





URINAL

QUESTIONS FOR NURSE

1. What is cholera?

The "vibrium cholerae" is a bacteria whose natural habitat is the eco-systems found in the sewers or the areas where the rivers flow into the oceans. These semi-salty waters are ideal for the life and reproduction of this bacteria. Moreover, where the sewerage systems run into rivers of sea waters the conditions are appropriate.

Among the animal species, the vibrio lives in the sea food species. But its main habitat is in the human body. That is where the sickness develops. It lives a couple of hours in the human excrement; if it reaches the water it reproduces with facility. Whenever found in fruits or vegetables, it can live some days, but dies when temperature reaches 60 ° centigrades.

2. How does it affect the human body?

The cholera sickness consists in the following symptoms: a very distressful feeling which starts with diarrhoea, characterized by being persistent and abundant. These provoke a great loss of liquids and electrolytes in the patient. These are followed by vomiting and cramps in various parts of the body, especially around the stomach. If the patient doesn't receive proper medical assistance, he can dehydrate quickly and the blood pressure will lower to 0, followed by a renal shock and death is almost imminent.

3. Describe the progression of the disease.

The vibrium produces a toxine which has a violent reaction in the body. Its effect alters the retention of liquids necessary in the epithelial cells found in the mucous membranes of the small intestines. As a result, this produces a massive secretion of liquid.

Not all those infected by the vibrium suffer all the process of the illness in the same manner. Many might remain only as carriers of the bacteria, thereby playing an important role in the propagation of the disease in a given community. Many who travel carry it and spread it with great ease wherever they go.

4. How is the disease caught?

Cholera is transmitted by fecal-oral contact. The most common is contamination by fecal remains in foods or drinks. The inadequate or the lack of proper water supplies and the deficient sewerage installations in a town (rural or urban) or city favour its rapid spreading.

On the other hand, a well nourished person has in his gastric juices the important barrier to fight the disease.

ALL INVESTIGATIONS ASSERT THAT CHOLERA IS A SICKNESS DIRECTLY RELATED TO POVERTY.

5. What are the best methods to prevent the disease?

The only way to stop this epidemic from spreading and uprooting it from a society is to invest in sanitary conditions, repair the old ones and install new ones where people are living without them.

It is also important to educate the public about hygienic habits: washing hands before eating, after going to the bathroom, not eating food sold in unsanitary conditions.

6. Is the disease curable? If so, how?

If not, what kind of research is being conducted to develop a cure?

Fight the dehydration as fast as possible, if it continues go to the nearest health center.

7. Are certain types of people most susceptible to catching the disease?

Definitely, the poor people in the most disadvantage areas are more in danger of catching cholera and not being able to get help on time.

8. What parts of the world is the disease most prevalent?

This disease is most prevalent in the very poor, underdeveloped countries, such as: Philipines, India, and most countries in southern Asia and in Africa. Now it has reached Latin America.

9. Is the disease terminal? If so, how long does it take to "run its course"?

It can be terminal where there is no immediate attention, or where there is no education on the subject. It can kill a person in three hours.

Epidemic Cholera in Latin America

In late January 1991, epidemic cholera made its first appearance in South America in the 20th century.¹ Emerging nearly simultaneously in several cities of coastal Peru, it spread rapidly to affect other urban areas and crossed the Andes to reach the headwaters of the Amazon in less than a month. The epidemic spread to contiguous countries and jumped southward to Santiago, Chile, and northward to Central America by midsummer (Fig 1). Ten months into the epidemic, 12 Latin American countries and the United States reported domestically acquired cases of cholera related to the epidemic (Table). Approximately 1% of the population of Peru has been reported to be affected with cholera. Enough data are now available to answer some of the early questions posed by the epidemic and to suggest what the future may hold.

The same epidemic strain, *Vibrio cholerae* O1, serotype Inaba, biotype El Tor, has been confirmed at the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) from nine of the affected countries, consistent with a single introduction event (reference 2 and CDC, unpublished data, 1991). Microbiologic markers indicate a relationship with *V cholerae* O1 strains from Africa and Asia yet differentiate the Latin American epidemic strain from those strains, suggesting that it may have recently evolved (reference 2 and I. Kaye Wachsmuth, PhD, written communication, 1991). It is easily distinguishable from the endemic strain of *V cholerae* isolated along the Gulf of Mexico since 1973.² The epidemic in Latin America thus appears to be related to the seventh pandemic wave of cholera that swept through Asia in the 1960s and through Africa in the 1970s. The same pandemic affected Europe as well, producing a multicity outbreak in Italy in 1973³ and a countrywide epidemic in Portugal in 1974.^{4,5} In Western Europe, it ultimately disappeared; in Africa, it spread throughout the continent and persisted as an endemic disease in many countries (Fig 2). The behavior of the epidemic in Latin America suggests that it will continue to spread from country to country, as it did in Africa.

A Population at Risk

The large numbers of cases reported from Peru indicate the extreme vulnerability of that population. Several factors contribute to this vulnerability, none of which are unique to Peru. The urban fabric itself appears to be a major contributing factor. Large municipal water systems have intermittent flow and are often poorly maintained, making sewage cross-contamination likely, while systematic chlorination is

often absent or ineffective. Municipal sewers discharge into rivers and harbors, adjacent to shellfish beds and fishing docks. Concentrations of poor immigrants without sewage disposal systems or reliable supplies of potable water ring major cities. As in the time of the Incas, raw sewage is used to irrigate and fertilize fruits and vegetables that are often eaten without cooking. Along the Amazon, large population concentrations use the river for drinking water, food preparation, washing, and feces disposal.

The food habits of the population may also put some Latin American populations at increased risk for cholera. Fish and shellfish are often consumed raw or nearly so, often as *ceviche*, a dish of raw fish and shellfish with variable exposure to lemon juice. Street vendors sell home-prepared foods and beverages held for many hours at warm ambient temperatures.

Biologic factors may also increase the susceptibility of the affected population. Decades of endemic cholera have immunized much of the population of eastern India and Bangladesh, while there has been no such exposure in Latin America in this century. Infection with *Helicobacter pylori* is common in Latin American countries,⁶ and the hypochlorhydric gastritis associated with *H pylori* infection may diminish the gastric acid barrier that provides significant protection against moderate infecting doses of *V cholerae* O1.⁷ In Bangladesh, cholera gravis, the most severe form of cholera, was strongly associated with O blood group, while persons with AB blood group appear to be relatively spared.⁸ Only 30% of Bangladeshis but at least 75% of Peruvians are of blood group O, and thus Peruvians and other Latin American populations may be genetically predisposed to severe clinical manifestations of the infection. Finally, epidemic El Tor cholera may not thoroughly immunize even the most heavily affected populations in South America because both cholera vaccines and natural infection appear to be less immunogenic in persons of O blood group than in persons of other blood groups, and because the El Tor biotype may be less immunogenic than the classic biotype.^{9,10}

Cholera Is Transmitted by Many Pathways

Within Peru, documented routes of transmission include drinking unboiled municipal water, consuming foods and beverages from street vendors, and eating rice left at ambient temperatures for many hours after cooking without reheating. In other parts of the world, a broad array of food and water vehicles have been implicated as major sources of outbreaks, including raw shellfish and other raw seafoods,^{3,4,11,12} cooked shellfish,¹¹⁻¹³ partially dried raw fish,¹² bottled water,⁵ millet gruel,¹⁴ rice with peanut sauce (tomato sauce was protective),¹⁵ street-vended squid,¹⁶ and drinking water stored in homes in large-mouthed vessels.¹⁷ It is likely that more vehicles will be identified in South America as well. Identifi-

Reprint requests to Epidemiology Section, Enteric Diseases Branch, Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases, National Center for Infectious Diseases, Mailstop C09, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, GA 30333 (Dr Tauxe).



Fig 1.—Location of cholera in the Americas as of August 26, 1991. A focus of endemic cholera on the Gulf Coast was first demonstrated in 1973. Epidemic cholera in Latin America appeared in Peru (shaded area) in 1991 and rapidly spread through Latin America.

fying such vehicles will permit development of more refined control measures.

Cholera spread rapidly within Peru and from Peru to other countries. Documented importations into the United States show how easily this may occur: Five travelers have returned with *V cholerae* infection, and two separate episodes affecting 11 persons were related to crabs cooked in Ecuador and carried in travelers' luggage to the United States, where they were eaten (references 18-20 and CDC, unpublished data, 1991). No secondary transmission followed those events. These events offer insight into the possible modes of spread between Latin American countries; similar importations into populations with poor sanitation could have led to subsequent local epidemics. While the circumstances of the initial importation of *V cholerae* O1 into Peru remain obscure, possibilities include discharge of a ship's contaminated sewage or ballast water or contamination with feces from a Peruvian traveler infected overseas or with feces from a visitor to Peru from a country with cholera. The rapid appearance in several cities suggests early contamination of a commercially distributed product, such as seafood or ice. Given the apparent ease of transmission within Peru and the frequency of contact between South America and the rest of the world, it is surprising that cholera was not introduced before 1991.

Preventing Death the First Priority

There also is good news. In Peru, the advent of cholera coincided fortuitously with a major effort to promote oral

Month of First Reported Case and Number of Reported Cholera Cases and Deaths Associated With the Latin American Epidemic*

Country	Month of First Report	Cases	Deaths	Death-to-Case Ratio, %
Bolivia	August	109	8	7
Brazil	May	261†	3	1
Chile	April	41†	2	5
Colombia	March	9774	132	1.3
Ecuador	February	39 154	606	1.5
El Salvador	August	709†	25	3.5
Guatemala	July	2247	36	1.6
Honduras	October	5†	0	0
Mexico	June	2028†	25	1.2
Nicaragua	November	1†	0	0
Panama	September	696†	20	2.9
Peru	January	281 513	2681	0.9
United States	April	16†	0	0.0
Total		336 554	3538	1.05

*By country in the Americas, as of November 19, 1991 (data are from the Pan American Health Organization).

†Laboratory-confirmed cases only.

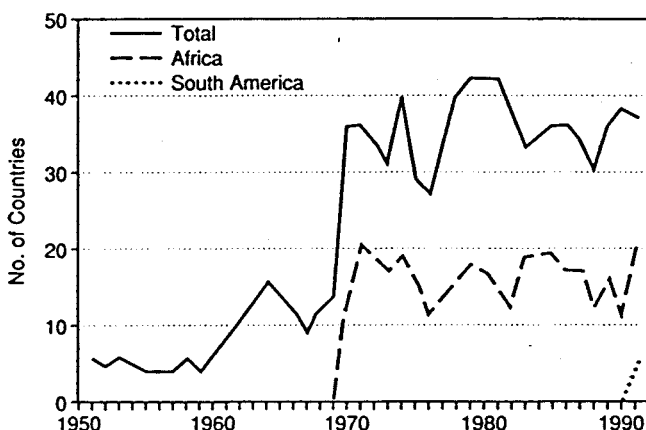


Fig 2.—Number of countries reporting cholera to the World Health Organization, by year and selected continent, 1951 through 1991. (Data for 1991 are provisional as reported to the World Health Organization through May 31, 1991.)

rehydration solution (ORS) for treatment of summer diarrhea. Local production of ORS packages and efforts to educate both the population and the medical community in the use of ORS were already under way when cholera first appeared and were quickly put to use treating cholera patients. The results of strenuous efforts by the Peruvian medical community are seen in the case-fatality rate, which rapidly dropped to less than 1%, a laudable achievement. The rapid investigation of the initial outbreak in Peru and timely identification of the cause gave the nation and the hemisphere early warning of the catastrophe, again demonstrating the value of rapid-response field epidemiology.¹ The hemisphere has so far avoided implementing useless epidemic control measures, such as quarantine, widespread import restrictions, mass vaccination, or mass chemoprophylaxis, thus freeing resources for the lifesaving activities of treatment, surveillance, and education. Finally, the level of hemispheric cooperation has been high. With minor exceptions, borders have remained open throughout, and case reporting to the Pan American Health Organization has been rapid and open despite possible economic consequences. No cases have been

related to commercial exported foods or other products from affected countries. The United States has not limited or banned importation of any products from affected countries, although we strongly advise travelers not to return with perishable seafoods in their luggage.²⁰

The epidemic provides opportunities to advance global knowledge about prevention of cholera. Vaccines that are under development can be efficiently tested in the epidemic setting, although none yet has been shown to eliminate in-apparent infection, as may be needed to slow epidemic spread.²¹ Vibriophage, explored briefly in the preantibiotic era, may merit a second look as a potential means of reducing the survival of vibrios in the environment.²² Exploration of the ecology of *V. cholerae* O1 in the environment, including a potential reservoir in copepods and other zooplankton, may enhance our understanding of the development of environmental endemic foci.²³ Simple prevention measures, such as use of the narrow-necked vessel for storage of drinking water, may prove to be applicable.²⁴ Home water treatment strategies using bleach or other halide sources may be useful. Solar disinfection of drinking water, theoretically effective for *V. cholerae*, merits further study and may be particularly applicable at Andean altitudes.²⁵

Preventing Cholera in the 1990s

The future of cholera in the Americas is uncertain, but the following events seem likely. Mortality is increasing as cholera spreads to remote areas of the Andes and the Amazon jungle, where medical care is less accessible. There is reason to expect cholera to appear soon in the Caribbean. Cholera is a seasonal disease in many affected parts of the world, appearing in summertime peaks, waning with autumn, and reappearing again the following year. The epidemic in Peru waned with the coming of fall in the southern hemisphere but is likely to recur forcefully. As epidemic cholera now has appeared north of the Equator, year-round transmission is possible in Latin America as summer alternates from the northern to the southern hemisphere. Large estuarine complexes exist in Ecuador, Venezuela, Brazil, and elsewhere; it is possible that cholera could become endemic in some, if not all, of these.²⁶ Additional vehicles of transmission are likely to be identified. It is possible that additional introductions into the continent from elsewhere in the world will occur. In the United States, there has been no secondary transmission from either imported or domestically acquired cholera cases, except for an outbreak on an oil rig in the Gulf of Mexico (reference 27 and CDC, unpublished data, 1991). Although the likelihood of secondary transmission following introductions from abroad is low in the United States, outbreaks of waterborne diseases still occur, demonstrating that our sanitary infrastructure requires constant attention.²⁸ Furthermore, our advanced sewerage and water treatment systems are not available to the entire US population, and cholera could be transmitted in the United States among a homeless, destitute, or migrant farm labor population.

The rapidity of spread and the high attack rates call for coordinated preparations at the highest national and international levels. In the short term, many countries need to prepare to rehydrate a substantial number of patients in a short time, equipping emergency medical facilities with ORS packets and intravenous solutions, teaching health workers how to treat cholera, and educating the public to seek help quickly. Surveillance systems with quick reporting and response times are needed to diagnose cholera, to direct supplies to affected areas in time to prevent death, to determine

the modes of transmission rapidly so that they can be controlled, to disinfect municipal water supplies immediately, and to instruct the population in specific prevention measures, such as home water treatment.

In the long term, upgrading, repair, and maintenance of water and sewerage systems, though beyond the means of some Latin American countries, is likely to have substantial impact on the outcome of the cholera epidemic. As in London in 1857, large urban water distribution systems that are neither protected nor disinfected may efficiently distribute *V. cholerae* O1 to large populations.²⁹ In the 19th century, the sanitary reform movement in Europe and America was largely spurred by fear of recurrent epidemic cholera and ultimately conquered the disease. Now is the time for Latin American countries to make a similar transformation.

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CAUSA-Peru, Inc.

Organizational Development and Two-Year Fund-raising Plan

Preface

The intent of this report is for it to be used as a guide for the Board of Directors and is subject to modification if the Directors deem it necessary.

Organizational Background

CAUSA-Peru, Inc. is a new organization that recently completed incorporating as a nonprofit agency and has submitted an application for tax-exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The organization does not have any assets, liabilities, or equity at this time. All services to date have been donated by its volunteer Board of Directors and other friends of the organization.

Since the organization has no track record, its first challenge is to make itself known by undertaking a well-planned and coordinated public relations campaign. Political and economic instability, and growing terrorist activities in Peru, where its first project has already been identified, as well as the economic recession in the United States, may be a hindrance in attracting and sustaining support.

The Directors of CAUSA-Peru, Inc. are a committed group that is well connected to Latin and South America. Their individual and collective enthusiasm has inspired and attracted volunteers who are eager to lead various fund-raising activities. Some of the Directors

have business and technical expertise and their connections have brought significant in-kind services for organizational development and for their first capital project.

Since the projects to be undertaken are located in the country of Peru, the Board should build a basis of broad support from the many Peruvian Associations and Clubs that exist in the United States. Therefore, the initial focus of this plan should be to build the organization's capacity to develop that base of support. The Directors and volunteers will need to develop or refine the skills that are needed to plan and implement the fund-raising effort.

The funds that need to be raised during the first year will be for both operational expenses as well as the initial project. There will be three strategies to raise operational funds for the first year:

- 1) Selective mailings to Peruvian-born, permanent resident aliens and naturalized citizens of the U.S., and friends of the organization;
- 2) Board member contributions; and
- 3) Proposal writing to philanthropic entities for seed money.

The funding for its initial capital project will be raised using the following strategies: 1) A special event sponsored by CAUSA-Peru, Inc.; 2) Special events sponsored by various Peruvian organizations on behalf of the first capital project; 3) Presentations and appeals to Churches; and 4) Proposal writing for grant money from foundations.

