



The District Municipality of Ocongate  
Invites you to participate in the second contest  
**"Pachamama RAYMI"**

April 3, 2008 to August 15, 2008

Mayor Sir Crispin Graciano Mandura

Who cares best for the the Pachamama?  
**Great Prizes** for winning Families in each community or annex

Communities invited: Huacatinco, Pallca, Patapallpa High, Low Patapallpa,  
Ilullucha, Lawalawa, Julicunca, Ccuchuhuasi

Free registration

Registration of families: Women register their families.

## Learning from the best

The school of life teaches you the hard way and gives you wisdom.  
You will be old when you finally have acquired wisdom.

There is another school, which is called "Learning from the best," where you can learn from the experience from those who practiced agriculture before or better than you. In this school you will acquire wisdom in a very short time and with fewer blows and setbacks.

Which of these two schools do you prefer?



# Rules and



Asociación Runamaki

# Regulations

## Of the contest between Families

*Pachamama Raymi is a Project of the District Municipality and the Dutch NGO  
"Learning from the Best"*

*DEXCEL-Peru implements Pachamama Raymi  
for the NGO RUNAMAKI*

# Rules and Regulations of the Contest

PACHAMAMA RAYMI is the fiesta of Mother Earth. The fiesta ends in August, when the Pachamama awakens. We organize a contest to honor her and to see which families and communities have prepared best to receive her and make her happy.



## What should all FAMILIES do to win a prize?

Participating families should improve their plots, their animals, their house, take care that the children attend school, and several other things.

Everybody should prepare to receive Pachamama Raymi with dignity and with everything well prepared!



## PRIZES FOR THE BEST FAMILIES

PRIZES for the Best Families in EVERY COMMUNITY !!								
No. Of participating Families	First prize	Second prize	Third prize	Fourth prize	Fifth prize	Sixth prize	Seventh prize	Additional Prizes
15 - 30	S/. 350	S/. 250	S/. 200	S/. 100	S/. 50	S/. 50	S/. 50	1 X S/. 20
31 - 45	S/. 350	S/. 300	S/. 250	S/. 150	S/. 50	S/. 50	S/. 50	3 X S/. 20
46 - 60	S/. 450	S/. 300	S/. 250	S/. 200	S/. 100	S/. 50	S/. 50	5 X S/. 20
61 or more	S/. 450	S/. 350	S/. 300	S/. 250	S/. 150	S/. 100	S/. 50	9 X S/. 20

Family achievements	Good 9,10	Regular 6,7,8	Bad 1,2,3,4,5	Total
<b>Judging is in July</b>				
<b>FAMILIES- GENERAL</b>				
General appearance of the family (clothing and others)				
School attendance of boys and girls				
Literacy of parents				
Quality and order of tools				
<b>HEALTH</b>				
Food consumed by the family (notebook of meals is checked, as well as production of vegetables, fruits, milk, meta, fish, eggs)				
Control of parasites in children, and all other family members, and in dogs				
Regular control of pregnancy				
Family planning				
Vaccination of all members of the family				
<b>BUSINESSES</b>				
Food storage				
Quality of products or services				
Presentation of products/services				

