

## DREF operation update

### Peru: Extreme temperature (snowfall)

#### DREF operation n° MDRPE007 GLIDE n° CW-2013-000110-PER Update n°01 – 20 December 2013

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross and Red Crescent emergency response. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

**Period covered by this update:** 11 September to 2 December 2013

**Summary:** 294,967 Swiss francs were allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 11 September 2013 to support the National Society in delivering assistance to some 5,000 beneficiaries.

In the last week of August the Peruvian government declared a state of emergency in the regions of Puno, Cusco, Ayacucho and Apurimac, after the most intense cold wave in 10 years. In its auxiliary role, the Peruvian Red Cross developed an emergency plan of action to assist affected families with medical care, some basic household kits, as well as food security and livelihood. With the support of the current DREF operation, the National Society is now reaching 1,000 families with



A Red Cross volunteer carries out a capacity building activity with community members in Soqlla, Puno region. Source: Peruvian Red Cross

cash, to ensure access to food after farm losses, while also providing them with veterinarian kits and fodder to avoid further losses of animals. Thus far, the Peruvian Red Cross has reached 823 families with cash for food and 940 families with animal protection kits.

However, new snowfalls in late November and early December challenged the final phases of the operation, as roads became impassable once again. As a result, the Peruvian Red Cross requested an extension of the implementation timeframe to guarantee the conclusion of distributions and complete a final evaluation. This operation is now expected to be completed by the end of January 2014. In line with IFRC's reporting standards, the final report (narrative and financial) is due 90 days after the end of the operation (by 30 April 2014).

The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to the Belgian Red Cross and government, the Canadian Red Cross and government and to the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) for their kind contribution to the replenishment of the DREF. The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and government, the Danish Red Cross and government, the Irish and the Italian governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red

Cross and government, the Spanish government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Zurich foundations, and other corporate and private donors. Details of all donors can be found on: <http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/responding/drs/tools/dref/donors.asp>

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## The situation

On 29 and 30 August, the Peruvian government declared a state of emergency in 106 districts of 23 provinces in the regions of Puno, Cusco, Ayacucho and Apurímac, after the most intense cold wave in 10 years produced severe snowfalls. The extreme temperatures have affected over 87,000 people and displaced more than 5,000. Moreover, the cold wave increased the risk of severe respiratory infection and drastically affected the livelihood of small farmers. Based on reports from the Ministry of Health, there was a 20 per cent increase in the number of pneumonia cases as compared to previous years, and the National Institute of Civil Defense (Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil) reported more than 702,558 affected animals—the main source of income in the area.

The latest official figures from the National Emergency Operations Centre of the National Institute of Civil Defense state the following affectation due to the cold wave:

LOCATION	Number of people			Houses and public offices				Transport	Agriculture		
	Displaced	Affected people	Fatalities	Destroyed houses	Non-habitable houses	Affected houses	Affected schools/institutions	Affected roads (km)	Affected crops (ha)	Affected animals	Dead animals
Apurímac	27	17,112	-	5	-	3,630	-	151.71	150	46,393	611
Ayacucho	-	4,397	-	-	-	7	-	-	60,000	9,973	70
Cusco	-	31,343	-	-	1	468	4	153	50	270,313	9,446
Huancavelica	-		-	-	-	63	-	0.015	52	300	-
Puno	5,220	12,380	1	132	738	2,085	62	-	-	477,647	20,080
Junín	-	134	-	-	-	6	-	11	-	950	-
Moquegua	-	14,998	-	-	-	-	-	-	396	119,581	1,061
Tacna	-	842	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	200
Pasco	-	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Arequipa	-	6,056	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,927	750
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,247</b>	<b>87,454</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>6,259</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>315.72</b>	<b>60,648</b>	<b>937,584</b>	<b>32,268</b>

Source: \* Instituto Nacional de Defensa Civil

## Coordination and partnerships

In response to the affectation caused by the cold wave, the Peruvian Red Cross coordinated closely with the Provincial Municipality of Carabaya in the most affected department of Puno. With their support, the most vulnerable families were identified in the five districts that had not received support. Furthermore, the authorities of Carabaya provided logistics support to the National Society and a working agreement was signed to ensure the continuation of the food security and livelihood restoration actions initiated by the Peruvian Red Cross. In addition, the National Society coordinated with other agencies to receive technical assistance for reaching the objectives regarding livestock protection.