Board of Directors

The Board has worked faithfully and diligently this past year, conducting a feasibility study and completing the incorporation

process. They are now ready to spearhead the fund-raising effort.

The Directors will benefit from additional training so that they can support CAUSA-Peru's fund-raising efforts. They also realize that they need to recruit more volunteers for permanent slots on the board. Presently, the Board has seven permanent members. The plan is to increase the number of permanent positions to fifteen by December 1993, as well as create adhoc positions as needed for specific projects.

Summary

Goal_#1: To develop organizational development and fund-raising capacity of the Board of Directors..

Goal_#2: To increase the size of the Board.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Implement</u>
Training workshops	team building, fund-raising	Directors
Recruitment	publicity, networking	Directors

Public Relations

To be successful in developing a base of broad support among Peruvian associations and clubs here in the United States, a well planned public relations campaign is necessary.

CAUSA-Peru means "collaborative action USA-Peru". Collaborative action and other unique aspects such as:

project design and implementation is a participatory process between U.S. based and Peruvian based nonprofit or non-government agencies.

diversity of Board and supporting organizations.

. the shared technology will serve as a model for developing communities in Peru.

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should be highlighted in written material such as brochures and articles for publication in journals and periodicals.

A video of the first project, depicting the life threatening conditions facing the developing communities in Peru should be produced to supplement formal fund-raising presentation.

A newsletter should be published twice a year to report on the activities and successes of the organization. It should be mailed to supporting organizations, volunteers, friends, churches, and foundations.

An annual report should be published at the beginning of each new fiscal year.

The media should be ~~utilized~~ ^{used} for feature articles, public service announcements, video presentations on public television and Spanish television, and personal interviews on radio and television.

Summary

Goal #1: To develop a public image of CAUSA-Peru which highlights its collaborative effort and participatory process and accentuates the great potential for assisting developing communities in Peru.

Goal #2: To enlist the support of Peruvian-born naturalized U.S. citizens and permanent resident aliens by reminding them of their good fortune of not having to live in Peru under its present circumstances, and their moral and social responsibility to assist those family members, friends, and former neighbors who are struggling with the economic and political turmoil in Peru.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Implement</u>
<u>Brochure:</u>	highlight unique aspects	Directors, volunteer
<u>Newsletter:</u>	fund-raising activities, accomplishments	Directors, volunteer
<u>Annual Report:</u>	Mission statement, 2 year plan,	Board President
	Project & Financial Report	Consultant
<u>Media:</u>	Feature Articles	Volunteer
	Public Service Announcement	Directors, volunteer
	Video presentation	Directors
	Radio & TV appearances	Directors, volunteer

Fund-raising Activities

Operational Funding - To underscore their commitment and enthusiasm for CAUSA-Peru and its mission, Directors should be invited to lead the fund-raising effort by making a financial donation to the initial and subsequent budgets. Building a base of broad support will require coordinated publicity and appeals. A selective direct mail campaign aimed at Peruvian-born citizens and permanent residents, as well as friends, and relatives of Board members, needs to be undertaken. Proposals for seed money need to be prepared and submitted to potential funding sources.

Capital Project Funding - To receive publicity and financial support for the first capital project in Chillon, Peru, the Board of Directors of CAUSA-Peru will sponsor a special event. In order to generate continuing and broad-based support from Peruvian clubs, they will be recruited to provide volunteers and to sponsor special events

on behalf of the first project.

Churches are also a potential source of support for both operational and project funds. Presentations should be scheduled and churches should be invited to sponsor fund-raising events on behalf of the organization and its project.

Foundations are a potential source of significant levels of funding. Research must be undertaken to identify these foundations whose interest and priorities coincide with those of CAUSA-Peru.

Summary

Goal #1: Generate start-up funds for operations.

Goal #2: Generate funds for first capital project.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Implement</u>
Board contributions	lead fund-raising effort	Directors
Selected mailing	individual support from U.S. based Peruvians, and friends of CAUSA-Peru.	Directors Volunteers
Foundation grants	capital for project	Directors
Other funders	capital for operations	Directors
Special event	capital for project	CAUSA-Peru Peruvian Clubs Churches

FUND-RAISING CALENDAR

July 1992 to June 1993

- July - complete incorporation process.
- complete application process for tax exempt status.
 - identify Peruvian organizations in Connecticut.
 - research & identify Peruvian organizations out of state.
 - elect Board of Directors for CAUSA-Peru, Inc.
 - recruit & nominate directors for ad hoc positions.
 - form Board committees.
- August - contact presidents of Peruvian organizations.
- begin calendar of formal presentations.
 - plan & schedule Board training sessions.
 - meet with Mario Rivera to identify foundation resources.
 - determine need & number of volunteers.
 - develop training module for volunteers.
 - order stationery, brochures & thank you cards with logo.
- September - begin planning for special event: Andean music concert
- identify churches for presentations.
 - conduct 1st Board training session.
 - send letters of interest to selected foundations.
 - press release announcing formation of CAUSA-Peru.
 - appeal for & recruit volunteers.
 - reserve concert hall for special event.
 - identify schools & schedule presentations to classes.
- October - book music groups for Andean music concert.
- ordering & printing of tickets.
 - initiate publicity for Andean music concert.
 - plan fund-raising activities at concert.
 - conduct presentations for two Peruvian organizations.
 - conduct presentations at two schools.
 - schedule & conduct presentations for two churches.
 - develop mailing list for selected mailing.
- November - conduct presentations for two Peruvian organizations.
- conduct presentations at three schools.
 - conduct presentations for three churches.
 - submit grant proposals to selected foundations.
 - direct mail campaign begins.
 - plan special event: Auction.
 - begin selling tickets for Andean music concert
 - initiate publicity for concert.
- December - continue with presentations to Peruvian organizations.
- continue presentations at schools and churches.
 - write article for newspaper.
 - conduct presentation on community TV & Spanish station.
 - conduct radio interview.
 - mail thank you cards as needed.

January - conduct special event: Andean Music Concert.

- mail thank you cards as needed.
- organize goods/services for auction.
- initiate publicity for auction.
- begin end of year financial audit.
- schedule out of state presentations to Peruvian org.
- write first newsletter.

February - follow up on foundation proposals.

- conduct auction.
- conduct 2nd Board training session.
- review efforts to gain support from Peruvian organizations.

March - conduct training session for volunteers.

- conduct two out of state presentations.
- mail thank you's for auction participants as needed.

April - submit IRS Form 990

- begin planning for special event: Soccer tournament.
- begin working on first annual report.
- send proceeds from fund-raising events to Peru.
- conduct two out of state presentations.

May - schedule first annual meeting.

- schedule Board retreat.
- continue out of state presentations.

June - Board retreat.

- establish goals and objectives for next year.

CAUSA-Peru, Inc.

Pro Forma Income Statement

July 1, 1992 to December 31, 1992

Revenue:

Contributions	\$ 3,600.00
Sales of merchandise	<u>2,000.00</u>

Total Revenue:	\$ 5,600.00
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Expenses:

Fundraising expenses	\$ 1,000.00
Telephone/fax	600.00
Printing	400.00
Travel	220.00
Promotional materials	500.00
Office Supplies	250.00
Consultants	250.00
Office Equipment rental	1,500.00
Insurance	400.00
Postage	<u>375.00</u>

Total Expenses:	\$ 5,545.00
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Fund Balance:	55.00
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CAUSA-Peru, Inc.

Pro Forma Income Statement

January 1, 1993 to December 31, 1993

Revenue:

Contributions	\$ 21,000.00	
Sales Merchandise & Admissions	<u>5,000.00</u>	
Total Revenue:		\$ 26,000.00

Expenses:

Fundraising expenses	\$ 1,000.00	
Telephone/fax	1,200.00	
Printing	800.00	
Travel	2,200.00	
Promotional Materials	750.00	
Office Supplies	500.00	
Consultants	500.00	
Office Equipment rental	3,000.00	
Insurance	800.00	
Postage	<u>750.00</u>	

Total Expenses:		\$ 25,575.00
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Fund balance:		425.00
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Pro Forma Budget
Chillon Project, Peru

Revenue:

Individuals	\$ 60,000.00
Churches	40,000.00
Foundations	35,000.00
Businesses	15,000.00
In-kind services	<u>57,500.00</u>

Total Revenue	\$207,500.00
---------------	--------------

Expenses:

Project Construction Materials	\$150,000.00
Engineering design	25,000.00*
Publicity/Promotions	25,000.00*
Research/Travel	5,000.00*
Accounting service	2,500.00*

Total Expenses	\$207,500.00
----------------	--------------

* In-kind services

CAUSA-Peru, Inc.

Board of Directors

Stanley G. de Mello
43 Francis Street
East Hartford, Connecticut 06108

President

Marcela Espejo
10 Chapin Place
Hartford, Connecticut 06114

Vice President

Mary Lou Benoit Connors
74 Old Farms Road
Avon, Connecticut 06001

Secretary

Luisa M. Peschiera-Odell
26 Grant Street
Hartford, Connecticut

Treasurer

Maria Gorski
46 Folly Brook Blvd. Apt. #2
Wethersfield, Connecticut 06109

Margarita Herrera
12 Chapin Place
Hartford, Connecticut 06114

Myrna Capasso-Rubio
31 Wilbur Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06109

PEOPLE RESOURCES

Names

Stan de Mello
Lucha Peschierra-Odell
Ines Peschierra
Joseph Odell
Marcela Espejo
Mary Lou Benoit-Connors
Maria Gorski
Margarita Herrera
Myrna
Mario Rivera
Annette Rivera
David Blackwell
Dale Cunningham
Elaine Ruffino
Deb Horn
Ron Pepin
Rich Meehan
Pat Sheehy
Phil Moreschi
Mary Cashingino
Patricia Spring
John Myer
Carla Carpenter
Latin Student Organizations
Peruvian Clubs & Associations in Greater Hartford

*- good resource for
volunteers
events - audience for
music concerts*

SAMPLE LETTER TO PERUVIAN ORGANIZATION

August 1, 1992

Ms. Hilda Cordova
President
Santa Barbara Peruvian Foundation Club
Santa Barbara, California

Dear Ms. Cordova:

Please allow me to introduce myself. My name is Stanley G. de Mello and I am the President of the Board of Directors of the newly formed community development agency, CAUSA-Peru, Inc. (Collaborative Action USA-Peru). We are located in the Greater Hartford area of the State of Connecticut.

I am writing to you in order to introduce our organization and to tell you about the initial development project we've undertaken. Attached to this letter is a short project description which includes the history of CAUSA-Peru.

As a collaborative effort between American citizens and Peruvian-born citizens we hope to network with other Peruvian clubs and associations based in the United States and become a source of upport for developing communities in Peru.

As you know, Peru is experiencing political and economic turmoil which has been exploited by a growing terrorist movement. Government has been unable to assist developing communities in satisfying their most basic needs. Hence, to fill that void, various non-governmental organizations(NGO's) have attempted to lead in providing development assistance. We are collaborating with such an organization in carrying out our initial project.

We are very interested in learning more about your organization, its mission, constituency, and projects, and hope to discover common interests and objectives that will facilitate a collaborative relationship between us.

In closing, I would like to provide you with our mailing address and telephone numbers where I can be contacted:

CAUSA-Peru, Inc.
c/o Stanley G. de Mello
43 Francis Street
East Hartford, Connecticut 06108
Tel. (203) 289-7635 Home
(203) 563-6011 Office
(203) 563-2562 Fax

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

SAMPLE DIRECT MAIL APPEAL TO A PERUVIAN PERSON

date_____

Name

Address

City/town/zipcode

Dear_____

I'm sure you've heard about the cholera epidemic in our country of Peru. It has spread very fast and thousands of families have been affected, many have died. That's why I'm writing to you now, to ask for your help.

A relief effort has been organized by Peruvians, like you and I, who are now residing here in the United States. Actually, we are very fortunate to be here, while so many of our former neighbors, and our relatives are at risk.

We are asking that you support this relief effort in the amount of \$_____. Your donation will make a real difference in fighting the fear of cholera.

Please return the attached coupon below with you generous donation. Thank you so much for your support!

Sincerely,

Good - gr cept
you leave out specifics
of what USA
will do to
relieve epidemic.



CAUSA~Peru

OFFICERS

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Vice President

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Secretary

Lucha Peschiera-Odell
Treasurer

DIRECTORS

Myrna Capasso-Rubio

Maria Gorski

Margarita Herrera

Joseph Odell

September 16, 1992

News surfaced in January of 1991 of an outbreak of cholera of epidemic proportions in Peru. This was one more hardship in what has been a tragic course of events over almost two decades in this once promising Latin American country. We all felt compelled to take action.

Today, I am pleased to invite you and your family to come join us as we announce the creation of **CAUSA-PERU**, "Collaborative Action USA - Peru," a non-profit, all volunteer organization established to provide financial and human resources and technical assistance to developing communities in Peru.

In the past 18 months, our group has worked diligently to set in motion our first venture. We have established a collaborative relationship with a non-governmental development organization, "Alternativa," located in the City of Lima. In October of 1991, three members of our group travelled to Peru and spent some time with representatives of this organization and the community leaders of the settlement of Chillon, located in the North Cone of Lima, which we have identified as the site for our first project.

With the cooperation of many wonderful and generous friends who have contributed their services and your support, we hope to bring clean water and sanitary systems to the people of Chillon.

Please join us and all our good friends at this special reception when we can tell you more about our plans and about the people of Chillon. **This event will be held on October 8, from 6 to 8 p.m., at the Veterans' Memorial Club House on Sunset Ridge Drive, East Hartford.**

I look forward to seeing you!

Sincerely,

CAUSA-Peru, Inc.

Collaborative Action United States of America - Peru

P.O. Box 430, Avon, Connecticut 06001 U.S.A. Tel.: 203-673-4694 203-296-6790



CAUSA~Peru

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Maria Gorski

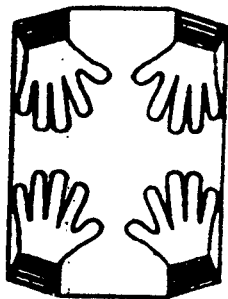
Margarita Herrera

Joseph Odell

CAUSA-Peru, Inc.

Collaborative Action United States of America - Peru

P.O. Box 430, Avon, Connecticut 06001 U.S.A. Tel.: 203-673-4694 203-296-6790



CAUSA-PERU

Collaborative Action United States - Peru

A nonprofit, volunteer organization established to provide financial and human resources and technical assistance to developing communities in Peru.

PROGRAM

- I. Welcome and Overview of CAUSA-Peru.**
- II. Video Presentation.**
- III. Guest Speaker:**
James Joseph
Director of Development
Alternativa
Lima, Peru
- IV. Recognition of Volunteers.**
- V. Closing: Organizational and Fund-raising Goals.**

With the cooperation of many wonderful and generous friends who have contributed their services and your support, we hope to bring clean water and sanitary systems to the people of Chillon.

SPECIAL THANKS TO:

Engineers:

Richard Meehan - Meehan Associates
Philip Moreschi - Meehan Associates
Luis Peschiera - Lima, Peru

Producers of CAUSA-Peru Video:

John Meyer
Carla and Bill Carpenter
Paul Melmer
Mona Anderson
Alfredo Chapelliquen
Eugenio Huanca
Ricardo Miraga
Elizabeth Evans

Incorporator:

John J. Moroney, Esq.
Shipman & Goodwin

Fund-raising:

Mario Rivera, Ph.D.
Patricia Sheehy

Translating:

Ines Peschiera

Logo Design:

Betsy Walsh

Administrative Services:

Corporation For Independent Living
Plowshares Institute

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Collaborative Action United States of America-Peru
P.O. Box 430, Avon, Connecticut 06001 U.S.A.
Telephone: (203)673-4694 (203)296-6790 (203)289-7635



CAUSA~Peru

SAMPLE

CAUSA-Peru, Inc.

Collaborative Action United States of America - Peru

P.O. Box 430, Avon, Connecticut 06001 U.S.A.

CHILLON
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

POPULATION: 760 Families or 4,700 people.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS:

Directiva - council of 3 Directors

Community Coordinators - 23 Representatives

Directiva

Coordinators

760 Families

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS:

1. Youth Clubs - Recreation
2. Mothers' Clubs - Soup Kitchen
Sewing
Milk
Health
3. Parents Clubs - Schools
4. Churches - Catholic
- Evangelical
5. Farmer's Market

MUNICIPAL HUMAN SETTLEMENT CHILLON

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWER AT EDUCATIONAL CENTER 3095

The human settlement Chillon is located at Km. 24.5 of the Panamerican Highway North on 19 hectares of land near the Chillon River.

The area for elementary and secondary schools measures 7,828 m². School 3095 was started in 1985, it is partially habilitated and has a school population of 1,000 in two shifts. There are 24 teachers on the staff.

The partial habilitation of the building includes bathrooms built in 1990. There is no water installation.

What can be done to solve this problem?

To attend the basic sanitation needs (water and sewer) it is necessary to obtain potable water. Unfortunately, the settlement Chillon does not have these services and may not obtain them soon. For this reason, a well was excavated to obtain underground water. (Pg. 4)

How will water be obtained at School 3095?

Water from the well will be pumped to an elevated tank with an electrical pump and then sent through pipes to the latrines. (Pg. 5)

Where will the water drain from the latrines?

