staff Benefits	2,176		1,941			1,941	235	
Total Personnel	25,141		19,806			19,806	5,334	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants			605			605	-605	
Total Consultants & Professional Fee			605			605	-605	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	2,417		4,293			4,293	-1,875	
Total Workshops & Training	2,417		4,293			4,293	-1,875	
General Expenditure								
Travel	1,934		3,766			3,766	-1,833	
Information & Public Relations	5,270		2,849			2,849	2,421	
Office Costs	1,305		1,281			1,281	25	
Communications	1,886		747			747	1,138	
Financial Charges	387		-5,018			-5,018	5,405	
Other General Expenses			98			98	-98	
Total General Expenditure	10,781		3,723			3,723	7,058	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	13,479		10,077			10,077	3,402	
Total Indirect Costs	13,479		10,077			10,077	3,402	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	220,846		165,101			165,101	55,745	
VARIANCE (C - D)			55,745			55,745		

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Budget Timeframe	2015/8-2015/11	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	220,846		220,846	220,846	165,101	55,745	
Subtotal BL2	220,846		220,846	220,846	165,101	55,745	
GRAND TOTAL	220,846		220,846	220,846	165,101	55,745	