MONTHLY REPORT

1. SUMMARY / MAIN HIGHLIGHTS

(1) **Bolivia – Extreme low temperatures and drought:** The western part of the country is being affected by intense snowfalls affecting to approximately 60 communities in 15 municipalities. Most affected departments are Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, Potosi, Oruro, and La Paz. More than 3,498 families have been affected, at least 1,103 hectares of crops have been damaged, and 20,000 head of cattle affected.

(2) **Ecuador – Armed clashes in border with Colombia:** Six deaths were registered as a result of armed confrontation in the Ecuadorian-Colombian border. An Ecuadorian army officer and five rebels have died as a result of an armed confrontation between the Ecuadorian army and an armed group fraction which seems to belong to the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC).

(3) **Peru – heavy snowfall and extreme cold weather:** The worst snowfall in 10 years has been registered in the southern and central highlands, mainly affecting the departments of Puno, Cusco, Apurimac, Huancavelica, and Ayacucho. It is foreseen that it will continue or be repeated before the end of the cold season (third week of September). After the snowfalls, heavy frost is expected, which will increase the damage caused by snowfalls. Extreme low temperatures have reached historical levels of -18°C. Considerable damage has been registered to livelihoods and homes of the most vulnerable families, especially those engaged in livestock of alpaca, sheep and subsistence agriculture. In the mid-term worsening of chronic malnutrition by food insecurity and loss of livelihoods is foreseen. At least 83,444 persons have been affected, from which 5,247 have lost their houses and livelihoods. Approximately 26,640 livestock has died and 683,344 are affected.

**Coffee plague:** Coffee production in Peru will drop 30% this year due to the impact of coffee rust in crops. This year only 4, 2 million quintals of coffee will be produced, which means a significant decrease in comparison with the 6 million quintals that were produced in 2012. According to official figures more than 130,000 hectares of coffee plantations have been affected.

*An SSR project for 196,000 EUR has been approved for providing humanitarian assistance to population affected by extreme weather conditions in the Department of Puno. The project will be implemented by the German Red Cross.*
*An Epidemics project for 140,000 EUR is in process of approval for providing health care assistance to population affected by extreme weather conditions, especially pneumonia and acute respiratory infections.*

**VRAEM conflict:** Peruvian Armed Forces reported that three of the main leaders of the remaining Shining Path group including the number 2 alias Alipio, were killed by Peruvian Army in Ayacucho on the 12th of August. President Oyanta Humala ensured that the elimination of this group is one of his objectives for this mandate (Efe).

(4) **UNASUR** Disaster Management Working Group has been established. In the framework of this new working group South American countries are engaged in putting efforts to mainstream DRM at high levels.
EVENTS

- **Ecuador**
  - Armed clashes in Colombian-Ecuadorian border.

- **Peru**
  - The worst snowfall in 10 years has been registered in the southern and central highlands, mainly affecting the departments of Puno, Cusco, Apurimac, Huancavelica, and Ayacucho.
  - Armed clashes in Ayacucho

- **Bolivia**
  - The western part of the country is being affected by intense snowfalls. Most affected departments are Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, Potosí, Oruro, and La Paz.

ECHO MAIN ACTIVITIES

- Preparation of visit to Caracas (Venezuela) in order to analyse the situation regarding urban violence and its humanitarian consequences.

- Organisation of Regional ECHO DRR planning Seminar to be carried out in Guayaquil, Ecuador.

- Assessment visit to Loreto (Peru) in order to analyse the situation as consequence of recurrent floods and the pertinence of a potential operation to strengthen resilience.

- Monitoring of DIPECHO project in Teresopolis and Rio de Janeiro. Signature of agreement with State Civil Defense.
**BOLIVIA**

1. **Evolution of the Humanitarian Situation**

**Heavy snowfall**

- During August the western areas of the country have been affected by intense snowfalls affecting to approximately 60 communities in 15 municipalities. Most affected departments are Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, Potosí, Oruro, and La Paz.
- According to officials, more than 3,498 families have been affected. At least 1,103 hectares of crops have been damaged, and 20,000 head of cattle affected.
- Only in the municipality of Cocapata (Cochabamba), 2,000 head of cattle have died, it is estimated that approximately 10,000 head of cattle, mainly alpaca and sheep might die due to the harsh weather conditions.
- The Municipality of Cocapata has been declared in emergency. The Emergency Operations Centre is activated in Cochabamba and has distributed food and assistance to at least 1,200 families and forage for animals.
- The Vice Ministry of Civil Defence has distributed 42 MT of forage and assistance to support rescuing animals at risk.
- The government is preparing multi-disciplinary needs assessment with the support of government's sectors, local governments with the support of FAO and WFP.
- OCHA will request emergency funds for supporting the National Government in the provision of humanitarian assistance, especially health and protection of livelihoods.