Water from the latrines will be collected into a cistern or septic tank where it will be treated.

After treatment the water could be filtered into the ground and used for irrigation. (Pg. 6)

Recommendations

For the water system:

1. Changes or repairs to the water system must be done at once to avoid waste and to keep the pump functioning.
2. Chlorine in the tank needs to be changed every 3 months.

For the sewer system:

1. The septic tank must be inspected every 6 months.
2. The septic tank must be properly ventilated as a precaution, when inspecting it. (Pg. 7)
3. If the mud deposited at the bottom of the tank has a depth of more than 0.50 m it should be removed because it will affect the treatment of the water.

For the use of the bathrooms:

1. After using the sinks, the water faucets should be turned off to avoid waste.
2. After using the toilets, they must be flushed. Only toilet paper can be thrown in them.

MUNICIPAL HUMAN SETTLEMENT CHILLON

No. of lots or houses: 750, with a population of 4,500 inhabitants, approximately, of which 53% are minors. 80% of the houses are made of adobe, do not have running water or sewer. Water is supplied by 6 communal fountains. In addition, there are about 20 artesian wells. Water from these wells is mainly used for laundry. When water supply to the fountains is cut, underground water is used. The type of soil is alluvial.

The material used in the construction of the septic tank for the educational center of this settlement is:

Cement, plastic (PVC) pipes, iron rods, sand gravel. There are supply plants of all this material nearby.

There is space to build septic tanks, one for each 2 or 3 blocks of housing.

Air pollution is high.

REPORT ON WATER WELLS IN THE CHILLON VALLEY

This valley has a shortage of water. The river that supplies it carries enough water only during the months of January to March. From April to December the water is distributed in turns, and, during some months at a low volume that does not satisfy the needs.

The period from April to December is precisely the most propitious for the cultivation of food stuff of rapid growth and harvest, which is the crop that most of the small farmers created by the Land Reform cultivate.

There are many water wells in this valley, but only a few are in operation, due to the high cost of petroleum, which is highly taxed and is the principal source of revenue for the government of Peru.

Vertical pumps are utilized to extract water from a depth of more than 8 meters (1 meter = 3.28'). For the most part, these pumps are propelled by diesel motors. Electric motors are also used, and they are less costly to operate and maintain. The use of one or the other form of propelling force depends on the distance between the well and the source of energy.

The cost of drilling a deep tubular well is \$550 per meter of depth, including the cost of 15-18" dia. pipes and the test of the well.

I have been informed that water is not abundant in the subsoil. Also, that the level of underground water in the lower part of the valley is more or less at 40 meters and the wells yield 25 liters (1 liter = .26 gal.) per second. In the upper part of the valley the water level is at about 10 meters, with a yield of 60 liters per second. Wells must be drilled to a depth of about 60 meters in the lower valley and of 30 meters in the upper part of the valley.

In Lima there are companies that specialize in well drilling and adequately supplied stores that sell all kinds and brands of motors and pumps. One of them (Agricola Comercial Industrial, S.A., Engineer Julio Rodriguez Leon, Manager, Av. Argentina 4025, Lima, Phone 519529, FAX 527990) has given me the average cost of drilling, and is willing to provide more information.

The cost of equipment for a deep well is high and depends on the amount of water needed and on the depth of the dynamic level of underground water (the fluctuation of the water level as the pumping occurs).

I have requested equipment prices, and will send that information later. I will be glad to send any additional information you may need.

Miraflores, November 15, 1991

Luis A. Peschiera
Agricultural Engineer

Addendum

I am deeply touched by the generosity of your group. The help they propose deserves respect and admiration. However, I would like to make a suggestion. I think that this wonderful enterprise could have an additional objective. I'll try to explain the best I can:

The drilling of wells and the cost on installing pumping equipment is costly. In addition, their maintenance by farmers and village dwellers is difficult because they do not have the resources. The Agricultural Bank which helped them before does not have the resources now since the loans were not repaid. If it ~~lend~~ lends capital, which is not easy, it charges high interest, and the farmers production could not cover its cost. Farming with well irrigation is not cost effective, and small farmers cannot afford it, even if several of them join forces. In addition, the revenue farmers receive for their products is small, most of the gain goes to the middlemen.

My opinion is that farmers, who have their houses and fields near the river and suffer from floods during the months of January-March for lack of defences, could receive help in the form of river bank defences. The suffering and loss by small farmers for lack of protection from the high waters during the summer are great. The big farmers used to channel or dam the river annually, but the small farmers created by the Land Reform do not have the resources and are more vulnerable.

GENERAL INFORMATION: USE OF THE LAND

GENERAL CHART OF THE AREA	AREA (M ²)	%
TOTAL AREA	192,593.00	100.00
Highway Areas	48,687.00	25.30
I. Housing Area	78,645.00	
II. Common Areas	10,198.00	
a. Community Center	1,000.00	9.8
-meeting area		
-library		
-clinic		
-common dining room		
b. Education	7,828.00	76.77
c. Chapel	500.00	4.90
d. Market	750.00	7.35
e. Services	120.00	1.18
III. Recreation Area	20,783.00	100.00
a. Sports Area	4,326.00	20.82
b. Playground	527.00	2.53
c. Main Park	2,163.00	10.41
d. Main Square	4,212.00	20.27
e. Other Squares	9,555.00	45.97
IV. Roads and Parking	82,967.00	100.00
a. Vehicular Roads (including parking)	57,662.00	69.50
b. Pedestrian Roads	25,305.00	30.50

CONO NORTE

#5

DESCRIPTION	AREA	AREA	USES
Squares Nos. 1, 9, 12 (A-1)	805 m ²		Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Orchards, Playgrounds
Squares Nos. 2,3,5,6,7,10, 11 (A-2)	600 m ²		Ornamental Trees, Playgrounds
Square No. 8 (A-3)	750 m ²		Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Playgrounds
Square No. 4 (A-4)	900 m ²		Ornamental Trees, Playgrounds
Parkways (A-5) (5 squares, 3rd of January)	132 m ²		Ornamental Trees
Square No. 13 (A-6)	630 m ²		Ornamental Trees, Playgrounds
Square No. 14 (A-7)	690 m ²		Ornamental Trees, Playgrounds
Total	m ²		



PEOPLE OF CHILLON



ALTERNATIVA Center for Social Research and Education
Emeterio Perez 348, Urbanizacion Ingenieria
San Martin de Porres, Lima
Telephone 815801
FAX 51-14-816826

INSTITUTIONAL PROFILE
October 1991

Background

A. The beginnings 12 years ago

Alternativa started 12 years ago with the financial support of Diakonia-Sweden. Originally its territory comprised the District of San Martin de Porres, located in the North Cone of Metropolitan Lima, with a human population of 500,000. This is a very populous district, and very diverse socially and structurally.

Our Center developed from the economic crisis that began in 1976, which caused a greater impoverishment and a considerable worsening of the quality of life in the crowded urban sectors. These areas have shown along the years a great organizational capacity to face, collectively, their innumerable problems. This organization has been around problems concerning housing, health, food, employment, and women's, youth and children's issues.

Alternativa's objective was to form teams of multi-discipline professionals that could perform their professional activities dealing with the problems of the population. In this way the problems could be better understood and viable solutions proposed through the organizations, thus recognizing the ability and initiative of the population itself. For this reason, our action has 3 aspects:

1) Research which allows a serious and rigorous study of the scenario in which it operates; 2) Preparation of development proposals; 3) Education and training of the people to generate an educational process that would allow the development of their potential, making them subject and object of these studies.

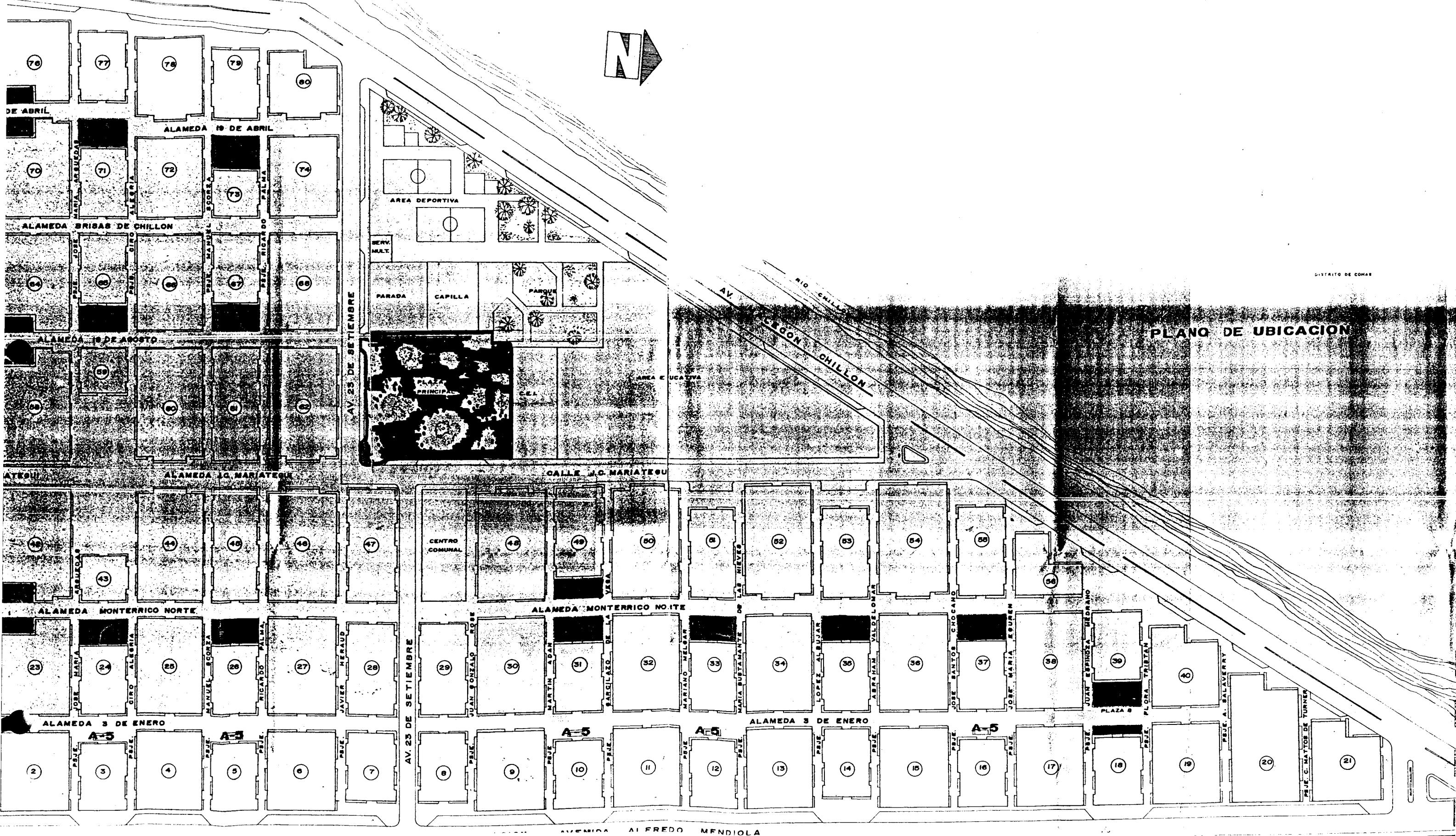
B. Evolution of the Institutional Framework

Alternativa decided to establish its headquarters in the area where it works. Its offices are in the San Martin de Porres District. The original group was formed by 5 professionals; today there are 96. The work centered on two problems: health and technical training for the construction of own housing. Today there are 5 departments devoted to development and regional management, employment, health and nutrition, urban development, and civil rights.

This growth is part of a 12 year process, a result of the feedback between the institution and the population. We have a better knowledge of the actual circumstances through the experience of promoting and research, while the people themselves have presented new challenges and made more demands. On the other hand, the crisis has intensified, the government has lost its political and economic capacity to attend the basic needs; at the same time, a democratization process has taken place through the election of local authorities and a decentralization process through the formation of 12 regions.

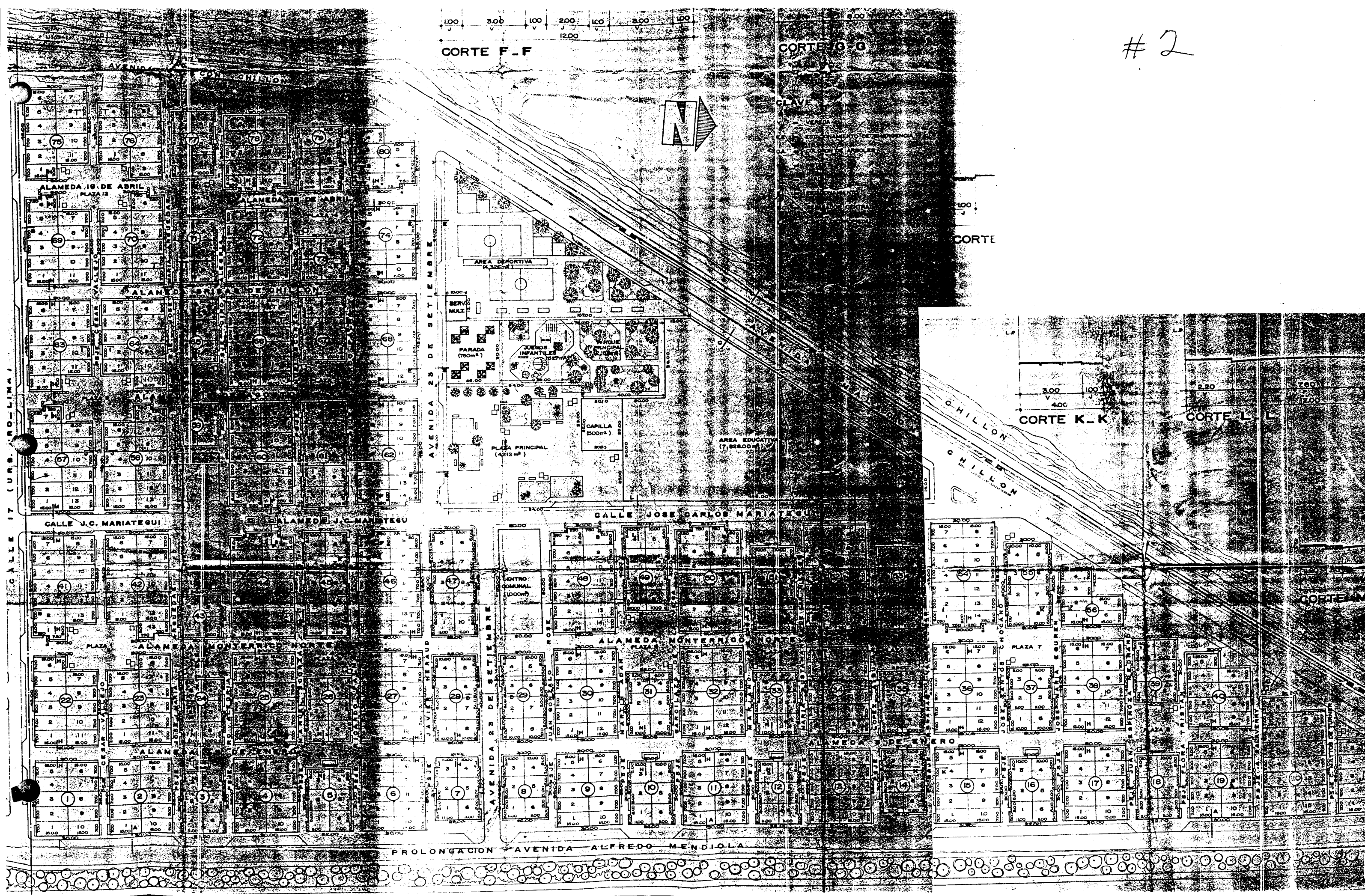
These processes have generated numerous and rich organizational reactions among the people, like those in the area of nutrition, the Glass of Milk Committee and the Popular Dining-Rooms, and in the area of

SITE PLAN OF CHILLON



PLANO DE UBICACION

#2



employment, the small entrepreneurial merchants and producers. The process of democratization of the local governments, which brings the state closer to its subjects and their needs, has given them a new role, that they perform with scarce economic resources and with scarcely trained personnel. In the North Cone the process of regionalization has given rise to the formation of the Interdistrict Planning Coordination Commission, formed by the Mayors of the 9 districts.

C. New Challenges to the Institutionalized Work

The seriousness and the intensity of the economic crisis, the degree of deterioration of the government, the extreme deterioration of the quality of life for its citizens, and the increase of the socio-political violence are well known.

Alternativa's process along the years has presented new demands and challenges. We are confronting not just the specific needs of the populous areas, but the national picture. The solution to the basic needs of the population locally will depend on the solution of the problems of the country. The national and regional problems have a common vertex.

We have been enriching our contribution as a non-governmental organization, widening our experience, from our relations with popular organizations to the presentation of proposals for the integral development of Districts and Cones where the local governments, grass-roots organizations, and other non-governmental agencies can create joint efforts of analysis and proposals.

This has imposed more demands to our technical and professional work, enlarging its quantity and quality, and enriching our teaching and learning experience.