Business administration				
Organization of production				
Organization of sales				

Amount	NATURAL RESOURCES				
m <sup>2</sup> :	Improvement of irrigation				
	Weeding of crops				
m <sup>2</sup>	Soil conservation				
m <sup>2</sup>	Improved vegetable garden (with fruit plants and trees, vegetables, and medicinal herbs)				
kg:	Care and great variety of seeds of all crops				
m <sup>3</sup>	<b>Use</b> of humus and compost in all annual crops (maize, potatoes, peas, and others)				
m <sup>3</sup>	<b>Use</b> of humus and compost in perennial crops (trees, coffee, fruit trees and others)				
m <sup>3</sup>	Pest and disease control. Use of biocides in all crops (perennial and annual)				
Litros	Uso de biol en todos los cultivos (permanentes y anuales)				
BUILDINGS AND FURNITURE					
	(Mud) plastering of walls (Interior and exterior)				
	Ceiling and roof (straw, corrugated iron or tiles from Laos)				
	Interior and exterior painting of the house				
	Floor in the living area				
	Quality of furniture				
	Order and cleanliness				
	Functioning of stove and oven				
	Functioning of chimney (there is no smoke inside)				
	Maintenance of latrine and height of the latrine				
	Cleanliness and order of the water tap				
	Sleeping quarters of the children				
	Fences to avoid that animals come into the living area.				
<b>SUB-Total – july:</b>					
<b>Score Reproductive (male) animals - may</b>					
<b>Score fodder production of the Family - may</b>					
<b>Score Forestry Family - may</b>					
<b>Score Reproductive (male) animals - july</b>					
<b>Score Pasto de la Family - july</b>					
<b>Score Forestal Family - july</b>					
<b>GRAND TOTAL Family:</b>					

### **Presentation of the family (general aspects)**

Order, organization and general presentation of the family will be judged. Family art may be expressed in clothing, the house, music, etc.

The family, headed by the woman, will draw two maps. This first one shows the present situation, the house, the fields, the animals. The second map shows the ideas about a better future. The family will make their plan based on these maps. The maps can be drawn on the walls, to impress the jury.

### **School attendance and literacy of parents**

The best School for the children is home, noble words, a true story. It is at home where the children will learn to love and respect their own culture.

All children should be inscribed in school and assist school. The children can teach their parents to read and write. The Jury will test the capabilities in reading and writing and understanding a text of parents and children.

The parents should assist the meetings of the School Association of Parents.



## **HEALTH**

### **Food for the family (vegetables, milk, small animals, eggs)**

Health of the family depends on what they eat. The Jury will give points for the food they eat, needed for their children growing strong and healthy. A variety of things should be eaten throughout the week. The meals should include potatoes, maize, chuño, vegetables, fruits, milk, eggs, fish and meat. The family has a notebook where they write every day what they eat.

All children, also the smallest ones, participate in the comunal program of **nutritional status checks** (to see if their size and weight are enough for their age).

**Treatment against parasites.** The treatment against parasites starts with cleanliness in the house and also with personal cleanliness, short and clean nails washing hands before eating. Each month, small and big ones, also the dog, must take their treatment of natural medicine to control parasites. Every three months the whole family must take the treatment against parasites provided by the local volunteer of the Ministry of Health.

### **Family Planning, pre and post natal care**

Parents must participate in family planning program. Some families know herbs and natural methods to plan the number of children. Each family should be organized to live better.

If woman is pregnant, the Jury will verify the existence of the pre and post natal card of the Ministry of Health, which should be filled out and be up-to-date.

### **Vaccinations**

The entire family should comply strictly with vaccinations, especially of children under twelve months. The Jury will check all vaccination cards.



## **BUSINESSES**

Each family can have one or more businesses. It may be the production and sale of chuño, charqui, cheese, ham, sausages, honey, bread, wooden spoons, crafts, smoked fish, production and sale of furniture, coffee, peanuts, tourism, or other activities.

**Storage.** Before you sell, products are stored. This storage has to be very orderly, clean and dry. The storage facility can be very small, such as a drawer, or big, such as a house. It depends on the quantity of the product.

**Quality, processing and presentation of products.** The sale depends on the quality of the product. But it mostly depends on how they are introduced to the buyers. The Jury qualifies these things for each product or service that the family offers.



## **NATURAL RESOURCES**

### **Improved irrigation, Weeding and pest control**

The District's Unu Kamayoq (irrigation expert from Arequipa) helps in sprinkler irrigation, improving canals and “composturas” for each crop. The “composturas” are made during land preparation, before planting. In some areas, sprinkler irrigation is better.

You must avoid water losses and soil erosion.

All crops must be kept clean of weeds. The “aporques” must be done timely and very well.

### **Soil Conservation**

Land on slopes can be improved through better care and better grazing. In some parts it is possible and necessary to make terraces, or infiltration ditches.

