



SOCIAL MANAGEMENT OF WATER

harvesting water to protect the environment by promoting the sustainable use of resources

Peru has been considered by Tyndall Centre For Climate Change research as one of the four countries most vulnerable to the catastrophic effects of climate change: glacier melting, rainfall, droughts, landslides, etc.

18 mountain of glaciers exposed to an increasing acceleration of thaw

4.3% of Peru's GDP could be lost in 2015 as a result of natural disasters

80% of the food that Peruvian families eat comes from family farming

70% of rainwater occurs between December and March, contrasting with periods of extreme aridity

62% of the population lives in areas with 2.2% of the water availability of the country

25% reduction of Andean glaciers in 30 years

THE NEED

The high Andean population suffers from rural poverty and is especially vulnerable to the human, ecological and water effects of climate change which is affecting their agricultural practices and their way of life.

Phenomena such as unusual rainfall, floods, droughts, mudslides and others, affect more intensely the High Andean communities that concentrate the poorest population of Peru, and those communities also concentrate the genetic patrimony and the biodiversity of the country.

The progressive reduction of Andean glaciers as a consequence of global warming, has also the implication of a lower water accumulation in the Andean lagoons and swamps, as well as the gradual reduction and loss of water sources in the long term.

In addition, most of the lagoons have suffered the impact of pollution from mining waste and the settlement of villages along its shores.

The most affected by this situation, particularly with water sources reduction, are the poorest or extremely poor who live in the rural area and their main economic activity is family farming, so they depend on water to carry out their activities.

OUR PROPOSAL

we propose to promote the social management of water as a way for the conservation, rehabilitation and recovery of water sources, that allows to support small-scale agriculture.

Keeping the program of Ayuda en Acción 'planting and harvesting water' as a way to protect the water resource and to respond to the increasing water problems in high Andean areas whose economic activity is small farming.

The objective of this program is to optimize the use of water in family farming which is their main income source of people in those areas.

Social management and the rational and sustainable use of water in family agriculture, promoted by Ayuda en Acción en Peru, is oriented towards a triple objective: to promote the adaptation to climate change of the most vulnerable groups, helping them to consolidate lagoons, recovery of vegetal sponges, afforestation and reforestation in watershed headwaters, agroforestry

Food safety of the population through irrigation technification, agricultural diversification using species that needs less waterboost family farming, increasing the productivity to sell surplus in the market

OUR ADDED VALUE

the integral approach to territorial development with the active participation of the communities.

Up to date it has been possible to count 26 systems of planting and harvesting of water that come from the pre-Hispanic time. A

Ayuda en Acción and its local partners has joined since 2000 several institutions in charge of rescue of collective memory and ancestral practices of sowing and harvesting water in the Andean region, promoting the construction of reservoirs for rain water storage and outcrops.



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12 NGO PARTNERS IN SOCIAL MANAGEMENT OF WATER

- CDCIP Santa Cruz -Cajamarca
- CEDAP Cangallo - Ayacucho
- CIEDI Paiján -La Libertad
- CIPDES Chiclayo -Lambayeque
- DECAL Paracas -Ica
- ESCAES Ayabaca –Piura, y Cutervo -Cajamarca
- Centro Ideas Chota -Cajamarca
- PRODIA San Miguel -Cajamarca
- ARARIWA Chumbivilcas -Cusco
- DESCO Ayaviri -Puno
- WARA Anta -Cusco
- REDES Acobamba -Huancavelica

ACTIVITIES

Implementation of infrastructure for planting and harvesting water in high Andean areas, considering the ancestral heritage that includes:

- consolidation of lagoons or swamps, management of wetlands, afforestation and reforestation
- agroforestry supporting the conservation of platforms
- selection of crops resistant to climatic changes, frost, droughts
- strengthening capacities in the use of the water harvesting system and in the use of water use of biohuertos and greenhouses

implementation and improvement of technified irrigation systems:

- technified irrigation facility for agricultural diversification activities and increase of campaigns
- technical assistance in clean agricultural production improving productivity use of organic fertilizers to improve soil structure

Budget (Soles & Euros):

- Proyecto 1: S/.195,200 (EUR 55,700) Para 10 Reservorios (10M3), 10 Sistemas de riego (1.5HAs), 10 Pastos mejorados (1HA) y Asistencia
- Proyecto 2: S/.369,000 (EUR 105,300) Para 20 Reservorios (10M3), 20 Sistemas de riego (1.5HAs), 20 Pastos mejorados (1HA) y Asistencia
- Proyecto 3: S/.860,000 (EUR 245,600) Para 50 Reservorios (10M3), 50 Sistemas de riego (1.5HAs), 50 Pastos mejorados (1HA) y Asistencia



ACHIVEMENTS

391 reservoirs and lagoons in the Andean region have increased its water supply in 767.795 M3 in 11 years

3.671 rural families are served with water systems

136 drilling works to for the needs of 1.619 rural families

More than 100 rural communities in 7 regiones comunidades rurales de 7 regiones are equipped with hydraulic infrastructures

TESTIMONIALS

“with the new irrigation system we now have for our pastures and potatoes. Before, there was only one crop a year when it rained. we now have three harvests per year because we can harvest every four months. We no longer feel the drought. We have worked in the reservoir, in the chakras, men and women together, with our beak and our shovel”

Alejandrina Cueva Saavedra, married with Leoncio Arévalo, they have four sons. They donated the land where the reservoir was created in Chala pampa

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