We have articulated emergency proposals and development proposals, incorporating in them an integral vision that will include multiple perspectives, from the attention to basic needs to the practice of democracy, that looks both at the short and the long term, that will take us to work with specific people in specific areas, that is, the microcosmos, which will allow us to give it a larger, a macro dimension. We are also aware that the non-governmental organizations, as a part of society, must make statements and present proposals to the whole society. This effort signifies high technical quality, a permanent systematization of the actual work, research that will lend support to our proposals, a careful relationship with other agents, such as the central government, local governments, and the church.

RELATIONSHIP WITH POPULAR ORGANIZATIONS

Employment Promotion Department

Alternativa has consulting agreements and management and financial training agreements with the federations of ambulatory workers of the Districts of

- Carabayllo
- San Martin de Porres
- Los Olivos
- Independencia
- Punete Piedra
- Foma San Martin de Porres

-Alternativa works with the Micro-entrepreneurs of the APFAK SMP (BIP) Associations *

- Atrem Olivos (BIP)
- Ampec Carabayllo (BIP)
- Inasol Los Olivos
- Apemefaca SMP

Urban Development Department

-Alternativa works in coordination with the Human Settlements of Chillon and Villa Mercedes in the General Sanitation Project of the Ventanilla District.

-It also advises two small trash collection enterprises, formed by the female residents of Carabayllo and Ventanilla Districts,

-and offers managerial and training assistance to the Human Settlements Villa Mercedes and Chillon de Los Olivos.

Health and Nutrition Department

-Alternativa gives technical assistance and training to the Chavarria Health Committee, formed by representatives of 23 human settlements of the area in San Martin de Porres,

-provides advice and training to the Condevilla Health Committee, and the Popular Dining-Rooms in San Martin de Porres.

-counsels and trains the Central Executive Board of the San Martin de Porres District

-counsels and trains the National Commission of Dining-Rooms

-counsels and trains the Glass of Milk Committee of San Martin de Porres

-counsels and trains the Glass of Milk Metropolitan Coordination

Regional Development and Management Department

-Alternativa assists the Interdistrict Planning Coordinator of the North Cone, formed by the Mayors of 9 districts

-assists the Mixed Commissions of the Coordinator, formed by municipal authorities, officers, popular organizations, and non-governmental agencies working in health, nutrition, employment, sanitation, etc.

Legal Department

-Alternativa trains the Human Rights Committees

-trains the Human Rights Coordinator of the North Cone, formed by popular organizations.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE GOVERNMENT

- a. Alternativa coordinates its work with the nine Local Government of the North Cone of Metropolitan Lima through the Interdistrict Coordinator of Mayors of the North Cone.
Alternativa offers direct assistance to the Coordinator of Mayors and takes part in its Mixed Technical Committees.
- b. Alternativa has agreements for the performance of its work with the municipal governments of:
Ventanilla, within the framework of the coordination and agreements for the preparation of a District Development Comprehensive Plan with focus on urban development, sanitation and local management.

Carabayllo, within the framework of joining efforts to formulate and execute the Comprehensive Program for the Treatment of Solid Waste which will be a part of the Environmental Sanitation Plan.

Comas, for the preparation of a Promotion Program of an alternative system for municipal services.
- c. Alternativa has an agreement with the Educational Services Unit (USE) (under the Ministry of Education) for the execution of a education/health program in the schools.
- d. has an agreement with the Territorial Health Unit (UTE) of the North Cone for the execution of a Health Program.
- e. takes part in the Nutrition Vigilance System (SISVAN) formed by government representatives, universities and non-governmental organizations.
- f. has an agreement with the Department of Social Advancement of the Labor Ministry for the training of workers in the Cono Norte.
- g. is a member of the Special Commission on Women's Rights of the Ministry of Justice, representing the non-governmental organizations.
- h. Alternativa was a member of the Executive Board of the Social Emergency Program, a government program with participation of civilians representing the non-government organizations, during its existence from August 1990 to March 1991.

RELATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Relation with the Universities

a. Members of the teams who are or have been university professors:

- Maria Josefina Huaman de Joseph, Professor of the Pontificia Universidad Catolica del Peru, Social Sciences Department, member of the Professors Team which this semester starts Masters Program, and is member of the Curriculum Revision Team and thesis advisor. Relationship with the University of St. Xavier, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Marta Llona, Professor of the Universidad de Ingenieria (UNI) and of the Universidad Ricardo Palma.

b. Ties with the university system (PUC) is permanent due to the relationship with the students:

- Social Sciences students who have performed field work with Alternativa
- Social Work students who have done professional practice with Alternativa
- Permanent contact with PUC graduate students who have later worked at Alternativa
- Contact with the Urban Development Institute of the Universidad de Ingenieria (IDESUNI)

c. Relationship with foreign universities:

- Columbia University, New York. Two students have made their graduate work at Alternativa
- Students from other North America universities have written their final thesis based on work done with Alternativa

d. - In coordination with the Center for Global Education of the University of Augsburg, Minnesota, Alternativa organized courses on the Peruvian Reality. Last year there was a program for the presidents of the universities of Minnesota State, Moorhead State, Manchester, Concordia Winona State, St. Thomas, Southwest, St. John

RELATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

NETWORK

- a. Through the Department of Employment Advancement, ALTERNATIVA integrates the Small and Medium Enterprise Consortium (COPEME) which is formed by 30 non-governmental organizations. Its main objective is to promote the development of the small and medium enterprise sector in the national economic system and through its affiliated institutions. ALTERNATIVA is also a member of the Strategy Promotion Group for Industrial Development (PAMIS), funded by CRS, and coordinator of the Working Panel on Youth and Employment.
- b. Through the Urban Department, ALTERNATIVA is part of the Habitat Commission whose objective is housing and environmental development. The Commission is formed by nine non-governmental organizations; Architect Marta Llona, head of our Planning Department, is the Executive Secretary of the Commission.
- c. Through the Regionalization Department, ALTERNATIVA, is part of the North Cone Panel, formed by seven non-governmental organizations; all the working coordination for the solution of several problems in the area are done with the municipalities.
- d. Through the Department of Health and Nutrition, ALTERNATIVA works with the Health Group formed by 22 non-governmental organizations and also a part of the Nutrition and Health Vigilance System (SISVAN). ALTERNATIVA integrates the Agroalimentary Panel with 26 non-governmental organizations which, through the Emergency Programs Coordinating Commission, has presented alternatives during the serious crisis the country is experiencing.
- e. ALTERNATIVA participates with the women in the Popular Education Network, part of the Educational Program.
- f. ALTERNATIVA forms part of the National Association of Centers (ANC)
- g. ALTRNATIVA forms part of the International Development Cooperation.

INTERCHANGE RELATIONS

ALTERNATIVA has interchange relations and shares reflecting moments in seminars with all the specialized centers, keeping in touch with FONCIENCIAS, of which it is a permanent member. ALTERNATIVA has also contact with the Institute of Peruvian Studies (IEP), political sciences, micro-enterprises, etc.; DESCO, information; and Center Bartolome de las Casas, Cuzco.

On the international level:

- Member of the Adult Education Council for Latin America (CEAAL)
- Member of Habitat International Coalition (HIC)
- Member of Woman Habitat (responsible for the Latin American network)
- Membr of the Latin American Regional Office (ORLA)
- Agreement with the Center for Global Education, Augsburg College, MN

**MEEHAN ASSOCIATES**

Consulting Engineers—Surveyors, P.C.

CHILLON SETTLEMENT, CONO NORTE, PERU**WATER AND SEPTIC FACILITIES DESIGN****A. OBJECTIVES:**

1. PROVIDE WATER SUPPLY TO OPERATE TOILET/SINKS IN NEW SCHOOL
2. PROVIDE ADDITIONAL COMMUNITY WATER AND SANITARY FACILITIES INCLUDING WATER TAPS, TOILETS AND SHOWERS
3. PROVIDE DESIGN PHILOSOPHY AND CONSTRUCTION DETAILS WHICH MIGHT BE USED IN OTHER SETTLEMENTS

B. DELIVERABLES:

1. DESIGN PLANS/DETAILS/SPECIFICATIONS
2. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

C. EXISTING FACILITIES:

1. HOUSES MADE OF ADOBE - 80% DO NOT HAVE WATER OR SEWER
2. 6 COMMUNAL FOUNTAINS SUPPLY WATER (FOR DRINKING, COOKING ?) SUPPLY NOT CONSTANT ?
3. 20 ARTESIAN WELLS SUPPLY WATER (FOR LAUNDRY ?)
4. UNDERGROUND WATER ? (ARTESIAN WELLS ?)
5. EDUCATIONAL CENTER HAS TOILET/SINKS BUT NO WATER. ALSO HAS SEPTIC TANK ? (MADE OF CEMENT, PVC PIPES, IRON RODS, SAND GRAVEL)
6. SPACE HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED FOR SEPTIC TANKS (ABSORPTION FIELDS ?)
7. SETTLEMENT HAS ALLUVIAL SOILS (FLOODPLAIN ?, FLOODPRONE AREAS ?, GROUNDWATER AQUIFER?)
8. CHILLON RIVER BORDERS SETTLEMENT (WATER QUALITY ?, FLOOD POTENTIAL ?)

CHILLON SETTLEMENT
PAGE 2 OF 2
8/7/91

D. INFORMATION REQUIRED:

1. ULTIMATE OBJECTIVES
2. EXISTING WELLS - PERFORMANCE DATA, WATER QUALITY, LOCATIONS
3. LOCATIONS OF POTENTIAL SOURCES OF WATER (AQUIFERS, SPRINGS, FUTURE PLANS, ETC.)
4. LOCATIONS OF POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION SOURCES (HUMAN WASTE, REFUSE DUMPS, CHEMICAL STORES, GAS STATIONS, ETC.)
5. TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING OF ENTIRE SETTLEMENT SHOWING GRADE OF LAND, LOCATIONS OF ALL WELLS, POTENTIAL SOURCES OF WATER, POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION SOURCES, POTENTIAL SEPTIC SYSTEM LOCATIONS, EXISTING STORM DRAINAGE PIPING OR DITCHES, ETC. PROPERTY BOUNDARY MAPPING OF SETTLEMENT
6. SOIL DATA FOR POTENTIAL SEPTIC SYSTEM AREAS, SOIL GRADATION, PERMEABILITY, WATER TABLE LOCATION
7. DESIGN PLANS, COMPUTATIONS, CONSTRUCTION DETAILS FOR SCHOOL SEPTIC SYSTEM AND WELL(S)
8. MATERIALS/SPECIFICATIONS OF READILY AVAILABLE MATERIALS (CEMENT, SAND, GRAVEL, PVC PIPING, GEOTEXTILE CLOTH, PLUMBING FIXTURES, WELL PUMPS, WATER DISINFECTANT CHEMICALS)
9. CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT USED OR CONTEMPLATED FOR SCHOOL WELL AND SEPTIC SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION. CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES
10. PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SETTLEMENT, WELL AND SEPTIC FACILITIES WHICH CURRENTLY EXIST, POTENTIAL LOCATIONS FOR NEW SYSTEMS, ROADWAYS, PLAYING FIELDS
11. ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY (AMPERAGE, VOLTAGE, CYCLES, 2 OR 3 PHASE)
12. CULTURAL DATA REGARDING WATER USE DATA FOR HOUSES WITH RUNNING WATER AND TOILETS. LIFESTYLE DATA REGARDING WATER USE FOR POPULATION WITHOUT RUNNING WATER AND SEWER IN HOUSES



"Creative Ownership Options for People"

CO-OPPORTUNITY, INC.

236-7654

FAX TRANSMITTAL LETTER

DATE: 8/22

TIME: 2 p.m.

OF PAGES: 1

TO: Alan Dimally

FROM: Ines Pineda

MESSAGE: Love is the translation, etc.
See you on the 28!
Ines

MUNICIPAL HUMAN SETTLEMENT "CHILLON"

Six basins provide potable water, suitable for domestic use, to the people of Chillon. Water supply is administered by SEDAPAL, the state public company. Water supply is not sufficient; the people form long lines in order to obtain water. In addition, there are interruptions of the service, at which time the population obtains water from two natural springs.

The artesian wells that are in operation are used mainly to wash clothes, a few of them have domestic use. However, when there are cuts in the water supply, the people use the water from the wells.

QUALITY OF THE UNDERGROUND WATER OF CHILLON

PARAMETERS	No.1	No.2	No.3	No.4	No.5	No.6
pH	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.2	7.5
Electric conductivity (mmhos/cm)	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.95	1.85	1.35
-Total hardness (ppm CaCO ₃)	860	980	1040	1060	880	660
-Calcium (ppm)	332.6	344.7	360.7	376.7	332.6	224.4
-Magnesium (ppm)	7.3	29.2	34.0	29.2	12.2	10.0
-Alkalinity (ppm CaCO ₃)	220	290	300	290	230	170
-Sulphates (ppm)	603.3	588.5	607.1	590.6	588.3	448.6
-Chlorides (ppm)	71	89	96	97	62	83
-Total solids dissolved (ppm)	1 260	1 400	1 400	1 365	1 295	945
Fecal material (MFC/100 ml)	150	200	75	5	175	0

DATE: October 17, 1991 Sampling Points: No.1: Plaza 7, Chillon
 HOUR: 10:30-11:30 a.m. No.2: Drainage
 ORIGIN: Underground water No.3: Block 42, Rustic
 PLACE: Chillon, Lima, Peru No.4: Lot 6, Block 42 Chillon
 No.5: Near Plaza 7, Rustic
 No.6: SEDAPAL Well #316,
 Urb. PRO.

INTERPRETATION OF THE CHILLON UNDERGROUND WATER
ANALYSIS RESULTS

Even with the limited scope of the study (number of samples, duration of sampling), based on the results obtained, which strongly recommend a more extensive study, some calculations of the water characteristics of the aquiferous layer of Chillon can be listed:

1. pH is within the normal ranges in the water obtained for various uses, including human consumption.
2. The concentration of CaCO₃ indicates that the water is hard; its calcium content is high which may make it inconvenient for domestic use, boilers or water heaters.
3. Magnesium is within the normal ranges established by European norms (30ppm) and by the World Health Organization (150 ppm).
4. The water analyzed is high in sulphates which makes it inadequate for agriculture, has a laxative effect in humans, and, in some cases, causes damage to construction concrete and iron.
5. The water contains concentrated amounts of chlorides which will make it corrosive to steel implements and harmful to certain agricultural crops. However, according to French and American norms, this concentration falls within normal and acceptable ranges.
6. The microbiological contamination of all the wells, except SEDAPAL's, shows levels higher than the established limits; therefore, the water is not suitable for human consumption.

from the surface, on average.

In the Educational Center the elimination of waste is done through a septic tank.

From the septic tank the liquid goes to a percolation well and from there it is percolated to the area that will become a ball park which will have grass.

Even when the type of soil is alluvial, floods are not very frequent because the river volume is not great. Besides the water is highly contaminated with solid domestic and industrial waste.

The microbiological analysis of the water gives the following results:

Basins:	fecal coliiform	5/100ml
Wells: -artesian:	" "	15/100ml
-better perforation and construction:	" "	0/100ml
Springs:	" "	50/100ml

People from the settlement wash clothes in this spring which at the river bank. Water is occasionally collected from this spring for domestic use.

Data on roads, sports field, parks, etc. were provided before.

Electricity is supplied by ELECTROLIMA, the state company, which provides both mono-phase and three-phase electrical current.

P7/6

CALIDAD DEL AGUA SUBTERRANEA DE CHILLON

PARAMETROS	NRO. 1	NRO. 2	NRO. 3	NRO. 4	NRO. 5	NRO. 6
- pH	7,4	7,8	7,5	7,6	7,2	7,5
- Conductividad eléctrica (mmhos/cm)	1,8	2,0	2,0	1,95	1,85	1,35
- Dureza total (ppm CaCO ₃)	860	980	1040	1060	880	660
- Calcio (ppm)	332,6	344,7	360,7	376,7	332,6	224,4
- Magnesio (ppm)	7,3	29,2	34,0	29,2	12,2	10,0
- Alcalinidad (ppm CaCO ₃)	220	290	300	290	230	190
- Sulfatos (ppm)	603,3	588,5	607,1	590,6	588,3	448,6
- Cloruros (ppm)	71	89	96	97	62	83
- Solidos totales disueltos (ppm)	1 260	1 400	1 400	1 365	1 295	945
- Coliformes fecales (UFC/100 ml)	150	200	75	5	175	0

FECHA : 17.10.91

HORA : 10.30 - 11.30 a.m.

ORIGEN: AGUA SUBTERRANEA

LUGAR : Chillon/Lima/Peru

PUNTOS DE MUESTREO:

Nro. 1: Plaza Siete de A.M. Chillon

Nro. 2: Drenaje

Nro. 3: Mz. 42 Rustico

Nro. 4: Lote #6 Mz. 42 A.M. Chillon

Nro. 5: Rustico cerca a Plaza Siete

Nro. 6: Pozo SEDAPAL #316, Urb. PRO.



MEEHAN ASSOCIATES

Consulting Engineers—Surveyors, P.C.

January 27, 1992

Mr. Stanley deMello
CIL, Inc.
30 Jordan Lane
Wethersfield, CT 06109

RE: Chillon, Peru

Dear Stanley:

I am writing to summarize our efforts to date regarding the design of water supply for Chillon.