Gullies can be improved, preventing water from entering them and by making stone walls and tree plantations.

### **The improved orchard**

Few things are more important than the health of the family. You can produce vegetables and fruit almost all year round.

The Jury will assess the vegetable and orchard in many ways: order, variety of vegetables and fruits, use of humus, biocides and biol. The garden should produce enough for the family and perhaps also to sell something.

You need to plan production of the orchard and vegetable garden to have enough fresh food throughout the year.

### **Storage and selection of seeds of all crops**

Good quality seed are needed to increase production of all crops. To produce good seed, you must sow on piece of land that has been fallow for several years. Your seeds

must be healthy, free of bugs, worms and illnesses. The soil should be well fertilized, and you should control all pests with biocides, biol and other organic products. Once the seed is harvested, it must be stored carefully until the next season. It is also important to have different seed varieties (many varieties of potatoes, corn, beans and all other crops).

The Jury determines the number of seed varieties of your family for each crop, where it was produced, and how to is stored.

### **Use of humus, compost, and biocides biol**

Animal dung is very valuable. It must be protected from sun and rain. You can improve it by making compost, humus, and biol. It is important to have enough animal dung for the vegetable garden, the orchard and all other crops.

The humus, compost and biol must be used in all crops. Maybe it should be produced near the stable.

The Jury qualifies the use of humus, compost, biol and biocides in all crops, such as potatoes, maize, beans, peanuts, etc.

The Jury also qualifies the use of humus, compost, biol and biocides in permanent crops such as fruit trees, trees for timber, coffee, passion fruit and others.

**Control of pests and diseases.** The Jury also qualifies pests and diseases control, with home made remedies, such as biocides, agricultural measure, deep irrigation and the elimination and burning of infected plants and others. Pest and disease control with chemicals will score very low.

The coffee-bug can be controlled by cleaning the crop: after harvesting all fruits in the bushes and on the ground must be removed. The bug sleeps in these fruits and can infect new fruits in the next season. After harvesting, you must collect all the green fruit, and burry it in your compost.

Strong and healthy plants do not get sick. But when there is a problem, you can prepare remedies (biocides) of different herbs and other things. You can also make traps for all kinds of bugs. The Jury qualifies the use and knowledge of how to control diseases and pests.



## **BUILDINGS AND FURNITURE**

### **House improvement**

There are many ways to improve the house.

You must have a good stove, space to store the potato seed and other seeds, to storage your crops, and animal dung. You should have separate bedrooms, for the bigger children, the water tap should be nice and clean. etc.

The chimney should work well and there should be no smoke in the kitchen.

The roof of the house must be well made. The roof can be made of straw, corrugated iron or roof tiles, such as the tiles from Laos (see picture).



The first tiles from Laos in the community of Laly Grande.

### **Cleanliness and Order**

Prevention is better, especially in health. Is it possible to avoid contamination with parasites, simply by washing your hands before eating, washing the vegetables very clean, etc.

In addition, every house should have a latrine and everyone must use it as it should be.

We must prevent animals, including dogs, getting inside the house. The floor must be flat. You should have good furniture to sit on, and a table, to be comfortable.

The house should be tidy.

With all families or just with some, you should make a hole, where you dump your garbage, such as plastic, glass, but above all batteries of the radio and your flashlight.

NEVER should you burn plastic or disposable bottles. Their ashes and fumes are highly toxic.





<b>PRIZES for the BEST in the whole District !!</b>	<b>First prize</b>	<b>Second Prize</b>	<b>Third Prize</b>
<b>ART PRIZE:</b> theatre, weaving, songs, stories, painting, pottery and other things	<b>S/. 300</b>	<b>S/. 250</b>	<b>S/. 200</b>

<b>Art Prize</b> Qualifications are in july	Good 9,10	Regular 6,7,8	Bad 1,2,3,4,5	Score Total
Presentation				
Authenticity / Originality				
Message / Meaning				
Use of resources, materials, instruments				
<b>Total Score:</b>				

NOTE: You may present pictures if the art cannot be taken to the place where the event is organized (for example, painting of your house).