Finally, the National Society's response to the cold wave also received support from the German Red Cross through ECHO funds, that complemented the livelihood-related intervention supported by the DREF operation. A total of 1,500 hygiene kits and 3,000 blankets were provided, and the community health promoters received support.

As part of the operation, a Regional Intervention Team (RIT) member who is a livelihoods specialist and speaks Quechua and Spanish was deployed to Peru for three months in support of the operation.

# Red Cross and Red Crescent action

## Progress towards outcomes

Food security and livelihoods				
Outcome: 1,000 families of five districts of the Carabaya Province in Puno are able to survive the cold wave and protect their livelihoods.	Outputs	Is implementation on time?		% of achievement
		Yes	No	
	1,000 families in five districts of Carabaya have access to food for one month or cash (vouchers or unconditional cash transfer) to minimize the application of irreversible or negative coping strategies in communities.			82
	1,000 families in five districts of Carabaya have supplies and knowledge to protect their livestock through access to veterinarian kits, technical assistance, personal protection equipment and food for animals.			94
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress	
Conduct a feasibility study and market analysis to implement a cash transfer/voucher system;	X		100	
Identification of local and national suppliers;	X		100	
Develop a plan for distribution of food or cash voucher/transfers;	X		100	
Food distribution or cash voucher/transfer method is in line with the analysis identified;	X		80	
Develop and implement a monitoring plan and measure beneficiary satisfaction;	X		80	
Carry out a final evaluation and create a graphical memory about the project implementation;	X		50	
Organize a cash transfer workshop for the Peruvian Red Cross volunteers.	X		100	
Organize two Mega V application workshops	X		50	
Develop beneficiary selection criteria for livestock protection kits and activities;	X		100	
Identification and registration of beneficiaries using ODK and Mega V systems;	X		100	
Hiring two technicians to advise the affected livestock farmers;	X		100	
Signing a mutual collaboration agreement with the Municipality of Carabaya;	X		100	
Carry out 10 community workshops (two per community) on technical livestock protection and the use of the veterinary kit;	X		100	
Listing purchase and transportation of relief supplies (food, protection equipment and veterinary kits for livestock);	X		100	
Distribution of personal protection equipment;	X		80	
Visits for follow-up and technical advice;	X		60	
Deployment of one RIT experienced in livelihoods;	X		100	
Two visits per community made by the project technical team together with volunteers from the Peruvian Red Cross, as part of training in the protection of livestock.	X		50	

### Progress:

**Output 1- 1,000 families in five districts of Carabaya have access to food for one month or cash (vouchers or unconditional cash transfer) to minimize the application of irreversible or negative coping strategies in communities.**

During the time covered by the current update report, the Peruvian Red Cross had been able to reach 823 families with cash transfers to be used in the purchase of food and other needed household items, and avoid the use of negative coping strategies.

To achieve this, a technical specialist visited the Puno region where the Red Cross was working, to determine the possibility of implementing a cash transfer programme to assist families in their coping mechanisms. After a market analysis, a list of providers was identified and a decision was made to work with the financial agency in Macusani—the town that also provides several market options. An agreement was completed with the Bank of the Nation (Banco de la Nacion) to do the bank drafts that could be accessed by beneficiaries in Macusani.

Families were assessed and registered by using the Open Data Kit (ODK), which also facilitated the sharing of information. The Peruvian Red Cross is now reaching 1,000 families from 37 communities in five districts of Carabaya, Puno region: Macusani, Ituata, Ayapata, Ollachea and Coasa.