Our basic philosophy for water supply is to rely on drilled wells for the source of water and to pump this water to a storage tank located at the northern end of the community which is its highest elevation. The storage tank is anticipated to be 15 to 20 feet in height. Distribution piping is being designed to ultimately serve every structure by gravity flow from the storage tank. We have estimated current water demand and future water demand and are basing on our design on the maximum future demand.

Let me provide the design figures which we have generated for your review:

Water Demand

Future: 1600 Families @ 7 people per family = 11,200 people
150 Litres/capita/day (39 gallons/capita/day)

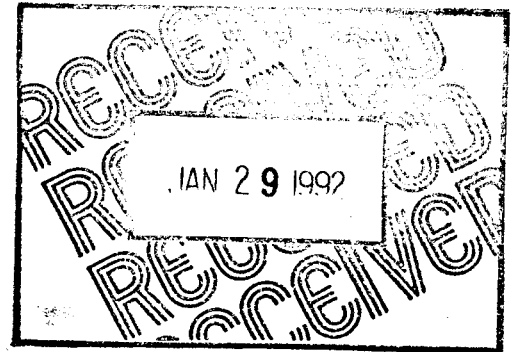
Average Daily Flow (ADF) = $11,200 \times 150$ = 1,680,000 L/day
= 1,680 CM/day
= 0.0194 CM/sec

Peak Demand: In U.S. = $6 \times \text{ADF}$
= 6×0.0194 = 0.1164 CM/sec
= 3.3 CF/SEC

Pipe Sizing:

Assume Storage Tank Provides Minimum 10 feet (Approx 3 M) of water height above grade.

Pipe is assumed to be Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) water distribution piping. Pipe diameters are calculated in inches and millimeters and will have to be converted to the closest available metric pipe dimensions. Pipe sizes are listed corresponding to the attached schematic plan.



Mr. deMello
Page 2 of 2
January 27, 1992

<u>Pipe Designation</u>	<u>Length</u> Meters/Feet	<u>Pipe Diameter</u> Millimeters/Inches)
E 7-5	265 M / 870 FT	76 mm / 3 in
E 6-4	275 M / 902 FT	76 mm / 3 in
E 5-3	110 M / 360 FT	127 mm / 5 in
E 4-3	120 M / 394 FT	127 mm / 5 in
E 3-2	120 M / 394 FT	152 mm / 6 in
E 2-1	125 M / 410 FT	152 mm / 6 in
E 1-0	300 M / 984 FT	203 mm / 8 in
W 4-3	280 M / 918 FT	127 mm / 5 in
W 3-2	120 M / 394 FT	152 mm / 6 in
W 2-1	120 M / 394 FT	203 mm / 8 in
W 1-0	260 M / 853 FT	203 mm / 8 in

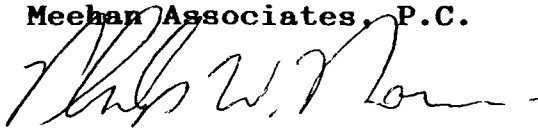
Preliminary sizing of the pumps would imply an individual pump capable of pumping approximately 2369 litres per minute (614 gallons per minute). This rate would have to be pumped for 12 hours to provide the daily demand. More than 1 well could be drilled with a smaller yield required. For example 2 wells at 1180 litre per minute would suffice.

Preliminary sizing of the storage tank should provide a constant water level no lower than 3 M which would imply a tank approximately 5 M high to account for water drawdown. The storage of the tank however based on U.S. standards should be in the range of 20% of total daily demand. This translates into a tank of approximately 9500 CF or 270 CM in volume. This further translates into a tank of approximately 30 feet or 9 M in diameter. More than one tank could be installed or constructed which would make the required size smaller, (2 tanks at half the size, 3 tanks at a third of the size, etc.).

Please review this information with Jim, Albina and others to assure that we are on the right track.

Sincerely:

Meehan Associates, P.C.



Philip W. Moreschi, P.E.

Attachment



MEEHAN ASSOCIATES

Consulting Engineers—Surveyors, P.C.

ATTN: Mr. William Ashe
Lifewater International
P.O. Box 1126
Arcadia, CA 91077

January 27, 1992

RE: Water Supply For Chillon, Peru

Dear Mr. Ashe:

Thnakyou for your response to my recent inquiry. I have enclosed a schematic plan and a letter to the project organizer summarizing the results of our preliminary investigation.

I welcome any input you might have regarding this preliminary design. This plan assumes water service will ultimately be provided to individual structures. In reality however a number of community taps may be the initial stage, with more expansion to follow if funds become available.

The critical issue affecting water pressure is the height of the storage tank which can be constructed. I am not familiar with their construction abilities, although we know that in Lima concrete office buildings have been constructed. What water pressures are reasonable to provide in a system such as this?

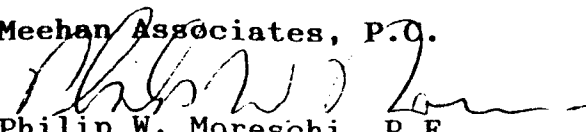
Water disinfection is also of concern since there are sources of contamination nearby and we know the river is highly polluted. Cholera epidemics sweep this area on an annual basis. Currently there is no human waste disposal system in the community. In fact we were initially contacted to design community septic systems, however when we found that they had contaminated water supplies of very limited capacity we advised that a potable water supply should be the first goal.

We propose the well(s) to be located somewhat distant from the river and we are proposing a protective radius around the wells. We understand the soils to be river alluvium with strata of sand and gravel as well as finer sands and silts. We anticipate some type of chlorinization system to be implemented at the storage tank(s).

Any suggestions you might have regarding this project would be appreciated. We are treading on new ground although we feel that most anything we can do will be of assistance considering the current state of affairs there.

Sincerely:

Meehan Associates, P.C.

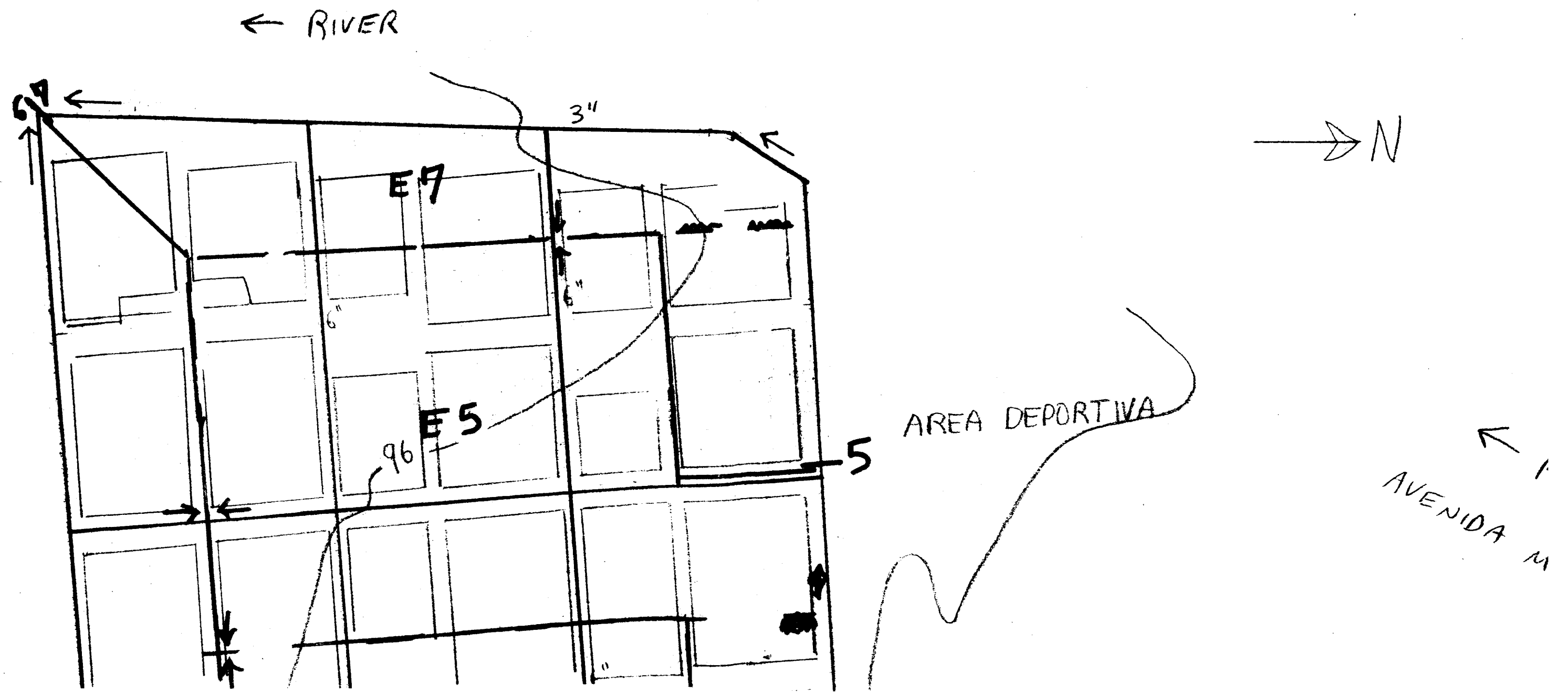

Philip W. Moreschi, P.E.
Vice President

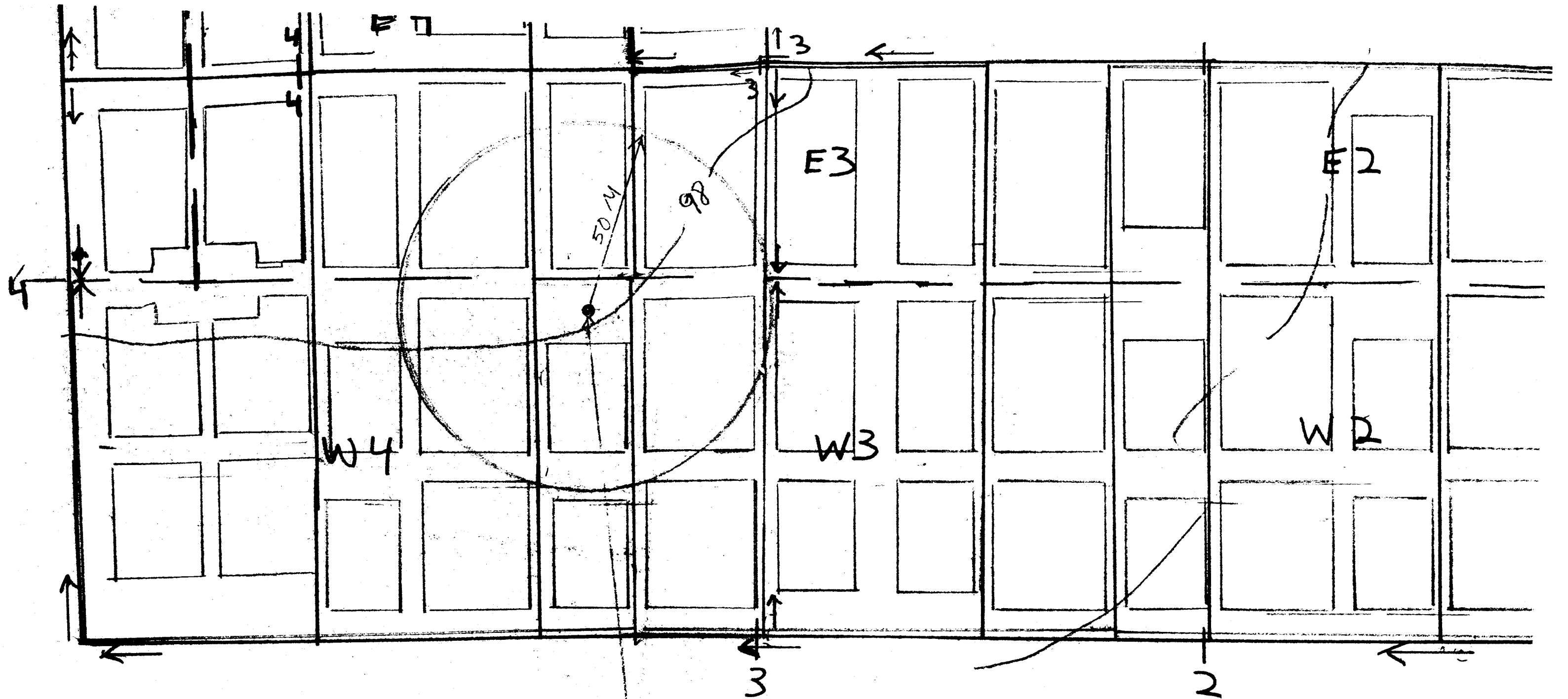
Attachment

Layout of
Sections of map

1	3
2	4

PRELIMINARY LAYOUT OF WELLS





AUTOPISTA PANAMERICANA NORTE

DRILLED WELL WITH
SUBMERSIBLE PUMP

SCHEMATIC WATER SUPPLY
PLAN FOR

CHILLON, PERU

MEEHAN ASSOCIATES, P.C.