The art of living







<b>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PRIZE</b> for those families with the best reproductive (male) animals of the District (chicken, guinea pigs, sheep, pigs, cows, alpacas, llamas, horses)	<b>First prize</b>	<b>Second Prize</b>	<b>Third prize</b>
	<b>S/. 500</b>	<b>S/. 250</b>	<b>S/. 100</b>

Amount	Qualifications are in May and July	Good 9,10	Regular 6,7,8	Bad 1,2,3,4,5	Total Score
<b>Number de chicken, ducks, turkeys:</b>	Quality of reproductive male				
	Quality of housing				
	Food and cleanliness				
	Control of breeding and register				
	Health, prevention, tools and medicines				
	Race of the birds				
<b>Number of guinea pigs:</b>	Quality of reproductive male				
	Quality of housing				
	Food and cleanliness				
	Control of breeding and register				
	Health, prevention, tools and medicines				
	Race of the guinea pigs				
<b>Nº of hives:</b>	Bees (cleanliness and health of hives) frames				
	Planting of nectar or polen producing trees				
	Registration				
	Quality of housing, frames and tools				
<b>Number of fish: Number of pools:</b>	Quality of reproductive animals and their pools				
	Quality of pools for fattening				
	Food and cleanliness				
	Quality of registration				
<b>Number of sheep:</b>	Quality of male (shared with neighbor)				
	Control of breeding and Register				
	Race				
	Sufficient food				
	Quality y and cleanliness of stables				
	Healthcare, prevention, tools and medicine				
	Storage and use of animal dung				
<b>Number of pigs:</b>	Quality of male (shared with neighbor)				
	Control of breeding and Register				
	Race				
	Sufficient food				
	Quality y and cleanliness of stables				
	Healthcare, prevention, tools and medicine				
	Storage and use of animal dung				
<b>Number of cows:</b>	Quality of steer (shared with neighbor or artificial insemination)				
	Control of breeding and Register				
	Race				
	Sufficient food				
	Quality y and cleanliness of stables				
	Healthcare, prevention, tools and medicine				
<b>Number of alpacas / llamas:</b>	Quality of male				
	Control of breeding and Register				
	Race				
	Sufficient food				

	Quality y and cleanliness of stables				
	Healthcare, prevention, tools and medicine				
	Storage and use of animal duna				
<b>Number de Caballos y burros:</b>	Quality of male (shared with neighbor)				
	Control of breeding and Register				
	Race				
	Sufficient food				
	Quality y and cleanliness of stables				
	Healthcare, prevention, tools and medicine				
	Storage and use of animal duna				
	Quality of steer (shared with neighbor)				
<b>Total Number of Species:</b>		(b)		<b>Sub-Total:</b>	(a)
<b>Score Reproductive (male) animals = Total / (Total number of species)</b>					(a / b)

### **Reproductive (male) animals, housing and food for small animals**

Raising chicken, turkeys, ducks, rabbits, guinea pigs and fish hatcheries can be good business. But it also provides food for the family. In addition, the dung of the animals is an excellent fertilizer for crops, vegetable garden and orchard.

You must have a good reproductive animal and control reproduction to improve the race for each kind of animal. It is suggested to write down all details of reproduction, disease and other details. The reproductive animal must not be related to the female animals.

You should therefore change these reproductive animals every year and a half. You can share the reproductive animals with a neighbor.

### **Reproductive (male) animals, housing and food food larger animals (cattle, sheep, alpacas, llamas, pigs, horses and others)**

You can improve the diet, health, race and overall care for animals.

The animals should not suffer from the cold during the night. So they should sleep under a roof or in a barn.