2. **Humanitarian response and main issues**

- ECHO Quito Field Office is closely monitoring the situation in Bolivia.

**ECUADOR**

1. **Evolution of the Humanitarian Situation**

**Confrontation in the northern border**

- Six deaths were registered as a result of armed confrontation in the Ecuadorian-Colombian border. An Ecuadorian army officer and five rebels have died as a result of an armed confrontation between the Ecuadorian army and an armed group fraction which seems to belong to the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC). According to officials, FARC members attacked the Ecuadorian army as they confused them with a Colombian army patrol. After the incident, occurred in Sucumbíos province (Puerto Mestanza), in the Ecuadorian-Colombian border, two other men were arrested. The Ecuadorian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ricardo Patiño, has firmly requested to the Colombian authorities to reinforce the surveillance in their border.

**PERU**

1. **Evolution of the Humanitarian Situation**

**Heavy snowfall and extreme cold temperatures**

- Since 24 August heavy snowfalls have been registered and are causing severe affectation in the highlands above 3,500 meters above sea level in the southern and central highlands, mainly in the departments of Puno, Cusco, Apurimac, Huancavelica, and Ayacucho.
- It is the worst snowfall registered in the past 10 years. According to the National Service of Meteorology and Hydrology (SENAHMI) it is foreseen that it will continue or be repeated before the end of the cold season (third week of September). After the snowfalls SENAMHI has forecasted heavy frost, which will increase the damage caused by snowfalls.
- Extreme low temperatures have reached historical levels of -18°C.
- As a result of snowfalls considerable damage have been registered to livelihoods and homes of the most vulnerable families, especially those engaged in livestock of alpaca, sheep and subsistence agriculture.
- In the mid-term worsening of chronic malnutrition by food insecurity and loss of livelihoods is foreseen.
- At least 83,444 persons have been affected, from which 5,247 have lost their houses and livelihoods. Approximately 26,640 livestock has died and 683,344 are affected.
• 827 houses have collapsed or are inhabitable and 6,259 are affected.
• On 29 August, the Government declared in State of Emergency 107 districts of 23 provinces in the regions of Puno, Cusco, Ayacucho and Apurimac.
• The Government is addressing humanitarian needs in health, shelter, and veterinary care to protect livelihoods.
• In-depth damage and needs assessments to identify specific needs and medium-term are still under implementation.
• Only in the province of Carabaya, department of Puno, of 275,138 livestock (alpaca), 79% are affected, 2,751 adult cattle have been lost, and there is a loss of 11,940 young animals, which represents 9% average population of the offspring.
• The President of the Republic, Ministers of State, the Disaster Risk Management Secretariat of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and the Head of the National Institute of Civil Defense (INDECI) have visited the main affected areas to determine the most urgent needs and mobilize immediate humanitarian goods by aircrafts with goods from INDECI, Ministries, and private enterprise.
• Approximately 812 ton of relief goods for cold covering, food and household goods have been distributed by the Government.
• The Declaration of State of Emergency will mobilize state resources to 107 districts affected by emergency activities and public investment projects emergency.
• The Ministry of Health reports an increase of severe acute respiratory diseases such as pneumonia especially in vulnerable groups (children under 5 years, the elderly, etc.). At least 624 cases of acute respiratory infections per 10,000 inhabitants, and 21,578 pneumonia in children under five years mainly in the regions of Lima, Loreto, Piura, Arequipa and Puno with 274 deaths mainly in Loreto, Puno, Junín, Lima and Cusco. The highest death rates are in Junín, Puno, Pasco, Ayacucho Tumbes likely associated to limitations on attention access and timeliness of care. Compared to the years 2011 and 2012 an increase of 20% of deaths attributable to pneumonia is reported.
• During cold weather season the Ministry of Health has distributed 500 kilograms of medicines, 10 000 blankets and brigades assisted through vaccinations in most affected areas by frosts as Puno, Apurimac and Cuzco. The Ministry of Health is sending more brigades with supplies to combat the extreme cold in these areas.
• There is the immediate need of fodder to feed more than 700,000 heads of sheep and alpaca. In addition to fodder, the requirements of the Regional Directorate of Puno, Apurimac and Cusco indicate the need for medicines, vitamins and veterinary attention for the care of affected cattle.
• The Government is implementing the "Multi-sectorial Plan to face Frosts and Low Temperatures 2013" for the cold season which was the basis for the initial care for snowfalls emergency. The National Humanitarian Network (RHN) monitored and coordinated activities at meetings convened by INDECI during the cold season.
• It was agreed to organize an Inter-sectorial and Interagency Mission in order to analyze the humanitarian situation and determine joint actions in support of regional and local governments.