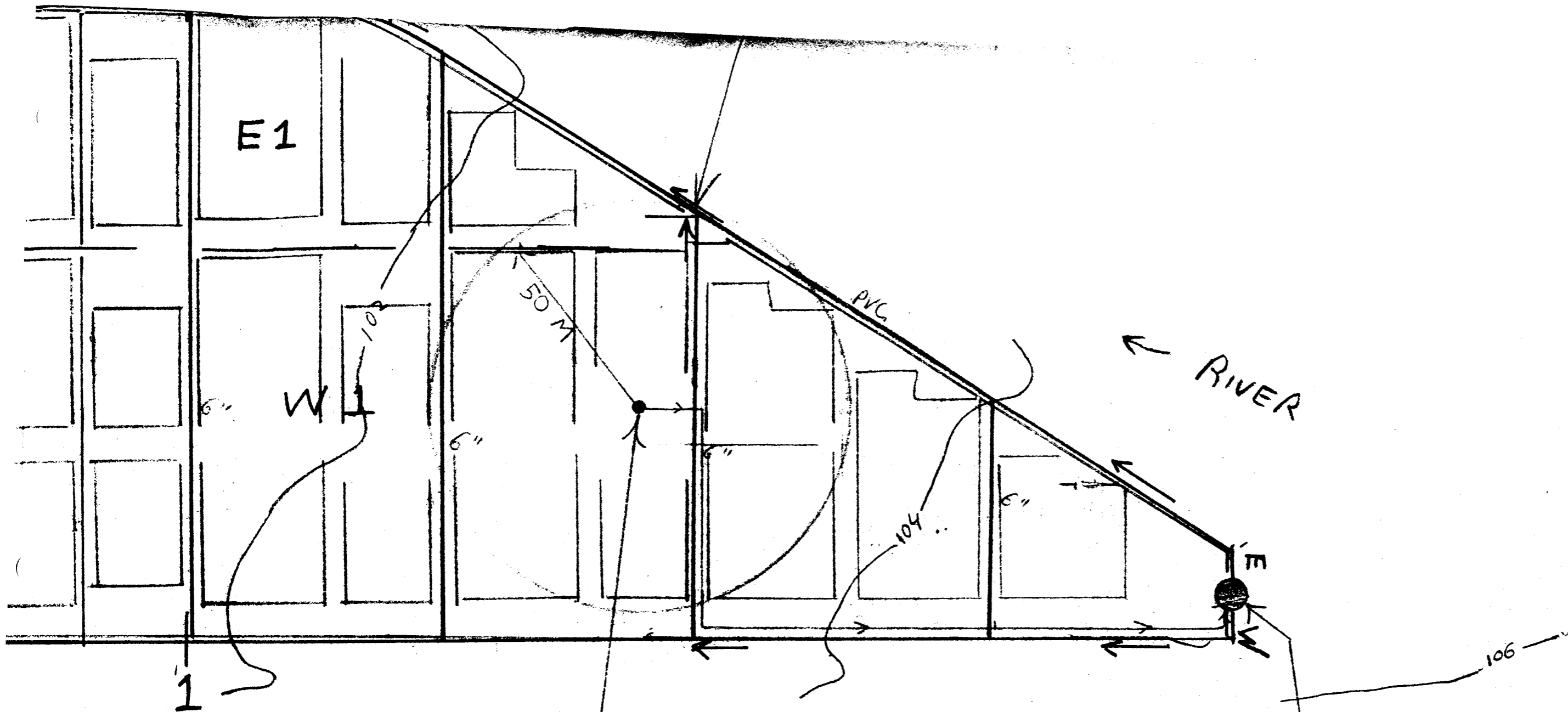
JANUARY 1992



100 METERS

MINIMUM PROTECTION

MINIMUM PROTECTION



DRILLED WELL WITH
SUBMERSIBLE PUMP

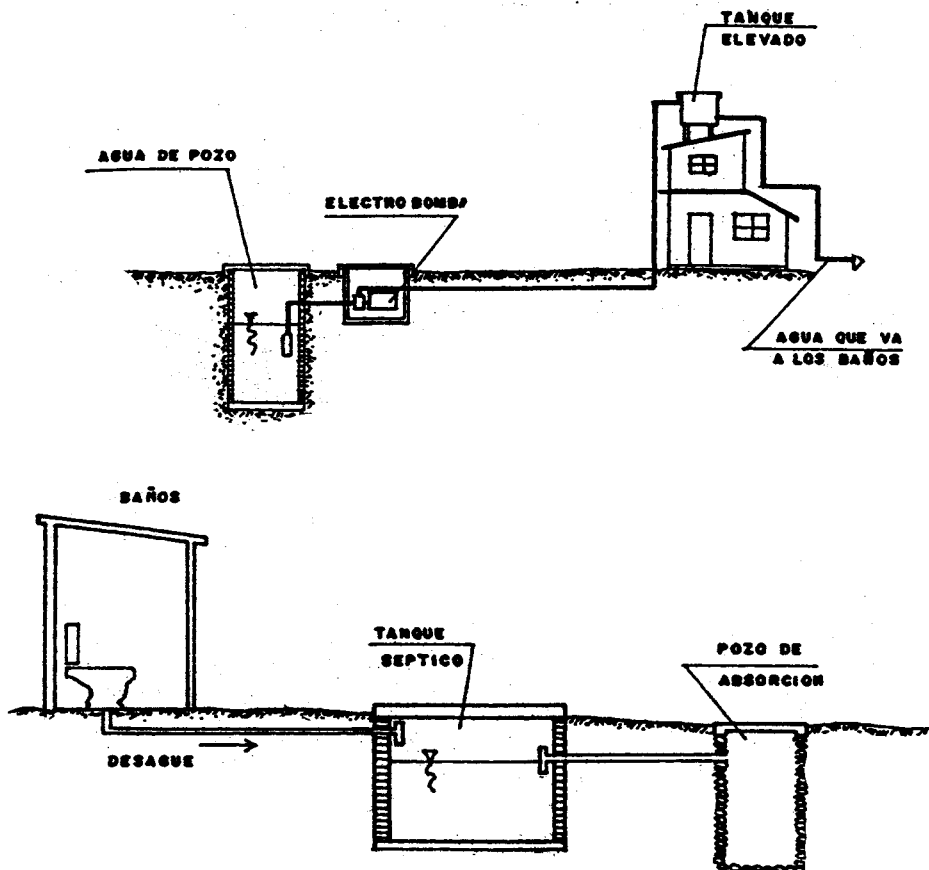
CONCRETE
STANDPIPE

DESIGN OF SEPTIC SYSTEM
AT SCHOOL

#7

Asentamiento Humano Municipal Chillón

**Abastecimiento de agua y eliminación
de excretas en el Centro Educativo 3095**



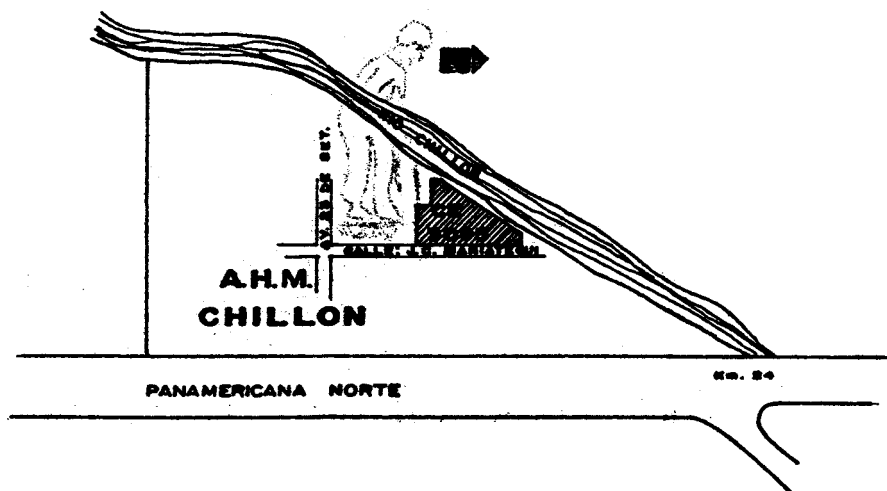
Departamento de Desarrollo Urbano
Programa de Saneamiento Ambiental
Lima, abril de 1991

El Asentamiento Humano Municipal Chillón se encuentra ubicado en el km. 24.5 de la Panamericana Norte, en un terreno de 19 hectáreas cercano al río Chillón.

Dentro de su equipamiento colectivo cuenta con un area para centro educativo primario y secundario de 7,828 m²

El Centro Educativo N° 3095 nace en 1985; su habilitación es parcial y atiende a 1000 escolares en dos turnos.

Cuenta con una plana docente de 24 profesores.



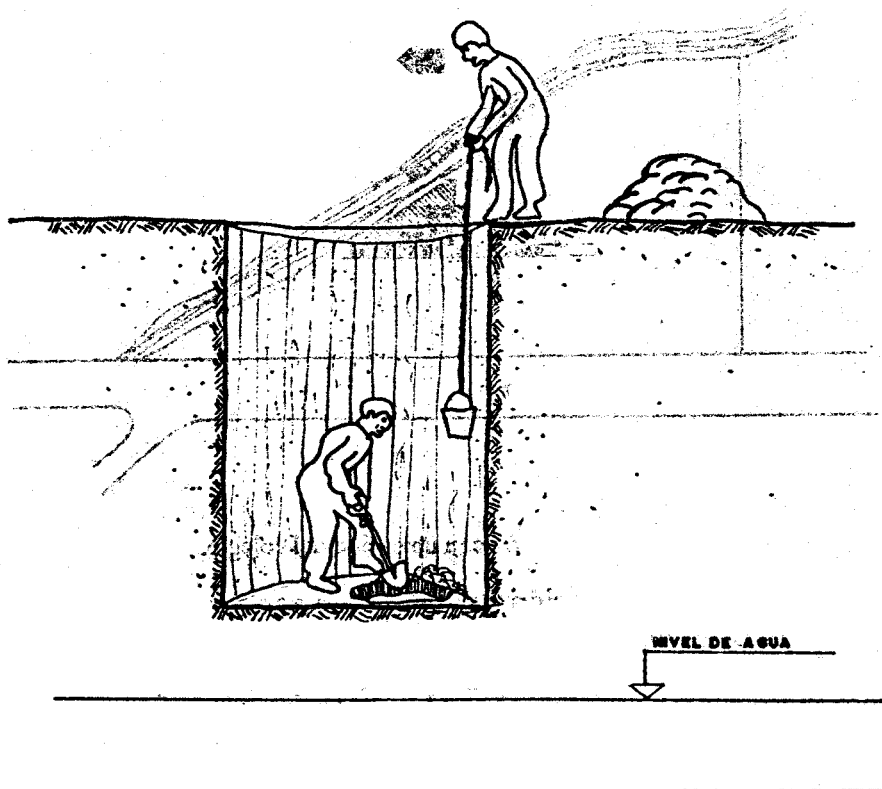
Plano de Chillón con ubicación del colegio.

Dentro de su habilitación parcial cuenta con servicios higiénicos construidos durante 1990. Estos servicios adolecen de un gran problema, que es la falta de agua, lo que los convierte en un foco infeccioso que se agudiza más con la presencia de la enfermedad del cólera en nuestro país.

¿Qué podemos hacer para solucionar este problema?

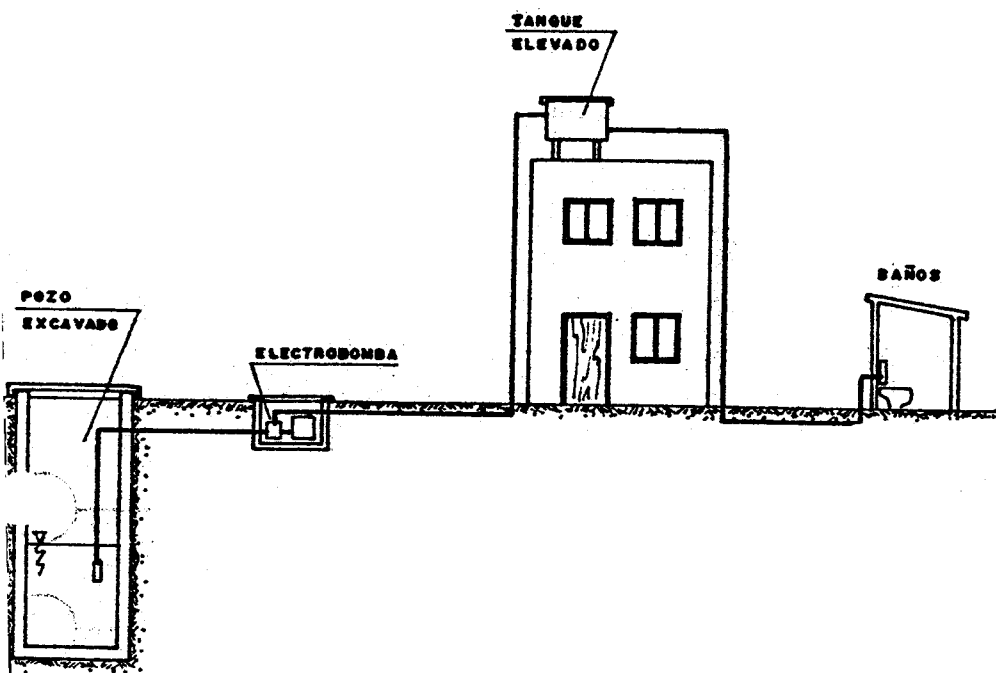
Para poder solucionar los problemas de saneamiento básico (agua y desagüe) en el C.E. 3095 es necesaria la obtención de agua potable.

Lamentablemente, el A.H. Chillón no cuenta con redes de agua potable ni alcantarillado, y es poco probable que se pueda contar con estos servicios a un corto plazo, por lo que se determinó utilizar el agua subterránea mediante la excavación de un pozo.



¿Cómo funcionará el sistema de agua potable del C.E. 3095?

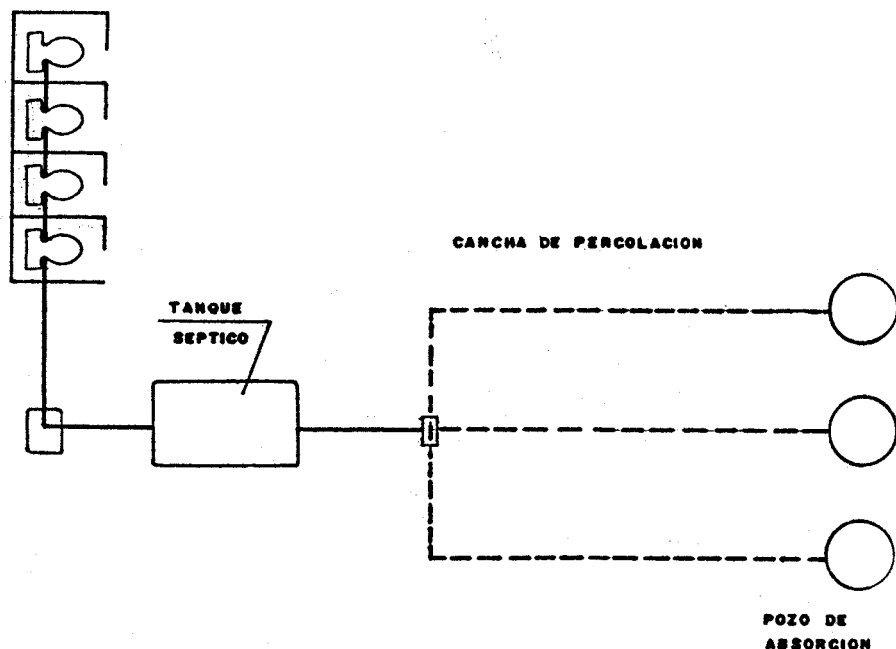
El agua proveniente del pozo excavado será bombeada a un tanque elevado mediante una electrobomba y luego de ahí el agua será conducida mediante tuberías a los baños del colegio.



¿Dónde van a desaguar las aguas utilizadas en los servicios higiénicos?

Todos los desagües serán recolectados y conducidos a una cisterna de concreto llamada **tanque séptico**, en el cual se producirá la eliminación de los elementos contaminantes y nocivos a la salud, mediante la acción de micro-organismos anaeróbicos presentes en el desagüe.

Después de la eliminación de los elementos nocivos del desagüe, estas aguas podrán ser conducidas por pozos de absorción o canchas de percolación, por donde el desagüe tratado se filtrará en la tierra, pudiendo ser utilizado como nutriente de áreas verdes.

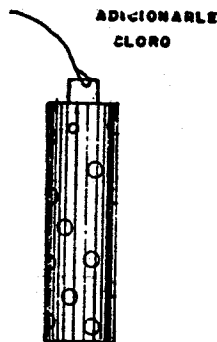
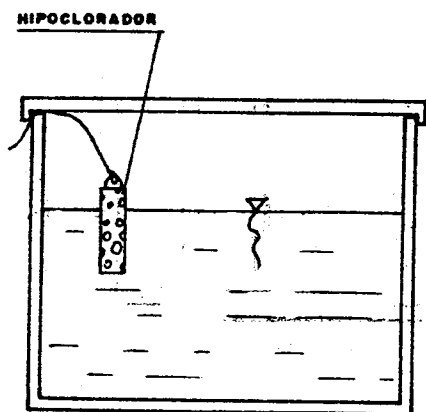


Recomendaciones

Para el sistema de agua:

1. Se debe realizar los cambios o reparaciones en el sistema de agua potable a la brevedad posible, para evitar el desperdicio del agua y que la electrobomba funcione permanentemente.

2. El tanque elevado cuenta con un hipoclorador, que es un aparato que proporciona el cloro necesario para garantizar la potabilidad del agua, por lo que es necesario cambiar cada 3 meses el cloro del hipoclorador.

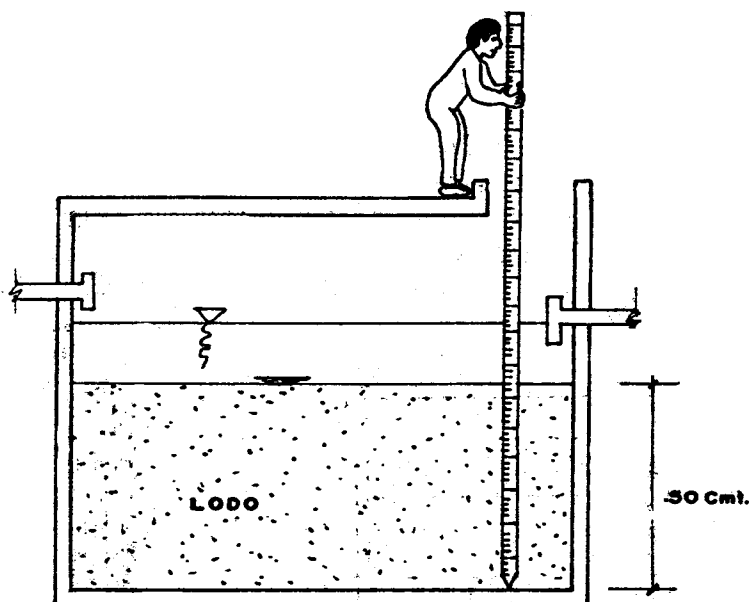


Para el sistema de desagüe:

1. El tanque séptico debe inspeccionarse cada 6 meses.

2. Al abrir la tapa del tanque séptico para hacer la inspección o la limpieza se debe tener cuidado de esperar un rato hasta tener la seguridad de que el tanque se ha ventilado adecuadamente, pues los gases que se acumulen en él pueden causar asfixia.

3. La inspección del tanque tiene por objeto determinar el espesor del lodo. Si sobrepasara los 50 cm., se deberá sacar los lodos, porque afectan el tratamiento del desagüe.



Para el buen uso de los servicios higiénicos:

1. Después de usar los lavaderos se deberá cerrar bien la llave del caño para evitar el desperdicio de agua.

2. Después de usar el water se deberá arrojar los papeles usados (solamente papel higiénico) dentro del water. Después de usar el water deberá jalarsse la cadena para evitar malos olores y la aparición de moscas.

ESTIMATED COST OF PUMPING EQUIPMENT

The following is the translation of a letter in response to inquiries on the cost of equipment for the well.