Their food is very important. You should have a plan to feed them well all year round. If necessary, you should increase the amount of forage. This can be done in a number of ways:

- Careful planning of grazing (rotational grazing by creating divisions in your grazeland, or by tying down the animals). This makes it possible to improve the growth of (native) grass.
- You can also sow cultivated grasses (Rey grass, alfalfa).
- You can sow white clover between the native or cultivated grass. Only a little bit of clover is enough. The clover reproduces on its own and will soon cover large areas.
- You may have to make hay, silage, or other reserves. The animals must have enough food during the dry season.
- You will need to take special care that mothers and offspring have enough to eat.
- You can plant or transplant the best native grasses in the areas that have hardly any soil cover.
- It is very important to plant native grasses along with the latest crop of the rotation. You will have a grass cover right after harvesting this crop. With Goods care will be an excellent pasture.
- You can improve the wet areas by controlling grazing, and letting the grass recover.

You can also make underground drainage trenches, so these areas are not too wet (these trenches should be about 80 cm deep).

There are many other things that can be done. What you do depends on the possibilities of each family. In any case, the amount of food should be sufficient for the number of animals you have.

### **Animal health**

Healthy animal will produce good milk, meat which can be sold at a good price. This means that diseases should be cured and external and internal parasites should be controlled. The animals should be vaccinated against foot and mouth disease. Treatment is needed to prevent and treat internal parasites.

You will get higher scores if you use of good home-made medicines, prepared with your own resources, like plants.



If you have great reproductive (male) animals for cows, sheep, pigs, llamas and alpacas, horses, donkeys, you will get good offspring.

The Picture shows Mr. Mario Fuentes of Huacatinco (Ocongate) with the reproductive male for his flock.

### **Improving race**

There is much that can be done to improve the alpacas, llamas, sheep, cattle and pigs, or in general, all animals large and small. For that we must have a good reproductive (male) animal. All other males should be separated from the flock, be castrated, fattened and sold. You should change the reproductive animal every year and a half, or two. The infertile females and other females, which aren't too good, should be sold and replaced by better ones. The number of females per male must be appropriate.



### **Register each animal**

The jury will check your records that you keep for each animal. You should write down treatment, what you are feeding the animals, with the date of each occurrence. Of the females you should register the name of male that fertilizes it, and for each offspring you should write down who their parents are.

### **Stables for your animals**

Animals that live outdoors are exposed to disease, walk long distances, become tired and very cold. They won't be able to grow. The animals can grow very well if they sleep under a stable or in a barn. Besides, you need to take care that they get enough to eat. In addition and this is very important, having the animals sleep under a roof, makes it possible to recover their dung. You need that for your crops. Of course, the barn or pen should be clean to avoid diseases.

**Reproduction of fish and fish farms.** You can produce trout if you have cold water. Where water is warmer, you can raise other types of fish. You will receive higher scores if you produce worms (to make humus) to feed the fish, instead of buying fish food.



<b>FODDER PRIZE</b> For the best fodder producing families of the District	<b>First prize</b>	<b>Second Prize</b>	<b>Third prize</b>
	S/. <b>500</b>	S/. <b>250</b>	S/. <b>100</b>

<b>Fodder Prize for the best Family</b> Qualifications are in may and july		Good 9,10	Regular 6,7,8	Bad 1,2,3,4,5	Score Total
<b>Hectares:</b>	Number of divisions or sectors (or tying down your animals) for rotational grazing.				
<b>Meters:</b>	Divisions				
<b>Hectares:</b>	Reserved areas to reclaim areas which have no soil cover				
	Grazing plan of the family (Drawing)				
	Harvesting seeds and sowing native grass.				
	Sufficient Forrage for the whole year.				
<b>Total Score:</b>					

**Fodder Production Prize: Improvement of the family polts without soil cover**  
Plots without soil cover and plots under fallow need to recover their fertility as soon as possible.

Planting natural pastures on these uncovered fields is an old and very valuable custom of the Sierra. It is done simultaneously with planting barley or whatever is the last crop of the crop rotation. Care must be taken that the animals do not damage the new grass cover after the harvest of this last crop.

You may also plant grass on the uncovered plots, to improve those plots and to have more fodder for the animals.