The criteria used in the selection of beneficiaries are as follows:

- Small alpaca farmers;
- Residence in rural or isolated areas;
- High level of vulnerability;
- Lack of assistance by other actors.



The Peruvian Red Cross is supporting farmers with veterinarian kits and animal fodder to avoid further losses of their main source of income. Source: Guimer Quintana-IFRC

In order to start distribution in the third week of November, beneficiaries were informed through announcements on the local radio stations. As part of the implementation of the cash transfer programme, the National Society is developing a monitoring and evaluation system to better assess the use of cash and beneficiary satisfaction.

In order to ensure the quality of the cash transfer programme, a training was completed in Lima Peru, with the participation of volunteers from the branches of Arequipa, Pisco, Chincha, Maynas, Coronel Portillo, Caraz, Piura, Trujillo, and headquarters, as well as of representatives from the Civil Defense and the Peruvian International Cooperation Agency. A total of 19 people participated in the workshop facilitated by representatives of the American Red Cross, Chilean Red Cross and the IFRC. Similarly, a workshop on the use of Mega V was completed for 15 members of the Huancané and Puno branches, in order to facilitate the distribution of veterinarian kits and food for animal (more on output 2

below).

**Output 2- 1,000 families in five districts of Carabaya have supplies and knowledge to protect their livestock through access to veterinarian kits, technical assistance, personal protection equipment and food for animals.**

The Peruvian Red Cross also concluded the procurement of veterinarian kits, 5,000 oat bundles and protection equipment to assist the aforementioned 1,000 families. Thus far, 940 families have been reached. These distributions are being carried out with the support of two livestock technicians who elaborated an educational plan. They carried out informative workshops and are monitoring the use of the veterinarian kit to provide further technical assistance as needed. It is worth mentioning that the technicians are fluent in the indigenous languages of the region, Quechua and Aymara, and know traditional agricultural techniques.

A total of 32 community workshops were completed. Each day, two three-hour sessions were completed, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, to provide more participation opportunities. So far, 87 per cent of the target population has been able to participate and the National Society expects that all will be reached by the end of the operation:

People trained	Men	Women
873	427	446

It must be mentioned that the National Society was successful at signing a two-year working agreement with the Carabaya Municipality. This will permit following up with the families after the end of the emergency operation, and thus increasing the sustainability of results.

**Challenges:** New snowfalls in late November and early December challenged the final phases of the operation, as roads became impassable once again. As a result, the Peruvian Red Cross requested an extension of the implementation timeframe to guarantee an adequate evaluation of the distributions, particularly of the cash transfer which was a method used for the first time by the National Society. The operation is now expected to finish by the end of January 2014.

Communications			
Outcome: The National Society activities in response to the emergency are covered.	Outputs		% of achievement
		During the three months of the operation the National Society produces material for communication for internal and external partners.	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress
	Yes	No	
Contract a journalist for writing case studies and web stories, and carry out interviews with beneficiaries.	X		100
Contract personnel to shoot videos and take high-quality photographs.	X		100

A communications specialist was hired to create a video of the operation as well as to provide high-quality pictures. The video is already under production and will be available early next year, while a first written material—a short magazine—can be accessed at the following link:

[http://media.wix.com/ugd/b2c2ad\\_0d6e2b44fc52403290a1759f4e74a574.pdf](http://media.wix.com/ugd/b2c2ad_0d6e2b44fc52403290a1759f4e74a574.pdf)

## Contact information

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## DREF history:

- This DREF was initially allocated on 11 September 2013 for 294,967 Swiss francs for three months to assist 5,000 beneficiaries.
- The current DREF update extends the implementation timeframe until the end of January 2014 to allow the completion of a final evaluation of the cash transfer programme.



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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.

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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.
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