December 26, 1991

Luis A. Peschiera
Miraflores

Dear Sir:

In response to your inquiry to our Engineer Rolando Nishio, we are pleased to offer you the following:

1. Pump, 25 liter/second, operated by electric motor

1.1 Vertical turbine pump Byron Jackson Hidrostal

- Model: 10 GM - 4 stages
- Rate: 25 liter/second
- Level of pumping: 58 m.
- Power: 27 HP
- Speed: 1750 RPM
- Diameter of suction and discharge: 6" x 6"
- Oil lubrication

It includes:

- 1 discharge lantern GS-6 x 16 1/2 (6")
- 20 sections of interior column 1 x 1 1/2 x 10
- 20 sections of exterior column 6" x 10"
- 1 rubber separator 2 1/2 x 6
- 5 rubber separators 1 1/2 x 6
- 1 pump 10 GM - 4 stages
- 1 suction pipe 6 x 10
- 1 basket 6"
- 1 solenoid valve

PRICE DELIVERED TO WAREHOUSE IN LIMA US\$19,187.56

1.2 1 hollow axel vertical electric motor DELCROSA, with no-reversion system

- Type R 180 L4
- Power: 30 HP
- Speed: 1750 RPM
- Service factor: 1.15

PRICE DELIVERED TO WAREHOUSE IN LIMA US\$ 4,403.00

1.3 1 electromagnetic starter type star triangle with its thermic relay for 30 HP, 220V-60Hz-3f., in its own metallic box

PRICE DELIVERED TO WAREHOUSE IN LIME US\$ 820.00

II. PUMP - 60 liter/second, operated by electric motor

2.1 1 vertical turbine pump Byron Jackson Hidrostal

- Model: 12 GH - 2 stages
- Rate: 60 liter/second
- Pumping level: 34 m
- Absorbed power: 34 HP
- Speed: 1750 RPM
- Oil lubrication

It includes:

- 1 lantern GS - 8 x 16 1/2
- 10 sections of interior column 1 x 1 1/2 x 10
- 10 sections of exterior column 8"
- 1 pump 12 GH - 2 stages
- 1 rubber separator 2 1/2 x 8
- 3 rubber separators 1 1/2 x 8
- 1 suction pipe 8 x 10
- 1 basket 8"
- 1 solenoid valve

PRICE DELIVERED TO WAREHOUSE IN LIMA US\$11,747.32

2.2 1 holloe axel vertical electric motor DELCROSA, with no-reversion system

- Type R-225 dS4
- Power: 40 HP
- Speed: 1700 RPM
- For 220/440V current - 60 Hz - 3 f
- Service factor: 1 - 15

PRICE DELIVERED TO WAREHOUSE IN LIMA US\$ 4,902.16

2.3 1 electromagnetic starter, type star triangle, with its thermic relay for 40 HP - 220 V- 60 Hz - 3 f, in its own metalic box

PRICE DELIVERED TO WAREHOUSE IN LIMA US\$ 1,012.00

DELIVERY DATE: 8 weeks

FORM OF PAYMENT: to be discussed

NOTE: The prices and terms of delivery are only a reference, but do not signify a firm agreement. Valid prices are those current on the date of delivery.

Sincerely,

Cesar Manzanares Perez
Sales Manager, Agro Equipment
ENRIQUE FERREYROS S.A.





CONSTRUCTION OF
STORM DRAINS



May 28, 1991

Mr. James Joseph
Alternativa
Emetrio Perez 348
San Martin de Porres
Peru

Dear James:

Greetings! My name is Stan deMello and I am writing to you on behalf of the Peru Cholera Relief Committee which was formed in Hartford, Connecticut.

As you already know from Ines Peschiera, we are trying to organize a relief effort to help prevent the spread of Cholera in Peru. This effort is two-pronged. It includes an attempt on our part to acquire needed medicines for distribution in communities affected by Cholera. It also includes an attempt, primarily on my part, to organize a team of professionals (Civil Engineers, Surveyors, Excavators, Project Managers), who would be willing to volunteer their services to design and install septic systems.

We are looking for a project that is small enough so that it is manageable and large enough so that it will make a difference for at least one community.

Septic systems can be simple or complex in design. Much depends on the regulatory standards of local health officials as well as the site conditions. The availability of water will certainly impact on septic design and so will the availability of materials.

The professionals that I have approached have indicated a preference for a project which can be completed within a relatively short time span of 4-8 weeks. Many details would have to be worked out for any effort to succeed, but having a definite project time table will help greatly.

A few days ago I spoke to MaryKnoll Father Peter Ruggerie who spent 17 years in Peru. He was very supportive of our effort but urged me to do my research thoroughly. An issue he raised and recommends that I research is to determine the "legal standing" of the community that we wish to assist. His point is that if a community has no legal standing, then the authorities will not permit us to do any work.

Mr. James Joseph
Page 2
May 28, 1991

This is where we will need your assistance. It sounds as if your organization, Alternativa, could play a role in obtaining the necessary approvals or at least the information we need to have with regards to "legal standing."

I hope that I have given you enough information so that you could give us some direction in identifying a community project.

Once a community has been identified we will need information about site conditions. I will fax you a list of the information we will need for design purposes.

I look forward to hearing from you. I can be contacted at the following phone numbers and fax number:

(203)289-7635 (Home)
(203)563-6011 (Work)
(203)563-2562 (FAX)

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stan deMello". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Stan" and last name "deMello" clearly distinguishable.

Stanley G. deMello

Travel Advisory

United States Department of State
Bureau of Consular Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20520



Peru — Warning

Peru - Warning
June 11, 1991

The Department of State warns U.S. citizens to defer all non-essential travel to Peru. The U.S. Embassy expects attacks by Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) or the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) to increase and to specifically target U.S. diplomatic facilities, private American-affiliated businesses, and American religious organizations in Lima and rural Peru. There have been bombings and assassinations and several tourists and foreign religious aid workers have been killed. Americans who remain in Peru should be cautious in their movements and should be alert to any suspicious activity.

In addition, Peru is currently undergoing a cholera epidemic. Americans in Peru should substitute bottled beverages for potentially contaminated water. Shellfish and vegetables should be well-cooked; all cooked food should be eaten while still hot; and fruit should be peeled. For further information, contact the Center for Disease Control's International Travelers Hotline on (404) 332-4559.

Americans in Peru are strongly advised to register immediately with and seek the latest information from the Consular Section of the American Embassy located at Grimaldo Del Solar 346, Miraflores District of Lima, Tel: 44-3621 and 44-3921.

No. 91-128.

This updates and replaces the previous advisory, dated April 11, 1991 by alerting travelers to the increased threat of terrorist attacks on U.S. affiliated targets.



Mr. Stanley W. Giffel
 Corporation for Independent Living
 30 Jordan Lane
 Waterbury, Connecticut 06107
 FAX: 203/543-2562

Dear Stan,

I would have liked to answer you fax earlier, but had to go to a meeting out of town. Today I was able to talk with the Sanitary Engineer at Alternativa. The results of the conversation briefly are:

1. We are very interested in the proposal you have made, there is a tremendous need and demand, and it is possible to carry out such projects.
2. We have already implemented a Sceptic Tank in a school of some 800 students, which included well digging for water. In some areas where no water is available, the tanks have to be accompanied by wells, in other areas there is sufficient water. We are also working on latrines and dry wells.
4. We can take care of any legal work need for installation. We are part of the Sanitary Commission of the nine mayors of the Northern Cone of Lima, some 2,000,000 population.
5. We can work with individual tanks for small groups, or consider an entire human settlement, say some 400 families, which would need perhaps several tanks. Working on this level would enable us to include the re-use of served water for irrigation of surrounding desert lands.
6. In addition to the actual installation of the tanks, we are interested in technology transfer to the peoples' community organization. We would like to suggest if you think possible, that we organize a group headed by our sanitary engineer who can take care of the preparation stage before you arrive and work with you during the construction. This would help guarantee that the experience meshes with the on-going work and permit the continued implementation of the technology once you have returned home. However, quite frankly we would need some funds for salaries and materials if




you agree what such a team would be useful. We can work on that once details become more clear.

Stan, I hope that gives you enough information to move ahead. We can send you information on the project we're working on if that would be a help. Let me know if you have more questions or if you need more information. As you can imagine, I quick response may mean a lot in the epidemic conditions.

Thank you once again for your generous solidarity

Sincerely,


James W. Joseph



Lima, June 25, 1991

Mr. Stanley G deMello
Corporation for Independent Living
30 Jordan Lane
Wethersfield, Connecticut, 06109

Dear Stan,

Enclosed please find what I hope is the type of information which will allow you to get a better idea of our situation and needs here:

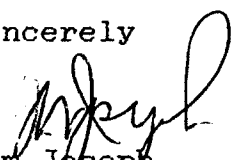
1. "Cono Norte", a preliminary study we've done as part of our program for the Global Development Plan of the northern cone. In the back are maps which will allow you to locate the Human Settlement we propose for the Sceptic Tank Project: "Asentamiento Humano Municipal Chillon."
2. A Map, (please excuse the poor photocopy) which shows the number of blocks and the small parks (Plazas) where the tanks can be build and used for irrigation.
3. A second map, showing in black fillins the suggested location of the tanks.
4. A chart giving general information on the use of land in the settlement.
5. A chart giving more specific information about the small parks or *plazas*.
6. General information about the Settlement and building conditions. (No doubt one of your technicians can translate this information better than I, so I'm leaving it is Spanish.)
7. A Pamphlet with information on a sceptic tank we've built for the school in the same Settlement. It's now in operation.

Our Sanitary Engineer is out of town for the week as a consultant, so any more details or questions will have to wait a few days. A friend of ours is leaving for the USA tomorrow. Since this material is unfaxable, he'll send it on.

Stan, let us know if this type of information will allow you to move ahead in your designs. Once you have a proposal we can get an approximate budget, even though prices in these weeks are very unstable, part of the on-going crisis.

Thanks once again for your concern. Please let us know what further information you need.

Sincerely



Jim Joseph



Lima July 5, 1991

Mr Stanley B de Mello
Corporation for Independent Living
Fax 203/563-2562

Dear Stan.

We've sent, by friend and mail,
the information which ~~should~~ help
you in planning the program.

If you have not received this
information. Please inform us.
Mail is always a risk.

Hope all is going well.

Sincerely,
Jim Joseph



CORPORATION FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING

30 JORDAN LANE • WETHERSFIELD, CONNECTICUT 06109 • (203) 563-6011 • FAX (203) 563-2562

July 6, 1991

Mr. James Joseph
Alternativa
Jr. Emeterio Pérez 348
Urb Ingenierfa - Lima 31
Peru

dear Jim,

I have received the package that you mailed and am having parts of it translated by Peruvian friends. Next Wednesday I will be meeting with the Surveyor/Engineer to review the information you have provided. I will contact you by Fax with any additional questions or information that we need.

Please keep me updated about risks concerning traveling in Peru. News reports here reported that 14 persons including some Canadians were recently killed by terrorists. We are very concerned about this. If we cannot travel, we will have to rely on your Engineer for necessary data.

Sincerely,

Jan deHelly

PERUVIAN CHOLERA RELIEF COMMITTEE
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT USA

Lawrence Pezzullo
Executive Director
Catholic Relief Services
209 West Fayette
Baltimore, Maryland 21201-3403

August 1, 1991

Dear Mr. Pezzullo,

I am writing to you on behalf of the Peruvian Cholera Relief Committee to propose the activities for which we are seeking support and cooperation of Catholic Relief Services. At this point in time we are a citizens' group that is seeking assistance in order to be effective.

The purpose of our Committee(PCRC) is to provide a mode of operation for individuals who have come together as strongly motivated people trying to meet some specific needs of target communities in Peru in peril from the Cholera epidemic.

We are requesting assistance from Catholic Relief Services in the following areas of activity:

FUND RAISING

In order to provide donors with tax deductibility by an exempt 501(3)(c) recipient, we are requesting that CRS receive and hold donations for distribution to support the activities designated by PCRC with prior approval of CRS. Fund raising would be conducted by us with materials approved by CRS. The materials would indicate how donations would be made in an account under the fiscal jurisdiction of CRS to accomplish objectives of the Peruvian Cholera Relief Committee. We would need follow any CRS guidelines for such activity in order to proceed with full cooperation and in good faith.

ACTIVITIES

We request that CRS act as the origin in the USA for the shipping of medicines acquired by PCRC and also as the recipient of the shipment by CRS in Lima for the designated Clinic(s) serving the target communities. Contacts in Lima will accomplish delivery of the medicines from the CRS-Lima to the clinics.

However we would appreciate any advice based on your previous experience that would help us expedite that process. We request information for obtaining financial assistance from CRS to cover any cost of Shipping medicines to Lima.

We will be working with the CRS Shipping staff under Mr. James P. Sullivan in New York. (See attached copy of letter to Mr. Sullivan.)

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

We are also in the process of planning an effort to construct Septic Systems with latrines for a community that is in the process of being identified as feasible for such a project. We have been in contact with Mr. James Joseph of Alternativa in San Martin de Porres, Peru about this project. We are requesting information and assistance from CRS for the following options:

- * Resources in Peru that would have available skills, equipment, engineering and design capacity if and when such a project could be undertaken.

- * Or

Resources in Peru that could support a team of technicians that might travel to Peru to develop the needed systems in an identified area of need but who would need the availability of such things as housing, Equipment, materials, topographical information, water table data, etc.

We are sending copies of this proposal (see below) to resources that were suggested by Mr. Tom Quigley (CRS-Washington) and Mr. Bill Rasteter (CRS-Baltimore) in phone conversations in June 1991. The intention being that we are requesting from each of them in a cover letter anything that will help us meet our short term and long term goals. We will be in touch with each of you soon by phone. Also attached is a list of the individuals on our Committee.

Thank you for your kind attention to this proposal.

Sincerely,

Joseph M. Odell
For The Peruvian Cholera
Relief Committee

Wally Blake, CRS, Lima Peru
William Rasteter, CRS Baltimore
Jim Sullivan, CRS, N.Y., N.Y. (shipping)
Rev. James Yannarel, S.J., CMMB N.Y., N.Y.
Peter Robinson, Brencanda Foundation, N.Y., N.Y.

PERUVIAN CHOLERA RELIEF COMMITTEE
Hartford, Connecticut USA

August 1, 1991

Mr. Wally Blake
Catholic Relief Services
Henrique Torres Salmando #146
Apartado 308
Lima 1, PERU

Dear Mr. Blake,

Attached is a copy of a letter to Mr. Lawrence Pezzullo, CRS-Baltimore. It proposes some activities of the Peruvian Cholera Relief Committee that would eventually enlist your kind cooperation. It is my understanding that there may have been some informal communication with you by James Joseph regarding some of our plans. Now that we have your address we will try to keep you updated regarding our progress.

We hope that you will find it possible to be supportive of our efforts. We expect to be involved for some time. Any advice and information that you can provide us is most welcome and needed.

Sincerely,

Joseph M. Odell
26 Grant Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106
USA

(203) 953-8553

P.S. During working office hours, if there is ever a need to call, you can communicate with my wife at her work number. Her name is Lucha Peschiera-Odell (203) 236-3617. You may remember her, Lucha is from Lima and went to school with your wife in Lima.

1. CRS does not handle any pass through contributions such as medicines.
2. Caritas-Peru is the CRS counterpart for donations. We could not designate use of donations. CRS and Caritas-Peru have a coordinated campaign in Peru that supports funding of publicity, education, information through pamphlets, media, etc. for prevention of spread of Cholera in Peru.
3. A lot of Medicines for Cholera are available for purchase at this time in Peru.
4. CRS works on a three year plan. Cholera arose as emergency. Plan has designated areas of operations such as Health, Agriculture and income development.
5. CRS in U.S. is not operational in foreign countries. Proposals originate locally (e.g., from Lima) and are proposed through CRS in those locales. They may fund from here but monitor locally through CRS-Lima.
6. Suggests that we develop proposal based on site visit to Peru in conjunction with Alternativa. A budget to cover the project should be included. Proposal needs to have local CRS approval in Lima. CRS-Baltimore will receive and probably approve a proposal from CRS-Lima and handle funding donations here to be transferred to CRS-Lima for drawdowns for expenses in the Budget of the original proposal. They allow lump sum drawdowns (tranche) to cover six months of the project at the local level. There is no administrative fee for handling such funds. Total donation will go project.

Suggested process:

- a. Lima site visit to determine projects parameters and budget.
- b. Come to agreement in Lima with local CRS on package.
- c. Prepare detailed budget
- d. Transfer proposal to CRS-Baltimore for approval.
- e. Fund raising locally in Hartford.
- g. Transfer total donation at one-time/one-sum to CRS-Baltimore with list of donors and amounts of their donations. CRS will send receipt for the donation and transfer funds to CRS-Lima for project drawdowns.

1/3



Lima, 21 August, 1991

Mr. Stanley G. deMello
Corporation for Independent Living
30 Jordan Lane
Wethersfield, Connecticut 06109
FAX: 203/563-2562

Dear Stan,

We got your last FAX, August 10th, and have tried to get some more information to you. Along with this note you'll find a Spanish version to some of the questions asked. A friend is leaving for the USA this weekend, and I hope he'll be able to take the maps and plans we've copied for you. They'll give you more information.

I'll try to help with my own translation (rapid and non-technical) of our Engineer's response to the questions you sent:

- a. The six public water faucets in the settlement are for domestic use, and the water from the city waterworks is drinkable. These six faucets are not enough and long lines form to get water. Also the water supply is often cutoff, and the population has to go to two springs.
- b. The artisan wells working serve basically for washing cloths, only a few for domestic use (cooking). However when the public water is cutoff, the people use and drink the well water.
- c. These wells get water from the underground. In this zone the water level is 1.5m below surface on the average.
- d. In the School project for bathroom services (waste elimination with septic tanks) there is a water supply. (Cf pamphlet).
- e. Liquid is derived from the septic tanks to a percolation well (pozo de percolación) and from there it filters to the area where the sports field will be built and grass planted.
- f. Although the soil is alluvial, there is no danger of flooding, because there is little river flow. Also the water is highly contaminated with solid wastes, both domestic and industrial, and from the washing of recycled materials.

2/3

- g. The microbiological analysis we ran on the different sources of water gave the following results:
- Public faucets: 5 fecal coliforms (coliformes fecales) per 100ml.
 - Wells: One artisan well, 14 per 100ml; and another deeper and better built, 00 per 100ml
 - Springs: 50 fecal coliforms per 100ml
- h. The population is accustomed to washing cloths in the springs which are found near the river bank. There they also get water for domestic use.
- i. Information as to roads, parks, sport and absorption fields, well location, etc. can be found in the plans send my mail.
- j. Electric current is provided by the city electric plant, and is both 2 and 3 cycle, 220 volts, 60 cycles.