Of course, you will need to harvest the grass seed somewhere. How many hectares of uncovered areas do you have? So, how many kilos of grass seed do you need to plant all those hectares with grass?



<b>FORESTATION PRIZE</b> for those families that planted more trees in the District during this past period (tree nursery and planted in the field)	<b>First prize</b>	<b>Second Prize</b>	<b>Third prize</b>
	S/. <b>1,000</b>	S/. <b>500</b>	S/. <b>250</b>

<b>Amount</b>	<b>Prize Forestal Family</b> Se califica en may y july	Good 9,10	Regular 6,7,8	Bad 1,2,3,4,5	Score Total
No.	Number of species (minimum 6)				
No.	Number of plants in nursery				
No.	Number of plants planted directly in the field (their permanent location)				
	Quality of installation				
	Management of plantations (weeding, pruning, thinning)				
	Reforestation plan (Drawing)				

<b>Total Score:</b>	
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**Reforestation Prize**

Each family should produce, plant and care for trees (fruit, timber and firewood). You can plant trees around your house or on steep slopes. Each family must produce and plant more than 1000 plants per year.

There are special prizes for those families who have produced more trees (much more than 3,000 and over 6 species of trees. They can be fruit, timber and trees for firewood).

Each family must also produce at least 100 trees as a contribution to the communal forests.

The participating families will control logging and prevent burning of pastures and forests.



<b>EIGHT PRIZES FOR JURY MEMBERS</b>	<b>First prize</b>	<b>Second prize</b>	<b>Third prize</b>	<b>Fourth to eighth prize</b>
	S/. 500	S/. 400	S/. 300	5 x S/. 200

<b>Total Score of the Jury Family (of all issues included in these rules and regulations)</b>	.....
<b>Over 80% of the families of the community participates in the contest</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>A family of the community received the Animal Husbandry Prize</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>A family of the community Fodder Prize</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>The community won the Community Prize</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>The community won the Communal Rangeland Management Prize</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>A family of the community won the Forestation Prize</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>The community received the Best Health volunteer prize</b>	<b>150</b>



<b>GRAND TOTAL Jury:</b>	
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**Prize for Jury members.** The families of the Jury cannot receive prizes meant for families. That's why there are special prizes for the jury members. To determine their total score, you should add the total store of the family and add the points as listed above.



## **About the Jury of the Contest between families**

The Community or Annex shall appoint two Juries, a man and a woman (at least one of them must know how to read and write). The Juries maintain contact with the organizers of the contest, will participate in farmer exchanges, help their community or annex with the contest, so they will win prizes, and will judge families in other communities, in one's own district or in another district.

The Jury will qualify according to these Rules and Regulations.

### **About the Jury of the contest between Communities**

The Board of Jury members will appoint the Juries for the contest between Communities. No member of the Jury can judge its own community.

The Board of Jury members may decide to invite juries from other districts to qualify the communities of their own jurisdiction. Similarly, the Board may nominate juries to be sent to qualify communities and families in other districts.

The Chairman of Board shall be elected by the Board of Jury Members.

### **Attributes of the Jury**

The Jury can judge the families and communities according to the criteria and maximum scores listed in these Rules and Regulations. The results cannot be questioned or be subject to dispute.

The Jury may disqualify a Community or annex for reasons such as:

- not have the minimum of 15 participating families;
- failing to comply with other requirements described in this brochure;
- other reasons.

### **The results**

The Jury will publish the results immediately after ending the evaluation process and broadcast them on radio. The Jury will document and sign the Minutes of the Results in the Jury Log Book.

The Jury of the contest will send the written report of the results to DEXCEL-Peru within a maximum of two days after calculating the results.

### **THE CEREMONY AND END OF THE CONTEST**

The prizes for the winners will be officially handed out during an official ceremony, in the presence of the Mayor or his/her representative. The Board will organize this ceremony in close cooperation with the Mayor.

You will respect the Pachamama, Mother Earth, and care for her.  
She will give you prosperity and abundance.

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