Yellow Rust in coffee plantations
• According to the Ministry of Agriculture, coffee production in Peru will drop 30% this year due to the impact of coffee rust in crops. This year only 4,2 million quintals of coffee will be produced, which means a significant decrease in comparison with the 6 million quintals that were produced in 2012.
• According to official figures more than 130,000 hectares of coffee plantations have been affected, while some trade unions estimate that 415,000 hectares have been affected. This is causing a severe impact in coffee growers as it is main source of income. More than 12 million nuevos soles (3,2 m EUR) have been allocated to the AgroBank in order to support small and medium coffee producers with credits for re-plantation and improvement of coffee crops with the aim to tackle the effects of coffee rust.
• The Ministry of Agriculture also informed that will protect in a first place the coffee crops of high quality through a state fund of 100 million nuevos soles (26,7 m EUR) to identify and save the best genetic material.
• In Peru, coffee is its main exportable agrarian crop just behind Brazil and Colombia, and is one of the 10 main exporters of coffee in the world, standing out as the main producer and exporter of organic coffee worldwide.
2. **HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE AND MAIN ISSUES**

- ECHO Quito Field Office is closely monitoring the situation with its partners in Peru.
- An SSR project for 196,000 EUR has been approved for providing humanitarian assistance to population affected by extreme weather conditions in the Department of Puno. The project will be implemented by the German Red Cross.
- An Epidemics project for 140,000 EUR is in process of approval for providing health care assistance to population affected by extreme weather conditions, especially pneumonia and acute respiratory infections.

**ONGOING OPERATIONS**

**REGIONAL EMERGENCY HIP 2012**

- Regional Humanitarian Implementation plan (HIP) of €5 million with 12 months duration to assist people affected by severe flooding in South America, particularly in Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Ecuador, Colombia and Brazil. Projects ongoing:
  - Ecuador: Spanish Red Cross and Plan International
  - Peru: Spanish Red Cross
  - Bolivia: FAO and COOPI
  - Paraguay: COOPI and Spanish Red Cross

**DRR/Resilience Programmes 2013-2014**

- DRR/Resilience Projects started in May: Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil, Chile and Argentina.

![Map of South America withプロジェクト分布](image)
Regional rainfall forecast

August - October 2013

Venezuela: More probabilities of precipitation above normal levels in most of the country.

Colombia: More probabilities of precipitation above normal levels in the Andean region; in the Caribbean precipitations near normal levels are expected.

Ecuador: More probabilities of precipitations above normal levels in the highlands and precipitations below normal levels in the coastal region.

Peru: More probabilities of precipitation near normal levels in most of the country.

Bolivia: More probabilities of precipitation below normal levels in the eastern and northern regions of the country.

Chile: More probabilities of precipitations near normal levels in the southern and Austral regions. In the central and northern regions precipitations below normal levels.

Argentina: More probabilities of precipitation above normal levels in most of the country except for the regions of Cuyo and Patagonia where precipitations below normal levels are expected.

Uruguay: More probabilities of precipitation near normal levels in most of the country.

Paraguay: More probabilities of precipitations below normal levels in most of the country.

Sources: (CIIFEN), International research centre on el Niño