I hope that helps, and if you need more information get back to us, and if the maps don't arrive soon please let us know.

We'll be looking forward to your visit, and we hope it can be soon so as to try to have some progress before this summer, (Jan-Mar), when the cholera epidemic is supposed to get worse.

Thanks for everything.

Sincerely

Jim Joseph



CORPORATION FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING

30 JORDAN LANE • WETHERSFIELD, CONNECTICUT 06109 • (203) 563-6011 • FAX (203) 563-2562

September 18, 1991

Mr. Jim Joseph
Alternativa

Fax 011 5114 816826

Dear Jim:

Meehan Associates + I have reviewed the additional material you've sent us. We are impressed by the drawings and level of expertise available to you there. Meehan Associates actually wonders what their role should be.

Even though we have received all the information you've sent we need more to begin design work and to try and put a budget together for fund-raising. Instead of waiting for dribs + drabs of info to keep coming in, we propose to schedule a conference call with you and your engineer for late next week. I want to phone you Monday evening, September 23, 1991, at 10 pm. Eastern Standard Time. I have misplaced your home phone #. Could you fax it to me.

When I call you on Monday we'll schedule the day + time for the conference call. Rich Meehan + I plan to fly to Peru between

Oct 1 - Oct 7 or Oct 7 - Oct 12. I will discuss details with you when I talk to you Monday evening.
Sincerely, Ed. Johnson



Sept 19, 1991

Mr Stan de Mello
Corporation for Independent Living
Fax (203) 563-2562

Dear Stan,

Thanks again for pushing the project.
The cholera is increasing with the rising
temperature, so your help will be
well received.

I'll be at home for your call
(51-14) 63-82-06. on Monday
Sept 23 at 10 PM. EST.

It's good you'll be coming down.
The best way to do business, you'll
love the place, and please feel free
to stay at our house.

As for the conference. I and the
engineer should head Alternativa the
week of 23-27 last in AM, We'll check
with you exact time

Sincerely
Jeri Joseph



CORPORATION FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING

30 JORDAN LANE • WETHERSFIELD, CONNECTICUT 06109 • (203) 563-6011

FAX TRANSMITTAL LETTER

DATE: SEPT 25, 1991 TIME: 9:00 PM

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: 2 (incl cover page)

TO: Mr. James Joseph
Alternativa
San Martin de Porres

FROM: Stan de Melis
Peru Cholera Relief Committee

MESSAGE: See attached letter.

Please call if the message you received was incomplete or not legible.

(203) 563-2562 (FAX)



CORPORATION FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING

30 JORDAN LANE • WETHERSFIELD, CONNECTICUT 06109 • (203) 563-6011 • FAX (203) 563-2562

OFFICERS

REBECCA McGLAMERY, PRESIDENT
Connecticut Institute for the Blind

PAUL MacDONALD,
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
Association of Retarded Citizens -
Connecticut

RICHARD WEAVER-BEY,
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STAR Residential Services, Inc.

C. RODERICK O'NEIL
O'Neil Associates

MARTIN LEGAULT
Executive Director

HOWARD KLEBANOFF
Attorney

Mr. James Joseph
Alternativa
San Martin de Porres

Dear Jim,

I need to let you know that
a third person from our group will
be accompanying us to Lima.

Her name is Mary Lou Benoit-Corcoran
and she's a nurse. She wants to
conduct a preliminary assessment of
the health + nutritional needs of
the residents of Chillón.

By Friday she plans to have
a list of questions concerning health
and nutritional issues to fax to
you. It is our hope that you can
arrange to have a ~~transl~~ translator
available to assist her in her assessment.
She would like to meet with whomever
provides health services in Chillón.

Will you be able to host a
third person in your home? If not
we can make other arrangements for
her. Let me know on Friday
afternoon when we speak by phone.

Sincerely,

John O'Neil



Lima, December 18, 1991

Mr. Stanley deMello
Perú Cholera Solidarity Committee
c/o Corporation for Independent Living
30 Jordan Lane
Wethersfield, Connecticut 06109
FAX: 203/563-2562

Dear Stan,

Sorry to be so "business as usual" in the Christmas holidays. Perhaps I've never really adapted to Christmas in Perú. 90° temperature somehow isn't how it was when I was a kid.

First off, many thanks to you, Richard, the Committee members for trying to push this project through in spite of the negative factors, such as recession and crowded work schedules.

As for the phone conversation we had, I wanted to try to organize my own mind resuming the following items:

I. As for the Chillón Cholera Project:

1. Albina Ruiz says that she will not leave on vacation in January and will be available for furthering the planning of the project.
2. She'll be waiting for: a.- any observations or suggestions you have on the continuing of the Drainage Project; b.- Technical Study and Proposal for the Water System; c.- Technical Study and Proposal for the Septic Tank System.
3. With these materials, Albina will be able to go ahead with the further planning and estimate of costs. We presume it will still be necessary to submit a formal project to CRS, thought that might change if you decide to work through Bob Evans. In any event we need to elaborate a final program and calculate costs for carrying out the project.

4. Enclosed you should find a roll of film showing the progress in the drainage works in Chillón. They might be useful for your work.
5. If possible we would like to have some rough estimate as to timing. Originally we talked about project designs by the end of November and possible funding by late January. Obviously those plans will have to be modified. We'd like to give a progress report to the Chillón leaders, who continually ask how things are going. Can you venture some tentative dates?
6. It would be a relief for us if you found the possibility of the "seed money" we talked about to cover our pre-operative costs at ALTERNATIVA. There have been no big expenses, but it would help to have an account to charge them to.

II. As for you personal efforts to reach funders

1. Enclosed you'll find six projects (some new some updates) which should give a spectrum of the type of work we're doing. There are resumes in English and/or Spanish which we hope will make it easier to quickly find out what each one is about.
2. If you do find contacts interested in these types of projects, of course go ahead and present them and we'll make contact for further details.
3. Thanks a lot for doing this very unpleasant, time consuming, and often fruitless work. With the recession I'm sure it will be even tougher.

III. As for Cross Boarder Research

1. I'm increasing convinced that topics of research and cross boarder discussion are going to become more important as the neo liberal, free market pushes in and probably runs into and creates serious problems. We've had meetings here with people from Canada, (Oxfam, Steelworkers, Lutheran World Aid) and they've mentioned a group called Common Frontiers, which is working on many of the topics of development, social problems, ecology, women, shelter, etc. Now these are not problems which simply call for North - South solidarity, they are tied up with social groups and even social movements in all countries.

2. We've been talking with these same people about setting up a common agenda, schedule and ways of communication. That will probably take time as no one is really full time into it, but I've found more and more interest here. Javier Iguíñiz, a Peruvian economist, is going to Canada the end of January for some meetings with the Common Frontiers people. Down here we'll try to group different professional and political people to see if we can get something systematic started.
3. If this same type of common concern can relate to the Universities, their interest in research and the ideas you and I talked about that would be excellent. I'll wait for any work from you on that.
4. If you can, try to find out if we can get together through Email. As I mentioned we, ALTERNATIVA, are co founders along with other NGOs and universities of the Red Científica Peruana, RCP. The RCP has an agreement with Randy Bush who operates a network in the USA, called UUCP which has gateways to INTERNET and FIDONET. He has agreed to call RCP every day for email transfer, which makes our international communication almost costless for us.

If you can get in touch with Randy, he could probably help work out connections. I don't have his phone but his address is

Randy Bush
Pacific Systems Group
9501 SW Westhaven
Portland, Oregon 97225

His email addresses are

randy@psg.com (INTERNET)
M2XENIX!RANDY (UUCP)
1:105/42 (FidoNet)

As I understand it, ALTERNATIVA's email address through uucp is

alter.pe@m2xenix.psg.com

And my personal address is

jaime%alter.pe@m2xenix.psg.com


Soon RCP will also be connected to PERUNET, which has gateways to INTERNET, BITNET, ect. However communication through PERUNET is much more costly for us.

Try and contact Randy Bush. He was in Peru in December to help get the main hub of RCP functioning. We are

trying to install our software in ALTERNATIVA today and should be operative. (No one has sent me anything yet!)

I think that's it, Stan. Once again we appreciate all of your efforts. We'll be in touch. Our best to you and family, Richard, and all the Committee. The best of Christmas and New Years wishes.

Un Abrazo,


Jim Joseph

The 'uucp' Network

- Tens of thousands of sites world-wide
- No formal organization, and little informal
- Site-to-site connections only, by informal agreement
- Rutgers volunteers a mapmaking service, but use is not mandatory. Maybe 40% of the uucp network is mapped
- Addressing is by *bang path*, a route not an address, e.g.
from site connected to unido (Univ. Dortmund),
unido!mcsun!uunet!m2xenix!randy
- Gateways to the Internet, FidoNet, and a few others
- From the Internet (and networks which gate through Internet) there is a pseudo-zone, .UUCP, maintained by many gateways. So one can write to
maryanne@somesite.uucp
- The common uucp protocol is uucp-g, which is not very efficient, and has gross inter-file delay
- A fast and restartable Zmodem-based protocol is in development
- Mail and News headers follow the Internet RFCs

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Assoc. of CT

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IMMEDIATE PAST
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Waterbury Housing
Fund, Inc.

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ERNEST BERBAS
CT Independent

Living, Inc.

LIAN CRUZ
Humanidad, Inc.

JOHN DICKERSON
ARC of Indiana

ROBERT GOLDBERG
Goodwill Industries of
Springfield/Hartford
Area

DAVID A. JACOX
Bethphage Mission, Inc.

PERI KATZ
STAR Residential
Services, Inc.

KATE MILLER
Connecticut Mutual

MICHAEL MORRIS
United Cerebral Palsy
Associations, Inc.

MARTIN LEGAULT
Executive Director

Neighbors.

CORPORATION FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING

February 24, 1992

Mr. James Joseph
Alternativa
San Martin De Porres
Lima, Peru

Re: Project Chillon

Dear Jim:

I'm writing to ask if Alternativa can assist us with additional video footage that we need for production purposes. We need about a days worth of shooting and would like to use your communications people. They will be paid for their time spent in Chillon. I just need to know how much to pay them. Someone will be traveling from the USA to Lima within the next two weeks and will deliver a video tape and instructions for your people. I will be faxing those instructions to you before hand in case some clarification is needed.

Please let me know as soon as possible.

Sincerely,



Stan de Mello
Causa-Peru

CAUSA - PERU, Inc.

Collaborative Action USA - PERU

11 de febrero de 1992

Le escribimos para presentarnos e invitarlo a usted y a miembros de la Directiva del Club Perú a una reunión con los dirigentes de todos los grupos y asociaciones peruanas en Connecticut. Esta reunión está programada para el martes, 25 de febrero a las 7:00 PM en las oficinas de "Corporation for Independent Living", 30 Jordan Lane, Wethersfield, Connecticut.

Somos un grupo de ciudadanos y residentes de los Estados Unidos, con base en Connecticut, que estamos muy preocupados con la crisis de salud y económica que el Perú está experimentando. Motivados por esta preocupación y por la determinación y espíritu implacable del pueblo peruano, nos hemos propuesto a dedicar nuestros servicios voluntariamente respuesta a las condiciones que vive el Perú en estos momentos. Incluimos una lista al corriente de los miembros de nuestro grupo.

Aunque nuestra organización está en su infancia, hemos identificado un proyecto que pensamos llevar a cabo. Lo hemos logrado, con la ayuda de "Alternativa", una organización peruana sin fines de lucro y admirable reputación que sirve al Cono Norte de Lima, y de la población de Chillón, localizada en esa zona.

El propósito de esta primera reunión con usted y sus colegas peruanos es la de darnos a conocer mejor y ponerlos al tanto de nuestras intenciones y del status de este proyecto inicial. Deseamos también obtener sus sugerencias y recomendaciones sobre este primer paso y discutir que papel pueden desempeñar ustedes y los constituyentes de las diferentes organizaciones que ustedes representan en los esfuerzos de nuestro grupo.

Por favor llámeme al 563-6011 (trabajo) o al 289-7635 (residencia) para confirmar su asistencia o para hacerme cualquier pregunta que pueda tener. Si prefiere hablar en español, por favor llame a Lucha Peschiera-Odell al 236-3617 (trabajo) o al 953-8553 (residencia).

Esperando tener el agrado de conocerlo el 25 de febrero próximo, quedo,

Sinceramente



Stanley G. de Mello
Presidente

CAUSA - PERU, Inc.

Collaborative Action USA - PERU

Meeting with Leadership of the Peruvian Community

February 25, 1992

A G E N D A

1. INTRODUCTIONS [Stan]
 - . Guests
 - . CAUSA-PERU Members (Who are we? What motivated us to get involved with CAUSA-PERU)
2. CAUSA-PERU [Stan] (Very brief description of our group)
 - . History (How did we come to be an organization?)
 - . Purpose (What are our intentions, plans in general)
 - . Achievements to Date ("We have a project;" "team went to Peru"; involvement with Alternativa and with professional volunteer consultants)
3. PURPOSE FOR THIS MEETING [Marcela] (Why have we invited them? We need their input and support)
4. CHILLON PROJECT [Stan, Richard, Marylou, Ines to interpret and speak about Chillon during video]
 - . History (How did we identify project? More about Alternativa and status of project;)
 - . Video Presentation (to introduce Chillon)
 - . Plan for Project
 - Overall; Stages (Scope of venture, optimally)
 - First Phase (Specifics of immediate plan)
 - . Project Update
5. SUGGESTIONS FROM OUR GUESTS AND/OR ROLE THEY WANT TO PLAY TO MAKE PROJECT HAPPEN [Stan will facilitate; Joe will take notes on newsprint] (What suggestions do they have for us in terms of approach, activities? How and to what degree could their groups become involved in this process?)

March 27, 1992

Mr. Julio Vizcarra
Pan American Health Organization
525 23rd Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

RE: Cholera? video for use by CAUSA-PERU, Inc.

Dear Mr. Vizcarra:

I enjoyed speaking with you and with Mr. Rick Fitzpatrick about the relief project that we are trying to undertake in Lima, Peru. I appreciated all of the information that you've been able to provide and this letter is a follow up to the protocol you explained to me in order for our group to be able to use a video produced by P.A.H.O.

The CAUSA-PERU, Inc. is producing a video for educational and fundraising purposes as we try to create a greater awareness of the Cholera epidemic and its causes amongst the Peruvian community here in the Northeast as well as the general American community.

Our organization is responding to the Cholera crisis by collaborating with a non-government organization, Alternativa, to construct wells for potable water and sanitary systems for waste disposal in a community of approximately 5,000 people in Chillon, Peru. I have included a project description for your information.

Briefly, the video will depict the following themes:

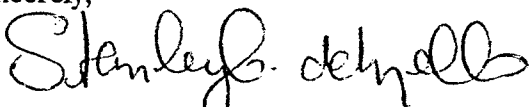
- a. Documentation of Cholera epidemic; its causes and effects.
- b. A cross-cultural response from Peruvians and Americans to assist a Peruvian community, Chillon, which has been impacted by the disease.
- c. A developing community, Chillon, which does not have the resources to construct wells and sanitary systems for itself, but does have the organizational skills and labor skills implement such a project.
- d. A model of development and shared technology that could be replicated by other interested and capable groups or organizations here in the U.S.A. with the goals of Cholera relief and community empowerment.

The video tape will not be used for any commercial purpose. Proper credit will be give to P.A.H.O. for its participation and contributions to producing the video.

We are asking permission to use some of the footage from the video (in English) and incorporate it into our video. If possible we'd appreciate it if P.A.H.O.'s video was done in Beta Cam.

In closing, I want to thank you again for your interest and support. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Stanley G. de Mello
CAUSA-PERU, Inc.

To: All video interviewees
From: Carla O. Carpenter
Re: Interview on April 4

Thank you very much for agreeing to be interviewed for the Chillon fund raising video. I estimate the interview session should take about 30 to 40 minutes.

Attached are the basic questions I will be asking. As these questions are a good starting point, frequently other questions may come to mind during the course of the interview.

Please don't feel you need to have memorized responses ready. In fact, it is much better if you answer in a more off-the-cuff manner. This ultimately will result in a more natural appearance on tape.

We have plenty of tape, so don't worry about making a "mistake". We can always repeat ourselves if you're not happy with your response.

As for dress, we advise you to dress as you feel comfortable. If you are representing your profession, we strongly advise a shirt and tie, or whatever you would normally wear in your professional setting. Try to avoid white shirts though. They tend to be too bright on video. Also avoid stripes and intricate, "busy" patterns. These tend to "vibrate" on the screen, which is very distracting.

We look forward to working with you and will see you on April 4th. If you have any questions before the shoot, you can reach me at 565-1541 during business hours and 347-4986 in the evenings. The studio phone number is 565-9507 if you need to talk to someone the day of the shoot.

Thank you once again!

Saturday, April 4, 1992

10:00 AM-10:30 AM: Set up for interviews

INTERVIEWS WITH Betty Evans, civil engineer, doctor, and Stan

10:30-11:00 AM

11:00-11:30 AM

11:30- 12:00 PM

Interviews set up order as is convenient for
each interviewee

12:00-12:30 PM

12:30- 1:00 LUNCH

1:00-1:30 PM Set up for band

1:30-3:00PM Shoot band

3:00- 3:30 PM Shoot pottery

3:30- 4:00 PM Shoot slides

4:00- 5:00 PM Additional shooting if necessary